

The San Francisco Call. SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1900. JOHN D. SPRECKELS, Proprietor. Address All Communications to W. S. LEAKE, Manager.

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NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT: C. C. CARLTON. NEW YORK REPRESENTATIVE: STEPHEN B. SMITH. CHICAGO NEWS STANDS: Sherman House, P. O. News Co., Great Northern Hotel.

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AMUSEMENTS. Alcazar—"A Suit of Sable." Columbia—"The Adventures of the Lady Ursula." Orpheum—"Vanderville."

AUCTION SALES. By Emil Cohn—Monday, August 29, Nursery, at 1187 Market street.

REGISTER WITHOUT DELAY. REGISTRATION in San Francisco up to date is far from satisfactory, but such as it is shows more favorable to Democracy than to Republicanism.

It is evident that in this city the over-sanguine feeling of assured victory of which the ablest leaders have warned the party prevails to a dangerous extent. Of course there is still ample time for all Republicans to register, but none the less the delay is a sign of comparative indifference in the matter.

It is a strange thing that the Democrats, with a discredited national platform and Presidential candidate, and with hardly a hope of success in the contest, should yet display more political activity than Republicans, whose platform and whose leader represent the prosperity of the present and the best promise of the future, and who can look forward to victory in the city, the State and the nation.

There is nothing to be gained by postponing registration, but there is much that may be lost. When the rush of the closing days comes it will then be inconvenient to register, for a man may frequently have to stand for a long time in line waiting his turn.

To this matter every earnest Republican should give his attention. Let each speak to his friends on the subject. Let us have no more over-confidence and delay. Let us get ready for a hard fight and prepare for bringing to the polls on election day the full strength of the Republican party of the city.

United States Judge de Haven is rapidly demonstrating that comparisons in administrations are odious, particularly when it comes to the consideration of almost-eyed "native daughters." Most of the ladies are enjoying ocean voyages back to China at the expense of the Pacific Mail.

Some of the professors who are being imported from the East to take positions at the University of California are demonstrating the remarkable fact that before they can teach Californians in some branches of practical education they must instruct themselves.

Judge Cabanis has found some difficulty in securing witnesses from the Pethouse in a case in his court. Why not delegate his authority to the bubonic Board of Health and send the distinguished members for an indefinite stay at the residence of the witnesses?

The Police Commissioners have fixed the price at which one may punch the head of a police sergeant. If a belligerent is a policeman the penalty is \$100; if not, the attendants at the Receiving Hospital may shed some light on the subject.

A DISCREDITED PROPHECY. FROM Bryan's speeches the Boston Advertiser has compiled a number of statements as to what would be the condition of the trade, the industries and the general affairs of the people at this time had Bryan's predictions of 1896 proven true.

They make interesting reading, for they not only recall to the public the character of the canvass the boy orator made four years ago, but they show how incompetent he is to pass judgment upon economic or political tendencies. They are therefore timely and pertinent to the campaign of this year, for they reveal how little confidence can be placed upon the doctrines and predictions of the free silver champion.

In the course of his speeches Bryan said the establishment of the gold standard would increase the purchasing power of the dollar; that prices would fall as certainly as a stone falls when it is thrown in the air; that the debts of the people would increase and the ability of the people to pay them would lessen; that times would become harder and harder; that everybody would suffer except the money-changers and money-lenders; that bread which one man earns would be transferred to another who had not earned it; that the rich would become richer and the poor poorer; that it would decrease the number of the prosperous and increase the number of the miserable; that it would diminish the volume of standard money, the opportunities for labor and the wages of working-men, and that it would discourage thrift, enterprise, industry and all the forces that tend to the prosperity of the people.

Such are some of the many predictions of the prophet of free silver. How far they are from describing the conditions of the country to-day all the world knows. Never before were there so many opportunities for labor, never was enterprise more active, work more abundant or wages better. In all parts of the Union and in all lines of industry there has improved steadily ever since McKinley was elected. Money circulates freely, mortgages have been paid off and new shops, stores, factories and homes are being erected. In brief, the things Bryan declared would happen have not happened, but the things he declared would not happen are the things that have come to pass.

The splendid results of the industries of the people carried on upon the firm foundation of the gold standard and under the influence of a comprehensive system of protection are shown clearly in the foreign trade of the country during the past year. According to recently published statistics of the Treasury Department the total value of imports and exports for the year ending June 30 exceeds for the first time in our history the sum of \$2,000,000,000. The year's trade shows an increase of \$319,729,250 over that of any preceding year; was more widely distributed over the globe than ever before, and the export of manufactured articles shows the same astonishing and gratifying rate of increase as in the past few years.

The total imports amounted to \$849,714,670, while the exports were valued at \$1,394,186,371, of which the manufactures amounted to \$432,284,366, against \$339,675,558 in the preceding year. The total exports of the past year, amounting to \$1,394,186,371, were four times as great as the exports of 1896, which amounted to \$333,000,000, while the exports of manufactures were more than ten times as large as the exports of manufactured articles in 1896, which amounted to but \$40,000,000.

The vast increase in the exports of manufactured goods shows how beneficial has been that protective system which enabled us to build up our manufacturing industry; and, as they have been paid for in gold or on the gold basis, it will be seen how much we have profited by rejecting Bryan's policy that would have made silver the standard of our currency.

Mr. Bryan is making another campaign of prophecy. He is as prolific of predictions now as he was four years ago. Perhaps some people will still believe in him, but the vast majority will not. They have heard him prophesy before.

ANARCHISTS IN GREAT BRITAIN. BY reason of the freedom of speech and personal liberty assured by British laws, Great Britain has long been the refuge of political exiles and schemers from every country in Europe. It has been known that among the foreigners resident in London and other large cities there are considerable numbers of anarchists, but it has been the prevalent belief that there are no anarchists among native Britons. That belief has now been shattered. It appears there has been an active inculcation of the principles of anarchy going on for some time in all parts of the United Kingdom, and that while the number of converts to the doctrine are few, they are by no means so weak as to be despicable.

The assassination of King Humbert led to an investigation by the London Chronicle of the anarchist propaganda in Britain, with the result that quite a number of anarchist groups were discovered. One of the correspondents writing on the subject says: "For some fifteen years past there has been an organized anarchist movement in this country, run mainly by British subjects, most of whom were English and Scots, with a sprinkling of Irishmen. The 'Autonomy group,' now broken up, was made up chiefly of foreigners, but there are and have been 'groups' in Manchester, Walsall, Aberdeen, Glasgow, Liverpool, Norwich, Birmingham, Arbroath and other large cities and towns for some time, in which the foreigner was in a distinct minority. I remember one particular group in Manchester some six years ago. It consisted of about forty persons, among whom were a fully certificated schoolmaster, a drawing-master in a local school and a journalist, the remainder being clerks and workmen. The rival group was composed of foreigners, who were mostly Jews, German, Polish, Russian and Dutch. In Glasgow the anarchists have always availed themselves of the opportunities given by the university. Many of the members are biologists and chemists, with a thorough familiarity with the latest developments in the field of scientific research. The Scottish anarchist is, as a rule, better educated than his English confrere, and, from what I have seen, with one or two exceptions, the Irish anarchists are the least educated of all. There are no anarchists in Ireland. The attempts to establish groups in Belfast and Dublin have failed."

The writer goes on to say that frequently distinguished anarchists, such as Krapotkin, Grave and others, make a tour of the provinces, visiting the different local groups and stimulating them to greater efforts toward the advancement of the cause. He attributes the riots of the unemployed in Liverpool, Manchester and Glasgow, a few years ago, mainly to the work of local anarchist agitators. Thus it appears that while not numerically strong, the British anarchists are still sufficiently potent to be a notable factor in social disturbances.

declared by British anarchists to be absolutely inapplicable as far as this country is concerned. They justify their use abroad, in Russia, Italy and Spain, on account of the tremendous despotism, military and otherwise, in those countries. The Walsall anarchists declared that their bombs were manufactured for use in Russia. Martial Bourdin met his death not in trying to blow up Greenwich Hospital, but in trying to get rid of a dangerous explosive. The attack on the Prince of Wales by Sipido was strongly condemned. Consequently the statement that the assassination of the King of Italy was made with the assent of the 'London committee' is absolutely ridiculous. There is no such body.

This distinction between assassination in Great Britain and assassination abroad is too delicate and subtle to last long. Men who approve the killing of foreign rulers will not long be averse to killing their own. Up to this time the British anarchist may be a very mild mannered man, but all the same it will pay the Government to crush him and all his kind before the inevitable development of his ideas renders him as dangerous to society as are the anarchists of Russia, Spain or Italy.

THE WORST FOLLY YET. MIDSUMMER madness appears to be raging in the camp of the mugwumps this year with unsurpassed fury. A greater number of them than ever before are as mad as March hares, and their madness takes on a sufficient variety of forms to stock a lunatic asylum. Some of them wish to start a "Third party," notwithstanding there are already ten Presidential tickets in the field; some declare they will vote for Bryan, notwithstanding they are opposed to his party and his platform, and now a new set come forward with a proposition to cast the mugwump vote for McKinley for President and Bryanites for Congress.

The last named movement has its headquarters at Washington. The New York Commercial Advertiser quotes a correspondent from the capital as saying: "Of all recent publications on the subject of the national campaign, the one which has made the deepest impression upon the political managers on both sides here is the letter of Charles Francis Adams, suggesting the election of McKinley and a Democratic House of Representatives. Already, it is understood, money has been coming in to the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee from dissatisfied Republicans. This movement began before the publication of Mr. Adams' letter, but that document has done much to stimulate it."

We believe this to be about the worst folly in which mugwumpery is engaged. It is at any rate the one that will be most dangerous if it be carried out on anything like an extensive scale. The control of the House of Representatives is the danger point of the contest, and there are many districts where the votes of a comparatively few discontented Republicans cast for Bryan candidates might result in the election of a Democratic House. The country would then have a divided Government, and all the great measures which the Republicans have devised for promoting national progress, and which should be enacted by the next Congress, would be postponed for years.

The man who in this contest contributes to the success of the Bryan candidate for Congress in any district may call himself a "dissatisfied Republican," but he will be anything rather than a Republican. He will be just as much a supporter of free silver, free trade, national socialism and all the other Populist fads of the time as if he supported Bryan himself.

The issues of the contest cannot be divided. The man who is contented with the progress the country is making under the present administration, and who will vote and work to maintain the administration in order that prosperity may increase for years to come as it has done ever since McKinley was elected, is a Republican; but all else are virtually Bryanites. In other words, there are no discontented Republicans, and can be none, for "discontent" is the watchword of Bryanism.

CORN AND KANSAS. CORN and Kansas are booming together, but there is no inseparable connection between them. Corn booms whether in Kansas or out of it, and Kansas booms not only in her cornfields, but in her wheatfields as well. Nevertheless the two things are closely associated with one another and serve equally well to refute the predictions of calamity which Bryan howled over all the corn States in the last Presidential campaign.

Reports from Kansas are to the effect that farmers are so prosperous there is a widespread inclination to exchange town lots for farm lands. A few years ago the rural population was discontented and thousands of people were trying to get rid of the farms in order to move to town. Now the reaction has taken place, and the town folks, seeing the abundant and profitable crops of the farmers, are trying to get farms of their own.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat tells a good story illustrating the changed condition of affairs. He says: "Out in the western part of Sedgwick County Sweet, the banker at Cheney, came into possession of 160 acres at a cost of \$200 several years ago. He tried to sell it at an advance of \$200 or \$300, but couldn't find a purchaser. Last fall Mr. Sweet sent East and bought enough of the new variety of wheat to seed the land. About the last of April the wheat looked so fine that farmers began to ask the banker his price. The banker, too, thought the wheat looked pretty well, and he advanced his figures to \$3200, or \$20 an acre. Even this did not frighten off the farmers. George Johnson, on an adjoining place, took Mr. Sweet at his own figure. That crop of wheat has been harvested and thrashed. It went over thirty-four bushels to the acre, and the measured bushel weighed sixty-three pounds, the maximum of grade. This crop of wheat, the seed and sowing of which cost Johnson nothing, has practically returned to the owner the price he paid for the land three months ago."

That is the story of a wheat farm, but there are just as good to be told of the corn districts. The days when farmers burned corn because it was the cheapest fuel they could get have gone by. It also appears they do not even have to feed it to hogs or cattle in order to make a paying crop out of it. The people of Europe are learning to eat corn bread and corn meal mush, and the demand for it is growing. The Dallas News recalls the prediction of Tilden that eventually the United States would export more corn than wheat, and sanguinely expects the realization to be attained within a comparatively few years. It says an acre of corn land will feed more people than an acre of the best wheat land, and that when the wheat supply falls short corn can more than take its place.

It will be seen that in deciding to talk this year about imperialism instead of about calamity Mr. Bryan has shown as much discretion as can be expected of a demagogue.

QUEER CURIOUS THAT COST LIVES OF THE LOOTERS



RELIC PAID FOR IN HUMAN LIVES.

In the collection of Oriental idols belonging to James E. Richardson of New York is one with a curious history. Cast at Shwobo, in upper Burma, in the early decades of the eighteenth century, it was exported to Havre, in French Tonquin. For perhaps ten years, according to native accounts, it stood unnoticed at the temple. One day, during the destruction of that edifice by fire, in which most of the idols were lost, it was saved by a priest, and as the temple was not immediately rebuilt remained in his possession for several years. During sectarian troubles the priest fled to the coast, taking with him the idol. At a small village he found an isolated band of Buddhists, who hailed with joy the advent of a priest, and the image was installed in a tiny temple on the shores of the Gulf of Tonquin. From the time of the priest's arrival the little community seemed to prosper, and wonderful cures of dread diseases were ascribed to the influence of the little idol. In the year 1790 the French bark l'Esperance, in the Gulf of Tonquin. Some of her crew having been given shore leave, discovered the little shrine, and in the light of the interior, mistaking the semiprecious stones and tiny metal mirrors set in the shrine for gold, they were quick to ravish the shrine and steal the image. Late that night a boat set out from l'Esperance and under cover of darkness breaking the sailor who had run into the woods came back to the ship, recounting how the crew had been butchered. Those on board were horror-struck, and, ignorant, superstitious marines, they thought the idol had been the cause of all their misfortunes, and would have thrown it overboard had not the captain, Marin Robert Montfaucon, confiscated it. When he reached Havre he found from a dealer in gems that the stones with which it had been garnished were of little value. He sent it to an English collector of curios, from whom it descended to its last owner, who presented it to Mr. Richardson. The idol is of rich, reddish bronze, about twenty inches in diameter, partly hollow and weighing perhaps thirty pounds. It represents the personage known to Western thought as the Buda Sakya-Muni. It sits with crossed legs in the Mandra Vajra Padma, or the pose in which images of the Buddha are most frequently represented. The trunk, or mark in the center of the forehead so common in Japanese Buddhas, is wanting, and the figure sits upon a plain pedestal instead of upon the lotus flower of the Japanese Sakya. The carvings about the brows, as has been said, is set with stones, but half of it was broken away when it was thrown into the boat. The eyes are of white enamel, with black pupils, and present this peculiarity, that when viewed from a distance of several paces they appear to look away from the observer, the eyes, as has been said, distance they look directly into the eyes with an expression at once calm and god-like, sinister and cruel, mocking and sardonic.

THE TRIUMPH OF OUR WINES

The Call does not hold itself responsible for the opinions published in this column, but presents them for what value they may have as communications of general interest. Editor The Call—Dear Sir: In your issue of August 14 I read Mr. William H. Mills' letter about our California wines at the Paris Exposition. That subject may be readable, but to a great many people not thoroughly conversant with wine and its nature, it is a second black eye to the first not thankfully received and yet sorely felt. The French commissioners on awards have refused to accept our wines because they were exhibited under French labels, and name of the complainant of a wine grower all upon the complaint of a wine grower from Burgundy, France. I declare that it is only a subterfuge to exclude the best of our brands of wines by petty jealousy dictated by the French awards commissioners.

The California wines shipped to the French Exposition were not entered as "French wines" and were not imitated or falsified in them. They were placed under French labels. A French label, so called, is a square piece of paper with the name of the wine contained in the bottle to which it is attached; the label also bears the place of production, the name of the grower and his address. Our labels (California-American labels) are likewise a piece of paper and have a similar inscription on them, placed under French labels. The French label is French, and our labels, with the address on them, also stamp our wines to be American; therefore they are not attempts at imitation or counterfeiting the products of other countries.

If our labels were placed in competition against the world and they were sent for that purpose how could our growers object to the calling of our "Burgundy" a wine made from a "Pinot grape"? If the exhibitor called that wine "Pinot" wine from the Burgundy grape, just as well have he called it "California" wine, and the name "California" just as the French grower's label carries the origin of the French wine. The California wine growers were so certain that their wines were good that they were not afraid to put them in competition and without fear against any wine of the same name, whether it was French or not. Our wine is now in the first line with his wine, and therefore does not have the least desire to be under the shadow of a French label. To our wine we have no fear of refusing to consider our wines for award cannot be regarded but as a fear that the wine would have a less value upon the French wines and the trade thereof. The impetus such glory would have given to our wine was also to be feared, so any pretext was good to erase our name "in full" from the list of wines and ignore California as a wine-raising country, of the most remarkable merit.

We sent wines to the Paris Exposition—pure wines, made out of pure, true grapes and with the names of the wine those grapes are cultivated for. Our soil is superb, rich and essentially adapted to viticulture, our climate is better fitted for wine-growing than any soil in the world, France included. When I say pure wine we do not mean to ferment our wine we have not to buy sugar from the refinery to add to the "must" to obtain a regular French stock, but our wine is so good that it will need no other sugar. To our soil we need not yearly spend a fortune in manure to obtain one or two tons of grapes per acre, and we need no additional grapes per acre and doctoring to make them salable abroad; those of Europe are generally treated before they are exported. We do not order our wine to be sent to France, and we do not need to; but we make wine out of imported French cuttings or French stock, and our wine would be so changed the name of the produce such grapes insure us.

The French Commissioners had the "Academy" order us out of the competition, but they should have warned us about the labels in their invitation. The idea of the French Commissioners was to bring over our wines and then allowing them to be entered, tasted and finally to find a clerical disqualification and to send us away empty-handed. It is a fact the world will, we hope, investigate. Our wines will now have to be sent upon their own merit, and "merit" is always the best award, because it carries the world to enthusiasm, and our wines will surely receive the same recognition.

CAPTAIN J. CH. DE ST. HUBERT. San Francisco, Aug. 18, 1900. PERSONAL MENTION. FOR CALL READERS. Kogoro Takahira, the new Japanese Minister to this country, plays golf. The Prince of Wales has been presented by a British officer with the sword which General Cromie wore during the early part of the Boer War. Dogs in Hamburg are taxed according to size—the bigger the dog the higher the tax. In the United States and Canada there are 969,094 Old Fellows and 87,336 Free Masons. A curious butterfly exists in India. The male has the left wing yellow and the right one red; the female has these colors reversed. "Cyclists" and "cyclism" have been accepted as dictionary words by the French Academy after a hard struggle according to the London Daily Telegraph. The choir boys of St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, in accordance with an ancient custom, have the right to claim 5 shillings as "spur money" from any military man wearing his spurs in church during services.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS. ONE-CENT PRICE—G. W. Benton, Cal. A one-cent piece of 1788, obtained from dealers a premium of from 4 to 14 cents. THE GAME OF DRAW PEDRO—P. C. J. Fruitalva, Cal. in counting in the game of draw Pedro the rule is high, low, jack, game and Pedro. FROGS—M. C. Red Bluff, Cal. The following is about the best literature on frogs: "Frog Culture and Fish Hatching," by Barnwell Roosevelt & Seth Green, Rochester, N. Y. 1879. "The Common Frog," issued by Macmillan; and "The Anatomy of the Frog," by Dr. Alexander Ecker, Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1888. RANK IN THE ARMY—A. S. Lockwood, Cal. Official rank in the United States army is as follows: General and lieutenant general when created; major general, brigadier general, colonel, lieutenant colonel, major, captain, first lieutenant, second lieutenant, sergeant, corporal.

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