The San Francisco Call

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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.

Republican harmony wins.

You can have better times if you work for them and vote for them.

Get into line for Charles L. Taylor and count one for party harmony.

Demoralized Democrats have no hope except in Republican dissensions.

Loyal Republicans will vote for Colonel Taylor and the party organization.

What kind of a President do you think the boy orator would make anyhow?

Get behind the woman suffrage movement and push it along. It is a good thing.

This campaign affords American labor an opportunity to get even with the free-traders.

Don't forget that Republican success in California depends largely on Republican unity in San Francisco.

The only sure way to avoid Catorism in the Senate is to elect Republican legislators, and don't you forget it.

By the time the canvass is over that single speech of Bryan's will be about as threadbare as any other old thing.

From this time on the campaign should be pressed with vim and vigor, and every Republican is counted on to do his share.

When the mills are running and money circulates, Bryanism will be forgotten along with the other misfortunes of the hard times.

The campaign of education needs no other text book than McKinley's speeches, and fortunately these are being read by the people every day.

Before we can have a general prosperity we must cease to pay foreigners for manufacturing our raw material and set our own people to work at it.

It is a safe thing to challenge any Democratic orator or organ to name a single American industry that was benefited by the repeal of the McKinley tariff.

All the great Republican orators, Harrison, Reed, Sherman, Allison, Foraker, Depew, Thurston and Ingersoll are on the stump, but where are the Democrats?

Senator Teller is reported to be so hoarse he cannot speak above a whisper, and it is safe to say that what he whispers will never be given out for publication.

A country whose industries are prostrate under a low tariff cannot afford to elect to Congress any man who is not known to be in favor of uplifting them by the enactment of a high tariff.

We can never have a good municipal government unless the people are wise enough to indorse the actions of capable and honest officials, and Colonel Taylor's official record deserves the indorsement of every good citizen.

Never in the history of San Francisco was there a better opportunity for a complete Republican victory than is afforded by the Democratic demoralization this year. A united Republican vote would make a clean sweep of all the bosses.

The British are hoping that California shipments of wheat to India will lower the price, while we are hoping the Indian demand will raise the price, and thus while the free-traders tell us the interests of England and America are one they never seem to work that way.

All signs point to the conclusion that the Popocrat managers have abandoned the hope of electing Bryan and are now directing their efforts to the election of legislators who will vote for Popocrat Senators. This part of the fight must be watched closely by Republicans, for there is danger in it.

"We are a nation of working people," says McKinley, "We recognize no caste, or class, or rank, and will tolerate none beneath this flag." The true Americanism of that sentiment contrasts brightly against the dark appeals of Bryan to class prejudice, and the hearts of the people will not fail to respond to it.

Old-time Democrats who are concerned in the preservation of their organization in California are beginning to see that they are interested in the defeat of the Bryanistic fusion now being urged in this State. If the fusion wins the Populists will be the party of the future in California, and only the old guard, known as the National Democratic party, or sound-money men, will have any standing as the representatives of the Democratic party.

THE MIGHTY FALLEN.

How are the mighty fallen! Henry George, the author of "Progress and Poverty," at one time the political economist of the poor, the most prominent writer upon the rights and wrongs of labor on this side the Atlantic, the popular and almost successful candidate for the office of Mayor of the city of New York; Henry George, who ten years ago seemed to have secured a permanent niche in the temple of literary fame, is now content to be the traveling figure faker of the Bryan aggregation. How have the mighty fallen!

It is, indeed, a subject for sadness to see a man like Henry George descend to be for hire the lightning calculator of a political campaign and in that capacity to use his talents in juggling statistics, so as to mislead the minds of those who have admired and trusted him. Yet that is his exact position and attitude with reference to the coming election. He is reported to be traveling through the Northern and Middle States collecting data for the purpose of proving the certainty of Bryan's victory. He is sending out bulletins containing these gathered statistics, with his deductions therefrom. No one living knows better than Henry George that his figures furnish no warrant for his conclusions and that his deductions are as full of sophistry as an egg is of meat.

Take for example his calculation as to the probable vote in Michigan. He cites statistics to show that in the last Presidential election the Republicans cast 222,708 votes, the Democrats 202,296 votes, the Populists 19,892 votes and the Prohibitionists 14,069 votes. He then calculates that a combination of all the other elements against the Republicans would give the combine a majority of the votes. After this quite simple bit of arithmetic Mr. George calmly proceeds to advise us that this combination "is now assured," and that, of course, Mr. Bryan will carry Michigan.

There are so many elements omitted from Mr. George's estimate of the Michigan result as to make it hardly possible that he failed to observe and consider them. In the first place, a union of the Democratic and Prohibition vote is almost an impossibility in any Western State. It is quite unnecessary to recount the reasons for this. In the next place, no rational or impartial statistician believes that fusion between Democrats and Populists will result in holding to the combination the full past vote of both. This also requires no demonstration to the minds of reflecting men. In the third place the vote of 1892 is of very little value in an estimate of the vote of 1896, especially when the Democrats upon the money issue are taking the opposite view to that taken four years ago. They then ran an acknowledged gold advocate and an open and avowed enemy of silver for President and they elected him. Does not Henry George know better than to argue that the same vote may be counted upon to elect Bryan this year? To claim that gold Democrats are few in Michigan, or in fact anywhere else, is to argue against a stone wall of contradicting facts which even a political sophist such as Henry George has become should hardly dare to attempt.

The transfer of Mr. George's addition mill over into Illinois has not lessened the obvious fallacies it is engaged to grind out. He ignores the existence of Palmer, and, taking Altgeld as his authority, predicts that Bryan will carry Illinois. This latest bit of prophecy destroys Henry George's reputation for either independence or accuracy in the field of politics, and his own words write him down as nothing more than a political hack engaged to travel at the tail of Bryan's procession scattering delusive sophistries, and depending on his past record as a reasoner to have them believed. It is a pity Mr. George was not sent into New England prior to the Maine and Vermont elections. If he had been, Bryan would have carried those States by the same simple process of reasoning that he is now assured of Michigan and Illinois.

It is a historical fact that when the Republican administration went out we were in a time of great prosperity; the country was prosperous to an extent that never before had been attained. It is historically true that since the Democratic policy has been brought in the country has gone step by step from its pinnacle of prosperity to the very depths of business depression and distress. As Republicans, the remedy we propose is that a harmonious, well-adjusted, revenue-producing and protective tariff shall be substituted; that the revenues of the Government shall be made adequate to its expenditures.—Benjamin Harrison.

NO CAUSE FOR ALARM.

The address of Major McKinley to a delegation from Pennsylvania on Thursday should be read by all people who have any doubts or fears as to the outcome of the present crisis in our politics. Like his great Republican predecessor, Abraham Lincoln, McKinley has an unshaken confidence in the morality and wisdom of the people of the United States. That confidence was clearly expressed in his speech, and cannot fail to carry an equal confidence to the hearts of all who for any reason may be led to fear the result of the present contest.

Mr. McKinley did not overlook the fact that demagogues exist in the country who are trying to inculcate doctrines of distrust and dismay among the unemployed and endeavoring to excite the passions and prejudices of those who are already discontented and envious of their more prosperous neighbors. At the same time, however, he called attention to the fact that the great mass of the people have shown no undue excitement; but, on the contrary, have given ample evidence of a determination to maintain the laws of the country, the honor of the Republic and its commercial and industrial prosperity.

As he said: "There need be no alarm, there need be no excitement, there need be no abuse or exaggeration, for all those false doctrines and unworthy influences will not prevail with the free, the independent and the intelligent citizens of the United States. The great majority of our people are religiously devoted to law and order, the public peace and public tranquillity. They love their homes and their wives and their families too well to stand by any policy that will lead to public disorder and disregard of law."

There can be no doubt of the correctness of this estimate of the American National character. We are a law-abiding people. Demagogues may create temporary disturbances here and there, but they cannot affect the whole body of the American people. Every intelligent American knows that no favored classes or privileged castes exist in this country. Under our laws all men are equal. Our industries, under a proper protective system, afford opportunities for every man to acquire at least a comfortable and self-sustained home. These opportunities we will not destroy by following the wild counsels of demagogues.

We have had some experience in the last three years with the results of trusting the promises of agitators and vain dreamers. That experience has taught a lesson which all sane men have heeded. It is now well known that protection is necessary to the welfare of the country, and no industrious citizen will vote for the Bryanites, who, in addition to destroying the sound system of protection, are also seeking to destroy the sound system of good money and the fundamental laws of the Republic.

In 1861 I went into the service of my country, because I felt that I must go. In 1896 I enlist again from the same impulse, the same impelling sense of duty. Among college men, whether in faculty or student ranks, the sentiment is practically universal in favor of sound currency, proper government and National honor. Of all the men I know or have heard of in Brown, Yale, Harvard, Cornell and the other colleges of the country, East and West, there is only one man who is for free-silver coinage.—Professor Alonzo Williams of Brown University.

GOOD TIMES AHEAD.

According to Bradstreet's report the general outlook is for an improved demand in all lines of business after the election. Trade improvements are already reported in many cities, particularly in the South, where the activity in the cotton market has been felt generally in other lines of trade. Dun & Co. make similar reports. They declare that "distinctly better conditions of trade have appeared of late, and are reflected in the somewhat larger employment of labor, in larger transactions, and in continued buying of materials for manufacture."

One of the most notable evidences of the coming improvement in American trade conditions is to be found in the enlarged demand for wheat. Bradstreet & Co. report: The total exports of wheat for the week amount to 4,050,772 bushels, against 4,215,000 bushels last week, 2,224,000 bushels in the first week for October, 1895; 3,317,000 bushels in 1894, 2,362,000 bushels in 1893 and 3,625,000 bushels in the corresponding week of 1892.

In addition to the improved prices brought about by this increased demand the wheat outlook is further brightened by prospects of an enlarged crop in this country. The Government estimate of 400,000,000 bushels, it is said, is below the true figure. Bradstreet estimates the domestic yield will be fully 500,000,000 bushels. Dun & Co., while not giving figures, agree that the official accounts are not accurate, and that the yield will be much greater than was supposed. There is reason for believing that the increase in this country will go far to make up the shortage of the crop in Russia, India, the Argentine and in Australia. In any case, the American farmer has certainly a better outlook before him this year than for many years past.

With this improved outlook for the agricultural interests there is also an improved outlook for manufacturers in the growing certainty of the election of McKinley and the return to the country of the protective system. Unless some extraordinary and unforeseen change occurs the people of this country may look forward to an immediate revival of trade and industry after the election. All the great trade journals of the country are agreed in that. To make prosperity sure, therefore, nothing more is needed than that the people should work together to bring it about by the accomplishment of an overwhelming Republican victory in November.

The American people have always successfully met every peril which has assailed the honor or the integrity of the Nation, and they will meet the crisis of 1896 as they met the crisis of 1861. Now, as then, the grand old party to which we belong is in the forefront of the fight, but now, as then, it is aided by the loyal and patriotic Democrats, who prefer their country to party regularity. In 1861 we met the crisis successfully with the sword; in 1896, under the leadership of McKinley and Hobart, we will meet it successfully with the ballot.—General B. F. Tracy.

AN UNWISE AGITATION.

The persistent effort of Mr. Bryan and his Eastern imitators to arouse class antagonisms in our country and to array the poor against those of better fortune, for political ends, is to be deprecated and ought to fail.

They know full well that these distinctions and hostilities do not by nature exist. The thinking and common-sense people of the country also know that between themselves and their neighbors dwells no such sordid and selfish feeling as the Bryanites describe. The whole of this passionate assertion of hatred between masses and classes is nothing more or less than an attempt to ride into office upon the saddle of prejudice and untruth.

It was to be hoped that our local Democratic orators who have been reluctantly dragged into the campaign would abstain from this sort of demagoguy and argue for Bryan's election upon other lines. It is a matter of regret that some of them at least have not done so. At the meeting in Metropolitan Temple on last Saturday evening such expressions as "beasts of burden" and "birds of prey" were indulged in for no other apparent reason than that they sounded well in a Democratic speech.

The gentleman who made use of this oratorical nonsense had better do a little thinking before he delivers a speech containing such sentences in the city which he is doubtless proud to call his home, lest some one in his audience may call upon him to point out from among his clients, friends and neighbors who are the "beasts of burden" and which the "birds of prey."

It is sometimes said that we are opposed to silver; that we are in favor of gold exclusively. On the contrary, my countrymen, we have done, as a party, more for silver than any other party has ever done. It was the Republican party that provided for the coinage of silver in 1878, and subsequently, in 1890, for the coinage of a greater number. Between those years the Republican party gave to the people more silver dollars than were ever coined—nearly fifty times as many silver dollars as were coined prior to that time. We maintained them, too, at par with gold, and we are in favor of more of them, too, if we can maintain them at par with gold.—Senator Sherman.

COAST EXCHANGES.

The Stockton *Record*, entering its fourth volume, announces that it is very much alive and tolerably healthful, its digestion never having been impaired by luxurious living. It has grown big and influential through hard labor and brainy enterprise, and in spite of strong opposition. It certainly has ample reason to rejoice and "point with pride."

The San Bernardino *Silver Advocate* suspended publication for a few days last week, pending the installation of a new cylinder press and power-plant in its office. When San Bernardino County, like the rest of the country, rolls up a large majority for protection and sound money, the *Silver Advocate* will probably blame this suspension as a part of the cause of it all. At this time, however, it would appear that the free-silver cause would go to pieces less rapidly if its advocates would do less talking.

The Alameda *Argus* is to be congratulated on the evidence of prosperity shown by it in putting up a building of its own and providing itself with a new double-cylinder Hoe press and 10-horsepower engine. The capacity of the press will be 4000 eight-page papers per hour. The men who make the *Argus* possess that spirit and enterprise which is bound to win.

Down near the line which divides California from Mexican territory the National City *Record* is performing good service in the cause of patriotism. The paper has just celebrated its fifteenth birthday. It is independent in politics, but that fact does not hinder it from thinking the right way. It remarks that "some of the free-silver palaver sent us from silver headquarters is enough to make the American eagle seasick," and opines that "the candidacy of Bryan on November 3 will look as it does to-day when seen through the wrong end of a telescope."

Entering upon its twentieth year the Mendocino *Beacon* shines as brightly as ever. So long as it continues to use the oil of good sense its light will never grow dim, and there is no probability of a change of oil, either.

Sonoma County people are discussing the subject of the beet-sugar industry and will probably make a strong bid for one of the proposed new factories. Speaking on the matter the Petaluma *Argus* says:

"We ought to know the varied soils of Sonoma County and climatic conditions reasonably well, and unhesitatingly express the conviction that there are thousands upon thousands of acres of land in Sonoma County where the sugar beet can be grown with great profit. The corn and hop land of Russian River and Dry Creek valleys, as well as the broad acres of other fertile valleys, would produce beets in great abundance. Even the coastwise potato land will produce the beet—not so large, probably, but possibly with an increase of saccharine substance to compensate for the lack of size. It is a matter well worth the intelligent consideration of our people, for every new industry we add to our agricultural resources but broadens and deepens the foundation of our industrial future. A beet-sugar factory anywhere in Sonoma County would prove beneficial to all, for it would afford a ready home market for farm products and employ laborers the cost of whose subsistence would go into circulation among our people."

Walker Jones has succeeded George O. Kinney as editor and proprietor of the Mountain View *Register* and promises many improvements.

The Santa Cruz *Penny Press* is having a hard time of it. Phil Frances has just surrendered the paper to Carroll Carrington, an Oakland printer, and the latter is trying to blow it along with wind of the Bryanese variety. The experience may prove valuable, however.

NEWS OF FOREIGN NAVIES.

Italy is about to lay down three battle-ships of an improved Re Umberto type of 13,000 tons. They will have somewhat thinner armor and a much heavier secondary battery than the Re Umberto. Their speed is to be twenty knots under natural draught and twenty-two knots with forced draught, which latter is six knots more than the speed intended for the three battle-ships about to be built for the United States navy.

The British Admiralty is negotiating for the construction of a large drydock at Singapore.

The actual sea speed of some of the British war vessels of recent construction has come quite up to expectations. The Latona, 3400 tons, on her first cruise steamed twenty-four hours between Gibraltar and Malta at seventeen knots. The Sirius, of the same class, but wood and copper-sheathed, after three years on the South American station, with no opportunity of docking or cleaning her bottom, made 18.2 knots on her passage to England. The Royal Arthur made the trip from Coquimbo to Callao, 1350 miles, in about three days, at an average speed of 19½ knots.

Canet, the French gun manufacturer, is turning out 9.4-inch quick-firing guns and the Elswicks Naval Arm ment Company has already placed several 8-inch quick-firing guns on South American cruisers. This is equal to quadrupling the batteries of vessels which hitherto carried ordinary rifled guns of 9.4 and 8-inch caliber, and one important advantage gained is that it saves from forty to sixty tons weight in ordnance on each ship.

The French naval maneuvers last July were, on the whole, a repetition of former experiences. The personnel was all that could be desired, but several of the cruisers broke down through machinery defects and the armored ships lacked the speed and coal endurance which had been claimed for them.

The British cruiser Talbot, 5600 tons, built at the Devonport dockyards, has been completed at a cost of $1,369,280, or $70,515 less than the original estimate.

In a trial of five French torpedo-boats in the Mediterranean to ascertain their comparative speeds, only one, the Filibuster, reached 21½ knots, two did not come up to 20 knots, and two were crippled through accidents to the boilers. The Filibuster is credited with a trial speed of 23½ and the others were rated at 23 knots, from which it would appear that there is a very wide margin between anticipation and realization. In the first place, two out of the five are placed hors de combat, while the other three boats made only 61½ knots collectively instead of 115.5 knots, as was expected.

The war in Africa has caused a lack of funds in the Italian Navy Department and the sale of the new cruiser Garibaldi to Argentina was almost a necessity. It was contemplated to sell another cruiser, but popular opposition prevented the sale. Work in the government yards remained almost suspended for three months and it is only quite recently that projects for new ships are seriously entertained.

The five new battle-ships for the British navy, of 13,000 tons displacement, upon which work is ready to begin, are to be named: Canopus, Goliath, Albion, Glory and Ocean. Each ship will carry sixteen boats, of which two are large steam launches.

CAMPAIGN ECHOES.

The advance in wheat makes an awful mess of the theory that the gold standard has caused the fall in prices.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

When Mr. Bryan declares he "will drive every trust out of existence" he doesn't mean, of course, that he will disturb the silver trust.—Kansas City Journal.

At the rate Mr. Bryan's tongue is going it will have to begin to slow down in a couple of weeks so as to come to a full stop on election day.—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

After all, the great question is and will be the tariff. The minute McKinley is elected the whole country will take up the query: "What kind of a tariff will McKinley enact?"—Wichita Eagle.

This garbling of the letter of Bismarck is a fair sample of the rascality which the desperate dupes of the silver-mine owners are resorting to in order to deceive the American people.—Indianapolis Journal.

The defeat of Bryan, which now seems virtually assured, will undoubtedly mark the beginning of a new era of prosperity, the benefits of which all the people will share in common with the workingmen and farmers.—Philadelphia Ledger.

The significant news comes from Cincinnati that the Popocrats have given up their canvass in Ohio, and that no more public speakers will be heard in that State under the auspices of the Popocratic National committee.—Philadelphia Record.

The States in which Bryan expects his biggest majorities are remarkable as those in which the most meager provision is made for public education. He is sure of Georgia. Out of 660,000 children in that State only about one-half attend school.—St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

AROUND THE CORRIDORS.

"General Ben Butterworth insulted me just now," said his old-friend P. B. Armstrong yesterday as he began a careful inspection of his own signature on the register at the Palace Hotel. "Now, by golly, I don't see anything the matter with that writing, do you? Well, I got here only a few minutes ago and wrote my name on a card and sent it right up to Butterworth, and he sends down word that he can't read the name. That reminds me of the story they used to tell in Washington on Bill Travers, the well-known story-teller. Bill was so darned homely that the fellows in his club had presented him with a cane that he was always to keep and carry until he met a homelier man than himself. Bill used to stutter. He showed up at the club one day without the cane and every one asked for an explanation. 'I—I wa—was wa—walking dow—down town,' he began, 'and by—by Gor—George I—I met my—my son Bill fa—face to fa—face, and I—I gave hi—him the cane.'

"All I can say is that if people think that signature of mine is illegible they ought to see the handwriting of my son Clarence."

Mr. Armstrong is a large fruit-grower of Acampo and his son Clarence is a graduate of the Berkeley Military School of New York and was football coach last year of the Woodbridge school, but is now interested with his father in an extensive fruit shipping business. Lodi and Acampo together are now shipping East five carloads of grapes a day and that is half the export of the whole State for the present season. "We have," remarked the elder Armstrong, "the grape and peach crop of the State this year about Lodi and Acampo and I believe that I have the largest almond crop in the State."

"The Hawaiian Islands have all kinds of insect pests," said C. M. Heintz yesterday, the proprietor of the Rural Californian. "There are numerous varieties of scalebugs that are unknown yet to California. I have just returned from the islands. I went down there especially to study the pest question. All over the islands I found the Japanese beetle, a native of Japan and the most destructive insect pest known. It eats the leaves off shrubs and large trees alike and has already almost exterminated the wild rose peculiar to the islands.

"This beetle is a little larger round than a lead pencil, about half an inch in length, and light brown. Fortunately it has not got into California yet; and principally because of the precautions taken at San Francisco by Quarantine Agent Professor Craw, who has been instrumental in keeping out other Hawaiian insect pests. Hereafter every shrub and fern imported from the islands will be fumigated by Mr. Morse, the commissioner. Professor Koeberle has discovered some new ladybugs destructive to scales, but it will take two years of active work to clear the trees about Honolulu of scales. The sulphur fumigating process will keep the beetles from touching the leaves, and the cyanide process of fumigation is destructive to scales.

"There are thousands of acres of idle land in Hawaii open for cultivation and purchasable at $25 an acre. Oranges can be grown on that land to perfection. There are no high-grade oranges or lemons grown on the islands yet. Peaches, apricots, pears and apples are entirely unknown, except for a few on the island of Hawaii. All the fruit is imported from California. For instance, I saw a head of cauliflower sell for 25 cents, two tomatoes for 5 cents, three pears for 25 cents, and a basket of apples for $2 50, and scarce at that. It seems to me that there is money to be made in growing fine oranges on that cheap land.

"It is a question of the coffee industry will be a success, as the soil of some plantations is not adapted to coffee. On the other hand there are a few plantations on the islands where absolutely the finest coffee in the world is raised, coffee that easily brings 25 cents a pound. I was surprised to learn that with the exception of the mullit, the fish of the islands are poisonous. They import fish from California. The islanders do not understand the cultivation of the potato."

PERSONAL.

Ex-Judge S. F. Geil of Salinas is at the Occidental.

Dr. George W. Seifert of San Jose is registered at the Palace.

J. F. Robison of Grass Valley is a guest at the Cosmopolitan.

F. Bausman, a lawyer of Seattle, arrived at the Palace yesterday.

Congressman Grove L. Johnson of Sacramento is at the Palace.

W. S. N. Miller, a Denver mining man, is a guest at the Occidental.

J. B. Cook, proprietor of the water works at Colusa, is a guest of the Russ.

Mayor Frank Rader of Los Angeles is among the late arrivals at the Palace.

Congressman J. L. Barham of Red Bluff registered at the Grand yesterday.

Mark R. Plaisted of the Riverside Daily Enterprise is visiting at the California.

George W. Fogg and Ben Sheeks, attorneys of Tacoma, Wash., are guests at the Palace.

Axel Lagergren, inspector of agencies of the Cunard Steamship Company, is at the Palace.

Carl Schmidt, a hardware manufacturer of New York City, is a late arrival at the Palace.

H. B. Glasscock, lessee of the Sentinel Hotel, Yosemite Valley, arrived at the Occidental yesterday.

J. F. Rooney of Sonora, ex-Superior Judge of Tuolumne County and mining man and lawyer, is at the Occidental.

C. J. F. Schoenfeldt, an old Californian, arrived from Alaska yesterday on the steamer Bertha and is staying at the Cosmopolitan.

Among the arrivals at the Palace yesterday were D. B. Fearing and wife of Newport, R. I. Mr. Fearing is a light in Newport swelldom.

Jose McIlevaine, a large contractor and railroad builder of Guatemala, took a room yesterday at the Occidental and registered from St. Paul.

J. F. Hawley, a wealthy plantation owner of Guatemala, is at the Occidental with his wife. They arrived here yesterday from Central America.

W. B. Wilshire, a wealthy young clubman of Covington, Ky., arrived at the Palace yesterday with his wife after completing a pleasant tour of the southern part of the State.

Among yesterday's arrivals at the Russ were Victor Peterson, J. J. Waldron and G. D. Nedry, miners from the Yukon gold districts of Alaska. They came down from the mouth of the Yukon on the steamer Bertha.

Mrs. Nettie Coke, the Fresno lawyer, arrived at the Grand yesterday on her way to Johannesburg, South Africa, where she will open a law office. She will leave here on the Mariposa and visit Honolulu, New Zealand and Australia on the way to her destination.

MR. BRYAN IS RESPONSIBLE.

New York Press.

If ever a man deserved crushing defeat, as a punishment to himself and a warning to others like him, it is William J. Bryan. Said Mr. Bryan in his Cincinnati speech on Friday:

"Wherever you have the gold standard you have stagnation in business and men out of work."

We had the gold standard in the McKinley tariff years, Mr. Bryan. Then every mill and factory in this country was busy. Then wages went up in all manufacturing industries. Then the wage-earners had so much more money to spend that in 1892 they were able to pay for and consume 70,000,000 more bushels of wheat than in 1895, though the population of the country was 5,000,000 less than it now is. In the McKinley years the farmer was able to sell his crops, getting gold-standard money for them and paying off his debts with it, dollar for dollar, and buying what he wanted, dollar for dollar.

We had the gold standard from 1883 to 1892, and in that time wages advanced in the manufacturing industries exactly 50 per cent. In the trades during the same period wages advanced 25 per cent for two hours' less work a day.

We had the gold standard from March, 1881, to March, 1893, and in that time under protective tariff laws the Government's interest-bearing debt was reduced from $1,660,935,000 to $585,034,260.

When the present free-trade administration came into power and when the free-trade Wilson law was passed we had "stagnation in business and men out of work." We had a million men out of employment, and the wage payments of the country diminished by more than $300,000,000 a year. We had the value of the farmer's livestock reduced enormously—the value of our sheep alone was cut in half, from $125,000,000 to $65,000,000; his cereal crops without a market, because the wage-earners could not buy what they formerly had consumed, and mortgage payments stopped. We had four issues of bonds, which, principal and interest, will cost the people $502,000,000 to pay off. We had a constant treasury deficiency, because our expenditures vastly exceeded our revenues.

We had all this debt, poverty and misery, Mr. Bryan, because of the Wilson law. You voted for that bill. As a member of the Ways and Means Committee you helped to frame it. You urged even heavier reductions in the tariff than were made.

And because you know, Mr. Bryan, that it was this monstrous Wilson law that brought ruin to the country, you are afraid to discuss the tariff. You take a coward's refuge behind the money issue. It was you and the Wilson law, Mr. Bryan, which brought "stagnation in business and men out of work." You, as much as Grover Cleveland and Professor Wilson, are responsible, and the people of the United States will exact the penalty from you on election day—the penalty of a defeat that will be a shame and a disgrace to you.

THE SILVER TRUST.

What Some of the Newspapers Have to Say of the Great Combine.

The production of silver in the United States last year was 55,727,000 ounces. At its present price that annual output is worth $36,768,882. Under free coinage the value of this output would be increased to $71,887,830, making an additional profit to silver miners over and above that they now realize of $35,118,848, which they will not receive unless Mr. Bryan is elected. Where is there another trust or combine that could be so largely benefited by National legislation?—Washington Times.

The campaign of this year has become a contest between the concentrated money power of a single great industry and the diversified interests of the Nation. If the sugar trust or the Standard Oil Company had gained control of a great political party, named its candidates and written its platform and was conducting a campaign with an eye single to enriching itself, regardless of the sufferings that might be brought upon the country, the situation would not be different from what it is now when the silver trust has done this very thing.—Buffalo Express.

As the result of this (Merrill's) circular a Bryan campaign financial committee, to have charge of the collection of these funds, has been appointed. The names which have been announced are those of silver barons worth from $1,000,000 to $50,000,000. And yet their candidate goes up and down the country appealing to the poor to take sides against the rich, when a few hundred very rich men and a few thousand men who are waiting to speculate in silver stocks are the only ones of 70,000,000 people who will be benefited by the free coinage of silver. There never was such a conspiracy of millionaires against the best interests of the whole country.—Indianapolis Journal.

W. R. Hearst, owner of the New York Journal, the free-silver organ of the East, is one of the heaviest contributors to the Bryan campaign fund. He is vice-president of the Ontario mine in Utah, a mine which, according to Judge Colburn, one of Utah's delegates to the opening ceremonies of the New York Mining Exchange, February 16, has paid 197 successive monthly dividends, aggregating $13,190,000. Mr. Hearst, as owner of one-third of the stock, has been drawing a yearly income from his mine of about $274,376. Under the silver purchase acts the silver mine syndicate has already compelled the Government to pay about $146,000,000 as a tribute to the silver trust, that amount being the profit pocketed by the owners of the bullion purchased by the Government. If elected can Mr. Bryan ignore this powerful trust which is staking its future existence upon the success of the Popocrat ticket?—Chicago Times-Herald.

The letter published yesterday of Thomas G. Merrill, secretary of the Bimetallic League of the Silver States, and confirmed and further explained in our special dispatch from Salt Lake City to-day, is an extraordinary document in many ways. It is especially so in its candor. Mr. Merrill proposes without a blush that the silver-mine owners shall contribute one month's profits and buy the Presidency of the United States as a speculation. With all the calm assurance of a promoter offering a new trust stock he explains to the silver-mine owners that this will be an unusually good investment. It will enable them, he says, to convert their bullion into legal-tender coin at $1 29 per ounce, thus giving them a clear profit of 64 cents an ounce in addition to the profits they make now. That is to say, he shows them that by contributing a month's profits each they can probably buy the exclusive privilege of furnishing money to this country and compelling the people to give them $1 for every 51 cents' worth of silver they produce.—New York World.

Those who are asking the enactment of legislation intended to give a better market and more dividends to the silver miners must have a strong belief in the long-suffering patience of the American people. To placate these miners we have already passed two silver laws, under the operation of which we have paid the miners $464,000,000 for silver bullion that at last accounts was worth only $318,000,000. That means, as may readily be seen, an ultimate loss of $2 for every man, woman and child in the United States, and it has been incurred for the benefit of nobody except the silver miners. Under the free coinage now proposed such losses would increasingly continue at the expense of the poor as well as the rich, all of whom would be forced to contribute for the benefit of those producers of bullion who have already made a great deal of money out of us.—Providence Journal.

HOW THE FARMERS FEEL.

Result of a Straw Vote Taken at Sacramento the Other Day.

To the Editor of the San Francisco Call—SIR: During the session of the State Grange at Sacramento last week there was considerable said about politics among the members after they got out on the street. On Thursday Cyrus Jones, a member of the San Jose Grange, took a straw vote of the members as they came out of the Grangers' hall, the result being as follows: McKinley, 41; Bryan, 20; doubtful, 2.

The Master of the State Grange, W. W. Greer, has a McKinley button on his coat, and remarked that he is proud to wear the button in the Grange or out of it, for the members do not talk politics while in session. W. H. M.

QUEER ELECTION BETS.

Another novel bet has been made in Philadelphia. The loser is to resign his present position and for a year take up one in an entirely different branch of industry.

Two young men of Philadelphia have been paying very marked attention to the same young lady. They have decided to let the election settle matters for them. If the Democrat wins the Republican is to stop calling on the young lady for six months, and vice versa.

A wager was drawn up at St. John, Kans., the other day as follows: "W. Glasscock and C. Burnett make an agreement this day, that if McKinley is defeated Glasscock is to eat a large, warty toad, but if he is elected Burnett is to eat the toad."

A novel bet was made last week by S. C. Frost and J. L. Fuller of Shoshone, Idaho. Frost has 600 tons of hay cut and stacked. Fuller is to pay Frost $6 per ton for said hay if Bryan is elected President, and should McKinley be elected Fuller gets the hay for nothing.

Under the requirements of an election bet Druggist Krautzman of Sedalia, Neb., will saw and split a cord of wood in front of his store in the event of Bryan's success, whereas McKinley's victory will call for like exercise on the part of V. R. Hall, the other party to the wager.

WHY BRYANISM IS CONDEMNED

Salinas Owl.

The Bryanites may talk free silver all they please and tell the honest farmer to procure his sack for the bright dollars to come, but they can't pull the wool over the sheepmen's eyes this year or make the sugar-beet raisers believe that the country has flourished better since they were paid $4 a ton for beets than when they were getting $5.

BEET-GROWERS FOR McKINLEY.

Watsonville Pajaronian.

The beet-growers of the Pajaro, Salinas and San Juan valleys will lose $120,000 this year because of the repeal of the McKinley act. That is a big lot of money even in a gilt-edged, prosperous year, and these times it is a great big lot.

THREE NOMINATIONS—ONLY ONE PARTY

New York Sun.

First, a pseudo-Democratic nomination. Promptly accepted.

Next, a so-called Silver party nomination. Likewise accepted.

Lastly, the nomination of the Populists. Also gratefully accepted, with the truthful remark that nothing in the Chicago platform prevents the acceptance.

There is nothing. Pseudo-Democrat, Silverite, Populist, it is all the same thing. There is only one party running William Jennings Bryan for President. It is the great consolidated, united and aggregated party of dishonesty and dishonor, and its trebly chosen candidate was fashioned by the inscrutable wisdom of providence expressly for this occasion.

AND THERE ARE OTHERS.

Every day, for ten years or more,
Joe Hawley's come down to the grocery store,
And sot on a barrel and argified
That the rich was tannin' the poor man's hide,
"We can't earn the price of a decent meal,
We're ground beneath capital's iron heel,
We workin' men don't stand no show
For an honest livin', by Gosh!" says Joe.

There ain't a thing that he don't know
About the "Laborin' Class's" woe:
And he'll sit all day and lay down the law,
And only stop to "borrer a chaw."
While his wife at home, she takes in sewin'
Or goes out washin' to keep things goin',
For the only work I ever saw
Joe Hawley do, was to work his jaw.

—JOE LINCOLN in L. A. W. Bulletin.

NEWSPAPER PLEASANTRY.

The better cigars some men smoke the longer they expect their wives to wear the same dress.—Syracuse Post.

"It's a treat to meet a man like Soufley."

"Yes; I have noticed that he always asks you to have something."—Philadelphia North American.

"So you went wheeling yesterday. Did you break the record?"

"No; but I broke nearly everything else."—Detroit Free Press.

Miss Bluestock—I tell you, man is but an earth-born worm.

Julie—You couldn't have been very lively as an early bird, my dear!—Truth.

"That man Beasley is the most recklessly extravagant fellow I know."

"What has he done?"

"Bought an umbrella."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Why," asked the sweet young thing, "why do they say that love is of the heart?"

"To show," said the doleful bachelor, "to show that the brains have nothing to do with it."—Indianapolis Journal.

Fond Mother—How do you like your new governess, Johnny?

Johnny—Oh, I like her ever so much.

"I'm so glad my little boy has a nice teacher at last."

"Oh, she's awful nice. She says she don't care whether I learn anything or not, so long as pop pays her salary."—New York Weekly.

Mrs. Nubbins—My husband is a perfect brute.

Friend—You amaze me.

Mrs. Nubbins—Since the baby began teething, nothing would quiet the little angel but pulling his papa's beard, and yesterday he went and had his beard shaved off.—London Tit-Bits.

BOY'S REEFER.

For very little boys reefers of red cloth bound with Hercules braid are very stylish.

Older ones wear dark blue, black and brown. Some of these show bindings of braid, others are simply stitched, the edges being turned in and blind-stitched to the lining.

CREAM mixed candies, 25c a lb. Townsend's.

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

"Did you notice what a lot of applause I got?" asked the young orator, proudly.

"I did," answered the old stager. "And did you notice that the applause only came in when you qu