

THE MORNING CALL

Has a larger circulation than any other newspaper published in San Francisco.

THE EASTERN OFFICE OF THE CALL, 100 Potter building, New York City, is provided with files of California papers.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: DAILY CALL (including Sundays), 40¢ per year by mail, postage paid.

ADVERTISING RATES: For one square, 10¢ per line per week.

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

AUCTION SALES TO-DAY. FURNITURE—By Geo. F. Lamson, at 1301 Van Ness street, at 11 o'clock.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., JUNE 26, 1893.

Official Forecast for Twenty-four Hours Ending Midnight Monday.

San Francisco and vicinity—Fair weather; warmer; north to northwesterly breeze.

THE CALL CALENDAR. JUNE 1893.

Table with columns for Sun, Mon, Tue, Wed, Thu, Fri, Sat and Moon's Phase.

MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1893.

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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.

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A transcontinental road would require and would bring a large and rich country into close relation with the city.

HOPES WHICH FAILED.

Before the World's Fair opened it was stated that the rush of Europeans to admire the wonders would be great enough to disturb the exchanges because of the enormous amount of money which Europeans would spend in this country.

The event does not confirm these sanguine hopes. In May, 1893, the total number of cabin passengers who crossed in both directions on the steamers plying between New York and European ports was 12,084, as against 13,888 in May, 1892.

The list of westbound passengers did show an increase—6820 as against 4983 in 1892—the list of eastbound passengers showing a decrease this year of 2461.

It thus appears that only 1857 Europeans, in addition to the normal May movement, were induced to cross the ocean to see the fair.

So small an exodus will hardly be felt in the exchange market, and the fact that the kind and narrow-minded accounts of the fair which are appearing in the English papers that exodus is hardly likely to increase.

The event is to be regretted, but it will not be an unmitigated misfortune if it tends to cure our people of the remnants of provincialism which hangs round them still.

As to the fair, it not only surpasses all previous records of the kind, but it beggars all conceptions of what could be done.

Intelligent visitors report not only that they never saw the like before, but that they never dreamed that such an aggregation of grandeur and magnificence could be gathered into one spot.

And yet it looks as if it was going to be a financial failure. The Chicago papers put a bold face on the situation and predict that better things are in store in the future.

But the gate receipts do not increase. The fact that the fair should be unable to enable the company to fulfill its obligations. There is a possibility that matters may improve in the late summer months, but the improvement will have to be vast to help the enterprise, and there is really no logical reason why there should be any improvement at all.

It seems clear that Chicago undertook to do things on too grand a scale. Thirty-three millions are a large sum of money to spend for a show, and a still larger sum to be extracted from the pockets of sight-seers in six months, over and above running expenses. If Chicago had been content to spend a grand total of five millions, the enterprise might have paid its projects; but then New York would have twitted Chicago with having tackled a job which should have been left to the real metropolis of the country.

For some cause or other the management neglected the first duty of a show, and that is to make it a memorable feature. Everything that the fair is attractive, but there is nothing which appeals especially to public notice. One of the oldest theatrical managers in the United States once said that he was never afraid of producing a play which had one act to spare, and that was the case of plays which were on a dead level of excellence throughout.

That is the fault of the Chicago Fair. It is excellent throughout; but it contains no exhibit which appeals so powerfully to public attention that people say they must go to Chicago to see it, if they have no other business.

If a fair should not be a loss to its promoters, the disaster will not be irretrievable, Chicago can afford to lose a few millions for the sake of the advertisement it has got. Shrewd management might have enabled it to get the advertisement and other people's money too.

But we cannot all be financial geniuses. The financial chronicles of the day do not contain any market quotation for glory; yet it must have a value or so many people would not be giving their lives to attain it.

FINANCIAL FACTS.

The Government has been conducted so long on a fictitious financial basis that even well-informed public men sometimes fail to distinguish between the real and the fictitious.

The fiscal statement of January 1, 1893, shows five months ago there were outstanding silver certificates amounting to \$322,115,592.

Silver treasury notes (under \$50) 132,595,833. Currency certificates 16,955,000.

Silver paper, total, \$471,672,775. National bank notes, \$179,290,799.

Total redeemable in silver, \$650,963,574. And the Government is holding up all this mass of circulating currency with only about \$90,000,000 of available gold.

But what of the \$319,000,000 in greenbacks outstanding at the beginning of this year? Can they be redeemed in gold?

Yes, if the Government will only issue the silver certificates which it is authorized to issue under the act of Congress authorizing the coinage of 412 2/3 grain silver dollars.

The act of Congress authorizing the coinage of 412 2/3 grain silver dollars distinctly declares such dollars legal tenders for all purposes.

It was optional with the Treasury Department to use them in payment of public debts, and the redemption of greenbacks, but the Department has never availed itself of that option.

Had it done so the United States would have been put on a bimetallic basis in 1878. Bonds would never have reached the premiums they have commanded during the Harrison administration, and, on the other hand, silver would not in all probability have reached the point it is now sold at.

Again Mr. Crocker says the resumption act authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow gold by issuing bonds.

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gold may be paid for bonds payable in coin. The resumption act which Mr. Crocker quotes authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue, sell and dispose of, not less than ten million bonds of a description outlined in a bond issue authorized in 1879.

THE DUTY OF COUNSEL.

The Borden case has called forth a good many expressions of opinion as to the duty of counsel in cases of this character.

It is asked on one hand why, if the counsel for the defense believed that Miss Borden was innocent, they should desire to exclude her own testimony at the inquest.

Another thinks the counsel for the prosecution went to extremes in making up a case against her. In reply it may be said that it is the duty of counsel to go to extremes in making up their case.

These extremes, however, should be limited to testimony that is true or not known to be false.

The counsel for the defense might claim, excluding testimony that might confuse the understandings of the jurors. They had a right to make out the best case they could for the defense without manufacturing evidence.

If it should appear that counsel for the State brought witnesses upon the stand knowing that it was their intention to commit perjury, it would not be that they passed the limit of the extreme which the ethics of their profession permit.

But the State could not refuse to put reputable witnesses on the stand even if counsel entertained doubts as to the exact truth of the statements they proposed to make.

The whole case, therefore, stands in cross-examination a protection against perjury. In the Borden case it is evident that there was a premeditated purpose to procure Miss Borden's conviction.

It does not follow, however, that counsel for the people were parties to it. They were required to present the evidence that was offered, leaving the other side to sift its truth.

PLACE-HOLDERS IN CONVENTIONS.

During the last municipal campaign the holding of a Republican convention caused numerous vacancies in the business offices of the several departments.

The CALL at the time gave the names of delegates who were holding good places in the public service. The fact that the party was having so much to say about nominations had a good deal to do with the defeat which the party met in November.

The Board of Supervisors will soon be called to consider a proposition to exclude from municipal employment delegates to conventions except in cases of emergency.

As may be elected by the popular vote, it is argued that the public service will be improved by the exclusion of delegates whose claim to place rests largely upon the influence they brought to bear to receive that nomination.

It sometimes happens that competent clerks are the efficient members of a convention. But in most cases candidates for office parcel out their appointments among delegates in consideration of political support.

The more powerful the support the higher the reward. Fitness to perform duties is a secondary consideration, if it is considered at all.

Yet the central fact is that the difficulty of conducting the Government on the dollar limit arises largely from the great proportion of high-salaried clerks, whose places were gained by work in caucuses, primaries and conventions.

A QUESTION OF CURRENCY.

An Eastern contemporary says: The Government of the United States is not morally bound to buy silver bullion to help out the silver miners, and it is bound to buy by coins to aid the farmer.

Our Eastern friend does not grasp the silver question. Silver miners are no more considered in legislation to restore silver to its use as money than seal hunters are in the Paris arbitration court.

The silver question is entirely a question of currency. The fact that silver has not been considered as a remedy is not because, like other industries, would be benefited by wise laws and injured by foolish ones.

The real question that Congress had to consider was if half the money of the world should be destroyed. That the consequence of such destruction would be a corresponding increase in the purchasing power of the other half can be demonstrated by the unerring logic of mathematics.

Creditor nations and creditor communities favor the policy which will increase the purchasing power of money, while debtor nations and debtor communities oppose it.

The United States will not allow them to sell more merchandise for a given number of dollars than when their debts were created.

TOO MUCH ADVICE.

Democratic journals in the interior have narrowed down the Governor's choice for Senator to two or three men. The indiscreetness of our Democratic contemporaries would be in a less degree subject to suspicion if the appointment of any one of the three met with the approval of the Republicans.

The signs of the time point to 1894 as a Republican year. The incapacity of Mr. Cleveland to devise a policy to take the place of that he denounced in 1892, has impaired the confidence the people once had in him.

The Republicans of this State cannot reap advantage from this loss of confidence in their leader. The conditions under which the election of 1892 was lost are substantially repeated.

The observation is in order, however, that Governor Markham will not allow the Democrats to name the Senator.

Somewhat unnecessary alarm exists among men anxious for the welfare of the navy of the United States at our deficiency in torpedo-boats, torpedo-catchers and other craft more or less useful in war.

But there is ample time ahead, it may safely be concluded, within which to remedy shortcomings, within which to start in the most advanced ideas will be available.

The countries of Europe have for some time been engaged in providing these small vessels, most of which are unable to keep a sea or encounter heavy weather.

They are good for coast defense. Apart from torpedo-cruisers and gunboats, France last year had 248 torpedo-boats; England, 208; Austria, 180; Russia, 168; China, 62; Australia, 62; Greece, 51; Norway and Sweden, 35; Denmark, 34; Turkey, 32; Japan, 25; Brazil and Spain, 18 each.

England has also on hand 20 new torpedo-boats. The United States is credited with three torpedo vessels, the Cushing, the Ericsson and the Stiletto, and the Vestavia may also be reckoned useful.

There is authority to construct three other craft, but the work has yet to be commenced. Big battle-ships can only be constructed in great establishments, but torpedo vessels may be constructed anywhere.

fulness, was lately shown in London by Captain McEvoy. It may be used in defense of roadsteads and harbors or in giving chase to pirates.

GOSSIP OF THE HOTELS.

Among the arrivals at the Palace Hotel yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Saffron Taylor of New York City.

Mr. and Mrs. Taylor were in the city for a few days. They were accompanied by their daughter, Miss Taylor, who is a well-known society lady.

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ST. RAPHAEL'S DAY.

Solemn Dedication Where Padres Prayed.

Archbishop Riordan Preaches on Faith at the Blessing of a Church in San Rafael.

St. Raphael's Church, San Rafael, was rededicated yesterday with imposing ceremonies.

The Most Rev. Archbishop Riordan delivered the sermon in the morning, and Rev. John Conlan, pastor of St. Francis Church, this city, preached in the evening.

Rev. Hugh Lagan has been in charge of the parish of St. Raphael during the past ten years.

His ministry has been so successful that it became necessary to make considerable additions to the church edifice.

The revised program had been equally successful during his Oakland pastorate.

His popularity in San Rafael was attested in a marked manner yesterday, when people of all creeds flocked to St. Raphael's for the dedicatory exercises.

As a matter of history the church is one of the oldest in California. The Mission of St. Raphael was established in 1817.

In 1832 the old adobe mission church crumbled away in a tumbler, and soon afterward a new frame building was erected, which conformed to the needs of the parish for nearly thirty years.

Then Father Lagan took charge he infused new life into his flock, one of the fruits of which was the complete abandonment of the old adobe church edifice dedicated yesterday.

There was an unusual gathering at the dedicatory ceremonies. While the crowd was pressing forward to gain admission, many of country girls in white muslin dresses and blue sashes stood a little distance away to wait till the throng had subsided.

Those in the immediate vicinity they sang: Come to the church in the wildwood, No lover sleep in the dale, No spot is dear to my childhood, As the little brown church in the vale.

The dedication was performed by Archbishop Riordan, with the assistance of several priests. As he passed around the church there were acolytes with lighted candles and many priests in his train.

Solemn high mass was held at 11 A. M. Rev. P. Scanlon of St. Joseph's was the celebrant, Rev. John E. Cottle of St. Bridget's officiated as deacon, Rev. J. McKeown as sub-deacon and Rev. W. P. Kirby of St. Mary's Cathedral as master of ceremonies.

Among the other visiting clergy were the able and reverend, P. R. Lynch of St. James, P. J. Cummins of St. Charles, F. Lagan of Sacred Heart and P. Cleary of Petaluma.

The exercises, which were of an exceptionally high character, were under the direction of Professor Sullivan of this city.

Archbishop Riordan congratulated the people of San Rafael upon their good fortune in being located in a valley that was unsurpassed for climate and picturesque beauty by any region in a State renowned throughout the globe for natural attractions.

He also congratulated them upon the enlargement of their church building, which he held, was evidence of the increase of Catholicity in the country.

His sermon was an impressive appeal to the congregation to make their conduct conform to their faith.

He referred to the power of example in life. The true Christian was the man whose faith could be measured alone by his conduct.

Without doubt no a more fitting good works salvation was a dream. The Catholic church is enduring; it can never be shaken.

The Archbishop concluded by again emphasizing his remarks that conduct was the vital element in the career of every truly religious man or woman.

In the afternoon the Archbishop and the visiting clergy were entertained at dinner by Rev. Hugh Lagan, the pastor of St. Raphael.

The ladies of the church also spread an appetizing lunch for the benefit of all visiting friends.

MUSIC DRIVES AWAY CARE AND TROUBLE.

Another Very Earnest Tribute to the Efficiency of a Local Product.

A Bad Soil. A servant of the Old World discovered, or to be more correct, elaborated on an idea handed down from classic times, that music and morals are closely connected.

Thus by the judicious application of the one a material alteration, it is contended, may be effected in the other.

That as it may, it is certain that the throng of people that crowded Golden Gate Park yesterday took their medicine joyously, and if no decided and radical changes took place in their morals it is highly probable that there was an improvement in their tempers.

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