THE MORNING CALL

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F. K. MISCH, Manager.

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☞ VISITORS TO THE WORLD'S FAIR will find THE CALL on sale at the newsstands in the following hotels: Palmer House, Auditorium Hotel, Briggs' House, Clifton House, Commercial House, Gault House, Grand Pacific Hotel, Sherman House, Leland House, Northern Hotel, Richelieu Hotel, Tremont House, Virginia Hotel and Wellington Hotel.

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Willard, Arlington, Ebbitt and Shoreham Hotels.

AUCTION SALES TO-DAY.

FURNITURE.—By M. J. Simmons, at 1057 Market st., at 10:30 o clock.

FURNITURE.—By S. Basch, at 319-321 Sutter st. at 10 o'clock.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, SAN FRANCISCO, June 18, 1893.

Official Forecast for Twenty-four Hours Ending Midnight Monday.

San Francisco and vicinity—Fair weather; warmer; north to west winds.

P. T. JENKINS, Local Forecast Official.

THE CALL CALENDAR.

JUNE, 1893.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	Fr.	Sa.	Moon's Phases.
				1	2	3	June 7th. Last Quarter.
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	June 13th, New Moon.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	June 20th, First Quarter.
25	26	27	28	29	30		June 28th. Full Moon.

The Morning Call.

MONDAY.......................JUNE 19, 1893

NOTICE!

Any of our patrons who fail to find THE MORNING CALL for sale by trainboys will confer a favor by notifying this office of the fact, naming the date and train.

If Call subscribers who intend leaving the city will notify the business office of their change of address the paper will be forwarded to them regularly.

SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY LINE.

The executive committee of the Traffic Association will issue a prospectus of the Stockton and Bakersfield Railroad to-day. The committee preferred to make a statement of the estimated cost and revenue of the proposed road before asking for subscriptions. The committee now submits to the public a business proposition. It invites people to take stock in the road with a reasonable assurance that the money subscribed will be well invested. One man is not asked to make a gift, the benefits of which will be common to the people, but men will be invited to put capital in the road with a well-grounded expectation that the money so invested will return as good interest as first-class investment commands, and that they will also assist in the success of a project which will add materially to the value of other possessions. The San Joaquin Valley road is a natural outgrowth of the North American Navigation Company's steamship line. There would be but little advantage in getting goods to this port at low cost if the saving effected is to be eaten up in high rates of transportation to consumers. The Southern Pacific system could not be relied upon as a distributor of goods brought to this port by the North American Company. The Southern Pacific has always been intolerant of opposition and is not less so now than when it subsidized the Pacific Mail Company to prevent competition.

The North American Navigation Company, supplemented by the clipper lines, is the keystone to the local system. It gives the merchants of this city assurance that goods may be brought from the East and from Europe on terms that will enable San Francisco importers to meet competition a long distance from home. The anomaly of distributing points three thousand miles away meeting San Francisco at its door will disappear. But the steamship company is only the base of the superstructure. Its activity ceases at the port of San Francisco. Other agencies must take up the work at this point and distribute the goods the steamship company deposits upon our wharves. The waterways are perhaps the next link in importance, but the work of putting them into their original condition belongs rather to the Federal Government than to private enterprise. But the construction of roads from the present headwaters of navigation to the interior cities and towns is properly the work of private parties. The San Joaquin Valley road is first on the list of contemplated enterprises. That road will open up a larger country in proportion to cost of construction than any other that could be planned. It will do a paying business from the start. The San Joaquin Valley is ready for it and will help to build it. Instead of striving to see whether this city or the valley should take the least stock, the strife ought to be to see which shall get the most.

POLITICS AND BUSINESS.

In one sense politics takes precedence of business. Politics determines the condition on which business shall be conducted. It was politics which decided last November that protection to American industry should cease. A gathering of politicians at Chicago less than a year ago made the astounding discovery that the protection American labor had enjoyed for one hundred years was unconstitutional. A proportion of the party that favored protection had become convinced that their party was too subservient to capital, and they thought it might be well to support a third party as a means of discipline. Consequently the Chicago free-traders received an apparent indorsement by the people. The result of the election in November was the signal for danger signals to fly in every direction. Prudent business men began to curtail credits, and thus stopped new ventures that were under consideration. If it could be announced on authority that there would be no radical revision of the tariff by the present Congress the anxiety over the situation would be much relieved. If in addition an assurance could be given that the policy of contraction of the money of the country should be abandoned confidence would return at once. There would be a repetition of the business revival which followed the maturity of the resumption act in 1880. For years then the value of property had been falling as the value of money increased, and when greenbacks reached parity with coin assurance was given that the period of falling values had passed. Business actually jumped in response to the new conditions. Capital that had been held in idleness as long as money was rising in value was invested in new enterprises, and laborers found that their capital was in demand.

LOAN EXHIBITIONS.

Rich people who own valuable works of art which adorn their own homes have it in their power to confer a great boon upon society at no sacrifice to themselves. They can lend a selection of their pictures and statuary, their pottery and artistic bric-a-brac periodically for public exhibition. Once those who have such treasures get into the habit of sending them to a loan display they take a keen pleasure in the emulative work themselves. They learn what others possess, and their own taste comes under criticism and comparison and is guided aright in the purchase of fresh acquisitions. It matters not how well a wealthy man stands in society, his opportunities of studying the pictures that others possess are very limited, but if shown at successive exhibitions he becomes familiar with them. How much more, then, are the public benefited, who rarely have a chance to see the pictures on the walls of a millionaire's house? It is no secret that Meissonier somewhat regretted that so many of his best works should go into the hands of millionaires in America, fabulous though the prices were, from a feeling that his fame would be buried. Happily some of them allow people properly credentialed to pay visits of inspection.

This week a loan exhibition is to open in New York, with contributions no doubt very wonderful from the August Belmont collection and from the works owned by C. P. Huntington, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Samuel P. Avery, Henry G. Marquand and James W. Gerard. It is a display not confined to the painter's art, but extends to porcelains, bronzes, tapestries and decorations. Such an exhibition is altogether apart from those held by the National Academy of Design or other associations whose members offer their works for sale, but it has an important bearing on the encouragement so much needed by artists. The standard of public taste is raised by the display of the greatest achievements in art. Such exhibitions have long been held in London during winter, and usually, in addition to miscellaneous works of all climes and periods, a special selection is shown from the paintings of one or more modern artists of distinction.

Every large city might follow this example. San Francisco, now that the Art Association has possession of the Hopkins mansion, has the opportunity of bringing together a miscellaneous display, and it might be made to cover the whole range of art. There are treasures enough for at least a few exhibitions if well-to-do citizens join in the movement.

EVOLUTION OF THE NEWSPAPER.

The sale of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, which was prematurely announced a few months ago, has at last been consummated on the basis of $462,000 for the paper. It is to be united with the *Daily Commercial Bulletin*, whose owners are the purchasers. Mr. David M. Stone, who has been editor for many years, retires with a fortune.

The *Journal of Commerce* was between fifty and sixty years old. It was started by the Tappans and others as the organ of the party which was opposed to theaters. This policy failed to commend itself to public approval, and after the Tappans and their friends had spent a certain sum of money they transferred the sheet to one who was more conversant with the practical business of journalism. The new editor made a specialty of publishing lists of goods received each day by the New York merchants. For the publication a small charge was made. By examining the *Journal's* long columns traders would find what goods had come to market and who held them for sale; thus business was facilitated and the newspaper thrived. It had a rival in the *Courier and Enquirer*, which was run by James Watson Webb. Both were known in the old days as the "blanket sheets." But General Webb never got over an insatiate greed for office; while he was wire-pulling to secure an appointment as Collector or Postmaster or Consul or Minister his paper was neglected and finally died, and the *Journal of Commerce* administered upon his estate and became fine property.

After the war it passed into the hands of William C. Prime, who was a writer for the Harpers, and David M. Stone, who had been its commercial editor. They must have made a good deal of money out of it. It never acquired a large circulation, but it had a monopoly of commercial advertising; every merchant in good standing bought by the year so much space in its columns. At one time it was said that its net income was a hundred thousand dollars. After a time it became antiquated, as many excellent institutions do. Prime died or retired, and Stone remained alone. The latter struggled against the inevitable for several years, during which his business was passing away from him to the more newsy papers, and finally he sold out for less money than he could have got three or four years ago.

Unless the decline in the business of the *Journal* has been more severe than is generally known, the paper was cheap at less than half a million. It has been appraised at twice that sum. Bennett said the other day that if his pensioners were cut off, and a few rigid economies introduced into his business, the *Herald* could pay 6 per cent on twenty millions, or nearly a million and a quarter a year. Forty years ago, there was not much difference between the income of the *Herald* and that of the *Journal*.

It is difficult to forecast the pecuniary evolution of the American newspaper. In London, daily papers do not seem to increase much in value. There is so much advertising, and it remains about the same, though the population increases; sometimes one paper has the lion's share, sometimes another; but the aggregate does not fluctuate much. In this country the reverse is the case. Newspaper business grows with population and wealth. Every well-established newspaper increases each year in value, provided the community in which it is published goes ahead.

AN APPEAL TO THE SUPREME COURT.

The idea of appealing to the Supreme Court to get rid of undesirable laws is becoming popular. The latest proposition is to test the constitutionality of the Sherman silver purchase act. No less a person than Senator Quay has expressed the opinion that the Supreme Court would not decide that Congress has power to compel the Government to purchase silver and store it away in its vaults. The Pennsylvania Senator is not exact in his definition of the silver act. Congress does not require the Government to purchase silver and store it away in vaults. It requires the Government to purchase silver and permits it to store the bullion in vaults. But the Treasury Department is authorized to coin its purchase in part or in whole. The amount it shall coin is left to the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury. So far but a small part of the bullion purchased has been coined. It is reasonably certain that when Congress meets statesmen of the type of Senator Quay and Secretary Morton will be treated to a surprise. Instead of silver being relegated to the ranks of commodities it may be advanced to the rank of money. Silver is money by law already, but is considered by the treasury only as subsidiary money. But if Congress should refuse legislation to provide the treasury with gold it is only a question of time when it will be compelled to make use of more of its silver as money.

FARM MORTGAGES.

After contributing to the best of his ability to the election of a free-trade President on the ground that protection was ruining farmers, Mr. Edward Atkinson has made the discovery that farmers have not been ruined. His recent researches include the States of Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and Montana. He finds that more than half the farms in these States are free from mortgage of any kind, and that the amount of the mortgages, taken as a whole, is less than one-half the value of the mortgaged land. He finds also that half the money loaned on mortgages has been loaned by citizens of the State in which the mortgaged farms are. The indebtedness in mortgages of Western farmers to Eastern capitalists or to capitalists who do not reside in the same State is less than 12½ per cent of the true value of the farm lands in the States named. These researches come a little late, but are better late than never. The defeat of Harrison in November was largely due to the persistent misrepresentations of free-traders that the protection system discriminated against farmers.

A KNOTTY QUESTION.

A workingman asked the New York *Sun* to inform him how much the average workingman will save in a year when the tariff is taken off of foreign-manufactured goods and a corresponding duty is placed on tea, coffee and sugar. The question is pertinent—so pertinent, in fact, that the *Sun* declines to answer it. An approximation to an answer may be found through an attempt to ascertain how much the average workingman expends for tea, coffee and sugar and how much for articles the price of which is increased by duties on like articles of foreign manufacture. It will be found that under a tariff system which taxes tea, coffee and sugar and lets in foreign-manufactured goods free the workingman will contribute more than he does now and will have to put up with lower wages.

Publishers who study their own pockets and are indifferent about the public and the authors so that they can keep control of both may quake as they read about the "novel press" which has been invented and is ready for action in New York. It is a web machine with two cylinders, on each of which 144 pages of a novel may be placed. Every revolution of the cylinders prints 288 pages, and the machine folds, cuts and delivers books at the rate of 5000 to 8000 an hour, or from 50,000 to 80,000 in ten hours. Another machine stitches and covers the volumes at the rate of fifty a minute. A retail bookseller may get a cart-load of a new novel while he stands in the doorway. The cost of paper is more than that of printing, but 3 cents covers the total expense, and sales at 10 cents a copy ought to yield a handsome profit. With such presses the publishers will find it impossible to collar the market much longer. There is no reason why all the standard novels out of copyright (there are now thousands) should not be sold at 10 cents, and there are also hundreds of volumes of history and travel which should be as cheap. A 10-cent syndicate is believed to have possession of the novel press. It treats literature as Chicago does the pig.

It has been kindly pointed out to England that the Suez Canal is of no possible use as an adjunct of defense for the empire, and that her true policy is to keep to the open ocean and maintain as many naval stations as possible along the Cape route. Gibraltar is now a fortress practically of no consequence owing to steam power and the immense range of modern artillery. In fact, it would be better to secure some point on the Morocco coast and hand over the rock fortress to the haughty Don, who has always entertained a natural resentment at the impudence of the British in keeping a footing in the peninsula. Could England obtain a few more islands in the South Atlantic she might acquiesce in surrendering Gibraltar, but she is tenacious of what she has, and believes in the proverb about a bird in the hand. Were England to give up Gibraltar she might also cede to Italy, France, Greece and Turkey all she has in the Mediterranean. Then Europe might be happy and disarm.

Penurious habits are conducive to longevity, even when there is a pinching in food. A man may suffer from eating too little, but escapes the sufferings entailed by eating too much, and the balance is in his favor. A doctor has just died in Scotland at the age of 80. He rode about the borders on a pony that he was only known to feed once at his own expense. He physicked his patients with only two powders, and his surgical instruments consisted of a rusty pair of pincers for tooth-pulling. When his landlady's children had a cough he put them to bed upon a prescription of gruel and deducted a shilling from the weekly bill. On one occasion he set the dislocated jaw of a woman who would not pay him his fee on the spot, so he brought her to reason by throwing her jaw off its hinge again. In riding about the country he collected all the wayside tufts of wool and had this raw material spun and knitted into stockings by old women who were in his debt for medical advice. This eccentric medico is believed to have left $50,000 to nobody.

The falling off in trade last year in Australia accounts in some measure for the depression and distrust which led to the collapse of so many banks. The intercolonial and foreign trade was $100,000,000 less than in previous years. In 1892 the intercolonial trade amounted to about $207,000,000 and the extracolonial to about $415,000,000, as against a total of $720,000,000 previously. Victoria, South Australia and New South Wales showed a great decline and Queensland and Western Australia a slight increase. In imports the decrease was about $65,000,000. Economy is now the rule in the colonies and there is a long pull ahead to make up for the leeway. But the gains in population, which is the mainstay of a progressive country, are very satisfactory. In five of the colonies the birthrate was 128,650, and the deaths only came to 49,984. This is a birthrate of 32.99 per thousand and a death rate of only 12.81 per thousand. Australia is therefore not in the predicament of France, with a population stationary and a debt constantly growing.

M. Turpin seems to justify Bismarck's opinion that artillery is the most valuable arm in fighting. He has provided melinite, the smokeless powder which set all other countries hunting for perfect combustion ammunition, and now he has produced a gun which fairly peppers the ground with bullets. In an hour he can plant like so many potatoes 22,000 missiles in 22,000 square yards of ground. At distances of over two miles armor plates are demolished. This looks bad for the shield invented by the Mannheim tailor, also for the man behind it. As soon as the French get this gun into working order they will discover that some other country has improved upon the idea. There is progress even in desolating destruction.

Something like an attempt is being made to differentiate the cost of living in the Yosemite from the prices which so soon deplete the purse in Chicago. The commission has taken steps to have the Yosemite Hotel opened next season and conducted on the European plan. It is thought that the visitor may be able to enjoy himself at the modest charge of $2 a day. If the rates of travel came down correspondingly, the valley might get better known to the world.

The utility of the Railroad Commission is nobly illustrated by the amount of money it spends in the cause of duty and regulation of the Southern Pacific. A correspondent obligingly sums up the various items. They amount to $35,400 as set out in the appropriation act. Of this the commissioners draw $24,000 in salaries, the clerk $4800 in salary, the bailiff $2400, the shorthand writer $1000 and the rent comes to $2040. In fact it is a small mint for the most blissful purpose of letting the Southern Pacific do as it likes. Seeing how rates are being cut right and left, the Commissioners must feel obliged at the practical contradiction of their theories that rates are as low as they should be.

Mexico has been suffering from drought, but it would rather not take a change in the weather in the violent form of waterspouts. One such phenomenon came down on a town at midnight, and when the people came to measure the deluge they found it four feet deep in their houses. Old Sol is active in dry weather and keeps many millions of tons of water in aerial suspension.

The principle of arbitration in international disputes has received the unanimous indorsement of the British House of Commons. In the resolution passed the House expresses the hope that the Government will co-operate with the Government of the United States in furthering the pacific disposition of international differences. This is a good echo to the movement which has been so distinctly supported in the United States when questions of redress and right have arisen for settlement. It would be optimistic to expect immediate good from the affirmation of such principles in Europe; but the time may come when peoples will insist upon settling troubles in a more rational way than by war, which has always been the desolating resource of rulers. Europe is loaded with debt as the product of wars which might have been averted if the aims of despotism had not been the motive. Premier Gladstone would like to combine the central powers as a tribunal. Virtually they form a tribunal at present, but with the army behind them.

The claims of women to be members of geographical societies have lately been conceded in London. Some of them have been doing good work as explorers and writers, and they have surely as much title to fellowship in such societies as wandering and lonely man. The objections to female geographers have mostly come from the admirals, who will be at sea in the presence of rustling silks. But what would the admirals say to a woman in the cowboy race of 1000 miles, and with a good chance of winning, too, as she is very light in the saddle? Surely this woman could lead an expedition into the wilderness.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT.

Philip J. Armour has adopted a diet of bread and milk in the hope of improving his health.

Judge Dewey, who is trying the Borden case, was appointed to the bench by Governor Robinson, leading counsel for Miss Borden's defense.

The venerable Robert C. Winthrop, whom Massachusetts considers her most distinguished citizen, is one of the summer cottagers at Nahant.

A. H. Newman of Catasauqua, Pa., has in his possession the first shell that was thrown into Chambersburg by the rebels on the morning of June 30, 1864.

Dr. Julia Washburn of Lexington, Ky., is in charge of a bureau in the Kentucky State Medical Society, and will deliver the public address this year at the meeting of that body in Danville on "Women in Medicine."

Ex-Postmaster-General Wanamaker has telegraphed ex-President Harrison asking him to accept the invitation of Philadelphia City Councils to deliver an oration at the Fourth of July demonstration in Fairmount Park.

Editor George W. Childs is fitting up the Philadelphia Ledger with a band of trained pigeons to act as messengers and carriers of "copy" from distant reporters. It is expected that the scheme will be a great success.

Miss Bascom, who has just won her degree of Ph. D. in geology from Johns Hopkins University, has had many offers to teach her specialty in schools and colleges, and has finally accepted a chair in a college in Columbus, Ohio.

Dom Saulon, a monk whose medical reputation is high, is about to leave Paris with the approval of the Pope and credentials from the French Government, to visit leprosy hospitals throughout the world, in order to secure the general adoption of the most efficacious treatment for the dreaded malady.

IN FEAR OF FIRE.

Southern Heights Will No Longer Tolerate Delay.

Southern Heights' residents intend to do all in their power to bring the necessities of their unprotected neighborhood before the Fire Commissioners and the Board of Supervisors. A meeting of the property-owners and citizens is to be held during the week and ways and means devised to better bring to the notice of the authorities the need of immediate relief.

For over a year Southern Heights' taxpayers have been promised that fire protection would be accorded their section, but they have waited in vain for the keeping of the official promise.

Owing to the hilly and inaccessible character of the heights the only fire apparatus which could possibly reach the locality is stationed three-quarters of a mile distant and is Engine Company 16 on Tennessee and Sierra streets in the lower Potrero.

It has been found, however, that no dependence whatever could be placed upon securing protection from this source and the Supervisors, recognizing this fact and the necessities of the district, have often promised the needed fire company.

Now that the Fire Department is to be strengthened and increased facilities provided, the Southern Heights people intend to remind the city fathers of their obligation and will ask that a chemical and fire engine company be located in the vicinity.

Offers have been made by A. Raymond, who will give free use of a temporary building to the Fire Department on Napa street, near Arkansas, and by William Hollis, president of the Real Estate and Development Company, who has made a similar offering at another point on the same street.

Additional fire hydrants are also to be demanded, there being only eight in a district three-fourths of a mile square, and they being located on two of the streets in close proximity to each other—Napa and Solano streets. Mention is also made of the lack of signal boxes, the nearest being a mile from the heights, and the system isolated from the city alarm telegraph. In the entire Potrero, with its great manufacturing interests but three alarm boxes and the single engine company, No. 16, is expected to protect several miles of territory and much valuable property.

GOSSIP OF THE HOTELS.

Colonel William Waller of Ireland, accompanied by his wife, is at the California Hotel. He is en route to his home after many years spent in the colonial army service in India. Being colonel of the famous regiment of Jahlore he is known among army men throughout the world and has been awarded many medals and honors for his distinguished services.

Ewald Nocht of Zurich, Switzerland, who arrived on the City of Peking from Siam yesterday, has been a traveler in many lands for the past twenty years. He is one of a firm of commercial agents with branch houses in every part of the civilized world. In 1874 he was in Arabia, in 1875 he sojourned for six months on the West coast of Africa. In 1888 he was for a time in Madagascar. He was in Central America during the revolution in Guatemala, was in Chile last year, in Siam last month, and in California to-day.

Captain N. C. Creede, the founder of Creede, and the silver king of Colorado, who is a guest at the Baldwin, visited Oakland and Berkeley yesterday. He is looking about San Francisco for a suitable spot where he can build a palatial residence and make a permanent home. He will make a trip to Monterey to-day.

E. C. Clark, who is military instructor at the Whittier State Reform School, is in the city en route to the World's Fair. Captain Clark is a baseball crank of pronounced positiveness and is interested financially in the Los Angeles team. After witnessing a few more games at the Haight-street grounds he will proceed to Chicago.

The Nawab of Rampur and retinue returned from the Yosemite Valley on Friday night and registered at the Palace. In a few days the young Indian Prince will proceed to Vancouver and will there charter a steamer and make a voyage to Alaska. He will then go to Chicago over one of the Northern railroads.

State Senator E. C. Seymour of San Bernardino is a guest at the Grand Hotel. He comes to San Francisco upon important business connected with the Grand Army of the Republic, of which organization he was recently elected coast commander.

MORTON'S PLACE.

Gwin Reported About to Occupy It.

What He Says of the Shipping Commissioner at This Port.

It is reported that William M. Gwin has been selected as Shipping Commissioner of this port, vice John Morton, whose term of office will expire on August 1 next. Gwin and Morton are warm friends, and as the latter realized that he "must go," it is only natural that he should be glad to see his friend appointed in his place. The office is a fee office; that is, there is no salary attached to the position of commissioner or his deputy, although the Government pays three clerks to do the routine work. In years gone by when Colonel Stevenson held the office of Shipping Commissioner the fees amounted to from $15,000 to $20,000 per annum. Commissioner Morton admits that his fees have amounted to $5000 a year, according to Mr. Gwin, and the latter hopes to increase the business of the office.

When seen last night Mr. Gwin said: "I have had no notification of my appointment as Shipping Commissioner. The office is not a patronage office, nor one which lies within the gift of the President. The Secretary of the Treasury has the appointing of the Commissioner, who must make out of the fees of his office enough to pay his help. As I understand it, the office of the Shipping Commissioner is to protect the sailors and see they are not robbed of their wages and have a full and fair showing for their rights at all times.

"I spent six weeks in Washington City trying to secure the place and have many good friends there, among whom I am proud to number Justice Stephen J. Fields of the United States Supreme Court. I think they all worked for me, but so far as I know no results have been announced. If appointed I can only say I will do the best I can for the sailors, regardless of unions or non-unions. I haven't studied the question of the fight between the union and non-union sailors, nor have I looked closely into the 'boarding-house' question other than to form an idea from the newspaper articles that the boarding-house masters could be dispensed with at a great saving and benefit to the sailors.

"But really I should say nothing. I have no positive assurance that I am to be Shipping Commissioner, and you must wait until I have such assurance for any decided talk."

SIAM INVADED.

The Natives Preparing for War.

Large Purchases of Ammunition Made at Singapore, Shanghai, Hong-Kong and Yokohama.

Ewald Nocht, an eminent German traveler, arrived here yesterday from Bangkok, Siam, and is registered at the Palace Hotel. He has been in Bangkok for two months, and brings sensational news of the troubles between the French and the Siamese.

"There is great excitement in Siam," said Mr. Nocht to a CALL reporter last evening. "The Siamese people are making active preparations to fight and repel the recent invasion of their territory by the French. Some time ago a French man-of-war steamed up the Meklong River and took forcible possession of the only station of the Siamese Government in that section of the country. It was a bold and audacious thing for the French to do, at least so the people of Siam think, and now they are preparing for actual war.

"Three weeks ago a detachment of about sixty native soldiers made a raid on the outposts of the station recently seized on the river and succeeded in capturing one of the French officers, whom they carried away to the Siamese capital, where they will hold him for a time.

"The Siamese Government is arming the old and abandond fortresses as rapidly as possible. When the French warship Comete arrived at Bangkok a few weeks ago the Government bestirred itself and immediately dispatched a native man-of-war to Singapore, where every pound of powder and ammunition that could be found was quickly purchased. Agents of the Siamese Government also visited Shanghai, Hong-Kong and Yokohama and made large purchases of ammunition, until now Siam has secured a corner in the powder market.

"This was a wise and opportune movement upon the part of the Siamese Government, for it was discovered that the old stock of ammunition stored in the Government arsenal was so ancient that it had become worthless. The French men-of-war—there being now two of them in Siamese waters—get their orders from the Governor of Cochin-China, which country is under French control."

NO ONE should return from New York until they have inspected the important Jewels and Silverware of Howard & Co., 264 Fifth Avenue. Best assortment in America.

THE GEARY LAW.

Powerful Pulpit Defense of the Act.

CLEVELAND IS ARRAIGNED.

The Minister Says He Has Conspired With the Six Companies and Should Be Impeached.

A powerful pulpit advocate of the Geary law has appeared in the person of Rev. S. Goodenough, pastor of the Universalist Church of Oakland. He spoke yesterday morning from the text, "The laborer is worthy of his hire," strongly upholding the necessity of checking and regulating foreign immigration in the interest of the workingman. Continuing, Mr. Goodenough said:

"We are pretty nearly unanimous here in the conviction that the presence of large bodies of Chinese laborers is a foe to American labor. Hence we would put timely limitations upon what would otherwise become overwhelming. With 400,000,000 Chinese at our doors, we cannot safely open them very wide. Were these laws referred to the people of California they would be almost unanimously sustained.

"There are some surprising exceptions. Rev. Mr. Wendte preached in opposition to the Geary law a few weeks since, but his sermon was sufficiently answered by the journals that reported it. Last Sunday Dr. McLean took for his subject 'Blots on the Escutcheon,' and named two—the Geary law and the Sunday opening of the World's Fair. With regard to the former, he is briefly reported as follows:

He condemned the Geary law as cowardly, and a violation of treaty obligations with China. The latter was a nation which had been of inestimable service to the United States, and without whom California would not have been what she is.

"I may interject that without whom she might have been more than she is.

It was proper for the United States to exclude bad classes of immigrants from whatever country they came, but it was not just to exclude a whole nation indiscriminately, and the country does not dare to do the same thing with Great Britain, Italy or Austria.

"This is a surprising position, if he is correctly reported. It looks as if he had blundered in common with the generality of the Eastern press and pulpit in attributing to the Geary law the faults of the Scott law, if faults they are. * * * To remedy faults and defects in the Scott act the Geary law was passed. It said, in effect, to the resident Chinese, 'We recognize you as being here under the law, and entitled to remain, but we want no more of your countrymen. Now, go before certain officers appointed for the purpose and make registration. This will give you evidence of the highest character that you are entitled to remain, to enjoy the protection of the laws of the State and nation and to go and come unrestricted in the pursuit of your business and your pleasure.' At the same time it will enable the Government to detect and prevent fraudulent entries in the future—now impossible because of the impossibility of distinguishing between those who are lawfully here and those who might fraudulently steal in across the borders of British Columbia or Mexico. Right here is the front of the offending of the Geary act. Says Judge Evans: 'The underlying element and essence of all the argument against the enforcement of the Geary act is a desire on the part of those opposing it to leave a loophole for further importation of Chinamen.'"

After quoting from the expressions of the Eastern press in condemnation of the Geary act and in favor of free Chinese immigration the speaker continued:

"I class all who so hold as foes to American labor, and at their head I place the President of the United States, because he is chiefly instrumental in practically annulling the law. Had he stood firm and said emphatically to the Chinese 'You must obey the law or suffer its penalty,' very few would have failed to register. There would not have been, as now, a hundred thousand Chinese legally liable to arrest and deportation, but in violation of his oath of office he conspired with the Six Companies to defeat the law. He acted upon the presumption that the law was unconstitutional, which he had no warrant to do. It was the law, and it was his business to execute it, regardless of its character or constitutionality. It was constitutional until declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, which the court has not done, but affirmed its constitutionality instead. If he deemed it a bad law Mr. Cleveland would have done well to have adopted the sententious remark of General Grant. The best way to make a bad law odious is to enforce it. He would thus have escaped the attitude in which he now stands, as the supreme lawbreaker of the United States, and liable to impeachment therefor, before the bar of the Senate, if the House does its duty on the assembling of Congress. It is not the President's duty to determine whether a law is good or bad, constitutional or unconstitutional, but just simply to enforce it, leaving the rest to the courts and legislative bodies.

"His example of disregard and defiance of law must work infinite mischief, by lending countenance and encouragement to the lawless and arachistic elements of our population. Every law-abiding citizen stands shocked and appalled at the course of the President. It is an unparalleled exercise of arbitrary perogative. Not even Kaiser William would dare to so trifle with the laws of Germany. * * *

"But what is there so 'cruel and cowardly' and 'unjust' and 'brutal' in the Geary law? It is not readily apparent to my poor comprehension. Fellow-citizens, it is just what you and I and every other voter has to do before he can cast a ballot. Our name and residence must appear on the Great Register or we cannot vote. * * * Now, what is there so sacred about a Chinaman that it is a cruel hardship to require him to register and thereby show his right to permanent residence and protection? If the State has the right to determine the conditions upon which a citizen may vote, surely the United States has the right to determine the condition upon which the Chinese or any other foreigners may remain among us and enjoy the equal protection of our laws. Naturally and justly, violation of the law in the one case results in precluding the citizen from voting; in the other it results in deportation; a very mild punishment for defiance of law is to send the law-breaker home without expense to himself. It is not the purpose of the law to deport the Chinese lawfully here. That is the penalty. The purpose is to protect them in the enjoyment of their rights, prevent others from coming, and detect them if they steal in. That the United States Government has not exceeded its constitutional prerogative in the adoption of the Scott exclusion act and the Geary registration act has been determined by the Supreme Court. * * *

"The legislation thus indicated is designed to keep out Chinese laborers; and what are they? Coolies, slaves. The Six Companies are simply slave-traders. Their defiance of the law grows out of the fact that it will destroy their nefarious business. It is because the great mass of Chinese laborers among us are not free men that the Six Companies has power to prevent them from registering.

"American labor cannot compete with this class of labor. It is a deadly foe. It has cast a blight over the whole Pacific Coast. With vast natural advantages in our favor, the development of our resources and the increase of our population has been notably slower than of the young commonwealths east of the Rocky Mountains. The presence of the Chinese has deterred the coming of desirable white labor. They have done nothing that could not have been better done by white men, who would have added permanently and greatly to the wealth of the State instead of sending it away to China. The population of California should have been 3,000,000 instead of 1,300,000 to-day, and I believe it would have been if white labor had enjoyed free course. The Central Pacific and the Southern Pacific railroads would have been built just the same, possibly Stanford, Hopkins & Co. would have made a few millions less, but they would have made enough, and might not have secured quite so firm a grip on the industries and enterprise of the Pacific Coast.

"I believe I have freely unmasked the most dangerous foes to American labor—foes who keep the laborer out of his just reward. I am not without sympathy with the distressed and poverty stricken lower classes of Europe and of Asia, but my sympathy does not go to the extent of being willing to reduce our own brothers and sisters and children to the same condition without appreciably bettering the conditions of our neighbors across the oceans."

DECLINE OF THE RUPEE.

Travelers Report Financial Distress in Singapore.

Albert Seckeys, a wealthy merchant of Singapore, arrived on the City of Peking yesterday and is registered at the Palace Hotel. He brings news of a great financial depression in the straits settlements. "Business is very slack," said he to a CALL reporter. "Money is scarce and exchange is very low. The rupee is now worth only one shilling and three pence, when it should be worth nearly three shillings. This state of affairs has occasioned great distress among the officials and the clerks and laborers in the Government's employ. There are thousands of these clerks and other employes in the various branches of the colonial service, and, as they are paid in rupees, their salaries are thus largely reduced. They really receive, therefore, only about one-half the salary that they formerly received. They find it impossible, therefore, to make remittances to their friends and families in Great Britain, as has been their custom for years. Just before I left Singapore, the clerks and other Government employes had sent an address to the Viceroy, asking for immediate relief."

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

Reduced Rates to Chicago.

Commencing May 18, 1893, rates to Chicago will be reduced via Northern Pacific Railroad. For particulars address T. K. Stateler, 638 Market street, General Agent Passenger Department.

Grand Excursion to World's Fair, Cleveland and Montreal.

Account Epworth League of California, specially indorsed and supervised by Rev. H. M. Dubose, D.D., W. M. Abbott and Rev. Loyal L. Wirt, leaves San Francisco June 23.

Most attractive programme, embracing stopover Sunday at Salt Lake with side trip to Garfield Beah. Runs via Denver, with stopover there and side trips to view the very best Colorado scenery—Pikes Peak, Grays Peak, the Wonderful Loop, Colorado Springs, Manitou, etc. Accompanied by experienced conductors with sleeping-cars through to Chicago without change. A delightful holiday arrangement and altogether the best of the season.

Come or send and get itinerary and full particulars. All good people are invited and welcome. Apply to E. A. Holbrook, General Traffic Agent Chicago and Northwestern Railway, 2 New Montgomery street, under Palace Hotel, or to any of the above named.

A mission priest recently returned to the City of Mexico from an Indian village, only two days' journey, and reports having discovered an Indian temple with seven large Aztec idols, to which the people prayed publicly.

THE testimonials published in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla are facts, and prove that Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses absolute merit and is worthy the full confidence of the people.

TO THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Via the Union Pacific—The Overland Flyer Only 3½ Days to Chicago.

The Union Pacific is the only line running Pullman double drawing-room sleeping-cars and dining-cars, San Francisco to Chicago, without change.

Tourist excursion every Tuesday and Thursday, running through to Chicago without change, in charge of a manager.

Passengers are allowed stop-over privileges at Salt Lake City and at Denver.

For full particulars apply to D. W. Hitchcock, general agent, 1 Montgomery street, San Francisco; F. R. Ellsworth, agent, 918 Broadway, Oakland; G. F. Herr, 229 South Spring street, Los Angeles.

From the World's Fair to Washington and the East.

Do you contemplate going to the World's Fair? Of course you do—every one does. But you will not end your journey with a visit to the fair. You will want to go back to the old home in New York, Ohio or Pennsylvania. You will, perhaps, want incidentally, to go to Washington, call on the President to inquire after the "plum" crop, in fact make a swing around the whole circle, take in Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Wheeling, Washington, Baltimore and New York. That would make a splendid trip if taken over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Over no other railroad route in all the East can there be found more delightful and varied scenery than over the famous and B. & O. It is the only direct route from Chicago to Washington, Leaving Chicago on the finest and fastest trains in the world, vestibuled from end to end, lighted by the famous Pintsch gas, protected by Pullman's anti-telescoping device, and a perfect block system, you are rapidly whirled over a splendid roadbed and down through the grand old States of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia, away up among the mountain fastnesses of the Alleghanies, past hundred of historic battle-fields and places of note. You cannot conceive of a grander trip on all the American continent. If you contemplate visiting the old home in the East, you should not fail to travel by way of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. For information as to rates, time of trains, sleeping-car accommodations, etc., apply to L. S. Allen, Asst. Gen. Passenger Agent, "Rookery," Chicago, Ill.

Half Rates to Cleveland via B. & O. R. R.

For the benefit of those desiring to attend the international conference of Epworth League at Cleveland, Ohio, June 29 to July 2 the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will sell tickets at the low rate of one fare for the round trip. Tickets will be on sale at Baltimore and Ohio offices west of Pittsburg and Bellaire and at ticket offices of principal railroads of the West June 28 and 29, and will be valid for return journey until July 3 inclusive. The round-trip rate from Chicago will be $10. Pullman sleeping-car accommodations may be reserved and all desired information may be secured upon application to L. S. Allen, assistant general passenger agent, Grand Central station, Chicago.

Epworth League Official Excursion to the World's Fair, Cleveland and Montreal

Leaves San Francisco June 23, under supervision of Rev. H. M. Du Bose, D.D.; William Abbott and Rev. Loyal L. Wirt. Sunday at Salt Lake City, for which a special invitation has been extended and a special programme has been arranged. Side trip to Gray's Peak, over the most wonderful loop in the world. The best Colorado scenery. Side trip also to Colorado Springs, Manitou and Pikes Peak. The finest and cheapest excursion of the season. Send for itinerary and full particulars to any of the above named, or to D. W. HITCHCOCK, general agent, 1 Montgomery st., San Francisco.

Northern Pacific Railroad Company. Christian Endeavor Excursion.

In making up your route for Western trip do not overlook the advantages offered by the Northern Pacific Railroad in the way of perfect service and equipment, rates and wonderful scenery. The only line to Yellowstone Park and the only line running upholstered tourist sleepers. For rates and all information address T. K. STATELER, General Agent Passenger Department, 638 Market street.

Phillips' Rock Island Excursions

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