The San Francisco Call

SUNDAY.....OCTOBER 4, 1896

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Editor and Proprietor.

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Patriotism, Protection and Prosperity.

FOR PRESIDENT—
WILLIAM McKINLEY, of Ohio

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

Election November 3, 1896.

Maintain the Republican party.

There is always harmony in regularity.

Loyal Republicans should read the riot act to the wranglers.

Now is the time for bolting Republicans to come back and be forgiven.

The shadow of Rainey falls on the Phelan ticket like a bucketful of tar.

The demand of Republicans is for peace in the party and war against the enemy.

This is to be a Republican year in San Francisco as well as in the rest of the country.

Party government by State central committees is universal in American politics. Why violate the rule?

"I am in favor of the American payroll," says McKinley. How is that for a sound-money platform?

Buckley doubtless thought the tail of the Populist would go with the hide, but Rainey got away with it.

The threat of free silver closed the factories, and a threat of free silver monometallism won't open them.

If the Republican party is to remain a self-governing body it must respect the authority which itself has constituted.

Don't forget that the men who are most eager to continue the dissensions in the Republican party are Rainey and Buckley.

Now that Buckley and Rainey have fallen out, the people have only to unite on Colonel Taylor to make them stay out.

The interior may rest satisfied now that San Francisco will do her share toward carrying California for McKinley and Hobart.

According to the record there are seven Presidential tickets in the field, but according to the outlook there is only one in it.

It is conceded that Cator is a conundrum to the Democrats, but it is not certain yet whether they will give him up or try to answer him.

Boston has a poet whose verses are said to speak volumes, and yet the *Herald* of that city declares the volumes ought to be suppressed if published.

Among the questions to be answered by every citizen in this campaign are: What did I lose by the McKinley tariff? What did I gain by the Wilson tariff?

The Republican ticket is the only local ticket in San Francisco that is straight. If you do not vote that you must go crooked without knowing where you will land.

Every Republican can assist in establishing party harmony by putting himself into harmony with the party organization and opposing bolters at every turn of the road.

If any one has ever had hopes of the election of Palmer and Buckner they may as well abandon them now. Tariff-bill Wilson is going to take the stump for that ticket.

Once more it has been demonstrated to the people that Republicans know how to unite for great principles, while Democrats can only quarrel over the spoils they hope to win.

By the nomination of a legislative ticket non-partisanship has been reduced to a political absurdity. Imagine a legislator casting a non-partisan vote for United States Senator.

If the proposed new charter is adopted we shall need a man of the stanchest integrity in the Mayor's office, and fortunately we have such a candidate in Charles L. Taylor.

Bryanism is hardly anything more than an attempt to reduce National politics to sectionalism and to substitute for the universal voice of the people the voice of one class clamoring against another.

Democratic candidates for the Legislature should be compelled to say whether they intend, if elected, to vote for Cator for the United States Senate. There should be some way of getting an understanding of the muddle.

In retiring from the mayoralty contest in the interest of party harmony Mr. Sonntag has won the approval of all genuine Republicans. It was a manly, straightforward thing to do, and Mr. Sonntag will never have occasion to regret it.

THE ELEVATION OF JOURNALISM

When W. R. Hearst emerged from the classic shades of Harvard College and the gentle joys of dalliance to engage in journalism there was much hopeful expectation indulged in by those who had lofty ideas of the American newspaper and of its possible elevation. It would have been a high and noble ambition in Mr. Hearst to attempt the realization of these hopes by lifting the paper which had been purchased for him out of the depths of its past unworth and placing it upon a pedestal of merit, virtue, honor and repute beyond suspicion and worthy of public confidence and praise.

The young man entered upon his career as a journalist with every imaginable advantage. He had wealth, education, a good presence, popularity and an honored name. No man ever had a better opportunity to lift journalism to a higher level and to keep it there without descending to the ignoble policies, the degrading methods and the slavish expedients which those of low instincts and limited means have too frequently been tempted to employ. He could have repeated and improved in San Francisco the career of George W. Childs of Philadelphia or Elliot F. Shepard of New York.

Instead he chose to wallow with increasing frequency and desire in the filthiest pools which the bogs and fens of modern journalism afford. He endeavored to build up the power and influence of his paper by methods which would have disgraced the most unconscionable fraud and faker who haunts the entrance to a country fair. He has been utterly regardless of the yesterdays and to-morrows of a newspaper, and has counted the friendships, the duties and the principles of either as nothing compared with the sensations of to-day. In the same issue, and even sometimes upon the same page, his paper has paraded its owner's hypocrisy in mingled praise and blame of vice or virtue, according to the passing whim of the hour. By partnerships in lotteries or worse; by purchased connivance at frauds and swindles in public and private service; by paid complacence in the presence of political infamies; by unblushing encouragement and advocacy of all that is false and hollow in daily life, and of every sham and folly which have for their purpose the pollution of the human mind; by the ridicule of every aspiration and effort for the betterment of society; by daring endeavors at the levy of blackmail upon public officials, and by successful and self-confessed extortion practiced upon private corporations, it has made itself feared as well as hated by every lover of truth, honesty and decency in the land.

A man who has inherited wealth and has acquired power by such disreputable means sometimes cherishes the aspiration to wash up and be a gentleman. The owner of the *Examiner* has never indulged in this laudable desire and may be excused therefor, since an inspection of the files of his newspaper would impress any sane-minded person with the utter hopelessness of the task. It has been left to this willing exponent and organizer of all that is base and ignoble in modern journalism to amply deserve Macaulay's famous castigation of Barrere, "Whatsoever things are false, whatsoever things are dishonest, whatsoever things are unjust, whatsoever things are impure, whatsoever things are hateful, whatsoever things are of evil report, if there be any vice, if there be any infamy"—all of these things are blended in this the most shameless and abandoned bawd and pander among the newspapers of to-day.

There was not much the matter with this country in 1892, was there? There was not much the matter with this country from 1879 until 1892 either. Did you hear, from 1879 to 1892, anything in regard to the depletion of the gold reserve? Did you hear any Republican anywhere alleging that we ought to borrow money? What was the matter with the treasury of the United States under the Republican administration ending with Benjamin Harrison? Nothing whatever.—Hon. J. F. Fort of New Jersey.

THE NON-PARTISAN JOKE.

There are amusing incidents in every political campaign, and some incidents are more amusing than others, but nothing could be more amusing than a Non-Partisan convention taking great care to divide nominations equally between two bitterly opposed parties. A Non-Partisan convention has been in operation for some days in this City and County, and it has made very many nominations. The labors of the convention are now ended, however, and its work is before the people.

The amusing feature of the affair is that the nominees for the Legislature were made with the view of having a sharp division on political lines on the question of selecting a United States Senator, and the funniest thing about it is that Democrats are invited to vote for Republican legislators who would suffer their right arm to be cut off before they would help elect a Democratic United States Senator, and Republicans are asked to vote for Democratic legislators who would rather be fed to the fish in the bay than be the means of letting a Republican go to the Senate.

In fact the Non-Partisan legislative ticket is a most intensely partisan ticket, only that the plan is to have Democrats vote for Republicans and Republicans vote for Democrats. Just what would be gained by such a representation in the Legislature does not appear, but it is safe to say that should the ticket be elected each legislator would make haste to get into the camp of his own party. The next Legislature is bound to be a very partisan body. A United States Senator is to be elected. He will be a protectionist or a free-trader and party lines will be drawn sharp and fine, as they should be, and no Republican should have his hands tied or be committed to be "non-partisan." California needs to have a good working majority of partisan Republicans in the next Legislature.

It will be about your homes and firesides that the great national wrong will stop to exact its measures of vengeance. If by any possibility the workingmen of this country should ordain that the American dollar be cut down in purchasing power from 100 cents to 58 cents, that crime would be expiated suddenly and painfully by the men and women who live by the sweat of their brows.—Mrs. Sara Neville of New York.

CATOR—BUCKLEY—WHITE.

This is the political cheese-sandwich presented by the Popocrats of California to its honest citizens for digestion on election day. The collusion between Cator and White, in their mutual aspiration for the senatorship, has for its limburger center the malodorous Buckley, who is expected to give strength to the combination which every one concedes to have been made. The strength which the presence of Buckley will add is of that doubtful character common to such mixtures and it will probably cause the people of California to spew the whole aggregation out of their mouths.

Those Democrats who respect their party and are trying to keep it true to itself have for some time been making wry faces at the idea of accepting Cator as their candidate for Senator. This objection has not been confined to any single section nor to any particular kind of Democrats. It has come from the whole body of the party, to whom the very name of Cator has been an abhorrence for several years. Even the earnest desire of the Bryan element to secure the electoral vote of California for the latter cannot reconcile them to the idea of surrendering to an ultra-Populist like Cator the highest and most honorable office within the gift of a State.

It is from Southern California, however, that the first formally expressed protest has arisen. It comes from the home of Senator White and is voiced by those who have heretofore been his adherents and friends. It calls upon him to abandon the iniquitous bargain between himself and Cator, and demands, if he will not, that the Democratic State Central Committee shall require his resignation. In unmeasured terms it denounces Cator as "a Populist, a socialist, a nationalist, a revolutionist, or anything else to get into the United States Senate," and charges Senator White with treason to his party in making such an unholy alliance to further his own political ends.

The episode which has just ended in the control of the local Populist convention by Buckley should cause the Los Angeles protest to become State-wide in its adoption by the Democratic party. How can its self-respecting members reconcile themselves to the humiliating necessity of concealing from their noses the odor of the sandwich which is being thrust down their throats?

We want no idle men in the United States, and to the end that we may have neither idle mills nor idle men we must do our work in the United States, and not outside the United States. You may disagree with me, but I believe in a protective tariff. I have always so believed and I have never felt called upon to make any apology to anybody anywhere for having been devoted to the great principle which promotes and encourages American development and gives employment and good wages to American workingmen.—McKinley.

BRYAN'S FALLACIES.

Mr. Bryan assures the people that "in case we have free coinage all our citizens may take their silver to the mints and have it coined into dollars," but he fails to suggest how or where the people will find silver to have coined into dollars. Were he to say those who are lucky enough to own silver mines could, under free coinage, take 53 cents' worth of the products of their hills to the mints and have it stamped and made a legal tender for 100 cents the people would know what he meant, but the way he put the proposition the impression is made that either he thinks the people are fools or he himself is a trifle daft.

Not one quarter of 1 per cent of the people have silver, and hence less than one quarter of 1 per cent of the people would be benefited directly by free coinage. Of course Mr. Bryan would say to this that free coinage would make silver dollars plenty because of the great rush of silver bullion to the mints for coinage, but even so, how would those who have no silver bullion get hold of the mints' output of dollars unless they had something to exchange for them? Free distribution of dollars is not contemplated, as we understand Mr. Bryan, hence those who wanted silver dollars would have to give something that would be their equivalent.

But it so happens that all of the people are employers or employes—that is, payers or payees of wages—and in order to put dollars into the pocket of the employe the employer must be able to sell the product of his employe's labor. For three years there has been no market for the product of American labor because Bryan's kind of a tariff law has been in force, which enables foreign labor to supply our markets with its products. Assuming, then, that all the silver is in dollars, would our idle workingmen get them or would the foreign labor that is manufacturing our goods and wares for us get them? Mr. Bryan should explain this feature of his philosophy.

The fact is, no benefit would accrue to American labor, nor to any other class of people, if silver dollars were piled mountain high if they could not be reached through the channels of employment, wage-earning and markets. Admitting that our mints should be thrown open to silver, would that prevent foreigners controlling our merchandise markets? And if it did not, how would the dollars thus coined reach our people? It is an economic fact that if all the money in the world were piled upon our shores we could get none of it until we made something to exchange for it. But extend to our industries proper protection, so that they may give labor all the work it wants at good wages, then the people will have plenty of merchantable things, including labor, to exchange for dollars. Mr. Bryan always gets the cart before the horse.

We are enemies of all that which shall seek to destroy our credit; we are the enemies of all that which shall seek to rob our people of their savings; we are enemies to everything that will cast dishonor upon the fair name of our country—enemies, indeed, are we in this sense, and enemies with a power and purpose which the promoters of the Chicago convention will realize on the day after election when they come to count the hundreds of thousands of votes which we shall cast against them and their doctrines.—Ex-Secretary Fairchild.

ONE MONTH FROM TO-DAY.

One month from to-day the people will awake to know that McKinley and Hobart have been elected. Over the country for four years the heavy clouds of depression and disaster have hung. On the edges of these retreating clouds the Republican victory will shine like a rainbow of promise overarching the land. There will be a new brightness in the eyes of all and a gladness in all hearts. The dawn of better times will be at hand. The welfare of the people so long threatened will have been redeemed and renewed.

We may to some extent this morning anticipate the gladness of that day. This morning which brings us rest and leisure may well bring us also the consciousness of approaching prosperity. It is permissible to rejoice already in the good that is sure to come. Let us therefore enjoy to-day and recreate ourselves for the work of the coming week.

On every side are omens favorable for ourselves and our neighbors. Gold is coming into the country from both sides. It comes from Europe to New York and from Australia to San Francisco. The price of wheat is rising, the price of fruit has an upward impulse, the real estate market is improving and in all its thousand channels business begins to feel the effects of the incoming tide of a revived prosperity.

It is not easy to estimate the extent of the benefits California will derive from the coming change. In contrast with the misfortunes of the past four years they will be great indeed. We may look for activity in all lines of trade. We may look for new industries of many kinds. The re-establishment of the protective system will afford opportunities for the development of all our resources, and no man can fix the limits of the profits we will derive from them.

One month from to-day what is now a hope will have become a realization. The election of McKinley, now assured, will then be a fact. There will be no longer any doubts and hesitations about the undertaking of new enterprises, the expansion of existing industries. Labor will find employment, trade will find a profit. American energy, freed from the competition of foreign cheap labor, will go forward in the work of building up America into that mighty and marvelous commonwealth that is to be.

All human good, however, is dependent on human effort. What we would have we must work for. Labor and capital alike are subject to that law. If we would realize the prosperity we now anticipate we must be earnest in striving for it. We must work together like true patriots during the campaign. We must help to elect McKinley and Hobart if we would rejoice one month from to-day.

PERSONAL.

Judge C. S. Stafford of Eureka is at the Grand.

F. M. Lucas of Washington, D. C., is at the Palace.

D. A. Francis, a business man of Ferndale, is at the Lick.

The Rev. Dr. Alexander and Mrs. Alexander are at the Russ.

G. W. Harney, a real-estate dealer of Marysville, is in the City.

James F. Dennis, a leading attorney of Reno, Nev., is at the Palace.

Ex-Lieutenant-Governor Percy L. Shuman of Illinois is at the Palace.

Sheriff A. C. Busch of Downieville is among the arrivals at the Russ.

W. E. Hadley, manager of the Horton House, San Diego, is at the Grand.

C. F. Montgomery, editor and proprietor of the Antioch Ledger, is in the City.

J. E. Sexton, who has important mining interests near Redding, is here for short stay.

J. H. Forney of Moscow, Idaho, United States District Attorney for that State, is a late arrival here.

W. W. Thatcher, proprietor of a general store and hotel at Hopland, is here on a business trip.

John S. Lestor, who represents a leading metal company of New York, arrived here yesterday.

Charles F. Scott, a woolen goods manufacturer of New York, is among the arrivals at the Palace.

H. W. Patton, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Los Angeles district, arrived here yesterday and is at the Grand.

E. Gumpracht of Germany, who has been interested in coffee-growing in Costa Rica for some time, is at the Occidental on his way to Yokohama.

Thomas J. Bridger has been appointed secretary of the P. N. Jackson & Co. Iron Works. He was formerly with C. L. Bigelow in the iron business.

A party of prominent people, consisting of Captain and Mrs. John Sherman, and the Misses Kathleen and Annie Sherman of Washington, D. C., Miss Downey and James F. McElhone of Mount Savage, Md., are at the Palace. They came in the special car Baltimore.

C. W. Fairbanks Jr. of Indianapolis, son of C. W. Fairbanks, chairman of the National Republican Committee, is here to take a course at law and says he will either enter the Hastings Law School or the law department of the Stanford University. He has an affection of the throat and expects to stay here for a year. He went to Palo Alto to look around yesterday.

CALIFORNIANS IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, N. Y., Oct. 3.—At the Plaza—Mr. and Mrs. L. Sachs and Miss Sachs, H. P. Usher. Holland—T. Cunningham, H. T. Scott. Cosmopolitan—F. Dillingham. John McAlister of San Jose left the Plaza to sail on the Cunarder Etruria for England.

Letters From the People.

NOT FOR FREE SILVER.

The Correction of a False Report Made by the Examiner.

Editor Call: A late number of the Examiner contained a notice that Dr. Hutchins had addressed a club favorably on the free coinage of silver. Many of my friends have demanded of me if I was two-faced. I wish to correct any such sentiment. In my life I have done many, many things for which I have "kicked" myself, and when alone have called myself the most unmitigated ass alive; but I have never been guilty of the lunacy of supporting this sublime fatuity, the free coinage of silver, nor this howling braggart who tramps around the country singing his one-stringed song and imagines himself a second edition of Abraham Lincoln.

I would have sent this to the Examiner but for the fact that it refused to publish some questions that I asked of one of those liars who brag so much about the amazing prosperity of Mexico. C. B. HUTCHINS, M.D.

GIRL'S CAPE.

Capes are indispensable for fall wear. Cloth is the fabric usually employed in making these pretty, comfortable and stylish wraps. Plain lady's cloth simply stitched at the edges with

a bright lining for the hood is stylish. Mixed tweeds with plain silk lining for the hood makes a serviceable garment. Brown serge with a plaid silk lining for the hood is youthful and pretty.

Double-faced cloths are especially nice for these wraps, the hood thus displaying the contrasting color of the other side. The cape is seamless, and appeals to the home dressmaker as a garment easily made.

IT PLEASES THE READER.

Stockton Graphic.

Very few metropolitan papers are served to their patrons in convenient form. It is disagreeable to purchase a great big daily at a newsstand or of a newsboy and the moment you open it have a half dozen or more sheets blown sky, west and crooked. The San Francisco CALL has obviated this trouble, and its large edition of twenty-eight pages comes in only two parts. It is a decided improvement, and should be adopted by other large papers.

CERTAINLY.

Dayton (Wash.) Chronicle.

When the San Francisco CALL announces that we are "on the verge of good times" it doubtless refers to the fact that we are on the last quarter of Democratic administration.

ENEMY TO PROSPERITY

Fifteen of the Many Reasons That May Be Given for Opposing 16 to 1.

In the New York Sun of September 21 James D. Smith, ex-president of the New York Stock Exchange gives the following fifteen reasons for opposing 16 to 1:

First—Because man is finite. He cannot repeal natural laws, nor perform miracles, even though clothed with power to legislate.

Second—Because falsehood, though expressed on silver and in raised letters, is falsehood still.

Third—Because it would be the instrument of fraud. Those who vote to legalize fraud are the accomplices of those who commit fraud.

Fourth—Because it would occasion a great and sudden change in all nominal values, and deprive the people of the power to enforce an equitable adjustment of the most ordinary obligations.

Fifth—Because it would create such confusion in every industry as to materially lessen opportunity for those who toil, and so inflict great injury upon the home market for our products. Most men must earn money before they can buy food or clothing.

Sixth—Because we are more in need of activity in the money we have than we are in need of more money. Money is never made active by lessening the employment of labor. The dollar earned and used may reach any pocket. Hoarded dollars benefit no one. When "the money power" is assailed with unscrupulous vituperation it is well to remember that money has power to become inactive, power to hide. It seeks refuge in dangers of far less magnitude than those it would see in free coinage. It is not coinage, but confidence, that will make money active.

Seventh—Because we need good foreign markets for our surplus products. There may be some imaginary patriotism in talk about twisting the British lion's tail, but if we twist it off we will get little from the British but the tail. We need something of greater value. It is not "a new declaration of independence" that we need, but a continuance and an enlargement of that interdependence that has made England rely upon us for many of our products and us rely upon England for the millions of money she has been sending us yearly in exchange therefor.

Eighth—Because it would weaken a chief foundation of national life—the right to possess and to safeguard property. Take that right away and we should be in a chaos of conflicting passions, and no interest would be safe.

Ninth—Because many of those who desire to cut 100-cent dollars in two would like to do the same with 50-cent or 10-cent dollars. They care nothing for silver, but are more than willing to take any path that will lead them toward that valueless, irredeemable paper money which they have long craved.

Tenth—Because the quacks in finance who favor it propose to inject into the body politic more than three hundred times as many silver dollars as it was able to absorb when there was no restraint upon their use. An overdose is more likely to aggravate than to relieve.

Eleventh—Because we need both credit and security. The advocates of free coinage favor the prohibition of contracts that define the value of the dollars with which debt shall be paid. When men are prohibited from giving full security they will be prevented from getting credit.

Twelfth—Because its advocates seek for power to injure the most effective instruments we use—the banks that give money wide and safe distribution, and the railroads that do our transportation at excessively low rates. It is not the crippled bank that gives the people liberal accommodation, or the crippled railroad that gives them the most satisfactory service.

Thirteenth—Because those who ask for power to debase our money ask also for power to take from our mails and our property in transit the protection of Federal law. When that is withdrawn and mobs are not restrained we shall cease to be a Nation.

Fourteenth—Because we need to dwell together in unity. The silver leaders are seeking to set against each other capital and labor, producer and consumer, borrower and lender, hoping to win power through the hatred they incite; and they are not hampered by facts or by common-sense in their efforts to stir up strife. Although they hope to delude some honest men with their sophistries, their main reliance is not upon honesty or intelligence, but upon the dishonest, the ignorant, the shiftless and the vicious. The best men in both of the great parties are earnestly in opposition to the coinage proposed.

Fifteenth—Because its adoption would indelibly inscribe upon the pages of history a record of dishonor that our descendants could not read without feelings of humiliation and shame, and it would prove our incapacity for self-government.

We shall present no such proof, we shall make no such record. Maine and Vermont have led the way in which the country will go in November, and it will be well for millions of men if it move with such majorities that repudiation will hide its hideous head so completely that agitation will give place to prosperity and peace.

CAMPAIGN ECHOES.

Mr. Sewall is not a true silver man. He has not had the disease long enough.—Tom Watson.

The remark that "the Lord hates a quitter" seems to have made a deep impression on Mr. Sewall's mind.—Kansas City Journal.

Free silver is very contagious, but the bacteria are not persistent. An injection of candid thought kills them promptly.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

It is not a gold dollar that the Republican party contends for, but the dollar that is as good as the gold dollar.—Plymouth (Ind.) Republican.

Bryan's idea seems to be that a fool is born every minute, and that he can win his way to success by appeals to that class.—Muncie (Ind.) News.

Mr. Bryan wisely gave up the plan of addressing the populace of Washington from the steps of the Capitol. He will also abandon his intention or desire to take up his residence in the White House.—Brooklyn Eagle.

"What is the greatest and most curious organ in the world?"

"The organ of speech of William Jennings Bryan; it is an organ without stops."—New York Tribune.

Mixed Pickles.—He—The Popocrats are in a pretty pickle.

She—How is that?

He—Salted in Bryan. See?—Columbus (Ohio) Journal.

High upon the list of living novelists which the present century has produced stands the name of Israel Zangwill, the writer who, when little more than a youth, created a sensation in the literary world by the force of his graphic pictures of life in the London Ghetto.

This is worse than the Greeley year, when the bottom dropped out. In the September election of 1872 the Republicans of Maine had a plurality of 17,216, while in Vermont they had 25,333. Compare these with pluralities of 50,000 and 39,000 in 1896.—Springfield Republican.

It is not long since M. Jean de Reszke won the Polish Derby at Warsaw, value 12,000 rubles. He has recently won at Moscow, with his three-year-old Matador, a prize worth 4000 guineas. Altogether M. Jean de Reszke's turf winnings for the season approach the sum of $50,000.

One of the foremost leaders of Glasgow society is the Duchess of Montrose, whose graceful figure and sweet face are to be seen in the city whenever a generous action is to be done, and whose clear voice—Her Grace is a pleasant and fluent public speaker—is always willing to plead for a good cause.

McSwilligen—What throngs of visitors Major McKinley receives daily!

Squildig—He does. I see in that, too, an illustration of the difference between the campaign of McKinley and that of Bryan.

"Go on."

"McKinley's is a campaign of reception while Bryan's is a campaign of deception."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

When William J. Bryan was nominated silver was worth 69 cents per ounce and the silver dollar was intrinsically worth 53 34-100 cents. To-day the market price of silver is 64¾ cents per ounce and the silver dollar 50 6-100 cents. Either the great speculators of the world have little confidence in Mr. Bryan's election, or else they do not believe his statement that in the event of his election silver will be worth $1 29 per ounce.—New York Mail and Express.

When the Government fixes the price of silver at $1 29 an ounce, that will fix the price throughout the world.—W. J. Bryan. Let's have the Government fix the price of potatoes at $5 a bushel. Then every one who owns a potato patch will be as well off as though he owned a gold mine.—New York Tribune.

The Nizam of Hyderabad, in common with other native princes of India, converts his cash into gold and precious stones, and stores it in his palace, which is closely guarded by trusted soldiers. This potentate is in possession of a well-stocked strong room valued at 6,000,000 sterling, and among his heirlooms is one diamond of 450 carats worth $4,000,000.

"I have danced across the country from Nebraska to the sea; many thousand miles I've traveled, myriad folk have gazed on me. I have vocalized until my lungs can scarcely stand the strain. But I'm sorry—oh, I'm sorry—that I didn't talk to Maine. Just a hundred thousand yards or so of airy, silver speech, and a pine pole would have placed desired persimmons in my reach. But with Watson crowdin' Sewall and with Sewall talkin' back, I must hustle, I must bustle, and keep movin' on the track. I am climbin' up a ladder that contains pure silver rungs, and the only thing I'm needin' is a leathern pair of lungs." ("Hope Deferred: a Lament," by W. Jennings Bryan, Thomaston, Ga.; The Watson Printing Shop.)—Indianapolis News.

RIGHT AND EXPEDIENCY OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The principle of equal rights, the keynote of American civilization, is the pivot on which the whole question of the enfranchisement of women turns. Here our argument is grounded on a rock. The Declaration of Independence declares that "all men are created equal"; equal, not in capacities, but in rights. It must be conceded by all that the word "men" here includes both sexes. These words of Jefferson but echo the voice of progressive humanity. This equality of rights being once recognized, we have only to inquire what rights man has to a voice in government in order to discover woman's right to the same. Life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness have been set forth as the inalienable rights of man. Now, whatever may be said as to the possibility of inalienable rights in society, no one will deny that these rights belong equally to both sexes. If woman has the same right to life, liberty and property that man has, then she has a right to an equal protection, and this is precisely what is meant by the right of suffrage. In consequence of the imperfect state of human society, governments are instituted to secure these rights. Woman, having the same rights as man, needs the same security. Government is therefore as necessary for one as for the other. But government derives its powers from the consent of the governed. Is this declaration true? To deny it is to deny the fundamental principle of constitutional government.

If true then our question is fairly and forever settled; and it requires no argument to show that it is true, for it is self-evident that government exists by the consent of those with whom it originates. It originated in the necessities of both man and woman; it must, therefore, exist by the consent of both man and woman. Thus is the right of woman to the ballot established in the first principles of our Government. The wrong arising from withholding suffrage from the women of this State is not only negative but also positive. The simple exclusion is but the mildest phase of the injustice. The sin is more than doubled when with this exclusion taxation is coupled. Your women pay taxes upon millions of dollars worth of real and personal property, yet they are debarred from all representation in the Government and cannot say how all this money shall be expended. Thus does this so-called representative Government violate the first principles of its own existence.

Suffrage for women is often objected to on the ground of expediency. As if what is right is not always expedient. We are told that our basis of representation is already too extended, and that to give the elective franchise to women would only aggravate the evil. If this be true, then let reasonable qualifications be required for admission to the ballot; but let all parties be subject to the same restrictions. Let no advantage be given to sex. Let nothing be made a disqualification for the exercise of the right of suffrage, which will not apply to one party with as much force as to another.

We are told that the result of the whole ballot would remain the same, and so nothing be gained. This objection, if true, does not in any sense whatever affect the question under consideration. Suppose that two men vote opposite tickets, shall they be disfranchised because their votes neutralize each other? If so, then may one party cancel another of equal number, and so all be disfranchised together. This objection places no value on a vote except as it subserves party interests and ignores the duty and obligation of all to defend what they believe to be right.

"Women may relieve themselves of all political responsibility by intrusting their interests to their husbands, fathers, brothers or sons." This statement involves a moral impossibility, for it assumes that a right or duty of one may be performed by another, which is simply impossible. It is the old appeal for class power.

The majority of the objections urged against women suffrage only prove the necessity of the reform. They spring mainly from the conservative instincts of humanity, and are objections to those only who seek to know what is expedient before knowing what is right. Conservatism is always shocked at the idea of reform and shrinks from it. Instead of maintaining the right, with all its consequences, it is forever tormenting itself with the problem of expediency. Woman suffrage is right and therefore expedient. SUSAN B. ANTHONY.

LET THE GOOD WORK CONTINUE.

Woodland Mail.

THE CALL is making a great hit in its expose of the faking Examiner. Let the good work continue, say all, irrespective of party.

WHAT THEY STAND FOR.

Philadelphia Press.

Sixteen McKinley.	To	One. Bryan.
H-onor. O-bligations. N-ationality. E-quity. S-incerity. T-rust Y-ankeeism. T-ruth. H-onesty. E-conomics. P-robity. O-rder. L-aw. I-ntegrity. C-redit. Y-ellow metal.		Repudiation.

SET TO A GOLD ACCOMPANIMENT.

New York Mail and Express.

"For years," says Mr. Hearst's able and enterprising Journal, "there has gone up in this republic an earnest and bitter cry against the growing power of money." On the next page Mr. Hearst explains how he has lately converted some $7,500,000 worth of his mining property into ready cash in order to have it handy. In Mr. Hearst's immediate neighborhood the aforesaid earnest and bitter cry against the growing power of money appears to be set to an accompaniment of jingling gold.

NEWSPAPER PLEASANTRY.

"Hadn't you better call another physician?" said the wife to the young doctor who was treating her husband. "Just for consultation, you know."

"No, ma'am," he replied. "My ideas are confused enough already."—Buffalo Times.

Sidewalk politician—Don't you know that under free silver the price of everything would be higher, and don't you know that everybody is happier when prices are high?

Grocer—Then why, in the name of Tom Walker, did you kick so hard at 18 cents for that basket of peaches?—Chicago Tribune.

A curious result of pulling the leg is that no matter how tall the victim was before he's generally a little short after it.—Philadelphia Times.

AROUND THE CORRIDORS.

Percy L. Shuman, formerly a journalist, then a Chicago lawyer, and since last January owner and operator of several mines in Calaveras and Amador counties, is at the Palace, on his way East for a flying business trip. His headquarters are at Happy Valley, near Mokelumne Hill, Calaveras County, from which place he manages the North Star mine, a gravel mine with a 10-stamp mill and employing thirty men, four quartz mines near West Point, and a mine near Jackson, Amador County.

"I have just now been informed," said he yesterday, "that Mr. Gleason has made a very rich strike up our way—gravel worth $6 a carload or about $10 a ton. Gravel-mining is the most profitable in California. Out of $1,500,000,000 in gold produced in this State up to 1894, the time of the last official report, $716,000,000 was taken out of gravel, about $300,000,000 produced from quartz mines, and only about $500,000 washed out by ground sluicing and hydraulic mining. There is a good deal of activity in the mining districts about Mokelumne Hill. That country is the seat of the operations of the California Exploration Company, which is spending large sums in developing mines thereabouts, and that naturally attracts a good deal of other capital. Almost all the mines are operated by Eastern capital, and all are believed to be good paying properties at present.

"There is the Esperanza, a quartz mine with a 20-stamp mill in the immediate vicinity of the North Star, and owned by Cleveland (Ohio) men. Three miles away is the Gwin mine, which has just completed a 40-stamp mill. Over in Amador County the miners are looking forward to the building of a new railroad near Jackson with electric branches tapping the whole mining country, the power to be supplied from the plant of the California Exploration Company. Such a system will undoubtedly be of great benefit to the whole district and to the mining industry.

"In the last few weeks I have noticed a great change in the political aspect in the mining districts with which I come most in contact. Where only a short time ago there was a pronounced sentiment in favor of free silver and Bryan the miners are now very generally favoring McKinley. They say that while they favor the coinage of silver they are convinced that protection to industry is the greatest issue in this campaign, and they are willing to wait on the silver question until they can get the Republican party to handle it with proper safeguards. I honestly believe the miners are all coming to realize that protection is the greatest principle before the voters. Of course, up round Angels Camp free silver will have a great many supporters, but it will be largely a personal matter and not a great principle, for Charley Lane, one of the owners of the great Utica mine, is a popular man, and many of the men will vote for silver because he favors it and perhaps because many of them are in Lane's employ."

BRYAN AND THE YALE MEN.

WHAT A DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER HAS TO SAY OF THE INCIDENT.

To the Editor of the San Francisco Call—SIR: The mud-throwing sheet engineered by Silver Willie, the boy editor, having devoted considerable space to adverse criticism of the reception given by Windy Willie, the boy talker, by Yale men during his recent attempt to wave the branches in the City of Elms, it would please a few old Yale men of this City to have THE CALL reprint the following extracts from an editorial in the *Sun* of Sunday last:

We have read carefully all the reports of the proceedings of the Yale students which were published in reputable newspapers of New York. They agree in their statements of the main facts, and therefore it may be assumed that they are accurate.

What did these students really do? On the day that Yale University opened its new college year Bryan came to New Haven and prepared to address a great crowd at the Green, adjacent to which are the college buildings or the center of the university life, in a town of which the university is the great and distinguishing feature. The students gathered in strong force, as was natural. Practically they were on their own ground. They expressed their feelings against repudiation with the vigor and vociferousness of youth; and they had a right to do it. They ought to have done it; and the sentiment to which they gave utterance was honorable to them. The boys made a great noise, cheering for McKinley and yelling and jeering at repudiation, so that Mr. Bryan could not be heard for several minutes. If they had applauded him incessantly for even a full half hour would there have been any complaint of their preventing him from starting out in his speech? Has not a crowd in the open air as much right to hiss as to cheer? At what period in our history was that privilege taken from Americans?

These dissenting students, the reports agree, did not offer any personal violence to Mr. Bryan or anybody else. They did not throw rotten eggs at him or otherwise assail his dignity, but merely shouted their college cry and yelled derisively. They did not like the cause the speaker represented. They detested and despised both it and him; and they made known their feelings noisily.

It is said that "the position of a candidate for the Presidency of this great Republic carries with it the right to respect from all citizens, no matter to what party the candidate may belong or what may be his political creed." But it carries with it no such right. No one, candidate for President or anybody else, is entitled to respect unless he deserves it. Should a candidate on a platform of rank and frank treason to American freedom be received with honor simply because he is a candidate? This is arrant nonsense.

When Mr. Bryan began his speech he proceeded to insult the students by insulting their fathers. Would they not have been contemptible fellows if they had not resented his words with all the force of expression in language of which they were capable? Treat such a man with respect! It would have been disgraceful to them if they had kept silence.

If he had a right to talk had they not an equal right to respond? There was no obligation of courtesy preventing them from uttering their indignant and derisive dissent. He offered himself for criticism and he has no reason to complain because he got it.

The Yale students did right. They may have been boisterous beyond the measure of necessity, after the fashion of college boys; but the spirit animating them was wholly honorable, wholly commendable. Their fathers have good reason to be proud of such sons.

The Yale students detest repudiation, and all honor to them for the feeling! When they come forth from their little college world into the broad world of society they will make good citizens. They will fitly sustain the burden of duty to the Republic when, in the cruel and relentless order of nature, it must be transferred to their shoulders by their fathers. Truly yours, HOWARD K. JAMES.

1222 Pine street, October 3, 1896.

Glasses 15c. Sunday 740 Mrkt. Kast shoestore.*

E. H. BLACK, painter, 120 Eddy street. *

"And so they agreed to marry at last?"

"Yes; and it was the last thing they agreed on."—Detroit News.

TOWNSEND'S California glace fruits, 50c lb. in