The San Francisco Call

WEDNESDAY.....NOVEMBER 18, 1896

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Editor and Proprietor.

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THE CALL SPEAKS FOR ALL.

Irrigation is all right.

It looks like prosperity all round.

The arid districts are in the swim.

It is pretty safe to prophesy a wet winter.

All things seem to be coming our way at once.

The San Jose poultry show ought to boom the industry.

The Supreme Court knows common sense as well as law.

They are talking of nothing in the East but chrysanthemums, horses and football.

The German crisis crawled into a gimlet-hole, but Bismarck is still on the outside.

In some parts of the East there is snow a foot deep and still it is not winter time yet.

As a cabinet-maker McKinley has sense enough to attend to his own job and he is doing it.

We call it a storm out here, but in the East it would have passed for a brisk wind and a good shower.

The Dingley revenue bill must be passed this winter. A billion-dollar country needs a billion-dollar tariff.

Prosperity and good wages are surely coming, but, all the same, don't spend your money until you get it.

The only way to bring about the appointment of a Secretary of Mines and Mining is to keep up the fight for it.

If the Assessors' convention does its work well we may look for tax reform from the Legislature this winter.

The announcement that we are really to have a competitive telephone system will incline everybody to exclaim, "Hello!"

The Puget Sound country is the place where it never rains but it pours, and they don't think anything of being in the swim.

While the work of charter-making is to go slowly it should also go steadfastly. If there is to be no hurry there should be also no negligence.

The funding bill fight might as well come up this winter as at any other time. California is as well prepared to fight it now as she will ever be.

There is one thing to be said to the credit of David Bennett Hill: His silence is setting an example which every Democrat would do well to follow.

We are in favor of no booms on the Pacific Coast this time. Legitimate business can employ all our money, all our energy, and it pays best in the long run.

Bryan's talk in the campaign showed he had no experience in business, and from the way business is talking now it seems clear that it wanted no experience with him.

Boston has not yet positively refused the Dancing Bacchante. She is at present considering whether the freedom of the art is not atoned for by the freedom of the gift.

Maryland thinks she ought to have a place in McKinley's Cabinet, but at this distance it seems she ought to be sufficiently proud of having got a place in the McKinley column.

The decision of the Supreme Court maintaining the validity of the Wright act is of great benefit to California and may be counted among the events of the season that tend to prosperity.

Now that Weyler has begun to force the fighting in Cuba it seems clear the end cannot be far off, and if the Cubans can only hold out during the winter their independence will surely come in the spring.

Some loyal natives in Bengal decided to erect a statue to Victoria and the British public was delighted. The statue has recently been unveiled, disclosing a ring in each nostril of the Queen, and the British public is disgusted.

Alexander H. Clay, the unknown who has just been elected to the United States Senate from Georgia, is said to be Hoke Smith's man, which is perhaps the poorest introduction to the American people he could possibly have.

The revival of industry following the election of McKinley enables us to forecast what will result from the adoption of a new protective tariff and justifies the belief that the era of prosperity now opening will surpass any we have ever known.

Ohio is discussing the best means of remodeling and enlarging her State Capitol and California, from experience with the cost of repairs at Sacramento, can give her the advice of an expert. The best way to get a good job is to tear the old building down and put up a new one.

In an address at the W. C. T. U. convention at St. Louis Mrs. Katherine L. Stevenson paid an eloquent tribute to the power of the press and gave a just recognition to the services of the majority of American newspapers in promoting the cause of morality and social improvement. The source from which this praise comes augments its value and it will be duly appreciated by every journal that deserves to share in it.

KEEP UP THE FIGHT.

The movement started by the Miners' Association to bring about the appointment of a Secretary of Mines and Mining should not be allowed to lag. The directors of the association should at once communicate with mining men in other sections of the Union and organize for the purpose of promoting their desire at the coming session of Congress.

Interviews published by THE CALL show that the sentiment of leading men in this State is on the side of the miners. It is not unreasonable to assume that the sentiment in other States of the West is the same. So long, however, as that sentiment does not tend to action it will have no effect. The only way to make it operative is for the leaders in the movement to organize for action and then call upon all who sympathize with them to give a hearty co-operation in the work.

The request of the miners is a reasonable one. On a full consideration of the subject, the weight of argument will be found on their side. They have, therefore, nothing to fear from discussion. On the contrary the fullest debate of the subject would be for them a campaign of education. It would make known to Congress and to the people at large the claims of this great industry upon the National Government and its right to have those claims supported by a representative in the Cabinet.

If anything is to be done during the winter session of Congress, now is the time to organize for the contest. This work must of course be done by the Miners' Association acting in combination with similar associations of other States. Upon them, therefore, devolves the taking of the first step in the performance of the task.

There ought to be no hesitation on the part of the Miners' Association of California in taking the lead. They have just met in convention, and have adopted a resolution tersely declaring their desire. The directors of the association have, therefore, a right to count upon the full support of their fellow-members if they go forward. The leadership of California will be followed by the whole of the greater West, and the movement will soon have sufficient force to compel the attention of Congress. It is to be hoped that this work will be done as soon as possible. There is but one way to win, and that is to keep up the fight and wage it aggressively from this time on.

THE IRRIGATION LAW.

There was joy over a wide region of California yesterday when it was made known that the Supreme Court had sustained the validity of the Wright irrigation act. To many sections of the State the general welfare was almost dependent upon that law, and had it been declared unconstitutional their prospects for advancement would have been seriously overclouded.

The prediction is made by all who are acquainted with the situation in the semi-arid districts of the State that the decision marks the beginning of a new era of prosperity. These districts include some of the portions of California which, under irrigation, will become centers of its greatest wealth. It would have been a loss to the whole State had the law been declared invalid. As it is, the whole State will benefit and the rejoicing in the districts directly affected will be shared by the people at large.

The benefits of the decision will be felt at once. This is made evident by reports published yesterday from various counties in the State. In Colusa it is expected that the great canal on which so much money has been expended will now be completed. In various portions of San Diego County important works which have been suspended while the validity of the act was in doubt will be immediately resumed. Other counties hardly less interested than Colusa and San Diego share in the general hopefulness. It seems certain, therefore, the decision will give an impetus to work and the employment of labor in localities where it is greatly needed.

It is not too much to say that the law which authorizes extensive irrigation and makes it possible in this State will also aid materially in advancing other industries. In many localities water which is used for irrigation can be used also where it descends from the foothills for operating electrical machinery, and there will thus be given a stimulus to the establishment of manufacturing plants in places where otherwise they would be unprofitable.

In this way the decision will have an indirect effect upon the industries of the State, hardly less beneficial than its direct result upon the cultivation of the soil. Taken altogether, the people of the State have good reason to rejoice in the decision, and when its results begin to be realized it cannot be doubted that the satisfaction will be almost universal.

AMERICAN SHIPPING.

It is announced that the Commissioner of Navigation in his annual report to Congress will call attention to the urgent need of increasing the shipping under the American flag for the purpose of carrying on American commerce, and that in doing so he will lay special stress upon the condition of the trade of the Pacific Ocean.

There can be no question that this is a subject to which the attention of Congress should be immediately and forcibly called. Our trade on that great ocean is threatened not only by the development of British steamship lines from Canada and Australia, but also by the promotion of steamships from Japan. It would be a most absurd result if this country should see the commerce of the western ocean pass from its hands to that of countries so much inferior in wealth, population and energy.

It is to be regretted that the Commissioner of Navigation, who seems to understand so clearly the needs of our commerce, should be one of those extreme free-traders who can see no better way of remedying the evil than that of suggesting a bill providing for free ships. Such a bill would have the inevitable result of causing a large proportion of American shipping to be constructed in England. The gain of our merchants, therefore, would be the loss of our shipbuilders, and what might be profitable in time of peace would be disastrous in war.

The United States needs an increase of her ship-building industry as well as an expansion of her commerce. We certainly desire to see San Francisco become the metropolis of the Pacific Ocean trade. We desire to see that trade carried on under the American flag, but we desire also that every ship which flies that flag shall have been constructed in America, by American capital, out of American material and by the payment of American wages to American labor.

The Commissioner of Navigation objects to Senator Frye's bill now before Congress imposing discriminating duties on all cargoes brought into the United States by foreign vessels. He argues that if we discriminate against foreign shipping other nations may discriminate against ours. There may be some validity in this objection, but, however great it may be, discriminating duties would not be half as objectionable as free ships.

Fortunately the task of dealing with the problem will not devolve upon free-traders. The present Commissioner of Navigation will go out of office with Mr. Cleveland and a protectionist will take his place. We can thank him for his zeal in calling attention to the urgent needs of Pacific Coast commerce. What he says will direct the attention of Congress to the matter and we can count on the incoming Republican administration to devise a means of promoting our shipping industry on the sea without injuring that of the shipbuilders on land.

THE CUBAN CRISIS.

It seems that the war in Cuba has reached a crisis at last. Whether General Weyler's forward movement has been made of his own motion or whether he is acting under orders from Spain it is clear that the full force of the Spaniards in the island is now being exerted to crush out the rebellion at one blow.

Along with the reports of the activity on the part of the Spanish forces there have come many of an extraordinary hostility on the part of the Spanish Government against the United States. It is even said that the Spanish Minister at Washington has declared that a war between Spain and this country is not an impossibility. These reports are undoubtedly exaggerated, but none the less they serve to show the mood in which Spain is now approaching the crisis in her relations to Cuba.

The Spaniards as a race are among the proudest on earth. They are the least likely to surrender when there is any possibility of attaining success. This trait of their character has been manifest all through their history. It revealed itself during the middle ages in the centuries of war with the Moors, and it startled all Europe at the beginning of this century by strengthening the Spaniards to resist the aggressions of Napoleon.

The same trait appears to-day in the war with Cuba. Spaniards will not relinquish that island as long as it is possible for them to garrison a single fortress or keep a single warship off the coast. It would be to them an extreme humiliation to surrender to Maceo. No Spanish Ministry could hold power for a moment if it consented to the abandonment of the island, except under the pressure of absolute necessity.

It is this trait of the Spanish character rather than anything in the circumstances of the situation which renders it possible for a war to occur between Spain and the United States. A Spanish ministry might be willing to provoke a war with us as a means of getting out of the Cuban quarrel without a loss of popular favor for themselves, or of national prestige for their country. Therefore while war is improbable it is not impossible, and the American people ought to be on their guard against any contingency.

THE DINGLEY BILL.

It is to be regretted that there is any doubt of the passage of the Dingley tariff bill at the coming session of Congress. Every man knows that the deficit in the National revenue is a serious evil, and every man therefore who holds a seat in Congress ought to be willing to vote for a measure that will put an end to it.

We can understand why there should be opposition to a protective tariff system from men who conscientiously believe that the welfare of the country would be promoted by free trade. This bill, however, does not devise comprehensive protection. It is simply a measure of expediency. Its only object is to provide a revenue for the Government. It is not intended to be permanent. No man ought to have a seat in Congress who allows a mere partisan antagonism to impel him to vote against a measure of such a character.

Differences of opinion between protectionists and free-traders are radical, but in one thing both must agree. The country must have a revenue, and as it is a billion-dollar country, it needs a billion-dollar revenue. We cannot reduce expenditures to the narrow limits of the Wilson-Gorman tariff. We need more money and we must have it. The country expects this Congress to provide a revenue. The battle over the enactment of a thoroughly comprehensive protective system can be postponed until the next Congress meets. For the present the Dingley revenue bill will suffice, but that much we must have.

A SAMPLE OF CONFIDENCE.

A few months ago one of the largest cities of New York found it impossible to place its bonds on fair terms. Since last week New York City was offered ten times the $16,000,000 of bonds it called for, at a premium which reduced its rate of 3½ to about 3 per cent.—Indianapolis Journal.

One of the most encouraging signs of the present business situation is that American capital is taking hold of American investments. This was demonstrated both by the bids for the recent issue of New York City bonds and by the course of dealings on the Stock Exchange.—New York World.

Money seems to be coming out of hiding since election. Brooklyn has already made a successful sale of bonds, and yesterday $180,000,000 sought investment in $16,000,000 worth of bonds in New York. Both principal and interest of these bonds are to be paid in gold, the interest at the rate of 3½ per cent.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Before election an issue of New York bonds went begging for bidders. The bonds didn't improve any by keeping, but the public confidence did as soon as McKinley was elected, and the bonds that nobody wanted at any price when there was a possibility of Bryan's election were bid for many times over, and at a premium, when it was definitely known that this danger was past.—Philadelphia Times.

Now that the election is over and the cause of honest money has triumphed, New York has a loan of $16,000,000 subscribed for three or four times over, and the wealth of the country stands ready to take good municipal bonds wherever they are offered. This state of affairs shows the difference between confidence and want of confidence, between an honest money system and a proposed dishonest one.—Chicago Times-Herald.

NEWSPAPER PLEASANTRY.

Mother—Why did you accept Charley from among all the young men who have paid you attention?

Daughter—Because he was the only one that had the good taste to propose.—Detroit Free Press.

"Do you think he really wants to marry me for my money?"

"I don't suppose he really wants to. Rather say, he thinks in order to get the money he'll have to."—Indianapolis Journal.

Her friend—And when are you to be married?

She—In three years. Charles, you know, is so impatient!—Puck.

Gray—There goes Scorcher on his bicycle. He appears to have the wheel on the brain.

Green—I wouldn't like to go so far as that; but I will say that he gets his brain as near the wheel as possible.—Boston Transcript.

Esthetic wife (sobbing)—Dearest, I'll see that your grave is kept green, but not one of those horrid bright greens. A nice olive-gray green, with an old brown tombstone, will look too awfully lovely for anything.—London Tit-Bits.

Letters From the People.

OUR CITY POPULISTS.

Were They "Wrecked" by Intrigue in the Recent Election?

Editor San Francisco Call—SIR: I quite agree with Senator Butler of North Carolina, chairman of the National Committee of the People's party, in his address after the election "to the people of the United States," in which he reaches the conclusion that "the People's party will be the nucleus around which patriotic hosts must and will gather" in future contests, notwithstanding the stubborn fact that Humboldt County, which went Populist two years ago, did give McKinley 500 majority, and that Alameda County, which was nearly Populist two years ago, as it then appeared, is now the banner county of the Republican party, and the further fact that San Francisco, which had a Populist vote of more than 6000 two years ago, now has less than half that number, according to the vote of November 3.

Many "explanations" have been offered, some claiming that the Populists refused to "fuse," and others that the Democrats were to blame. My own judgment is that both are right. But I cannot agree with the view taken by John M. Reynolds in a recent "exposition" in THE CALL, that the City Populists were "wrecked" by intrigue, though I grant that every man must judge according to his light and his range of vision.

My chief reason for distrusting the judgment of Mr. Reynolds is the fact that he was one of the most conspicuous and most strenuous advocates of a strict "middle-of-the-road" policy for the City Populists, and yet he received but 1332 votes, according to the returns, less than half the accredited Populist vote. He at least should have received the full vote of two years ago, about 6000, for he not only was a "consistent" advocate of pure politics, but a man well known throughout the City as an advocate of municipal ownership. His zeal for pure politics was not well rewarded.

"The heaviest blow struck" against "fusion," according to Mr. Reynolds, "was the nomination of young Potter, a clean, square but humble proprietor of a machine-shop," whose "open, frank and honest face and square build won him the nomination" over "the treasurer of the telephone company," Mr. Eaton, by just three votes in a convention of 104. As Mr. Potter was "brought out" by Mr. Reynolds as a "true Populist," but was unknown to the old and active Populists of the City, while Mr. Eaton was an old citizen and had served the City as Supervisor twenty years before, when he worked hard to secure City ownership of the Spring Valley Water Works and had a clean record as a Supervisor and a business man, while Mr. Potter had resided in the City but three years and was not well known, it was thought that Mr. Eaton, who had fully indorsed the platform adopted by the City Populists, would be a stronger candidate than Mr. Potter and that there could be no hope of electing either of them if both remained as candidates in the Sixth Ward.

In view of these facts I took the responsibility upon myself of inviting Mr. Potter and Mr. Eaton to appear before the campaign committee, which is also the executive committee of the People's party, composed of twenty-one members, all of them old members of the county committee, but only three of the committee were favorable to Mr. Eaton. They appeared before the committee, both being present at the same time. Mr. Eaton was first interrogated as to his views and his standing and "voting strength" as a candidate, nearly every member of the committee taking part in the examination, which lasted about an hour. He was then excused and left the hall, when Mr. Potter had the same chance to state his views and availability as a candidate and was requested to remain in an adjoining room to await the action of the committee. Immediately on his retirement a motion was made to invite Mr. Potter to place his resignation in the hands of the committee, and it was put without debate and adopted by a full and unanimous vote. All this is a matter of record.

This is what Mr. Reynolds says in regard to Mr. Potter's resignation: "These men who hypnotized Buckley and others who attend to the Spring Valley's business, and others who were playing for Buckley's favor, directed a series of annoyances, intimidations and misrepresentations against Potter's candidacy after the convention adjourned and made the matter so bothersome to him that the young man resigned." The entire campaign committee knows how utterly false and misleading is this statement made by Mr. Reynolds and addressed "to the fifty thousand Populists of California."

And who is John M. Reynolds? Is he competent to speak for the Populists of San Francisco? Mr. Reynolds is the "business manager" of the Socialist newspaper, published in this City, and has not been connected with the People's party here within the past six years, so far as I have ever known, until a few days before the municipal convention met. He then joined a club and came in as a delegate to the convention. His occupation is that of "merchant," dealing in hardwood finishing and writing his views on public questions for publication in the newspapers, more especially on municipal ownership, in most of which Populists agree with him; but he does not seem to be quite fair in dealing with Populists, and may be suspected of trying to make it appear that they have been "wrecked."

To the Populists of California I desire to say that they need not feel worried over the "revelations" made by Mr. Reynolds, for they are all of a piece with the Potter matter, over which he is so much exercised. They will readily see that he has not much standing with the City Populists as their self-appointed champion, if we may judge by the size of his vote of 1332, and make any allowance for his "personal following" outside of the People's party. At first I thought no reply to Mr. Reynolds need be made, but as he is a skillful manufacturer and made a plausible story which might mislead Populists outside of San Francisco, I have written this reply to him.

JOSEPH ASBURY JOHNSON.

11 Essex street, Nov. 16, 1896.

A SONG OF HOPE.

Back of the gloom—
The bloom!
Back of the strife—
Sweet life,
And flowering meadows that glow and gleam
Where the winds sing joy and the daisies dream,
And the sunbeams color the quickening clod,
And faith in the future and trust in God.
Back of the gloom—
The bloom!

Fronting the night—
The night!
Under the snows—
The rose!
And the vales sing joy to the misty hills,
And the wild winds ripple it down the rills;
And the far stars answer the song that swells
With all the music of all the bells!
Fronting the night—
The light!

FRANK L. STANTON.

LADY'S WAIST WITH BOLERO.

The bolero in all its forms is the particular fad of fashion at present. Here it is shown in combination with a new sleeve, which is wrinkled below the puff and is known as the mousquetaire.

A dress of black canvas cloth with lining of

green and violet taffetas had jacket fronts of both, the canvas being cut an inch smaller to allow the silk jacket to show. Both were simply hemmed by hand in the neatest manner possible. The waist front was of black mousseline de soie. The belt and collar were of the silk.

FROM PRIVATE TO PRESIDENT.

Philadelphia Times.

McKinley is the only private soldier who has been elected to the Presidency, or seriously thought of for that position. The only other man who served as a private in the ranks of the army who has been prominently discussed as a Presidential candidate was William R. Morrison of Illinois.

McKinley enlisted as a private in the ranks of the Twenty-third Ohio Regiment, of which General Rosecrans was colonel. R. B. Hayes, who afterward became President, and Stanley Matthews, who died as Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, were field officers.

McKinley rose to the rank of captain during the war, and retired with the brevet of major for special gallantry at Fishers Hill and Cedar Creek.

It is an eloquent commentary on the beneficence of the greatest of free Governments that a private soldier in the ranks of the army can win his way to the highest civil trust of the world, and by the largest majority ever given to a Presidential candidate.

MOST POPULAR WOMAN IN MEXICO.

Mme. de Diaz, the wife of the President of Mexico, is not only the first lady of the country, but is the most popular woman in the republic, says a writer in the St. James Budget. Senora Dona Carmen Romero Rubio de Diaz is known among her people, from the mansions of the rich in the brilliant capital to the humblest hut on the frontier, as Carmelita, meaning "our little Carmen." Her popularity ever increases, for each year sees a larger number of good works dispensed by this generous woman, who uses her power to improve the lot of a long-oppressed and unhappy peo-

Mme. Diaz Jr., the Most Popular Woman in Mexico.

ple. Mme. Diaz is often appealed to on behalf of some one or other sentenced to long imprisonment or death. Official pardon is a delicate power for any one to hold, and the President's wife is naturally careful for the justice of her case before she goes to her lord to plead for executive clemency. But the President himself is of a forgiving nature and not infrequently the pardon is granted. Neither the President nor his wife attends the brilliant but brutal bullfights, and in every way they use their influence against the degrading spectacles. It is certain that he will entirely prohibit them as soon as public sentiment gives any hope of upholding his wishes.

"Carmelita" is the second wife of General Porfirio Diaz, and is in her thirty-third year. She stands as a type of advanced Spanish-American womanhood, and among other accomplishments speaks English and French with almost equal fluency. She is remarkably well informed on current events, and her advice is often sought by her husband. The President is 60 years old, and is very proud of his fair young wife. When their marriage took place, in 1884, they took their wedding tour through the United States. Her girlish grace and simplicity of manner well match her beauty. Her ancestry dates far back into the nobility of old Castile, and the evidences of long culture are easily marked. It is plainly apparent that a considerable part of the popularity of the President of the republic of Mexico and the desire of the people to keep him in office are due to the general esteem for his lovely wife.

PERSONAL.

D. M. Otis of Mendocino County is in the City.

G. W. Martin, a merchant of Volta, is at the Lick.

J. E. Farley of Watsonville arrived here yesterday.

A. N. Williamson of Spokane is at the Occidental.

General Denling of Los Angeles is at the Palace.

Judge S. F. Gell of Salinas is among recent arrivals.

J. A. Mackenzie, a merchant of Modesto, is in the City.

J. M. Brownlee of the Imperial Hotel, Portland, is in town.

Ex-Attorney-General R. M. Clarke of Carson, Nev., is in the City.

F. E. Geiser, a business man of Baker City, Or., has arrived here.

J. T. Rountree, a mining man of Denver, is among recent arrivals here.

Lieutenant-Governor Jeter came up from Santa Cruz and is at the Palace.

J. L. Bailor, a business man of Oakesdale, Wash., is here, accompanied by his wife.

Chief Engineer F. P. Schumann of the Guatemala Railroad, Guatemala, is at the Palace.

G. W. Scott, the extensive land-owner, wheat-grower and sheep-raiser of Madison, is at the Grand.

W. R. Crothers, the wealthy business man of Santa Rosa, is among the arrivals here. He is at the Lick.

A. Brown, a merchant of Kernville and projector of a flourmill in that place, is here on a business trip.

E. H. Nye, an old resident of Ogden, Utah, is in the City on business and at the Cosmopolitan Hotel.

John Mundelf and wife of Sonora are taking in the sights of the City and stopping at the Cosmopolitan Hotel.

H. H. Hill and wife of Chicago, Ill., are visiting the Pacific slope and domiciled at the Cosmopolitan Hotel.

M. Greenburg, one of the owners of the big asphaltum mine, San Luis Obispo, is in the city, accompanied by his wife.

James E. Mills, who owns important mining interests near Quincy, in Plumas County, is at the Occidental, after several months spent in the mines of Mexico.

Judge Murphy of the San Francisco Superior Court is absent in Napa County presiding over the trial of Moore, charged with the murder of Mrs. Greenwood.

General J. Ruling of the Nicaraguan army, who has been in the City and vicinity for some months while receiving treatment for wounds, will sail for Nicaragua to-day.

Among the latest arrivals at the Cosmopolitan Hotel is R. I. Vincent of New York, an old California pioneer, who returns to the State after an absence of twenty-three years.

Attorney Patrick Reddy, who owns an interest in the rich Randsburg gold mines on the desert, will leave for the mines this evening. During the last few weeks an immense body of ore has been reached in these mines.

Hugh Dyer, captain and second baseman of the Stanford Varsity nine in 1894, arrived here yesterday from Agua Dulce, Lower California, where he has been superintending a mine for some time. He says a number of the Mexican miners rebelled and went on strike recently; that he discharged all of them and was for several days in imminent peril of being lynched. As soon as he conveniently could he resigned his position and started for civilization. He is now on his way to Cleveland, Ohio, to superintend some construction for the Kilby Iron Works there.

CALIFORNIANS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 17.—Among recent arrivals are: L. E. Harmer, San Francisco, Riggs House; Frederick Lipscomb, Los Angeles, Willard's Hotel; P. C. Storms, Sacramento, The Shoreham.

CALIFORNIANS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Nov. 17.—At the Manhattan, L. Aiden, W. T. Berry; Imperial, J. W. Doyan and wife; Gilsey, C. H. Holt; Grand, E. Foster; Astor, I. D. Jacks and wife. Dr. Wilbur Swett, D. Swett and Master Wilbur A. Swett left the Manhattan to sail on the steamship New York for England.

PARAGRAPHS ABOUT PEOPLE

During the last ten years the average earnings of Mme. Patti have reached the magnificent sum of $200,000 per annum.

Queen Victoria now rules 367,000,000 people, a greater number than ever before acknowledged the sovereignty of either a King, Queen or Emperor.

On unveiling the bust of himself at the London Guildhall lately, the Duke of Cambridge, after looking at it, said sadly: "It will remain after I have gone."

Queen Wilhelmina of Holland having attained her sixteenth year, has just made her confession of faith as a member of the Dutch Reformed Church, and has been confirmed.

Sir Henry Irving is one of the best swordsmen in England. He has practiced scientific swordsmanship for many years. One of his fencing masters was Professor McLaren, now of Olympia.

General Thomas L. Vincent, assistant to Adjutant General Ruggles in Washington, will retire from active service on November 15. He has always been popular in the capital, where he has spent a great part of his life.

At the time of the death of Professor Serbes of the Jardin des Plantes, Paris, in 1878, he was the owner of a collection of 920 dried human heads, the whole representing every known race of people on the globe.

Queen Annes County, Maryland, is the only county in the State which gave Bryan a majority, a fact which has led a number of its citizens, according to the Baltimore American, to invite Mr. Bryan to live in the county.

Mrs. Rose Hawthorne Lathrop has been very ill in Boston of pneumonia, the result of overwork and exposure in her labors among the poor, which many a day last from 5 o'clock in the morning till 11 o'clock at night. It is a question whether her slight and delicate frame can endure this life, which she has undertaken with the spirit of a devotee, but she is now recovering.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

F. X. SCHOONMAKER—Miss G. M. C., Stockton, Cal. F. X. Schoonmaker does not at this time write for any periodical. He has for some time been connected with the United Press.

HIGH SCHOOLS—J. H., City. The architect of the Girls' High School, corner of Scott and O'Farrell streets, San Francisco, was T. J. Welch, and the architect of the High School in Oakland was Louis S. Stone.

COINS—A. R., Vacaville, Cal. None of the half-dimes named in your communication command any premium, for the reason that dealers are well supplied with them. The selling price ranges from 15 to 85 cents.

SCOTLAND—J. S. and A. S., City. There are no statistics obtainable in this City that will show the number of murders committed in Scotland "on an average for a number of years, and particularly for two years past."

MEXICO—C. & D., Washington, Nevada County, Cal. The United States Consul in the City of Mexico is Thomas W. Crittenden. By addressing L. P. Fisher & Co., Merhants' Exchange, this City, you can procure the papers you desire.

GOVERNORSHIP OF IOWA—F. C. R., City. It was in 1877 that John P. Irish was the Democratic candidate for the office of Governor of Iowa. His opponents were: J. H. Grear, Republican; D. P. Stubbs, Greenback; Elias Jessup, Prohibition. The vote stood: Grear 121,546, Irish 79,353, Stubbs 34,228, Jessup 10,639. Grear's plurality over Irish was 42,193.

TO CIRCLE CITY—Z. D., City. Mails leave San Francisco daily for Circle City, Alaska, that is they are forwarded daily to Seattle, from there to Sitka and then to Juneau, from which point they are sent once a month to Circle City. The departure from Juneau is not on fixed date, but varies on account of the mode of transportation not always making close connection.

LIGHTNING CALCULATORS — Mathematician, City. Those who are able to add figures at sight and are known as "lightning calculators" have, as a rule, a natural gift and an aptitude for figures which they themselves cannot explain. There are others who by very close application learn to give a rapid answer to certain questions. Dealers in books can furnish you what are known as "lightning calculator's methods."

HONOR AND SHAME—J. A. K., Stockton, Cal. The quototion is not, "honor and *fame* from no condition rise," but

Honor and *shame* from no condition rise;
Act well your part—there all honor lies.

The quotation is from "The Essay on Man," by Pope, Epistle IV., lines 193 and 194.

A PURCHASED DISCHARGE—M. N., City. When a soldier of the army of the United States purchases his discharge he is given a certificate which sets forth all the facts. An enlisted man can obtain his discharge from the army at the close of enlistment, by purchasing after a certain length of service, by reason of physical disability and by dishonorable conduct. In each case a certificate of fact is given the individual.

NEWSPAPER ARTIST—A. R., Sacramento, Cal. To become a newspaper sketch artist the individual must have the ability to draw, and to draw well; he must have the talent of being able to sketch in haste, and to sketch from life, must have a good idea of lights and shades and understand how to finish pictures in India ink. If he has a knowledge of all this he can master the minor details in a short time, and would have no difficulty in obtaining work, after demonstrating by a few days' trial his ability.

BUMBLE BEE AND CLOVER—E. F., City. A friend of Answers to Correspondents furnishes the following in regard to the bumble bee and clover: "The Scientific American of February 6, 1892, says: 'The introduction of the bumble bee into New Zealand a few years ago to secure the fertilization of red clover, and the remarkable success, are matters of record.' The bumble bees are needed with red clover because their proboscides are long enough to gather the pollen from the red clover blossoms and pollenize them, while those of other bees and flying insects are not. So far as I know this is not true of all clover, but of red clover."

THE RETURNS—Counts Precinct, Mendocino County, Cal. In voting at an election under the Australian ballot system, as adopted in this State, the voter must place a cross opposite the name of every man he wishes to vote for and in no greater number than that indicated over the title of the office. For instance, "Presidential and Vice-Presidential electors, vote for nine." That means that the voter may vote for nine candidates for the office. He must stamp a cross in the space to the right hand of the name of the candidate he expresses a preference for. If he should place a cross at the right hand of the party designation it would not be counted, as the voters are not called upon to vote for party but for individuals. If he should vote for less than nine the officers would have to record not more that the number having a designating cross. A voter has the right to vote for electors of one party and for electors of another party providing he does not vote for more than nine in the aggregate. In such a case the vote for electors would not be rejected, but would be placed to the credit of the individual voted for. The law does not in so many words say that a ballot shall be folded otherwise than that it shall be in such a way that its contents shall not be exposed, and that the number on it, which is to be torn off, shall be exposed; but the law ought to prescribe uniformity in folding to prevent any one from ascertaining whose particular ballot was put in the box. The maintaining of a rail in election booths is to prevent the election officers from being crowded upon during the discharge of their official duties. The rail does not prevent the bystander from overlooking the work of counting the votes. During the count each party is generally allowed to have a watcher to see that all is conducted fairly. To allow the bystanders to come within the rail during the count would lead to no end of difficulties.

THORNS FOR THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC

La Rue Busy Weaving Them Into a Crown for the Railroad.

Will Ask the Governor to Aid Him in the Pleasant Task.

Legislation Necessary to Punish for Infractions of the State Constitution.

Stimulated by the opposition of the Southern Pacific Company and its attacks on the powers and very existence of the Railroad Commission of this State, Chairman La Rue of that body has been making a careful and close study of the constitution and legislative acts defining the powers of the commission, and some of the results of his researches will be displayed in the report of the commission to be submitted to the Governor, and which is now being prepared.

Some of the proposed legislation which will be suggested in this document has already been described in THE CALL, but Mr. La Rue has since been indefatigably at work to see wherein the hands of the commission can be further strengthened.

In article XII of the constitution, defining the powers and duties of the commission, he has discovered three sections which define certain acts of railroads to be illegal, but for which offenses no penalties are attached. These sections read as follows:

Sec. 19. No railroad or other transportation company shall grant free passes, or passes or tickets at a discount, to any person holding any office of honor, trust or profit in this State; and the acceptance of any such pass or ticket by a member of the Legislature or any public officer other than Railroad Commissioner shall work a forfeiture of his office.

Sec. 20. No railroad company or other common carrier shall combine or make any contract with the owners of any vessel that leaves port or makes port in this State, or with any common carrier, by which combination or contract the earnings of one doing the carrying are to be shared by the other not doing the carrying. And whenever a railroad corporation shall, for the purpose of competing with any other common carrier, lower its rates for transportation of passengers or freight from one point to another, such reduced rates shall not be again raised or increased from such standard without the consent of the governmental authority in which shall be vested the power to regulate fares and freights.

Sec. 21. No discrimination in charges or facilities for transportation shall be made by any railroad or other transportation company between places or persons, or in the facilities for the transportation of the same classes of freight or passengers within this State, or coming from or going to any other State. Persons and property transported over any railroad, or by any other transportation company or individual, shall be delivered at any station, landing, or port, at charges not exceeding the charges for the transportation of persons and property of the same class, in the same direction, to any more distant station, port or landing. Excursion and commutation tickets may be issued at special rates.

Referring to section 19 Mr. La Rue said: "Here we have a clause prescribing forfeiture of office for a certain offense in which the briber is equally culpable with the bribed, yet no penalty is fixed for the punishment of the latter. This should be remedied by a legislative act imposing a fine on any railroad that is guilty of bringing about an infraction of this section.

"In sections 20 and 21 we find certain proscriptions, but no penalties fixed for an infraction of them. Here, too, the Legislature should come to the aid of the commission and of the people of the State.

"The Governor's attention will, in all probability, be called to these matters in the forthcoming report of the commission.

"It is certainly a most remarkable thing to me that during the seventeen years of the commission's existence the Legislature has passed but two acts to assist the board in carrying out its work, notwithstanding that there is great need of such aid, and it is to remedy this state of affairs that recommendations will be made to the Governor."

CALIFORNIA glace fruits, 50c lb. Townsend's.

"How do you find it possible to act that role of the persecuted wife so naturally?" asked the reporter.

"It isn't very difficult," replied the great actress. "The villain is my real husband."—Philadelphia North American.

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

Mr. Poorly—This 'ere wall'll fall down if ye don't fix it; th' cracks are enormous.

Landlord—All right. I'll have it papered at once.—Atlanta Constitution.

Through Sleeping Cars to Chicago.

The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, Santa Fe route, will continue to run daily through from Oakland to Chicago Pullman palace drawing-room, also upholstered tourist sleeping-cars, leaving every afternoon. Lowest through rates to all points in the United States, Canada, Mexico or Europe. Excursions through Boston leave every week. San Francisco ticket office, 644 Market street, Chronicle building. Telephone Main, 1531; Oakland, 1118 Broadway.

Phillips' Rock Island Excursions

Leave San Francisco every Wednesday, via Rio Grande and Rock Island Railways. Through tourist sleeping-cars to Chicago and Boston. Manager and porters accompany these excursions to Boston. For tickets, sleeping-car accommodations and further information address Clinton Jones, General Agent Rock Island Railway, 30 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup"

Has been used over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while Teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays Pain, cures Wind Colic, regulates the Bowels and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. 25c a bottle.

CORONADO.—Atmosphere is perfectly dry, soft and mild, being entirely free from the mists common further north. Round-trip tickets, by steamship, including fifteen days' board at the Hotel del Coronado, $65; longer stay $2 50 per day. Apply 4 New Montgomery st., San Francisco.

THE first gray hair should be a warning that the scalp needs the strengthening applications of Ayer's Hair Vigor. Don't delay.

Lanks—What kind of a chicken is this, Mrs. Hungerford?

Landlady—A Plym