A TALK ABOUT HARD MONEY.

Senator Teller Explains Some of the Technicalities of the Silver Problem.

PRIMARY PRINCIPLES INVOLVED.

Bimetallism, Monometallism and the Ratio Between Gold and Silver. A Brief Review of Silver Legislation.

SENATE CHAMBER, July 1, 1890. Since the present agitation of the silver question, so called, began in Congress I have received many inquiries which convince me that while there is a general desire among the people for information on the subject and a general feeling of friendliness toward the proposed reform, many are ignorant not only of the primary principles involved, but are even uninformed as to the meaning of the terms employed in speaking on the subject. It has been suggested to me that a plain definition of some of the terms most frequently used in the discussion of the question of bimetallism, and a brief statement as to the elementary principles involved would be of service to a large proportion of the

Senator Henry M. Teller.

American public, and while doubting my ability to throw the needed light upon the subject, I have consented to make the attempt, premising that this article is for the lay reader alone and not for those who have made a study of the subject and are familiar with the terms employed in the discussion of it.

People often ask what is bimetallism, what is monometallism, and what is meant by the ratio between gold and silver.

The money metals now recognized are gold and silver. Formerly copper was regarded as a money metal and used for small coins, and while it is still used for small coins, it is no longer regarded as a money metal. Those who think both gold and silver should be used as money are called bimetallists, or two-metallists. Those who think but one of the money metals ought to be employed are called monometallists, or one-metallists. Those who think gold alone should be used as the legal-tender money of the country are called gold monometallists, and those who desire to use silver only are called silver monometallists.

The gold monometallic countries make gold legal tender for the payment of all debts, while silver is used only as a subsidiary coin. Silver monometallic countries make silver the only legal tender.

Great Britain since 1816 has been a gold monometallic country, silver being used for small money and as a legal tender to the amount of $10, or £2.

India is a silver monometallic country, gold being an article of merchandise and not a legal tender.

France is a double standard or bimetallic country and has gold and silver in about equal quantities, having $900,000,000 of gold, while Great Britain has only $550,000,000. Great Britain has $100,000,000 of silver, and France has between $700,000,000 and $800,000,000, and some claim even more than that amount.

The population of Great Britain is 35,241,482. France has a population of 38,218,803.

The United States has always been a double standard country, except during the period between February 12, 1873, and February 28, 1878. The United States has about $684,000,000 of gold and about $435,000,000 of silver.

About one hundred and thirty to one hundred and forty millions of the people of the globe are inhabitants of gold monometallic countries, and the rest of the world either belong to the silver monometallic countries or to bimetallic countries. So it will be observed that about nine-tenths of the population of the world that use money use silver, or silver and gold as legal tender. Many of even the gold monometallic countries must use silver as subsidiary money, gold not being fit to make small coins of, like half dollars, quarters and dimes.

By ratio between gold and silver is meant the relative value that one kind of metal bears to the other. When we say the ratio between gold and silver is as one to fifteen and one-half, we mean that fifteen and one-half ounces of coined silver will exchange for one ounce of coined gold. This relative proportion or ratio was first fixed by the merchants and traders, and was afterward established by law. The first accounts of the fixing of the ratio are somewhat confused. But we know that the ratio was fixed in England as early as 1257, and at different times later by royal proclamation, and in France in 1785 and 1803. The ratio fixed in France in 1785 and 1803 was that of one to fifteen and one-half, and this has been called the French ratio. It was the prevailing ratio of Europe for legal-tender silver, but not for subsidiary silver. For this the ratio has been less, as low as one to thirteen and one to fourteen, and in some countries even still less. India has a large amount of silver, and its ratio there is fifteen to one.

The ratio in this country was first fixed at 1 to 15, and that being too low, was an overvaluation of silver and an undervaluation of gold. Consequently the gold went to the countries where it was valued more highly when compared with silver, and we were, in fact, on a silver basis, while, according to the law, we employed the double standard. In 1837 we changed our ratio to 1 to 16, or, to be exact, to 1 to 15.98. Then we undervalued silver and overvalued gold, and the silver went where it was more valuable, and gold was the only metallic money we had left in circulation except foreign silver coins, which continued to circulate.

It is supposed that the amount of gold and silver in the world in use as money is about equal and the amount has been variously estimated. The exact amount is not material, for, with both metals in use as money, it has been found necessary to resort to paper because of the lack of gold and silver to meet the demands for money, and the paper money in the world at large now exceeds the amount of either gold or silver.

It is now proposed by the gold monometallists to discard silver except for minor coin or subsidiary money, and to do the business of the world with gold alone. The history of this movement is both interesting and instructive.

It was proposed in 1856 and 1857, when the production of gold from California and Australia was nearly $200,000,000 per annum, and silver only about one-fourth that amount, to demonetize gold, and Germany did demonetize gold.

In 1867 a conference of the representatives of various nations met in Paris and proposed to make gold the sole standard and to demonetize silver. A bill was introduced into the Senate of the United States in 1868 for the purpose of demonetizing silver. A favorable report was made by Hon. John Sherman of Ohio, from the Committee on Finance, and Mr. Morgan of New York, made an adverse report for the minority of the committee. No action was taken on the bill beyond what I have stated. In 1871 Germany took the first decisive step and demonetized silver and declared gold the sole standard, providing that silver should be used only for minor coin.

In 1872 a bill was introduced in the House of Representatives of the United States to amend the coinage acts of the United States. It passed both houses and became a law by the approval of President Grant on February 12, 1873. By this bill the gold dollar was made the unit of value and the legal-tender silver dollar disappeared from among the coins of the country. This feature of the bill does not appear to have attracted the attention of the members of either House of Congress, and General Grant did not know until some time after the approval of the act that silver had been demonetized in this country by that act. It has been claimed that this demonetization was in the interest of the creditor class, and was secretly done. Whether it was the work of the creditor class or not it is quite certain that it has resulted greatly to the benefit of that class by reducing the amount of money in circulation and increasing its purchasing power.

Norway, Sweden, Denmark and some other countries followed our example of demonetization, and the Latin Union first limited the coinage of silver, and when the silver from Germany was thrown freely on the market, closed the doors of its mints against silver. So Germany, France, Italy, the Scandinavian countries and the United States refused to mint silver; Germany threw on the market all the silver she could spare, the United States sent all its production, fully one-third of the world's product, to Europe to be used to break down the market price of silver, and thus discourage its use and increase the demand for gold. Germany, the Scandinavian countries, the United States and Italy all became bidders for gold, and the price went up when measured not only by silver, but by all products and commodities. Germany, the United States, Italy and other countries called for and received vast sums of gold to take the place in the United States and Italy of paper money, and in Germany of silver. France to pay her German indemnity had parted with a great part of her gold, and was also a bidder for gold to make good other losses. Thus the principal financial countries of the world were buying gold and discarding silver, and silver ceased to sustain the relation to gold that it had theretofore sustained; but it did and still does maintain its relative position to all other things that it did before 1873.

In February, 1878, the Congress of the United States passed a law restoring the silver dollar to the circulation of the country by the purchase and coinage of $2,000,000 worth of silver each month. This bill was vetoed by President Hayes and passed over his veto on the 28th of February of that year. Under that act, which is still in operation, there had been coined, up to the 10th of the present month, $364,364,266. Of this amount there was at that date in circulation 56,683,415 silver dollars, while the silver certificates issued on silver dollars held in the Treasury for the redemption of the certificates amounted to $293,513,045, making a total of silver dollars and certificates in circulation doing money duty of $350,196,460. This leaves a balance of silver certificates and silver coin in the Treasury of only $14,167,806.

The act of February 28, 1878, has been known as the Bland-Allison bill. This bill met with the most determined opposition from the President and the Secretary of the Treasury, bankers, chambers of commerce, boards of trade and what is known as the capitalistic class of the country, all of whom prophesied disaster to the business of the country if it became a law, because of the inflation which they claimed would be the result of coining so much silver and because, as they declared, gold would be driven out of the country. The Secretary of the Treasury declared that the coinage of 50,000,000 of silver dollars would drive all of the gold out of the country. Senators and members opposed to the bill joined in these prophecies of evil. We have coined more than seven times $50,000,000 and yet the country is not on a silver basis. We have now more than four times as much gold in the country as we had in 1878.

The demonetization of silver was brought about by the creditor class, the only class that could be benefited by the destruction of one-half of the money of the world, for it is a well-established principle in finance that the number of units of money determine its value. That is, if there are but few dollars in a country, each individual dollar will buy more than it would if there were many dollars.

The demonetization of silver in Germany and the United States induced other nations to demonetize silver. Thus the demand for silver was lessened and the demand for gold increased, for when a dollar of silver was prevented from doing money duty a new gold dollar had to be found or the gold dollar in existence had to do increased money duty. The effect of this was to appreciate gold, or, in other words, reduce the prices of all commodities measured in gold. In a short time gold bullion would not exchange for silver bullion on the same terms as formerly, and the same was true of wheat, corn, cotton and all other products. Then the gold monometalists insisted that silver had fallen, when as a matter of fact it was gold that had risen. Silver, whether considered as bullion or as coined into dollars, has appreciated in the last seventeen years. It will in either form exchange for more commodities of all kinds than it would then. In countries using silver this is plainly seen by the slight fall in prices. Gold has appreciated in a greater degree than silver, not because of its especial fitness for money, but because of its scarcity. I do not mean that there is any less gold than formerly, but the same amount of gold or nearly the same amount is required to do nearly double the work that it formerly did. In other words, the work formerly performed by silver and gold is now largely done by gold alone. Let us illustrate: Suppose wheat and corn furnished the required amount of grain for man's use, and by some means all the corn should be destroyed. Then wheat alone would not suffice and wheat would be appreciated because of the demand for it. The principal demand for gold is for use as money; if that demand is increased, gold will appreciate. This demand was increased just to the extent that the use of silver diminished.

So much as to the facts. Now, a word in argument. What could the producing classes gain by the demonetization of silver? What advantage could it be to the people engaged in trade or agriculture, or in production of any kind, to do the business of the world with a half of the metallic money that had been heretofore in use? Silver had not depreciated. Even when measured by gold it had proved itself a stable metal for thousands of years, and had been the standard by which gold had been measured. It was the favorite money of the people of the world. It was the first metallic money used by man, and it was the only money metal that promised to be produced in sufficient quantities to keep pace with the world's demands for metallic money. The production of gold was falling off each year, and it was quite evident that no great reliance could be placed on gold as a money metal, for the best-informed people on that subject have declared that its production was not sufficient, after deducting the amount required for use in the arts and the loss by wear and waste, to maintain the present stock of gold in the world. Hence we must admit that the demonetization of silver was either a great blunder or a great crime.

All who have examined the effects of the demonetization by Germany and the United States in the first instance and other nations later must, and I believe do, admit that great evils have resulted therefrom. No one has yet been able to show that it has been of any advantage to any class save the creditor class.

The demonetization of silver has increased the purchasing power of gold so that the same amount of gold will now command much more labor and more commodities of all kinds than it would in 1871 or prior thereto. The price of labor is less and all the products of labor bring a lower price. Land is not worth so much. Machinery and buildings used for the production of commodities are less valuable. It requires more labor, more effort, more sacrifice for the debtor to procure the means to pay his debts than it did before the demonetization of silver. It is pretty generally conceded that the fall in prices is not far from 33 per cent. On many articles it is much greater than that. This, then, is equivalent to an addition of 33 per cent to all the debts. In other words, the creditor will get 33 per cent more of commodities if he is paid in commodities, and if paid in money the money he receives will purchase 33 per cent more, while the debtor must make an effort 33 per cent greater than he otherwise would to pay his debts. This, then, is equivalent to the addition of 33 per cent to all the debts in the world, for the decline in prices is not confined to this country.

If, as all admit, silver is to be used as money in the future, why not go resolutely to work to put it back in its old condition, as the equal of gold at its proper ratio? There is no danger of an influx of silver from India and China, for those countries do not have a sufficient amount for their own use. India with 250,000,000 people, according to the report of the United States Treasury Department, has little more silver than France, with about one-eighth of the population. Not a dollar of silver can be shipped from Europe to the United States and coined at our ratio but that there will be a loss of from 3 to 7 per cent.

If the mints of the world were opened to the unlimited coinage of silver the demand for silver would be greater than ever before.

The great mass of silver now in use as money is coined at the ratio of fifteen and one-half to one, and if we agree to that ratio and recoin our silver now in the country it will be appreciated not less than 3 per cent, and our production, now about 50,000,000 ounces, will not only be appreciated the three per cent difference in our ratio and the European ratio, but will gain the difference between the mint value and the present market value, and the gain will amount to not less than $12,500,000 per annum. This amount will be added to the wealth of the country. It will not go into the pockets of the silver miners as claimed, but will, because of the increased price of all products, increase the cost of mining silver and so be distributed through all the agencies of production throughout the country. H. M. TELLER.

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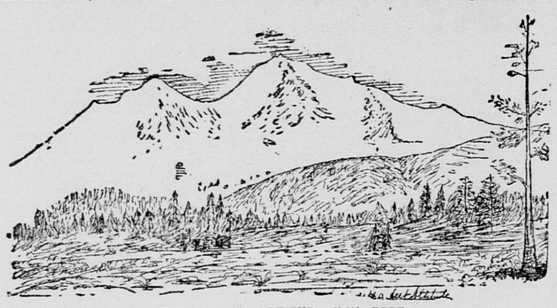
MOUNT SHASTA AND VICINITY.

Sketches of Some Conspicuous Landmarks.

The Hardship of Being Lost in the Mountains. Castle Lake a Snow-Field—Free Soda Water and Trout-Fishing.

Written for THE SUNDAY CALL.

HO, for the mountains! Craggy peaks, dashing streams of ice-cold water fresh from the fountain's head, rarefied air, pine forests giving forth their balsamic odors, enchanting views, God's



MOUNT SHASTA, ALTITUDE 14,440 FEET.

chosen country! These were the thoughts which passed in rapid procession as I sat beneath the pines over on the hills near the headwaters of the Sacramento River and listened to the soughing of the wind through the tall trees. It was only a few minutes past 4 o'clock in the morning, and the sun was steadily climbing over Mount Shasta's jagged peak, flooding Strawberry Valley with brightness and chasing the shadows on the Scott Mountains out of existence.

My companion and I had slept out on the mountain's side with nothing but a campfire to keep off the cold—no blankets, no overcoats, nothing but a silk handkerchief apiece to tie about our necks—and we were not there as a matter of choice, and consequently it would hardly seem possible that either of us was in a frame of mind to enjoy the surroundings; but notwithstanding the hardships of our trip there was an enchantment about the sunrise that held us spell-bound. Above all Mount Shasta loomed in all its dazzling whiteness, the snow being deeper than at any time within the memory of the oldest inhabitant of the country, even covering the sharp, rocky ridges, while the snow-fields, which usually at this season are concave, now are heaped up, so as to be noticeable from a long distance. A gentleman stopping at Sisson, who is fond of mountain-climbing, and is familiar with the contour of the country above Shasta attempted, unaccompanied, to make the summit a few days ago. He reached the "Thumb," an altitude of 13,000 feet, which is conspicuous in the picture on the ridge below and to the right of the main peak, and then he thought best to return, and as a consequence of his undertaking we were deprived of his guidance while he rested in a dark room suffering from snow-blindness.

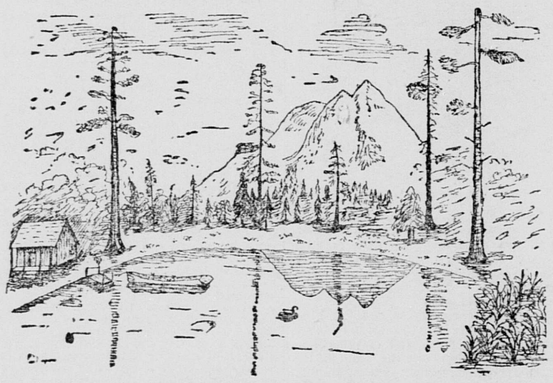
We had an appointment with him to visit Castle Lake, over the other side of Mount

CASTLE ROCKS, ALTITUDE 6500 FEET.

Bradley, southwest from Sisson, and as he was unable to go with us, we went alone, leaving town between 1 and 2 o'clock in the afternoon. About 5 o'clock we struck the snow-banks on Mount Bradley—in fact all the mountains which form the outskirts of Strawberry Valley are snowclad—over which we climbed, and descended into the canyon below the lake, but there everything was covered with a mantle of white, in several places the snow being so deep that it formed natural bridges across Castle Creek, over which we walked, which was a thrilling experience for novices who were unaccustomed to such exploits. Following the water-course for a time in hope of finding a cabin where we had been told we could get shelter for the night, the day waned, and fearing we would meet with disappointment and not desiring to have darkness overtake us while in the snow-region we beat a hasty retreat. Castle Lake was covered with snow and not a trace of it was discernible, although we were near it; and so we were on our return when darkness came on just as we reached the timbered ridge. To add to the interest of our predicament the clouds began to gather, and at 9 o'clock the last star went out and we were at a loss to know whether we were going north or south. So we floundered about among the shrubbery, now finding a trail and now losing it, until 1 o'clock found us thoroughly at a loss as to where we were, and, completely exhausted with tramping, we built a fire and lay down to—well, not pleasant dreams. While one side was warmed by the fire, the other was freezing; and then we would awake and turn over and thaw out our fronts while our backs would suffer a sharp reduction of temperature. But daylight came without our having experienced a rainstorm, the clouds had dispersed themselves and the morning broke clear and calm, and within a short time we were crossing the Sacramento River on a log foot-bridge and rapidly nearing home and friends, none the worse for our night's outing.

It makes but little difference where one stops after reaching Delta, in Shasta County. There is much to interest the sightseer or health-seeker. The altitude is sufficient to produce a complete change in the atmosphere from that experienced in the lower country, and even when the mercury climbs up to ninety degrees or higher there is a freshness which gives new life to the exhausted vitality of the inhabitant of the bay or coast counties. All along the line of the railroad accommodations may be obtained at reasonable rates, and whether it be to take the waters of the soda springs or view the scenery, no one can seek the mountains hereabouts without getting full value for the money expended.

At Castle Crag a magnificent view of Castle Rocks, with Giant's Dome reaching to a height of 4000 feet above the valley, which has an altitude of 2000 feet, may be



BLACK BUTTE, ALTITUDE 6000 FEET.

had, as shown in the accompanying sketch.

In San Francisco when one is seen passing along the street with a demijohn it is an indication that some of California's vintage is going home to cheer the family, but up here in the neighborhood of the soda springs it signifies quite another motive. In fact, many travelers who are posted provide themselves with fruit-jars, or other tight vessel to take home with them the water from the springs, and when the train stops at Shasta Soda Springs, at Mossbrae Falls, on the banks of the Sacramento River (trains each way stop five minutes), there is a hurrying and scurrying of passengers and train-hands to drink and fill their bottles and demijohns. Every one participates in the scramble, for the water is to be had without limit and without price.

The streams are all booming—running bank-full, and but few fish are being caught by the uninitiated. A favorite way with some sportsmen of obtaining a string of trout is to bribe one of the native Indians with a silver dollar to go out and catch some for him, while the "fisherman" reclines beneath the sheltering branches of a tree and smokes the pipe of peace. It is said an Indian will catch fish where a white man will declare a trout never ran. As I never lie I never fish, and the statement is made from hearsay. The weather has been warm and pleasant all the month, and ever since the schools closed for the summer vacation people have been dropping off all along the road above Delta, and all seem to be enjoying the change of scene and climate. JOSIAH LIGHTHEART.

Sisson, June, 1890.

LAST OF NAPOLEON'S GRAND ARMY.

The Oldest Living Relic on His Journey Through Italy.

The Italian papers report the recent arrival at the railroad station at Baretto, near Reggio, Central Italy, of a strange-looking personage that was the object of considerable curiosity. He was a tall and noble-looking old man, with a long white beard, who presented to the Mayor a feuille de route, signed by Baron Marocchetti, the Italian Embassador at St. Petersburg, inviting the Italian authorities to take good care of the bearer, Michel Linovitch of Orenburg, Russia.

In reality this mysterious old man was an Italian named Lino, born at Baretto 105 years ago, and perhaps the last living relic of the Grande Armee of 1812. Belonging to a family of farmers, Lino formed part of the conscription of the kingdom of Italy in 1805, and was enrolled in the Imperial Guard. With his regiment he went through the campaign of 1806 and 1807 in Prussia, and fought at Jena and at Friedland. Later on he was sent with his battalion to Dalmatia, and thence to Spain with the division of General Lecchi, where he passed two years of continual fighting. Wounded in an assault he returned to his native country, where he remained for two years, working on his father's farm.

On the outbreak of the terrible storm, which was destined to carry off to Russia the flower of the Franco-Italian youth, Napoleon called under his victorious eagles his old soldiers. Lino rejoined the service as a sergeant of the Grenadier Guards, and with the rest of the cis-Alpine army, under the command of Eugene Beauharnais, formed part of the grande armee. He fought against the Russians at Smolensk and at Moskova, where he lifted from the field of battle the mortally wounded General Piangonne. After that he entered Moscow with Napoleon, and finally in the bloody battle of the 24th of October, while fighting under the orders of General Pino, he was taken prisoner, after having been severely wounded by the Cossacks of Platow. Transported with a large convoy of French prisoners to Orenburg, he was sent with a few of his comrades to a distant village situated at the foot of the Caucasus, where, although kindly treated by the Russians, he had to suffer cruel privations during ten years. Tired at last of such a miserable existence, he asked and obtained permission to join the Russian army as a private soldier. In this capacity he passed through the campaign of the Caucasus in 1829.

At the close of the war he obtained as the reward of his services a little piece of ground, which he cultivated. When he was 45 years old he married a young Polish girl named Nerawska, who died in 1855. The three sons that he had by this woman also died, leaving the old soldier alone in the world. Then Lino returned to Orenburg, where the people Russianized his name into Linovitch. He lived there in comparative comfort for many years. Gifted with an extraordinary energy of mind and body he was still strong enough to catch nostalgia. When more than a hundred years old the old veteran at last became homesick, after seventy-eight years of exile. He resolved at all hazards to return to his native land, and there pass the remainder of his eventful career. Through the influence of the Italian Embassador at St. Petersburg he was sent home to Italy at the expense of the Italian Government. Lino is now in an asylum at Reggio, where he is cared for with particular attention. As he was born in 1785 he is now 105 years old, the survivor of a hundred battles, and probably the last of the heroes who fought at Jena, Friedland and Borodino.—Chicago Herald.

Facial Oil Reservoir.

In a cutler's store on Charles street I saw a neat way of getting over a difficulty. A lady was in pricing some scissors. She examined several pairs, but each one was too hard in action to suit her; they did not move freely enough. There was one set she had taken an especial fancy for, but, like the others, the two sides ground one against the other, making it difficult to move them as she wished. The dealer picked them up, rubbed his finger near where the two blades joined, and said: "Why these seem free enough." They were, yet only a moment before they had been as stiff as possible. How did this happen? When the purchaser left the store I inquired the wherefore and the dealer answered:

"Did you notice me rub my nose?"

"Not particularly."

"Well, I did, and that is the secret of the shears operating easily. Where the nose forms an indention near the cheek a small quantity of oily matter collects on every person's face. I rubbed my little finger therein and oiled them so they now run smoothly." Another trick in trade.—Baltimore Free Press.

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3 GOOD VALUES.

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43 pieces of All-Silk India Silk, In all colors, to close, at 25c per Yard.

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1500 yards SATIN FINISHED DRAPERIES, new designs, 5c per Yard.

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450 dozen LADIES' FAST BLACK COTTON HOSE, 12½c per Pair.

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230 dozen CHILDREN'S FAST BLACK DERBY RIBBED HOSE, sizes 5 to 10, good value for 35c, at 25c per Pair.

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WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE BALANCE OF our Spring and Summer Goods at exceptionally low rates. Our Dressmaking Department was never more complete than at present. We are prepared to make up Ladies' own material at two days' notice, and perfect fit guaranteed at our usual reasonably rates. We have a very handsome line of Sateen Suits, ready made; also, all wool and silk and wool blouses, at from 50c up.

Russian Jackets at from $2 50 up; and would call particular attention to our handsome Bersey Blazers, handsomely trimmed with silk cord and lined with rhadames, reduced from $12 to $10; also, a very pretty line of Ladies' and Misses' Lawn Tennis Suits, in shrunken flannels in accordion waist and sleeves, and full skirts from $7 50 up. These garments we also make to order. Do not fail to see our cheap Jerseys and extra long Waist Corsets.

HODGE'S Cloak and Suit House, 8 TO 14 FIFTH STREET, OPP. LINCOLN SCHOOL. San Francisco, Cal. Telephone 3056. au 25 SuTuThtf

WOOD AND COAL BUSINESS FOR SALE.

THE PENNSYLVANIA WOOD AND COAL yard; established 1850 and doing a successful business ever since. This is a rare opportunity to any one wishing to engage in the coal trade, as the yard is large, with platform scale and every convenience for doing an extensive business. For further particulars inquire on the premises, 431 Union st., bet. Dupont and Kearny. je22 SuMo 1m JOHN McKEW.

CURIOUS PROCESS OF CUTTING AN ORANGE SKIN.

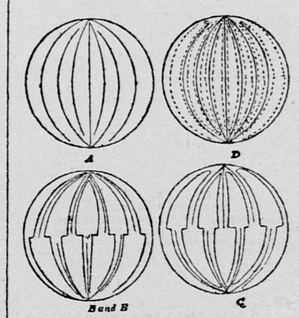
WE illustrate in figure 2 a number of curious shapes into which the skin of an orange can be carved after a particular tracing (figure 1) and then be spread out in its entirety without a break.

The process is as follows:

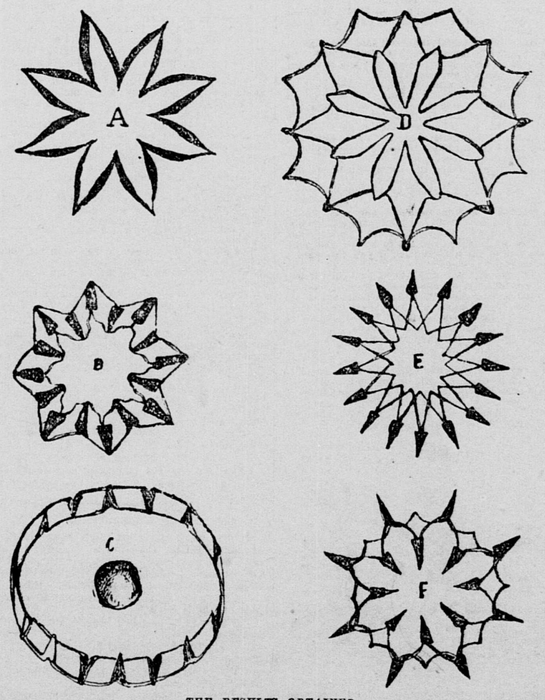
An orange is selected that has as few flaws in the skin as possible. It should not be divided in the center into too large a number of parts; eight is a convenient number. The lines shown in figure 1 may be drawn on the skin with a pen and ink and this will make the work of cutting easier. This done take a very sharp knife and incise the skin according to the marked lines. In measure as the incisions are made, raise the skin carefully, then detach it completely and spread it out upon a board, and pin it thereto in order that it may dry. It is well to draw a few concentric circles upon the board and divide them into eight or sixteen radii, in order that the skin may be spread out in a very regular figure.

Figure 1 gives the lines that produce the forms shown in figure 2. The letters in the two figures correspond.

A and B are quite simple forms. C forms a remarkable belt and the ball in the center of it represents the proportion in size of the orange from which it was made. The three figures D, E and F are of remarkable delicacy.



The patterns to draw on an orange skin.



THE RESULTS OBTAINED.

Diamonds and Rubies.

Almost all diamonds come from the Cape, few from Brazil, and practically none from India. Among women diamonds and rubies are still the favorite precious stones, rubies more than diamonds. Just see the difference in price between diamonds and rubies. "Here is a ruby of four to five karats," my informer continued, holding it up, "the very perfection of color, a true pigeon's blood. It is marked $10,000. Now, it would take an extraordinary diamond of this size and shape to be worth even $2500. In the last few years emeralds are becoming quite popular; we are selling a good many of them." Diamond-cutting is still in its infancy here, but in the course of time it will be a very large industry. It is true that labor is cheaper on the other side of the Atlantic, but this is offset by America's improved methods—by her labor-saving machinery and her splendid inventions.—Epoch.

Old and New Moons.

A small farmer was speaking to me about the weather. He said we would probably have a change with the new moon. I asked whether he thought the new moon had any influence upon the weather. "Well," he said, "they say she has—particularly a new moon," and after a somewhat doubtful pause he added: "Some says so, but other some says it's allers the same moon, and it does seem queer there should be so many new 'uns."—Notes and Queries.

CUSICK UNDER ARREST.

Frauds Which Will Probably Land Him in Prison.

James J. Cusick, the very smart census enumerator, who filled up his blanks with the names of base-ball players, has been caught at last. He was located in Santa Rosa on Friday and a little telegraphing between Deputy Fields and Supervisor Lemmon of Santa Rosa secured his arrest. Yesterday Marshal Wood went to Santa Rosa and brought the culprit back.

Cusick, who is a pattern-maker and lives at 11 Laurel place, had a census district that took in both sides of Market street, between Fourth and Fifth. Deputy Fields says that this too-sharp enumerator stuffed his returns with between 375 and 400 bogus names. He returned the whole Santa Rosa Base-ball Club as living at 1 Fifth street and George Van Haltren, pitcher of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Base-ball Club, was recorded as living in a certain questionable house on Ellis street.

The way some of the houses were stuffed was very amusing. At 863½ Market street, where 87 people lodge, he put down 170 names. No. 1 Fifth street, which houses 45 people, was accredited with 60. At 32, 34 and 36 Fourth street, where 50 people lodge, he brought the number of names up to an even 100. At 875½ Market street he created 50 people out of 20, and at 875 Market street he made 85 names grow into 120. In a house on Jessie street, inhabited only by a man and his wife, he put 20 names, and two houses on Ellis street, which were not occupied at all, he peopled with families of 10 each.

The enumerator detailed to recanvass the district has had considerable trouble with the people there, who object to being bothered so many times, and at one house in the district a woman abused him roundly. He waited until her wrath subsided and then taking out the blank made out by Cusick said:

"I see, madam, that your husband has been recorded as so and so. Is that right?"

"Yes."

"And yours is so and so?"

"Yes."

"How long have you been married?"

"One year."

"Are you sure?"

"Certainly I am sure. What do you mean by—"

"Oh, nothing; only I see that he has recorded you as having five children."

Cusick will have a hard time of it. The evidence against him is said to be absolute and conclusive. The maximum punishment is a $5000 fine and two years' imprisonment.

THE CALL has the largest circulation among families. Advertisers appreciate this fact.

How Base-Balls Are Made.

Automatic machines for making base-balls have been so successfully contrived that their introduction is likely to constitute a practical industry. Each machine winds two balls at one time, in the following way:

A little para-rubber ball, weighing three-quarters of an ounce, around which one turn has been made with the end of a skein of an old-fashioned gray stocking yarn, is slipped into the machine, then another, after which the boy in charge touches a lever, the machine starts and the winding begins. The rubber ball is thus hidden in a few seconds, and in its place appears a little gray yarn ball that rapidly grows larger and larger.

When it appears to be about half the size of the regulation base-ball there is a click, the machine stops, the yarn is cut, the boy picks out the ball and tosses it into the basket. When this basket is full it is passed along to another boy, who runs a similar machine, where a half-ounce layer of worsted yarn is put on.

The next machine adds a layer of strong white cotton thread; a coating of rubber cement is next applied, and a half-ounce layer of the very best fine worsted completes the ball, with the exception of the cover.—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

5932 want ads. in THE CALL last week. It is the only want medium.

A jury that tried the case of Bean, the alleged gold-brick swindler, at Santa Rosa, failed to agree on Friday, and were discharged.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 5.

SUMMARY OF THE MARKETS.

Hardly any trade yesterday.
Potatoes declined.
Onions unchanged.
A little Game sold.
Peaches lower.
Grapes neglected.
Cherries and Currants almost gone.
The summer Vegetables declined.

Shipping Notes.

The steamer Humboldt sails to-day for Humboldt Bay. The Santa Cruz falls due from the southern coast, the Coos Bay from Little River, the Walla Walla from Victoria and Puget Sound, the Corona and North Fork from Humboldt Bay, the Ajax from Coos Bay, the Gipsy from the Salinas River and the Newport from Eel River.

To-morrow the State of California sails for Portland, the Pomona for San Diego, the Coos Bay for Little River and the Crescent City for Crescent City. The Los Angeles falls due from San Pedro.

The Australia falls due from Honolulu Friday.

The British ship Lennie Burrill, 1238 tons, loads Lumber on the Sound for Melbourne, 72s 6d, barkentine Robert Sudden, 585 tons, same voyage, 67s 6d; Chilean bark Mariana, 705 tons, Lumber on the Sound for Valparaiso; Nicaraguan bark Bundaleer, 921 tons, Coal at Departure Bay for this port.

Produce Market.

NOTE—The only business yesterday was in perishable goods and quotations for all other lines are accordingly omitted.

POTATOES—Continue to decline. New Potatoes, 75c@$1 in sacks and $1@1 25 ₱ ctl in boxes.

ONIONS—Showed no marked change yesterday at $1@1 15 for Reds and $1 25@1 40 for Silverskin.

GAME—A few Doves came in yesterday and brought 75@90c ₱ dozen. Venison sold at 12½@15c ₱ lb.

FRESH FRUITS—Melons continue to bring widely different prices, owing to the lack of uniformity in the packages. Grapes are neglected, being sour and green. Figs are lower. Peaches continue to decline under large receipts. Berries of all kinds are firmer. Black Cherries have disappeared and only a few red and white ones are seen. Receipts of Currants are almost too small to mention. Apricots continue in good supply. Plums go slowly as a rule. Grapes, $1 ₱ box; Cantaloupes, $3 50@5 ₱ crate; Watermelons, $3@4 ₱ dozen; Black Figs, 50c for single-layer and 75@90c for double-layer boxes; Smyrna Figs, 25@50c; White Figs, 25@50c ₱ box; Plums, 1@2c ₱ lb; Peach Plums, $1@1 15 ₱ box; Currants, $4 50@5 50 ₱ chest; Raspberries, $6 50@9; Blackberries, $4@7; Apricots, 40@70c ₱ box and 25@50c ₱ basket; Peaches, 30@75c ₱ box for Vacaville and 35@60c ₱ basket for River; Green Apples, 25@60c ₱ small and 75c@$1 ₱ large box and 25@40c ₱ basket; Red Apples, 75c@$1 25 for large and 50@75c for small boxes and 40@60c ₱ basket; Green Pears, 50@65c ₱ box and 50c ₱ basket; Bartlett Pears, $1 50@2 ₱ box; Cherries, 50@75c ₱ box for sour red, and 50@75c for Royal Anne; Strawberries, $5@7 ₱ chest for large Berries and $8@12 for Longworths.

VEGETABLES—Green Corn, Cucumbers, Tomatoes and Squash were all lower yesterday.