



WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1897

CHARLES M. SHORTRIDGE, Editor and Proprietor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—By Postage Free: Daily and Sunday Call, one year, by mail, \$10.00...

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EDITORIAL ROOMS: 414 Market Street, San Francisco, California.

BRANCH OFFICES: 527 Montgomery Street, corner Clay; open until 9:30 o'clock.

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THE CALL SPEAKS FOR ALL.

New York has a right to be proud of that monument.

The dedication festival was local to New York, but the sentiment which inspired it was national.

Greece bit off a great deal more than she could chew, and now the powers insist that she shall dig it.

Bland and McMullin are determined the Democrats of the country shall know that Boy Bailey is not leading them.

So long as Balboa avenue is incomplete, so long will it be timely to urge subscriptions to the fund for completing it.

There is wit, wisdom and eloquence at the Woman's Congress, and it will be worth anybody's while to attend it.

Now that the metropolis of the East has dedicated the long-promised monument to Grant, it will be quite appropriate to recognize her as Greater New York.

It is reported that the Spanish Government in Cuba will have to face this year a deficit of \$100,000,000, which looks very much as if Weyler had been running a Cleveland administration there.

It is said of a certain Kansas State Senator that whenever he saw anything he did not like he would introduce a bill abolishing it, and he seems to have disliked about everything he saw in the State.

As ex-Governor Altgeld seems to be badly mixed up with the Globe Savings Bank failure, his political career may be chosen to take him up and make the most of him.

No tributes to the memory of Grant are more grateful to the Nation than those which come from the South, since they afford a proof that the magnanimity of the hero has awakened the honor and love of his foes.

Washington City has been clever enough to set her police to work to take a census while the office-seekers are in town, and as a result lays claim to a population of 277,483, being an increase of about 5000 since 1895.

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The powers were prompt to interfere when Greece sent an army to the relief of Crete, but they will not interfere when Turkey invades Greece, and thus does diplomacy redem itself from the charge of being remiss.

The duties imposed upon President McKinley at the dedication of the Grant monument were undoubtedly far-reaching, but as they relieved him for a time from office-seekers he probably regarded the occasion as a holiday.

According to a Washington correspondent the strength of the Maine delegation in Congress is due to the fact that it has not been changed in fourteen years, but it would be just as accurate to say that the reason it has not been changed is because it was strong to start with.

It is asserted that many of the Kansas Populists who howled against capital in the Legislature have gone home with more money in their pockets than they ever had before, and as a result nearly every other Populist in the State has become a strong advocate of rotation in office.

The London Times recently stated: "In no case will Turkey be allowed to gather the fruits of victory over a Christian people." If that statement expressed the settled conviction of the powers it is full time for them to interfere. It is now evident that Turkey has the longer pole, and if it is not taken away from her she will soon have the persimmon.

Shipments of gold to Europe have begun again, but this time the duty does not go to the Government, but to the banks. Business men know that we have now at Washington a business administration, and that within a comparatively short time we will have a tariff which will provide a revenue for the country and a degree of protection which will put an end to heavy importations, and that then gold shipments will turn the other way.

It is said at Washington that some of the petitions for office filed by applicants for positions in the Government are prepared and decorated with the ease of a sweet girl graduate. In some cases they are written on yellow, and are engrossed and illuminated in the most elegant style, so that the cost can hardly be less than \$100 each. It remains, however, now, as heretofore, that it is not the petition so much as the plain pull that gets away with the pie.

It has been suggested that all convicts in the prisons of the States affected by the Mississippi floods should be set to work on the levees and other interior dikes to prevent similar floods hereafter, and the suggestion seems to be well received. By the proposed plan convicts would not only be removed from competing with free labor, but they would assist in making the work of free laborers more remunerative throughout the whole region subject to overflow.

THE GRANT MONUMENT.

If any further evidence had been needed that the aspiration for a restored union of love and loyalty, South as well as North, which General Grant expressed in his memorable words, "Let us have peace," has been amply and abundantly realized before the generation which took part in the war has passed away, it was furnished during the ceremonies which attended the solemn and patriotic dedication of his mausoleum on Riverside drive yesterday.

The procession, which began the ceremonies and formed the most imposing part of its brilliant spectacle, was made up of men from all parts of our common country, and equally conspicuous among those most prominent were men of the South as well as of the North. Nor was it by their presence only that these Southern men attested their veneration for the memory of the great leader of the Union army. They uttered words of eulogy so infused with genuine feeling that their sincerity cannot be doubted. These words, widely read, will carry throughout the country the gratifying conviction that the bitterness of a civil war has passed away even from the beaten side, and that hereafter the war will be to us a glorious page of history from which we shall learn lessons of patriotism, free from any feeling of sectional differences or distrust.

What Lord Bacon said of himself, "I leave my fame to foreign nations and to future ages," might with truth be said of almost every great man. His countrymen of his own generation see him too near to comprehend the full outline of the great proportions of his character, and are too much involved themselves in the struggles in which he is engaged to impartially estimate the value of his services or the contrasted features of his excellencies and his defects.

For that reason final judgment upon Grant cannot be said to have been yet pronounced. We have had eulogiums upon him from the ablest orators now living; yet personal friends; from profound students of current history, and from ardent patriots, who feel deeply the vast importance of his services to his country. All these, however, have but furnished the facts which are yet to be fused into one perfect whole to make the true and rightful character of Grant known to the American people. We can be satisfied with the knowledge that when this true record of his life is made public it will add praise to praise and lift our great general and great President higher yet in the esteem of the world.

The mausoleum which has been raised to him on that noble site of the principal city of our country is one of the greatest and most beautiful structures ever dedicated to such a purpose. It takes rank among the great tombs of the world, and worthily manifests by its imposing architecture the esteem in which the present generation of Americans hold the memory of their greatest general. Its impressive beauty will never fail to awaken in the minds of all who see it a remembrance of the loyalty and patriotism of the great man whose body lies entombed within it, and it will be a mecca for patriotic pilgrimages for all time to come.

New York may well be proud of the patriotism which she has displayed in erecting such a monument and the Nation at large will be gratified with this evidence that the people of the metropolis are not so wholly given over to commerce or so subject to the influence of European fashions and society as to be indifferent to the noblest sentiments of patriotism or lacking in the fervor of a spirit that is thoroughly American.

THE WHEELMEN'S DUTY.

The suggestion made by THE CALL some time ago that the wheelmen of San Francisco should come to the front and take an active part in raising money for the completion of Balboa avenue has met with a response sufficiently favorable to encourage the hope of good results in the immediate future. Several wheelmen have shown a willingness to take the leadership in a movement to interest all the bicycle clubs in the work, and there can be no doubt they will receive a cordial support from their fellow cyclists.

To assist in the work of constructing the avenue, the wheelmen are promoting a plan in raising the money necessary to complete it as a duty which the wheelmen owe to themselves and to the City. The proposed avenue will be largely for their benefit. They will derive more pleasure from it, perhaps, than any other class of citizens.

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AROUND THE CORRIDORS.

Frank W. Hawley of New York, who is well known upon this coast as an organizer of electrical enterprises, came up from the south yesterday with a party of friends on a tour of inspection of the four electrical plants on the Pacific Coast. Mr. Hawley is vice-president of the Cataract General Electric Company and general manager of the Erie Canal Traction Company, which distributes and uses electricity generated at Niagara Falls through the State of New York.

Mr. Hawley was asked as to the use of electricity as a power upon the Erie canal, and replying said: "Yes, electricity will be in use upon the canals of New York within the next two years and will furnish the motive power for the transportation of 4,000,000 tons of traffic from Lake Erie to tidewater. It will operate 3000 canal-boats in this work, doubling the number of trips per season and greatly reduce the cost of transportation. It will give to the ports of the Great Lakes and the products of the North-west in the city of New York and revolutionize the movement of freight as it has the transportation of passengers upon street surface railways."

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Mr. Hawley was asked as to how the power could be used in the mining districts, to which he said: "A method of applying the power which most commends itself to me is by the use of a cable system. This is simply the carrying of a cable by a motor or engine operating upon a cable instead of a track. The cable is suspended from a pole line and the motor draws the carrier, which is also suspended from the pole line, and carrying machinery at the mine as well as the motive force which propels the carrier containing the ore in its transportation to the smelter or point of shipment. The cable crosses the canyon and follows the contour of the gullies through the mountains. It may be horizontal at points and perpendicular at others. The motor, however, maintains a uniform rate of speed and operates with absolute safety and certainty. The motorman may control a dozen of these motors and thus reduce the cost of transportation to a minimum."

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PERSONAL.

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Dr. Otto Surpeman of Newark, N. J., is at the Lick. D. B. Fairbanks, a banker of Petaluma, is at the Lick. George Lacy of Colorado is registered at the Bay View. H. E. Pickett, a mining man of Pierceville, is in town.

L. Chouillon of Rouen, France, is at the Occidental. Ernest Pesyko, a business man of Omaha, is in the City. N. S. Hollister, a business man of Denver, is at the Palace. E. P. Caldwell of Hawaii is one of the late arrivals here.

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Mr. Hawley was asked as to the electrical development in general, and in replying said: "Electrical development today is in its infancy. We have just come to know how to generate it economically and how to put it to use in the least possible expense. Even the young man who carries a message by the purpose in transmitting a message. To-day it is made available in the factories of the world. It is especially serviceable in your State, and put to work can greatly reduce the cost of developing mining properties. A current of electricity can be generated in nearly every canyon in the Rockies, and the power thus developed transmitted many miles upon an economical and commercial basis. It can perform as efficient service two hundred miles away as at the point of generation."

Mr. Hawley was asked as to how the power could be used in the mining districts, to which he said: "A method of applying the power which most commends itself to me is by the use of a cable system. This is simply the carrying of a cable by a motor or engine operating upon a cable instead of a track. The cable is suspended from a pole line and the motor draws the carrier, which is also suspended from the pole line, and carrying machinery at the mine as well as the motive force which propels the carrier containing the ore in its transportation to the smelter or point of shipment. The cable crosses the canyon and follows the contour of the gullies through the mountains. It may be horizontal at points and perpendicular at others. The motor, however, maintains a uniform rate of speed and operates with absolute safety and certainty. The motorman may control a dozen of these motors and thus reduce the cost of transportation to a minimum."

Mr. Hawley was asked as to whether the water in irrigation ditches could be used to generate power, to which he said: "It certainly can be put to such a service, and it is being done in California. The water after operating the wheels can find its way into the irrigation trenches, and the electric power generated can operate pumping equipment which can be made more efficient in some sections of this mountainous country. There are many pumps operated electrically which are available in reclaiming valuable lands."

Mr. Hawley was requested to express his opinion upon the electrical development which he has seen in this country. He replied: "California," he said, "is well ahead of what has been done in the way of the transmission of power over long distances. While experiments have been made in this and other countries, the first long-distance power transmission to operate on a commercial basis was installed within the limits of your own State. I have visited several plants in the South, where I find power being transmitted over long lines, but they are not so good as and at a very much less price than a current could be generated by wood or coal. The fact has passed when steam can be used to make electricity in competition with water power."

PERSONAL.

Rev. E. Graham of Chiloats is at the Grand. Colonel T. W. Brooks of Pomona is in the City. Alexis Bjornson of Coronado is at the Occidental.