The San Francisco Call

TUESDAY.....SEPTEMBER 14, 1897

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PUBLICATION OFFICE.....710 Market street, San Francisco
Telephone Main 1868.

EDITORIAL ROOMS.....517 Clay street
Telephone Main 1874.

THE SAN FRANCISCO CALL (DAILY AND SUNDAY) is served by carriers in this city and surrounding towns for 15 cents a week. By mail $6 per year; per month 65 cents.

THE WEEKLY CALL.....One year, by mail, $1.50

OAKLAND OFFICE.....908 Broadway

NEW YORK OFFICE.....Rooms 31 and 32, 34 Park Row.

BRANCH OFFICES—527 Montgomery street, corner Clay; open until 9:30 o'clock. 339 Hayes street; open until 9:30 o'clock. 615 Larkin street; open until 9:30 o'clock. SW. corner Sixteenth and Mission streets; open until 9 o'clock. 2518 Mission street; open until 9 o'clock. 1243 Mission street; open until 9 o'clock. 1505 Polk street; open until 9:30 o'clock. NW. corner Twenty-second and Kentucky streets; open till 9 o'clock.

IMPARTIAL EQUALIZATION.

STRONG and prompt have been the words of approval given to the suggestion of THE CALL that equalization districts be abolished and the members of the Board of Equalization elected by the State at large. The approval, moreover, has come from men well fitted to pronounce judgment on the subject. The Governor, the Mayor, Congressman Maguire, Judge Cook, United States District Attorney Foote and several other officials, as well as many citizens of eminence in public affairs, have united in commending the proposal and warmly advocating its adoption.

The argument for the proposed change is a simple and perfectly plain one. The officials who are charged with the duty of equalizing taxes throughout the State should be subject to no sectional influence whatever. They are expected to have an equal regard for the interests of every section of the State, and, therefore, should not be elected as if they were intended to be representatives of particular districts. Their constituency should be as wide as their jurisdiction, and since they have power over the assessments of all counties alike they should be responsible to the voters of all.

We never can have impartial assessments under the system of election by equalization districts. The Equalizer chosen from a certain district cannot fail to feel that to some extent at any rate he is the representative of that district and not of the State. He will be inclined to guard the interests of his own constituents even if in doing so he has to sacrifice the interests of others. It is a law of human nature that impels him to look out for his own locality first, and as long as he is responsible to the district and not to the State he will continue to do so.

To make the desired change will require a constitutional amendment, and the Governor has announced through THE CALL that he will make a recommendation to that effect at the next session of the Legislature. It is important, therefore, that a campaign of education on the subject be carried on throughout the State in order that the people may understand the object and extent of the proposed amendment.

The issue is one which affects equally all portions of the commonwealth. The proposed change will not be in the interest of one district more than of others. It is to promote the welfare of all by providing that every member of the Board of Equalization shall represent all the people instead of those of a particular district only. This fact should be made known, and we count upon our contemporaries of the interior press to unite with us in advocating the reform.

President Barrios of Guatemala seems to have found a tack in the executive chair.

Irving and Terry are having another of those quarrels that they ought to be able to pay for at regular advertising rates.

No philosopher has yet arisen to explain why one railroad accident is invariably followed by others of a similar character until the calamities form a group of three.

The idea that the word of returned miners after a season in the Klondike is not to be depended on is being dissipated. Several have come back openly avowing that they do not possess a cent.

If railroad passes are to be paid for in "negative friendship," that somewhat vague commodity upon which so eminent an authority as W. H. Mills of the Southern Pacific places a high value, William Jennings Bryan evidently keeps in stock a large quantity of this brand of friendship.

An Alameda County contractor has returned home after an absence of several days, stating that in the interim his mind has been blank, comfortably, unimpressionably blank. Perhaps the gentlemanly but somewhat leisurely contractors who are not building the Hall of Justice could find in the cultivation of a similar frame of mind a peace the cruel world would deny them.

A LESSON TO BE REMEMBERED.

REPORTS from our special correspondents at various points in Alaska, as well as stories told by returning prospectors and miners, make it certain that the rush for the Klondike is virtually over for this season. We may have a repetition of it next spring, and in all probability we will, but for the present there has come a pause in the excitement that affords to all an opportunity to think calmly over the prospects of finding a fortune along the banks of the Yukon and to count the cost of getting there.

From this time on until winter sets in and puts an end to attempts at further travel to Dawson before spring we shall have reports of disaster and deprivation, and perhaps worse. The lesson involved in those reports should be carefully studied and remembered by the adventurous who are even now making plans for going to the Klondike next year. The conditions of the trails will not be widely different in the coming season from those of the present one, and the experience of so many unfortunates this year should be a warning to those who are resolved to scale the Chilcoot as soon as the next season opens.

From the beginning of the excitement the leading journals of the country have been urgent and persistent in advising adventurous persons not to make the journey to Dawson without the most careful preparation for all the emergencies of Arctic travel over snowy mountains and through regions where food is scarce and at time unattainable. As long, however, as returning miners continued to bring in new stories of gold discoveries the warnings were unheeded. The glamour of gold was upon the mind and danger and difficulty were scoffed at.

It will be different now. The reports of distress and destitution from the north will confirm and add emphasis to the counsels of prudence. If the people can only be induced to consider them so well that they will not forget them when the excitement breaks out anew next spring we shall not have a repetition of the want, wretchedness and misery which seem to be impending now over thousands of sanguine men, and women, too, who but a short time ago started north full of hope and sanguine of a speedy journey to the gold fields and a prompt fortune when there.

The footpad seems to have developed a liking for plying his calling in the vicinity of Mission and New Montgomery streets. Nor is this the only disadvantage under which that section labors. There is also published there one of the most blazingly yellow of yellow journals.

Perhaps Playwright Belasco and Playwright Gassaway could consent to divide the responsibility for "The Heart of Maryland" if there would not remain a number of other playwrights clamoring for a share.

Men who come back from the Klondike with a few hundred dollars ought to refrain from the mysterious reticence by which they indicate to the credulous that the hundreds are thousands.

THE SUPERVISORS SPEAK OUT.

WE publish this morning interviews with the Supervisors on the subject of the proposed Mission park and zoological gardens, and the people will be gratified to learn that a strong majority is opposed to the project. In fact only one member of the board, T. W. Rivers, declares openly for it. Two—Devany and Haskins—are undecided. Dodge is out of the city. All the others stand with the taxpayers and oppose the measure.

Public opinion, taking a common-sense view of the scheme, has reached the conclusion that the choice involved in the question is the simple one whether we shall make improvements for the benefit of the people or for the benefit of a more or less odorous collection of imported monkeys and a few real estate boomers.

It has been pointed out by many citizens in their interviews with THE CALL that the people are at this time in urgent need of improvements in almost every one of our municipal institutions. Our schoolhouses are largely out of repair, our fire companies are lodged in old wooden buildings, our police stations are inadequate to the needs of the service, the County Hospital and the pesthouse are in a condition that disgraces the community, and some of our principal thoroughfares are paved with cobblestones which are not only unsightly and disagreeable, but by their wear and tear on vehicles entail a heavy cost on every kind of traffic that passes over them.

The people demand that these much-needed improvements for the general benefit shall be made before any expenditure is undertaken for additional pleasure grounds with a menagerie attachment. Until we have better schools for our children, better hospitals for the unfortunate, better buildings for the police and the Fire Department and better street paving and sewers for the convenience of all, it would be foolish for us to enter upon a scheme involving a heavy expenditure for the maintenance of birds and beasts and the booming of certain tracts of real estate.

To these arguments of the people, the boomers answer that even if we do not require the park and the monkey garden at present we will need them later on, and that we should purchase the site now while land is cheap. The offers made by the boomers to the city, however, do not correspond with the answer they make to the people. They talk of cheap land, but they do not offer it at cheap prices.

In every proposition made to the city to sell land for the park the price asked is so far in excess of the assessed value as to put it not only out of the category of cheap land, but even out of consideration as a fair bargain. On one tract assessed at $44,200 the price fixed is $387,500. For another assessed at $108,900 there is asked $726,000. A third is assessed at $40,000, and it is offered to the city for $285,000. A fourth, with improvements, is assessed at $47,400, and the price demanded is $262,000. The remaining three proposals are of the same nature. One of them is an offer to sell for $300,000 a piece of land assessed at $130,000, another offers for $45,000 a tract assessed at $25,000, while the third for a tract assessed at $30,500 asks the city to pay $175,000.

It is to induce the city to consent to accept such proposals as these that the boomers raise the cry, "Buy while land is cheap." It is to promote such real estate speculations that taxpayers are asked to consent to a heavier burden of taxation. It is to carry through such schemes that the people are asked to consent to a further postponement of needed improvements in streets, sewers, hospitals, schoolhouses and other municipal buildings.

There would be no cheapness nor even a square bargain in a single one of these propositions even if the promoters of it would guarantee to furnish with the land a monkey garden with the monkeys included as a premium.

That fact is beyond question and we congratulate the taxpayers that the majority of the Board of Supervisors has declared against imposing additional taxation upon them for any such purpose.

A Colorado gentleman of seething temperament wants to fight a duel with the Attorney-General of that State. The Attorney-General having but one arm of course the challenger will lop off one of his own in the interests of fair play, after which let the battle proceed.

While it must be admitted that the Georgia murderer who was one of the Coroner's jury at the inquest upon his victim possessed peculiar advantages for arriving at a correct conclusion it is not learned that he made use of them.

The people who sent the Anderson to sea knowing the vessel to be unworthy of any sailor's confidence seem to have had a narrow escape from being guilty of wholesale murder.

BRYAN AS A DEADHEAD.

PEOPLE who may have wondered why Bryan solicited a pass from the Southern Pacific Company while making a tour through California, posing as the enemy of corporations and mouthing his independence of the favors of plutocrats and monopolists, need wonder no more. The action of the demagogue was not a casual slip, nor a blunder arising from an inconsiderate mind. The solicitation of railway passes it appears is a custom of Mr. Bryan. He is an habitual deadhead.

The publication by THE CALL of the facts relating to Bryan's pass obtained from the Southern Pacific Company, together with Mr. Mills' letters on the subject, attracted a great deal of attention in the East as well as on this coast, and as a consequence the record of the late aspirant for the Presidency was investigated in that section of the Union. The first result of the investigation is the discovery made public by the Omaha *Bee* that Bryan makes free of railway favors in the East as well as in California. "Mr. Bryan," says the *Bee*, "traveled to St. Louis some ten days ago over the Wabash, and deadheaded his way with an 1897 annual pass."

It will be remembered that the excuse offered for Bryan in this State was that the pass given him was in exchange for advertising in the *World-Herald* of Omaha. It appears the pass on the Wabash was also ostensibly on account of that paper. In commenting upon this the *Bee* says:

Railroads do not issue annual passes in exchange for advertising. In the nature of things they could not know how often they would be used, for what distance, and how much advertising value they would represent. If Mr. Bryan paid the *World-Herald* for his Wabash annual, how much did he pay and when and where and on what basis? Did he pay so much a mile or a lump sum?

The discreditable feature of these deadhead transactions is that the man who is thus riding about the country on free passes is continually representing himself as the champion of the people against corporation rule, and conceals the fact that he is an habitual solicitor of corporation favors. When detected in the use of passes he puts forward the plea of paying for them by advertising in a newspaper of which he is said to be a stockholder, but with which he has no other connection whatever.

It has been pointed out by Mr. Mills that every man who rides as a deadhead imposes upon the railroad company the task of making some one else pay for it. That Bryan and his kind may be carried free the rate of passenger fares has to be raised on every one who pays. The demagogue who is also a deadhead is therefore a double burden on the community. It has long been desired that Bryan should stop talking, and in the interest of the traveling public it is now equally desirable that he should quit riding.

It is said that Secretary Alger's illness may delay the decision concerning San Pedro. Perhaps this is a reversal of cause and effect. The way in which he has dallied with that decision is enough to make almost any man sick.

Naturally the woman who started into the Klondike accompanied by two babes arrived at the end of her journey unincumbered and two little graves marked the trail.

New York is going to have a Chinese play. Of course that is a superior town, an allegation in which it takes joy, but it is not above coming to San Francisco for ideas.

PERSONAL.

C. Meyerstein, a Ventura merchant, is at the Lick.

Dr. R. Paulin of Highland Park is at the Palace.

T. J. Donovan, a merchant of Ventura, is at the Grand.

H. B. Cline of Los Angeles is registered at the Palace.

J. Poingdestre, a mining man of Yuba City, is at the Grand.

A. J. Waterhouse of the Fresno Republican is at the Grand.

Rev. J. Reynolds, a traveling Catholic priest, is at the Grand.

Dr. and Mrs. Walter Lindley of Los Angeles are at the Occidental.

A. G. Campbell, a mining man of Fortuna, is registered at the Grand.

Charles Roth of Cincinnati, a diamond importer, is a guest at the Palace.

H. A. Jastro of Bakersfield, president of the Board of Supervisors of Kern County, is in the city.

A. Brown, who has a general merchandise store, a flourmill and a ranch at Kernville, is at the Grand.

E. S. Babcock, proprietor of the Hotel del Coronado and president of the San Diego Gas and Water Works, arrived yesterday at the Palace.

George S. Conroy, secretary of the San Francisco Single Tax Society, will leave for Mazatlan this week. During his visit in Mexico Mr. Conroy will make an inspection of the workings of the land laws of that country in relation to the effect on the common people.

A. D. Gray, one of the lucky Klondikers, returned yesterday from Chicago and is staying at the Golden West. Next week three of his companions in fortune will return from the East and the four will spend the winter here, intending to re-enter the Klondike in the spring.

THE EVENING BREEZE.

Now praise the Lord both moon and sun,
And praise him all ye nights and days,
And golden harvest every one,
And all ye hidden waterways,
With cattle standing to the knees
Safe from the bitter gadflies's sting;
But praise him most, O little breeze
That walks abroad at evening.

O praise him all ye orchards now,
And all ye gardens deep in green,
Ripe apples on the yellowing bough,
And golden plum and nectarine,
And peaches ruddier than the rose,
And pears against the southern wall;
But most the little wind that blows,
The blessed wind at evenfall.

O praise him, hoary dews again,
Drenching the meadows 'neath the moon,
And praise him hidden founts of rain,
And amber brooks singing a tune,
And icy deeps of well-water,
And each pellucid stream and spring;
But praise him most, O wind astir,
O blessed wind at evening.

O praise him now ye burning days
Of golden summer, hot and spent,
Planets and stars see that praise
Be blown about the firmament.
Yet praise him best, O little wind
That out of heaven will blow and call,
Because, because our God is kind
And bids us live at evenfall.

—Pall Mall Gazette.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

To the Editor of the San Francisco Call—SIR: The editorial utterances of THE CALL on September 8, in relation to the "Flaw in the Reform," seem to suggest a remedy that apparently meets with the approval of the "civil service reformers." It is well enough to require bonds from employes in the Government service, though this rule should only apply to those acting in a fiduciary capacity. But this requirement should not be urged in connection with the extension of the so-called civil service, which is an imposition on the common sense of the American people. The question of security for faithful performance of the duties devolving upon the occupant of any Federal subordinate position can be reached by a general enactment by Congress, independent and irrespective of "civil service reform."

The Declaration of Independence spoke of bodies being quartered on the people, and we might speak with equal propriety of bodies of subordinates being "quartered" on the people by means of a clever move made by Grover Cleveland. Since then the people have said by their ballots that another administration should handle the affairs of government. If this is to continue as a government of the people then it follows that when the people decree a change the administration should be able to appoint those who can carry out its intentions, instead of being compelled to work along with those totally opposed to it. The crowning consideration, however, is that no one set of men should be quartered on the public treasury during the term of their natural lives, becoming in effect a petty continuous office-holding oligarchy, in no way subject to the people's will as expressed at the ballot-box, but the creatures of an unwise law. Why should we elect occupants of official places at all if they cannot appoint their subordinates?

So many abuses of the so-called civil service law have come to light that exhibit not alone its imperfections but the necessity of its repeal and a return to the system of government by the people instead of an office-holding oligarchy. Civil service reform is only another way of inculcating a monarchical sentiment in our midst, and sets up a class above the people's elected officers, and in time, if extended, will constitute an irremovable class.

As the logical result of a crystallization of public sentiment inimical to monarchical tendencies of the law, a movement is on foot, to have prepared and submitted to Congress through our Congressional Representatives next December, a bill repealing the so-called civil service law and abolishing the expensive commission now enjoying a fat thing under its provisions. If such a bill becomes a law, we will be assured of a return to the former equitable conditions and a simplification of governmental rule. E. M. GALVIN.

San Francisco, September 13, 1897.

SANTA CLARA PRUNES.

To the Editor of the San Francisco Call—SIR: In an article in your Sunday issue of September 12 on "Our Prunes or None at All" you refer to the Santa Clara County Fruit Exchange and Colonel Hersey and the action of both. We desire to state in reply that we have sold no prunes on a basis of "less than 3 cents"; that we have not sold "several hundred carloads" at even that price, nor have we sold 100 carloads at that price. For the month of September shipment we sold none except for the advanced prices, and had confidence from the beginning that September shipment would advance, and were and have continually been situated to take the advantage of this rise. We have many cars yet to sell and are obtaining the highest market prices.

Whether there is dissatisfaction or not is best shown by the fact that we are having all that we have capacity to do in taking care of the product delivered to us. Our patrons can feel assured that their interests will be cared for and that we have every facility for receiving and packing their product, and when so received to sell in all markets, foreign and domestic, at the highest prices.

We believe it is for the interest of the fruit-grower to sell at present prices and not hold. Our product is too large to feel any assurance of selling in a few days or a few weeks. Therefore, we may sell when the price is reasonable (as to-day), and the market is ready to take. Mr. Editor, we believe we have the best plant in the world for our purpose, and cordially invite you to visit us for your own pleasure as well as the fruit-growers' benefit. Respectfully,

SANTA CLARA COUNTY FRUIT EXCHANGE.

San Jose, September 13.

YELLOW JOURNALISM.

Chicago Times-Herald.

Comments on the testimony given on the trial of a man on the charge of murder, showing its force or effect, are no part of decent and dignified journalism. To draw imaginary conclusions from the personal appearance of the man on trial, supplemented with more or less fanciful pictorial representations of the man's face as he appeared during the examination of the witnesses, does not come within the range of legitimate newspaper enterprise. It is the business of "yellow journalism."

AN AWKWARD ACCIDENT.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

The latest plaint of Brer Bryan hath the sound of one crying in the wilderness, who hath punctured his tire on his crown of thorns.

GOOD THING FOR WEYLER.

Chicago Times Herald.

Wireless telegraphy will be a great thing for General Weyler's campaign in Cuba. It will then be impossible to destroy any of his victories by cutting the wires.

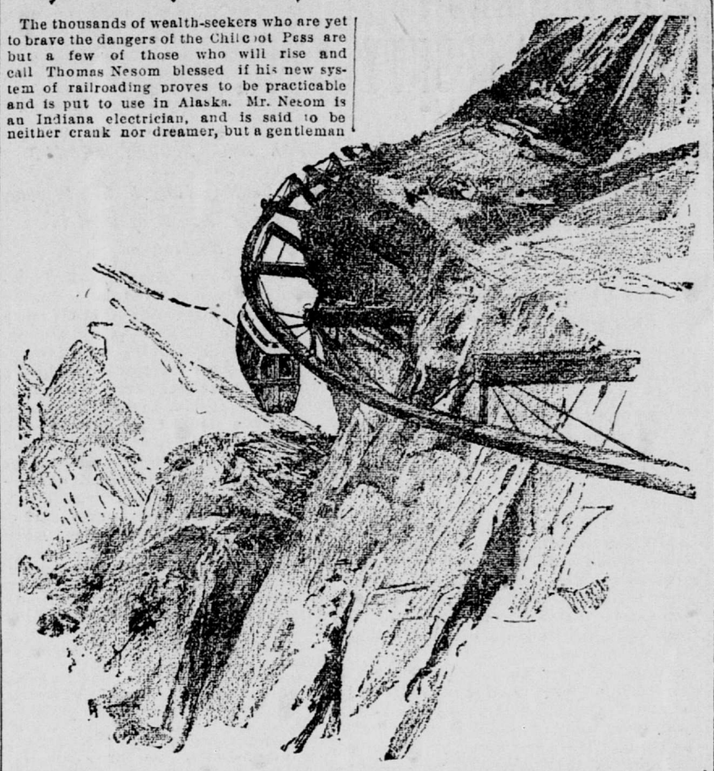
THE EBB TIDE.

Chicago Inter Ocean.

It looks a little like reform. An Ohio woman offers to trade "a '97 bicycle for a first-class baby carriage."

HERE IS THE VERY LATEST IN RAILROADS.

The thousands of wealth-seekers who are yet to brave the dangers of the Chilcoot Pass are but a few of those who will rise and call Thomas Nesom blessed if his new system of railroading proves to be practicable and is put to use in Alaska. Mr. Nesom is an Indiana electrician, and is said to be neither crank nor dreamer, but a gentleman



of bright thought and busy brains, who is a willing slave to his passion for electrical experiment. His newly invented railroad, he asserts, will overcome the obstacles of mountain, gorge, lake and stream, which now make passage to the Alaska El Dorado so difficult and dangerous.

To a representative of the Cincinnati Enquirer, who smoked him out at his laboratory in Indianapolis, Wizard Nesom declared that his patent will enable every man to have his own car, and that corporate capital will merely have to supply the power and line of rails. Those once available, farmers, merchants, tourists, gold-seekers or whoever else may wish to use the lines can have their own cars at a cost less than that of a bicycle.

The only important thing which is new in this invention is that the wheel and motor are inside the track from which the car is suspended. The rails are of D shape, with the vertical line of the letter downward, in which is a groove with edges holding the motor in place and protecting it from snow and ice. That is about all there is of it, except poles, girders and power-houses. The poles Mr. Nesom proposes to place sixty feet apart, and the power-houses at a distance of forty miles from each other. The cars are controlled by compound levers and hand brakes, and the end of each is made narrow to lessen the air resistance under great speed.

"This road can be built with iron suspension double track," said Mr. Nesom, "for about $3500 a mile. A speed from 50 to 100 miles an hour, carrying from fifteen to twenty passengers, can be obtained. If wooden-track is built the cost would be lessened one-half and the speed about the same. I claim this system can be made far superior to any in existence. It now requires 2000 pounds dead weight to carry the average passenger (97 pounds) by the present railway system, at a cost one and a half cents a mile, and by the present trolley electric system ground track 450 pounds at a cost of three-quarters of a cent a mile. The telpherage system reduces the dead weight to fifty pounds to the passenger, at a cost of less than one mill, reducing the trolley system nine times. The road can be made automatic, whereby mail or small packages can be sent at a rapid speed, stopping at any point desired. It cannot be blocked by rain, snow, ice or sleet."

WITH YOUR COFFEE.

The agitator—Why were you not at the meeting of the unemployed to-day?

The worker—Too busy.—Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

"We let our typewriter girl go."

"What was the trouble?"

"Why, she didn't take enough interest in the business to pry into our private letters."—Chicago Record.

"Safe at last."

The electricity-working-up-to-date-1897-model-burglar smiled and sighed a big sigh of relief.

"It was a close shave—"

He wiped his forehead wearily.

"—But at last the reporters have dropped the case and the police have taken it up. Now I can rest easily."—Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

"Did you say," said the dramatic critic, "that this pugilistic star is in the habit of making a punching bag of anybody who speaks slightingly of his histrionic talent?"

"That's his custom."

"I don't like to mislead the public. I guess the best thing to do will be to refer to him as an 'actor of great power.'"—Washington Star.

Ethel—Papa, does God tell you what to write in your sermon?

Papa—Yes, my dear.

Ethel—Then why do you scratch out so much.

Papa (after a pause)—To please your mother. Truth.

Yeast—One thing I can say about my wife—she always acts natural.

Crimsonbeak—Yes; you ought to stop it, my boy; people thinks she's silly.—Yonkers Statesman.

"It's jes' my luck," said Farmer Corntossell gloomily. "I'm the wust guesser a-goin'. The only way fer a man to get along is to make up his mind whut he's a-goin' ter do an' keep on doin' jes' that."

"Have you had bad luck"?

"Nothin' else. Last year I raised wheat when I orter hev tuck in summer boarders. This year I tuck in summer boarders when I orter hev raised wheat."—Washington Star.

GLORY OF THE SMITH FAMILY.

Washington Post.

"Yes, my name is regarded as very common," said K. D. Smith of Lebanon, Pa. "But," he added, "there are very few people that know how ancient and honorable the name really is. There are few who know, I say, that the Smith family antecedes the building of Solomon's temple by forty years. Again, there are few who know that the family antecedes the Christian era by 1855 years and the Declaration of Independence by 3631 years. The name is known in almost every foreign nation, and you will find many men bearing the cognomen holding high and honored positions in the world.

"To give you some idea of how widely known are the Smiths I would refer you to the annual reunion of the Smith Family Association of Blair County, Pa., which was held last month at Lakemont Park. Invitations were sent all over the civilized world. The epistles were sent, and letters of regret are coming in from the Italian Smithis, the Spanish Smithos, the German Schmidts, the French Smeets, the Russian Smittowskis, the Greek Smikons and the Turk Smeets. Show me a family that can beat that in ancient lineage and I will petition the Legislature to change mine."

DID NOT SUIT.

Detroit Free Press.

"And so my daughter's views displease you?"

"They do," said the young husband firmly, "and I have come to ask you take her back."

The old man gazed silently for a moment at the man who had wooed and won his only daughter, the light of his life and household, scarcely a month before. He thought of the sweet-faced girl whom he had reared with such loving care, and then of the cold-blooded proposition just made him by the man to whom she had intrusted her happiness, and for a brief space he was unable to speak. Then, crushing back his strong, undying parental love, he made answer to the cool, unabashed young man who stood before him:

"Be it so," he said. "Bring Sally around tomorrow and I'll make her a three-quarters profile from the rear."

The young husband nodded carelessly, and left the photograph gallery.

PLAIN ENOUGH.

Philadelphia Ledger.

Altgeld's platform is plain, but comprehensive. It is, simply, "Up with silver and down with the courts." There is a time recorded in sacred history when there was no King in Israel and "every man did that which was right in his own eyes," but it is not recorded that it was an era of universal prosperity.

EXPERIENCE RIDDESTHEORIES.

Indianapolis Journal.

The assertions of the silverites regarding the insufficiency of money to do the business of the country are being as conspicuously disproved as all their other assertions. Business is increasing every day and the crops are moving as never before, yet there is an abundance of money for all legitimate purposes.

SLOUGH OF DESPOND FOR ONE.

Washington Post.

Mr. Booze declines to join Mr. Mudd in his fight on Mr. Wellington. With Mudd and Booze on opposite sides the contest will be sure to be exciting.

MEN AND WOMEN.

John Howells, son of the novelist, William Dean Howells, recently received a diploma in architecture from a Paris institution, where he had been a student five years.

At Osage, Kans., R. H. Lyons turned a waste pool on his farm into a fish pond ten years ago. Now he has a chain of fish ponds worth $15,000 on the place, all stocked from the waste pool.

Burke Perkins, 94 years old, whose children number twenty-four and whose grandchildren are uncounted, the other day wedded Mrs. Elizabeth Goings, 76 years old, in the town of Greenville, Ohio.

Mrs. Conarroe of Philadelphia has presented a handsome public library to the village of Ogunquit, Me., in memory of her husband, the late George W. Conarroe, who spent many summers in Ogunquit and endeared himself to all the people.

Miss Frances Goodwin of Newcastle, Ind., a sculptress, who has recently completed a bust of the late Schuyler Colfax, Vice-President under General Grant, is in Washington arranging for the placing of the bust in the niche in the Senate chamber prepared for its reception. The bust is said to be an excellent piece of work.

In Connecticut are fifty-six daughters of revolutionary soldiers, ranging in age from 103 down to 58 years. One of these, Mrs. Elisha B. Avery, who was born July 16, 1839, is the daughter of Solomon Loring, who, when nearly 14 years old, entered the revolutionary army as aid to Colonel Best of Massachusetts. Mrs. Avery was born when her father was past 70, and at the age of 16 received a minor's pension.

The Prince of Monaco, on his steam yacht the Princess Alice, is in the Azores pursuing his hydrographic researches. This year the Prince has worked in the district of Horta, which includes the islands Fayal, Pico and Flores, and it is to Horta, the principal town of the island of Fayal, which possesses the best anchorage in the archipelago, that the Princess Alice will go to be refitted and to take on supplies. The work of the Prince and his collaborators is nearly over for this season.

FINE ART A TRINITY.

John Ruskin.

Fine art is that in which the hand, the head and the heart go together. Greatness of art consists, first, in earnest and intense seizing of natural facts; then the ordering these facts by strength of human intellect, so as to make them, for all who look upon them, to the utmost serviceable, memorable and beautiful. And thus great art is nothing else than the type of strong and noble life, for, as the ignoble person in the dealing with all that occurs in the world about him sees nothing clearly—looks nothing firmly in the face and then allows himself to be swept away by the torrent and inexorable force of the things that he would not foresee and could not understand; so the noble person, looking the facts of the world full in the face and fathoming them with deep faculty, then deals with them in unalarmed intelligence and unhurried strength, and becomes, with his human intellect and will, no unconscious nor insignificant agent in communicating their good and restraining their evil. Homer sang what he saw; Phidias carved what he saw; Raphael painted the men and women in their own caps and mantles; and every man who has risen to eminence in modern times has done so by working in their way and doing the things he saw.

SURFEITED WITH KLONDIKE.

Washington Post.

"This Klondike business is rapidly being run into the ground," remarked J. K. Leonard, of Lansing, Mich. "It is like a new popular song. At first every one is wild over it, and then after a while one grows exceedingly tired of the thing, and is irritated each time some street gamin walks along whistling the 'chestnut' at the top of his whistler. So it is with the Klondike. The people are surfeited with Klondike, and are very tired of it, judging from my own feeling on the subject, and from conversation I have had with many of my friends.

"One can't pick up a paper or a magazine that is not full of Klondike. A brief glance over a hotel news-stand display, and it seems that Klondike is on the front page of each and every periodical. The dime novel writers have taken up Klondike now, and are spinning out a varied assortment of choice fabrications and wonderful deeds of bold adventurers. I am perfectly satisfied with America, and I for one don't care to mix up with Klondike affairs."

PROTECTION IN THE SOUTH.

Charleston News and Courier.

South Carolina, we believe, has approved at the polls the "new evangel," as Mr. McLaurin's opponents called it, of the equal and impartial application of the protection policy whenever and so long as it is the accepted policy of the Government, and will support that principle hereafter. And the example of this State this year, we are confident, will be followed by every Southern State in which the same issue is sharply and plainly made, as it was made here this year.

SOMETHING SPAIN WOULD NEED.

St. Louis Republic.

Spain's new Premier says that his country would "have the sympathy of all Europe" in the event of a war with the United States. Sympathy is what Spain would need before Uncle Sam got through with her, it's more than likely.

A BRYAN TYPE OF STATESMAN

New York Sun.

William Jennings Bryan, the ex-actor, is engaged at present on the rather difficult task of explaining how it is that, in spite of his predictions, the price of wheat and the price of silver are not interdependent. Unable to ignore the prosperity that has come without his assistance, he can only indulge in talk about the greater prosperity which would have blessed the country had he been elected. M. Alfred Capus of the Figaro thus satirizes this sort of statesman in the following dialogue between a countryman and a Deputy:

The Peasant—A rise of 2 sous the four pounds—that is indeed hard, Monsieur the Deputy.

The Deputy—I told you how it would be.

The Peasant—When was that?

The Deputy—When the Bourgeois Ministry fell. Don't you remember what I told you then?

The Peasant—Scarcely.

The Deputy—I said to you: "Now this will be all the worse for the people. There is no longer any one to protect them." And, a year afterward, you have bread rising. And it isn't over, either.

The Peasant—You think it will continue?

The Deputy—What, continue? Why, it will not stop. Bread will rise a sou the four pounds every week. You see what it will come to in a year!

The Peasant—Bon Dieu, de bon Dieu! And you think that if M. Bourgeois came back?

The Deputy—M. Bourgeois! He would only have to make a sign, and the loaf would be half price to-morrow.

The Peasant—What a man!

The Deputy—You may say that.

The Peasant—And how would he really set about it?

The Deputy—He would pronounce certain words—words of his own—of which he holds the secret. And next day the loaf would fall to three sous the kilo.

The Peasant (angrily)—And they turned him out of the Ministry!

The Deputy—They knew very well that as long as Bourgeois was there he would never permit bread to rise.

The Peasant—Thunder!

It will be readily seen that this is not the only country in the world where arguments such as were used by the Bryanites in the recent campaign have force with a certain sort of intelligence.

COSTERMONGER ON KLONDIKE.

Come ter the place where the've got it right, come where the treasure's hid,
Where a hat-full of mud is a five-pun note, and the cod on yer feet is a quid.
Where yer scratches the soil and it tumbles art as much as yer 'ands can hold,
Where the 'ills above and the plines beneath is bulgin' an' crackin' with gold.

Klondike! Klondike! Libel yer luggidge Klondike!
Theer's no chawnce in the street ter-dye,
Theer's no luck darn Shoreditch wye,
Pack up yer traps an' be orf, I sye,
An' orf an' awye ter Klondike!

Lots o' chaps they 'as stawtid small, and awterwuds struck it rich,
Barght their kerridges, sled their yachts—nut thinks too good for sich—
Awmies o' servants, miles o' land, cuttin' the top-pical art.
Brat-noo pa iss to knock Park-line, then * * * what was I thinkin' abart?

Klondike! Klondike! chinge the subjec' ter Klondike!
Theer's no chawnce in the street ter-dye,
Theer's no luck darn Shoreditch wye,
Pack up your traps and be orf, I sye,
An' orf an' awye ter Klondike.

Lots o' chaps they 'as stawtid small, and finished it smaller yet
An' the gold as yer wants ain't good for nix twixt 'ere an' 'el, yer bet;
Froze ter death, or stawved ter death, or shot in yer tracks yer'll lie,
Fur one 'ull pick an' come 'ome agen, but twenty 'ull pick an' die.

Klondike! Klondike! It sticks ter its own, does Klondike.
Theer's no chwance in the streets ter-dye,
Theer's no luck darn shoreditch wye,
An fur all yer eats yer 'as ter pye.
And yer'll find it the same in Klondike!

—London Daily Chronicle.

ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENT.

ALCOHOL—J. H., City. There is no such thing as 180 per cent alcohol.

ATTRACTS GOLD—J. B., City. Mercury is a metal that attracts gold.

THE LONGEST REACH—H. P., City. Walcott, the fighter, has a longer reach than Green.

THE TIVOLI—Subscriber, City. In 1875 Kreling & Blumberg opened the Tivoli Gardens at the corner of Stockton and Sutter streets.

LAUGH—A. D., City. The poem commencing "Laugh and the world laughs with you" is to be found in the "Poems of Passion," by Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

THE UNIVERSITY—D. A., City. The course at the university is four years in each study except in agriculture, in which there is a special course of two years.

THE SWEDISH CHURCH—L. B. N., City. The commandment asked about is, in the Swedish Evangelist Lutheran church, the same as it is in other Evangelical Lutheran churches.

EPILEPTIC FITS—F. H. C., City. Children suffering from epileptic fits are taken in and cared for at the Home for the Care of Feeble-minded, located at Glen Ellen, Sonoma County. That is an institution supported by the State.

A WORD WANTED—S. S., City. This correspondent writes, "I want the missing word in the following sentence. The sentence is by a standard author and I should like to know his name: 'We have not —— enough and are put to very awkward shifts for want of some.'"

EXCURSION TO IRELAND—Q., Oakland. The excursion to which you refer in your communication is one planned for 1898 from various parts of the world to Ireland in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the organization of the Young Patriots of Ireland.

SULLIVAN-RYAN—W. H. H., City. John L. Sullivan and Paddy Ryan fought with bare knuckles for $5000 and the championship, in a ring pitched in front of Barnes' Hotel, Mississippi City, Miss., on the 7th of February, 1882. Nine rounds were fought and Sullivan won the fight.

GRAPE SEEDS—X. X. X., Oakland, Cal. A person who eats grapes should, as a matter of prudence, not swallow the seeds. In a number of cases grape seeds have found their way into the vermiform appendix and produced appendicitis. If a person "fears that a grape seed might pass undetected," the best thing that such a person can do is not to eat grapes.

SEVEN UP—J. B., Tracy, Cal. This correspondent writes: "Four persons are playing seven up. A and B are partners and so are C and D. A and B have six points, C and D have five points. It is A's deal and C stands his hand and plays without a trump. Is that the proper way to play the game?" The answer to that is that C has a right to so play, for in doing so he trusts his partner helping him out.

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

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

He was an inquisitive boy, much interested in business methods, and had just been reading about the New York Stock Exchange.

"Father," he said, "in order to buy and sell stock, have you actually got to be in Wall street?"

"Not at all," replied his father; "you can live anywhere. In Washington, for instance."—Life.

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