

The Call

MONDAY, JULY 4, 1898

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ADVERTISEMENTS Columbia—"Fort Payne" California—"Uncle Tom's Cabin" Alcazar—"Frederick the Great" Morosoff—"Held by the Enemy" Tivoli—"The Kiss" Orpheum Vaudeville. The Chutes—Zoo, Vandell and Cannon, the 613-pound Man Olympia—Corner Mason and Eddy streets, specialists. Sairo's Baths—Swimming. El Campo—Music, dancing, boating, fishing, every Sunday. Oakland Race-track—Races today.

THE MIDSUMMER LULL.

BUSINESS fell off somewhat last week, and the gain over last year, as represented by the bank clearings, was only 9.1 per cent, whereas of late it has been running from 20 per cent to 30 per cent. Various causes contributed to this falling off. In the first place, this is the season for the semi-annual closing down of many industrial concerns, notably iron, steel and glass, and for the regular midsummer stock-taking. However, the shutdown will be brief, and in some sections will not occur at all. Still it has its effect on the volume of trade all the same. No noteworthy fluctuations in the leading staples are observable, and the general markets exhibit the usual midsummer inactivity.

The record of failures for the first half of 1898 makes a favorable showing, the number being 6429, or 8 per cent less than for the same time in 1897, and 15 per cent less than in 1896. The liabilities, too, were smaller, being \$72,120,000, or 23 per cent less than last year and 31 per cent less than two years ago.

The exports of wheat continue extraordinary, those for last week being over 4,000,000 bushels from Atlantic ports, against 2,064,000 last year. Thus far this year these exports of wheat, including flour, amount to 217,872,000 bushels, and of corn 211,452,000 bushels. Prices for general products have shown more or less weakness, notably in cereals, pork, lard and cotton, while the number of advances is small. However, prices for wool, hides, leather, groceries, print cloths and metals, except iron, are reported steady, and the cotton trade reports a general looking up. The demand for fireworks and flags, which is purely a transient condition, is better than for years, owing, of course, to the spirit of patriotism awakened by the war.

Wall street continues quiet. Speculation is narrow and professional, and though the general public are not buying, they are not selling. The course of shares has hinged on the progress of events at Santiago and Manila, and as both of these propositions have been more or less uncertain, prices have been unsettled. The grotesque marine parade of Admiral Camara in the Mediterranean, and his moth-like fluttering about the northern entrance to the Suez Canal, were used as levers to depress quotations by the bears, but with indifferent result, as Camara, with his antiquated and patchwork ships, is of no interest to Americans, except as a sort of naval curiosity. Still, everything goes in Wall street.

The local situation was distinguished last week by the hot north wind, which swept the State from one end to the other. California is almost exclusively a producing State, and is therefore peculiarly sensitive to weather conditions. This wind has changed conditions materially, but they will not be wholly manifest for a week yet. In the first place, it caused a rise in barley from \$1 13/4 to \$1 22/4 by shelling out the grain in those late districts in the Sacramento River which still remain uncut. In the second place the hay farmers estimate that by unduly drying out the hay it decreased the tonnage of the crop at least 25 per cent. This may or may not prove correct, but it certainly did hay no good, and the product will have a mere appearance the rest of the year in consequence. The pear districts report more or less loss through the blowing off of the fruit. South of the bay the wind dried the soil so in the orchards that it is feared prunes will suffer both in size and volume of output. In short, it caused more or less mischief everywhere. It is difficult to say which is the more disastrous, a hot north wind or a hard frost, and we have had both this year.

As far as prices for farm products are concerned the outlook is bright. The tendency is upward all along the line. Fresh fruit is bringing good returns, and the trade look for a fine market for the dried product owing to the light yield and the brisk inquiry for the East. The establishment of 80c per pound as the quotations for new apricots is a harbinger of how prices for other kinds will run. Hay rates firm and no decline is expected, in the near future, at least. At the close of the week all cereals showed an advancing tendency. The livestock market likewise moved up somewhat and closed stiff. Trade in provisions bids fair to continue lively at the satisfactory quotations. Wool is still quiet, but the undertone is firm. Some damage to the hop crop by the hot wind is feared, as the plant is now in bloom and desiccation is apprehended. A few contracts have been drawn at 1 1/2 cents per pound, which is a profitable figure. Prospects for a large grape and raisin crop are good. Hence it will be seen that everything that the farmer-raises promises to yield him lucrative returns. This being the case, it is hard to figure out anything else than a good year for the State.

From such knowledge of Admiral Dewey's character as has been gleaned since he sailed into Manila Bay there is every reason to suppose that the German admiral over there will either behave himself or acquire disagreeable experience faster than it ordinarily comes even to a meddler.

For a nation whose intentions are friendly, and which has no idea of interfering, Germany is sending a surprising number of warships to Manila.

Wire pulling has been known in politics, and perhaps to a certain extent in war, but to have the wire barbed is a new and distressing extra.

NEWS OF VICTORY.

BULLETINS announcing the destruction of the Spanish fleet at Santiago displayed by The Call yesterday afternoon and evening filled the city with rejoicing and fitly prepared the people for the celebration of the national festival to-day. Thousands of eager readers gathered about the bulletin boards, and by their cheering evinced the joy they felt in the new triumph of our arms, and when later in the evening the news of the arrival of the transports with troops at Manila was announced, popular exultation knew no bounds.

The destruction of the fleet at Santiago is in many respects a more important event than will be the capture of the city itself, which must soon follow, even if it does not occur to-day. It was, in fact, to assure the destruction of the fleet that the city was invested. Of the three fleets that bore the Spanish flag upon the seas, two are now destroyed and the third can escape the fate of the others only by surrender to the first American squadron that meets it, or by the application of the Spanish Government for peace on any terms the United States may dictate.

Such glorious news would stir the people with enthusiasm at any time, but coming as it did on the eve of the Fourth of July, it will animate the nation with an ardor almost beyond precedent. Victory and the Fourth are two events that harmonize well. Their influences accord like notes that blend into perfect music. Their inspirations join to form a concord of jubilant exultation that will be felt as a thrill in every home and patriot heart throughout the length and breadth of the Republic.

For the heroes who have fallen a willing sacrifice to purchase for the nation the victories around Santiago, and to whose devoted valor and patriotism we owe this triumph, there will be every honor that the living can give the dead. In the glory of the day they will not be forgotten. To them, under God, is due the credit for the success which gladdens the nation, and in that gladness there will not be lacking a people's pride in their deed and mourning for their loss. In their heroisms we exult as we cheer the star-spangled banner, and rejoice that the foe has been beaten, that Manila and Santiago are ours.

RESTORED.

AN esteemed political prophet of this journal, in the course of an article published Friday, declares that a bargain has been struck between Dr. Pardee of Oakland, Republican candidate for Governor, and the Third Street Boodler (late of Mission street), whereby the latter is to give its support to the former in the coming campaign. Our esteemed prophet does not believe that on its part the latter is sincere. He hints strongly that the Boodler—which does its boodling under Democratic auspices—is supporting Pardee for Governor because it regards him as a weak candidate, who, if nominated, will elect Judge Maguire.

This is a plausible theory, but it is lacking in probability. The Boodler is too cunning to use its influence in carrying out any such scheme. In the first place, like all boodlers, it entertains an exalted notion of its power, and if it were shrewd enough to support Pardee for the purpose of electing Maguire it would always be haunted with a notion that possibly it might succeed in making the former Governor, in which event it would defeat itself. Outsiders may think the Boodler capable of playing this game, but no person who understands the nature of its opinion of itself will for a moment entertain the idea.

With all due respect to our esteemed political prophet, therefore, we beg to scout his theory, and in place of it substitute another more probable and equally as plausible. The Boodler is supporting Dr. Pardee for Governor. There is no doubt about that. Dr. Pardee is the Southern Pacific candidate. That is also certain; our political prophet establishes his connection with the monopoly by unmistakable evidence. How is it possible, then, for the inevitable conclusion to be avoided? The Boodler has been restored to the Southern Pacific payroll.

The only question which remains concerns the amount of the Boodler's new contract. Formerly it received \$1000 a month, and it had a written contract whereby the subsidy was to continue for thirty months—a period covering two Legislatures and a State campaign. As a matter of fact, the payments did continue for twenty-two months, at the end of which time the Boodler broke its silence on railroad topics, and the monopoly, considering its contract at an end, refused to longer pay it.

What is the amount of the contract this time? Has the figure been increased or reduced? Is the present contract to cover the Legislature of 1899, or has the Boodler simply been employed to support Dr. Pardee? These are questions the people desire answered, as there is not the slightest doubt that arrangements have been perfected whereby the Boodler has again agreed to aid the Southern Pacific to capture the State.

Even if it were not plain that the Boodler has taken a contract to nominate a railroad candidate for Governor in the Republican convention—the choice of which is certain to be elected this year—sufficient evidence might be adduced to prove that it had been restored to the payroll. It has kept very quiet on railroad matters lately. All its various cinches have died out. The marked attention it is paying to war matters and the able manner in which it is daily discussing European politics would be suspicious under any circumstances, but they are doubly suspicious at this juncture. We are unqualifiedly of the opinion that the Boodler has a new contract.

The Examiner used the early hours of the calm Sabbath morning in stealing an interesting cablegram from The Call. The theft was committed in great haste, for the larcenist omitted several essential details and forgot to place the line "Copyrighted by W. R. Hearst" at the top of the stolen article. The cablegram contained an account of the sinking of a gunboat, a sloop and a pontoon by Sampson.

It is worthy of note that at the time Sampson's fleet maneuvered at the mouth of Santiago Bay a whitehall regatta held its peaceful course in San Francisco harbor.

It is not easy to understand how matters could have gone wrong in Cuba with Correspondent Hearst right on the spot. Can it be possible he was not consulted?

Any pleasing little theories that the Spanish would lay down their arms at sight of American troops far less than themselves in number have been revised.

Military critics who never smelled powder will please bear in mind that to tell a general what he ought to have done is merely a display of cheek.

It was the Oregon, our California battleship, that struck down the Spanish flag from the Morro at Santiago. The ten strike of the day was ours.

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH.

FAR and wide over the globe, in every spot where any number of Americans are gathered, the star-spangled banner will be unfurled to-day, and there will be shouts and songs of patriotic pride and feelings of love and loyalty so deep they will move to prayers and tears. From Dewey's conquering fleet in Manila Bay, from transport ships in mid-ocean, from the victorious army around Santiago, from American residents in the great capitals of the Old World, from the far off islands of the sea, the swelling notes of bands and the voices of men and women singing will send forth upon every breeze under the whole heavens the triumphant strains of the national anthems of the republic.

Strong and free will be the sounds of patriotic rejoicing that will come to us from far off, but stronger and louder will be the mighty chorus that rolls up from the soil of the republic itself, when throughout all the States the people assemble to honor the day by every form of memorial observance known to man. Never before has the United States seen a festival like that which this morning summons every citizen to adorn his home with banners and give free utterance to the enthusiasm of loyalty, and never before has that summons been so universally heeded or obeyed with such intensity of ardor.

Far removed from the comparative indifference of former years will be the feeling with which we will celebrate this anniversary of the declaration of our national independence. The memories of the Revolution that made us a nation, of the war of 1812 that established the rights of our seamen and our flag upon the seas, of the Mexican War that widened the original boundaries of the Union and made it an ocean girt republic, and of the Civil War that freed the slave and kept the Union whole, will be brightened and freshened in our hearts by the war that now rages, and we shall draw from our past a deeper inspiration of patriotism than has been our custom in times of peace.

Deep in their foundations and lofty in their heights will be the sentiments stirred within us by the recollections of the past glories of the nation, but deeper yet and still more lofty will be the feelings born of the present emergency, the offspring of the conflict we are now waging not for ourselves alone, but for an oppressed people, that liberty may be established and justice done in all parts of this hemisphere. Our thoughts to-day will be with the conquerors at Manila and with the victorious battalions that are battling around the entrenchments at Santiago. Indeed at this juncture we need borrow nothing from the past, rich as it is in noble inspirations to patriotism. The living present is in itself sufficiently vital with patriotic impulses to thrill every heart with an exultant and devoted loyalty.

From our orators we have reason to expect to-day a genuine eloquence. The theme is great, the occasion momentous and the audiences will be everywhere responsive and inspiring. A mighty people, recognizing the grandeur of the manifest destiny of their nation, has made with itself a resolve to be equal to that destiny and strong to bear every burden it imposes. The wealth required for the struggle, the lives demanded in payment of victory, are given freely, not from recklessness, but from an abiding faith that they are expended in the service of the country and of God and will secure a thousand blessings for the land and for humanity.

FOREST FIRES.

BY reports of the destructive forest fires in the vicinity of Michigan Bar the people of California are once more reminded of a danger that in many parts of the State is continually imminent during the dry season. Every year there are a considerable number of fires in our forests and the annual loss is in the aggregate one of great proportions. It is therefore important that all persons who are in the habit of resorting to the forests or fields for any purpose should be very careful of fire at all times and under all circumstances.

It is never easy to trace the origin of a fire in the woods or in the fields. A cigar stump carelessly thrown away by a casual passer along the road, a fire started by a camper and left burning after he had gone, a match dropped in a meadow and started into flame by the hoof of cattle—any one of these things is sufficient under certain conditions to begin a blaze that in the dry season will sweep miles of country before it is checked, and the cause of the conflagration would never be discovered.

Nor is it easy to estimate the damage done by such fires. The loss of grass or grain in a field may indeed be computed with reasonable correctness, but the amount of the loss occasioned by an extensive fire in a forest is almost incalculable. Our woods are of great value in many ways. Their destruction entails the loss not only of the merchantable timber standing in the area swept by the fire, but a multitude of young trees not yet of commercial use, but which it will require years of growth to replace.

So great is the loss to the commonwealth by these annual summer fires that competent experts agree it would be an economy for the State to maintain a forest police to watch our woods during the dry season. In the end it may be found necessary to provide such a police, since there is no way to make forest laws and regulations enforce themselves, and so many people are seemingly careless whether the woods burn or not.

Something of a combined and resolute effort will certainly have to be undertaken to protect the State from the enormous losses of these ever recurring fires. In some of the older States of the Union, such as Pennsylvania, for example, that originally possessed forests as valuable as our own, a neglect of proper protection has left them so exposed to the ravages of fire that they are now virtually destroyed, and the State is the poorer by untold millions of dollars. We should be able to profit by the warning of such examples and not have to learn wisdom when too late by undergoing the same experience.

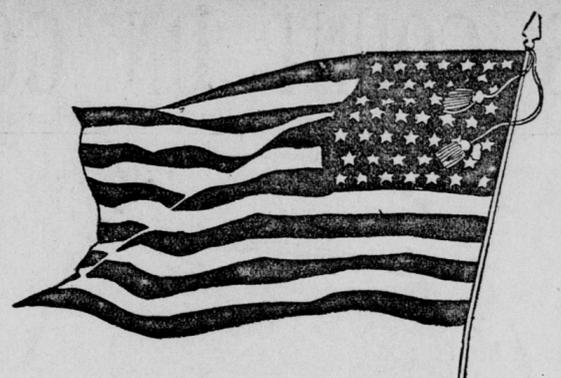
German editors are charging us with presumption because some papers have gone so far as to accuse the Kaiser of insolence in attempting to dictate the policy to be followed in the Philippines, where it is none of his business. They should remember that in this country the divine right of kings is regarded as a royal bluff, and the divine right of expressing opinion something that cannot be taken away. If any American papers have rebuked Germany they can put forward the excellent excuse that Germany needed it.

In the report that the Spanish are using Red Cross flags for protection there is nothing out of consonance with the Spanish character as revealed since the opening of the war in Cuba.

Now it is a Pasadena man who has been found far from home without the slightest idea how he got there. Perhaps, however, this case is novel. The man may be sincere.

A San Leandro man who slapped his sweetheart because, as he claimed, she had told him a falsehood, will for a span meditate in jail over the problems of social ethics.

Santa Cruz will revel in the spectacle of a military, naval, civic and industrial parade; in literary exercises, which will include an oration by William H. Alford; in a baseball game; a sham battle; and by night in a "spectacular reproduction of Dewey's famous battle at Manila,"



A FEW THOUGHTS FOR JULY 4, 1898.

To the Editor of the San Francisco Call—Sir: I differed from many citizens in seeing no logical reason for the present war, and I now believe that the effete Spanish monarchy, with all its possessions, is not worth the good red American blood that has been poured out at Santiago. But all this is comparatively unimportant. The war is on, and whatever the cost in life or money our country must win and the honor of our flag be upheld. The questions that may now be considered are those in which I agree with The Call and recognize it as among the staunchest defenders of true Americanism in the United States. In fact, your splendid editorials, which I have read for the past week, are the immediate inspiration of this communication.

The tactics and methods of the sensational press, especially of certain newspapers which profess to be Democratic, are plainly infamous, and in this respect there is nothing to be added to your searching comments. But I would like to supplement with a few paragraphs your powerful and accurate discussion of constitutional limitations and of revolutionary tendencies.

What is the outcome of this war to be? The humiliation of Spain undoubtedly, and possibly, in the event of combined interference by European powers, a magnificent vindication of the strength, the intelligence, and the physical and moral ascendancy of the composite race which speaks our language.

But after that, what? This is the question of questions on our national birthday. Are American institutions to be permanently changed. Do the new conditions of modern times demand a political revolution? Or is the system of government devised by the fathers of the republic, as interpreted and conducted during the first century of its existence, the best guaranty we possess for the spread and the durability of organized and educated liberty?

These interrogations are variously answered. You have responded to them rationally and strongly. In relation to them, my own opinions are so fixed and my feelings so intense, that I read with horror of the tendencies which you are seeking to counteract and which are manifested, at least on the surface, in every direction.

Our national flag has no connection with classes or with dynasties. It is the converging point for humanity everywhere. It represents the possible breadth and depth of fraternal patriotism. It means the Declaration of Independence—the Constitution of the United States—Washington's Farewell Address—the Monroe Doctrine defined—our Civil War, with its results of unclassified freedom, of law and order, of an broken Union of hearts and hands.

But, in some parts of our Republic, and among men of influence and standing, it is boldly asserted that we have outgrown the theories and the practice of a hundred years and that the war in which we are engaged furnishes us with an opportunity or a pretext for abandoning our constitutional moorings, and launching into a dazzling career of conquest, which will necessarily bring us into an alliance with Great Britain, not for the legitimate purpose of maintaining the fundamental rights of men, but to extend our dominion through the essential methods of imperialism.

It has been said that "war is hell," but these ideas and projects are worse. They are false in every detail. They involve among those who promulgate them, consciously or unconsciously, treason to the flag, and treason to mankind. If the young men of the present day, with their high intellect, their noble ambition, their sturdy manhood, were seduced by them, they would make a long stride toward the destruction of their country, the obliteration of self-government, and the revival of Napoleonic despotism.

The obstinate attempt to annex Hawaii, and the inflexible purpose announced, not by the Government, but in Congress and in other quarters, to annex the Philippine Islands, Porto Rico, the Canaries and other Spanish possessions, with their barbarous or mongrel populations, are illustrations of a deep-laid, revolutionary design, which must be trodden under foot at once, or we will follow the precedent of the Roman Republic with such unerring certainty as almost literally to justify the universal application of Solomon's aphorism, that there is "nothing new under the sun." Language, race, deep-seated love of freedom and independence, may retard, but they cannot arrest or turn the stream of conquest, when it once fairly begins to flow from the heart and brain of a great nation. Let any citizen read the history of the decline and fall, not of the Empire, but of the Republic of Rome, say in the pages of Duruy, and he will find whole chapters, which, with very slight changes, could be published as a narrative of what is going on to-day in our own midst.

The fact that we cannot annex Hawaii or administer the Philippines or other Spanish possessions without breaking our constitutional compact, abrogating the Monroe doctrine and violating our own precedents and practice, has been demonstrated until the argument has become threadbare. There is not a great lawyer, a great publicist, or a great American in any profession who would even attempt by any sound or honest reasoning or citations to dispute this proposition. And it ought to be superfluous to say that the essence of treason is to defy the constitution.

But, independently of these conclusive points, what caused the destruction of the Roman republic but foreign conquest, colonization, mercenary armies and the internal corruption, individual, social and political, which inevitably flowed from these causes? How can we expect to avoid identical consequences if we drift to identical channels? If we annex Hawaii, against the will of its people, if we take the Philippines, we cannot develop them as dependencies. A policy of conquest, once adopted, never "ops until Providence breaks it up. With the schemes already developed we shall need the second largest navy in the world and an army of 500,000 men. Who are to compose that army? The forces we are now sending to the Philippine Islands and to Cuba are mainly American young men, fresh from the American schools, filled with the ardor of citizenship, and with the glow of intelligence behind the fire of their rifles. These men have left their various pursuits in life, their relatives, their families, their useful functions in civilized American society not for the pay, which is a poor substitute for what they have sacrificed, but for patriotism. They saw that Spain had to be thrashed, after hostilities were once declared, and they have deliberately accepted their share of the danger and of the glory. These men will not remain in a standing army, itself a menace to liberty, but they will do their work and go back to their homes and to industry. The standing army of the United States, like the standing army of the Roman republic, will be composed of mercenaries, incapable of citizenship, and in this, as in every other particular, if treatable counsels should prevail, the deadly parallel of history will be completed.

This is by no means all I could say, but it is all I will say now, and it is the contribution of one humble citizen to the literature of our national holiday in 1898. PUBLICOLA.

THE FOURTH IN THE INTERIOR

THE Fourth of July observances of the year 1898 in the towns, cities and hamlets of California will be long remembered. The war with Spain has fanned patriotism into a blaze, and from one end of California to the other national salutes, fervid oratory, parades, pyrotechnics and national songs will illustrate this fact. San Francisco and Oakland and other communities near at hand have published their programmes in the local papers. What will take place at home is known to all. While we are celebrating, the interior towns and cities will be engaged to-day as follows:

San Jose will have a parade in five divisions, exercises at the park and fireworks. Rev. Dr. Krumm will offer prayer; Miss Margaret Griffith will read the Declaration of Independence; Colonel Frank H. Powers of San Francisco will deliver the oration. There will be music by the Fifth Regiment Band; a flag drill; singing by a chorus, and so on. The procession will include floats. Master Macauley will represent George Washington, and Miss Eleanor Cator will represent California. The fireworks will include "Hobson Corking Up Spain," "Company B to Manila," and "The American Flag." The grand marshal of the day will be George Y. Bolinger. Santa Cruz will revel in the spectacle of a military, naval, civic and industrial parade; in literary exercises, which will include an oration by William H. Alford; in a baseball game; a sham battle; and by night in a "spectacular reproduction of Dewey's famous battle at Manila," participated in by Naval Reserves, United States volunteers and others. Forty vessels are advertised to take part. The parade on this day will be Major Lamb. Vallejo will begin to celebrate at 6 a. m. A band concert at 9 a. m. will be followed by the arrival of the marines from the Islands, and at 10 o'clock the procession will start under the direction of Grand Marshal Madigan. The orator of the day will be Hon. Frank McGowan, and Frank R. Devlin will be the grand marshal. In the afternoon the children will parade. Yachts of the Pacific Interclub Association will add gaiety to the patriotic observances. Sacramento will celebrate proudly. The procession will consist of four divisions under the leadership of Frank Miller as grand marshal. One division will consist solely of school children. The second division will include only railroad men. A great chorus will take part in exercises at the Pavilion. Elwood Bruner will deliver the address on "The Future Highway of the Republic." Napa City will celebrate with John F. Kelly as president of the day and N. J. Wulff Jr. as grand marshal. There will be a float in the procession devoted to the Goddess of Liberty, and the procession will include, among many other organizations, a body of lady eyes, decorated carriages, competing for prizes, etc. The oration will be delivered by Theodore A. Bell. Miss Edith Beahm is the Goddess of Liberty. She will be attended by Misses Ethel Hartsoa and Blanche Loveloy. The different States will be represented by school children carrying shields. Stockton will have a procession, literary exercises, a naval display on Stockton channel and a display of fireworks. George E. Watts is the chief marshal. Mayor English is the president and Rev. W. C. Evans the orator. Los Angeles will make a feature of its

procession, which will be in eleven divisions. The colored people having a separate division. The customary literary and musical exercises, etc., will take place. San Bernardino and Orange counties will celebrate jointly. The procession will include civic organizations, Judge F. E. Oster is the president of the day. Wilford F. Cook of Riverside will deliver the oration. Mrs. Kendall Holt will read the Declaration of Independence. Athletic sports and pyrotechnics are the program. The war will abound, too numerous to mention. Some of the orators who will give patriotic addresses are as follows: Red Bluff, Captain T. B. Dozier; Grass Valley, Thomas J. Barry; San Luis Obispo, Warren M. John; Sonoma, Crittenden Hampton; Halfmoon Bay, George C. Ross; Lewiston, Professor G. E. Bailey; Santa Rosa, Judge A. B. Burnett; Petaluma, Walter J. Bates; Monterey, Ross Sarant; Santa Cruz, C. R. Hawley; Porterville, Forest L. Alford of Tulare; Somersville, C. F. Montgomery; Vacaville, Arthur Elston of Berkeley; Upper Lake, Joe Craig; Petaluma, T. J. Butts of Santa Rosa; Willows, Seth Montgomery; Eureka, W. B. B. Bishop; F. C. Scott; Bridgeport, L. D. Murphy; Smith River, D. W. Fincher; Nevada City, Burdette Corbett; Marysville, Lord Lewis; J. W. C. Sims; Sonoma City, Henry Hogan of Napa; Marysville, John P. Irish; Sonoma, Crittenden Hampton; Halfmoon Bay, George C. Ross; Lewiston, Professor G. E. Bailey; Santa Rosa, Judge A. B. Burnett; Petaluma, Walter J. Bates; Monterey, Ross Sarant; Santa Cruz, C. R. Hawley; Porterville, Forest L. Alford of Tulare; Somersville, C. F. Montgomery; Vacaville, Arthur Elston of Berkeley; Upper Lake, Joe Craig; Petaluma, T. J. Butts of Santa Rosa; Willows, Seth Montgomery; Eureka, W. B. B. Bishop; F. C. Scott; Bridgeport, L. D. Murphy; Smith River, D. W. Fincher; Nevada City, Burdette Corbett; Marysville, Lord Lewis; J. W. C. Sims; Sonoma City, Henry Hogan of Napa; Marysville, John P. 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