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THE CALL SPEAKS FOR ALL.

All talks about the fight agree there was a foul somewhere.

Even the most enterprising merchant cannot do a bright business on a dark street.

The tariff may not have been an issue in the campaign, but it is the biggest thing above the horizon just now.

Cuba is a natural market for the United States, but as long as Spain has control nature will never have a showing.

It is now almost certain that the funding bill will be pushed forward by the Huntington lobby this winter. Get your club ready.

The better the streets are lighted the more clearly we can see that other improvements are needed and, perhaps, also how to make them.

The tide of tourist travel has turned our way, and it is time for the carnival cities of the State to begin making ready for their coming frolics.

Almost anything counts as a novelty during the Christmas season, but many a California product would be a real novelty for your Eastern friends.

There are some people who are still talking of a gold Democrat for McKinley's Cabinet, but they are men who have no reputation for horse sense.

The New York Times says the country needs revenue and rest, but it overlooks the fact that it also needs protection and industry before taking a rest.

It will be noticed that the fruit-growers failed of protection and not of free silver. They know what the vital money question is to the industries of California.

The discussion on the make-up of the next Cabinet has revealed the fact that in the minds of statesmen a senatorship is better than a Cabinet position any day.

The report that the man who first nominated Bryan for Congress has just gone crazy will raise a suspicion that he must have been a little bit insane at the start.

Why put a higher tax on beer or on any other American product when we can raise all the additional revenue we need by increasing the tax on foreign imports?

The Canadians are asking of their Government more protection for their industries. They will probably get it. A low tariff suits them no better than the fiasco tariff suits us.

Cleveland's message will probably be long enough to reach almost every subject of public interest, but the chances are it will not touch a single one of them in the right spot.

Weyler's decision not to strike a crushing blow at the Cubans will give him an opportunity to reconsider the matter at New Year's and swear off from the scheme altogether.

While our Board of Health is still wrestling with impure milk that in New York has got along in fact to begin a fight against adulterated beer, and it is making the froth fly.

Cleveland might at least recognize the belligerency of Cuba and compel the Spaniards to conduct the war against them in accordance with the principles of humanity and civilization.

According to the Hartford Courant Yale has never won in any athletic contest when President Dwight was out of the country, and it points sadly to the fact that he was away over in Europe when Yale met Princeton this year.

Before the war broke out in Cuba our exports to the island amounted to more than \$17,000,000, but during the current year it is estimated they will not exceed \$6,000,000. So it appears the war is costing us something as well as the combatants.

It is reported that an effort is now being made to induce Cleveland to place the small postoffice of the entire country under the classified service rules, so as to enable the incumbents to hold on, but it is doubtful if even Grover has gall enough for that.

Congress will be called on to discuss again the old subject of the tax on alcohol used in the arts. It is a perennial chestnut and every session a dozen or more orators have a whack at it without succeeding in opening it or even getting the burr off.

There is once more a good deal of talk in Washington about enlarging the White House, and really something ought to be done in the matter, if for no other reason than that of giving the people of the National capital a chance to talk of something else.

On all issues involving protection to our industries, the expansion of our commerce, the appointment of a Secretary of Mines and the defeat of the funding bill all Californians can work together. Let us keep them to the front, therefore, and work to win.

The unwonted severity with which the winter has opened in the East has already brought about a great deal of suffering in widespread districts and the coming Christmas will find many a home desolate which a few weeks ago was bright with prospects of prosperity.

THE FUNDING BILL.

According to the Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune a strong effort will be made to pass the Pacific Railroad funding bill at the coming session of Congress. The information probably is well founded, since the Tribune, as a staunch advocate of the bill, is in a position to enable its correspondents to get accurate information concerning every move which the promoters of the scheme desire to make public.

It seems clear from this the people of California will have to fight again this winter the battle they fought last year. It is time, therefore, that they should make preparations for the contest. What was done last winter was sufficient to check the passage of the bill at that time and this winter we ought to be able to kill the scheme altogether.

It certainly needs no argument to convince the people of California that the funding bill is of greater importance to them than any other measure likely to come before this session of Congress. If the Pacific roads debt is funded the monopoly will be continued in power for fifty years at least and the industries of California will be compelled to pay in transportation rates nearly the whole of the interest charges upon the funding debt.

It is for the welfare of the State that we fight the funding bill and not for any antagonism to the railroad company. This fact should be impressed upon Congress so forcibly that the attitude of Californians cannot be mistaken. We must not let the idea get abroad that the opponents of the measure are a band of agitators, actuated more by a hatred of corporations than by any far-seeing regard for the interests of the commonwealth. We must make clear the fact that it is the business element of the State which opposes the bill, and that the opposition is founded in good reason and in law.

The California delegation in Congress as a whole can be counted on to guard the interests of the State by every means in its power, but our Congressmen should not be left to fight the battle alone. From every county and from every city of note there should go to Congress a protest against the passage of the iniquitous measure. It should be made clear even to the dullest comprehension that on this subject the people of California are united by the very fact that the passage of the bill will be injurious to the interests of all.

Congress will assemble next week. It is possible the promoters of the funding bill will bring it forward as soon as the session begins, and endeavor to rush it through at once. It is time therefore for the people of California to take action on the matter. Let us not be caught napping at this juncture. The final battle in the long struggle will take place at any day, and we must be prepared to defend our rights, our interests and our welfare.

A FRUIT TARIFF.

The memorial to Congress adopted by the Fruit-growers' Association is comprehensive, terse and masterly. It states clearly what the fruit-growers ask of Congress, the reasons which justify the request and the facts on which they are based. In short, it contains every element which gives value to such a document, and will undoubtedly receive careful consideration when Congress enters upon the work of re-establishing a thorough protective tariff.

The memorial calls for specific duties instead of those levied upon the ad valorem principle, on the ground that the latter tend to undervaluations and frauds which are directly beneficial to foreign producers, and goes on to point out that even where cheap and inferior merchandise is honestly valued the result is to encourage the unloading of inferior goods upon the American market, thus displacing better classes of merchandise produced at home.

After stating the exact amount of duty which would be necessary to protect the home grower of fruit, nuts, olives and raisins, the memorial goes on to say: "We do not seek high duties to enable us to charge high prices for our fruit. The fact is, our success depends wholly on our ability to market our large and rapidly increasing product, and we know we cannot do this unless we keep prices down so as to stimulate and increase consumption; so that the consumer is assured of low prices whatever may be the duty if we remain in the field; and the only question is, shall we have the market or shall it be yielded up to the foreign producer?"

The question thus stated expresses the whole sum and substance of the issue involved in protection for our home industry. It is the simple one of whether we shall build up our own country or the industries of foreign lands. As is clearly pointed out in the memorial, the amount of protection asked for is barely sufficient to cover the differences in the rate of wages and the cost of transportation which have to be paid by the California producer as compared with the European. The protection, therefore, is in the interest of American labor as much as in the interest of the fruit-grower.

The memorial invites the attention of Congress to the fact that there is no objection, general or otherwise, and there never has been, to any adequate protective duties, except possibly from importers, and the fruit-growers very justly assert that surely no legislation should be framed to help the importer to the injury of the home producer.

One of the interesting features of the memorial is found in the statements of the opening paragraph, that whereas in the recent election it was persistently asserted by the defeated party that the single issue before the people was that of free silver, yet the victors in the contest declared that the paramount issue was that of protection to American industry. This is an exact statement of the truth of the case. The Republican victory was due to the fact that it was pledged to restore the protective tariff, and the fruit-growers of California have a right to expect that protection will be given them by the coming Congress.

VILLAGE POSTMASTERS.

It is asserted by the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger that another attempt will be made this winter to persuade President Cleveland to put all fourth-class postmasters of the entire country under the classified service so as to prevent the removal of the incumbents by the next administration.

A GOOD DOG STORY.

A delightful dog story from Balliol College, Oxford, is told in a letter to the London Spectator. A little fox-terrier belonging to the writer is kept at a house some distance from the college, dogs not being allowed to remain at night within the precincts. "Every morning," says the correspondent, "the dog comes of its own accord to my rooms and is accompanied by its morning walk by a cochin-china hen and a kitten, belonging to the man with whom the dog is left during the night. The hen and kitten always leave the dog at the college gates, as they are not permitted to enter."

The diminution of patronage will be of course an advantage to Mr. McKinley, inasmuch as it will relieve him of the trouble of distributing it. Nevertheless it is doubtful whether it will be altogether beneficial to the country. Certainly if Mr. Cleveland should at this late day go further in the direction of putting his appointees to office under the classified service he would lay himself open to the charge of intentionally depriving his successor of patronage which Cleveland had himself enjoyed and profited by to advance the measures of his administration.

The people of the United States are generally favorable to the extension of civil service rules and ridding our politics of much of that spoils system which has been its bane in former years. Nevertheless they are not prepared to endorse this scheme by which Mr. Cleveland can give to his appointees life positions in the Government service. The advancement of the new system ought to be conducted fairly, and not in the interests of a discredited administration. The attempt therefore to get the President to put fourth-class postmasters under the classified service will be closely watched, and if he undertakes to do it, the result will probably be some action of Congress which will reopen the whole subject.

A FOUL AFFAIR.

The patrons and advocates of pugilism base their admiration for it upon a belief that it is essentially a manly sport. They argue that it encourages and promotes those virtues which are founded upon strength, courage, endurance and the spirit of fair play. They will have great difficulty, however, in maintaining that admiration or advancing those arguments in the face of the referee's decision in the contest between Fitzsimmons and Sharkey on Wednesday evening.

The decision awarding the victory to Sharkey was so evidently foul it was received with hoots and hisses as soon as announced. Among the thousands of persons who witnessed the contest and watched it closely there is a general agreement that the decision was a deliberate outrage. There is, moreover, abundant evidence that the referee was chosen as part of a pre-arranged plan to give the victory to Sharkey, no matter what happened. In other words, it seems to have been a scheme to rob honest bettors of their money and make a sure thing for those who were on the inside.

To carry out such a scheme in the presence of thousands of keenly interested witnesses required a referee of more than ordinary nerve and call. The contest was wholly in the hands of Fitzsimmons from the beginning. At the end Sharkey was whipped to a standstill and there was no spirit left in him. Then it was that the referee stepped in with an announcement of a foul and gave the victory and the money to the defeated man.

The evidence of foul play in the case is too strong to be set aside. It behoves the members of the club under whose patronage the contest was held to investigate the matter thoroughly and clear themselves from suspicion of any part in the ugly business. As affairs stand at present pugilism has been reduced to the lowest kind of disgrace in this City, and even sports will refuse to sanction it further.

PERSONAL.

C. M. Henderson of Fresno is in town. A. R. Greer of Palo Alto is at the Russ. J. B. Fuller of Marysville is at the California. Dennis Leary of Vancouver, B. C., is in the City.

Dr. A. W. Nisholth of Stockton is here for a brief stay. T. Novotloff of Russia is one of the recent arrivals here.

A. W. Garrett, a hardware-dealer of Healdsburg, is in town. Charles Gurnee, a business man of Ashland, Or., is in the City.

William Harper of Volta, Merced County, is at the Cosmopolitan. A. L. Levinsky, the attorney of Stockton, arrived here yesterday.

W. P. Gould, a prosperous citizen of Santa Barbara, is at the Palace. C. Mansfield and L. Cady, merchants of the Garden City, are in town.

James Fillmore, a mining superintendent of Grass Valley, is among the arrivals here. John Cusick, a lumber-manufacturer of Ohio, is among the recent arrivals here.

W. P. Foley, a business man of Fresno, is on a visit here, accompanied by Mrs. Foley. F. McGee, a business man of Albany, Or., arrived here yesterday, and is at the Russ.

A. L. Bartlett, a business man of Thermaito, arrived here yesterday, and is at the Lick. Dr. A. E. Osborne, superintendent of the Home of Feeble-minded at Eldridge, is at the Grand.

F. Sneed, the general merchant of Petaluma, is on a business trip, and will remain a day or two. C. N. Wallace, one of the leading cattle-growers of Nevada, is in town. His home is at Winnemucca.

E. C. Heckman of Washington, D. C., was among yesterday's arrivals here. He is quartered at the Grand. Superior Judge E. D. Ham of Napa arrived here yesterday, accompanied by Mrs. Ham. They are at the Russ.

John T. Doyle, the attorney, whose home is at San Mateo, came up yesterday, and is registered at the Occidental. Senator Alex McCone of Virginia City, who owns a large tin foundry and machine works in the leading Nevada mining town, arrived here yesterday.

Miss Riddis Buckley of Chicago and Miss Sadie Tompkins of Colorado Springs, missionaries to China, are at the Occidental. They will sail on the next steamer. Thomas M. Brown of Eureka, the old-time Sheriff of Humboldt County, is among the arrivals at the Russ. He has been taking a prisoner to San Quentin.

She—Do you think that Mr. Warrington still loves his wife? He—Love? I should say he did. Why, if she should use his best razor for a comb, opener Warrington would not complain.—New York Tribune.

"Did you know," said the man who was reading an article about the contraction of metals, "that a clock ticks faster in winter than summer?" "No, I never noticed that about a clock; but I know a gas meter does."—Washington Star.

Chairman Church-music Committee.—The tenor told me yesterday that unless he could get an increase of \$100 on his salary next year he wouldn't sing. What shall I tell him? Deacon Jones.—Tell him he can whistle for it.—Somerville Journal.

It is really a wise man who so manages matters that it is his father who does the work of accumulating a fortune, and leaves himself free, as to time and effort, to disseminate the money.—Boston Transcript.

NEWSPAPER PLEASANTY.

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LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Wonderful Glasgow.

Why the Most Advanced City in the World Taxes No Taxes.

To the Editor of the San Francisco Call:—In naming Glasgow, Scotland, as the most advanced city in the world there is not the remotest possibility that any one will challenge the statement who has studied the subject of municipal government long enough to become familiar with the facts relating to it; and as to the matter of running the government of the City without an Assessor or Tax Collector, the official announcement that the income from the public utilities owned by the city is now sufficient to pay all expenses of the city government and to provide for important public improvements after January 1, 1897, will be sufficient to satisfy the most credulous person in San Francisco. And yet the city of Glasgow does so many things for the general welfare of the people, such as have never been dreamed of in this country, that few readers of THE CALL can be prepared to believe it all actually true, and they are therefore invited to investigate for themselves.

Hoping to encourage such investigation, especially by the British Municipal Government in Great Britain," published by the Century Company, New York, 1895, the fourth chapter, containing seventy-five pages, is entitled, "A Study of Glasgow." It is based on the official reports of that city, covering a period of thirty years, in particular, the general history of the city, and the city, and from this volume and also from the November number of "Annals of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences," presented to the reader with the information which follows, and once more invite him to read up on Glasgow, also on Manchester, Birmingham and London.

On June 11, six months since, the city of Glasgow celebrated the thirtieth anniversary of the "Glasgow Improvement Trust Act," which opened a new epoch in the history of the city, says the Annals of the American Academy, and in 1865, a number of philanthropic citizens formed an association for the purpose of effecting some changes in the unfortunate condition of the slum population, and this was in fact the beginning of the reform movement which after years of struggle, culminated in the Municipal Government which empowered the city as a corporation to undertake the work which philanthropic and private efforts could not do. The Glasgow Improvement Trust, says the Annals, "as the conditions there were probably worse than in any other city in the world, and it was from this condition that Glasgow has risen to the highest rank among the foremost cities of the world."

In the space which remains I must deal with results only. The slums districts are practically eradicated. The city condemned the property of the slums districts, erected the best modern sanitary buildings several stories high, and divided the slum into two, three, four and five room apartments, which the city rents to tenants at about \$3, \$4, \$7, \$11 and \$15 per week, respectively. A number of the center of the city, while the water and gas rates which are paid to the city are merely nominal and reduce the cost of living to the minimum. The city now has over 20,000 "dwellings" or suites of rooms, and houses over 6000 people, an average of six persons to a room. The city also has a city even at the lowest rates not only covers the interest on the investment, the care of the buildings and all needed repairs, but also gradually accumulating a fund which will liquidate the debt incurred in the purchase of the condemned property and in constructing the new buildings.

The social, sanitary and financial success of this work of changing the slums into modern scientific habitations evidences another class of unfortunate people, widows and orphans, who were obliged to go to the almshouse, and for these people they erected a large and commodious building containing the best modern sanitary buildings, small children, nurses, bathrooms, small kitchens, in which to prepare food for infants and recreation rooms for the children. A number of the children are sent to the almshouse during the entire day and the children enjoy themselves in the open air instead of being, as formerly, crowded into the almshouse, where they were at work. With all this the charges are very low and include light, heat, washing and cleaning, and the cost of the water, gas and other public utilities, for which the city pays. The cost of the water, gas and other public utilities, for which the city pays, is only 10 cents per week, or 12 cents for each additional child; for a family of three, \$1.20; for a family of four, \$1.37; and for a family of five, \$1.54. Board is provided for each additional child. Board is provided for each child, with three, \$1.20; for a family of four, \$1.37; and for a family of five, \$1.54. Board is provided for each child, with three, \$1.20; for a family of four, \$1.37; and for a family of five, \$1.54.

But time and space will not permit me to tell the reader of the city's many other scientific schools, the parks and many other things of like character, or of the immense savings in the cost of the city's water, gas and other public utilities, from which also the entire revenue of the city is derived, at the same time increasing the pay and shortening the hours of service of the public employees, and I must close with the story but half told. It may seem to you that I am exaggerating, and I must close with the story but half told. It may seem to you that I am exaggerating, and I must close with the story but half told.

FRANK L. STANTON.

ONE TO LOVE HIM.

Dark the skies above me— Never gleam of light; Yet, with one to love me, Sorrow signs, "Good night!" Fortune has not found me— Fame was swift to fly; Yet, with one to love me, Sorrow signs, "Good-bye!"

FRANK L. STANTON.

GIRL'S EMPRESS JACKET.

The picturesqueness of this garment makes it peculiarly appropriate for little girls, and it has at once found its way into the hearts of mothers and daughters.

Mixtures are used, generally relieved by

trimmings of a plain color or with heavy braid. A brown and blue mixture has an inch and a half band of plain cloth all around the collar, finished at the inner edge by a row of blue braid a quarter of an inch wide. Red cloth is much liked and will be extensively used this season.

PARAGRAPHS ABOUT PEOPLE.

Lady Henry Somerset and Mrs. Ormiston Chant are preparing to found a school in England for the instruction of women in public speaking.

The great-great-grandchildren of Sir Walter Scott are seven in number, and four of them are boys. The eldest, Walter Joseph, is now in his twenty-first year.

Miss Ellen Terry always has a basketful of clothes for the poor in her home in South Kensington, and when callers come she produces the basket and makes them knit, sew or crochet while they talk.

President Paul Kruger has become so fond of Mr. Twain's humor that he has ordered a set of that author's works for his library, which contains two other books, namely, the Bible and the "Pilgrim's Progress."

Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria has requested the French Government to detail a naval officer to reorganize the Bulgarian fleet. To this duty Lieutenant Moreau, an officer distinguished for his talent in tactics, has been appointed.

Lord Grimthorpe is, perhaps, the most distinguished amateur clockmaker in Great Britain. He has one of the most complete workshops in the world, regularly employing several accomplished journey-men to carry out the rougher part of the experiments.

Baron Hirsch has secured at least one monument "more lasting than one of bronze." With the avowed object of commemorating the great benefits which the late Baron conferred on the settlers in his Argentine colonies, the heads of families there have decided to give the name of Moses Hirsch to every male child until the first anniversary of his death.

Wayman Crow McCreery, who has been appointed Internal Revenue Collector for St. Louis, is probably the most accomplished office-holder in the service of the Government. He has held the college record for the long distance baseball throw, has been champion amateur billiardist, is choirmaster of Christ Church Cathedral, is a good singer, has composed an opera and is president of a sound-money club.

Best planet taffy in the world. Townsend's. Best gauds 15c, Sundays, 740 Market (Kast shoemaker); week days 65 4th st., next bakery.

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

"Who was that fine-looking gentleman at the door, Jane?" "I don't know, mum. I told him that he had called at the wrong house."

"How in the world do you know that he did?" "Because he had no bill to present, mum."—Detroit Free Press.

HUSBAND'S Calceined Magnesia—Four first premium medals awarded; more agreeable to the taste and smaller dose than other magnesia. For sale only in bottles with registered trade-mark label.

Mrs. Humphry Ward is a granddaughter of Dr. Arnold of Rugby, and a niece of Matthew Arnold. Her father, Thomas Arnold, became an office-holder in the service of the Newmann's, and was for a time a professor in the latter's oratory at Birmingham.

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" Has been used for fifty years by millions of mothers for their children with soothing and perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, relieves the teething, and cures the colic, and is a most valuable remedy for all the ailments of infancy.

MR. STANTON'S General Agent North Pacific Railway, has received a message from Portland stating his line is open and in good condition for Portland to St. Paul and all trains are running on time.

Don't let your child strangle with whooping cough, when a bottle of Ayer's Pectoral can be had for a dollar.

At night within the precincts. "Every morning," says the correspondent, "the dog comes of its own accord to my rooms and is accompanied by its morning walk by a cochin-china hen and a kitten, belonging to the man with whom the dog is left during the night. The hen and kitten always leave the dog at the college gates, as they are not permitted to enter."

"Well, so long. Sorry I can't ask you in; but the rules are so strict here."

FRANK L. STANTON.

SUGAR BOUNTIES.

IMPORTANCE OF FOSTERING SUGAR PRODUCTION IN THE COUNTRY.

Chicago Inter-Ocean.

An item of news from Mauritius states that the sugar-planters of that island have decided to join with those of the British West Indies in representation to the Government of Great Britain regarding the sugar bounties paid by foreign countries. The object in view is to secure some counter-action to enable them to compete more fairly with their foreign rivals.

The fact of it is that sugar raising is of a radically different footing from any other branch of agriculture. It was not until about the middle of the last century that the feasibility of producing beet sugar was discovered and the genius of Napoleon saw the international importance of this rival to the cane sugar. The form of a Government bounty, on raising beets or sugar, and that was adopted by the other great nations of Continental Europe and is in vogue to this day.

For a long time cane-raisers did not suffer from this competition, but at last it has become almost destructive. If beet-raising were held to the bounty policy and cane-raising countries do not do the same the inevitable result will be that they will destroy the beet-raising industry. The Mauritians are justified in their demand and Great Britain must come to the rescue or see that branch of agriculture ruined.

The latest available estimate of sugar production gives the total per year as: Beet, 3,841,000 metric tons, or 2,960,000,000 pounds, the same as our long ton of 2,240 pounds. Of this yield Mauritius is credited with 125,000 tons, or 245,000,000 pounds, the same as our long ton of 2,240 pounds. There are no less than eighteen countries in the list of cane sugar producers. The four great nations of Continental Europe, Germany, Austria-Hungary, France and Russia alone produced just about the amount of beet sugar as all the rest of the world does of cane sugar, and they are bounty countries.

The United States has the distinction, so vast in our area, of being admitted to the list of beet-raising countries. If it were not for the competition of bounty-encouraged beet sugar we would soon raise all our own sugar. Or, if our country would steadily protect the bounty advantage of European beet-raising by a counter bounty on home production, the same result would be attained. Nearly all the cane sugar of commerce is produced in the New World, especially the tropical islands, and if the governments of those islands maintain their bounty policy, the United States in a kind of Zollverein, all pooling in to protect their sugar interests, they could soon break up the bounty system, for it is the object of their bounty policy defeated.

It is probable that they would be willing to exceed 100,000,000 tons, or 200,000,000,000 metric tons, nearly one-fifth the total annual sugar product of the world. The United States should not only compete, and under the McKinley act was beginning to be a formidable rival, but the Wilson law took off the bounty which was giving our growers a most profitable margin. The next Congress should either restore the bounty or put a tariff on importation from bounty-paying countries high enough to be an offset to those bounties.

The United States is the great sugar-eating country of the world. Our consumption of it in 1895 is estimated to have been 1,840,000 tons. She was known in South Wales and at one time her predictions, generally in rhyme, were in everybody's mouth in South Wales, especially in Glamorganshire. She predicted the death of Wolsey, Lord Percy and others, and during the reign of Henry VIII she predicted the fall of the Yorkists for her prophetic. In 1862 there was published by Charles Hindley of Brighton, Eng., what purported to be an exact reprint of a "Chap Book Version of Mother Shipton's Prophecies from the century 1448." The most noteworthy prophecy was the following:

Carr eggs without houses shall go, And widows shall be scarce with woe, Around the world thoughts shall fly, In the twinkling of an eye, Every man shall get his money do, Now strange, yet shall be true, The world upside down shall be, In six hundred years, from the Well, and through hills man shall ride, And no horse nor ass be at his side, Under the man shall be a woman, Shall ride, shall sleep, shall talk, In the air shall be seen, Every man shall get his money do, Gold shall be found 'mid stone, In a land that's now unknown, The world shall be as it was, England shall at last admit a Jew, And this world to an end shall come, In sixteen hundred and eighty-one.

As the year announcing the end of the world drew nigh, this so-called prophecy attracted a great deal of attention, and the world was waiting for the end of the world. In 1850 there appeared the following in a Chicago paper, contributed by a correspondent:

I would like to give your readers an abstract of the researches of William Killaway. In the library of the British Museum there are nineteen volumes of an exact reprint of the old prophecy, and in the same volume, in the old prophecy to quote, giving an account of Ursula, a seeress, who lived in the year 1448, and who predicted the end of the world in 1850. Over her head was raised a stone, on which was engraved the following epigram