

The San Francisco Call
MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 1899
JOHN D. SPRECKELS, Proprietor.
Address All Communications to W. S. LEAKE, Manager.

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AMUSEMENTS
Columbia—"The Idol's Eye."
California—"Why Smith Left Home."
Alcazar—"Peaceful Valley."

AUCTION SALES
By G. H. Umben & Co.—Monday, January 30, at 12 o'clock, Real Estate, at 14 Montgomery street.

AN OUTBURST OF SPECULATION.

SPECULATION was the feature of business all over the United States last week. Wall street being the center of disturbance. It was one of the periodical outbreaks of speculation which occur from time to time, when the public rush in and buy everything in sight for no other reason than that they think it is a good time for financial pyrotechnics.

Another curious feature of the situation was that in the midst of all this wild buying the money market was remarkably easy and Americans were actually loaning funds to Europe meanwhile. In former years this condition was unheard of. Whenever there was a burst of speculation the New Yorkers went to Europe for money wherewith to operate, and the money market hardened at once.

When the investigating committee was appointed to inquire into the charges made against Speaker Wright and the manager of Grant's Senatorial campaign the accused parties were placed on trial: when, a little later, rumors of possible whitewash were circulated from Sacramento through the State the committee itself was on trial before the people; and now that the report has been submitted to the Assembly and reports are current that an attempt will be made in that body to relieve the Speaker of the condemnation justly put upon him the Assembly is on trial.

When the investigating committee did not uncover all that it might have brought to light had it pursued its examinations with more vigor, it certainly obtained sufficient testimony to confirm the charges made against the Speaker, and it had the courage and the honesty to make a straightforward report on the subject. That report the people expect the Assembly to sustain. If it be set aside the Assembly will be condemned.

When the report has been adopted it will then be the duty of the Assembly to go farther and mete out to Speaker Wright the full measure of penalty his offenses deserve. The culprit thus exposed, discredited, dishonored and disgraced should not be permitted to occupy for another day the Speaker's chair. Nor should he be permitted to remain in the Assembly. He is unfit to represent an honorable constituency, to legislate for California and to sit among honest men. His official career should be terminated before he can inflict any further disgrace upon the State.

The signs and evidences that have been noted at Sacramento of a desire on the part of the Burns gang to save the Speaker from the consequences of his actions have increased the public indignation against the methods of the Mexican boss. No testimony was submitted during the investigation to show what inducements were given to Wright to vote for Burns, but enough was disclosed to create a moral certainty that he was moved by some underhand job and intrigue; and the efforts of the Burns men to shield him from just punishment increases the suspicion of corrupt collusion and strengthens the popular demand for the expulsion of the Speaker from the Legislature.

THE INNER CIRCLE OF CORRUPTION.

IN this State no Senatorial money has been paid into the State treasury—not even the thirty thousand dollars needed to raise the credit of the candidate from Mexico to par. Twenty thousand dollars, supposed to have been used for Republican legislative tickets, has been traced to one purse, but first the closed life and next the illness of Milton J. Green have so far prevented the itemizing of this limited corruption account. Here and there a few hundred dollars have been placed. A new ticket office on the sixth floor of the railroad building has been uncovered. But after all, when the investigation at Sacramento ended, the Burns lobby had been almost discredited.

The unearned increment is the most effective element in that kind of politics that sets the faces of men like Dan Burns toward Washington. It is more real in itself, but even less apparent, than the unearned increment in real estate. It eludes formalities, accounts and inquiries under oath. Its jingle is rarely overheard. Its existence is solid and its sound metallic, but to the public ear it is as silent as the sleeping gold in quartz pockets.

The Assembly committee at Sacramento has deserved and received credit for its use of such materials as it obtained. It exposed some corruption that struggled for or was pushed toward the light. It fully justified the cautious and exact statements of The Call. But, after all, it only scratched the outer skin of Colonel Mazuma and drew a few drops of his blood. His less important operations, through raw and inartistic agents, in some degree were ascertained. But the inner circle of his influence, where experience and system work with the delicacy and with the accuracy of a watch, was hardly touched.

It was touched, however. There is no bond of honor, of sympathy or of genuine friendship between conscienceless politicians and an unqualified or disqualified candidate for Senatorial preferment. The only tie that unites them is the unearned increment. The manager for Ulysses S. Grant was certainly a novice, and his use of money was easily unveiled. We should not be surprised at an effort to convert Grant into a scapegoat for Dan Burns. But the effort cannot succeed for many reasons, and chiefly and precisely because, as we suggested yesterday and have repeated to-day, the inner circle of Colonel Mazuma was touched by the investigating committee.

The Burns artists do not wear broad-brimmed hats and shaggy eyebrows and invite detectives to follow them into dark places. They are at once deft and simple in their legerdemain. They are trained and inscrutable witnesses, and their skill is beyond the reach of a brief and rapid legislative inquiry. They can throw a net over unsuspecting integrity with the dexterity of a Roman gladiator. The one thing they cannot do is to hide their associations, their faces and their odor. They are so well known to interested and scrutinizing citizens that where they hover conjecture hardens into fact.

The following of Dan Burns is in itself a sufficient disclosure for the people of the State, sound in heart and sound in brain, who cannot understand how a filthy political wave can land a political failure, without a single qualification, in the Senate of the United States. Even without legal proof every one knows the source and the character of his support. And as we have already suggested, these generalizations were made specific and driven home by the fall of Speaker Wright. His quintuple relation to corruption is a conclusive answer to the question of how Dan Burns captured him. And that demonstration projects itself with rational and unerring certainty into the inner circle, where the small would have burst the nose of Cyrano de Bergerac as it arrested the progress of the Assembly committee.

The devil, it is said, marks his own. The gang surrounding Daniel Burns, fuller of babbling integrity than a rotten egg is of diseased meat, is marked beyond the possibility of error. These are the men who require caricature to identify them with humanity. They would be probably turned out of the lower regions for moral uncleanness, but they are a pestilential concentration at the State Capitol.

Considering their surroundings, the legislators who, like the venerable Judge Clough, are clean within and wear the ruffled faces of unpurchasable integrity are almost entitled to rank as heroes, even if some of them do thirst for journalistic blood and seek to escape the gallery of legislative immortals. We hope that they may substitute right for Wright in the Speaker's chair and sternly vindicate legislative honor, but we also hope that before they destroy the press they may avert their own destruction by destroying Dan Burns and by honoring the demand of the citizens of California through the election of a qualified Federal Senator in the person of a Republican, a statesman and a gentleman.

THE ASSEMBLY ON TRIAL.

WHEN the investigating committee was appointed to inquire into the charges made against Speaker Wright and the manager of Grant's Senatorial campaign the accused parties were placed on trial: when, a little later, rumors of possible whitewash were circulated from Sacramento through the State the committee itself was on trial before the people; and now that the report has been submitted to the Assembly and reports are current that an attempt will be made in that body to relieve the Speaker of the condemnation justly put upon him the Assembly is on trial.

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warning. They have escaped by very devious paths from the shame that has befallen their exposed, colleague, and it is by no means likely that they could escape again if another investigation should take place. If they are wise they will leave the Speaker to his fate and profit by the moral of his fall.

THE PURIFIED JURY BOX.

BY something like a formal ceremony of purification by fire, Judge Daingerfield, County Clerk Deane and Chief Deputy Goddard have cleaned the box containing the lists of jurymen and taken the steps which justify the hope that the stuffing of the box and the consequent packing of juries will no longer be included among the scandals of the City Hall.

The evil has been one of long continuance, and at times a good deal of attention has been directed to it by reason of some flagrant offense. While the law requires that the names placed in the jury-box shall be selected by Superior Judges, it has been possible for other parties to put names in the box, and several attempts have been made to discover persons guilty of such stuffing, but never with any success.

Thanks to the purification and the new rules adopted it is now likely we shall have juries honestly selected at any rate, whatever may happen to them afterward. The Judge, the County Clerk and the chief deputy removed from the box all the old names, and the slips of paper on which these were written were then burned. When the box was thus cleaned the newly selected names were placed in it. These were all written by one person, in a peculiar handwriting, and therefore it will be easily possible to determine whether any name hereafter drawn from the box has been forged or illegally placed there.

The cleaning out of the box and the substitution of an entirely new lot of names written and deposited under strict regulations and supervision is a subject of no small importance to the community. Under our system of government the whole social fabric rests upon the honesty of jurymen. To them come all questions of property, of life and of liberty. When the jury-box is tainted with fraud the very foundation of our civilization is affected. The knowledge that the jury-box has been stuffed has long constituted one of the gravest of our municipal scandals, and there is good reason for general gratification over what has now been done to prevent any such offenses in future.

A MISTAKE OF THE FATHERS.

COMMENTING upon the scandals which have arisen from Senatorial elections in various parts of the Union, and with particular reference to those at Sacramento, the Boston Globe points out that the whole project of the constitution for improving the personnel of the Senate by requiring the election of its members by Legislatures instead of by the people "has been ridiculed by a century of experience."

It is an indisputable truth that where popular opinion governs the elections of Senators the best men are obtained, and where the elections are farthest away from the people the Senate fares worst. The Globe very justly says:

"In New England and the South, speaking generally, the Legislatures choose men who would have no reason to fear an election by the people, but it is doubtful how much longer this standard can be maintained under a false system. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Nebraska, North Dakota and Oregon at least have Senators who would be very reluctant to submit themselves to the test of a popular election and who cannot be regarded as an improvement upon the men whom the people of these States choose for Governors."

It requires no elaborate review of Senatorial contests for a long series of years to find proof of the accuracy of that statement. Ample evidence can be found in the daily reports of the elections now going on. The most striking illustration of fraud comes from Montana. When the legislative session opened at Helena Senator Whiteside announced that he had been given \$30,000 to purchase votes for W. A. Clark, a candidate for the United States Senate, and in proof of his assertion laid before the Legislature thirty \$1000 bills.

The Legislature ordered the money to be turned into the State treasury and appointed an investigating committee. The Grand Jury of the county also took up the matter. The results of the proceedings were telegraphed yesterday. Clark was exonerated by the Grand Jury and Whiteside was unseated in the Senate by a vote made up of members of both parties.

On that showing it appears that some one concocted a conspiracy against Clark, and in carrying it out put up \$30,000 as evidence that he was engaged in bribery. The fraud is as bad as if Clark himself had been the briber, and exhibits in a striking manner the extent to which money is used in Senatorial contests. The State of Montana, having confiscated the roll of \$3000 bills, is to that extent richer, but the disgrace upon her Legislature and incidentally upon the Senate of the United States is too great to be gilded over by all the gold leaf that amount of money could buy, no matter how thinly it were beaten out.

There is but one remedy for these evils, which are now so widespread and which threaten even the New England and Southern States. The mode of electing Senators must be changed. We must return to the direct vote of the people.

In a suit for recovery of damages growing out of the lynching of Click Mitchell in Ohio the telegraph states briefly that the plaintiff did not get a bean. It is therefore plain that as a matter of speculation nobody can afford to be hanged by a mob. Advice is meager, as the dispatches do not state who sued, but as the lynching was a success there is hardly a probability that it was Click himself.

Brandes and his wife want a change of venue. They would be wise to ask that it be to China, where the slaughter of the female is viewed with more nonchalance than our more recent civilization has acquired.

Denney can't be a Senator, but the blessed privilege of loafing around the lobby and telling how he loves the colonel is something which cannot be taken from him.

When California sends people to jail for debt the necessity for enlargement of the jails will be manifest. Would it not be wiser to send the creditors to the asylum?

Clark is to be the Senator from Montana after all. Thus virtue, backed by millions in ready cash, win if the other fellow does not happen to have more.

Now, why should a good-looking man like Cowan shy at the thought of a cartoon? As to Works, and even Johnson, the matter is easy to understand.

The reason the oratory of Senator Shortridge has not stirred the multitude is that the gentleman cannot make it louder than his vest.

Some of the bills sought to be put into circulation at Sacramento are counterfeit.

AROUND THE CORRIDORS.

W. H. Patterson of Reno is at the Lick. C. H. Bridges, U. S. A., is at the Grand. Charles Palmer of Sioux City is at the Grand.

Charles L. Young of New York is at the Palace. D. A. Scribner of New York is at the California.

Charles F. Tozer of Cottonwood is at the Grand. Dr. L. S. Tooley of Willows is registered at the Lick.

O. J. Barrett of Washington, D. C., is a guest at the Grand. Miss Eda J. Matthews of St. Louis is a guest at the Palace.

J. M. Jenks and wife, of Chicago, are guests at the Palace. L. R. Payne of Fresno arrived at the Occidental yesterday.

Mrs. Charles W. Waldron of Santa Cruz is registered at the Palace. Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Thompson, of Meadville, Pa., are at the Occidental.

Mr. and Mrs. C. George Kroegess of Chicago are guests at the Palace. Mrs. W. H. Crawford and Miss Lillie Win of Chicago are among the guests at the California.

B. A. Ogden of Sonora and F. Thomas of Sacramento, extensive mine owners, are staying at the Grand. Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Thoms and daughter, of Washington, D. C., arrived at the Occidental yesterday.

N. D. Easton and Lester A. Cramer of New York and George W. Lyle of Chicago were among the arrivals at the Palace yesterday. CALIFORNIANS IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—H. E. Lester of San Francisco is at the Savoy. NEWS OF FOREIGN NAVIES.

Several armor clads in the Russian navy are undergoing alterations, among which the Peter Velik, which is getting a new turret armor and 12-inch guns of 40 caliber installed. The Herozoy Edinburgsky has had a new propeller built, which originally gave a speed of 16.61 knots, against 15.2 of the old screw.

The abolition of jointer work on British naval vessels has thrown a large number of joiners out of employment. The dockyard officials put some at work usually done by shipwrights, with the result that they made a demonstration, and there promises to be a revival of the unions against the Admiralty.

The two most prominent torpedo-boat builders are Thornycroft and Yarrow. Since 1877 Thornycroft has built 215 boats, ranging in length from 120 feet to 220 feet and ranging in horse-power from 180 to 5800. Yarrow has built during the same period 160 boats, of from 55 feet to 220 feet in length and horse-powers from 85 to 6000.

A robbery of \$4500 to \$5000 in gold from the paymaster's cabin of the cruiser Niobe at Devonport is puzzling the naval authorities, and there is not the slightest clew for the court of inquiry to work with. It is believed, however, that the money was taken in instalments and the police are prosecuting the most searching inquiries.

The cost of maintaining the several divisions of the Russian fleet is given in rubles: The Baltic and White seas, comprising seven stations, 2,700,228; Black Sea, 1,863,874; Caspian flotilla, 139,742; fleet, 462,320; auxiliary vessels, 285,390, and ships on detached service in foreign waters, 5,982,486, making a total of 11,814,230 rubles—equal to \$8,865,341 in American money.

The French submarine boat Gustave Zede made a successful trip from Toulon to Marseilles on January 9, making the distance in about fifty miles in twenty hours, the passage being completed with complete success, notwithstanding a very choppy sea. M. Lockroy, Minister of Marine, warmly complimented the commanding officer, Lieutenant Mottez, and the crew, on their successful voyage.

In the Oceanica, recently launched from the yard of Harland & Wolff, Belfast, Great Britain, is the most efficient auxiliary cruiser. She will be able to steam 24,000 miles in 81 days, at the rate of 12 knots an hour, without recaling. The next best auxiliary cruisers, so far as relates to coal endurance, are the Massachusetts and Teasdale, which can steam 21,800 miles in 90 days, at the rate of 10 knots per hour, without renewing their coal supply.

M. Lockroy, Minister of Marine of France, has already done much toward placing the navy in an efficient condition. Many of the armored ships were absolutely worthless in account of their huge superstructures, which made the ships unseaworthy. During the last year several of them have been entirely remodeled in their upper works, notably the Hoche, where the medieval castle structure has been removed. The other ships similarly improved are the Schellien, Colbert, Trident, Redoubtable, Devastation, Indomitable and Nonant. Even the Massena, only recently completed, has some changes in her superstructure and armament.

The London Times of December 27 has a one column summary of Secretary Long's report on the navy of the United States. The Times' comments are very complimentary to the navy and Secretary Long, remarking: "Mr. Long's report is thoroughly interesting and admirably calculated to instruct and appeal to an educated public opinion. As Sir Veasy Hamilton has lately pointed out, the advantage of such lucid and frank statement is denied to Parliament and the British people." Commenting on Mr. Long's recommendation of a new system of reward for merit for naval officers, the Times says: "Does this presage the establishment of orders and decorations in the great republic?"

During the agitation on flogging in the British army some years ago a society was formed, called the Anti-Flogging League. In November last the Secretary of this society wrote to the Admiralty concerning an alleged severe flogging of a youth on the training ship Boscaewen, said to have been inflicted by the British health. The Admiralty investigated the case, and under date of January 9 informed the Anti-Flogging Society that there is no flogging in the navy, and that birching as a punishment is confined entirely to boys of certain ages, and is never inflicted except according to regulation and by warrant signed by superior authority. To the proposition made by the society that dark cells, with bread and water, be substituted for flogging, the Admiralty replied that the latter punishment would be entirely too much for boys for whom disciplinary measures of a prompt kind and less likely to injure health were preferable.

BOARD OF EDUCATION ECONOMY.

Editor Call: Why does the Board of Education have so much to say about economy forcing them to get teachers out of the department? Why not acknowledge that they are prompted solely by political or selfish motives of their own? Although they have been in office less than a month, they have caused the schools to be infested with a horde of ignorant and dishonest applicants, hanging around, hanging curtains that are never used, fitting keys in rusty locks that are not needed and patching knotholes in the fences. If this sort of thing continues, the teachers will all have to vacate in a headlong flight to the schools to the women and their friends on the school board. The last board, when they went into office threatened to wipe out all the appointees of their predecessors, and preach-

ed reform, etc., with what result we all know. Does the present board intend to emulate their example and consolidate and reduce the force by getting more money in the school fund for so-called "re-pairs"? Can any one explain why teachers were being placed on the list of principals without even the formality of an election while others are being abolished? Why is a gentleman holding "Mark's" position at the Everett School who has not been publicly appointed as such?

The teachers will have cause to be thankful if the adoption of the new charter will relieve them from the tyranny of the present board of principals, who rush into office every two years so eager for spoils that they are ready to take the names of any one who will give them a job. Their actions upset the entire School Department and jeopardize its usefulness. Every one who has any sense is amazed by the time when empty mockery "reform and economy" is so loudly proclaimed, when the public believes in it before the public who believe in it? A. T. TWINWRIGHT, San Francisco, Jan. 29, 1899.

THE CANDIDATE AND THE SMILE.

To the Editor of The Call—In your editorial columns this morning under the caption "Hastening the Millennium Dawn" the Assemblyman-elect is mentioned as either a joker or a joke because he has introduced into the Assembly a bill to prohibit candidates bribing or attempting to bribe voters with whisky, cigars, etc. You do not refer to the practice of bribery, but it is certainly a crime. When a candidate enters a saloon, announces himself as a candidate and invites those present to drink or smoke at his expense, he does it with the hope of influencing them to vote for him, just as surely as though he were distributing double eagles among them. To be sure, he does not exact a pledge to do so, but it is not the exacting of pledges, but the offering of "considerations" that constitutes bribery.

The proposed legislation is not something new and unheard-of, as you seem to think. You say, "When such a state of morals exists as will permit a candidate to wage a campaign without buying a few cabbage leaves and 'smiling' with his hands, there will be no need of any law on the matter for the millennium will be here and drinking and smoking will have become things of the past." A law similar to that of the "whore prohibition" in Canada for many years, and yet drinking and smoking are by no means things of the past. It is the "whore prohibition" that is decidedly a "thing of the past," thanks to the aforesaid law.

It is not to be expected that the bill, if passed as at present drafted, will probably not be properly enforced, but that is no reason why it should not be voted down. It should rather be amended by adding to the penal clauses one providing that candidates for office who are guilty of the infraction of any of the provisions of the bill shall disqualify the candidate and void the election, or, better still, give the elector the right to vote for the candidate if such an obviously necessary and beneficial law as this cannot be enforced in this State, the Legislature is authorized to off-quoted sentiment and say that our government is of the saloon, by the saloon keeper, and the saloon keeper, J. E. HUGHES, Crockett, Jan. 28, 1899.

THE BARBERS' PROPOSED LAW.

Editor Call: The interest taken by your paper in regard to sanitary measures, as applied to barber shops, prompts us to inform your readers in general and the barbers in particular that Assembly Bill 119—an act to regulate barbering, intended to amend the act relating to the regulation of barbers in the State of California—was introduced at the request of the Barbers' Association of the Pacific Coast, who held an open meeting December 18, 1898, when it was decided unanimously to declare in favor of such a law. Similar laws are in force in Eastern States and there operate admirably well, both to the public and barbers, benefiting them in every way. The proposed law is the one that is degenerating, so we see by the official report of the Barbers' State Board of Examiners of Minnesota, made to their Legislature.

Our Barbers' Association has members in nearly every town in this State. Those of California send a petition of over 200 to the Legislature, and in this city the proprietors of the following barber shops have signed the petition: Mr. Bernhard of the Palace, Mr. Landenheimer of the Grand, Mr. Lippert of the Occidental, Mr. Finney of the Merchants' Exchange and 783 others, including the journeymen.

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will not barter his birthright of integrity for the most distinguished position of honor in the gift of the people. "It is to be confidently hoped and ardently desired that some man will be elected by the present Legislature who will not barter his birthright of integrity for the most distinguished position of honor in the gift of the people. Our that some upheaval of moral sentiment would startle our legislators into such a discharge of duty as would give us our magnificent State from being represented by any man whose hands have been defiled with bribes and who has been defiled with bribery and corruption! Let moral lepers be driven without the gates and not sent to the United States Senate. "Who will be bold enough to give us men who cannot be bought shall seize the reins of government."

LARGE CROWDS VISIT THE PARK AND CLIFF.

Minor Accidents on the Roads to the Beach—Exercises in Perspiration and Other Amusements for Pleasure-Seekers.

The warm weather drew long strings of people to the Park and Cliff yesterday. Every avenue was green in the city's pleasure grounds, and the park was thronged with women and children. The hottest part of the day was shortly after noon, when the mercury registered 72 degrees.

It kept at this temperature for some time, forcing the pedestrians into the shade of willow without "chills" to the faucet. The fat men shed perspiration and the lean did the same out of pure envy. One "biker" who outweighed everything else on the Park and Cliff bicycle race, was seen to take the head of the speed track and landed in a heap a mile below. He was not injured seriously, but he was certainly a "biker" who was carried in pieces to the Park Police Station.

At the Chutes over 4000 people passed through the gates. OXYGEN—K. C., City. Oxygen is the ingredient in water that assists combustion.

DONAHUE ROAD—J. D. Vallejo, Cal. The longest tunnel on the Donahue road measures 2250 feet.

HIGH TARIFF—M. C., City. The article on high tariff inquired about did not appear in The Call.

TONNAGE OF NAVIES—J. S., City. The displacement tonnage of the United States navy is 264,177 and that of Germany is 176,646.

HILOLO—J. D., Vallejo, Cal. Hilo, in the Philippine Islands, is pronounced as if it were a city. The population is estimated at 12,000.

ENGLAND, INDIANA AND TEXAS—E. Y., E., City. The area of England is 50,942 square miles; of Indiana 36,350 square miles and of Texas 265,780 square miles.

THE ART INSTITUTE—J. T., B., City. The free day at the Mark Hopkins Institute on the 29th of January will be held on Sunday in each month. No passes are required.

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