The Call
San Francisco

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Editor and Proprietor.

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THE CALL SPEAKS FOR ALL.

THE SUMMER MONTHS.

Are you going to the country on a vacation? If so, it is no trouble for us to forward THE CALL to your address. Do not let it miss you for you will miss it. Orders given to the carrier or left at Business Office will receive prompt attention. NO EXTRA CHARGE. Fifty cents per month for summer months.

It is now time for the theater hat to demand arbitration.

Whenever the House meets there is an attack on the Speaker, but it is always a new man who makes the attack.

John Wannamaker has about reached the conclusion that even the business man in politics can talk too much.

The United States Supreme Court will soon have to apply to Congress for an annex to consider appeals in murder cases.

Leave orders to-day for THE SUNDAY CALL and provide yourself with lively, bright and entertaining reading for to-morrow.

According to all reports we shall have to recognize Cuba very soon or there won't be enough left for even a coroner's inquest to recognize.

If the counterfeiting of silver coin goes much further the nations will have to do something to raise the price of silver bullion in order to protect their coinage.

In point of numbers engaged and the cost of production the London jubilee will probably be the greatest extravaganza the world has seen since the fall of old Rome.

The concert of powers is expected today to speak its little piece on the Turkish claims against Greece, and after that there will be more talk, and then another claim.

And all that comes as a final result of the so-called "great fight" against water rates is a prolonged squeal like that which comes from a pig under a fence, or a barrel organ out of tune.

The rascals who stole the cannon from West Point added insult to injury by selling them for old metal, and it is to be hoped that they will soon be properly charged in court and fired into jail.

As Mr. Bryan denies that he is going abroad, and asserts he will continue to lecture in this country, it is clear he has not forgiven the people for voting against him last fall and intends to give them no rest.

The editor of the San Joaquin Valley *Reflector*, a new Fresno paper, promises to remain "a plain, everyday citizen, without getting a swelled head," if success should crown his efforts. Let him be put to the test.

Canovas will make another attempt to orm a ministry, and it is safe to say the Duke of Tetuan will not have a place in it, although he has been the most striking figure and slap-dash member of the present one.

The Fresno police are doing their work half-way well in raiding the Chinese lotteries, but if they would do it wholly well they must raid all lotteries. In games of that kind the Caucasian faker is as big a swindler as the Mongolian.

Commissioner Calhoun, who is on his way home from Cuba, will find the people so eager to hear what he has to say that it will not be necessary for him to hire a hall to get a chance to tell all he knows of Cuba and a good deal of what he thinks.

Ex-Senator Calvin Brice, we are told, is to make an active campaign in Ohio in the interest of Democratic harmony. His plan is to put up a silver man for Governor and a gold man for Senator, thus jingling both metals before the shy voter and making a trap to catch him either coming or going.

The announcement that the Fire Commissioners expect their financial report to show a surplus at the end of the year is so gratifying and so different from the condition of other departments that it would be a good idea to have the firemen parade on the first of the fiscal year in honor of the event.

Some Pennsylvania congregations are getting very particular if the Philadelphia *Inquirer* is correct in saying that one of them recently requested a deacon to carry a cash register when taking up collections. It is gratifying to note that the deacon is reported to have resigned rather than submit to the innovation.

Since the fearful charity bazaar fire in Paris some women in that city have petitioned the authorities for permission to wear trousers when attending large gatherings, so that they will not be in danger of a similar disaster, and thus the bloomer movement is advanced by every thing that happens from a fad to a fire.

The people of a Kansas town have petitioned the Common Council to suppress as a nuisance the local brass band. The leader of the band composed a piece which he insists on playing, although it has already been the cause of three deaths and any number of runaways. A few evenings ago the band began to play it in a public hall, when a big kerosene lamp tumbled over, and all that remained of the building next day was an ash-heap.

CRIME AND THE LAW.

The new phase given the Worden and Durrant case by appeals taken to the Supreme Court of the United States will call renewed attention to those defects of our judicial system which render it impossible to bring about the speedy punishment of convicted criminals whenever they have money or influence sufficient to make a strong and a prolonged struggle against the law.

The statute under which the appeal is taken seems to render it imperative on the part of Circuit Courts to permit appeals whenever they are asked for. In deciding the Jugiro case, which is regarded as a binding precedent in issues of the kind, the Judge said:

This is the second application to this court for a writ of habeas corpus by this petitioner under the same conviction, and two of the grounds upon which he bases his present application existed when he made his former application. Whether this is the second or twenty-second application, however, is immaterial. Under the statutes as they stand it seems to be left to the petitioner alone to determine not only how many times he will apply for the writ, and whether he will appeal from its denial, but also how often he will, by such appeal, invoke the operation of section 766 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which provides that, until final judgment thereon, any proceedings against his person under State authority shall be null and void.

There can be no doubt as to what will be the result of the new practice. It will hereafter be impossible to execute a criminal under State laws within the time fixed by the State courts. The lawyers of the defense can wait until the day fixed for execution is near at hand and then make an appeal to the Supreme Court, thus postponing the execution for months.

The effects of this new form of delay in our judicial proceedings will be wholly bad. The influence of law upon criminals depends largely upon the certainty and vigor of its exercise. If the criminal had reason to fear that his punishment would follow swift and sure upon the commission of crime he would hesitate much more than he does now that he knows the statutes provide a thousand means for his escape from any punishment at all.

It is not upon the criminal class only that the law's delay has a bad effect. The popular faith in the ability of the courts to deal with great crimes in a prompt and sufficient manner has been weakened, and as a result there has grown up among the people a tendency to take the law into their own hands. This very morning we publish reports of the swift vengeance of lynch law executed by one of the most peaceable and law-abiding communities of Ohio.

We must have a prompter, firmer, surer administration of the law against crime. The proportion of murders and homicides to the population in the United States has already become a disgrace to our civilization and is rapidly growing to be a menace to society. Where statute law continues to interpose delays on behalf of criminals lynch law will continue to increase its advocates and multiply its victims. In defense, therefore, of innocent men suspected of crime as well as for the purpose of making certain the punishment of the guilty there ought to be some speedy revision of our laws, so that the courts can deal adequately with the crime of murder. We are not a blood-thirsty people. We have no desire to rush accused persons to the gallows without a fair trial and full time for defense. Nevertheless, it is true that by public sentiment in this country as well as by that of old Rome, "the court is condemned when the guilty are absolved."

GOLD-MINERS' CONVENTION.

The International Gold Mining Convention, which meets in the city of Denver, Colo., in the second week of July, promises to mark the commencement of a new era in the mining industry of the western hemisphere. No State in the Union and no part of America is more deeply interested in the work of that convention than our own State of California, and we are glad to note that the miners of this State will be well and ably represented at that gathering.

Secretary Irwin Mahon of the Denver executive committee in a letter published yesterday commends THE CALL'S championship of the miners' cause, and declares that this paper "strikes the rail squarely on the head" in stating that "the creation of a Department of Mining in the Federal Government and a Cabinet officer representing this vast interest will be vigorously expressed in the convention," as will also be "a revision and extension of the Federal mining laws." The movement inaugurated by the Miners' Convention in this City has been cordially supported by THE CALL with the object of obtaining from the General Government the recognition which the importance of the mining industry demands, and will be aided in the strongest practicable manner by the favorable action of that convention.

"The purposes of this convention are manifold," says Secretary Mahon. "It is the initial step for a thoroughly reliable business campaign of education in all branches of mining, and coming as it does when universal man is seeking the precious metals it is deemed especially opportune for North and South America to show what they can do in the production of the precious and base metals, and at the same time answer the great demand now being made by the people for reliable information on mining topics."

There is much merit in the suggestion of Secretary Julius Sonntag of the California State Miners' Association that not only the miners but other large local industrial bodies should send representatives to Denver. There is a sentiment even outside of California in favor of holding the next international convention of miners in San Francisco, and our citizens should, so far as it lies in their power, encourage the idea. If the proper effort be made there is hardly a doubt but that this City will be awarded the convention for 1898.

AN ATTACK ON THE SPEAKER.

Congressman Terry of Arkansas ran counter to the rulings of Speaker Reed at Thursday's session of the House, with the usual result. Mr. Terry was squelched; but not before he had hurled a number of abusive epithets at the gentleman in the chair. This, however, was not the first personal attack upon the Speaker since the extra session began; for several members of the minority appear to have made it their rule of action to assail the brainy chairman at every opportunity. They have been squelched; but they have managed to get in their contemptible flings. This is "good politics," from the standpoint of a buncombe Congressman.

The members of the minority face a tower of strength in Speaker Reed. They cannot trifle with him. They cannot disturb his solid self-possession. The special business for which the extra session was called has been done all too promptly to suit the minority, and its united voice howls out its rage whenever it can against the sage parliamentarian whose commonsense rules made it possible for the House to debate and pass the Dingley tariff bill within a reasonable space of time.

Democrats take particular delight in alluding to Mr. Reed as "the Czar." They used this term frequently after he had enforced his famous quorum rule during his first term as Speaker. They then denounced Reed's rules as unjust and oppressive; and yet at the very next Congress, when the Democrats came into power, a Democratic Speaker found himself compelled to adopt Reed's rules in order to control the House.

Speaker Reed can be depended on to reduce the cranks and howlers and mischief-makers of the House to a proper state of subjection; but, as he declared when he squelched the rebellious Jerry Simpson, "the House is my master; I am here to carry out the will of the majority."

The words uttered by Congressman Payne of New York, in defense of the Speaker, after the Terry tirade, are worthy of reproduction, as they speak plain truth.

"We have sat by, day after day, and seen him insulted because we know insults from that side of the House could not hurt him. We saw it tried in 1890 and 1891. We saw him attacked, insulted and even abused with foul names, but the abuse recoiled upon its authors and the committee sustained the Speaker. Evidently there are still those over there (pointing to the Democratic side) who believe that they can gain some notoriety or fame by hurling insults at the gentleman, whose place in the chair stops him from defending himself."

The tactics of the minority are those of obstruction and delay, and when its efforts to block the path of legislation are frustrated its leaders work up a theatrical rage, inveigh against the chair, and cry to the galleries that this is no longer a free country because the majority, represented by the Speaker, will not permit the minority to monopolize the floor and control the business of the House.

When the historian of the future shall, with impartial judgment, dwell on the merits of the statesmen who stand in the forefront of the people's fight to-day, he will accord the meed of a deservedly great name to Hon. Thomas B. Reed of Maine.

MAKE THE TOURISTS PAY.

The arrest of a St. Louis millionaire dry-goods merchant and his secretary at New York on a charge of attempting to smuggle a lot of jewelry into this country, directs attention to an evil which has assumed enormous proportions, and to the fact that a movement is now on foot to prevent tourists bringing foreign goods into the United States free of duty.

On this subject President C. C. Shayne of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Board of Trade of New York is quoted in a recent letter by Robert P. Porter, as giving some figures which are rather startling. While everybody is aware that many million dollars' worth of goods thus come in duty free, it is only by careful study of these estimates that we are able to realize the magnitude of this class of importation, and the depressing effect it must have on merchants in this country who are compelled to pay heavy local taxes, high rents and a higher price to manufacturers by reason of the difference in the cost of labor at home and abroad.

In the particular case of the St. Louis merchant, it was shown that while he paid $25 on some dress goods for his wife, he had concealed in a belt jewelry worth $2500, for which he should have paid the Government some $700. The attorney for this millionaire states that he will prove his client "as innocent as a babe." It is not long since some of New York's rich people imported costumes for a fancy-dress ball, and to have those costumes admitted free of duty some of those rich people were willing to affirm that their foreign-made costumes were second-hand wearing-apparel.

"We have figures to prove," said Mr. Shayne, "that over $47,000,000 worth of goods were brought into this country duty free by tourists last year, but I am inclined to believe that the figure of $150,000,000 would be nearer correct."

The argument is advanced that the United States Government levies customs duties for revenue, and if the importing merchant is compelled to pay these duties, why, therefore, should not the tourist be placed upon the same footing? A tariff is put on importations to give protection to American industries and American labor, and every piece of foreign goods admitted duty free lessens the amount of this protection. One of the principles of protection is that the duty shall be low on the necessities of life and high on the luxuries; therefore, the costly goods which tourists bring with them should be made dutiable. It is claimed that were the Government to collect on all the fine goods imported by tourists the same duties that merchants must pay on these goods the amount thus taken in would equal the amount of revenue which was expected from the income tax.

It is rightly contended by the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Board of Trade that because a man is fortunate and able to go to Europe every year he ought not to enjoy a privilege which the man who is not able to go cannot enjoy; and when a rich man is permitted to bring in any amount of foreign products duty free he is having an advantage over his unfortunate neighbor who cannot go. The system is denounced as "unjust to the American merchant, unfair discrimination against those Americans who cannot afford to go abroad to buy their clothing, and an injustice to the American workman, who is deprived of labor by it." Recognizing the laxity of the existing tariff law in this respect, the Board of Trade has petitioned the Senate to consider this subject in connection with the new tariff bill, and our National legislators may be expected to so act that existing conditions in this, as in a multitude of other matters, may be changed for the better.

PERSONAL

Frank A. West of Stockton is in the City.

Ex-Minister Frank Coombs of Japan is in the City.

J. W. Henderson, a banker of Eureka, is at the Lick.

Ex-Judge J. D. Bicknell of Los Angeles is a visitor here.

Edward Wolf, a merchant of Sacramento, is at the Grand.

F. A. Cutler of Eureka was one of yesterday's arrivals.

Dr. W. A. Hines of Manchester, Iowa, is in San Francisco.

Ex-Assessor Frank Mattison of Santa Cruz is at the Grand.

C. J. Walker, a leading vineyardist of Tulare, is in the City.

J. A. Fraser, a mining man of Sombrerete, Mexico, is at the Russ.

J. E. Maulove, an extensive fruitgrower of Sacramento, is in town.

Fred Erickson, one of the contractors for the Sierra Railroad, is in the City.

R. J. Britton, a merchant of San Jose, and Mrs. Britton are at the Grand.

J. H. Henderson, the banker, of Eureka, Humboldt County, is at the Russ.

F. Moulton-Barrett and J. Davidson of Devonshire, England, are at the Palace.

John McMullin, the banker and ex-county official of Fresno, arrived here yesterday.

Carlton C. Crane, Pacific Coast passenger agent of the Vanderbilt Railroad, is at the Lick.

W. R. Spalding of Truckee, one of the owners in the Truckee Lumber Company, is in town.

T. H. Philbrook of the Nadeau Hotel, Los Angeles, is on a visit here. He is at the Grand.

State Prison Director Devlin of Sacramento and Warden Charles Aull of Folsom are at the Grand.

Frank H. Short, the attorney, of Fresno brother of the editor of the Fresno Republican, is at the Palace.

Chief Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue Louis Loupe is reported at Gilroy as seriously ill. He is threatened with an attack of brain fever.

W. M. Blaine, an extensive ranch-owner of Alturas, who has been ill at one of the San Francisco sanitariums, but who is now improved, is at the Russ.

Ben Harrison, former chief of the Chinese Bureau, has returned from Nashville, where he went as conductor of a party of Chinese. He saw his charge safely landed at the exposition.

Rev. M. M. Gibson, D.D., pastor of the First United Presbyterian Church, with his wife is visiting their daughter, Mrs. Young, in Albany, Or. During the doctor's absence his pulpit will be occupied by Rev. M. L. Berger.

CALIFORNIANS IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, N. Y., June 4.—At the St. Cloud, A. W. Turpin; Continental, J. L. Green, Mrs. N. Harrison; Netherland, Miss Dean; Grand Union, Mrs. W. Pohlman, H. Herzer Jr.; Metropolitan, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Thompson; Holland, Mr. and Mrs. H. Van Bergen; Grand, Mrs. S. E. Sage.

WITH YOUR COFFEE

"Isn't Blewberry just a bit weak-minded?"

"Yes. I think that is the reason why he is so headstrong."—Indianapolis Journal.

"I hope you appreciate the fact, sir, that in marrying my daughter you marry a large-hearted, generous girl."

"I do, sir (with emotion), and I hope she inherits those qualities from her father."—Harlem Life.

"Fellows, you wouldn't take me to be a member of a millionaire's family, would you?"

"Frankly, we would not."

"Neither would the millionaire; I asked him last night."—Brooklyn Life.

Railroad Superintendent—Anybody call?

Assistant—There was a man here who wanted a job as a conductor, but he had an impediment in his speech and I could scarcely understand him.

Superintendent—Give him a job as train-announcer in the depot.—Philadelphia Record.

"I haven't got any case," said the client, "but I have money."

"How much?" asked the lawyer.

"Ten thousand dollars," was the reply.

"Phew! You have the best case I ever heard of. I'll see that you never go to prison with that sum," said the lawyer, cheerfully.—Boston Traveller.

Jay Green (with dignity)—I ain't a-goin' to call on Widow Grimm's daughter any more unless the old lady acts different from the way she done the last time I went there!

Josh Medders—How was that? Did she git hot about it?

Jay Green—No; but I did. She flung a dipper o' scaldin' water on me as soon as she saw who it was that was at the door.—Judge.

PLAY YOUR PART UNAIDED.

Play your part unaided—rely upon your strength;
Be brave and strong and go along.
Act your part and sing your song,
And you'll succeed at length.

Play your part unaided—don't wait for others to
Assistance lend, but bravely bend
Your back and struggle to the end,
And do what is to do.

Play your part unaided—through years that come
and go;
Toil on with might through day and night,
And let your heart be ever light
As summer winds that blow.

Play your part unaided—don't worry over cares;
Though troubles come and baffle some,
Prayed them not, but banish from
Your soul beseeting snares.

Play your part unaided—e'er let your heart be
leal:
Scorn idle fears and cowards' sneers,
And toil for coming days and years
With steadfast hope and zeal.

—Little Rock Gazette.

MEN AND WOMEN.

Queen Victoria signs herself to her sons and daughters-in-law, "Always your affectionate mother, V. R. I."

In the Russian village of Vjalova there is a peasant named Sitov who claims to be 133 years old, and that his father lived 150 years.

St. Andrew's University is about to confer the degree of doctor of laws on a woman, Miss Sellers, the translator and editor of several books on Greek art and archeology.

An army chaplain at Gosport has just broken his right arm for the fifth time. He did it once while skating, twice by being thrown from a horse, once by tumbling off a bicycle and the last time by falling out of his dogcart.

Louise Michel, the deified anarchist, is well advanced in age and not particularly prepossessing. She was carefully educated as a girl and might have become famous as a pianist. Her life of recent years has been one of unrelenting poverty.

A startling incident is reported from Forsyth County, Ga. Last week a man died, and two of the neighbors volunteered to sit up with the corpse. During the night both were taken sick and both died within twenty-four hours. All three persons were buried from the same house.

Probably Rhomberg was the name of the first man dressmaker, and he lived in Paris in 1730. He was a Bavarian by birth and was the son of a peasant. On the panels of his carriage door was printed an escutcheon of a pair of open scissors and a pair of corsets. He left an immense fortune.

Baron de Coubertin, who was active in the revival of the new Olympian games, has started a society in Paris whose object is to spread the knowledge of French civilization and of French work in scholarship and science in the United States. He wishes to remove the impression that the boulevards and variety shows of Paris are France.

MANHOOD IN TENNESSEE.

Boston Transcript.

Tennessee is a State of great men. It did not require the Nashville Exposition to prove that. How easy it is to make a list—three Presidents of the United States, Davy Crockett, Pete Turney, Bob Taylor; great men, all of them. What other State has a Governor who fiddles and an ex-Governor who was such a sly dog that he actually stole his office?

Then there is Justice David Snodgrass, a true type of a Southern gentleman. His name suggests Dickens, but his nerve is truly Southern. You will remember how he drew his weapon and covered his man before he could say Jack Robinson. A fine jurist is this eminent head of the Supreme Court. His aim was true, his gun was always loaded and his nerves never trembled.

We are glad to know that Judge Esthill, another Tennessee light upon the bench, is carrying out the traditional dignity of his post. Summoning the Grand Jury before him, he heard the complaint of the foreman that the court had been intoxicated at the last term. "Then," said the Judge (and we admire him for it), "it is your plain duty to indict this court, and I instruct you to do so if there is sufficient evidence to warrant you in so finding."

Must not the world remark such unbuttoned justice and say without Gratiano's sneer, "An upright Judge, a learned Judge"?

JESSE R. GRANT'S BILL.

New York Tribune.

Controller Fitch yesterday received a letter from Jesse R. Grant for expenses incurred by him in attending the ceremonies in connection with the dedication of his father's tomb on April 27. All the children of General Grant were guests of the city on that day, and $150 was voted to Jesse to pay his traveling expenses from California to this city. The itemized bill furnished yesterday was:

Transportation for self	$150
Transportation for family	375
Meals, etc	234
Total	$759

TO-MORROW'S CALL.

The front page of to-morrow's supplement to THE CALL will have something for its readers which all will appreciate. It is not only an interesting subject but the artists have produced a design which is a marvel of its kind. The subject they have treated of is California camp life—an extremely interesting subject now to those of us who are in the heat and nervous hurry of city life. It is almost as restful as being there to read this story and gaze upon the illustrations.

Another notable story by a CALL special writer is that of the strike at San Quentin. It is told from the personal experiences that were undergone right on the spot, and no one who was not close by and who has not seen the prison and the dungeons since could realize the effect that was produced by the wreck.

And speaking of wrecking things, there is no one, of the gentler sex especially, who does not appreciate that most easily wrecked production of art—fancy chinaware. A CALL writer has seen and examined some of the rarest collections of fancy chinaware in this part of the country, and writes of it in to-morrow's supplement.

For a long time there has been a dispute among Grand Army men as to who holds the honor of having been the youngest man in the Civil War. One man claimed that he was the distinguished one because he was born in 1848. Another indignantly wrote that this former gentleman was an impostor, as he himself had been born in '47. But this dispute has at last been settled by the "really and truly" youngest soldier, who has been discovered in San Francisco, and graphically tells his interesting experiences.

And the Lick Observatory comes in for its share of attention also—there is another one of those interesting articles on their new undertaking—it tells all about what they are trying to do with those shifting suns.

The girls who are to dance in a coming local extravaganza have confided to a CALL writer their future aspirations and ambitions. These are out of the usual run of "interviews."

There is a very peculiar and holy ceremony in vogue among owners of animals in Mexico, whereby all animals are blessed and thus cured of any ills and serious diseases that may afflict them, and will even ward off anticipated afflictions.

Then there are two dogs that we may mention, while speaking of animals, who were well known in this City in early days. Their history and subsequent death together, and also what has become of them, will be interestingly told in to-morrow's CALL.

The scientists come in for their share of attention, and their latest discovery—the remains of an extinct reptile—has been photographed especially for THE CALL'S readers.

The little field stories of Adeline Knapp are still being written to charm us all into a deeper love of nature.

The book page will have its usual interest for lovers of literature. Among other things Mrs. John Hays Hammond's book on the Johannesburg rebellion is reviewed.

Then the "ex-Attache" is unusually interesting this week. He waxes eloquent in a discussion of the trials and tribulations of Minister Crisp, occasioned by the various wives which he has been unfortunate to possess at different times. The vicissitudes in which they respectively involved him are graphically described.

Childhood's Realm, edited by Mrs. Mary W. Richards, lacks none of its brightness and interest this week. There are many interesting things that the little ones will want to know, and many that it will do them good to know.

The society department has a striking illustration, portraying the departure of society for its usual summer haunts.

Indeed, there is no interest in life that will not be ministered to in this bright edition. The theaters have their usual amount of attention. The fraternal orders and the Whist Club are written upon at length in the Sunday supplement of THE CALL.

"THE CALL SPEAKS FOR ALL."

Letters From Our Readers on Topics of Current Interest.

One Probable Outcome of the Nashville Conference.

To the Editor of The San Francisco Call—SIR: It is my belief that the time has come for all political parties to grow out of the methods in use for the control of the political organization and I think the People's party is prepared to take the needed steps in the line of evolution which will deliver it from boss rule. These steps will be taken, I believe, at the approaching Nashville conference. With that end in view I shall offer the following preamble and resolutions, for which I alone am responsible, as I have written them myself to the county committee of the People's party in San Francisco, and I offer them for publication in time for the meeting on Saturday night, June 5, in order that members may read them beforehand:

WHEREAS, There is a division among men of prominence in the People's party as to party policy, but not as to party principles, which first made itself felt at the meeting of the National Convention at St. Louis in July, 1896, and this lack of unity tends to impair the confidence of many earnest Populists in the future success of the party, and to seriously impede its growth and efficiency; and, whereas, the independent and straightforward course of the People's party, its loyalty to principle, its unity, zeal and growth, commanded the respect and won the approbation of the whole country from the inauguration of the party at Omaha, July 4, 1892, down to the fatal day at St. Louis when fusion brought confusion, bickering, dissension and all uncharitableness into our hitherto united party; and, whereas, the National Reform Press Association, which is in close and continuous touch with the great body of our voters, and is quick to feel the effects of impaired confidence in the future of the party, after prolonged discussion marked by deep solicitude, and with mature deliberation has issued a call for a National conference, to be held at Nashville, Tenn., July 4, 1897, for the purpose of promoting harmony and securing unity of action as to party policy by clearly defining the duty of Populists under present chaotic political conditions in all the great parties of our country, therefore be it

Resolved, By the members of the County Committee of the People's party of San Francisco, as an expression of our most profound convictions, that we do most heartily approve of the holding of the proposed National conference at Nashville, July 4, for the purposes set forth in the foregoing preamble, and we recommend that the People's party of San Francisco assemble in mass convention no later than Saturday night next, June 12, to choose delegates to attend such National conference and to take such further action as said mass convention may determine; and be it

Resolved, That we urge the consideration by such mass convention of the wisdom and propriety of instructing the delegates so chosen to present resolutions to such National conference providing for the adoption by the People's party of the principles of direct legislation as the fundamental law of the party for its government and procedure in all party action, and specifically embracing the action of National, State, county and municipal conventions, and likewise the action of National, State, county and municipal committees, to the end that the purity and integrity of the party may always be maintained by never permitting it or any of its minor parts to fall under the control of party bosses or self-styled official "leaders" through the perverted use of the political organization as a party machine; and also for the adoption of the imperative mandate to provide for the removal for just cause of any member or official of a National, State, county or municipal committee from such membership or official position; and be it further

Resolved, That such mass convention be urged to instruct the said delegates to present to the National conference a resolution in favor of the reaffirmation of the fundamental law which was adopted by the party at Omaha, prohibiting any National, State, county or municipal office-holder from being seated as a delegate in any convention whatsoever of the People's party.

Such comments as I wish to make on the practical value to the whole country of the principles laid down in the two last resolutions must be deferred to another time.

JOSEPH ASBURY JOHNSON, 855 Market street.

June 4, 1897.

SUMMER HOME OF THE PRESIDENT

President McKinley has chosen the place for his summer residence. It is known as "Cherry Farm," seven miles southwest of Washington, just back of Fort Myer, and is reached by several beautiful drives from the city proper, one leading through Fort Myer and another through Arlington. "Cherry Farm" is the property of ex-Senator John B. Henderson of Missouri.

In this beautiful and secluded place, according to the Chicago Tribune, President and Mrs. McKinley, with Secretary and Mrs. Porter, will pass the heated summer months.

The house is far back from the public road. Situated along a veritable forest of fruit and shade trees, the small summer cottage is as completely isolated as though it were a thousand miles from the National capital. One must have a most intimate acquaintance with the geography of the adjacent country in order to find the house at all.

It is reached by a narrow lane which turns in from the main road about half a mile below the small village of Ballston. This lane is an execrable one. It is full of rocks and ruts, and the devious way in which it twists and turns through the short pine brush is apt to cause a city-bred person to lose his bearings entirely.

The first sight of the house is disappointing, for it seems small. But its full size is not apparent from the front view, for when making the turn in the driveway it is seen that the building extends quite a good distance to the rear.

It would be difficult to classify the style of its architecture, for the reason that it is a combination of the old-fashioned farmhouse and the modern summer cottage. Senator Henderson having had it remodeled when he purchased the property four years ago from Mr. Sypherd.

It is two stories in height, after the style of many Southern houses, and there are porches and verandas on all sides. The broad veranda on the north side is a particularly inviting one, and it is reached through doors leading from both the drawing-room and the dining-room.

The house is furnished handsomely throughout, although the Henderson family have spent very little time there. The drawing-room and library are practically one room, being separated by portieres of blue silk. The prevailing tone of the walls and ceilings of both these rooms is blue, and the furniture is of the kind usually seen in summer cottages—rattan and cane being the principal materials of which it is made.

Communicating with the library is the cozy little dining-room, with two china closets filled with handsome tableware. This room has a southern exposure, and a generous bay-window adds to its attractiveness. Back of the dining-room is the summer kitchen, which is quite a model in its way. In it are all the appliances necessary to culinary operations. A well of excellent water, which has a wide reputation in the country round about, is also situated in this kitchen.

The upper floor is reached by a handsome winding stairway finished in oak. Two large bedrooms which face the east are the principal rooms on this floor. A third bedroom of somewhat smaller size, back of two the principal ones completes the sleeping apartments, though there are still two others of small size over the kitchen. In every room are open tile fireplaces.

CHERRY FARM, the Summer Residence of President McKinley.

PLUCKY COLONEL SMOLENSKI.

Colonel Smolenski, the commander of the only Greek brigade which has repulsed the Turks, and who at Reveni and Velestino was able to inspire his men with confidence and courage, has been described as a Bavarian by race. His real name is Constantine Smolentz and he comes, says the London Chronicle, of a Dalmatian stock. His father took part in the war of independence, settled at Athens and married a Greek lady. His two sons both adopted a military career, for which they were educated partly at home, partly in France and Belgium. Constantine is the younger of the two, and, besides possessing strategical abilities of a high order, he is endowed with great physical courage. It is related of him that a few years ago he had to visit Germany for the purpose of undergoing a severe surgical operation. The doctors were proceeding to administer an anesthetic, but Smolentz would have none of it. "Chloroform," he exclaimed, "is only fit for women," and while the knife was being used he said "Go on, gentlemen," as coolly as though he were a mere spectator, nor did a single expression of pain escape him during the most trying moments.

FRATERNAL DEPARTMENT.

Entertainment of the Delegates to the Grand Circle of the Companions of the Forest, F. O. A.

The delegates to the Grand Circle of the Companions of the Forest, the ladies' auxiliary of the Foresters of America, have no cause of complaint against the officers of the convention of 1897, and officers of Inter Nos and Robin Hood circles, who had charge of entertaining them. The officers have done well and their efforts have been appreciated and fully praised. At the reception tendered them in Social Hall on the evening of the first day of the session of the Grand Circle they were welcomed by little Ethel Haughy, whose words were in verse, the closing stanzas being:

May your circles, every one,
Progress and do much good,
Is the kind and dearest wish
Of inter Nos and Robin Hood.

But all the wishes we'd express
Could not be told in rhymes
So with one heart we say again,
Welcome a thousand times.

At the banquet given on Thursday night the tables were arranged for one hundred and every seat was occupied. At the head sat John J. Cordy, the toastmaster of the evening, and an excellent one he made, in fact so good that before the close of the repast he was approached by a delegate, who handed him a plate on which there was a piece of the pastry baker's art, and as he received it all exclaimed, "He takes the cake." On his left and right sat Mrs. L. Atwood, P. G. C. C., chairman of the convention of 1897, and the newly chosen grand officers. After the discussion of the many good things laid before them responses to toasts proposed were called for. Mrs. L. Atwood told of the efforts of the convention of which she was the president to entertain the guests, after which Mrs. Emma Harrington, the new grand chief companion, was called upon to respond to "The Grand Circle of California."

After the lady had spoken the toastmaster complimented her upon being a born diplomat, saying that while she had said many nice things about the circle she had carefully avoided saying one word about what she would do during the year, so that at the close of the term no one could say, "At the banquet of '97 you promised to do certain things for the order and they have not materialized." He believed that the lady preferred to let her acts as a grand officer speak for themselves. Then followed the other toasts: "The Ladies," Ira W. Colburn, grand sub-chief companion; "The Gentlemen," Mrs. E. A. Carsh, past grand chief companion; "The Past Grand Chief Companions," Mrs. M. A. Duke, the junior past grand chief; "The Funny Man of the Order," H. Cohen; "The Press," E. C. Stock; "The Board of Trustees," Grand Trustee Mrs. R. Jacobs; "The Subordinate Circles," District Deputy Grand Chief Companion Lick; "The Supreme Circle," J. G. Chase, and then Mrs. Atwood on behalf of the convention expressed the hope to see all the delegates at the ball to be given in their honor in Social Hall on the following evening. A great deal of amusement was produced by the comments of the toastmaster on the response to each sentiment. The evening was enjoyed by all and will be long remembered as a happy reunion of members of the order.

Last evening the grand ball given in Social Hall at the Alcazar to the delegates was a grand success and it was exceedingly well managed.

The National Union.

At the last held meeting of California Council No. 530 of the National Union, four candidates were initiated and a number of applications were received.

F. H. Hastings, T. J. Harris and W. H. Suydam were elected to the assembly to be held in Stanford Hall in the Alcazar on the 15th inst., for the purpose of selecting one delegate to represent California in the United States senate of the order. C. F. Smurr, J. P. Meehan and P. A. Doane were elected as alternates. The council instructed its delegates to use their best efforts to secure the election of James E. Field, president of the San Francisco cabinet, to represent California.

During the evening H. A. Graves delivered an interesting and instructive lecture on "Fraternalism, Charity and Morality."

At a meeting of Pacific Council to be held this evening the main question that will come before the meeting will be "That this council consolidate with California Council."

Woodmen of the World.

Golden Gate Camp No. 64 of the Woodmen of the World at its last held regular meeting initiated five candidates and acted upon forty applications received at the smoker recently given.

The following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing six months: Past consul, M. T. Moses; consul, Richard Fahy; advisor lieutenant, George H. Wilson; escort, J. H. Greefkens; watchman, J. P. F. Tracy; sentry, David Brown; manager, W. P. Jones.

To-morrow, Woodmen's memorial day, will be generally observed by the camps of the Pacific Coast jurisdiction. The members of Golden Gate Camp will visit Mount Calvary Cemetery at 2 o'clock to unveil with appropriate ceremonies a monument erected over the grave of John Devlin, a deceased member, and at 3 o'clock will go to the Odd Fellows' Cemetery and there unveil the monument over the grave of the late Christian Lorenzen.

THE WORLD'S GRANARY.

Springfield Republican.

We are now feeding both Cuba and India. Smith Center, Kans., has just shipped another car of corn to the latter country, and the banner on the car says: "Carload of corn for starving India—Mohammedan or atheist. We can feed the world." Yet here we are blue and ugly over hard times.

Vermont Maple Sugar 15c a lb. Townsend's.

CALIFORNIA Glace Fruits; 50c lb., in elegant fire etched boxes. Townsend's, Palace Hotel.

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

That wasn't your gas bill that was defeated at Springfield. You will continue to get yours every month just the same, and you'll have to pay it promptly to get the discount, too.—Chicago Post.

$25 Rate to Chicago via the Great Santa Fe Route.

The low rates made for Christian Endeavorers will be open to the public as well. An opportunity to visit the East never before enjoyed by Californians. Pullman Palace Drawing-room Sleeping-cars of the latest pattern. Modern upholstered tourist sleeping-cars run daily through from Oakland pier to Chicago. See time-table in advertising column. San Francisco ticket office 644 Market street, Chronicle building. Telephone Main 1531. Oakland, 1118 Broadway.

Greatly Reduced Rates to Spokane, Helena, Butte and St. Paul.

Tickets both first and second class sold to the above-mentioned points at a great reduction. These rates may only be in effect for a limited period, so buy your tickets at once. Now is your time to go to the Kootenai mining district on these low rates. Call on or address T. K. Stateler, general agent Northern Pacific Railway, 638 Market street, San Francisco, before buying your ticket anywhere else.

"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'