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# LOS ANGELES HERALD.

FOR HELP WANTED, SITUATIONS WANTED, HOUSES AND ROOMS TO RENT, SALE NOTICES, BUSINESS CHANCES AND PROFESSIONAL CARDS, see 3d Page.

VOL. 35.—NO. 182.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1891.—TEN PAGES.

FIVE CENTS.

## COIN OF THE REALM.

### Of What Shall It Consist and How be Issued.

#### Western Financiers Elucidate Their Theories.

##### Proceedings of the Commercial Congress at Kansas City.

Papers Read by Judge Torrey, Hon. A. J. Warner, Judge R. M. Widney and Others.

Associated Press Dispatches.

KANSAS CITY, April 16.—Papers were read before the commercial congress today by James Peabody of Chicago, General Blair and others.

Jay L. Torrey of St. Louis read a paper on Uniform Commercial Law, and devoted particular attention to the subject of the bankruptcy law. Torrey explained the provisions of the Torrey bankruptcy bill, and promised that it would be before the next congress, with the endorsement of the commercial bodies all over the country.

MONEY AND BANK CREDITS.

Hon. A. J. Warner of Ohio addressed the congress on the Relation of Money to Bank Credits. He said there should be a limit to bank credits. State banks no longer had power to issue money, but they created money by the issuance of bank credits. Since they arrogated to themselves the function of the state, they should come under state supervision. At present, bank credits in proportion to the actual money in banks, was as from five to seven to one. It was out of money created out of nothing, that every panic ever known had had its beginning. It should be restricted to \$3 of credit to \$1 of actual money. Panics would then be impossible. Take \$1,000,000,000 from the upper story of our top-heavy system of bank credits, and broaden the foundation of our money system by adding \$1,000,000,000, or even \$500,000,000, to the real money, of either gold, silver or paper, and a panic would be impossible. Which should it be—a basis of gold that is constantly narrowing and its production diminishing, coupled with an over-expanding system of bank credit, currency, subject to expansion or collapse, as the interests or cupidity of the banks may dictate, or less credit and more actual money in which confidence was never wanting?

JUDGE WIDNEY'S PAPER.

Judge R. M. Widney, of Los Angeles, California, read a paper on The National Money System. The circulating medium must be increased, said Widney, to meet the growth of population, or the business of the country must be killed off until it is within the compass of the present circulation. There is not enough money in circulation, and the want of money has caused a stringency in the money market. Free coinage would not accomplish the desired result, for the population was increasing too fast. The great objection to free coinage was that the annual product of \$46,000,000 worth of silver, when coined represented \$64,000,000, or a profit of \$18,000,000 for the silver producers. That was of too great local benefit to be of any benefit to the whole people. The Farmers' Alliance scheme of loaning money at a low rate of interest, secured by land, was too local and partial to be acceptable.

WIDNEY'S MONEY SYSTEM.

Widney would have a system of money based upon the authority of the people, backed by the wealth of the people, and administered for the benefit of the whole people, using all the gold and silver, and supplementing their use by a legal issue of from \$20 to \$25 per capita. Inflation, constitutional repudiation and the threatened change of the gold dollar as the measure of value, were dangers to be contended against. In order to overcome these dangers and to give his system stability, he proposed an amendment to the constitution of the United States, providing for a national currency circulating medium to the amount of \$20 per capita, as shown by the census of 1890, and each succeeding census, for the proper redemption of which, when required, the resources, property and faith of the nation are pledged, for which resumption congress, by a two-thirds vote of each house, may provide for the collection of government revenues for taxes in gold and silver coin. Said currency, with gold and silver coin of the United States of the present weight and fineness, the gold dollar being the standard unit of value, and such notes as may be issued in lieu of gold or silver coin, and in bullion held exclusively for the redemption thereof, shall constitute the only legal money of the United States. Congress shall have no power to increase or decrease said issue; provided that after the issue of 1900, congress may, by a two-thirds vote of each house, reduce the rate of further issues.

Other addresses were made on the subject of money.

In the evening a reception was tendered the delegates at the Commercial club.

THE RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE.

The resolutions committee completed its work this afternoon, and the report, which was not unanimous, will be made tomorrow. The majority and minority agree, except on three resolutions, viz.: Favoring the free coinage of silver; favoring the issuing of legal tender notes, redeemable in gold and silver, in a quantity sufficient for the business of the country; favoring a tariff for revenue only.

The minority opposed those resolutions, and will present a report thereon. The other resolutions were Secretary Rusk's conduct of the agricultural department, and favor the general improvement of the Mississippi river; irrigation by the national government, of arid lands, the consummation of treaties of reciprocity with the countries with which the United States exchanges products; the construction by the federal government of a deep water harbor on the Gulf of Mexico.

THE WEST AND SOUTH.

DENVER, April 16.—The Trans-Missouri Passenger association fixed a rate of one and one-fifth for persons desiring to attend the Trans-Mississippi congress, which meets here May 19th. While delegates are restricted to the territory lying west of the Mississippi river, letters are being received from prominent men living as far east as the Atlantic states stating that the movement for closer relations between the west and east has suddenly developed wonderful popularity. This proposed union of the wealth-producing sections of the United States promises to mark a revolution in national legislation.

BISMARCK HUMILIATED.

He Did Not Have a Walk-Over in the Geestemunde Election.

BERLIN, April 16.—The returns from Geestemunde are still incomplete, but are sufficient to show that Bismarck must submit to the indignity of a supplementary ballot, unless, as is not probable, he retires from the contest. The poll has been a light one, owing to the great abstention of National Liberals. Prince Bismarck is certain of election on second ballot, as he now lacks only 1000 votes of having an absolute majority, as required by law, and the Freisinnige and Guelph voters are almost certain to support him, or at least abstain from voting, rather than give the seat to the Socialist candidate.

## THE ORANGE CARNIVAL.

### BRIGHT WEATHER CAUSES INCREASED ATTENDANCE.

#### Ten Thousand Visitors to the Show Yesterday—Society Turns Out En Masse—Santa Barbara's Exhibit in Place.

CHICAGO, April 16.—[Special.]—The Southern California orange carnival continues to be the leading attraction. Rain set in immediately after the opening night, and continued almost unceasingly for forty-eight hours. This had the effect of somewhat lessening the attendance. This afternoon, however, the weather cleared up, and the crowds began to wend their way to the exposition building. The attendance tonight was large, and expressions of admiration still are heard on every side. The management express themselves well pleased with the results, and say they have not the least doubt as to the financial success of the venture. If the weather remains fair the hall will be crowded from now to the end of the carnival, which will not close so long as the fruit lasts. So far it is well preserved, but it is feared the damp and warm weather will hasten decay. The liveliest interest is taken in the exhibit by the local fruit dealers, who say that this advertisement will be the means of more than doubling the demand for California citrus fruits in this market.

CHICAGO, April 16.—[By the Associated Press.]—Over 10,000 persons visited the Southern California orange carnival today and this evening. Society was largely represented in the attendance, and the little ones from the waifs' home attended free of charge in the afternoon. The exhibition is vastly improved since the opening night. Great palm trees and other tropical plants are profusely displayed. A great number of California lilies were placed about the center of the hall. The Santa Barbara exhibit was at last in position. Palm trees twenty feet high, guava trees covered with brilliant fruit, and olive trees from which hung huge bunches of olives, formed a beautiful bower, the entrance of which was guarded by a Rocky mountain lion. Near the front stood a mammoth banana tree, which bore a partly unfolded blossom. Near by was a banana tree in fruit. Lemon and orange trees abounded. Underneath was a bewildering display of all kinds of nuts and fruits, citrus of golden yellow, and bread fruit. Great banks of callas lined the sides.

## THE SPORTING WORLD.

### A Heavy Track Interferes With Fast Time at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, April 16.—Track rather heavy. Two-year-olds, half mile—Maggie Lewis won, Engarh second, Zentipha third; time, 52 3/4. Three-quarters mile—Verge D'Or won, Bankrupt second, Rolly Bolly third; time, 1:18 3/4. Tennessee Brewers stake, \$1,000 added, three-year-old fillies, one mile—Ethel Gray won, Philora second, Bonnie Bird third; time, 1:47. Two-year-olds, half mile—Sam Farmer won, Lena Frey second, Maggie Martin third; time, 53 3/4. Three-year-olds, one and one-sixteenth miles—Josherman won, Dollkins second, Carter B third; time, 1:53.

TOO MUCH JUPITER FLUVIUS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 16.—The Blood Horse association races were postponed today on account of the rain.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

ST. LOUIS, April 16.—No game; rain. WASHINGTON, April 16.—Washington, 0, Boston, 12.

BALTIMORE, April 16.—Baltimore, 15; Athletics, 4.

LOUISVILLE, April 16.—Louisville, 5; Cincinnati, 7.

## COOKERS' TROUBLES.

### Money for the Strikers—Evictors Strike a Hornet's Nest.

SCOTTDALE, Pa., April 16.—James McBride arrived from Columbus, O., tonight, with a large sum of relief money for the strikers. The labor officers say it is sufficient to carry on the strike several weeks. The operators, however, continue their inroads on the strikers' ranks, and many more ovens were fired today. Evictions are going on slowly. UNIONTOWN, Pa., April 16.—Sheriff McCormick and deputies clashed with the strikers at the Trotter works, near Connelville, this afternoon, and a riot ensued. He did not encounter any resistance in evicting tenants until he came to the house of a Poland named Strusack. The women of the household seized a pan of boiling water and threw it in the officers' faces. Others struck at them with whatever they could reach. The excitement meanwhile spread outside, and a crowd of 200 strikers attacked the deputies with stones. McCormick withdrew amid showers of stones.

## A POINTER FOR ITALY

### What They Say of Blaine's Note in Rome.

#### Di Rudini is Reticent on the Subject.

##### He Still Hopes for an Amicable Settlement.

Minister Porter Granted Three Months' Leave of Absence—Jingo Said to Have His Back Up.

Associated Press Dispatches.

ROME, April 16.—After the adjournment of the chamber of deputies, today, an Associated Press correspondent called upon Marquis Di Rudini and asked him if it was possible for him to give an opinion for publication in regard to the reply of the United States secretary of state, Mr. Blaine, to his last note on the subject of the New Orleans lynching. In reply Marquis Di Rudini said in substance that the cabled summaries of Blaine's reply, which had been sent to Rome, and which he had seen published in this city, were too brief and otherwise inadequate to enable him to form a definite opinion, much less give an opinion, for publication, even if he felt justified in adopting the latter action. The marquis added that he preferred not to say anything further while waiting the receipt of the full text of Blaine's reply, except that he was now, and had always been, sincerely desirous of a friendly solution of the difficulties at present existing between the Italian government and the government of the United States.

Though the full correspondence given out in Washington, yesterday, was telegraphed to London by Reuter's Telegraph company, and published in the English papers, only a summary was telegraphed from London to Rome. This explains the above remarks of Marquis Di Rudini.

DI RUDINI INTERPELLATED.

Marquis Di Rudini, in the chamber of deputies, was today questioned in regard to the tenor of the last communication from the United States. The marquis, in the course of his reply, said Italy could not admit the irresponsibility of the United States as regards the acts of a single state of the union. This was a question, he added, which interests every civilized government as well as Italy.

Premier Di Rudini declined to make a statement regarding Secretary Blaine's note until he had the full text. If it were proved impossible to obtain a favorable solution of the problem, grave complications would not arise, but he would deem it a matter of profound regret that the people of the United States, so advanced in civilization, should show themselves so far removed from the principles of right and justice universally proclaimed and scrupulously observed in Europe. These sentiments of the premier were loudly cheered by all the deputies. At the conclusion of his address his interpellators expressed their approval of the conduct of the Italian government in the matter, and as being satisfied with the explanation made by the premier.

POLITICAL CIRCLES DISAPPOINTED.

In political circles some disappointment is expressed with Blaine's reply to Marquis Di Rudini. It is characterized as vague and "inconclusive," and as insisting merely on the status quo.

AN ABLE STATE PAPER.

LONDON, April 16.—The Globe and St. James Gazette publish comments on Blaine's reply. Both papers agree in the opinion that the secretary's note is an able state paper.

JINGO HIGHLY INCENSED.

NEW YORK, April 16.—The Herald's Washington special says: Blaine is known to be thoroughly incensed at what he has not hesitated privately to characterize as the contemptible and indecent behavior of the Italian government, and his note indicates that his pen has felt the influence of numerous communications received by himself and other members of the cabinet since the diplomatic controversy began. These communications are from leading men of all parties and profession, and uniformly urge upon the administration the firmest treatment of the offensive conduct of the Italian government, consistent with our national dignity and self-respect. It is confidently asserted and predicted in authoritative circles here that the publication of Blaine's note yesterday will lead to the downfall of the Di Rudini ministry.

ITALIAN COMMENTS.

Italian papers which reached New York yesterday contain many interesting comments of the press upon the departure of Baron Fava from Washington, and the official version of the interview which took place at the Italian foreign office between United States Minister Porter and Count d'Arco, who, during the absence of Di Rudini, was in charge of the foreign office. The interview lasted two hours. Minister Porter defended at length the conduct of the United States federal government and sought to secure a delay. Finally Count d'Arco turned and put to the American minister the following question in pressing terms: "Suppose," said he, "a dozen Americans were accused of treason and assassinated in some Italian city. Suppose our government should claim it was unable to proceed against the guilty parties, not having the power to interfere with local judicial authorities in discharge of the duties which are incumbent upon them. What would your government do? What would the federal government of the United States do?" Minister Porter was evidently greatly embarrassed, and sought to show that the United States differed essentially from the Italian confederation, and that it was simply impossible for the federal government to interfere in the local affairs of Louisiana, but Count d'Arco replied quickly: "We have nothing to do with your constitution's shortcomings.

ings or merits. We do not know a constitution worthy of a civilized people which does not secure full and just application of the penal code, which is the first basis of civilized society." Minister Porter demanded that Italy should delay any further steps in the matter until a definite reply to her representations and to her demands was made by the federal government.

A POINTER FOR ITALY.

ROME, April 16.—The Capitan Fracassa, in an article to be published tomorrow, will say: Blaine's note to Marquis Di Rudini is justifiably proud and caustic, coming, as it does, from the lips of a minister of a great people; but its substance is less severe. While affecting to concede nothing, Blaine really indicates to Italy the path that she should follow in order to obtain justice.

PORTER GOING TO LEAVE ROME.

LONDON, April 16.—The Chronicle's Rome correspondent says Porter, the American minister, is about to depart from Rome on a three months' leave of absence.

A Royal Suicide.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 16.—The funeral of Princess Olga Fedorovna, mother of Grand Duke Michael, cousin of the czar, took place today. The princess is said to have committed suicide owing to the czar's refusal to restore her son to his post in the Russian army, from which he was dismissed in consequence of his marriage with the countess of Nuremberg.

## SOUTHERN HOSPITALITY.

### PRESIDENT HARRISON ROYALLY ENTERTAINED IN THE SOUTH.

#### Birmingham, Ala., Gives Him a Most Rousing Reception—Incidents of the Day—Of For Memphis.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 16.—The presidential party had a delightful six-hour trip over the Georgia Pacific, from Atlanta to this city. The president showed great interest in the scenery and the evidences of enterprise to be seen on every side. A feature of the run was the prominent display of flags at all the stations, particularly at Tallapoosa, known here as "Yankee city under a southern sun," because much New England capital is invested there. At the point Mayor Head introduced the president to the people, and Mr. Harrison made a brief speech. The local postmaster then presented Hickory canes to the president and postmaster-general, and other persons presented flowers to the ladies of the party.

There was a great crowd at Anniston, Ala. The local military and a band of Sunday school children, with flags formed a line in front of the station. Each member of the presidential party was given a silk badge, suitably inscribed, and the ladies were given bouquets. Ex-Lieutenant-Governor McKeever delivered an address of welcome, and William spoke in behalf of the colored people. The president made an appropriate reply.

Postmaster-General Wanamaker also spoke briefly.

BIRMINGHAM'S CORDIAL WELCOME.

The president's reception at Birmingham was a genuine ovation, and the demonstration was the noisiest that has been experienced on the trip thus far. Governor Jones and staff, in full uniform, and a committee of citizens, met the party at Honey Ellyn and escorted it to the city, where the president was welcomed by the mayor and other municipal officers. Drawn up in line at the station were Grand Army posts, Confederate Veterans, local militia, public school children and immense crowds of people. The city was elaborately decorated with the national colors and beautiful white dogwood blossoms, and business was generally suspended. Addresses of welcome were made by Governor Jones and Mayor Lane, and when the president a rose to respond he was greeted with deafening cheers. He thanked them deeply for the pleasant reception, and spoke of the marvelous development of this region, which could not be comprehended until seen.

In concluding his remarks the president thanked the state militia for their presence, and said if the exigency should arise, which God forbid, he knew they would respond as quickly and readily as any other state.

Governor Jones—You would find all Alabama at your back, sir. [Great cheering.]

A DRIVE AROUND THE CITY.

The president then entered an open carriage, and a procession, consisting of military and civic bodies, made a circuit of the city. The carriage has been coming all the morning, and the streets were packed with people who cheered lustily as the president passed. As the procession passed the opera house, the members of a traveling opera company sang America, and on one of the principal streets the school children were assembled en masse. Two little tots stepped forward and handed the president a beautifully illuminated address from all the school children in the city. The president was greatly surprised, and stopping the carriage he alighted and kissed each of the little ones who had made the presentation. The crowd cheered and the children sang America as the president drove on.

At the Caldwell hotel cars were taken by the party to South Highlands, where a birdseye view of the city was obtained. On the return a short reception was held at the hotel, and three hundred ladies and gentlemen sat down with the party to an informal lunch.

A COLORED RECEPTION.

President Harrison then went to a reception given him by the colored citizens at the Sixteenth-street Baptist church, and responded briefly to the address of welcome. After this he was driven to the train which left for Memphis shortly after 8 o'clock.

WILL MEET PRESIDENT DIAZ.

The president has assented to an arrangement for meeting the president of Mexico, during his visit to El Paso, next week.

The Empress of Russia Ill.

VIENNA, April 16.—It is reported that the empress of Russia is seriously ill, and that the queen of Greece has been summoned to St. Petersburg.



## THIS IS A PICTURE OF BOB'S BABY!

Everybody knows "Bob." He is a rustler in the advertising line.

Our little friend in the picture is not a customer of ours yet, but "Bob" says he will get his first suit of us. Well, all we have to say is this, if he does, he will be our solid customer ever after. For we give full value, and to trade with us once is to trade with us again.

Popular prices, and large assortment, that is what does it. We keep everything for Men's and Boys' wear. Just received, immense assortment of Boys' and Children's Straw Hats. See our Eagle Brand non-shrinkable neck-band negligee Shirts; best in the city.

# London Clothing Co.

Cor. Spring and Temple Streets.

## SOCIALISM THE CURE.

### PROFESSOR DE LEON'S VIEWS ON SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

#### Society Reduced to Two Classes, the Oppressed and the Oppressor—The Principles of Socialism.

Professor Daniel De Leon, national lecturer of the Socialist labor party, addressed the local section of that party at Turner Hall last evening. The audience was a large, intelligent gathering, and evidently found much satisfaction in the address.

The speaker hailed the growth of the study of social science, and soon plunged into the growth of poverty in the United States. The first financial panic in Jackson's administration was cited as an example of the backward tendency of social conditions, and the bankruptcy law then passed was alluded to as the first step thrown to the whale of poverty.

The hard cider, beans, log cabins and coon skin emblems of the early political campaigns were cited as the signs of the poverty of the people. And the elder Harrison, who was elected by the power of the poor, said the speaker, is three generations later followed by Benny, who claims to have inherited his grandfather's hat, by dollars of the plutocrats. A senator of the United States in the senate chamber said recently, "This is the country which we have been calling the home of the brave and the land of the free, but now, Mr. President, the time has come when it should be called the land of the rich and the home of the slaves. The history of the United States shows that here we now have but two classes, the rich and the poor. The cure is as Mr. Bellamy has said, the heart of all religion, and the religion of all hearts. The habit of manufacturers of shutting off production to keep the supply less than the demand, was condemned, as was the action of the coal barons in this way, the result of which is that the price of fuel is kept up to a very high price. If the demand was for a thousand tons a day the coal barons will only produce six hundred. Commercial drummers were designated as one fault of the modern social conditions, to which were added all other non-producers. Luxuries were designated as not only the production of useless wealth, but of immoral wealth. The average wages of workmen in the United States is only one dollar a day, and the average wages of workingmen are seventy-five cents, and of working children sixty cents a day. Statistics show that the absolute necessities of life require workmen to expend about eighty per cent. of their earnings. This answers the assertion that if workmen would save money, they would become rich and independent. Saving twenty cents a day it will take a workingman seven hundred years to save \$50,000. If you say that is too much, that \$5000 would be enough, then it will

take him seventy years from the time he begins to earn the average wages. Thrift and push, as in Barnum's case, is often but the obtaining of money under false pretenses. The conditions of life are now such that trickery, cheating and illegitimate effort are necessary to gain wealth.

The speaker's argument was based on the claim that individual ownership of the means of production, land and capital, was the cause of most that is wrong in the relations of men with each other. Capital can exist without labor, but labor cannot exist without capital. Prohibitionists claim that if workmen would stop drinking they could save money. But that would simply make one less thing the working man would require, and capital would immediately put down the price of labor to the extent of the money the laborer was wont to pay for his glass of beer. The fallacy of the single tax theory was shown from the speaker's standpoint. Abolishing the landlord leaves the capitalist still in the field.

The solution is Socialism. Trusts are a socialist institution, but controlled by a few. The people should take possession of the government and make the trusts national. The work of one makes the work of all greater, and the work of all makes possible the work of all. No man can stand alone as an individual, each is dependent on the other. Socialism recognizes that all labor is on a par. The postoffice is socialist in part, in that it is an institution for the people. Nationalize every industry; use them for the benefit of the people; abolish competition altogether; put every one on a par. Society has two classes, the oppressed and the oppressor. The oppressor is represented today by both of the political parties, and labor will never gain its freedom until it goes to the polls and elects its own party.

The speaker was witty, full of pointed example and was constantly applauded by the sympathetic audience.

Smith and Fitzsimmons.

PITTSBURG, April 16.—Ed Smith, of Denver, and Bob Fitzsimmons, of New Zealand, met tonight and agreed to fight. The conditions are \$2500 a side. Smith to weigh in at 154 pounds, and the fight to come off before the club offering the largest purse.

Fire in New York.

NEW YORK, April 16.—Fire late tonight destroyed the Ross building and the Taggart storage warehouse, Station C of the New York postoffice was in the building, but the mails were saved. Loss, \$500,000.

Mrs. Ivett on the Stand.

MERCED, April 16.—No material testimony was introduced in the Olsen case today. Mrs. Ivett, the widow of the victim, was the chief witness, but her evidence had no direct bearing on the crime.

A suit with an artistic cut and fit, first-class workmanship and linings, can be had at H. A. Getz, 125 W. Third st.

SLEEPLESS NIGHTS, made miserable by that terrible cough, Shilb's Cure is the remedy for you. For sale by Heinemann, 232 N. Main, or Frank, Sixth and Broadway.