The San Francisco Call

TUESDAY..... SEPTEMBER 22, 1896

CHARLES M. SHORTRIDGE,
Editor and Proprietor.

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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 stands for good wages.

What did Bryan ever do for the workingman?

Republican protection has never failed to establish prosperity.

Panic and disaster have never failed to follow Democratic free trade.

No workingman will forget that he was prosperous under the McKinley tariff.

International bimetallism will win because the people know it to be a safe thing and will make it a sure thing.

The need of American industry is security, and Bryan threatens it with a greater disturbance than ever before.

The Democrats and the Populists know their principles cannot be harmonized, but they have great hopes of agreeing on a division of the spoils.

McKinley was right in saying, "This is a year of political contention without bitterness," but all the same there is a great deal of gall in evidence on the Democratic side.

The Republican pledge to promote the free coinage of silver by international agreement is one of the issues of the campaign the Popocrats shy at about as much as they do at the tariff issue.

Hoke Smith will support Bryan but oppose his platform, thus justifying the nickname of Hocus Pocus and proving himself one of the smiths who can do all kinds of turning and twisting.

As the Popocrat organs insist that the pledge for bimetallism in the Republican platform means gold, it is perfectly clear that they desire Mexican silver monometallism without any gold at all.

McKinley stands for protection to the industries of America, while Bryan favors giving European and Oriental labor a free chance in the American market, no matter what happens to the American workingman.

It is not surprising that the International Agricultural Congress at Buda-Pesth should send telegrams of encouragement to Bryan. Those European fellows wish our gold and are willing that we should have silver.

THE CALL stands up for silver as do all the stalwart Republican bimetallists of the country, but we do not intend to permit it to be used by silver monometallists as a decoy to deceive the people into voting for the free-traders, the sectionalists and the demagogues of the Popocrat fusion.

After all their weeks of preparation and all their plans and combinations the Democrats of New York muddled the whole thing by putting a goldbug candidate for Governor on a free-silver platform, and now they will have to go through the campaign straddling the barbed-wire fence as best they can.

The country is opposed equally to Palmer's gold monometallism and to Bryan's silver monometallism. In fact Democracy has got wrong with both feet. The people favor gold and silver. They desire a bimetallic system of money and will support the Republican party as earnestly on that ground as on the issue of restoring protection and reciprocity.

The campaign of education has made it clear to the people that Bryan's scheme of free silver would reduce the purchasing power of money, and thereby be equivalent to an arbitrary reduction of the wages of every workingman in the country as well as a loss to all who have money in the banks or insurance policies. For this reason sensible people will have none of it. They intend to have good money in the future as in the past.

One of the most satisfactory features of this campaign is the number of stalwart Democrats who have announced a determination to vote directly for McKinley as a means of crushing out Bryanism and all that it stands for in our politics. In the action of these men we see a clear evidence that patriotism among our people is superior to party spirit, and that there is no danger of demagogues getting control of the Government in this country.

Prince Bismarck is quoted as saying recently, "I hold that this is the very hour that would be advisable to bring about a mutual agreement in favor of bimetallism," and as such an agreement is the very thing the Republican party is pledged to promote the earnest advocate of the free coinage of silver can see how foolish it would be at this time to throw away the chance of international bimetallism for the sake of making a reckless experiment with Democratic silver monometallism.

THE POLITICAL DUTY OF CALIFORNIANS.

The greatness of a State depends upon the will, the energy and the industry of its citizens. Unless a people are determined to make a great commonwealth they will never upbuild one. These things are truisms. Every intelligent man knows them. It follows as a consequence that every man who wishes to see California become a great State must work for that object. He must support that party whose political purposes move to noble ends rather than one which exists only for the discontented and the envious.

You who are Californians are well aware of the great possibilities of the State. You know that in the production of raw material it is excessively rich. You know that in the industry and ambition of its people it is perhaps superior to any similar territory on earth. You know that it has been blessed by nature above all other lands. You know that its political and social organization place it in the front rank of American communities. You know that with a resolute and well-directed effort on the part of its people California may be made the scene of the highest civilization known to history. This being so, it is clearly your duty to help forward that work. You owe it to yourself and your neighbor to promote not only your own industry, but his also. You serve your State and your country when you serve yourself and your fellowman. Intelligent self-interest and patriotism are identical.

In this campaign it is not difficult for you to determine which party to join, what ticket to vote for. You who are wool-growers know what free trade has done for the wool industry. You who are fruit-growers know how the reduction of the tariff has reduced your income. You who are grain-growers know what has been the effect of breaking down the home market for home products. You who are wage-earners know how low wages have fallen since protection was set aside. These things which concern your own industry, trade, business and wages you know, whether you are Republicans, Democrats, Populists or Prohibitionists. Knowing them, it depends on your own will how you shall act. Will you vote for your own interest and help your neighbor to build up the State, or vote against your own interest to spite your neighbor, at the expense of the State?

It was said of old by Cicero, "Man never works so godlike as in the building of a nation." Surely every patriotic man would like to take part and do a loyal share in the sublime work of upbuilding the American Nation and the mighty civilization that is to be on the Pacific Coast. You can each and all of you take a part in that work. Though you may have no direct profit from a particular enterprise, you can help to build it up by voting to give it adequate protection. Though your efforts may not be widely known, you can none the less be a helper in advancing every Californian industry from the growing of delicate fruits to the construction of iron warships. The choice is before you. The issue is in your hands.

He who tampers with the currency robs labor of its bread. He panders, indeed, to greedy capital, which is keen-sighted and may shift for itself, but he beggars labor, which is honestly unsuspecting and too busy with the present to calculate for the future. The prosperity of the working classes lives, moves and has its being in established credit and a steady medium of payment. All sudden changes disturb it.—Daniel Webster.

FOR BREAD AND BUTTER.

The workingmen of this country are beginning to realize that the main issue in this campaign is one of bread and butter rather than of forms of money. Mr. Bryan's admission that "we would, no doubt, have a panic at first after the adoption of free coinage" has set wage-earners to wondering how free coinage could inaugurate a panic if free coinage is what is needed to advance prices and make good times, and well may they wonder. Not a few working people espoused Bryan's free silver scheme when it was new and fresh, but the logical arguments of the advocates of true bimetallism, together with their own sober second thought, have convinced them that bread and butter is not to be had by the operation of a policy that its defenders admit would start in by causing a business panic.

Wage-earners, especially those employed by manufacturing enterprises, are beginning to understand the full import of Bryan's declaration in Congress, that "A tariff of 10 per cent levied purposely for protection was just as indefensible as tariff for a 1000 per cent." They now know that Bryan stands for absolute free trade under any and all circumstances, and they now know, too, that such a policy would mean the surrender of all our goods and wares markets to foreign cheap labor. Hence it is that workingmen are making this a bread-and-butter rather than a free-trade and free-silver campaign. They now quite agree with Major McKinley that what is wanted is not open mints for the unlimited coinage of the silver of the world, but open mills for the full and unrestricted labor of American workingmen.

Wage-earners now understand that it is free trade and not protection that makes crowns of thorns to press the brow of labor, and that next to silver monometallism Mr. Bryan regards free trade as the most essential thing for them. They are beginning to understand, too, that Bryan's election would mean still greater industrial stagnation and a larger number of idle workingmen. All these things workingmen understand, and it would be a reflection upon their intelligence to say that the question of bread and butter does not concern them. This is labor's campaign for plenty of work and good wages.

I hold this disturbance of the measure of value and the means of payment and exchange—this derangement and, if I may so say, this violation of the currency—to be one of the most unpardonable of political faults.—Daniel Webster.

BISMARCK AND BIMETALLISM

The *Examiner* tries very hard to twist Bismarck's letter to Governor Culberson of Texas into a meaning far different from what it was intended to convey. Bismarck simply said to Governor Culberson what he has been saying for years: that the nations should adopt a bimetallic monetary system; but never has he nor does he now advocate independent action by his Government. It is true Bismarck says if this country should find it compatible with its interests to take independent action—that is, to assume the responsibility and risk the danger of such independent action—it might exert a salutary influence upon the consummation of an international agreement, but the meaning of what he says is that no good would accrue to a nation adopting bimetallism unless it was joined by the other nations. Prince Bismarck is in complete harmony with the Republican party as far as that goes.

It is true beyond the possibility of doubt that Germany and other European nations would like to see the United States take independent action, or rather try the experiment of such action, so that if it failed Europe would be very much less disturbed than if its own nations should undertake it and fail. Bismarck knows, as does every other economist, that independent action on the part of this country would place the United States in the position of leader without any positive assurance of a following, which would injure our commerce very materially while the question of an international conference was pending; besides, it would put other nations in a position to demand much of us and make acquiescence contingent upon granting us commercial advantages. Bismarck is a professional diplomat, and it is Germany's interests that he wants to promote first, last and all the time.

These things the leaders of the Republican party understand quite as well as Bismarck does, and therefore they propose to have the nations move in concert in the matter of establishing a bimetallic monetary system, so that the United States would not be left to "hold the bag," so to speak, if the purpose failed. Bismarck knows very well that while we were taking independent action our gold would leave us and that Germany would get its full share of it, but he is so guarded in expressing his opinion, or rather in giving advice, that he uses the diplomatic loophole "compatible with the United States' interests." Bismarck is, as we have said, a bimetallist, and he is on record in many places as expressing the belief that no nation could afford to undertake it alone, but he is perfectly willing that the United States should make the experiment, for whether we failed or not Germany would be the gainer. This country wants bimetallism, and so do the countries of Europe, but if there are any chestnuts in this bimetallic fire the United States will not be the nation to pull them out to save Europe's fingers.

Honest industry never comes in for any part of the spoils in the scramble which takes place when the currency of a country is disordered. Did wild schemes and projects ever benefit the industrious? Did violent fluctuations ever do good to him who depends on his daily labor for his daily bread? Certainly never. All these things may gratify greediness for sudden gain or the rashness of daring speculation, but they can bring nothing but injury and distress to the homes of patient industry and honest labor.—Daniel Webster.

THE FIFTH ARTILLERY.

The orders received by the Fifth Artillery to make immediate preparations to leave this City as soon after October 1 as practicable are of interest to the general public. It is strange that no explanation has been given from headquarters of the cause for this sudden and unexpected change. It is certainly an unwise move to transfer men from the climate of San Francisco to that of the extreme Southern States at this season of the year and such a movement should not be made without important and pressing reasons.

General Miles is now in the West, and may be in San Francisco before the week is over. It is to be hoped he will arrive early enough to review the situation before the regiment is removed. The Fifth has served in the Southern States since other artillery regiments, and should not be called upon again for that duty until those others have served their turn. There may be no favoritism back of the orders, but there is a suspicion of it, and for that reason the public will be eager to have the whole history of the movement made clear.

As it is not usual to send regiments from Northern States to the South at this season of the year, the order is the more remarkable inasmuch as it requires the regiment to be prepared to move practically at once. Why should there be such a rush when there is no apparent reason for it? Why could not the removal have been made as is customary at a later and cooler season of the year? There are many and good reasons why the Fifth should remain in San Francisco, but we know of none why it should be removed.

The laboring men massed together are the great market which absorbs the production of the United States, and they keep themselves at work. Now a great many of them want other workmen kept out, and yet they do not seem to see that whenever a bale of goods lands here, which is the result of labor abroad, there is just so much foreign labor landed here and doing its work.—Tom Reed.

NATURAL ECONOMIC FACTS.

A recent issue of the New York *Journal*, which is owned by the proprietor of the San Francisco *Examiner*, who is the owner of $6,000,000 of silver mining stock, revels in this kind of fallacious reasoning, glaring contradictions and illogical conclusions to inveigle the people into electing Bryan so as to double the value of his silver mines:

Under free coinage the United States Government would establish a fixed and unlimited demand for silver at a price of $1 29 per ounce, payable in silver dollars. The man who took to the mint 371¼ grains of pure silver would get a silver dollar. The supply of silver is fixed by nature, not by man's activities, and the increased demand, an absolutely unlimited demand made by a great and always solvent purchaser, would instantly raise the price of the bullion to the mint price.

It is very true, as the *Journal* says, any one could, if silver coinage were free and unlimited, take 371¼ grains of fine silver, and have them converted into a disk with "one dollar" stamped upon it; but that would no more fix the price of silver bullion in the merchandise market than would the conversion of wheat into flour by the miller fix the price of wheat in the grain market. The point that the *Journal* makes, whether purposely to mislead and deceive or through ignorance, is that under free and unlimited silver coinage the Government would practically be the purchaser of offerings of the raw material, and thus double the market price of bullion, and arbitrarily maintain that price in the metal market.

Under free coinage the Government could not, even the *Journal-Examiner* editor and proprietor should know, be a purchaser of the metal if it would, and hence there could be no "mint price." To make a price for an article there must be a seller and a buyer, but free coinage provides for neither, hence there could be no such thing as a Government price for silver.

During and for some years prior to 1873 nature did not supply quite enough to meet the demand, and consequently the market price of 371¼ grains of pure silver ranged as high as 104 cents, but immediately thereafter nature grew so liberal with her supply that the demand could not consume it all, and so the market price of 371¼ grains, including the product of the *Journal-Examiner's* mines, went down to about 50 cents. Prior to 1873 when the mints were open to the free coinage of silver, the "mint price" exerted no influence upon the commercial price of silver. Had it exerted any influence 371¼ grains of silver would not have been worth above nor below the value of 100 cents; but as a matter of fact silver bullion had commercial value of more than 100 cents for 371¼ grains from 1834 until nature furnished a greater supply than commerce wanted at that price.

The *Journal-Examiner's* $6,000,000 of silver mining stock appears to have blinded the combined eyes to some very important natural economic facts. But of course the *Journal-Examiner's* editor and proprietor, who is also the owner of silver mining property worth $6,000,000, is not demanding that the mints be opened so as to double the price of silver. It is patriotism—patriotism with a silver lining.

PERSONAL.

Rev. T. H. B. Anderson of Sacramento is in town.

W. F. Purnell, a stationer of Sacramento, is in the City.

Thomas B. Kay, a business man of Salem, Or., is at the Lick.

J. Andrews, a hardware-merchant of Los Angeles, is at the Grand.

H. F. Tenney, a mining and business man of Tucson, Ariz., is at the Palace.

S. Nicholas, a rancher of Bakersfield, is stopping at the Cosmopolitan Hotel.

Among the arrivals at the Palace yesterday was A. B. Brown of Washington, D. C.

Benjamin Glover of Fresno is staying at the Cosmopolitan Hotel, with his mother.

William Neill, an extensive miner of Montana, is stopping at the Cosmopolitan.

O. M. Horton and family, a merchant of St. Charles, Iowa, are at the Cosmopolitan.

H. Bell and family, a fruit-grower of Los Angeles, are staying at the Cosmopolitan.

Editor F. W. Edelston of the Mining and Metallurgist Journal, Los Angeles, is in the City.

George Washington Morgan, a hotel proprietor of Duncans Mills, is among the arrivals at the Grand.

M. Goldsmith, a business man of Stockton, who has been there for several years, arrived here yesterday.

John H. White, a well-known attorney of Salt Lake, is here for a few days on a business trip. He is at the Grand.

J. K. Hendrick, interested in mining and business at Altaville, in the heights of the Sierras, was one of the arrivals at the Lick yesterday.

George Smiley, an old California mining man, brother of T. J. L. Smiley of this City, is dangerously ill in London from blood-poisoning, caused by injury to the kneecap.

Louis Windmuller, the noted New York financier and gold Democrat, who is advocating the election of Major McKinley, returned here yesterday after several days at Santa Cruz, Monterey and other resorts.

Isaac Sierra, one of the wealthy coffee-growers of Guatemala, arrived here yesterday on the steamer City of New York and is at the Occidental. Mr. Sierra, besides being an extensive coffee-grower, is interested in stores.

Justice Stephen J. Field of the United States Supreme Court, who arrived here several months ago accompanied by his family, and has since for most of the time been at the Palace, will leave for Washington again on Thursday evening. Arrangements for the departure of the distinguished Justice have already been made.

CALIFORNIANS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Sept. 21.—At the St. Cloud—Stuart E. Arndsley; Sinclair—Rev. P. Keane; Albemarle—Mrs. M. H. and Miss McNamara, P. and Miss K. Quinlan; Holland—A. Carrigan, Mrs. E. Harris; Murray Hill—Miss Currier; Netherland — C. H. Marshall and wife; St. Denis—E. P. Vining and wife; Marlborough—E. P. Spitz; Grand—A. S. Perry. Hon. R. Boyle left the St. Cloud to sail on the North German ship Spree for Bremen.

SOME SUNDAY NEWSPAPER ABOMINATIONS.

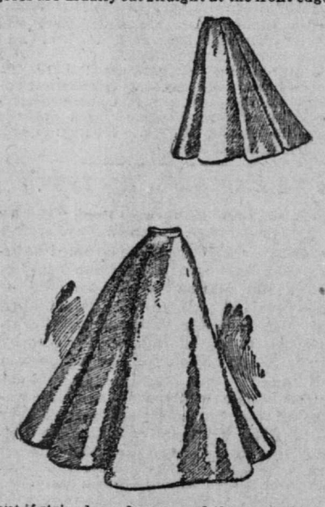
San Diego Tribune.

THE CALL prints the handsomest and most attractively made up Sunday edition of any of the San Francisco dailies. The matter is unusually interesting, and the general arrangement decidedly artistic. However, these gigantic Sunday papers are a positive nuisance. Nobody thanks the publisher for them; they are rarely half read, and prove a mere embarrassment of riches to subscribers. They have grown to such unwieldy proportions out of a small spirit of rivalry, and the paper that will have the courage to return to not more than sixteen pages of carefully selected matter will confer a boon on its readers, and receive merited praise for daring to abandon an abominable custom, which will be vastly more honored in the breach than in the observance. We suggest to THE CALL to pioneer the proposed reform. It could make a sixteen-page paper without padding that everybody would admire and enjoy.

THE MOST POPULAR SKIRT.

New skirts are cut with two gores in the back, which form box-pleats. The one shown here has in all seven gores, the two side gores flowing wide at the foot and close-fitted over the hips. The great advantage gained by two side gores is the permanent good shape, for these gores do not stretch out of shape, as a wider and necessarily more bias gore would.

All fabrics are cut in this way, and the side gores are usually cut straight at the front edge,



but if striped goods are used they may be cut straight through the center, thus lining the edges both bias and making the stripes meet at the seams. The back gores are cut with the straight thread through the center in any case.

Black satin is still as much used as any other fabric for skirts to be worn with fancy blouse waists or coat basques for full dress occasions. The only stiffening now used is a band of haircloth about six inches wide at the foot, and even this is omitted in many skirts, the flare depending on the proper cut and on the body of the silk used for lining.

Dresden silks are much used for separate skirts, and recommend themselves because two or three different colors will generally harmonize with them, and so a great variety in waist is possible. One of brown, with black satin threads, the flowers being indefinite tones of violet, had a brown velvet coat basque, a black satin waist and a waist of violet chiffon trimmed with sable for evening wear.

Dresses of wools, such as cheviot, tweed, serges and cloth, have skirts cut after this model, with neat-fitted waists untrimmed for general wear, or trimmed with velvet, Dresden silk, ribbons, lace or spangled bands for afternoon or evening wear.

STOP ALL LEAKS.

HOW TO REDUCE PUBLIC EXPENDITURES BY PROPER ECONOMY.

Editor Morning Call—SIR: The periodical howl about extravagance in public expenditures without any effort whatever being made to remedy the matter is certainly amusing. Our City officials know, as well as any schoolboy does, that the question is as plain as the simplest sum in subtraction. Stop all leaks in regard to expense and make a reasonable cut in all salaries known to be excessive. From $20,000 to $25,000 a month could positively be saved in the Police Department alone without injuring any one. Respectfully,

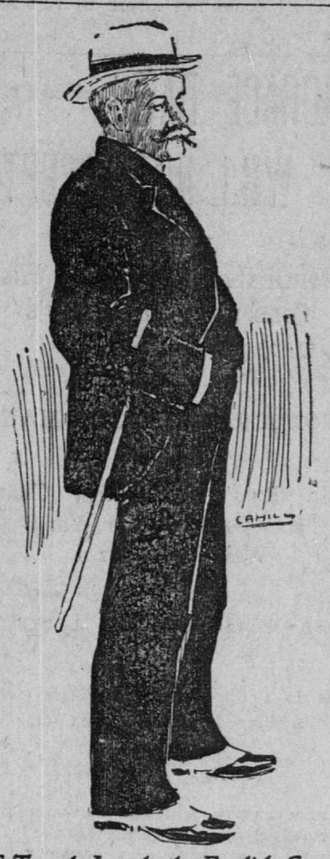
S. MOORE.

AROUND THE CORRIDORS.

Among the arrivals at the Occidental Hotel is F. Temple Lynch of England. Mr. Lynch became interested a few years ago in coffee enterprises in Guatemala. He has not, however, been there for six years. Only six weeks ago he returned here from England and has since been up among the redwoods of Humboldt County.

Mr. Lynch traveled about considerably in the timber country and visited several of the mills and the heaviest timber districts.

"There is an enormous amount of timber up there," said the gentleman yesterday. "The



F. Temple Lynch, the English Capitalist, Who Has Been Surprised at the Extent of the Redwoods.
[*Sketched from life by a "Call" artist.*]

trees in some districts are enormous—they are simply a surprise. There is a new mill about completed at Scotia. Scotia is about the center of the heaviest lumber district. The mill is to start up before long.

"In general over Humboldt County, however, it is pretty dull in the lumbering business. There has been little demand for lumber for a good while. One mill there has been idle so long that it is nearly falling to pieces. I went out on a little railroad they have there, the Eel River Railroad, which penetrates the lumber districts. On every hand were the enormous redwood trees.

"The people there expect that after the election there will be something of a new deal and that times will begin to improve, making a demand for lumber once more, then the mills will all start up again."

STRENGTH OF THE COLORED VOTE

San Francisco Vindicator.

In a due consideration of the status of the colored vote of California at the approaching election the only way to approach truth is to consult reliable statistics in order to arrive at an accurate conclusion. According to the census of the United States in 1890, as published in the New York World Almanac for 1896, the colored vote of California was at that time 72,061; that is to say California stood tenth among all the States of the Union in the numerical value of its colored vote. Thus Georgia heads the list with 179,028; next comes Mississippi, with 150,469; third, Alabama, with 140,763; fourth, South Carolina, with 132,949; fifth, Virginia, with 130,747; sixth, Louisiana, with 119,815; seventh, North Carolina, with 109,346; eighth, Texas, with 101,932; ninth, Tennessee, with 92,462; tenth, California, with 72,061.

The next largest vote belongs to Arkansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri and Florida, in their order, the votes of the two latter States being nearly a tie, at a trifle over 38,999, or only a little more than half of the colored vote of California. Looking at the matter from another point of view the same authority, compiled from the Reports of the Census of 1890, give the total voting population of California as 462,289, of which 390,228 were whites and 72,061 colored. In other words, the ratio of the colored to the white vote stood considerably above 1 to 6 and very nearly 2 to 11 at that time. Doubtless the admission of native sons to the ballot during the past six years, together with immigration, has still further widened the ratio between the white and colored vote; still the ratio must yet be in the near neighborhood of 6 to 1.

Our object in producing these statistics at the present juncture is to let our colored brethren understand that they far outclass in the matter of votes either the German or the Irish, or, for that matter, both of the nationalities combined. If they make up their minds to stand together at the coming election they can not only dictate terms but get an honorable share of the loaves and fishes, which they have never yet done, for want of unity of action.

It will certainly be a surprise, and a very great one, too, to the bulk of the people of this State that the colored vote of California should reach the abnormal figure of 72,000 when the entire colored population is rated at a little over 96,000.

Why is it that the normal 5 to 1 ratio of population to voters does not hold good with the colored race as with others? The explanation is to be found in the fact that of recent years there has been an immense influx, running up into the thousands, of young unmarried colored men in Central and Southern California, so that the ratio of colored males to colored females is out of all proportion, while the absence of children further tends to lessen the ratio of population as compared with vote. Without this explanation the figures would seem apocryphal and unworthy of credence. They have, however, the authority of the census records of 1890, as reproduced in the World Almanac, and cannot be gainsaid.

THE WORKINGMAN NOT EASILY FOOLED.

Rochester Post-Express.

In his Chicago speech Bryan quoted approvingly Lincoln's remark that "no men are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty." But the burden of Bryan's talk is that just as soon as a man has toiled up and left poverty behind him he is not to be trusted, but is to be regarded with suspicion by those still struggling below. The American workingman is not easily fooled. He must have taken the measure of Bryan before this. It must have occurred to him that a candidate who, while professing ardent affection for the poor man, is nevertheless backing a little scheme, which, if it went through, would do the wage-earners out of half their wages, is not to be taken seriously, is not a man to take as a guide.

A NEW STORY ABOUT WEBSTER.

Boston Evening Transcript.

Here is an anecdote of Daniel Webster that has never been in print:

Webster was once sued by his meat man. The man did not call upon Webster afterward to trade with him. Webster met him in the course of a few days and asked him why he didn't call. "Because," said the man, "I supposed that you would be offended and wouldn't trade with me any more." To which Webster replied: "Oh, sue me as many times as you like, but for heaven's sake don't starve me to death."

GOLD FOR THE SILVER CAMPAIGN

Jackson (Amador County) Ledger.

The 600 employes of the Utica mine have been presented with a little paper to sign which pledges them to put up $10 for a campaign fund, to be kept out of their wages at the rate of a little over $3 per month for three months. This paper came from headquarters, through C. D. Lane, one of the owners of the mine and a lifelong Democrat and a Bryan advocate. Some of the employes demurred at the proposition, which came in the form of a voluntary contribution, and were on the point of refusing to give up $10 of their hard-earned money for campaign purposes, and so stated to one of the clerks who is very close to the owners of the mine. The answer was, "You had better stand it." A few of the employes refused to give up the $10, and now are expecting to be discharged when next payday comes.

THE REASON WHY.

The San Francisco Wasp.

THE CALL was the object of a bitter attack by the Examiner this week. Ostensibly silver was the cause. In reality, circulation was the reason. THE CALL is steadily climbing up in popularity and cutting deep into the Examiner. Why? Simply because it is an honest, clean, straightforward paper, which avoids disgusting sensationalism and gives the news, the whole news and nothing but the news, in plain, matter-of-fact and truthful style every day. Such a policy will win out every time, and THE CALL is winning. Go into the public resorts of the City and see how it is read and called for.

EPIGRAMMATIC WISDOM.

Terse Sayings From Speaker Reed's Portland Speech.

I think we had better convert the heathen and not join them.

Great as our nation is, we cannot make something out of nothing.

It is good sense to recognize that a stone wall is a stone wall when it is in front of us.

There is but one thing for an individual, a firm, corporation or nation to do, and that is to be honest.

Human nature in the United States is very much the same from time to time, except that it grows steadily better.

Which would you prefer, an unlimited check upon the rainbow bank of promise or a certificate for what is exactly due on the bank of experience?

Men with vivid imaginations and with a certain lack of fixity of principles have invited us many times into flowery paths of dishonor and we have never yet followed them.

When a nation wants to borrow money it is almost always because its life is at stake, and nothing stands a nation in stead like the honorable fulfillment of every obligation entered into.

The experience of the world has proved to us beyond preadventure that the attempt to issue Government money every time a speculative period has set in and burst means destruction and ruin out of which there is no way except through bankruptcy.

RETAILING BORROWED METAPHORS.

Philadelphia Record.

Mr. Bryan quotes with approval the advice of Cicero to his son: "Don't go into retail business; it is small and vulgar business." Yet Candidate Bryan's whole business during the progress of the campaign has been the retailing of small and scrappy aphorisms. He hasn't dealt with any large principle in a wholesale way.

PARAGRAPHS ABOUT PEOPLE.

W. Lewis Fraser, art manager of the Century Magazine, made his start in life in Canada.

Henri Durant, the founder of the Red Cross movement, is in a Swiss hospital, sick and in poverty.

Rudyard Kipling's greatest ambition is said to be to serve as a war correspondent. The next big war will take him into the field.

A handsome granite monument to Hugh Brown, the late Highland attendant of the Queen, has been erected over his grave in Crathie churchyard.

The Duchess of Westminster is known among her friends as an ardent lady cricketer, and she is said to be in particular a bowler—or bowleress?—of some considerable skill.

The Key Monument Association of Frederick, Md., now has a total of $8689 97 toward the $10,000 required to place a suitable monument over the grave of the author of "The Star Spangled Banner."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BRYAN'S BIRTH—J. E. C., City. William Jennings Bryan was born in Salem, Marion County, Illinois, March 19, 1860.

IF NO SALOONS—K., Alameda. If there were no liquor saloons in San Francisco the revenue from licenses would be reduced about $150,000 a year.

LEGAL TENDER—C. E. G., City. The law says that standard silver dollars are legal tender for all debts public and private, except when otherwise expressed in the contract. At the tax office in this City gold and silver have been received in payment of taxes, but the percentage of silver has been small. No one has yet made an attempt to pay a large amount of taxes all in silver dollars.

PRODUCTION OF SILVER—J. P. B., Auburn, Cal. The figures given show the world's production of silver and the amount produced by the United States during the period asked about.

THE WORLD'S PRODUCT.

1871 to 1875	63,317,014 81,864,000
1876 to 1880	78,775,602 101,851,000
1881 to 1885	92,001,944 118,955,000
1886 to 1890	544,537,165 704,073,900
1890 to 1894	624 167,289 807,604,200
World's annual average production of silver, 1871 to 1875, fine ounces	12,663,403
World's annual average production of silver, 1890 to 1894, fine ounces	156,041,822
World's annual average production of silver, 1871 to 1875, coinage value	$16,372,800
World's annual average production of silver, 1890 to 1894, coinage value	$201,751,050

PRODUCT OF THE UNITED STATES.

1870 to 1874	140,800,000
1875 to 1879	196,800,000
1880 to 1884	224,000,000
1885 to 1889	297,791,000
1890 to 1894	369,559 000

Average annual production of silver, 1870 to 1894, inclusive, $28,160,000.

Average annual production of silver in the United States, 1890 to 1894, inclusive, $73,911,800.

During the past quarter of a century Mexico has been the largest producer of silver, that is of the foreign countries.

THE NIGHT TAPER BURNS—B., City. Several friends of Answers to Correspondents, S. I. H., D. C. V., Mrs. G. C. and C. W. S., have furnished the verse from which the quotation about the night taper appears. It is an anonymous hymn and appears in Congregational, Presbyterian and Catholic books under the title of "Fading, Still Fading." It is also to be found in "Song Greetings of High Schools" and in "The World's Sweetest Songs."

The quotation asked for is to be found in the second verse. One version in "Carmina Sacra" is as follows:

Father in heaven, hear when we call;
Hear us for Christ's sake, who is savior of all.
Feeble and fainting, we trust in thy might;
In doubt and in darkness thy love be our light!
Let us sleep in thy arms while the night taper burns,
Wake in thy love when the morning returns.
Father, have mercy! Father, have mercy!
Father, have mercy! through Jesus Christ, our Lord.

Another version in "Songs of the Sanctuary" has it:

Let us sleep on thy breast while the night taper burns,
And wake in thy arms when morning returns.

And closes with "Amen" after "Through Jesus Christ our Lord." The Catholic version is:

Ave Maria, oh, hear when we call,
Mother of him who is savior of all.
Feeble and fearing, we fly to thy might,
In doubting and darkness, thy love be our light.
Let us sleep on thy breast while the night taper burns,
And wake in thy arms when the morning returns.
Ave Maria, Ave Maria, Ave Maria, audinos.

This is an imploration to the Virgin Mary for her protection, and is taught in the Sunday-schools of the Catholic church.

CURLICUE—D., City. Curlique, formerly curlicue, is an Americanism which is to be found in the modern dictionaries. The Century says that it is sometimes written curlique and that it is an allusion to the curly Q, or the capital letter Q when written in the form of the figure 2. Another definition it gives is that the word means something fantastically curled or twisted, as to make a curlicue with a pen, or cut a curlicue while skating on the ice.

Murray's, the latest English dictionary, now in course of publication in parts, says: "Curlicue, a fantastic curl or twist; to cut up curlicues, in the United States is common for to cut up capers."

Maitland in his dictionary of American slang says that the word means a fantastic ornament.

Barrere, in "Slang, Jargon and Cant," says that the word is an Americanism and that the old words carle-cat or carli-cat, a male cat or kitten, may have influenced the formation of curlicues.

Bartlett, in "Dictionary of Americanisms," says the word means boyish tricks, and that to cut up carlicues is to cut up capers. He says it is made up from curly and cue, or perhaps a corruption of the French carcarole or the Spanish carcarol; or comparatively cavort, a transposition made from cuvert.

"Sally," says I, "will you take me for better or for worse?"

This put her to considering, and I gave a flourishing about the room and cut a curly cue with my right foot as much as to say, "Take your own time."—McClintock's Tales.

"It is generally supposed that nature is perfection in all her works, except when she gets odd freaks in her head and cuts up carlicues by way of experiment."—Dow's Sermons, vol. III, 48.

PENT UP UTICA—G. F. H., City. The following at the head of the Californian:

No pent-up Utica contracts our powers,
But the whole unbounded continent is ours,

Was stolen and altered from Jonathan M. Sewall, one of the earliest American poets, who lived from 1748 to 1808. His lines were:

No pent-up Utica contracts your powers,
But the whole boundless continent is yours.

The lines by Sewall occur in an epilogue he wrote for the tragedy of "Cato," by Joseph Addison, a famous English essayist and dramatist, when the play was produced in the Bowstreet Theater, in Portsmouth, N. H., 1778. The lines placed at the head of the Californian had reference to the great opportunities opening before the newly acquired American territory. To be better understood it may be well to give some idea upon which the play of "Cato" was founded. Utica was a city in Northern Africa. The adjective "pent up" is merely comparative and poetic, for Utica was, during the time of its prosperity, a large and important city. It was at first an ally of Carthage in the wars between that city and Rome, but subsequently prepared to submit to Roman power. After Carthage had been subdued a part of its territory was given to Utica, and the latter city was made the residence of the Roman Governor. During the war between Cæsar and Pompey, Marcus Portius Cato, or Cato the Younger, a noble Roman commander, who had made every possible effort to prevent the war, had joined the side of Pompey, fearing Cæsar as the greater tyrant. Pompey took refuge in Africa, whither Cato went to join him with a small army, but before he reached there Pompey had been assassinated. Soon after the army of Pompey was defeated by Cæsar's troops at Thapsus. That was in the spring of the year 46 before Christ. Cato took refuge with his force in Utica, which was the only city which still held out against Cæsar, but when it became known that the conqueror's army was on its way against the city also, the Uticans refused to risk utter destruction by further resistance, and Cato's eloquence was powerless to persuade them to hold out against the enemy. Cato sent an embassy to make terms with Cæsar for the surrender of the city and troops within it, but he, rather than fall into the hands of the conqueror, resolved to die, and after spending the night in reading Plato's Phædo, committed suicide by stabbing himself in the breast.

NEWSPAPER PLEASANTRY.

Willy—I found mother the other day crying over your book of poems.

His Sister's Fiance (delighted)—Oh, is that so? (Aside)—Ah, what glory, what fame, awaits me! A man who can bring tears to the eyes of such a flint-hearted woman as that is certainly great, and no mistake. (To Willy)—She was really weeping, Willy?

Willy—Yes; she said it nearly broke her heart to think that a daughter of hers was going to marry a slob who would write such rot as that.—Puck.

"Henry," said she, "wake up. I believe there is a man in the house."

"Well, what if there is?" said Henry, sleepily. "If there were a woman in the house do you suppose I would go to the trouble of waking up and telling you about it?"

"What?"

By this time Henry was awake and explaining.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"Look here, Snaggs, I hear you have been telling people that I drink like a fish," said Swiller, in a blustering manner.

"I may have said that to two or three people."

"Well, sir, you have got to take it back."

"Have I?"

"You have."

"Oh, well, I'll take it back, if that will please you. You don't drink like a fish at all; a fish drinks nothing but water."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

Wife—You saw Mrs. Browner last evening?

Husband—Yes; but not to speak to.

"What a whopper! They tell me you were sitting with her for more than two hours."

"True; but it was she who did all the talking."—Spare Moments.

He—There is one thing I like about you, Miss Daisy.

Miss Daisy—And what is that?

He—My arm.—London Tit-Bits.

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Same Identical Man.

Phœnix (Ariz.) Herald.

A reader ask us if the Bryan who is now the Democratic-Populist nominee for President is the same Bryan who four years ago urged the voters of Nebraska and other Western States to vote for free trade, Cleveland and wheat at a dollar a bushel. Yes, he is the same Bryan.

Are You Going East?

The Atlantic and Pacific