

DAILY HERALD.

SEVEN DAYS A WEEK.

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MONDAY, AUGUST 17, 1891.

THE HERALD AT THE BEACH.

Persons who intend to spend the summer at the beach can have the HERALD delivered to them early by special carrier from Los Angeles. Leave your orders with B. W. Saunders, Agent, Santa Monica; B. B. Hall, Agent, Redondo; E. J. Pratt, Agent, Long Beach; Hunt & Barritt, Agents, Catalina.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Any person who is unable to purchase the HERALD on the railroad trains of Southern California or from the news agents of the principal towns, will confer a favor by promptly notifying us, giving, if possible, name and place.

The unanimity with which Harrison is disliked by the Republican leaders has not been paralleled since Hayes beat his way into the presidency.

COL. JOHN S. MOSBY loses none of the fire of youth with advancing age. His son, the other day, tried to shoot one Mitkiewicz, and failed. The old Partisan Leader regretted that his son was such a bad shot.

The crowds that went to the seaside yesterday to escape the closeness of the city's atmosphere, were sufficient to tax the transportation capacity of all the railroad lines. The beaches were just black with our people, and the surf at all the bathing places looked like white paddings peppered with raisins.

The clearing house returns for the past week show an increase of seventy-five per cent. for this year over last. We have reached and passed the figures for Seattle and Tacoma, although owing to the habits Californians have of settling obligations in coin, the comparison is not a fair one. Everything in Southern California is onward and upward!

The Hon. Charles F. Peterson arrived in Los Angeles yesterday, on his tour of inspection of the grand state which he represents in the senate of the United States. How many pleasant things a square journal of any party is obliged to say of the Honorable Charles! The climacteric is reached in the declaration that he is as good as he is good-looking, and we hope much from his established friendship for Southern California.

Since the immunity which has been accorded the United States district attorney for Northern California it has become a question of what constitutes a valid cause for removal under the immaculate "business-like" administration. The McCudden and Benson cases are certainly without a parallel on this coast. If Mr. Harrison shall continue to condone such high-handed abuse of a Federal office public indignation will focus on the White House.

Some of the Republican politicians are being very much exercised over the allegation that there is a bargain between Blaine and Harrison by which the latter shall receive the Republican nomination, and the former shall keep hold of the state department, with full swing to do as he pleases. The great impediment to this kind of a bargain is that the Plumed Knight knows that there could be no delivery of the goods on Harrison's part. If re-nominated, the Indians' midget would be sat down upon so hard that he would not know what had struck him.

The New York Agriculturist estimates that the receipts of the American Farmer will be one billion dollars more this year than for many years past, as a result of the short crops in Europe and the redundant crops in America. In other words, the Wall street conspiracy to make the honest attempt to vitalize silver a failure will not be a great success in this year of grace. Most Americans will be ungraciously glad to know that Providence will this year co-operate with honest-minded men in giving America a show. We have at last reached the time when the double-standard of gold and silver will be a fact accomplished.

EL ECONOMISTA, of the city of Mexico, of July 18th, contains a table showing by periods the total coinage of the mints of that republic, from their foundation in the colonial epoch, down to June 30, 1890. The total is indeed something enormous, being \$3,377,353,725, or over three billion and three hundred and seventy-seven million dollars. Of this vast sum, \$123,248,406 was gold; \$3,243,574,687 was silver; \$6,530,641 was copper, and \$4,800,000 was nickel; or, of the total sum, 3.65 per cent. was gold, 96.04 per cent. was silver, and 1-5 and 1/2 of 1 per cent., respectively, was copper and nickel. It thus appears that the greater portion of this coinage—96 per cent.—has been silver, which was extracted from the wonderfully rich mines of that country, and which is equal in the aggregate to the total amount of silver coin now supposed to exist in the civilized world. The

average coinage per annum during the colonial period, or from 1537 to 1821 was of silver and gold about seven and one-half million dollars; during the period of independence, or to 1880, the average coinage per annum was over \$16,000,000; and from 1880 to 1890 about \$26,000,000, mostly silver. There are eleven mints in Mexico, the principal of which are those of the City of Mexico, Zacatecas, Guanajuato, Chihuahua, San Luis Potosi, etc., being thus located in different states to accommodate the numerous rich mining regions of that land of silver and gold. Most of the exportation of the precious metals from Mexico is in the form of Mexican silver dollars, which go in a steady stream to China and the East. At one period United States trade dollars took precedence of the Mexican dollars in the East; but owing to our vicious domestic monetary policy, they had to be suppressed.

AN ISSUE OF GROWING GRAVITY.

The question of immigration is becoming a very serious one in the United States. Its whole character has changed, of late. While its volume has never been so large as now, it has never been of such an undesirable class. Much of it is from Italy, Hungary and the other countries of Southern and Eastern Europe. It is estimated that less than twenty per cent. of these immigrants have ever spoken a word of English. We are indebted to the Republican party for this enormous and undesirable immigration! This professed friend of the American workingman is the most insidious enemy of those who earn their bread in the sweat of their faces. One can go all through the coal and iron regions of Pennsylvania and Ohio, and the sight of an American workingman, or one who can speak the English language, is a rare thing indeed. While piling the duties high to protect so-called American labor the iron barons have steadily flooded their mines and mills with the cheapest kind of foreign labor. That immigration must be regulated after some fashion, all intelligent men admit. It has ever been the pride of the people of the United States that their country has been the refuge of the oppressed of all nations, and no patriotic American would wish to see it lose this proud rank. But there is a distinction with a difference between holding our doors hospitably open for desirable immigrants, and for the victims of political and religious proscription, and allowing multitudes of ignorant and impecunious people to be dumped on our shores. The fiftieth Congress started legislation looking to remedies for this state of things, and this was followed up by statutes forbidding the importation of foreign labor on the contract system. But more sweeping measures are needed, or we shall plainly be inundated with an undesirable class of immigrants. There is also a growing feeling that there ought to be some safeguards thrown around the exercise of the right of suffrage. Many citizens advocate the extension of the probationary period, some suggesting its prolongation to twenty-one years. This will by no means meet the approbation of the majority of the American people. There is no desire to impede any man who is worthy to exercise the voting privilege from attaining the goal of his ambition. The present probationary period is long enough. The mass of American voters would be content with the adoption of an intelligence qualification. When the aspirant for citizenship solemnly renounces the prince to whom he has owed allegiance he should be compelled to answer questions which would show that he knew what he was intending to do. If he cannot tell why he wishes to cease to be an European subject and desires to become an American citizen he should be set back and kept back forever if he fails to render himself eligible by study and inquiry. It was never intended that the oath should be a mockery.

The regulation of immigration and the throng of safeguards around the right of suffrage—both reasonable in their scope, and neither conceived in the spirit of bigotry—are live issues of the day, and their solution involves the highest plane of statesmanship possible in the comparatively uneventful days in which we live. We have found it necessary to exclude the Chinese because of their alien and unassimilative characteristics. We find it desirable to regulate immigration because the privilege is being grossly abused by the Republican beneficiaries of the tariff. The numerous battles royal which have taken place in every center of labor in the east in which Italians and Hungarians have participated show that the danger signal can not be hung out too soon.

We have been indifferent as to this grave peril for a long while. Public attention was first called prominently to the dangers of an indigent and criminal immigration by the discovery that Switzerland and Great Britain were quietly assisting their paupers and criminals to the United States. This was a compliment which we failed to appreciate. It very naturally excited a clamor which has gained force from day to day, until now there is an almost universal sentiment in the United States on the subject in which intelligent foreigners share.

The death of Judge Joseph P. Hoge of San Francisco, takes away one of the most distinguished lawyers which California, always opulent in eminent men of the legal profession, has numbered among her citizens. Judge Hoge removed to San Francisco from Galena, Illinois, in 1853, and has ever since been a resident of that city. His eminent ability singled him out very early in his career for political honors, and he served two terms in congress from Illinois before he removed to this state. He has always been high in the councils of his party in this state, but has steadily refused to enter official life. He has presided over a great number of Democratic state conventions, and

was the model of a presiding officer. In 1873, when the convention was elected to revise the state constitution, the delegates with great unanimity centered upon Judge Hoge as the best fitted member of the body to preside over its deliberations. He was elected, and during a stormy session that lasted 157 days, and which contained elements of wide and positive antagonisms, he presided over the convention with a firmness, a dignity and a wealth of parliamentary knowledge that awed the turbulent and delighted the lovers of fair discussion. Judge Hoge retired from a lucrative practice several years ago; but he soon became weary of inactivity, and consented to take a seat on the superior bench, which place he held at the time of his death. The judge had reached his eightieth year when he died, and was the contemporary and personal friend of the great men of the country over a generation ago. Abraham Lincoln, Stephen A. Douglas, General Grant, Senators Webster, Clay, Benton, Calhoun, and all the leading men of half a century ago, when Judge Hoge was in congress, were well known to the deceased, and many of them his personal friends. But few men are gifted with such rare intellectual powers as Judge Hoge possessed, and he had stored his mind not only with the entire range of the technical knowledge of his profession, but it was a well-filled magazine of all the best literature of ancient and modern times. He was a most delightful companion, and one of the most brilliant conversationalists of his time. The fire and buoyancy of youth remained with him to the end, so that it had become a saying among his friends that age sat upon him like sunbeams dancing on the brow of night.

Why is it that, notwithstanding the enormous road taxes paid in this county, there is not a single road worthy the name? The question is easily answered. It is because the road tax is shamefully wasted for lack of intelligent direction in the construction of roads. We are, in this state, nearly one hundred years behind the time in our roads. The common mud road of the last century is a thing unknown outside of the United States. The turning point from the mud roads of Great Britain occurred in 1819, when Telford appeared before a parliamentary committee and showed that the public road was a structure, and must have a foundation if it was to be serviceable and lasting. The roads of England and Scotland are now marvels of solidity and convenience for vehicles. France, since the great reforms instituted in road-building by Frésagnet, has built 130,000 miles of macadamized roads. Frésagnet preceded Telford and Macadam, who were his pupils in the art of road-building. There is hardly a country in Europe now that does not offer main roads for travel that can be driven over with ease at all times, and that are kept constantly in good repair. This wonderful ameliora-

tion of the public roads in Europe has come from the popular recognition of two facts: First, that the public road like the public school house or the county court house, is public property established by law for the use of all people; and, second, that the extravagant waste of time, labor and money which is imposed by the use of mud roads can only be checked and the true resources of the country brought out by the construction and maintenance of good roads under the intelligent control of a special department of the local government. The system which prevails in California is worse than no system. It eats up an enormous amount of taxes, and yet leaves the people without roads fit to be driven over. It is the duty of every county to establish, construct and maintain at least two permanent roads reaching north and south and east and west from the county seat. The result would soon be seen in the connection of every settlement of the county with the main thoroughfares by good and serviceable local roads. But we must first overhaul our road law in this state before we can look for any reform in our county thoroughfares. The road law as it exists in California is a relic of the past century, and a monument to the ignorance of our legislators and to the long suffering and enduring patience of our people.

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TWO SANTA FE WRECKS

Caused by Washouts of the Track in Missouri. EDNA, Mo., August 16.—A heavy rain last night caused the washout of several miles of track on the Santa Fe. Two wrecks occurred, in one of which a cattle train was badly wrecked. A few miles from this wreck, a west-bound vestibule express left the track; the engineer was killed and the fireman severely injured. It is not known whether any of the passengers were hurt.

Mrs. Polk's Funeral.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., August 16.—The funeral of Mrs. James K. Polk occurred here this morning. There was a great crowd present, but the services were unostentatious. The remains were placed in the tomb beside those of her distinguished husband.

Mrs. Mary Wray, 87 years old, and probably the oldest actress living in this country, is quite ill at home, in Newtown, L. I. She is an Englishwoman, but made her first American appearance at the Chatham theater, under the management of Henry Wallack. A daughter, Ada, is the wife of the well-known comedian, John Wild. Mrs. Wild has just presented her husband with a pretty pink baby boy.

A Husband's Mistake.

Husbands too often permit wives, and parents their children, to suffer from headache, dizziness, neuralgia, sleeplessness, fits, nervousness, when by the use of Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine such serious results could easily be prevented. Druggists everywhere say it gives universal satisfaction, and has an immense sale. Woodworth & Co., of Fort Wayne, Ind.; Snow & Co., of Syracuse, N. Y.; J. C. Wolf, Hillsdale, Mich., and hundreds of others say "it is the greatest seller they ever knew." It contains no opiates. Trial bottles and fine book on Nervous Diseases free, at all druggists.

All wholesale goods must be sold this month at a loss. Globe Clothing Co.

WORLD'S Y. M. C. A.

Great Success of the International Convention at Amsterdam. AMSTERDAM, August 16.—Today's exercises of the world's convention of the Y. M. C. A. were entirely of a religious nature. In the evening a large public meeting was held, Count Von Hogen-dorp presiding. The convention has been very successful, and will be a great help to the struggling associations of the continental countries. It is the

first in which real missionary Y. M. C. A. work for young men has been represented, and reports regarding the work in Japan, India and other countries, carried on under the direction of the American international committee, elicited much interest. All the papers and discussions have been in Dutch, English, German and French. Most of the delegates will leave tomorrow, the Americans taking a trip on the continent before returning home.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

PRESTON'S CURES ANY HEADACHE "While You Wait," BUT CURES NOTHING ELSE.

JUST RECEIVED. Several New Styles of the Latest Fashion. JAMES MEANS' \$3, \$4 and \$5 Shoes.

JAMES MEANS \$4 SHOE is neat and stylish. It fits like a stocking, and REQUIRES NO "BREAKING IN," being perfectly easy the first time it is worn. It will satisfy the most fastidious. JAMES MEANS' \$3 SHOE is absolutely the only shoe of the price that has ever been placed extensively on the market in which durability is considered before mere outward appearance.

N. BENJAMIN, BOSTON SHOE STORE. COR. MAIN AND SECOND, LOS ANGELES.

A. J. WARNER & CO., MERCHANT TAILORS. Having removed to 108 N. Spring street, Room 1, under I. O. O. F. Hall, are now prepared to accommodate you in all that belongs to a First-class Tailor Establishment.

We are going to Move.

We are going to have the grandest store in California.

BUT Before We can Get into It

We want to close out our present stock as far as possible.

A forcible appeal to your pocketbook.

Will help us to do it

No one can do or shall undersell us



JACOBY BROS. BARGAIN FACTORY RUNNING ON FULL TIME ON ACCOUNT OF REMOVAL. JACOBY BROS.

As the artisans and mechanics are daily laboring on our magnificent new building, carefully erecting the grand structure, we are earnestly engaged in destroying the finest stock of Clothing, etc., in Southern California.

By cutting and slashing the prices without regard to cost or profit.

Don't miss this sale, it is a grand bargain producer.

No catchpenny methods,

But reliable, genuine bargains.

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