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SPECIAL NOTICE.

Notices of companies, societies, churches, etc., will only be inserted in the Herald as paid advertisements. We reserve, for places of worship, a gratis column, which will appear every Sunday morning.

An Expecting Morning Washington.

To-night, at twelve o'clock, the official light of Rutherford B. Hayes will go out. When that solemn hour sounds, there will not be a spluttering gas flame of a very faint candle to remind mankind that Hayes for four years occupied the seat of Washington. He dies officially unwept, unhonored and unremembered. He was made President by the most remarkable, successful and corrupt combination ever recorded in the history of any people living under a constitutional government. The Electoral Commission which, by a vote of 185 to 166, elected Mr. Hayes President, was a thing utterly unknown to the constitution of the United States. Had the Commission proceeded in favor of Mr. Tilden its illegitimacy in form and substance would have been condoned because it would at least have had the grace of recognizing the claims of a man who had received 203 out of the 369 electoral votes, and who had a plurality over Hayes of 33,000 of the popular vote.

A little over four years ago there was offered to Mr. Rutherford B. Hayes the finest opportunity for dignifying Republican government ever accorded to any man on God's footstool. He knew, as all the people who are broad between the eyes, irrespective of politics, knew, that Mr. Tilden had been elected President of the United States. Only the audacious pronouncement of Zach Chandler that Hayes had received 185 electoral votes and was elected President, prevented the Republicans from at once throwing up the sponge the day after the Presidential election. When Chandler wrote that telegram for the Associated Press he was offering to Mr. Rutherford B. Hayes 203 electoral votes to Mr. Hayes's 166. As the Chairman of the Republican National Committee and a member of Grant's cabinet, Chandler at once made up his mind to steal the nineteen electoral votes needed to elect Hayes, and in this nefarious project he had the full support of the shoddy President-elect. Every one remembers the infamous details of the Presidential conspiracy which was hurried rapidly forward and which, to many good men of both parties, seemed to render the Electoral Commission a patriotic expedient. Had Rutherford B. Hayes, at the critical moment, developed the manhood and rectitude which would have enabled him to cry halt to the conspirators, he would to-day be the most honored man in the United States. No human conjecture short of death could have prevented his election and inauguration for two terms of the Presidency, and that by a practically unanimous vote of the American people. He would, in the future, have been spoken of with much of the reverence which, in all ages and climes, will attach to the name of Washington.

LAST NIGHT'S NEWS.

(Special to the Herald by the Western Union Telegraph Company.)

PACIFIC COAST.

STOCK REPORT. SAN FRANCISCO STOCK AND EXCHANGE BOARD.

MORNING SESSION. SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—The market was quiet and unimproved by a man whose moral stature proved to be unexpectedly low. Mr. Hayes took the office which he knew belonged to another, and convinced at a conspiracy whose end is not yet. No man living can calculate the strain which was put upon American institutions by the events which followed the Presidential election of 1876. Much of the evil wrought then might be counteracted if the wholesome political revolution lately inaugurated in Pennsylvania should extend to other States, and the "boss" development in our politics should be permanently retired. It was the political "bosses" at Washington who, four years ago, made possible the tramping upon the will of the people.

It may very well be doubted whether Mr. Hayes's short and nominal experience of power has proved to be a bed of roses. For years past one could hardly pick up a Republican paper which has not been filled with open or covert attacks on the Returning Board President. He signalled his accession to power by abandoning Packard, who, as the Republican candidate for Governor of Louisiana, had received more votes than had Hayes for President. The robust common sense of the people, while they saw that the overthrow of the carpet-bag and Returning Board gang in Louisiana was an unassailable local and national issue, appreciated also the insidious personal treachery of Packard, which declared that Hayes was the better man.

Special order, substitute for Senate bill 197, the Davis Revenue bill, came up. Cunniff moved to strike out part of section 5, which provides for off-setting credits of savings banks, and to strike out section 197, which declares that money...

occupancy of the Chadband President distinguished himself by hypocritical professions in favor of a civil service reform of which he and his closest official associates have been the most conspicuous betrayers. There has really been no parallel to the effrontery of Hayes's record in this regard. He has carried the effusiveness of a Pecksniff into everything which he has touched, and the country will breathe all the freer now that it is relieved of his hollow and overblowing pretensions. A long farewell to Rutherford B.

It at length appears that Gen. Hancock's official plurality over President Garfield is something over eight thousand. While the new President enters upon office with an unquestioned title, he was in a minority of the popular vote of rising three hundred thousand. If the old adage that a mis is as good as a mile holds, so also does that other ancient saw that enough is as good as a feast. Garfield goes into the White House by the narrow margin of any American President, with the exception of John Quincy Adams and Rutherford B. Hayes. A change of less than twelve thousand votes in the cities of New York and Brooklyn would have made Hancock President by a majority of ten of the Electoral Colleges and by a popular plurality of over thirty-two thousand. The proposition can be stated in even briefer and more significant phrase, viz., if Gen. Hancock had received, in the cities of New York and Brooklyn, the votes cast for the Democratic Congressmen in those two cities, he, instead of Garfield, would be the cynosure of all eyes in the inaugural ceremonies that take place at Washington to-morrow.

It is heartily to be hoped that the rumor, by telegraph, that President Hayes, by the advice of President-elect Garfield, proposes to veto the funding bill in the event of its passage by Congress is without foundation. The moneyed power has larded it long enough over our national legislation, and if the new President desires to make his administration popular he will do well to heed the growth of a sentiment in the United States which demands that favoritism to special classes shall cease. None of the opponents of a three per cent. bond, have yet been able to show why the United States should not be able to borrow money as cheaply as England. If the controllers of the national banking system had either patriotism or sagacity they would gladly embrace the opportunity of popularizing the new loan, instead of doing their utmost to defeat it. The incoming President should ally himself with the sentiment which is dominant in Congress and amongst the people.

EASTERN.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Coinage at the mints for February was \$9,558,000, of which \$2,307,000 were silver dollars.

THE FUNDING BILL PASSED.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The House has concurred in all the Senate amendments to the Funding bill, and it now goes to the President for his action.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The House at ten o'clock, took up the deficiency bill, the last of the appropriation bills. Passed.

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ST. PAUL, March 2.—Last night, while both Houses were in session, the State capitol took fire and was consumed, causing a loss of \$100,000. The fire spread so rapidly that some of the members had to escape by ladders and received slight burns. The records were saved in the vault. No insurance.

Residence in New Mexico.

SANTA FE, N. M., March 2.—Information from the Rio Arriba country is to the effect that a short time ago an American was found dead in front of Jose Lopez's store. The latter being suspicious, two nights after, some railroad men broke open the store and beat Lopez to death. A few days later an American was murdered by two Mexicans, near Coyote. The latter were chased by a party of Americans. One Mexican was killed and the other captured.

Marine Disasters.

ST. JOHN, N. B., March 2.—The Schooner Irving G. Hall, hence to Cape Breton, was lost with all her crew, numbering nine men. The schooner was driven from her mooring and is a total wreck. All the boats in the harbor were destroyed. It was the worst gale for sixty years. It is feared that the brigantine Margaret and Blanche, on her way to the Mediterranean, is lost with all hands.

FOREIGN.

The Panama Canal.

PARIS, March 2.—De Lesseps says the Panama canal will certainly be finished by 1888, at an estimated cost of \$12,000,000 francs. The work will not require more than 8,000 to 10,000 workmen in the most important of the work, who will be recruited from the colored population of the West Indies.

Reinforcements for Transvaal.

LONDON, March 2.—General Buller will leave London to-morrow and expects to reach Durban on the 18th. He will be accompanied by several officers who were with him in his Afghan campaign. Major-General Newdegate, prominent in the operations of the war, is preparing to start for Capetown.

The Coercion Bill in the Lords.

LONDON, March 2.—In the House of Lords, last night, the protection bill was read a third time without discussion. In the Commons debate on the second reading of the bill, the Home Secretary, Mr. McKenna, moved its rejection.

Two aristocratic beauties of the Spanish colony in Paris, the Countess Muleto and Señora Penedes, had a narrow escape from being suffocated by natural flowers in their hair and the trimming of their dresses as they were returning home from Queen Victoria's last soirée in a closely shut up carriage. The flowers were profusely employed in garlands. The ladies for some time chattered gaily. One of them became silent, and then the other Court lady, who was with them, grew alarmed when neither of them replied to observations he made and questions he put, and all the more so that he felt oppressed by the perfume of the flowers. When he caused the carriage to stop and opened the window he found them insensible, but they soon recovered when taken into the air. They, however, caught a severe cold from the sudden exposure.

Further of the Kallioch Trial.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—In the Kallioch trial this afternoon the witnesses who testified this morning were cross-examined at length, but their evidence was not impeached. One new witness was examined, but his testimony was unimportant.

Telegraph Wires Down.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—The lines are down east of Omaha.

Consention Declares a Dividend.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—The Contention Mining Company, of Tombstone, declares a dividend of 75 cents.

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100 passengers in the train and that no lives were lost and so few injured is remarkable. A wrecking train left Brookfield, 24 miles west of Madison, for the scene of the accident, but as a train it did not reach its destination. About 13 miles east of Brookfield the engine and two flat cars crossed Brush Creek bridge safely, but the wrecking car proper, the caboose and a passenger coach, on which were physicians and other citizens of Brookfield, coming to the wreck of the passenger train, broke through and went down 30 feet in a mass of broken timbers and mangled humanity. Of those on the cars that went down Dr. Woods, of Brookfield, Frank Locke and George Zurich, of Hannibal, Mo., and four others were killed, and of the fifty persons on the train none escaped without injury. No train has passed east or west since the accident.

MAINE STATE CAPITOL BURNED.

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NEW TO-DAY.

Notice to Creditors.

In the Superior Court of the County of Los Angeles, State of California.

In the matter of CHARLES RAMIE, an insolvent debtor.

Charles Ramie having filed in this Court his petition, schedule and inventory in insolvency, by which it appears that he is an insolvent debtor, the said Charles Ramie is hereby declared to be insolvent.

The Sheriff of the county of Los Angeles is hereby directed to take possession of all the estate, real and personal, of the said Charles Ramie, except such as may be by law exempt from execution, and to deliver the same to the said Charles Ramie, or to any person, firm or corporation, or association, for his use.

The said debtor is hereby forbidden to transfer or deliver any property until the further order of this Court, except as herein ordered.

It is further ordered that all the creditors of said debtor appear before the Hon. V. E. Howard, Judge of the Superior Court, in the county of Los Angeles, on the Tenth day of April, 1904, at ten o'clock A. M. of that day, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of the estate of said debtor.

It is further ordered that this order be published in the Los Angeles Weekly Herald, a newspaper of general circulation, published in the city of Los Angeles, California, as often as said newspaper is published, to wit, at least once in each week for the term of thirty days.

It is further ordered, that in the meantime all proceedings against the said insolvent be stayed.

Dated March 2, 1904.

E. HOWARD, Judge of the Superior Court of the County of Los Angeles.

Certificate of Co-Partnership.

The undersigned hereby certify that they are partners doing business under the name and style of "Yreka Bakery and Lunch Room," in Los Angeles city and county, State of California, for the purpose of operating a bakery and a lunch room and bakery.

The names in full and residences of each partner are as follows: Rudolf Scherer, residing in the city and county of Los Angeles, State of California; and Clark Lee Lamoreaux, residing in the city and county of Los Angeles.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court, the day and year in this certificate first above written.

A. W. POTTS, County Clerk and ex-officio Clerk of said Superior Court.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES.

On this second day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, before me, A. W. Potts, County Clerk and ex-officio Clerk of the Superior Court in and for said county, personally appeared Rudolf Scherer and Clark Lee Lamoreaux, whose names are subscribed to the within instrument, and acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PAIRS FOR ONE DOLLAR!!

German Knit Hose

Gents Furnishing Goods

H. SIEGEL, ARCADE,

ST. CHARLES BARBER SHOP AND BATH ROOMS.

DANCING ACADEMY,