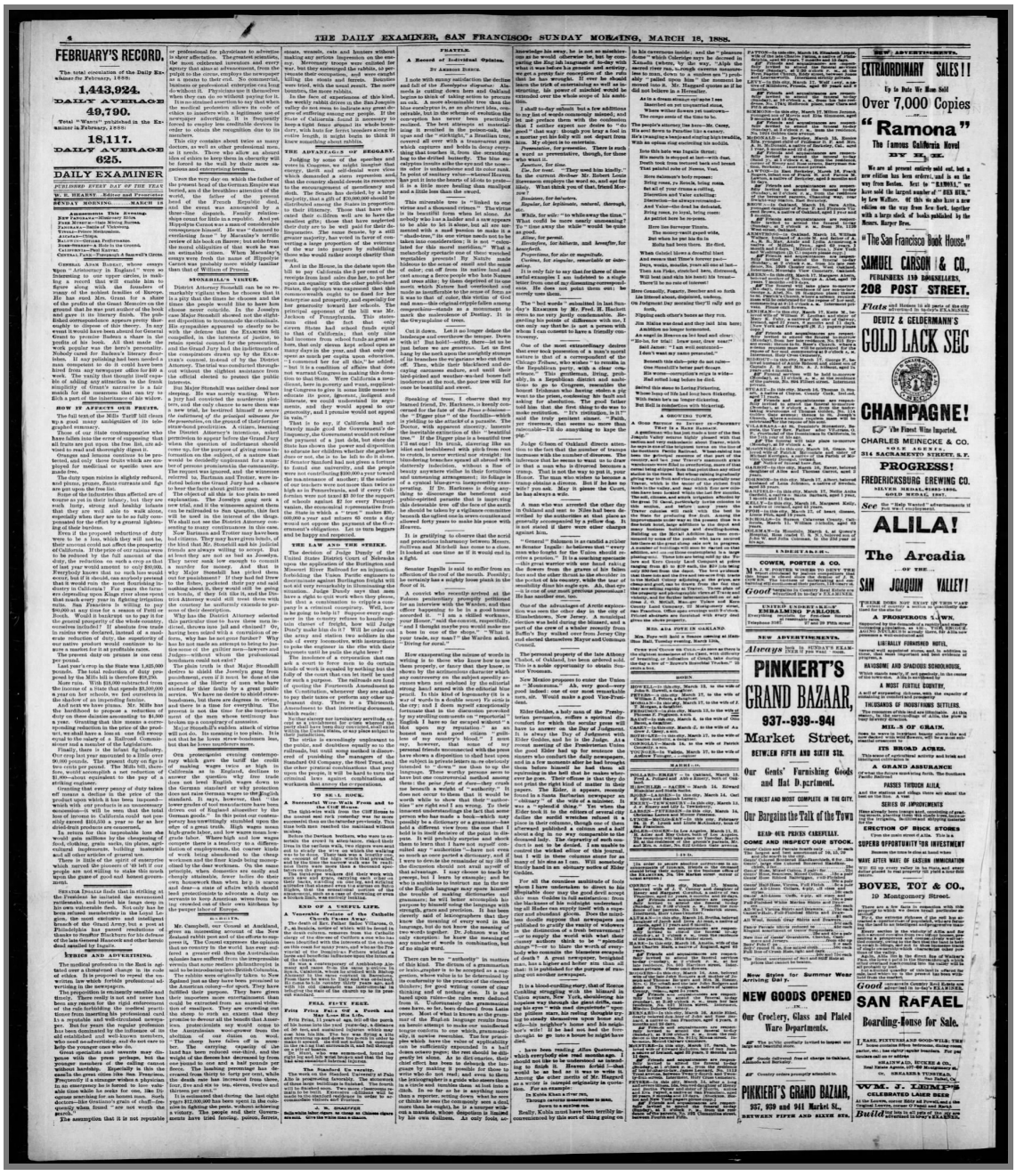
Newspapers by ancestry
https://www.newspapers.com/image/457582213

Downloaded on Dec 1, 2021



4 THE DAILY EXAMINER, SAN FRANCISCO: SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 18, 1888.

FEBRUARY'S RECORD.

The total circulation of the Daily Examiner for February, 1888:

1,443,924.

DAILY AVERAGE **49,790.**

Total "Wants" published in the Examiner in February, 1888:

18,117.

DAILY AVERAGE **625.**

DAILY EXAMINER

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY OF THE YEAR

W. R. HEARST, Editor and Proprietor

SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 18

Assessments This Evening.
San Francisco—Hibernia Bank.
Pine Street—Nine Hour Saloon.
Pacific—Smith of Uniontown.
Tivoli—Prince Hohenstein.
Bush—Lecture.
Baldwin—German Performance.
Dashwood—A Role in the Crowds.
Alcazar—Pinafore.
Central Park—Portrait & Sam-ple's Circus.

General Alva Rudolf, whose essays upon "Aristocracy in England" were so interesting to our upper circles, is making a record that will enable him to write a book on "The Rise and Decay" of the noble families of Europe. He has cured Mrs. Grant for a share of the profits of the Grant Memoirs on the ground that he was part author of the book and gave it its literary finish. The published correspondence appears pretty thoroughly to dispose of this theory. In any event it would have been absurd for General Grant to have given away a share in the profits of his book. All that made the work popular was the hero's personality. Nobody cared for Rudeau's literary flourishes. If any publishing had been needed a man competent to do it could have been hired from any newspaper office for $40 a week. The vanity that thought itself capable of adding any attraction to the frank simplicity of Grant's memoirs is a fair example of the nonsense that can try to filch a part of the inheritance of his widow.

HOW IT AFFECTS OUR FRUITS.

The full text of the McKinley Tariff bill clears up a good many ambiguities of its telegraphed summary.

Those of our State contemporaries who have fallen into the error of supposing that all fruits are put upon the free list, are advised to read the bill more carefully.

Oranges and lemons continue to be protected, and only those fruits which are employed for medicinal or specific uses are made free.

The duty upon raisins is slightly reduced, and plums, prunes, Zante currants and figs are put upon the free list.

Some of the industries thus affected are of course no yet in their infancy, but they are such lusty, strong and healthy infants that they will not be much injured, especially when they are to be so fully compensated for the effect by a general lightening of their burdens.

Even if the proposed reduction of duty were to be a loss, which they will not be, their amount could not affect the prosperity of California. If the price of our raisins were to be reduced by the full amount of the duty, the reduction in the value of the crop of last year would amount to only $62,000. Everybody knows that no such loss would occur, but if it should, can anybody pretend that it would ruin the most flourishing industry in California? For years the farmers are depending upon Kings river alone spent in the Eastern States. The Fresno Republican says San Francisco is willing to pay $50,000 at any time for a season of Patti or Jeuch. Would it bankrupt us to pay it for the general prosperity of the whole country, ourselves included? If absolute free trade in raisins were declared, instead of a moderate reduction of duty, the superiority of our native product would continue to insure it a market for at profitable rates.

The present duty on prunes is one cent per pound.

Last year's crop in the State was 1,525,000 pounds. The total reduction of duty proposed by the Mills bill is therefore $15,250.

More rain. With $18,000 subtracted from the income of a State that spends $3,500,000 a year on her schools, we feel ourselves in the shadow of an impending famine.

And next we have pines. Mr. Mills has not yet reached the point where he proposes a duty on these delicate ascending to $1,000 a year. Granting that this means a corresponding reduction in the price of the product, we shall have a loss at one fell swoop equal to the salary of a Railroad Commissioner and a member of the Legislature.

Finally, there is the infant fig industry. Our crop last year amounted to a little over 1,000,000 pounds. The reduction of duty is two cents per pound. The Mills bill, therefore, would accomplish a net reduction of $1,980—about equivalent to the pay of a striking engineer.

Granting that every penny of duty taken off means a decline in the price of the product upon which it has been imposed—which with our products is an unnecessary assumption—the Mills bill would be a boon of income to California could not possibly exceed $150,150 a year so far as her dried-fruit producers are concerned.

In return for this improbable loss she would gain millions by the cheapening of food, clothing, grain sacks, tin plates, agricultural implements, building materials and all other articles of general use.

The Mills bill is the most wise enterprise which earned the pioneers of '49 left if our people are not willing to stake this much upon the game of good and honest government.

Senator Beatty finds that in striking at the President he imitated the overzealous railroaders, and hurled his lunge deep in his own vulnerable flesh. Not only has he been refused membership in the Loyal League, the most exclusive and intelligent branch of the Grand Army, but a post at Philadelphia has passed resolutions of censure and declared that the action of the head of the late General Hancock and other heroes dead assailed by Ingalls.

LYRICS AND ADVERTISING.

The medical profession in the East is agitated over a threatened change in its code of ethics. It is proposed to repeal the unwritten law which forbids professional advertising in the newspapers.

The proposition is eminently sensible and just. The unwritten law has been a dead letter, any excuse for the rigid enforcement of the rule forbidding the medical practitioner from inserting his professional card in a reputable and well-circulated newspaper. But for years the regular profession has been dominated by the influence of the old established quacks and their members, who would not dare to continue to do so were it not for the younger ones who do.

Great specialties and secrets may dispense with the press perhaps, but the younger members of the calling cannot without hardship. Especially is this the case in the great cities like San Francisco. Frequently if a stranger wishes a physician in an emergency he looks in the paper, and if his name is under for one, like Dr. Jones, in searching for an honest man. Such doctors—like Grahame's grain of chaff—frequently when found "are not worth the search."

The assumption that it is not reputable or professional for physicians to advertise is about absurdity. The greatest scientists, the most successful practitioners, are the agency that aims at advancement, from the pulpit to the circus, employs the newspaper as a means to their end. No commercial, business or professional enterprise can long do without it. Physicians use it themselves when they can do so without paying for it. It is no strained assertion to say that when the medical profession allows its code of ethics to interfere with the employment of newspaper advertising, it is frequently forced to employ less creditable devices in order to obtain the recognition due to its members.

This city contains about twice as many doctors, as well as other professional men, as it needs. Those who allow an absurd idea of ethics to keep them in obscurity will be forced to the wall by their more aggressive and enterprising brethren.

Upon the very day on which the father of the present head of the German Empire was buried, and in the breathless attention of the world, the father of the present head of the French Republic died, and the event was announced by a three-line dispatch. Family affairs shape court for little in a republic. Already the Paris correspondent of the London Times newspapers himself. He was not "the everlasting fuse" by Macaulay's terrific review of his book on Barrere, but aside from the moral obliquities of that work he was an estimable citizen. Carnot's friendly essays were from the name of Hippolyte Carnot was probably more widely familiar than that of William of Prussia.

STONEHILL'S VENTURE.

District Attorney Stonehill can be no remarkably vigilant when he chooses that it is a pity that the times he chooses and the times the people would like to have him choose never coincide. In the Josephine case Major Stonehill showed not the slightest disposition to recommence the criminals. His sympathies appeared so clearly in line with the defense that the Examiner felt compelled to call attention to the circumstance, a certain special counsel for the prosecution and the Grand Jury had the indictments of the conspirators drawn up by the Examiner's counsel, instead of by the District Attorney. The trials were conducted throughout without the slightest assistance from the official element to protect the public interests.

But Major Stonehill was neither dead nor sleeping. He was merely waiting. When the time was ripe he would appear on the scene, and the only chance he saw then was for a new trial, he hesitated himself to *accept the conditions of the principal witnesses for the prosecution*, on the ground of their former straw-bond proclivities. A citizen, learning the District Attorney's intentions, asked permission to appear before the Grand Jury and when the question of indictment should arise. He was refused, and on the strength of information on the subject, of a nature that would be decidedly unpleasant for a number of person prominent in the community if the request was ignored, and the witnesses referred to, Bartman and Treiber, were indicted before the Grand Jury had a chance to hear the facts about guiltier men.

The object of all this is too plain to need explanation. Bartman and Treiber must be new tried, and if the witnesses against them can be railroaded to San Quentin, this fact will be used in the interest of the thugs. We shall not see the District Attorney consenting to many continuances in this case.

Now Bartman and Trotter may have been half-citizens. They may have given belief to the kind that Mr. Stonehill and his judicial friends are always willing to accept. But at least they are not as bad as Josephus, who has been proved to be a murderer, a murder for money. And that is why Major Stonehill has picked them out for punishment? If they had fired bullets to the fishes, pocketed their pay and said nothing about it, they would still be good citizens on bonds, if they felt like it, and the District Attorney would be their friend. It is the contrary he unfortunately extends to persons of their description.

Why has the District Attorney selected this particular time to have these men indicted, thrown into jail and chained? Why, having been seized with a convulsion of reform, why has he not gone further? Why has he not made an attempt to bring to justice the murderers of Josephus—lawyers and Judges—without whom the professional murderers could not exist?

The plain truth is that Major Stonehill desires to shield the Josephs gang from punishment, even if it must be by a false appeal of the liberty of men who have incurred for their faults by a great public service. We have no desire to shield crime, handsome, but there are degrees in crime, and there is a time for everything. The time for the Josephs gang to receive punishment is when the Vigilance Committee broken up a conspiracy of assassins.

Major Stonehill's sudden attack of virtue will not do. Its meaning is too plain. It is not that he loves straw-bondsmen less, but that he loves murderers more.

One prominent evening newspaper, which has enjoyed the benefit of the credit of making wages twice as high in California as in England, declines to answer the question why they have not does not level English wages down to the German standard or why protection does not raise German wages to the English standard. It says, however, that the high wages grades of that manufacture have been largely due to the protection given by the German goods." In this point our contemporary has unwittingly stumbled upon the edge of a great truth. High wages mean high-grade labor, and low wages mean low-grade labor. Where high and low wages compete there is a tendency to a difference of employment. The cheaper class of work being abandoned to the cheap labor, and the higher class to the dear labor. Where both