The San Francisco Call

CHARLES M. SHORTRIDGE,
Editor and Proprietor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—Postage Free:

Daily and Sunday CALL, one week, by carrier	$0.15
Daily and Sunday CALL, one year, by mail	6.00
Daily and Sunday CALL, six months, by mail	3.00
Daily and Sunday CALL, three months by mail	1.50
Daily and Sunday CALL, one month, by mail	.65
Sunday CALL, one year, by mail	1.50
WEEKLY CALL, one year, by mail	1.50

THE SUMMER MONTHS.

Are you going to the country on a vacation? If so, it is no trouble for us to forward THE CALL to your address. Do not let it miss you for you will miss it. Orders given to the carrier or left at Business Office will receive prompt attention. NO EXTRA CHARGE.

BUSINESS OFFICE:
710 Market Street,
San Francisco, California.
Telephone.....Main—1868

EDITORIAL ROOMS:
517 Clay Street.
Telephone.....Main—1874

BRANCH OFFICES:
630 Montgomery street, corner Clay; open until 9:30 o'clock.
339 Hayes street; open until 9:30 o'clock.
713 Larkin street; open until 9:30 o'clock.
SW. corner Sixteenth and Mission streets; open until 9 o'clock.
2518 Mission street; open until 9 o'clock.
116 Ninth street; open until 9 o'clock.

OAKLAND OFFICE:
908 Broadway.

EASTERN OFFICE:
Rooms 31 and 32, 34 Park Row, New York City.
DAVID M. FOLTZ, Special Agent.

WEDNESDAY.....AUGUST 26, 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.

McKinley's speeches are vote-winners every time.

Free trade may be an issue no longer, but protection is.

There are no true Republicans except those who stand for harmony, unity and party discipline.

McKinley holds his tariff record up before the eyes of the people, but Bryan has hid his up his sleeve.

Kicking is a poor way to establish harmony in a party, but it sometimes helps a little to kick a kicker.

Revive industry and increase consumption and there will no longer be complaints of over-production.

As a matter of fact everybody knows that more work and more wages is what the people of this country need.

The Republican kicker helps the enemies of the Republican party, but even they scorn to regard him as a friend.

Since the gold men call themselves National Democracy the Bryanites will have to wear the title of sectional Democracy.

Democracy insists that the tariff is not an issue, but just the same all Democrats get out of the way when they see it coming.

The money question for the American workingman is bound up with that of the tariff. They are inseparable and cannot be divided.

It is hard to tell what sort of Secretary of the Interior Francis will be, but the Cabinet certainly lost weight when it lost Hoke Smith.

McKinley in talking to the people points the way to prosperity for both labor and capital, but the Bryanites point only to a conflict between them.

The Democratic idea is to have the farm in America and the factory in England, while the Bryanite plan is to have both the farm and the factory in this country.

A comparison of the speeches of McKinley with those of Bryan will convince any intelligent voter that the former is the better fitted to be President of the United States.

Every dollar paid for goods of foreign manufacture that could have been made at home is a dollar taken from American labor and a dollar less in the home market for farm products.

The gold Democrats should by all means renominate Cleveland. There is no chance of a third term in it, and he has done enough for them to justify such a mark of their esteem and confidence.

The one duty before Republicans at this time is to give a cordial support to the nominees of the party on the local as well as on the National ticket, and no man is a genuine Republican who refuses to do so.

California will surely cast her vote for McKinley if loyal Republicans succeed in organizing the party for effective work, but it will go five-ninths for Sewall and four-ninths for Watson if the kickers have their way.

Americans consume eighteen times as much of the products of American farms as the foreign consumers, and it is surely a matter of plain common-sense that the farmer should protect his big market at home instead of running after the smaller one across the ocean.

Liberal Democrats and independents of progressive minds may support the woman suffrage amendment as a matter of individual approval of a good cause, but Republicans should support it as an evidence of party fealty. The Republican party declares for it, and the pledge must be kept by Republican voters.

On the rock of international bimetallism the free-silver wave has spent its force, and it is on that rock the Republican party builds its pledge to the people to restore silver to its former position as a money metal, without injury to any trade or industry, by means of an agreement with the leading nations of the world.

The evidence given in the trial of Joe Gregory at Weaverville for the killing of Jack Littlefield is confirming almost every detail of the fearful story of Round Valley as told by THE CALL correspondent, who first investigated and made it public. Rarely has a free press proved itself more useful to justice than in this case, for it was not until the facts had been published and public sentiment had been aroused that the courts were able to act with vigor for the punishment of the wrongdoers.

UNITE AND WIN.

The cause of patriotism, protection and prosperity goes safely and rapidly on to victory in the East. Even such States as New York, New Jersey and Indiana, which are oftener Democratic than Republican, are safe for McKinley this year. Democracy in those States has no hope; it has not even a brag. Why should it be different in California? Why is it that Democracy and Populism have been fused together for a time by the burning belief that they can carry this State for Bryanism, free trade and disaster?

There is but one answer to that question, but one explanation of the extraordinary fact that while New Jersey is assured for McKinley and Hobart, California is sufficiently doubtful to encourage the ambitions and rouse the energies of Democrats and Populists. The Republican party in New Jersey is harmonious, united, solid. All members are working together for victory, and all the chronic growlers and complainers have been long since silenced by the voices of the loyal. It is different in California. A few men who from their positions in the party ought to be most earnest in promoting unity of action are either leading factions themselves or are giving countenance and favor to those who do so. Even newspapers professing to represent Republicanism are filled with sneers and slurs at the party instead of words of encouragement, arguments for the enemy instead of support for friends, and with a hundred evidences of a desire to see the party beaten rather than to see it triumph under its present leadership.

California is by reason of the great importance of protection to its manifold industries a natural supporter of the Republican party. All classes of our people profited much by the McKinley tariff and all have lost much by the Gorman tariff. There is, therefore, a strong sentiment in favor of the Republican party in this campaign and there can be no doubt that a majority of the voters of the State are for McKinley and Hobart and for Congressmen who will vote for protection. If they are united and vote together they will sweep the State, carrying not only the National and Congressional tickets but the legislative ticket that will assure the election of a Republican Senator. If they are not united, however, the fusion ticket will win and California will be misrepresented in Congress by men who will sacrifice her industries and her welfare for the sake of their theories of free trade and silver monometallism.

No earnest Republican can regard the present situation with indifference. The persistent efforts of those who are trying to divide the party into conflicting factions endanger the success of protection in the State and may endanger it in the Nation. There is not the slightest justification for the attacks of these factious would-be bosses. The Republican party in California was never more ably led than at present, and the leaders were never more free from personal self-seeking. From Chairman McLaughlin of the State Committee to the loyal workers in the counties and the Assembly districts there is not a man in the forefront of the fight who does not merit the full support of the rank and file of the party. That they should have it goes without saying. The issue before Republicans in California is simply this: Shall we divide and lose or unite and win?

THE REAL AND THE BOGUS.

It is not at all strange that Republican speakers should make a distinction between Bryanism and Democracy. No well-informed man would speak of the Chicago platform as a Democratic declaration of principles nor of Bryan as a Democrat. In this connection it might be suggested that if Andrew Jackson were alive he would be strongly inclined to hang Bryan and every delegate who voted for him in the convention for stealing the livery of the Democratic party to serve Populism in.

From its organization down to and through the administration of Buchanan the Democratic party was opposed to paper money of all kinds and forms, and to silver. The few Democrats who were in Congress during the war voted almost to the man against authorizing the Government to issue greenbacks. They insisted that gold and only gold should be employed by the Nation for a circulating money medium. As late as 1876 the Democracy in National convention—the convention that nominated Tilden—refused to favor the free coinage of silver. The opposition to the white metal was so great, indeed, that a proposition to fix the ratio at the actual commercial values of the metals was voted down by more than two-thirds majority.

From 1801, when Jefferson was President, down to the Chicago convention in 1896 the leaders of the Democratic party have stood for gold money and so declared in conventions. It is true that the National conventions between 1876 and 1896 declared for the largest possible use of silver as a circulating money medium, but it was always implied at least that the gold dollar should not only be the unit of value but that silver dollars should be indirectly redeemable in gold. The Democratic party has never stood for bimetallism in the sense of the employment of silver on its own merits. The Democratic party has never believed that it is possible to have more than one standard of value, and it has invariably advocated gold as the proper material for the standard. No man can be a consistent Democrat and favor the coinage of silver dollars other than on account of the Government, and then only in such volume as can be redeemed in gold.

Republican speakers, therefore, who make a distinction between Bryanism and Democracy know what they are talking about. The Chicago convention was captured by the worst foes of the Democratic party—that is to say, by the Populists. The chief end of the Democracy, in the South more especially, has been to vote down or count out Populist candidates. Bryan and his following are not Democrats at all. They may have been at one time, but they now have no more right to call themselves Democrats than a Christian has to claim that he is a follower of Jesus Christ after he has embraced Mohammedanism. Let people and parties be called by their right names. Bryanism is bogus Democracy.

SECTIONALISM.

The country was in danger in 1861 and the musket was resorted to. The country is in danger in 1896 and the ballot must be resorted to. In 1861 the Southern section of the country defied the authority of the constitution of the Nation. In 1896 the Altgelds and the Bryans are defying the laws of commerce and business ethics. Had the South succeeded in the war which it inaugurated in 1861 the whole country would have perished, nor would the South have escaped the general wreck and ruin. If Bryanism prevails in 1896 suspicion and hesitation will clog every channel of commerce and industry. The application of Bryan's economic theories in the conduct of the affairs of the Nation would be as fatal to the business well-being of the people as recognition of the doctrine of secession would be fatal to the stability of the federation of States.

The methods of Mr. Bryan to inaugurate a business and political revolution differ widely from those employed by the South, but his ultimate purpose does not differ so much from what the Confederate leaders had in mind, and Mr. Bryan talks very much as they did. When the Confederate armies marched Northward it was to "invade the enemy's country." When Mr. Bryan started Eastward the other day he said he was going to "invade the enemy's country." The chieftains of the Confederacy proclaimed it to be their purpose to establish a republic independent of the United States. Mr. Bryan, by his platform, proclaims the sectional doctrine of "interior States" supremacy. Jefferson Davis and his lieutenants declared that the North was hostile to the South. Bryan and his lieutenants declare that the East is hostile to the West. Davis said the North oppressed the South, and Bryan says the East is oppressing the West. Davis called upon the South to defend itself against the North, and Bryan calls upon the West to defend itself against the East. Has the mantle of Jefferson Davis fallen upon the shoulders of William Jennings Bryan? Anyway, Bryan talks in 1896 very much as Davis talked in 1861.

REED'S WORDS OF WISDOM.

There was a grand rally of Republicans at Old Orchard, Me., yesterday and Congressman Reed was the principal speaker. Mr. Reed is as great as he is a conservative statesman. He is a logical reasoner and a political economist who reasons from cause to effect above party lines, hence what Mr. Reed says is always worth remembering and safe to act upon.

In his speech yesterday he said panics come upon the business world because people go into rash speculation and overreach themselves. But the storm does not come until the people begin to lose confidence in the ability of one another to meet their liabilities, then comes disaster upon disaster and community after community goes down in bankruptcy. Mr. Reed is not so sure that the panic of 1893 would not have come anyway, no matter what party the administration represented. The people had been sowing the wind for a good while and they had to reap the whirlwind.

But when trouble came the business interests of the country found the Government in the hands of an administration that was wholly incompetent to direct the power and influence of the Nation in the direction of the channels of business to strengthen the weak places. Had a strong and capable man been directing the public's affairs a way to relieve the intense pressure would have been found, and what proved to be one of the most disastrous business panics in recent years would have spent its force before very great damage had been done.

Mr. Reed does not lay all the blame for the cause of the hard times of 1893, which still linger in the highways of commerce and industries, upon the Democratic party, but he does blame it for failing to grasp the situation and avert the worst of the troubles. But it is the history of the Democratic party to be unequal to great emergencies, chiefly because its economic policy and theories of government are uniformly at variance with good business sense and the experience of trade and commerce, and for this reason even the ablest and wisest of Democrats should not be trusted with the management of the affairs of the Nation, and if the ablest statesmen of that party are unequal to such a task how utterly incompetent and unsafe the Bryans of the party must be.

TO FARMERS AND MECHANICS.

Last Monday was a great day in Canton. A large delegation of mechanics and another of farmers paid their respects to Major McKinley. Of course he made a speech—two speeches, and it may be said he covered the entire philosophy of Republican principles when he told the mechanics that "No matter what kind of money, we cannot get it without work—whether it is poor or good, gold or silver. We cannot get one dollar unless we have employment for our hands and our heads," and told the farmers: "You cannot help the farmer by more coinage of silver. He can only be helped by more consumers of his products."

The United States cannot help the enormous increase in farm products in South America and Russia, nor can the United States control the price of farm products in the consumption markets of Europe. Great and powerful competition faces the wage-earner and farmer of this country, but it is foreign and beyond our jurisdiction.

Europe does not want our farm products at higher prices than is asked by Argentina and Russia, but Europe does want to continue to supply our markets with manufactured goods. That is the situation as regards our wage-earners and our farmers.

Mr. McKinley says the only way to relieve our wage-earners and farmers is to have a tariff high enough to protect our industries so that they may give American labor plenty of work at good wages. When that is done the demand for food supplies will maintain home markets for the farmer's products at better prices than he can get in Europe.

Had Major McKinley talked for a month or written a dozen books on the needs of the people he could not have made it clearer what this country needs to insure prosperity in all lines of business and occupations.

The farmer needs better prices for his produce, but there is no way under the shining sun by which he can secure them other than by selling his products to our own people. The people, however, cannot buy because they have no money, and they have no money because they can get no work to earn money.

Now, what is the common-sense thing to do under such circumstances? Why, start up the industries, give the people work at good wages. Then they would have plenty of money to buy and the farmer would have a permanent market for his products at good prices.

The question of how to induce, keep and maintain prosperity in the United States is not much of a problem. Just protect our wage-earners from destructive foreign competition and they will quickly establish good markets for the farmer. It is a very simple proposition.

BRYANISM AND DEPRESSION.

Further investigations of the free-trade question, fully published in to-day's CALL, show that the evils of the Wilson bill were apparent long ago and that the Democrats purposely dodge the tariff issue because they are ashamed of their record on the Wilson bill.

It is shown that so long ago as 1894 the threats of a reign of Clevelandism run rampant on free trade had an injurious effect upon business, that wages depreciated, factories closed and farmers suffered.

Do what they will, the Democratic ghost of industrial ruin will not down. The more their orators cry for free silver as a panacea the more intensely the people ask, "What has become of your free-trade panacea and why are you ashamed of it?"

All over the country the Democratic silence on the tariff issue is an evidence of guilt. They are trying to divert the issue, but the people refuse to be longer deceived.

"THE WEEKLY CALL."

There is a large class of people who, by reason of remoteness of location or the lack of mail facilities, prefer a weekly rather than a daily paper. To these THE WEEKLY CALL will be found a welcome visitor, containing, as it does, not only the most important telegraphic news which appears in the daily, but many features prepared especially for it. The new Weekly has been greatly improved and its subscription list, which has more than doubled within the past year, is increasing at a growing ratio. The number which appears to-day is especially interesting.

PERSONAL.

Dr. Taylor and family of Napa are at the Grand.

Ephraim Sells of Columbus, Ohio, is at the Baldwin.

A. Putnam, a business man of Eureka, is at the Lick.

John Stenner, a mining man of Mexico, is at the Russ.

Fred J. Titus of Los Angeles arrived here yesterday.

R. A. Owens, the fruit-packer of San Jose, is at the Grand.

T. J. Donohue, owner of the Willows Journal, is in town.

Mrs. Lydia Yeamans-Titus, the actress, is at the Occidental.

George C. Barton, a business man of Paso Robles, is in town.

J. E. King, a farmer of Hollister, is a guest at the Cosmopolitan Hotel.

S. S. Hollenbeck, a merchant of Fresno, is at the Cosmopolitan Hotel.

Professor Earl Barnes of the Stanford University is on a visit here.

Henry Passavant of Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, is at the Palace.

I. Wolf of H. Wolf & Bro. has returned from a two weeks' visit at Santa Cruz.

Sheriff T. M. Brown of Humboldt County is one of the late arrivals at the Russ.

Ex-Superior Judge E. V. Spencer of Susanville, Lassen County, is at the Russ.

F. W. Busey, connected with Forepaugh-Sells circus, is at the Cosmopolitan Hotel.

E. Carl Bank, superintendent of the State Reform School at Ione, is in the City.

W. G. Green, a business man of Portland, Or., is a guest at the Cosmopolitan Hotel.

R. E. May and Miss May, prominent residents of Sonora, are at the Cosmopolitan Hotel.

E. J. Thompson, a business man of Corvallis, Or., is at the Russ, accompanied by his wife and daughters.

W. H. White, the cattle king of Mendocino, was among yesterday's arrivals in the City. He is at the Baldwin.

J. B. Peaks of Stockton, who for so many years was engaged in the hotel business at Santa Cruz, is in town.

W. W. Gillett, a leading orange-grower of Palermo, Butte County, is at the Occidental. He was formerly engaged in orange-growing at Lake St. Weir, Florida.

F. D. Frazer, who is operating large placer mines on the Klamath River, fifteen miles below Happy Camp, is on a visit here. He speaks confidently of the mineral resources of that part of the country and predicts a greatly increased product of gold.

Captain R. W. Fuller of Brunswick, Me., who brought the ship Santa Clara around the Horn to this City and turned her over to George H. Hume, is at the Russ. The captain greatly resembles the distinguished Senator David B. Hill of New York, and the singular resemblance has often been pointed out and commented upon. Captain Fuller will leave overland for home in a day or two.

CALIFORNIANS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Aug. 25.—At the Plaza, Mrs. J. K. Sheldon; Albert, T. S. Sun; Imperial, C. C. Moore; Metropolitan, W. Emmerson; Metropole, Dr. S. S. Kahn; Grand Union, O. Webb and wife. Colonel R. M. Bryce Thomas and Mrs. Thomas left the Plaza Hotel to sail on the American liner Paris for England.

SECOND THOUGHT.

It's mighty fascinatin' to rise up in public view
An' tellin' this glorious Nation all the things it orter do;
Ter scale the heights of oratory fur ez you kin climb
An' hear yer voice a-echoin' down the corridors of time.

But there comes a sad reaction an' sech feelin's lose their charm
When ye git back home agin and settle down ter run the farm;
When ye see the weeds a-growin' till they get to be a sight,
An' the cows a-sufferin' fur the want of milkin' every night.

I hev lost enthusiasm o'er the ballots in the fall
Through a-thinkin' on the bushels that I'll never count at all;
An' the goldbugs an' the silver-bugs seem triflin', every one,
When I come to view the damage that the 'taterbugs have done. —Washington Star.

SAID TO BE HUMOROUS.

The inquisitive passenger had hinted around until his patience had worn out, so he asked the dignified passenger: "What is your business?"

The dignified one answered him: "I'm a lung specialist."

The inquisitive man stayed still for a while, then he broke out again:

"Say, I just happened to think," he said. "Did you mean you are a doctor or a prize-fighter?"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Little Johnny—Mamma, isn't Carrie mean not to give me a second piece of pie when I ask for it?

Mamma—No, Johnny; I told your sister Carrie that she must not do it. Haven't I told you time and again that it is not pretty to ask for a second piece?

Little Johnny—Well, I know one thing. T'other evening, when that Mr. Commerton was here, I heard him ask Carrie for just one more kiss, and she gave it to him, too, for I heard it. So there, now.—Boston Transcript.

At the Doctor's—"The fright that you had troubled the action of the heart, which in turn impeded the circulation of the blood; hence your sickness."

"What will be the result?"

"Twenty francs, please."—Paris Figaro.

"I should like to see a nice fat goose," said a customer, entering the poultry-shop.

"Yes, sir," answered the boy, "father'll be down directly."—Youth's Companion.

PARAGRAPHS ABOUT PEOPLE.

Henry Labouchere recently refused an invitation from a high authority to join the English Conservative Club.

General Gordon, it may be interesting to recall, wanted Cecil Rhodes to accompany him in old days to the Soudan.

John Abrahams, said to be the oldest working printer in England, having been over seventy years at the trade, died suddenly at Bolton recently.

The wool clip of Robert Taylor of Casper, Wyo., for the present year is 560,000 pounds. Mr. Taylor is believed to be the largest individual wool-grower in the United States.

E. A. Fitzgerald, the mountain-climber, intends to climb Aconcagua, in the Andes, this fall. He will have in his party the Swiss guide, Zurbriggen, who was with Conway in the Himalayas.

It is fifty-nine years since Sir Isaac Pitman was busily engaged constructing his phonographic alphabet, and fifty-four years since he taught his system of shorthand in Glasgow to Lord Kelvin.

Two babes at English, Ind., have recently been christened Abraham Lincoln Ulysses Grant William McKinley and Thomas Jefferson Andrew Jackson James Monroe William Jennings Bryan.

AROUND THE CORRIDORS.

Martin Cuddihy, who for forty-two years has lived at Happy Camp, Siskiyou County, is at the Russ. Mr. Cuddihy is the owner of a general merchandise store and hotel and is interested in mines there. He says three or four good companies are opening mines there on an unusual scale.

"New ditches are being constructed," said Mr. Cuddihy, "and the camp is getting in a pretty prosperous condition and in a shape to be more prosperous. I think the product of gold will be materially increased.

"The camp though isolated has always been rich. The fact is there is more gold there than most of the old residents have till lately been aware of. It is comparatively easily mined, too, and this now leads us to the belief that Happy Camp will ere long be greatly increasing her gold output. Some of these companies have large forces of men at work and others are going to increase their forces as soon as they get their ditches completed."

Mr. Cuddihy is here on a goods-buying trip. He will be in town for several days.

Martin Cuddihy, the Miner of Forty-Two Years of Happy Camp.
[Sketched from life by a "Call" artist.]

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

CANDIDATE SEWALL.

SHALL HE PREVENT A UNION OF THE REFORM FORCES?

To the Editor of the San Francisco Call—SIR: The platform on which Bryan stands not only demands the free coinage of silver, but as explicitly demands the abolition of the National banks as banks of issue and the issuance by the Government only of all money, paper money as well as gold and silver money. These are the words of that platform: "Congress alone has the power to coin or issue money," and these words follow: "That power cannot be delegated to corporations or individuals." That is pure and absolute Populism. Bourke Cockran, a gold Democrat, and John Sherman, a gold Republican, and all the McKinley newspapers of the whole country denounce Bryan as a Populist. He does not deny it. Then, too, he is as much the candidate of the Populists as he is of the new Democracy. The old Democracy, the Cleveland Democracy, repudiate him and his platform and they have called a National convention to nominate a gold candidate. It is understood that they will nominate McKinley.

In this grave emergency, this National crisis, when the line of battle is drawn between gold men, National bankers and the corporate monopolies on the one side and on the other side the common people and the industrial interests demand a National money issued by the Government only, the free coinage of silver and the ownership by the Government of the great corporate monopolies, instead of having the Government owned and operated by the corporations, as it is now under Cleveland, as it was under Harrison, as it will be under Hanna—in this grave crisis, I say, the straight Populists of the country are confronted with Arthur Sewall, a national banker and a rank corporationist, who is the candidate for the Vice-Presidency on the Democratic ticket and who, by reason of our laws, is in a position to force a division of the vote for Bryan if straight Populists refuse to vote for him (Sewall). The question which comes home to me, as it must to every other straight Populist from Maine to California, and the question which cannot be avoided, which must be answered, is this: Shall Arthur Sewall prevent a union of the reform forces and thereby certainly defeat Bryan and all he stands for—the demand for a National money, for the free coinage of silver, the overthrow of the gold men, the National banks, and the Government ownership of the great monopolies—and thus secure the certain election of McKinley, the rule of gold and national banks and the oppression of the corporations for four years more, if not for another generation?

That is the question which straight Populists must decide if Arthur Sewall finally fails to prove himself a genuine patriot by refusing to force his candidacy upon resentful Populists, instead of retiring from the ticket and removing the one cause for friction and just resentment between the reform forces. I insist that as straight Populists we cannot ignore this question. It is impossible to escape it. We must answer it. In California we cannot vote for Bryan and Watson alone, as the law stands, without casting more than half of our votes for McKinley and Hobart. As the election may be close, any one of common sense can see that the nine electoral votes of California, lost to Bryan, would be almost certain to give McKinley votes enough to elect him, for nine votes in the Electoral College, where 227 votes will decide who shall be President, will be very likely to turn the scale against Bryan and for McKinley if straight Populists cast only four votes for Bryan, instead of nine, by refusing to vote for the justly obnoxious Sewall also. If we did not have to vote for Presidential electors; if the Populist doctrine that we should vote directly for the Presidential candidates by name were the law, then we could cast all our votes for Bryan and Watson by name, and all of our votes would be effective; but cannot do so now, for the law prevents it.

As there seems to be much confusion and misapprehension in the public mind as to the fact that a straight Populist vote for Bryan and Watson alone is less than half a vote for Bryan in effect, and more than half a vote for McKinley, it is worth while to try to make the fact plain and clear to all straight Populists, as well as to straight Democrats who prefer to vote for Sewall alone, because he is the regular Democratic candidate and is not a Populist. No one of ordinary sense will seriously claim that if the Democrats should put up nine straight Bryan and Sewall electors there would be any chance whatever of electing them. It is no doubt true that nine straight Bryan and Watson electors would poll a much larger vote than the Sewall electors, but only sanguine Populists could hope to elect them.

Again: If Democrats vote for Bryan and Sewall electors alone these five electors are certain to be defeated, since no Populist would vote for them. The same result will follow if Populists vote for Bryan and Watson alone, since they could not expect enough Democrats to vote for them to insure their election.

On the other hand, there is no possibility of defeating the combined vote of both Democrats and Populists, each voting for the candidates of the other in self-defense and to secure the election of their joint candidate, Bryan, for the Presidency. Straight Democrats and straight Populists must remember that the same electors vote for both President and Vice-President, and they must vote for the whole nine of them if they wish to secure nine votes for Bryan. Now, if the straight Democrats and straight Populists allow party feeling to govern them and refuse to vote for the whole nine electors, five for Sewall and four for Watson, however disagreeable it may be, they are certain to lose the whole nine votes for Bryan, and as certain to give them to McKinley and Hobart. There is no escape from this trying dilemma. Vote for the whole nine of them and Bryan will get all of them and the Vice-Presidents will divide them, five for one and four for the other.

The foregoing analysis of the effect of voting for straight candidates has been given on the supposition that Sewall will persist in staying on the Democratic ticket; but it seems incredible that he will do so, since neither himself nor Watson can be elected, for neither can hope to receive 227 votes, the number necessary to elect. Patriotic Democrats should unite in demanding his retirement from the ticket, as an act of good faith to nine-tenths of the Populists in the National Convention who voted for the nomination of Bryan, as well as an act of patriotism due the country.

As I have already pointed out, there are two great forces struggling for the mastery in this Presidential election, the money power and the corporate monopolies on the one side, and on the other side the common people and the industrial interests. A shorter and simpler way of stating the same fact would be to say that on the one side we find only McKinley Democrats and McKinley Republicans; on the other side are the Bryan Democrats, Bryan Republicans and Bryan Populists. These are the several allies in this contest. They are in league on both sides for a cause common to each side. When they have won or lost they can return to their old party affiliations if they find that by so doing they can best serve their country. JOSEPH ASBURY JOHNSON.

San Francisco, Aug. 22, 1896.

A SILVER-MINER'S VIEWS.

QUESTIONS ADDRESSED TO THOSE WHO ARE OPPOSED TO THE FREE COINAGE OF SILVER.

Editor Call: In your issue of the 19th inst. are some "pertinent conundrums" asked by S. N. Wyckoff under the title of "Silver Market," Bryanites, etc.; and as it seems to be "fashionable" to ask questions, allow me, as a crazy miner of thirty-five years' experience, to ask Mr. Wyckoff or some of his kind of people: Why is it that the Mexican dollar, which contains more pure silver than the American dollar and which can be bought for 50 cents, is not bought up by the goldbug who has plenty of money to spare, have it made into bullion and sold for 67 cents? There is surely a little money in it. Why is it that a crazy silver-miner who has delved in the "earth and toiled for years," and who, you say, wants to rob the people to bring to the surface an honest silver dollar—why is it that when he gets it there the honest goldbug condescends to give him, perhaps, 67 cents for it, but still insists on him taking it back as good as a gold dollar? Who is it that tells us silver money is not honest money? Who was it and what was it that destroyed the value of silver money in the United States, and why was it done? Shutting down the mines and smelters and throwing thousands of honest toilers who were earning $3 50 a day on the mercy of the goldbug, who says "Stay there." Yes, Mr. Wyckoff, we can ask a good many conundrums, but the facts are the same. The demonetization of silver has paralyzed the industries of the country, and if you don't believe it come and take a look and see for yourself; the mills and smelters lying idle, rotting, which are not worth a dollar and on which taxes must be paid. It's not Mr. Bryan nor the abuse of him nor the prate about 16 to 1 that is going to do us any good.

We have neither silver enough nor gold enough for the people's good, but I know you will not agree with me; but perhaps it's better to shut up the silver mines, lest a silver miner should make a dollar, and issue more bonds for England's gold. Don't you think it's a good idea? Of course you do. Respectfully,

JAMES W. HAAS.

A NEW SHIRT WAIST.

The feature of this waist is the sleeve, which is somewhat different from the ordinary shirt waist sleeve, as the cuff and sleeve are seemed and do not fasten as usual with buttons. The sleeves are full in the bishop shape.

Any washable fabric may be employed in making these waists, with cuffs and collar of the same or of white.

Some of the new fabrics that are gayly flowered have cuffs and collars of a plain color to

match a leading color in the goods. One in which blue predominated had cuffs and collar of blue.

Plaid or figured batistes of flax color have sometimes cuffs and collar of plain batiste. Plain batiste waists in natural linen tints have cuffs and collar of white. Others have the cuffs and collars of the same, with tiny lace insertions and frills of the same lace, this being worn unstarched.

A KINDLY ACT.

Labor World.

The San Francisco CALL of last Monday contained a three-column review of the growth of trades unions in Los Angeles. A metropolitan paper that will devote this amount of space to organized labor in a sister city demonstrates its friendliness to the interests of labor. Accompanying the sketch were the photographs of officers of the Council of Labor—President P. McNamara, secretaries H. E. Martens and E. R. Holman, President Edward Booth of the Clerks' Association and President J. H. McWilliams of the labor congress.

THE CALL, under the present management, has at all times been friendly to organized labor, a position duly appreciated, both in San Francisco and Los Angeles. That was a kindly act on its part when it agreed to dispense with the typesetting machines for two years upon a concession on the part of the San Francisco Typographical Union of a reduction in scale. This last act in opening its columns for a review of the growth of the different trades unions in Los Angeles is still another evidence of THE CALL'S friendship for organized labor.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

POSTOFFICE LOCATION—G. W. M., Woodland, Cal. Between the years 1865 and 1872 the San Francisco Postoffice was located where it is now, on the eastern half of the block bounded by Sansome, Washington, Battery and Jackson streets.

FILLING FOR TEETH—G. G., City. There is no law that says none but dentists shall supply filling for teeth. If you have a preparation that will accomplish that end you are at liberty to place it on the market, providing you comply with the municipal regulations as to license.

A VOTER'S RIGHTS—Voter, City. If you have registered in this City and County in a precinct and remove into another precinct before election, you will have to go to the office of the Registrar to have your registration canceled and be registered anew, but this must be done within twenty-seven days before election.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS—J. C. H., Eden Vale Cal. The various laws authorizing the issuance of United States bonds say that the bonds are payable, principal and interest, in "lawful money" and "in coin." For a more complete answer see the Answers to Correspondents on the editorial page of THE CALL, August 7.

FIRST AND SECOND PAPERS—J. S., City. At the time that an alien makes his declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States he does not need any witness, but when he applies for his second papers he must have two witnesses to estabish the fact that he has resided within the United States the required length of time and that he is a man of good moral character, and that, "being attached to our form of goverment, he would make a good citizen."

POSTOFFICE CHANGES—R. P. B., Shandon, Cal. If you have any complaint of your mail service and desire a change, or rather the people of your district desire a change, you should send an application to the Fourth Assistant Postmaster, Washington, D. C., if the postoffice is one of the fourth class, and if it is one of any other class, send it to the First Assistant Postmaster. Set forth in the application fully the cause of complaint and the reasons for desiring the change asked for.

MUST MAKE HIS CHOICE—McK., City. A son born to foreign parents in the United States, if he has continued to reside in the United States during the period of his minority, must elect, when he attains his majority which citizenship he will adopt—that of the country of his birth or that of the country of his father. Such a boy is a native of the United States, and if, on attaining his majority, he decides to exercise the rights of an American freeman, he would be eligible for the Presidency.

KEEPING HIS WORD.

Placerville Nugget.

The San Francisco CALL is to be commended for its careful attention to the interests of the farmer. When Shortridge assumed control of the paper he promised an organ that would look after the interests of the interior, and he is keeping his word. THE WEEKLY CALL contains regularly a summary of the mining news of the State and certainly covers the field excellently.

TOWNSEND'S famous broken candy, 2 lbs 25c.*

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

Tommy Was Absent.
Los Angeles Times.
There was quite a vacancy at the Madison Square blowout which Tom Watson would have filled nicely, but Tommy didn't go.

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.

Grand Army of the Republic.
The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, Santa Fe route, will make for the encampment at St. Paul a one-way rate for the round trip. Tickets on sale August 25 and 26. 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.

YOUR cough was occasioned by careless exposure to draft. Cure it at once with Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

The Valley Road Did It.
Visalia Delta.
Another reduction in Southern Pacific rates from Stockton to Fresno is scheduled. The Valley road did it.

NEW TO-DAY.

CURED
—AT THE—
No-Percentage Pharmacy,
953 Market Street.

We have secured the services of an eminent Physician and Surgeon, a reliable, honest man, who will hereafter treat all patients applying to us at a very small charge.

CONSULTATION FREE
Including chemical and microscopical analysis of the urine.
The poor treated
FREE OF CHARGE
Between 9 and 10 in the morning.
We will guarantee an absolute cure in every case we undertake. None but curable cases treated. We especially urge those who have received no benefit from other physicians to call or write to the
NO PERCENTAGE PHARMACY,
953 Market Street,
South side, bet. Fifth and Sixth.

$75 FOR 4 ROOMS
CONSISTING OF
FURNITURE
PARLOR, BEDROOM, DINING-ROOM, KITCHEN
EASY PAYMENTS.

Tapestry Brussels, per yard	50 Cents
Oil Cloth, per yard	25 Cents
Matting, per yard	10 Cents
Solid Oak Bed Suit, 7 pieces	$25 00
Solid Oak Folding Bed, with Mirror	$25 00

T. BRILLIANT,
410 POST ST., above Powell
OPEN EVENINGS
Four-Room Catalogues Mailed Free.
Free Packing and Delivery across the Bay.

45 SHOTWELL ST., NEAR FOURTEENTH.
MODERN HOUSE, 8 ROOMS AND BATH. IN first-class order, with stable; suitable for Physician. Apply to G. H. UMBSEN & CO., 14 Montgomery street.