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THE EXAMINER
W. R. HEARST.

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THE WEATHER

FAIR.

THE POPULIST THIRTY-NINE ARTICLES.

The Populists have opened the State campaign on the principle that men are more influenced by their desires than by their scruples. They have adopted a platform containing so many different demands that probably not a single member of the convention that put them together really believes in them all—the many being that each plank would suit somebody so well that he would be willing on its account to overlook the things he did not approve. It is an interesting experiment, and we shall see in November how it works.

The platform offers three first-class performances under one tent. It adopts in bulk the Omaha Populist platform and the thirteen demands formulated by the Joint Farmers' Alliance and Labor Union Congress at San Francisco. Those twenty-four planks being sufficient to express all its desires, it adds fifteen more of its own, completing the Thirty-nine Articles of the Populist creed.

To be a member of the People's party of California is good standing it appears that one is expected to believe in the following things:

1. The perpetual union of the labor forces of America.

2. That wealth belongs to him who creates it.

3. Government ownership of railroads.

4. A national currency, issued to the people, without the intervention of banks, at a tax not exceeding 2 per cent a year.

5. Free coinage of silver at 16 to 1.

6. Increase of the circulating medium to at least $50 per capita.

7. A graduated income tax.

8. Limitation of State and national revenue to the necessary expenses of the Government.

9. Postal savings banks.

10. Government telegraphs and telephones.

11. Prevention of land monopoly and alien ownership.

12. The initiative, referendum, imperative mandate and proportional representation.

13. Municipal ownership of gas, electric lights, waterworks, street railways and all other public utilities receiving municipal franchises.

14. Nationalization of waterways.

15. Free and compulsory education, industrial and technical.

16. Sanitary inspection of workshops, mines and houses.

17. Liability of employers for injury to employees.

18. Eight hours as the maximum day's work, the abolition of the contract system on public work, and the employment of none but citizens.

19. The unconditional repeal of the National Bank Act and the substitution of legal tender Treasury notes for bank notes.

20. A graduated land tax.

21. To open cardinal, State or municipal bonds.

22. Public work for the unemployed.

23. Female suffrage.

24. A 30- or 40-per-cent reduction in the salaries of State and county officers.

25. The nomination of private candidates.

26. A 20-per-cent reduction in State appropriations.

27. The substitution of salaries for fees of county and township officers.

28. A graduated inheritance tax for the benefit of kindergarten and public schools.

29. The maintenance of the public school system "in the control of its known friends."

30. No flag but the stars and stripes to fly over any public building.

31. The foreclosure of the Pacific railroad mortgages and proceedings against the stockholders.

32. The retention of the arid lands by the Government and the construction of a Government system of irrigation.

33. The construction of the Nicaragua Canal as a Government enterprise.

34. The prohibition of Chinese and Japanese immigration, and restriction of immigration of other kinds.

35. The exhaustion of the liquor question to popular vote.

36. The exclusion of office-holders from conventions.

37. No fusion with any other party.

Platform makers inadvertently repeated some of their demands several times in different places. It is the consolidation of these duplicated planks that has reduced the Thirty-nine Articles to thirty-seven.

Frankly the Populists have laid out work enough to keep them occupied for the next half century, even if they get into power before the time is up. Their method of indicating everything that anybody wants has its advantages in a campaign, but it becomes embarrassing after election, when the drafts drawn on the future come to be cashed. If the Populists are to have as better luck in fulfilling their three hours contract than the Democrats have had in fulfilling one, they may pray to be delivered from a victory that would subject them to the necessity of trying to do something.

SUGAR ROMANCED.

The Senatorial investigating committee has succeeded in getting some evidence with respect to the alleged corrupt influence of the Sugar Trust on legislation. It is not very direct, being most shortly on hearsay. It comes from the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, who has attempted to prop up his stories imputing to President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle in a feud by which the trust was assured of immunity from hostile legislation in exchange for contributions to the Democratic campaign fund and tips that enlarged Mr. Cleveland's private fortune. These tales are extravagant in their face and tend to discredit the well founded reports of the trust's real operations. There is every reason to believe that certain Senators hold relations with the Sugar Trust which have constituted them its attorneys in the Senate, and that the changes in the sugar schedule of the Tar-S bill were due to their personal efforts. That is the particular scandal the country desires to see unveiled. It has no desires to listen to fantastic romances about the President and Mr. Carlisle, who, in spite of numerous blunders, some of an exceedingly disastrous description, are honest men.

The rulers of Europe protest that they desire peace above all things, and there is no prospect apparent that there is to be any attempt at disarmament. The present system, as an acute statesman remarks, "imposes all the evils of war except war itself," yet in spite of the peaceful declarations of all the powers the burden is not to be reduced. The outlook for peace is now better than at any time since the war between France and Germany. The dangers of a conflict have become greater lately, and even the most warlike of monarchs shrinks from giving the order for a contest which the weapons of modern science will make the most murderous ever known. Yet the burden of keeping prepared for war is almost intolerable, and it is to be wondered at that there is not greater pressure to reduce it. John Simon, once Prime Minister of France, takes strong ground in favor of ending the system, but in a case burdensome and demoralizing and of reaching a condition of real peace. The first necessary step toward disarmament that he urges is a reduction of the term of service in the ranks from three years to one. This plan has the merit of possibility. It could be carried out by international treaties and there would be no room to doubt or dispute the terms. There are only two objections heard. The professional soldiers declare that men can't be trained to a year, and the diplomatists point out that Russia's position would make it difficult if not impossible to learn whether the treaty was being observed by that great power or not. The project of disarmament, and even of reduction of service, must attract the sympathy of humane men in all countries, yet it is to be feared that it will encounter through the exhaustion of a war that will kill of the fighting men and impoverish the people.

The practical equality of Baird, the Modoc buck wrestler, is an evidence that the moral sentiment in favor of treating any as badly mixed in other races as in San Francisco. The wrestling of the Modoc buck was as boldly criminal in its details as the loot of the Pacific and Pioneer Home Banks in this city, or the flank of Senator Clark at San Jose, or any of the other dozen or two of cases in which the bank officials have divided the depositors' money for their own profit. Yet before the trust was concluded an observer naively remarked that the "general impression" was that Baird "deserved no punishment," as nearly all who lost in the bank "live in distant parts of the country." It is not infrequent to hear gambling, lotteries and other forms of wickedness defended on the ground that it "brings money into the town," but it is something new to have the law-breaking accredited on the same ground. "I was a stranger and pa took me in" will have its amusing sentimental effect given in the Scriptures. We should suspect investigation that other strangers became enough to possess social would become a good wicked habit among us to a place where it would be so poorly protected. It is probable, however, to put the blame where the people of Modoc at large. The fact that the association was formed by District Attorney Fox, and the accountancy of the Assistant District Attorney Fox has the disadvantages of being under serious dispute himself, and that he is a friend of Baird is sufficient to account for the failure of justice.

AT FIRST GLANCE.

Six sixty cars rushed against a lamp post in Chicago and died forthwith. The post had become charged with electricity from an adjacent wire, and perfectly intelligible trolley conditions is probably being circulated to create sentiment in favor of a thirsty system not much in popular just now.

A coroner's jury in the ghoulish Austin Bonnycastle revealed the presence of gold. Unfortunately the deceased had left no accounts as to waste he had been in the habit of during. As a consequence the Austin Boss coroner who does not wish to be annoyed will do well to insist a non limb.

Deserters of the People's Home Bank refuse to resign and are threatened with hanging. But such men are extremely unreasonable. Even under the process of hanging the directors would refuse to be resigned.

Mississippi declines to ratify the civil wrongs subject, but it is more severe for a court to sit on the outside of a bench. He makes a better target and the fire of the enemy is not drawn toward the passengers.

When the constitutional amendment giving suffrage to women is up for discussion Mr. Breckinridge will rise to his place and, with his silvery notes at high C, argue that as no service be made as to Kentucky.

The verdict concerning the current of Sundown and the line has been approved. Sensational, with more spectacular effect, wrestle a side of ground land.

APROPOS OF THE NEWS.

An extraordinary tumor case has lately been attracting much attention in London. It originated in the head of a man named Jacob Tottenham and Captain Anderson thinks it a matter that an investigation should be made into the deaths of deceased Mr. Tottenham's wife, Augustus Tottenham, vicar of Whitewick, in Leicestershire.

Mr. Tottenham is a bachelor about fifty-two years of age, and has lived the "widower" life for seventeen years. Twelve months ago he began to show signs of uneasiness. He had a policeman's whistle and used to blow it during service in church. On April 12th, when the Bishop of Peterborough arrived to preside at the confirmation, Mr. Tottenham was found missing among the girl candidates and was at last returned to leave them. Throughout the service he held a concertina to and turned a large ring he wore inward, the Bishop "in keep of the evil eye." He attacked great importance to his large ring. He wore it on his thumb, and usually held it up in front of his spectacles and sustenance, it enabled him, he said, to keep witchcraft at a distance. At one time he washed record and round a horse trying

THE ANOINTED LUNATIC.

to mesmerize it with this ring. He used to dress in a policeman's coat, and with a bull's eye lantern in hand in his last week "searching for ghosts" at his church. At the funeral of a very old and well-to-do gentleman Mr. Tottenham refused to read the service, and after much persuasion was induced to do so only on the strength of his having with a pocket pistol in his waistcoat all the time, declared that he was communicating with the dead.

A witness said that Tottenham on December 31 proved a sermon from the text "Take the leftest." He began as follows: "Last Sunday I gave notice that there would be divine service in this church on St. Andrew's Day at nine o'clock, but I was not able to get here until ten. I will tell you how it was that I was one hour late in there. On Tuesday morning I had to go away on business; and it may interest you to know what I had for breakfast. [Laughter.] I had a cup of strong coffee and some baloney sausage. [Laughter.] I was then taken very ill, and I believe it was the sausage which did me a daughter to him. [Laughter.] He said he had a severe stroke and he gave half of it to the mare. [Laughter.] He further said that he was convinced the interest in Bible was declining, but I was not able to get here until ten o'clock."

He said, "You know the olden days' people used to ride round the roads to keep them out. That is what I was doing. I was bringing them my mare, and I, they tell me, went two hours and a half."

How did the congregation receive the sermon?

"Silence all of them were speechless. I was myself. I couldn't help it." [Laughter.]

Mr. Tottenham, the vicar's warden, thought that on one occasion he noticed the responding whistle in order to emphasize a statement he was making.

Inspector Ehrlich, of the Leicester Constabulary, detailed incidents in connection with the funeral of Mr. Burton in December last. When they reached the church Tottenham was standing outside the gate in his robes. As the funeral service approached Mr. Tottenham loudly bore his whistle and then proceeded as far as the font, where he commenced to preach a long sermon on the ways.

Dr. G. H. Savage, lately senior surgeon at Bethlehem Hospital for the Insane, said that he had asked Mr. Tottenham for an explanation of the sermon, and Tottenham told him it was the witness the reason he acted as he did was in consequence of the "whisper" he had received from the Bishop, and that per sonally he had no wish to have an explanation. At one time he was on the point of dismissing him, but Tottenham whispered "Stick to it." [Laughter.] He thought Tottenham was insane. He was not deceived by his whispers, which were more loud than other voices. [Laughter.] He gave evidence to the effect that, having business at Hillsleigh, a parish in Yorkshire, he got somewhat the worse for liquor and told him to go to Nottingham. He at once went to the nearest station and left. He also spoke of most pestering, suggesting that a certain amount used in church contributed had been given him. He spoke of his attention having been drawn to the matter by a letter to the bishop and listening to his bells he had made his benefactor's acquaintance. Tottenham was a religious man. He had had a prologue to his discourse from near his bedroom, but the whole of it was a most solemn character and concentrated all the powers in the whispers. Tottenham was the only clergyman he knew of. Mr. Tottenham moved his right thumb about in such a manner that witness' attention was drawn to the fact that he wore a very large ring upon it. He appeared to be looking at it. His demeanor was not his bedroom, but the whole of it was a most solemn character and concentrated all the powers in the whispers. Tottenham was the only clergyman he knew of. Mr. Tottenham moved his right thumb about in such a manner that witness' attention was drawn to the fact that he wore a very large ring upon it. He appeared to be looking at it. His demeanor was not his bedroom, but the whole of it was a most solemn character and concentrated all the powers in the whispers. [Laughter.]