

The San Francisco Call

WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1897

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Editor and Proprietor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—Postage Free:
Daily and Sunday Call, one year, by carrier, \$10.15
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Daily and Sunday Call, six months, by mail, 6.00
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710 Market Street,
San Francisco, California.
Telephone Main-1880

EDITORIAL ROOMS:
617 Clay Street.
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THE CALL SPEAKS FOR ALL

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

The delegations to the Christian Endeavor convention and all the friends who have accompanied them from their far-off homes in the East will enjoy in San Francisco the double satisfaction of giving and receiving pleasure. The delights they will find here will not be greater than those they bring to us. They have come to a people eager to welcome them, and wherever they go in California they will find themselves at home and among their kinsmen.

They cannot mistake the sincerity of our gladness at their coming. That is made manifest to them by the purple and gold adornments of our streets, by the manifold voices of the press, by the warm welcome which greets them from all whom they meet and by the thousand manifestations of popular regard which are now shown forth by every form of expression known to man.

The Endeavorers will find Californians in sympathy with their aims and objects, their hopes and aspirations. We are building up on this coast a civilization which we fondly believe is destined to become the highest the world has ever known. We are, therefore, in harmony with every band of workers for the welfare of man. We are especially responsive to those workers who seek the advancement of humanity through the development and moral improvement of the individual, for we are confirmed believers in personal liberty and count as of little value any reform of character that is to be enforced by statute.

Our visitors will not overlook the lesson which the trip across the continent has given them concerning the grandeur of their country. They addressed as "Fellow-citizens" the people on the Atlantic Coast in bidding them good-by, and they can again address as "Fellow-citizens" those who give them welcome here. They have traveled far, but they have seen no change of flag, language, social customs or of popular aspirations. The ends toward which their labors are directed in the East are the same as those toward which we are working. This realization of the essential unity of the Nation undisturbed by the wide extent of its area will inspire them with a true fervor of patriotism, and in this also they will find Californians responsive to their highest thoughts and deepest emotions.

Whether, therefore, we regard them as individual workers for personal good or as fellow-Americans striving for the advancement of the Republic, we are in fullest sympathy with them. Our hands and hearts go out to them in our cordial words of welcome. They will find much in California to please them with new delights, but that which will impress them most will be the gladness with which we receive them and the evidences shown that they have given a joy to their hosts every day of their visit.

RYAN AND HIS SPEECH.

It is narrated of a certain excursionist to California that he started from Boston with a clean shirt and a \$5 bill and did not change either until he returned home. Mr. Bryan's oratorical outfit for the tour of the State seems to be of a like narrow nature and to be used with a similar frugality. One argument and three anecdotes made up his speech at the start and he has not changed either of them up to this time.

If the single speech with which Mr. Bryan started were of that high order of oratory that bears repetition there would be no complaint of the lack of quantity in his ideas nor of variety in his illustrations and modes of expression. Great orators have often repeated their great speeches. Edward Everett did so and some of the orations of Wendell Phillips were repeated by him a hundred times. The Bryan speech, however, is not of that class. It has been published to a greater or less extent by the press so often that the people are familiar with it, and all the points and anecdotes have become as "tedious as twice-told tales vexing the dull ears of a drowsy man."

In all kindness we advise Mr. Bryan's friends to induce him to provide, if not a new speech, at least some new stories and some new sentences before he speaks in San Francisco. When chestnuts are brought to this town they are very apt to get roasted, and no one wishes to subject the distinguished orator to that process. Our City at present is full of visitors and we wish them to be well pleased with everything we provide for their entertainment, and as we, or at least some of us, have invited Mr. Bryan to come here and speak while they are in the City they may hold us responsible for his utterances. Therefore we desire to have him seek himself in credit, and that he cannot do unless he makes some change in the oratorical shirt he donned before he started from Nebraska.

It is unfortunate for Mr. Bryan that he has been called to California to preach calamity on the very eve of returning prosperity. This is a heavy handicap, but a statesman of resources or an orator of versatility could overcome it and accomplish a true triumph. That Mr. Bryan continues under changed conditions to speak the same speech he used during the campaign is evidence of the limitation of his mind. He is a doctrinaire rather than a statesman, and like the quack who threw all his patients into fits because he could cure fits, he reduces all conditions to calamity because he thinks he has a cure for calamity.

It is inevitable that the speeches of Bryan on this tour will be compared with those made by McKinley during his great tour just after the inauguration of Cleveland, and the comparison will not be favorable to the orator who stamped the Chicago convention. McKinley's speeches were adapted to the conditions of the localities in which he spoke. Always he advocated a high tariff, but to farmers, to manufacturers, to sugar-growers, he pointed out the special values it would be to their particular industries. Thus his speeches while the same in principle were continually varied in substance, manner and application. He was able to do that because he spoke from a full mind. Mr. Bryan's mind is evidently different.

PATRIOTIC ORATORY.

From all reports that come to us the oratory of Independence day this year seems to have been of a kind much more cheering than has been heard at such celebrations for some years past. There was less discussion of "problems" and more expressions of jubilant confidence in the destinies of the Republic. There was something of a revival of what is called "spread-eagle oratory," and it was doubtless as grateful to the ears of patriots who heard it as the sound of triumphant martial music after a funeral march.

There were, of course, some exceptions to the rule. Bryan neglected his opportunity to rally the people round him by a burst of patriotic eloquence and talked to them instead of party politics. Altbeld in Brooklyn appears to have done even worse than Bryan and delivered himself there of a wild cantation will over the corruptions of politics. These exceptions, however, only serve to emphasize the fact that the greater number of the orators of the day spoke to the people in tones of genuine patriotism and aroused in them a true sense of the advantages they enjoy as citizens of the United States.

It is in the highest degree gratifying to note this return to a style of Fourth of July oratory which prevailed in the days of our fathers. The influence of such speeches cannot be weakened by calling them "spread-eagle." It is right and fitting that liberty and the Union should be at times exalted as high as human words can do it. Lofly sentiments, expressed in sonorous phrases, awaken the enthusiasm of men and bring about an elevation of mind that prompts the patriot to strive for the attainment of a true civic virtue.

It is difficult to understand how any American patriot or any true friend of human liberty can reflect upon what was done on the Fourth of July, 1776, without an exaltation of spirit. The Declaration of Independence not only set up a new Nation in the world, but it proclaimed a new philosophy of government, which meant a revolution in the politics. If the declaration stood by itself it would still be a momentous event in human history worthy of commemoration forever; but when there is added to it the glorious accomplishments by which its sublime truths have been realized in the development of a Nation which is rapidly becoming the most powerful as it is now the most secure and most prosperous in the world, the day of its adoption is seen to be the most important political fact in human history.

The establishment of the American Republic can never be overpraised though all men praise it. It is an assurance that liberty has a secure abiding place in the world and shall grow from more to more from this time on. The moral of all its teachings is that men need never despair of liberty nor of this Republic. That moral is lost by those orators who talk on the Fourth of July of problems, issues and questions. It is emphasized by him who, exulting in his Americanism, exalts the memory of the fathers of the Republic and inspires in the minds of his hearers a true conception of the greatness of their country.

Despite all that Bryan may say the people of the United States have the best government ever established by man and enjoy a greater degree of freedom and prosperity than any other people on earth.

CALIFORNIA FRUIT IN NEW YORK.

California is making golden profit by reason of the warm spell in the East. Undoubtedly the "frigid" weather and cyclonic disturbances with which June was ushered in over in the older States prompted thousands to come West to the Endeavorers and take summer comfort at reduced rates, in a land where all the Weather Bureau has to do is to print a daily circular from a stereotyped plate announcing "for to-morrow, fair, and light breezes."

Things are coming our way, no matter what happens. The people who remained East through choice or force of circumstances have been resting under the fierce rays of a merciless sun. What is the best warm weather diet? Fruit. Whence comes the most palatable fruit? From California.

Therefore the dispatches bring us the report of a largely increased consumption in the far East of the products of the orchards of this fabulous clime. In New York, at one single sale last week, 45,000 packages of California oranges and lemons were disposed of. This exceeds all previous records of big sales into oblivion.

Advices from New York in yesterday's CALL informed us that fifty-eight carloads of California fruit of all descriptions were sold last week in the Empire City, against thirty carloads during the previous week, making a total of 174 carloads thus far during the present season. Peaches sold for from 60 cents to \$1.15 a box; Bartlett pears, \$3.

We will not desert our Eastern cousins in the hour of need. We would not see them suffer for fruit if we had to ship it makes us all feel glad to know that money is getting plentiful throughout the country, and to acknowledge that the Eastern folks know good fruit when they see it and are willing to pay proper values for it.

If we cannot give them all they want of it this year we will be able to do better by them next. In a few years we will be prepared to satisfy their every longing in regard to our fruits. If all these things do not indicate good times for us, then we are mightily deceived. The average California orchard, properly cultivated, is a gold mine, and one that will always pan out a high percentage of ready-minted coin.

LOSS AN' WASTE OF GOLD.

To the Editor of the San Francisco Call:—Few of our most intelligent people seem to have adequate knowledge of the loss and waste of gold. The reason is simple enough; the subject is not discussed and the facts are not disclosed. Why? That is quite another question, and the answer would lead us far. I am at present occupied with a study of the losses of money, both paper and coin money, and in this brief article will consider the loss and waste of gold.

In the year 1881 Mr. Spofford, the librarian of Congress, made an exhaustive investigation to ascertain the known product of the gold mines of the world from the earliest records down to the close of the year 1879, and according to the figures given by Rogers in "Scientific Money," page 36, the entire product reached the enormous sum of \$13,068,374,000. The Mint reports from 1879 to 1895 show the world's production of gold at \$2,107,038,200. These two sums added together make the grand total of the gold known to have been taken from the mines of the world up to the year 1895, the exact figures being \$15,175,412,200.

There is still another report made by the Director of the Mint for 1896, pages 232 and

233. It is an elaborate statement of the "Production of gold and silver in the world since the discovery of America," compiled by Dr. Adolph Seibner and the Bureau of the Mint, and places the total product of gold at \$8,781,329,700, and that of silver at \$5,393,092,200. The gold product of the world, \$14,000,000,000, is divided into the world's total of \$1,010,101,000,000, and the Mint reports from 1879 to 1895, \$13,175,412,200. Let us take the least sum of \$14,000,000,000 and see how much gold has disappeared and ceased to be counted as any part of the world's known to the several nations of the world.

On page 62, same Mint report, we find the total product of gold put down for these 22 years at \$7,228,226,200, to which we add \$1,329,700,000, the total stock of gold, \$8,557,926,200, and we have a grand total of \$9,887,626,200, as the world's stock of gold in 1895. Deducting this sum from the \$14,000,000,000, we have \$4,912,373,800, or nearly three-fourths of the gold known to have been produced in the world since 1873. But the actual situation is much worse than these figures make it.

The loss of waste of gold should be better understood, and especially by those who think that gold could easily be adopted as the basis of the monetary system of the world. How much gold has been produced in the United States since 1842? The Mint report for 1896, page 226, answers, \$2,039,946,769. How much has been lost? The report for 1896, page 226, answers, \$909,597,964. What has become of nearly three-fourths of it?—Joseph Augustus Johnson, San Francisco, July 6, 1897.

A TASTE FOR THE ANTIQUE.

Plain of-fashioned people! Theirs the kind I like: Either keep 'em still or tell 'em truths where they will stir 'em 'not at home' to callers down below. 'Not send 'em 'regret' to where they didn't go to. If they said 'I'd be glad to see you' why there wasn't no need to go to sickle, 'Dear, you're lookin' very well.' They don't say that really seems to suit my sentiment. Folks that never spoke without your knowin' that they were speakin'.

Them was our forefathers. They didn't throw no flowers. To please the pride of others when they didn't care for 'em, they'd scolded till the very air was blue. About our lives, our fortunes, and 'our sacred honor.' 'So they didn't choose long sentences that only waste your breath. They summed it up in 'gimme liberty or gimme death.' They didn't read their words again that echoed o'er the sea. Plain of-fashioned people—theirs the kind I like!

PERSONAL.

Frank Bell of Reno, Nev., is in the City. G. F. Becker of Washington City is in town. Alva E. Snow of Fresno came to the City yesterday. Dr. J. W. Jesse and wife of Santa Rosa are at the Grand. The Rev. Dr. A. McEae of Los Angeles is at the Ransome. F. L. Ransome of Washington, D. C., is one of the recent arrivals. H. M. Peachman and O. Sanford of Fresno are at the Cosmopolitan. W. H. Harvey and wife of Windsor, Conn., are at the Cosmopolitan. General J. W. Montgomery of Chicago registered at the Grand Hotel yesterday. C. L. Seagraves, a well-to-do resident of Topeka, and his wife are at the Palace. State Senator C. L. La Rue of Youngville is in the City, stopping at the Lick House. Mrs. Anna F. Preston is in the City, accompanied by Mrs. Woodward. W. H. Harvey and wife of Windsor, Conn., are at the Cosmopolitan. General J. W. Muller, National Guard of California, is a guest at the California Hotel. He arrived yesterday. O. J. Woodward, president of the First National Bank of Fresno, is in the City, accompanied by Mrs. Woodward. Sidney Smith of New York is registered at the Palace Hotel. He is largely interested in valuable mining properties. James P. Dennis and M. S. Bonfield of Nevada are in town to hear the speeches of William J. Bryan, the black eagle of Nebraska. Professor J. J. Donovan of Santa Clara College is here after two weeks' absence at the Yellowstone National Park. He is at the Lick. B. C. Stevens of Seattle, general passenger agent of the Great Northern Railroad, is at the Lick. He is accompanied by J. A. Miller of Seattle. Thomas Flint and wife of San Juan arrived in the City yesterday and registered at the Grand Hotel. He is president pro tem of the California Senate. Ex-Congressman Cannon of Ventura is at the Russ, accompanied by his two daughters. They have come up to attend the Christian Endeavor convention. County Clerk Charles F. Curry has returned from his Eastern trip. He says he enjoyed the warm weather on the other side of the continent, but, nevertheless, he is content to get back to California. John T. Arundel of London, who owns extensive guano islands off the coast of South Australia and elsewhere in the Pacific, is in the City after a tour of inspection. He has been in the City many times during the last few years. He possesses large wealth, being interested in a number of heavy enterprises. He has been visiting London and is now en route to the Antipodes. H. M. Kutchnin of San Diego, formerly manager of the San Diego Union and afterward of the Evening Tribune, has recently appointed United States Special Agent of the Treasury, is at the Palace. Mr. Kutchnin was for four years Postmaster at San Diego and is well known. He will now go to Alaska, where he made the discovery of the chief gold mine, and look after the customs and other interests. He will probably leave in a few days.

CALIFORNIANS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, N. Y., July 6.—At the Plaza, G. W. Burnett; Barthold, W. E. Davis; Holland, Mr. and Mrs. S. Knight; Hoffman, J. J. Meyers; Barrett, M. E. Sincove; Savoy, S. Sloan; Grand, C. A. Bradford; Stuart, L. E. Hanchett; Imperial, W. B. Harrison, G. A. Martin; Broadway, J. J. Johnson; Manhattan, G. W. Wallcut; California, C. Dequigne; St. Denis, J. F. English, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hector, E. Dreyfus are here today.

WITH YOUR O-F-F-E.

She—Well, I am ready to start now, Oliver, but I look a pretty fright in this hat. He—Oh, no, Clara! I can't allow you to do that. You—She—Indeed, sir? You can't allow me! You are the man of the hour, and I have no more sense than that I am accustomed to thinking as I please!—Chicago Tribune.

"Doc Barker's \$50 gold just had his tail cut off by a wagon," said the local editor, coming in in great excitement. "How much had I better write about it?" "Just," replied the editor of the Jimsonburg Gazette, "just let it go under 'Local Brevities.'"—Typographical Journal.

"Were those cough drops beneficial?" "They worked like a charm. They have such a horrible taste that the children have all stopped coughing."—Boston Traveller.

There are 250,000 words in the English language, and most of them were used on Sunday by the Rev. Dr. Johnson, when he was in the pulpit at the church that he had just adorned with a tag on which was written "Reduced to 65 1/2%."—London Tit-Bits.

Fuddy—Splinter has taken to the lecture platform; reads his own poems. Duddy—Splinter always was an eccentric fellow. Always doing what nobody else ever thought of doing.—Boston Transcript.

Young Wife—Why, Harry, dear, I have discharged the cook and I'm doing everything myself; we don't have to pay her \$8 a week. Husband—That's all right, but you can't do it. Husband—Perhaps we can get her back.—Harper's Bazar.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR HYMN.

The following hymn was written by John Hay, now American Ambassador to the Court of St. James, on the occasion of the International Christian Endeavor Convention in Washington, D. C., and makes appropriate reading at this time and in this City:

Lord! from far severed climes we come,
To meet at last in thee, our home.
Thou who hast been our guide and guard,
Be still our hope, our rich reward.

Defend us, Lord, from every ill;
Strengthen our hearts to do thy will.
In all we plan and all we do,
Still keep us to thy service true.

THE REAL HIAWATHA.

A Washington correspondent of the Chicago Record relates that while spending a few days in Albany recently he was shown one of the most valuable and interesting historical relics in America, which is now the trophy of the Mayor of that city. It is the wampum belt of Hiawatha, and was made to commemorate the formation of the Iroquois federation—the league of the Five Nations which occurred about the middle of the sixteenth century.

Hiawatha was not a love-sick warrior and minstrel, as Longfellow describes him. He was the foremost statesman of his age in America, and was several centuries ahead of his time. He was the first advocate on American soil of international arbitration. He was the first apostle of peace in America that knew anything about it, and his untutored mind developed the fundamental principles of Christianity as he trod the Adirondacks in his boyhood.

The wampum is a belt of bead embroidery, for that is the meaning of the term. It represents four squares, about five inches by four inches in size, two of which are on either side

MR. BRYAN ON MEDICINE.

Nebraska State Journal.

Mr. Bryan is as he looks the country, making his campaign for 1900, in the people have taken their medicine" and are no longer and must immediately change doctors. But the doctor is a little too previous. The people have prescribed their medicine, which is a protective tariff and a sound currency. The first dose will be administered next month. For it takes a little time to compound that kind of medicine. The second will be given to the patient next winter, possibly, and if not something like a year thereafter.

In the meantime the mind cure of McKinley's election has done some very creditable work. While the people have not entirely recovered their old health they are certainly convalescing. When the Dingley tariff tonic really gets to work, Mr. Bryan will have to change his tune according to all appearances, and some of his party are already claiming that it is the medicine they had in view all along.

Mr. Bryan is simply rushing the case by trying to make the patient believe that he has



AN ARTIST'S IDEA OF AN UP-TO-DATE HIAWATHA.

of the diamond-shaped center. They are connected by the diamond-shaped figure, which represents the Onondaga nation, which was the wealthiest and most powerful. The other four figures represent the Seneca, the Mohawk, the Oneida, and the Cayuga. Later the Tuscaroras joined the confederacy, and they became known as the Six Nations.

It was Hiawatha who brought about the confederation. He was a member of the Onondaga tribe, but was considered a person of unusual birth, which gave him great influence among the tribes. He was a great orator, and a great warrior, and was greatly esteemed by all the tribes in New York, New England, and Eastern Canada for his wisdom and benevolence. He held with great vigor the evils of war, and the destruction that attended the struggles that were constantly going on between the neighboring tribes over little jealousies and petty ambitions and the misgovernment and miseries which those wars produced.

He therefore proposed a great confederation of all the Indians north and east of the Alleghany Mountains. Each nation was to retain its individuality and manage its own domestic affairs as before, but their mutual relations, or their foreign affairs, as one might say, were to be governed by a general council composed of delegates from each in proportion to their population. His great purpose was to abolish war and promote the welfare of his people. He intended that the confederation should extend so as to include other tribes, until all the tribes of man should be embraced in a single union with a common interest, and that peace should reign everywhere. Thus he was the first peace commissioner in American history.

Twice Hiawatha failed to secure the assent of his own tribe because of the ambition and warlike disposition of Atotarho, chief of the Onondagas, but the latter finally agreed to enter the confederation provided he should be made the great chief of the chief council, and the keeper of the wampum should always remain with his tribe. Through the diplomatic skill of Hiawatha, the wampum was secured to accept these conditions. The league was formed, Atotarho was made the chief, and the wampum which I have described was woven by one of the most skillful artists in Indian history.

After accomplishing this purpose, and feeling that the destiny of his people was left in his hands, he mounted his canoe, and floated down the Mohawk into oblivion. Of his subsequent history we have no certain information. Some credit, the historian of the Indians, makes him the hero of a great many legends. Longfellow's poem transforms the great Onondaga statesman into an offhand demigod, the son of the West Wind.

THE MONEY ISSUE.

Editor San Francisco Call: Blaine, before a very audience during the war, held up a greenback and asked: "What makes this money?" This question is as old as civilization. It belongs to all times and all peoples. Thinkers have puzzled over it, and economists have theorized. Every government has met the same and tried to answer it.

In the full splendor of this wonderful century the gifted American knew well that this question embodied the world's struggles, its wisdom and folly, its failure and triumph. Doubtless he called to memory that the Spartans once and forever solved it when gazing on the imperial image on the denarius, he said: "Render unto Caesar, etc." For, giving an answer commensurate with the principles involved, the statesman-orator said: "The Congress shall have the power to coin money, and to regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coins." On these seventeen simple words, our financial system is based. They are the only source of our money power.

Since this is true, it is natural that the exercise of this most important power should be placed under review before the United States Supreme Court. Its last and most comprehensive decision, concurred in by eight justices, was rendered in the case of the United States v. Gold, on March 3, 1884. The case is that of Juillard vs. Greenman (110 U. S. Reports, 421). The latter at New York being 1000 notes of \$200 in coin and \$500 in United States greenbacks, was sued by Greenman because they were not "money." Hence, the power of the United States in issuing them was directly challenged.

The highest court declared that Juillard must accept the \$500, paper money, in payment of his cotton, and, among other points, declared that the constitutionality of the Government; the United States may borrow money; may issue its notes and make them legal tender; may regulate the value of gold and silver and irredeemable in either; may provide a currency for the whole nation; may establish a national bank; and that all contracts, public and private, are made subject to this reserve power to change; and, lastly, that these are matters for Congress, which are not reviewable by the courts. This is today the admitted law of the land.

Now, the Democracy, in its Chicago platform, openly refused to use this power granted by the constitution. It acknowledged the need for more money, but said it merely wanted free silver currency, and that the gold being issued should not be redeemed. For the Democrats agreed that a thing which needs redemption is not money, and that the circulating medium must be made up of gold and silver. Not only was the last Democratic campaign fought on this policy, but the recent Ohio platform declared that the gold being issued should not be redeemed. For the Democrats agreed that a thing which needs redemption is not money, and that the circulating medium must be made up of gold and silver. Not only was the last Democratic campaign fought on this policy, but the recent Ohio platform declared that the gold being issued should not be redeemed. For the Democrats agreed that a thing which needs redemption is not money, and that the circulating medium must be made up of gold and silver. 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