

FREE TRADE RUINS CALIFORNIA FARMERS.

Facts Which Show How Agriculturists Fail When Manufacturers Are Hurt by Bad Laws.

It is a well-known fact that the effect of the free trade policy of the Democrats as expressed in the Wilson bill has had a disastrous effect in California. A calm study of the results of California as Californians, irrespectively of their party beliefs, convinces the multitude of laborers in workshop and field that the policy that insures prosperity in California is the American system of thorough protection.

All through the San Joaquin Valley and in the rich regions of the Sacramento the farmers and horticulturists know that there has been a marked depreciation of farm values and the values of farm products under the reign of Cleveland, the reign that Bryan and Wilson's other oratorical companions heralded as the country's salvation.

The man out of a job and the man who cannot sell his products know full well that free trade in a few important items has ruined their business, and they know, too, that there would be universal bankruptcy if the policy of the free-trade Democracy were applied to anything like all of the great staples of the country.

It is evident to any one who talks with the farmers of the State and mingles freely with the great industrial classes, that free-traders are now very scarce; that men who were once sanguine that Clevelandism would benefit the country are now confident that ruin has followed two years of free trade. They know full well that capital has become alarmed and labor discouraged under a brief reign of free trade, and are beginning to see the wisdom of the Republican policy, which advocates a stern adherence to American principles.

The way that cheap products work ruin when brought from afar was recently

shown with great clearness by Senator Dolph, who said:

"The market in European countries for our breadstuffs at best is a limited one. It is only to supply the fluctuating deficiencies in their production to meet their demands for consumption. Many European countries are making systematic efforts to increase their production by more thorough cultivation of their regions, where labor is abundant and cheap, are being explored and brought under cultivation and made accessible by new transportation lines. The British Government is aiding in the construction of railroads in India to open up a market for the products of the rich soil of that province raised by cheap labor, and in other ways is encouraging increased production. Russia, by better methods and better transportation facilities, is largely increasing her production of wheat. The Argentine Republic, with the advantage of cheap labor, and with a soil and climate adapted to wheat growing, is being settled and placed under cultivation, and is producing an annually increasing surplus of agricultural products to compete with ours. Africa is being explored and opened to civilization, and her virgin soil may yet be taxed to supply the wants of European and Asiatic countries.

"The foreign price of agricultural prod-

ucts will be determined by the supply from all these sources, competing with our own surplus, and it is beyond our power to control. But the home market is ours by right. We can control that. We can, by fostering manufacturing industries at home, increase the home demand for agricultural products and by maintaining the protective system can save the farmer from ruinous competition at home with the cheap-labor products of other countries."

The farmers of the entire Union, and particularly those of California, now know to their sorrow the truth of Senator Dolph's portrayal. They understand that the destruction of great factories, the desolation of thousands of Eastern homes, has forced the country to underconsumption of agricultural products, which is one of the chief reasons for dull times in California and all over the Union.

The way that protection helps farm laborers and the country in general, raising also the wages of mechanics, was recently shown in a concise manner by the American Protective Tariff League. They showed conclusively that in 1860, the last year of a revenue tariff, there were 1,311,246 persons employed in manufacturing, mechanical and mining occupations, according to the census; for the tables headed "manufactures" then included me-

chanics, miners and quarrymen. In 1880 the tables of manufactures, mining and quarrying account for 2,922,753 workers. The number was about four persons for every 100 of the population in 1860, and about six persons for every 100 of the population in 1880. In addition to the gain resulting from an increase in population there was a gain of 50 per cent in these industries, due to the national policy.

"The first effect is that for every 100 farm workers there were about 26 persons engaged in manufacturing and mining in 1860, but in 1880 about 40 persons for every 100 farmers. Thus was created a double home demand for food, as respects persons employed in these industries, and far more than a double demand for materials of farm production. In this way wages of farm labor were raised in spite of an enormous immigration.

"The workers in new manufacturing establishments need houses, furniture and all the products of mechanical works. For every mechanic in 1860 there were about 100 farmers. Thus was created a double demand for food, as respects persons demanding his services. But that is not all; a vast number of the mechanics themselves found employment in the new manufacturing works, so that the increased demand for other mechanical

works fell to a smaller part of the whole number. Thus the demand for mechanical labor not in manufactures and mining was more than double, and the wages of mechanics were thus advanced.

"Finally, the development of manufactures and of mining employed 1,700,000 persons who were not so employed in 1860, and who, but for that development, must have sought work in mechanical trades or in farming. Had half of them come into farming, increasing by more than a tenth the number of farm-workers, must not that have depressed the wages of farm labor? Had the other half gone into mechanical trades, increasing by 80 per cent the number of mechanics, must not that depression in wages of such labor have been severe?

"Thus it is that the increased demand and increased wages for labor in one department have affected with incalculable blessing labor in every other department of industry. And so a free-trade policy, by closing thousands of factories, mills and mines which produced mechanical goods, and turning out of employment workers numbering a million or more, compelling them to seek work in farming or in mechanical trades, must cause a frightful depression in the wages of all labor."

It is such facts as the foregoing that have led many thoughtful Democrats to abandon Clevelandism and embrace the sound doctrines of protection, the history of which shows that progress is its unerring companion. It is this quiet reaction of thought in the minds of the masses that promises to make William McKinley the next President of the United States. When the people fully understand the extent to which the agricultural classes are dependent upon the general prosperity of other classes, and that artisans and the general population cannot prosper under free trade, the advocates of that doctrine in America will be as rare as the friends of any other ancient, exploded cause.

POPULISTS FLOCK TO MCKINLEY

They Want Protection, Sound Money and Prosperity.

TIRED OF THEIR PARTY.

Men Who Figured Prominently on the People's Ticket Last Election.

ARDENT REPUBLICANS NOW.

J. B. Robinson and B. K. Collier, Once Leaders of Populism, Tell Their Stories.

The Populist leaders are deserting their camp. They will have no more of Populism. They have felt the power of conviction and are now ardent supporters of McKinley and the power behind him—protection, sound money and therefore prosperity.

Men who no later than two years ago went through the heat of a political campaign as candidates on the Populist ticket have foreworn their allegiance to the Populist party. Fusion and free silver proved too much for them, so they are Republicans fighting under the banner of protection, sound money and prosperity.

One of the most notable of these transformed Populists is J. B. Robinson, the chimney-pipe manufacturer on Market street, who was a very formidable candidate for Supervisor on the Populist ticket two years ago. He declares that it is a priceless privilege to vote for McKinley. Discussing his stand in favor of Republicanism, yesterday, he said:

"Two years ago I was a candidate on the Populist ticket for Supervisor of the Twelfth Ward and polled a vote of nearly 13,000, the largest number of votes of any man on the ticket, except Mayor Sutro. He of course polled enough votes to elect himself, if at all.

"Now, I'm out for McKinley, for protection and sound money. Don't forget that—protection; that is the main issue. I came from a manufacturing district, Canton, and I know the value of protection. McKinley comes from there. We have to work there, and good wages under protection always. I was foreman and superintendent of one shop there for thirteen years, in the employ of one firm. There was a change of at least 25 per cent in wages, as one of the results of breaking down protection.

"When I heard that McKinley was nominated, I telegraphed him that afternoon, congratulating him, and told him that the country would have a Christian President, because he is a thoroughly good man, and if ever there has been a more beautiful or more noble man before the people of this country, I don't know it. He has been in politics over twenty years, and there is not a black spot on him. After it all I don't believe he is worth more than \$20,000.

"Bryan, I suppose, is also a good man personally, but when he has undertaken to give us free trade and free silver he has given us a dose that we cannot swallow. We have had an experience in that line, and I think we should have them in homeopathic doses, if at all.

"I heard Major McKinley make his first political speech. It was at a flag presentation in Canton. To sum up, I consider it a great privilege to vote for a man whom I know to be so pure and so clear as he."

"The Republican party and the People's party in the South are the only parties that either desire or endeavor to have a free ballot and a fair count, and the Democratic party in every Southern State is owned and controlled by a lot of ballot-box stuffers. In 1892 the National Republican Committee assisted our ticket both with funds and with speakers, and it showed me that at least in the South the Republican party was anxious to have a fair count.

"In November, 1893, I came to California, and in 1894 made the campaign against Shannon and Maguire on the People's party ticket. I read two platforms of all the parties and am fully convinced that the present standard of money should be maintained, as I cannot see how the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 will give employment to the idle people in this country. I think Mr. McKinley

THE STRANGE MEN OF MARS

Professor Alvin G. Clark Has Been Looking at Their Big Canals.

DO PEOPLE LIVE THERE?

The Great Telescope-Maker on the Wonders of the Near-By Planet.

WHAT HE SAW AT FLAGSTAFF.

The Canals Made to Bring the Melted Snows From the Polar Regions for Irrigation.

Professor Alvin G. Clark, the famous maker of telescope lenses, whose home is at Cambridgeport, Mass., arrived here yesterday, accompanied by his daughter, and is at the Palace.

Professor Clark has made all the lenses for the great telescopes of the world. He made the large glass for the Lick telescope, which is 36 inches in diameter "in the clear"; the Perival Lowell glass, Flagstaff, 24 inches; the 30-inch glass for the Pulukova Observatory, in Russia, and the great Yerkes lens for the Chicago University, at Lake Geneva.

His house was founded nearly sixty years ago, largely incidentally and accidentally. The house was then as now Alvin Clark & Sons, and Professor Clark, the father of the present Professor Alvin G. Clark, began making the lenses in a small way.

With these glasses he began to discover what he believed to be new stars, including many double stars. He could not find out definitely about all of them, for the professor at Harvard to whom he applied did not like to admit the discoveries. Mr. Clark then applied to the Rev. W. R. Dawes of England, the greatest authority on fixed stars then known. Mr. Dawes at once informed him that he had made many new discoveries.

He, therefore, paid his attention to larger telescopes, and the house through all the years has continued to make bigger

HORACE GASQUET'S COIN.

His Heirs After \$25,000 He Gave to the Children of Joseph Kahn.

Romantic Story of the Fortune That Rewarded the Kindnesses of a Friend.

Horace Gasquet, a storekeeper of Del Norte County, who recently died at St. Mary's Hospital in this City, left a large estate, over a portion of which there will probably be a great deal of litigation.

Gasquet accumulated a fortune during the last twenty-five years as a dealer in general merchandise at Happy Camp and Central City, and during that time was a patron of the firm of Porter, Slessinger & Co. of this City. Believing in their honesty, he was in the habit of depositing with them large sums of money, preferring that they should handle it rather than deposit the money in bank.

In January last Gasquet fell ill and was brought to San Francisco for treatment. At that time he had on deposit with Porter, Slessinger & Co. \$25,000. Gasquet subsequently died and when the executors of his will sought to obtain the money they found it had been drawn by Joseph Kahn, a member of the firm, to whose care the coin had been entrusted. The Probate Court of Del Norte County issued a citation commanding Mr. Kahn to explain the matter and the explanation was made yesterday before Judge Coffey.

It seems that Kahn was the favored member of his banking firm in Gasquet's eyes and that when the storekeeper made his annual visits to San Francisco he was in the habit of dining at Kahn's residence and accompanying his host to the theaters and other places of amusement. At the Kahn domicile the countryman became acquainted with Percy D. Kahn, the 19-year-old son of the shoe merchant, and with Fannie, his 12-year-old daughter.

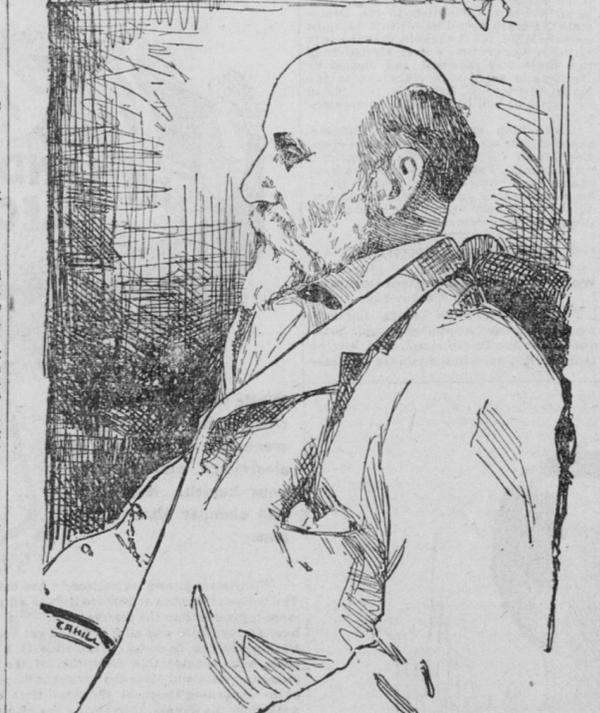
On the 2nd of January Mr. Kahn produced a letter, dated January 12, 1896, written immediately after Gasquet arrived at St. Mary's Hospital, asking him to call and see him, as he was very sick. Kahn testified that he did so and that he made the acquaintance of Fannie and Percy, and procured several physicians for him. Gasquet the next day, so Mr. Kahn testified, said he was not satisfied with his will, made some time previously, and that he wanted to leave something to Kahn's children, of whom he was very fond. The result of the conversation was that on January 14 Gasquet signed a check on Porter, Slessinger & Co., drawn in favor of Joseph Kahn, for \$25,000, the total sum he had on deposit. This check Kahn subsequently cashed.

The Del Norte County heirs assert that the money does not rightfully belong to Kahn or his children and are making strenuous efforts to recover it. The hearing of the matter will be continued on Thursday next.

Professor Griggs' Lectures.

Professor Edward Howard Griggs will deliver two lectures under the auspices of the Unity Club of the Second Unitarian Church, Twentieth and Capp streets, on the evenings of September 8 and 22. The subject of the lecture is "A Walk in Florence," and of the second "Self-Culture in the Vocation." The price of tickets is 25 cents, which can be had of members or at the door.

Our new presses, insuring good and cheap printing, are here. Sanborn, Vail & Co.



Professor Alvin G. Clark, the Great Maker of Telescope Lenses, Now Here, Who Has Been Looking at the Canals of Mars.

[Sketched from life by a "Call" artist.]

Mount Wilson, Los Angeles County. It was there a few years ago and with a four-inch telescope was enabled in the clear atmosphere to see things I would not have dreamed possible. There is no better place to my mind in the world to make discoveries.

"Professor See, who is at the Flagstaff Observatory, has found many new double stars. I think he is just becoming one of the greatest of astronomers. I look for great developments in the power of telescopes and in their discoveries during the next few years."

Park Music To-Day.

The following programme for the open-air concert in Golden Gate Park has been arranged:

Overture, "Semiramis"..... Rossini
Fantasia, "Ungheresi"..... Chopin
Bolero..... Liszt
Selection, "Traviata"..... Verdi
Introduction and Siciliano..... Rossini
Cavalleria Rusticana..... Mascagni
"Danza Fantastica"..... Leoncavallo
"Allegro Finale" "William Tell"..... Rossini

A Theosophical Lecture.

Dr. W. W. Gamaliel will lecture before the Theosophical Society this evening at 8 o'clock in Golden Gate Hall, 629 Sutter street. Subject, "The Other Side of Death."

Do not fail to read Thomas Slater's advertisement on page 32 for men.

COURIERS CROSS A HIGH TRESTLE

The Amazing Venture Was Taken by Ohio Riders.

ARRIVE AT CLEVELAND.

Major McKinley's Representative Promptly Signed the Packet.

COURIERS IN NEW YORK STATE

Heavy Rains Impede Progress—Destination Will Be Reached Early Monday Morning.

The bicycle relay packet of the San Francisco Examiner and New York Journal is now in Western New York. Heavy rains and muddy roads yesterday rendered high speed impossible, but in the face of many obstacles the couriers made good time.

The packet arrived at Bellevue, Ohio, yesterday at 5:43 A. M.; Oberlin, 9:30 A. M.; Elvira, 10:16 A. M.; Cleveland, 11:41 A. M.; Painesville, 1:50 P. M.; Madison, 2:30 P. M.; Geneva, 2:45 P. M.; Ashtabula, 3:17 P. M.; Conneaut, 4:12 P. M.; Erie, Pa., 7:05 P. M.; Westfield, N. Y., 9:51 P. M.

The following special dispatches to the Examiner recite incidents of yesterday's ride:

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 5.—Heavy rains all over the relay route. Ten miles an hour the best speed that can be made.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 5.—Major McKinley, who is detained at Canton, has deputed James R. Dunn of Massillon to sign the packet for the arrival of relay at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 5.—James F. Storey, who will carry the packet from Euclid Creek to Willoughby, will have to ride the Lake Shore Railroad tracks all the way, ten miles, owing to road being flooded.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 5.—Storey telephoned that he should read his notes, ten miles to get to his station. That means a walk of three miles for the courier between Cleveland and Euclid Creek.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 5.—Relay changed here at 11:41 A. M., after making splendid time over village roads. Major McKinley's representative, Mr. Dunn, did their work so quickly that the packet was delayed only 30 seconds.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 5.—The Painesville trestle, thirty miles east of here, is 300 feet high and a mile long, with a single track electric-carrier railroad. The couriers did their work at each end to keep track clear for relay.

The courier crossed the trestle and arrived at Painesville at 1:50 P. M.

PAINESVILLE, Ohio, Sept. 5.—Couriers on Painesville division are doing wonders in spite of rain and muddy roads. They have covered 20 miles, including a long and steep hill, in 35 minutes.

ASHTABULA, Ohio, Sept. 5.—Bond's time from Geneva to Ashtabula, ten miles, was 33 minutes. Roads were vile. The courier had to walk across a new bridge building at Saybrook, and took a header just before reaching relay station here. Several substitutes were in ten minutes later. He fell twice and broke two spokes.

WESTFIELD, N. Y., Sept. 5.—Relay now in ninth district. Raining hard. Roads in bad shape. Left Erie at 7:05 P. M. Will probably reach Rochester about 7 A. M.

Major McKinley, in delegating James R. Dunn to sign the packet, expressed the hope that the relay enterprise would prove successful.

The striking incident of yesterday's relay work was the crossing of the high trestle near Painesville by Couriers Gifford and Edmund Smith. The officials of the Cleveland and Painesville electric road were amazed at the daring scheme. Many people assembled at the gorge which is bridged by the trestle to see the riders. When midway on the trestle Gifford fell, but the trailing courier passed on. Gifford then recovered himself and the two crossed safely.

Rochester, 300 miles from New York City, will be reached early in the morning. The packet is still behind the scheduled time, but should arrive at its destination early to-morrow morning.

LI WILL NOT COME.

The Chinese Viceroy Will Return to His Home by Way of Canada.

Li Hung Chang, the Chinese Viceroy, has decided definitely that he will not visit this coast in response to Mayor Sutro's invitation.

The following telegram received at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday is self-explanatory:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 4, 1896.

Major Adolph Sutro and Messrs. Hugh Craig and A. Watkins, San Francisco, the Chinese Ambassador presents his compliments, and regrets his inability to accept the very hospitable invitation of the City and San Francisco Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade, as he is returning home via Canada.

LI FANG SUH,
E. B. DREW,
Secretaries of Embassy.

NEW TO-DAY.

LADIES!

YOUR PIN MONEY WILL BRING TWICE ITS VALUE

—AT THE—

CREDITORS' SALE

OF THE ELEGANT, CLEAN, EXTENSIVE STOCK OF DRY GOODS OF

J. SAMUELS,

104-106-108 Kearny St.

THE BEDROCK OF PRICES REACHED.

SPECIAL THIS WEEK. Elegant satin and gros-grain goods, latest designs, broadcloth silks; all large patterns; sold elsewhere for \$1.50. Our price, 75c a yard.

All-wool goods for 15c a yard. 40-inch all-wool goods for 25c a yard. New Invoice Fall Suits, sold elsewhere for \$10 to \$25 a suit, our price \$5 to \$7.50 a suit.

SPECIAL THIS WEEK—Ladies' Swiss Ribbed Vests, sold elsewhere for 65c and 75c each, our price 35c each.

15c Flama Cloths still selling at 65c a yard. 4-4 Lonsdale Muslin still selling at 6c a yard.

THE ABOVE ARE A FEW PRICES, BUT THE OTHER BARGAINS ARE COUNTLESS.

SPECIAL NOTICE. ON THURSDAY NEXT, September 10, we will begin a series of surprises. LADIES, BE ON HAND.

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR BARGAINS?

They Are To Be Found at 104-106-108 Kearny Street.

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OUR SOCIETY

Our Society Blue Book

CHARLES C. HOAG, Publisher

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NO. _____ Please Fill Out and Return to 225 Post Street, Room 225, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, U.S.A.

I hereby subscribe Five Dollars for one copy of "OUR SOCIETY" BLUE BOOK for the season of 1896-7 payable to the publisher or order, on delivery before Christmas, 1896.

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BLUE BOOK OFFICE, YOU WILL RECEIVE A COPY OF THE POCKET EDITION GRATIS.



A Noted Physician, Dr. Cook, Whose Cures Are Remarkable.

The subject of this sketch, Dr. Cook, is a physician of no ordinary attainments. He is a true specialist, one who reflects honor and dignity upon the profession to which his life is devoted. His long and brilliant record in behalf of suffering humanity entitles him to rank among the leading medical lights of the world. He is to America what Sir Astley Cooper was to England, Ricord to France, Koch to Germany or Roentgen to Austria.

The deep knowledge and expert skill of Dr. Cook is universally recognized, and is now being fully appreciated by the sick people of San Francisco and throughout the Western United States.

Among the vast multitude who have recently sought and secured relief from this noted healer are many who had for years struggled in vain against the ravages of disease; many upon whom other doctors had repeatedly experimented and repeatedly failed; many who had given up all hope of ever again being blessed with sound health, but who after receiving a few weeks of careful attention from Dr. Cook felt that they have been completely rejuvenated and given a new lease of life.

A glance at Dr. Cook's voluminous file of testimonials shows that people afflicted with all sorts of special diseases have been cured by him. Some were suffering from ailments of the eye, ear, nose, throat or brain; some from diseases of the heart, lungs, liver, stomach, kidneys, bladder or urinary organs; some from drains, irritations, stricture, syphilis, blood impurities, varicocele or hydrocele; some from piles, fistula, rupture or chronic catarrh; some from the most aggravated forms of female complaint.

In the cure of all these diseases Dr. Cook's record is unexcelled, but his private formula for the secret ailments of men is the crowning glory of his professional career. It is a treatment known to no other physician in America. It is distinctly of his own origin or discovery, and is the result of a lifetime of hard work and persistent study, diligent research and scientific investigations in this and foreign lands. It is purely vegetable in its composition and perfectly harmless in its effect. It does not stimulate temporarily, but restores permanently. During the past twelve months it has been tested on more than five thousand young, middle-aged and old men, who, as the result of errors or excesses, were tortured by the woes of sexual debility, deformity or decay, and its success has been but little less than miraculous. It never fails, even in the worst of cases, to bring back manly power and to remove every trace or symptom of weakness.

Although Dr. Cook is an exceedingly busy man, he has no substitute to represent him in a professional capacity. Every person who applies to his office for treatment consults Dr. Cook himself, and no one else. He goes thoroughly into each individual case and carefully follows it through every stage until the patient is completely cured. This is one among the many reasons why Dr. Cook always obtains such happy results.

If you are ailing you should consult Dr. Cook before you are beyond medical aid. Write him if you cannot call at his office, as his system of home treatment by mail is perfect. His hours are from 9 to 12 A. M. and 2 to 5 and 7 to 8 P. M., except Sundays, when they are from 10 to 12 A. M. only. His office is permanently situated in the heart of San Francisco, at 865 Market street, opposite the Baldwin Hotel.

5000

CARNATIONS

Field-Grown From Spring Cuttings by an Experienced Eastern Florist.

11 VARIETIES

As follows:

White (McGowan), White (Wagon), White (Wagon).

These plants are well-grown for winter bloom, and will be sold to the trade at reasonable rates.

T. G. ARMSTRONG & SON

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Rose Ave. Nurseries,
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The GRILL Ladies' ROOM PALACE HOTEL.

Direct Entrance from Market St. OPEN UNTIL MIDNIGHT.

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WILL CLOSE FOR THE SEASON ON SEPTEMBER 15, 1896.

GEORGE SCHONWALD, Manager.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

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