Daily Los Angeles Herald.

VOL. XXII. LOS ANGELES, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 20, 1884.---SIX-PAGE EDITION NO. 18.

NEWS OF THE WORLD

An Earthquake Shakes Them Up in the East.

AN EXTENSIVE FAILURE.

A Rumor That St. John is to be Induced to Withdraw in Blaine's Favor—A Governor's Narrow Escape — Railway Notes.

[*Special to the Herald by Associated Press*]

GRASS LAKE, Mich., Sept. 19.—An earthquake shock was felt here this afternoon, several school children fainted and school had to be discontinued.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 19.—A shock of earthquake was distinctly felt at 2:20 o'clock this afternoon, lasting fifteen seconds. The noise resembled that of a distant blast. Reports from surrounding towns in every direction are to the effect that the shock was plainly felt, in some instances rocking the buildings and displacing the contents.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 19.—This afternoon an earthquake shock was felt very perceptibly in parts of the city. The Western Union building, the Buhe Block and the Campau Block, were all shaken up considerably, driving many to the streets from fright. No damage is reported. The shock lasted ten seconds.

At Cleveland, Ohio, three distinct but not very heavy shocks of earthquake were felt at 2:47 o'clock this afternoon. The largest buildings were rocked slightly. The motion was felt the plainest in the upper stories. Telegraph and other wires quivered so as to attract attention and many people felt a sensation of dizziness peculiar to such terrestrial commotion. The vibration extended over a period of ten to fifteen seconds. No noise was noticed and no damage was done. This seems to have been near the eastern border of the earthquake, it extending west into central Indiana, and north into Michigan. Reports received this evening from Akron, Geneva, Fort Recovery, Ravenna, Lardin, Sidney, Canton, Sandusky, Urbana, Kenton, Crestline, Coldwater and Upper Sandusky, Ohio; Union City and Muncie, Indiana, say they felt the earthquake slightly; at Alliance not at all; strongly in Bellefonte; at Findlay a severe shock; at Hornellsville it was felt plainly, and stopped the clocks; at Newark it gave them a good shake; at Clyde it rattled the windows and scared the women; at Rawson the shock was plainly felt and was accompanied with a rumbling noise, it is all the talk of the town; at Bluffton it was plainly felt and shook the houses, making the windows and doors rattle, the people were badly frightened, the sound was like distant thunder; at Arcadia the same experience; at Fostoria it shook every house, great excitement, the jars in drug stores were knocked from the shelves.

Reports from Indiana towns—Red Key, slight shock. Several business men ran into the street to see if buildings were falling and ascertain the causes. Great excitement for a few minutes. At Albany it shook large brick buildings so that the inhabitants thought they were going to fall to the earth.

Reports from various points in this vicinity show the shock of earthquake, which occurred this afternoon, to have been quite general throughout Northwestern Ohio and Southern Michigan. The duration of the shock was from ten to thirty seconds, and its course was apparently from southwest to northeast. It was most violent at Defiance, Ohio, where the swaying of the buildings created much consternation. People hastily abandoned their houses and the Methodist Conference in session at one of the churches immediately adjourned to the street. A meeting of the Ladies' Missionary Society in progress at the time, was also quickly dismissed. Glass was broken in a number of buildings, but no serious damage was done. At Cecil, Ohio, the goods in stores were thrown from the shelves and the passengers at the railway station ran out, thinking a train had struck the building. At Napoleon, Clyde, Bryan, Archibald, Fostoria and intermediate points, the shock was distinctly felt, rattling windows and crockery, but so far as reported doing no material damage. In this city a large building, occupied by the Milburn Wagon Company, was perceptibly shaken, the employés supposing it to have been caused by the moving of heavy machinery. A noise similar to that produced by a distant explosion was heard in some parts of the city while in other portions the shock was unnoticed.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 19.—A slight shock from earthquake was felt here this afternoon about 2:05 o'clock. No damage was done.

LONDON, Ont., Sept. 19.—A shock of earthquake was felt in this city this afternoon about 3:25. The shock was distinct and like a distant explosion, which seemed to follow the river and vary in force, in some instances causing quite a rattling of windows and tossing of furniture.

WHEELING, Sept. 19.—There was a slight shock of earthquake here at 2:40 P. M. The motion was southwest.

A Big New York Failure.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—Rindskoff Brothers, clothiers, 618 Broadway, have assigned to Jacob W. Mack. Among the preferred creditors are the Importers' and Traders' National Bank for $111,000, Fifth Avenue Bank for $10,000 and Max Moses, $100,000. The total amount of preferences is $900,000. Rindskoff, of the firm, was well known for his charitable bequests to the poor in this city. He is treasurer of the United Hebrew Charities and also of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum. Simon Rindskoff is also highly connected and well known. Raphael Bachman is a director of the Importers' and Traders' National Bank and bears a good reputation. The assignee, Mack, is Secretary and Treasurer of the Nathan Manufacturing Company. Rindskoff Brothers' liabilities are estimated at $900,000; actual assets, $1,000,000.

Rindskoff Brothers & Co., stated that in July last they had a stock of $500,000, and bills receivable, $300,000, making their business assets $800,000, against which they owed about $250,000, and borrowed money $200,000. The sales of the preceding year were $1,000,000.

The Railway Managers.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—The Western Railway managers held another long session to-day and finally decided, after five days of consultation, that any joint agreement with a view to the formation of pools on Colorado, Utah and Nebraska business was not possible in the present temper of the roads. As one of the managers to-night expressed it: "We have fought ourselves to a standstill." As was thought probable at the outset the tripartite agreement has proven a bar to any compact which would be satisfactory to the Burlington and Northwestern roads, and the Milwaukee & St. Paul and Rock Island roads, holding out for its continuance prevented the formation of any new combinations. This was conceded on all sides at the secret session of general managers to-day, and the resolution of yesterday to adjourn and leave matters in *statu quo*, was again brought forward and carried. It was decided by a unanimous vote to leave matters as they now are for ninety days, but in the meantime to strictly maintain tariff rates. Another session will be held to-morrow to decide upon a tariff, the meeting also decided to appoint Joseph F. Tucker as joint representative of all the lines, to see that the tariff rates are maintained. The agreement to sustain the rates, carries with it no penalty, the matter being left to the integrity of the several lines. In the meantime, if any further attempt is made at arbitration, it will necessarily be at the suggestion of one or more of the roads hereafter, as no time has been named for any further negotiation. As a result of the conference, however, it is expected that the newly formed California pool will be maintained, the details of which are now being perfected.

Lines interested in the Transcontinental Association held a session today perfecting the details of that organization.

COLD WATER BLAINE.

An Effort Made to get St. John to Withdraw in his Favor.

NEW YORK, Sept, 19.—A prominent Prohibitionist states that one of the leading objects of Blaine's visit to New York is to secure the withdrawal of St. John. The ground taken is that the vote of Maine on Prohibition renders St. John's candidacy unnecessary, as Mr. Blaine's sentiments are embodied in the large majority given for the Prohibition amendment.

Department of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The September report of the Department of Agriculture just out, devotes considerable space to the subject of "Wheat in India." It says among other things that as regards freight charges, we have a substantial advantage over India, not only in comparative proximity of our Atlantic ports to the European markets, but also in the comparative cheapness of our transportation by rail. Reducing Indian weights and money to an American equivalent the rate on wheat by rail on the leading Indian railways in March, 1883, was little less than one cent a mile per ton, as against less than two-thirds of a cent on the lines between Chicago and New York. In other words, the average rates of four Indian roads is fully 50 per cent. higher than the rate on the American lines between these two cities, while the advantages on the side of the United States is very much greater still if Indian rates are compared with our rates by lake and canal, or even by lake and rail, the former being but little more than one-third of a cent, and the latter being less than one half a cent per ton per mile.

Railroad Accident.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19.—On the Philadelphia & Atlantic Railroad, about twenty miles below Camden, to-night, eleven men were seriously hurt but none it is thought are fatally injured. A freight train on the Williamstown branch of the Camden & Atlantic road dashed into the rear car of the Camden & Atlantic accommodation train at the intersection of the roads and demolished it, throwing the occupants, all railroad workmen, about twenty feet from the track in great confusion. The injured men were brought to their homes. It is said the freight train was not on schedule time.

Blaine's Movements.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—Grant called on Blaine to-day, and a long conversation ensued. In the afternoon, Blaine drove through Central Park with William Walter Phelps. Phelps dined with Blaine on their return. The report that Blaine was to be serenaded was erroneous. To-morrow he will visit the National Republican headquarters and there receive a complimentary serenade. Arthur is expected to-morrow. Monday Blaine will go to Philadelphia and will return to New York Tuesday and Wednesday will leave for the West via Buffalo.

Fiery Socialists.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—Fifteen hundred people, principally Socialists, held a mass meeting at the market square to-night and gave vent to a number of fiery speeches and resolutions regarding the execution of Jacobson, who it was asserted would never have been hung had he not been utterly poor and friendless. A postmortem examination of Jacobson's brain has been demanded in view of his alleged temporary insanity to ascertain whether judicial murder has been committed.

A Narrow Escape.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept. 19.—General Alfred M. Scales, Democratic candidate for Governor, is canvassing Western North Carolina. His horse ran away while crossing the Cowee mountain, in Jackson county. The horse fell down a precipice one hundred feet and was killed. The buggy was smashed to atoms. Scales caught in a tree and barely escaped with his life. He reached his home at Greensboro this morning very much bruised and is now in bed.

Death of an Old Steamboat Man.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y., Sept. 19. Captain Albert DeGrost died at his home here. He was a contemporary of Commodore Vanderbilt and was the oldest steamboat Captain alive. He gave to the press and printers of New York the Franklin statue in front of the *Tribune* and *Times* buildings.

Mrs. Messer Dead.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—Mrs. Maria Messer, of Bronson, N. J., died to-day. She was shot by her husband, W. W. Messer, on Friday last in the park. Messer then shot their daughter Mary, who is expected to die within a day or two. Messer afterwards killed himself.

Funeral of Annie Nutt.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., Sept. 19.—The funeral of Annie Nutt took place this afternoon, and the remains were followed to the grave by a large cortege. There was no autopsy, as the physicians gave the opinion that death resulted from natural causes.

The Mexican Central.

BOSTON, Sept. 19.—An official report of the Mexican Central Railroad Company shows the earnings of August to be $240,138, against $230,153 for July. President Nickerson sails for Europe Oct. 8.

Immense Temperance Meeting.

BOSTON, Sept. 19.—There was an immense temperance meeting in Tremont Temple to-night, addressed by the Lord Archbishop of Rochester, England, and Bishop Paddock.

Another Failure.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 19.—The wholesale dry goods firm of Peters & Co., late Chadwick, Peters & Co., failed to-day. Liabilities, $125,000; mostly in New York.

Knights of Pythias Victory.

TORONTO, Sept. 19.—There was a great crowd at the competitive drill of secret societies. The Knights of Pythias won the first prize.

A Change of Seats.

DUBLIN, Sept. 19.—Thomas Salon retires from Parliament as the Representative of Sligo, and will contest for another seat.

Soldiers Attacked.

MOSCOW, Sept. 16.—A mob to-day attacked the gen d' armes, taking the Nihilists to St. Petersburg. The gen d' armes were obliged to use bayonets.

Passengers South and East.

MERCED, Cal., Sept. 19.—Following is a list of south-bound passengers passing here this evening:

P B Arenta, Colton; J W Gardner, Santa Ana; Mrs E B Miller, Chicago; Mrs A Miller, Chicago; Chas Kirchoff, S F; F C Silent, San José; G T Wiseman and wife, J Walton, Rev Wm George, H J Irvin, Miss Bacon, Mrs Edwards, Andrew Cart, A Curtin, S F; J W Green, Mr and Mrs Thos Fitch, W E G Keller, D G Newhouse, J A Green, Humbolt Co, Los Angeles; J A Reaves, Arizona; Mrs J McVaughton, Sutter Creek.

Republican Convention.

PLACERVILLE, Cal., Sept. 19.—The Republican Convention, which met here to-day, nominated for joint Senator for Eldorado and Alpine, Thos. Fraser, and for Assemblyman, Wm. Barklage.

BLAINE.

He Weaves a Romance About His Marriage.

AN APPEAL FOR SYMPATHY.

The Victim of Sunstroke Sees a Way Out as Unusual—If His Tale be True He is a Much Maligned Man.

[*Special to the Herald by Associated Press*]

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—Hon. William Walter Phelps take the responsibility of giving to the public the following private letter addressed to him nearly two weeks ago:

"AUGUSTA, Sept. 6, 1884.

"*My Dear Mr. Phelps:* I have your favor of the 4th, advising me that the continuous invention and wide circulation of evil reports render it advisable in your judgment not to wait the slow process of law, but to speak directly to the public in my own vindication. In this opinion many others on whose judgment I rely concur. I shrink instinctively from the suggestion, although I feel sure I could strengthen the confidence of all who are friendly to me by bringing to view the simple thread of truth, which is concealed in this endless tissue of falsehood. You can imagine how inexpressibly painful it must be to discuss one's domestic life in the press, although I think with you, that under the circumstances I could count upon the generosity of the public to justify the statement which otherwise might seem objectionable. I can in any event commit the facts to you for personal communication to those friends who have been so delicate and considerate an interest in my affairs. The leisure hours of to-day, when our campaign is ended and we only wait for the election returns, gives me an opportunity for this prompt reply, and for the following essential details: At Georgetown, Kentucky, in the spring of 1848, when I was but eighteen years of age, I first met the lady who for more than thirty-four years has been my wife. Our acquaintance resulted, at the end of six months, in an engagement, which being without the prospect of a speedy marriage, we naturally sought to keep to ourselves. Two years later, in the spring of 1850, when I was maturing plans to leave my profession in Kentucky and establish myself elsewhere, I was suddenly summoned to Pennsylvania by the death of my father. It being very doubtful if I could return to Kentucky, I was threatened with an indefinite seperation from her who possessed my entire devotion. My one wish was to secure her myself by an indisoluble tie against every possible contingency in life, and on the 30th day of June, 1850, prior to my departure from Kentucky, we were in the presence of a chosen and trusted friend, united by what I knew was in my native State of Pennsylvania, a perfectly legal form of marriage. On reaching home I found that my family and especially my bereaved mother, strongly discountenanced my business plans as involving too long a separation from home, and kindred, I complied with her wish that I should resume at least for a time my occupation in Kentucky, whither I returned in the latter part of August. During the ensuing winter, induced by misgivings which were increased by legal consultations, I became alarmed lest a doubt might be thrown upon the validity of our marriage by reason of non-compliance with the law of the State where it had occurred, for I had learned that the laws of Kentucky made a license, certified to by the Clerk of the County Court, an indispensable requisite of legal marriage. After much deliberation and with an anxious desire to guard in the most effectual manner against any embarrassment resulting from our position—for which I alone was responsible—we decided that the simplest and at the same time the surest way was to repair to Pennsylvania and have another marriage service performed. This was done in the presence of witnesses in the city of Pittsburg, in the month of March, 1851, but was not otherwise made public for private reasons. It was solemnized to secure an indisputable validity, the first marriage being by my wife and myself always held sacred. At the mature age of 54, I do not defend the wisdom or prudence of a secret marriage suggested by the ardor and inexperience of youth, but its honor and its purity were inviolate as I believe in the sight of God, and cannot be made to appear otherwise by the wicked device of men. It brought to me a companionship which has been my chief happiness from boyhood's years to this hour, and has crowned me with whatever success I have attained in life. My eldest child, a son, was born in his grandmother's house on the 18th day of June, 1851, in the *city* of Augusta, Me., and died in her arms three years later. His ashes repose in the cemetery of his native city, beneath a stone which records his name and the limit of his innocent life. That stone which has stood for almost an entire generation has been recently defaced by sacrilegious hands.

As a candidate for the Presidency, I knew that I should encounter many forms of calumny and personal defamation, but I confess that I did not expect to be called upon to defend the name of my beloved and honored wife, who is a mother and a grandmother, nor did I expect that the grave of my little child would be cruelly desecrated. Against such gross forms of wrong the law gives me no adequate redress, and I know that in the end my most effective appeal against the unspeakable outrages which I resist must be to the noble manhood and noble womanhood of America.

Your friend, very sincerely,
(Signed) JAMES G. BLAINE.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

Jockey Club Races.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 19.—Track fair. All ages, selling allowances 75 and 500 yards. Silvio won, Adonis second; time, 2 29. One and one-eighth miles, selling allowances; Whispering won, Eros second, Virgie Hearne third; time, 2 00¾.

Walnut Hill stakes, two year-olds, winning penalties, maiden allowances, mile, Pegasus won, Jim Guest second, Thistle third; time, 1.46¾.

One and one-sixteenth miles, winning allowances, Malaria won, Madison second, Admiral third; time, 1.53¾.

Five-eighths mile, Bill Owens won, Leonard second, Rebuke third; time, 1.02.

Sacramento Races.

SACRAMENTO, Sept. 19.—First race, one mile, Sunny Slope stakes for 2-year-olds, $50 entrance, with $200 added, won by Alta, Estelle second; time, 1:42½.

Second race, 3-year-olds, Shenandoah stakes, one and a quarter miles, $50 entrance, with $250 added, won by Joujou in 2:09¾; Beaconsfield second.

Third race was for the Nighthawk stakes, $50 entrance, $200 added, open to all ages, won by Forest King in 1:43¼; Aunt Betsey second.

Last race was for puase of $200, mile dash, won br Rondo, Quebec second; time 1:45.

Unfinished trotting race of yesterday was finished. First heat won by Twinkle in 2:31¼; second heat won by Ed; next heat was won by Ned in 2:29¼; last and final heat won by Twinkle in 2:35, who took the race and the money.

The Island Sugar Crop.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 19.—It is stated this evening that Claus Spreckles has secured control of the entire sugar crop of the Hawaiian Islands for the season of 1884-85. He tried to get all the crop of 1883-84 but did not succeed.

A Case of Perjury.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 19.—A Chinese woman and her three children were remanded in the United States District Court to-day to the steamer San Pablo, to be returned to China. She claimed to be the wife of a merchant of this city, but it was shown by dates that it was impossible that the children could be his. Judge Sabin said the testimony was the most shocking perjury he had ever listened to.

Hotel Burned.

FRESNO, Cal., Sept. 19.—The hotel at Fresno Hot Springs, situated about eighty miles from this place in the Coast Range, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss about $1,000; no insurance.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Government Bonds and Railroad Shares.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—Governments, quiet; Stock Exchange, opened weak for Jersey Central; Reading, Northwest and Lake Shore, prices declined ½ to 1¼ per cent. Compared with last night closing prices are ¼ to 2¼ per cent. higher.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.	
3s	100½
4½s	11¼
4s	20¼
Central Pacific	39½
Kansas-Texas	17½
Northern Pacific	20½
Preferred	48
New York Central	9½
Oregon Navigation	48
Transcontinental	13¾
Improvement	16
Pacific Mail	49¾
Panama	48
Texas Pacific	10¼
Union Pacific	49¾
Western Union Telegraph	65¾

The Grain Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 19.—Wheat, fairly active, buyer, season, $1.36½@$1.38¾; buyer, 84@$1.37½; seller, 84@$1.21½@$123. Barley, dull; buyer, season, .94½ @ ½; seller, season, .82@82½.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 19.—Weather fine; breadstuffs steadier; wheat, No. 1 California, 7s@7s 3d; No. 2 California, 6s 8d @6s 10d; Spring, 6s@6s 6d; Light Winter, 6s 7d@6s 11d; Corn, 5s 10d.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—Wheat firm; 77½ @77⅞ for October, 91½ for November. Barley, firm, higher, .68.

Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 19.—Belle Isle, 55c; Best & Belcher, $2.15; Challar, $2.20; Gould & Curry, $1 85; Hale & Norcross, $3.10; Mexican, $1.60; Navajo, $3.60; Ophir, $1.25; Potosi, $1.35; Savage, $1.30; Sierra Nevada, $1.40; Union Consolidated, $1.25.

The Money Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—Money easy; 1@1½, closed; offered 1½. Prime paper, 5½@6½; Sterling bills, quiet, $4.82¼; demand, $4.82¾.

Petroleum.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19. — Petroleum, steady at 79¾

The Wool Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19. — Wool, steady, firm; prices, unchanged; wool, fair demand for Michigan fleeces at .30; combing and delaine, 33@37; unwashed wools, 15@26; pulled do., 19@33.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—Dry goods imported for the week, 240,000.

THAT HIRING OF CHINAMEN.

A Republican and Business Associate on Markham's Mining Management.

EDITOR DAILY HERALD, *Sir:* The Daily *Times* of yesterday contains a letter from E. P. Johnson in which he has unintentionally given an entirely wrong impression to the public. Being the original and prime mover in organizing the Oro Grande Mining Company, of which Captain Johnson speaks, and also its president during a period of nearly two years, and the whole time I was connected with the company, I feel that I am in possession of facts of which the Captain has not the slightest knowledge of, excepting, possibly, by hearsay. The Captain no doubt is well aware that his taking the position as superintendent was entirely due to my urgent and most favorable recommendation to Mr. E. G. Halleck and H. H. Markham, my acting associates in the company. The Captain is entirely wrong in stating that H. H. Markham was any where but at Pasadena or in Los Angeles when the crew of Chinamen mentioned were engaged and all the arrangements completed to send them to the mines. The subject was under discussion for weeks and months before they were finally sent over. However, had the company been furnished with but a comparatively small portion of the *seventy five thousand dollars* he (Markham) represented himself as possessing, and faithfully promised before the company was organized, and by which promises and representations, also, he got *into* the mines, the Chinamen would never have been employed, as there would have been no necessity for this move in order to most rigidly economize, in view of the desperate straits the company were in.

The exact truth of the whole matter is, that Mr. E. G. Halleck, H. H. Markham and myself being the sole managers of the company in every possible contingency, we jointly were entirely responsible for forwarding the Chinamen. Neither one assumed any such responsibility alone. It was entirely a joint deliberation and final act, and that is all there is of it. The Captain is again in error about the Chinamen's discharge. H. H. Markham had nothing whatever personally to do with the Chinamen's discharge; that act was a necessity, owing to threats from the white miners, a difficulty with the mine foreman and other circumstances.

Chinamen have also been employed at his home ever since he came to Pasadena, except at intervals in making changes or some other trivial circumstance, and this no one can deny. Now, since the ball has been opened by Mr. Markham's friends, I think *all* of the facts connected with the early and first Oro Grande Company should be made public for the benefit of the Republican voters of the Sixth Congressional District, of which they are now entirely ignorant.

I am, most respectfully,
O. H. CONGER.

The Hand Grenades.

A fire started at 1 o'clock yesterday in the dissecting room of the Eclectic Medical College, on Jefferson street, and burned up the cupola of that building. The dissecting room is at the top of the house, and the whole building would have gone if the fire had not been checked by the explosion of a Harden hand grenade. The Department was a little slow in getting a stream turned on, owing to some difficulty with a hydrant and their inexperience in handling the Hayes truck and pulling the hose up to the roof of the lofty building. The damage is about $600, chiefly by water, and is covered by insurance.—*Alta*, September 12th.

The growth of the South continues to astonish the people of the sluggish Eastern and Middle States. When wealth is accumulating in the South at the rate of $160,000,000 a year, when the railroad mileage is keeping pace with the increase in wealth, and when the number of spindles has been doubled since the census year—when we read about such facts as these they begin to think that the South has a future and to wonder how such things can be out of their own section. Then, too, they see that Southern cotton mills are dividing from 15 to 20 per cent on the capital invested, when their own mills are struggling to keep out of bankruptcy. Altogether, the Southern side of the country is looking up.—*Southern Trade Gazette.*

Petition of the Colonels.

To Col. I. R. Dunkelberger, U. S. Postmaster, Los Angeles, California:

OUR DEAR COLONEL:—With due respect and full of sincere sympathy for the unfortunate position in which you are placed by reason of the failure of the last Congress to appropriate money for your use for the purpose of lighting the Los Angeles Postoffice, and sympathizing with you for the niggardly compensation given to you by the U. S. Government for the arduous duties performed by you in attending to your duties of Postmaster, but feeling that the sum of $8000 a year received by you, while possibly enough for your immediate support, is not enough to compensate you for all you do for the public, we desire, as friends of yours and your equals and peers, as military men without distinction of party to proffer our assistance in aiding you to place lights in the postoffice so that we may be able to find our boxes when those of us are obliged to seek that doleful abode and residence of the officials of the great Republic after dark.

We are seldom away from our families after sunset. In fact, we remain at home because we abhor darkness. Even the electric light has few attractions for us so fond are we of domestic life and the endearments and enjoyments of home. But occasionally we are obliged to go to the Postoffice, and this necessitates our carrying a lantern to discover the number of our boxes. We pay for our boxes a small sum per annum which our dear Colonel, we understand, is a perquisite which goes to you, and we have felt at times that the cost of the lantern to discover our boxes was an additional charge upon us for your benefit, but we do not complain. In the post offices of small country towns we find lights always burning and paid for by the Postmaster, but they receive much larger pay than you. We therefore have concluded to request you to place at least seven kerosene lamps in your Postoffice, we to pay the sums set opposite our respective names and you to pay the balance, and as full Colonels we will ever pray: Col. Walter S. Moore, one cent; Col. J. Kuhrts, one cent; Col. F. Adam, one cent; Col. E. Bleuchassett, one cent; Col. Chas. E. Miles, one cent; Col. W. B. Pritchard, one cent; Col. F. Sabichi, one cent; Col. S. M. White, one cent; Col. R. A. Ling, one cent; Col. H. W. O'Melveny, one cent; Col. John D. Bicknell, one cent; Col. A. James, one cent; Col. H. Lock, one cent; Col. I. N. Moore, one cent; Col. H. K. S. O'Melveny, one cent; Col. J. J. Warner, one cent; Col. W. M. Graham, one cent; Col. George S. Hupp, one cent; Col. Geo. H. Smith, one cent; Col. George S. Patton, one cent; Col. M. Kremer, one cent; Col. W. Schroeder, one cent; Col. W. Ellerford, one cent; Col. C. S. Long, one cent; Col. T. P. Kane, one cent; Col. J. Downey Harvey, one cent; Col. J. Joyce, one cent; Col. W. S. Maxwell, one cent; Col. Wm. Thorpe, one cent; Col. Chas. R. Johnson, one cent; Cols. Seymour and Johnson, one cent; Col. W. W. Parlin, one cent; Col. Ed. A. Weed, one cent; Col. Frank R. Day, one cent; Col. Joe Bayer, one cent; Col. J. C. McMenomy, one cent; Col. J. G. Bequette, one cent; Col. A. T. Currier, one cent; Col. Theo. Wollweber, one cent; Col. Pio Pico, one cent; Col. D. Desmond, one cent; Col. H. J. Woolacott, one cent; Col. John T. Gaffey, one cent; Col. J. C. Kirkpatrick, one cent; Col. E. H. Sanderson, one cent; Col. J. W. McKinley, one cent; Col. J. F. Walker, one cent; Col. R. C. Glover, one cent; Col. Thomas B. Brown, one cent; Col. F. A. Gardner, one cent; Col. E. Bouton, one cent; Col. S. Hutton, one cent; Col. A. N. Hamilton, one cent; Col. T. J. Cuddy, one cent; Col. A. W. Potts, one cent; Col. H. H. Boyce, one cent, Col. John F. Godfrey, fifty cents.

A True Woman's Voice.

There are doubtless some honest American citizens of Irish birth or descent who have been disposed to support Blaine for the Presidency. They have believed that if elected he would at once inaugurate an aggressive policy towards England. In their very natural hatred of an oppressive Government they have been infatuated with the highly absurd idea that the success of Blaine means trouble for Great Britain. They have forgotten that for nearly twenty-four years the Republican party has been intensely anti-Irish in its sentiments and that under the influence of the aristocracy of Money Bags which it has created the follies vices and vanities of English snobbery have been engrafted on American society.

The action of that noble daughter of Ireland, the devoted mother of the patriotic son, Mrs. Delia T. Stewart Parnell, ought to convince all such persons of the mistake they have made. In her earnest desire to second the efforts of her son for Ireland's liberation and in her own zeal for the cause, that gentle and cultured woman has not hesitated to lend the influence of her presence to all meetings calculated to aid in the work to which Charles Stewart Parnell has consecrated his fortune and his life. Sometimes with her daughter and sometimes alone she has sat for hours in crowded assemblages among boisterous and excited men, only that it might become known and felt that the heart of the mother is in the labors of the son.

With the same object in view Mrs. Parnell attended the great Irish American Democratic mass-meeting recently held at the Academy of Music. Quickly, modestly, without special invitation, without announcement, but with the courage of "Old Ironsides," prompting her to act out her own free will where the womanly love of liberty pointed the way, Charles Stewart Parnell's mother took her place in that meeting. With equal bravery she explains the motives of her attendance. She went for the purpose of emphasizing her belief that "The Democratic party is the party for the workingmen to support and the party which will best care for the interests of citizens of foreign birth." She went because she knew in her heart that her son would be there in spirit. "If he were a citizen here," she says, "I'm sure he would not support Blaine for President."

Of course the Blaine organs and the Butler allies were prepared with what Mrs. Parnell happily calls "a shot manufactured by the False Report Company," to charge that her presence at the grand meeting was a "trick of the Democracy," and was "secured." To one of these Mrs. Parnell replies:

The attraction, if such, of my presence, was nor even advertised, and I had and required no invitation. Away at Ironsides, of my own free will, I resolved to partake of the cheer, and asked Mr. Cranston, of the New York Hotel, to be so good as to procure me an escort. I deny having been bossed or influenced in the matter.

Mrs. Parnell adds as her reasons for going:

I would do anything for my land, and out of the abundance of my heart would have spoken, too, but that I feared what has happened—a shot manufactured by False Report Company *against the party essential to my country's independence.* Every American feature characterises that party. Our interests are increasing and we need a Democratic platform, naturally supporting the law and the will of the people and not of the autocrat.

We commend Mrs. Parnell's words to the attention of all honest Irish-American Democrats.

Turn the Rascals out!—*N. Y. World.*

"Colonel W. is a fine looking man, isn't he?" said a friend of ours the other day. "Yes," replied another; "I was taken for him once." "You? Why, you are as ugly as sin." "I don't care for that. I was taken for him. I indorsed his note, and was taken for him by the Sheriff."

Another Calico Miner on Markham.

EDITOR HERALD:—Recognizing your valuable journal as a HERALD of true Democracy, and the champion of the rights of the laboring man, I hereby take the liberty of addressing, through your columns, a few reasons why the working men and more particularly the miners of this portion of the State should not support Col. H. H. Markham, the nominee of the Republican party to represent the Sixth Congressional District. The facts that I shall present for their consideration are indisputable and can be substantiated by many of the miners, who are at present working in this vicinity and are simply these. That some four years ago the said Markham, together with others of the like ilk, obtained a control of the mines at Oro Grande in this county, upon which they built a mill. Work was progressing finely, when it occurred to them (Mr. Markham being the head centre and sack holder) that the miners were receiving living and comfortable wages and that they could force them to work for less pay by threatening to replace them by hiring Chinese. The company thinking they had the miners under their thumb, that they would be glad to take the pitiful sum of $2 50 per day and board themselves. In this they found themselves mistaken. The miners refused to work and in consequence their places in the mines were filled by the copper colored children of the Orient, and white men were forced to seek elsewhere for employment. About this time or shortly afterwards the rich silver bearing ledges of Calico began to attract attention and the Oro Grande Company, controlled by Mr. Markham, succeeded at a very high rate in securing a contract to reduce at their mill a large amount of ore there being extracted from the King mine at Calico, the owners and original discoverers being too poor to erect a mill of their own. Here, now, the pretty work commenced. Ore that was carefully assorted by experienced men would hardly pay expenses, after being manipulated by these *honest* mill-owners, who, notwithstanding, were anxious to obtain possession of the mine, and succeeded in doing so; since which time the mines have been the richest and most constant paying silver mines on the coast. We leave it to the public to draw their own inferences as to how this slight-of-hand trick was performed. I, for one, am very well convinced as to the manner of it. The next thing on the programme of this Milwaukee Republican Syndicate, after getting control of the mine, was to try to bulldoze the miners of Calico and force them to work for $2.50 per day. I being at that time foreman in charge of the mine, remonstrated, and it was Col. Markham himself that told me to put on men at that ridiculously low price, he saying that there were plenty of broken, idle men in the camp who would jump at the chance to work at any price, and that he had consulted with the Superintendents of the Oriental mines and mill and that they had agreed to cut wages as he proposed doing, all of which was pronounced false by said Superintendents and was verified in a few days afterward by the Oriental Company putting on a large force of men on outside work, building a wagon road, at $3 per day. Mr. Markham, notwithstanding my remonstrance, told me to put on men if I could get them for $2.50; that he expected the men would kick, but not to put them to work until after he left town on the next day, no doubt fearing that he would come in for a good share of the kicking. Verily, the gallant hero of so many battle fields must have left his valor in some cast-off pair of old army shoes.

These matters being brought to the notice of the original owners, who still reserved a portion of the property and who, not wishing their good names besmirched by so foul an act of injustice, orders were received from them to immediately put to work a large force of men at three and a-half dollars per day, which I did. Now, Mr. Editor, and fellow miners, these are the reasons, (and they are facts that I defy Mr. Markham to dispute,) why the miners of this portion of the country will not support the nominee of the great God and morality party for Congress. The Democracy, and their name is legion, are well satisfied that in Mr. Del Valle they have a man who, if elected, will be a true and staunch friend to labor. A man who will stand up for the right of his fellow citizens at home and abroad; a man who will stoop to no low-down political deceptions; one who will opposed corporate monopoly and ever sustain unsullied the principles of the Democratic party. If the whole country were as well united as are we of the Desert mining community an unheard of Democratic majority would be the grand result, and dishonesty, misrule and the Republican party be swept as if by a cyclone from the face of our glorious republic.

SAM'L JAMES.

San Bernardino, Sept. 16.

San Francisco *Examiner* please copy.

West Virginia Not for Elkins.

[Washington Special to Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Unless all the Democratic reports from West Virginia are incorrect, it is difficult to see upon what the Republicans base their hopes of carrying that State. Mr. Sargent, the editor of a Democratic paper in West Virginia, who is in the city, says that the party enthusiasm there on the Democratic side is greater than he ever remembers to have seen it; that Cleveland clubs have been organized in every village; that unquestionably a full party vote will be cast, and that the only question as to the result is how large the Democratic majority will be. He claims that it will be 15,000, and that even Goff, the ablest and most popular of the Republican candidates for Congress will be defeated, The Republican claims to carrying the State unquestionably were based upon expectations as to combinations which have not been realized. It was supposed that the fusion between the Greenbackers and the Republicans would be so complete and satisfactory that, aided by a certain popularity for Blaine, the State would be carried for the Republican candidate. But the fusion has not been successful, or, at all events, it is not a success. Some of the Republicans claim that the Greenbackers in the districts where the fusion is complete to have received the lion's share, and there is a great deal of dissatisfaction. There is some reason to believe that Elkins, who apparently had set his heart upon West Virginia in the early part of the campaign, has abandoned hopes of carrying the State, and that efforts which are now being made in that direction are a diversion to cover the massing of forces which is now to be made in Ohio.

Blaine's Washington Boomer.

[From a special to the Times.]

One of Mr. Blaine's active supporters in this city is a lawyer named F. H. Fall. He is President of a Blaine and Logan club which is at this time engaged in raising a banner in the northwest section of the city. This organization has its headquarters in a liquor store and pool-room, which is run by its President, Mr. F. H. Fall's name will have a familiar sound to those who kept posted on the progress of the Star-route fraud cases. By some means Mr. Fall obtained employment in these cases under the Department of Justice. When the government discovered that attempts were being made to corrupt jurymen, Mr. Fall found it necessary to sever his connection with the department. This necessity arose from the fact that, being accused of complicity in the efforts to "fix" the jury, he was summarily dismissed from further employment under the government.

No, Clara; when pugilists are training at Coney Island they do not eat pound cake.

Calico Clippings.

The *Print* has the following items of interest:

The Garfield still continues to turn out a large quantity of ore daily. The force has been recently reduced to thirty men. Considerable dead work has been done in the way of running tunnels and drifting. When the ore is once found it is generally traced to some well defined strata or seam, where it can be easily taken out in paying quantities. Work is progressing in the lower tunnel which is in over 400 feet and running westerly. The upper tunnel is in over 300 feet, seams of ore having been intersected. Good ore has been found at a depth of 200 feet, which explodes the theory that mineral in that section is confined to a few feet in depth from the surface. The original body of ore struck in the mine which has yielded so many thousand dollars in bullion, shows no sign of exhaustion, and still yields returns that leave the owners a handsome profit after all the expenses of developing the mine are paid.

Sixteen men are now at work on the Silver Odessa, sinking, running a tunnel and prospecting. The tunnel is in 91 feet, two small rich seams having been cross-cut during the progress of excavating the same. When it reaches the center of the hill it will be 120 feet from the surface. Three shafts have been started, one down 15 feet, and the other two 22 and 36 feet respectively. Ore has been found in all parts