LOS ANGELES DAILY HERALD.

VOL. XXII. LOS ANGELES, SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 26, 1884.—SIX-PAGE EDITION. NO. 49.

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

Blaine en Route to Wisconsin.

HIS ARRIVAL IN MILWAUKEE.

He Expatiates on the Protective Tariff, and Gives the Germans Taffy in Chicago, with a Sugar Plum for the Irish.

[Special to the Herald by Associated Press.]

CHICAGO Oct. 25.—Mr. Blaine was driven to the Northwestern depot at 9:30 this morning, accompanied by his sons Walker and Emmons, together with Mr. Joseph Medill, having passed the night at the residence of the latter gentleman. A crowd numbering 4,000 awaited Mr. Blaine's arrival, and was boisterously enthusiastic, so much so that it compelled him to appear on the platform of the rear coach of the special train, where he said: "I thank you very sincerely for this demonstration. It adds another to the many welcomes I have received in your city, and at no time could it be more welcome than now." The special train was composed of two drawing-room, one dining and one express car, very elaborately decorated with American colors and bunting. It drew out of the depot at 9:47, and made its first stop of any length at Racine.

RACINE, Wis., Oct. 25.—Kenosha was the first place in Wisconsin at which the train stopped. Here Mr. Blaine left the train. When he appeared on the stand he was received with loud cheering. He spoke briefly, presenting the protective tariff as the great controlling issue of the campaign. "Formerly,' said he, "the enemies of a protective policy, in order to excite prejudice against it, said it was for the benefit of the East and not of the West. Yet I think that during the twenty-three years that that system has existed in this country the development of wealth has progressed in a far greater degree in the West than in the East. Just as manufacturing industries move westward the price of land rises. It is higher in Pennsylvania than in Ohio. The Republican party had its birth in the Northwest, and there it has always found a steady support (cheers). Five great commonwealths that were formed from the old Northwest territory represent to-day a great empire—an empire founded in 1787—but an empire which has had its greatest growth since 1861. The growth of that imperial section of the Union has been most rapid under the Republican administration of the national government and under the continuous influence of a protective tariff (good, good and cheers). In the past twenty-three years its wealth has trebled. In the next twenty-three years, with a protective tariff in operation, its wealth will increase in even a greater ratio. I do not come here at this late day in the national campaign to argue any question. I come merely to recall historic facts, and let you draw inferences. (Cheers.) A protective tariff has found its steady friend in the Republican party. (Cheers.) It has found its steady foe in the Democratic party. ("That's so." Cheers.) Under the protective system agriculture, manufactures and commerce have flourished in an equal degree, and the question now before the voters of Wisconsin the question before the voters and before the nation is whether that system shall be abandoned or whether it shall be continued. Sixteen States of the South will in all probability vote against it. It remains to be seen whether a sufficient reinforcement can be obtained from the North to hand over the Government to the domination of the free trade South. [Never, never.] And as the Republican party had its birth in the Northwest, we come to you now for a re-baptism in the original faith and for added strength to the prestige of the party. ("We'll give it. Three cheers for Blaine and Logan and protection.") I do not believe that Wisconsin, I do not believe that Illinois, I do not believe that Michigan; I am sure that Ohio [cheers], those great component members of the Northwest Territory, I do not believe that any of them can ever be induced to undo the work which they began in 1854. ["Never, never," and loud cheering.] I do not believe that the free arms of the free hearts of the great free Northwest can ever be used to turn the government of this nation over to the men that sought its destruction. [Never, never!] In that faith I greet you; in that faith I thank you profoundly for the reception, which is proportioned to the grandness of your empire and the warmth of your hearts. [Prolonged cheering.

At Racine Junction Blaine left the train and was driven through the city, rejoining the train at the regular depot, where there was a very large gathering. A stand had been erected, but Mr. Blaine stepped upon the back seat of a carriage and made a few remarks, which were loudly cheered. It was about 1:30 when the train reached the Milwaukee depot. Here Mr. Blaine and party were transferred to carriages and drawn in procession, escorted by the Plumed Knights, to the large Exposition building on the west side of the river. The Exposition building is said to hold 15,000 people, and it was well filled. When Mr. Taylor, Chairman of the State Republican Committee, introduced Blaine, the audience rose and cheered and waved hats and handkerchiefs. When the demonstration ceased, Blaine made a long and eloquent speech.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—Blaine arrived from Milwaukee at 5:30 P. M., considerably earlier than had been announced, and as a consequence very few persons were at the depot to meet him. The Young Republican Club, numbering 3500 marchers, reached the depot before the party entered carriages, and served as his escort to the residence of Hon. Joseph Medill, where he dined quietly. After dinner he proceeded to the Grand Pacific Hotel to take his part in the evening demonstration.

The procession was then formed to escort Blaine to the depot. En route they stopped at the Plankinton House, where a committee of fifty German Republicans waited on Blaine and presented him with an address on behalf of the Germans of Wisconsin, highly complimentary to his candidacy, to which he responded in appropriate terms. A committee of students of the German Synod of Wisconsin, presented resolutions endorsing his nomination and pledging their votes in November, which had been adopted and which were accepted by Mr. Blaine in a few appropriate remarks. The representatives of the many and varied industries of Milwaukee, the workingmen, presented a handsome address on satin, which greatly pleased the recipient. The address says that "the workingmen extend to you, the friend of the workingmen, a most distinguished representative of American statesmanship, a most cordial welcome, and we desire to briefly express to you our admiration of your bold and fearless advocacy of the principles we all cherish, as artisans and American citizens. We particularly desire to express to you our appreciation and full endorsement of the views advocated by you in relation to the rights of our citizens, native or foreign born, at home or abroad, of the need and right of our nation to the commerce of this hemisphere and more especially of your earnest and able championship of our national industries and the right and duty of this government to ensure to them adequate protection." To this Mr. Blaine responded, dwelling on the topics introduced.

M. K. Higgins, a carpenter; D. E. Murphy, Jas. Hannon, Dr. J. L. Flynn and J. Quinn, a committee of the Irish-American Blaine and Logan Club, presented a very complimentary address, speaking of him as one whose public life has been devoted to the development of American industries, as the champion of human rights and an uncompromising defender of a free ballot in every State from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf. To this Mr. Blaine responded in fitting terms.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—About 8 o'clock to-night a committee representing the German Republicans of Chicago made their way into Mr. Blaine's room at the Grand Pacific and delivered an address approving his course as a public servant, and promising the support of the German-American Republicans. To this address Blaine replied: "Professor Kersheiner and the German-American citizens of Chicago—Any tender of your friendship and confidence would have been welcome and grateful to my feelings. What, then, must I say of one that is at the same time so eloquent, so cordial, so entirely acceptable. What must I say of what I might almost call the overdrawn picture of my own public career which you have been pleased to paint. In meeting you on this occasion, I am not unaware that there has been any effort made to prejudice the minds of my German fellow-citizens, but I never feared that it would prevail, because the great distinction of the German blood is slowness in coming to conclusions, thoroughness of investigation, and entire justice of final judgment. [Applause.] I recognize the truthfulness of what you say; the devotion of the German-Americans to the flag and institutions of the nationality they have assumed. I am not acquainted with the German character. The State of which I am a native was in a large part settled by Germans, and it has gained no small degree of its sobriety, of its worth, of its high character and of its progress from those Germans who came from the Fatherland in the early part of the colonial days, and their descendants speaking therefore not merely from what you have stated in your eloquent address, grateful as that is, but speaking from a knowledge long anterior to the Presidential campaign in which I am now a candidate, I can say of the Germans, past, and of the Germans present, that between them and me, from my boyhood to this hour, there has never existed anything but the most cordial relations: there has never existed anything but entire mutual confidence. [Renewed applause.] Recognizing the vast influence of the German element in this city, an influence radiating from this and other cities in which that element exerts an influence throughout the Union, I appreciate, at its full measure—and its full measure is very great. The assurance of friendship and support which you have so eloquently given me this evening. I thank you for it from the bottom of my heart. [Prolonged cheers.]

At night the demonstration accorded to the Republican Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates was an affair of untoward magnitude. The conditions proved favorable for the marchers and spectators alike. A clear sky and bracing atmosphere, and until late into the night the down town thoroughfares were alive with the masses (whom it would be only conjecture at best to attempt to enumerate. Along the advertised line of march were illuminations of various sorts, brilliant lines of electric lights, Chinese lanterns, covering the front of entire business blocks, and again stretched high in the air across the streets. The incessant burning of varied colored greek fire and a display of pyrotechnics, accompanied by the presence of deep lines of spectators, with their almost ceaseless cheering, combined to make the spectacle only possible in the great cosmopolitan centers. The procession began to move shortly before nine o'clock and was somewhat more than two hours in passing. Its numbers were augmented by the presence of numerous organizations from outside the city. Incoming trains from all portions of the northwest were heavily loaded, arriving throughout the day. The most remarkable spectacle was that presented at the east front of the Grand Pacific Hotel, from the balcony of which Mr. Blaine and his immediate friends were to view the column. To the eastward stretches a considerable expanse. Between the hotel and the custom house building, and within this space and upon the steps and balconies of the federal building and stretching north and south on Clark street, was closely hemmed a multitude numbering possibly forty thousand. It occupied the ground over which the marching column was to pass in view, but offered an impregnable front to the approach of the marchers, and was beyond any possible control of the police. When Blaine appeared and was recognized there was a great roar, many times repeated, and it only partially ceased when he uncovered and motioned with his hand for silence. Amid great confusion he addressed the vast multitude as follows: Chicago is great in all things, especially in her great hospitalities and in her welcomes. I desire to express my thanks and my gratitude for the magnificence and magnitude of this reception, in so far as it is intended for myself. For a national contest it is too late to submit argument. Action is only in order, and as Illinois has always with a certain step led the Republican column, I feel that she will be so in 1884. Blaine remained in view of this crowd for some time, responding to their cries by repeatedly bowing, but finally withdrew. General Logan also appeared and was received with marked enthusiasm, to which he responded by making a brief return of his thanks. An effort followed to induce the audience to disperse, Gov. Hamilton, of Illinois, appearing and making an appeal with his hand in view, but all to no purpose. The line of march was changed in consequence, and the glittering pageant was only discovered to are unable to effect a blockade intended at the distance of a block. Blaine, at 11 o'clock, was driven to the Lake Shore depot, where he boarded a car attached to the regular train of the night express for the east. He will reach Cleveland to-morrow forenoon and remain there for a short respite.

A HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.

A Mother Gives Poison to Her Three Step-Children.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 25.—News of a horrible triple tragedy in Calhoun county, West Virginia, reached here to-day. Mrs. Johnson, while temporarily insane, mixed some arsenic with sugar and gave it to her three step-children. One refused to eat. The other two partook of the fatal compound and died in a few minutes. Mrs. Johnson then swallowed poison herself and soon died. She was a sister-in-law of ex-Postmaster Johnson, who recently defrauded the Government out of $100,000 and then eloped with a woman. He was afterwards arrested at Covington, Kentucky.

Hendricks in Indiana.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 25.—The Democrats all along the Wabash Valley to-day, from Sullivan to this city, were addressed by Governor Hendricks, who filled four appointments, at Sullivan, Vincennes, Princeton and this city. The three first-named were day meetings and very large and enthusiastic. The Governor reached here at 4:40 and was met at the station by three local Democratic clubs and several thousand citizens. To-night the largest torchlight procession ever witnessed in this city paraded the streets, the Governor reviewing it from the residence of R. K. Dunkerson. At 9 o'clock Hendricks was driven to the Willard Library Park and made a fifteen-minute speech to an audience of 5000, who received it with immense enthusiasm. Monday he goes to New Albany, making short stops at Booneville, Gentryville, Huntingburg and Ingleton.

Secretary Gresham Investigating Frauds in His Office.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Secretary Gresham is investigating the charges made by J. J. Barker, formerly Clerk in the office of the First Comptroller of the Treasury, who has written a letter to the President, asserting his ability to prove that great frauds have been committed in that office, in the allowance of claims and accounts. The Secretary gave a hearing to-day to First Comptroller Lawrence and Barker, and as a result of the statement made by Judge Lawrence, the Secretary gave orders for a full investigation of Barker's alleged connection with the fraudulent claim which passed through his hands, but was stopped by another clerk in the same office. The question to be determined in this branch of the investigation is whether Barker had any knowledge of the fraudulent character of this claim.

A Land Grant Decision.

SANTA FE, Oct. 25.—In the case of the Maxwell Land Grant and Railway Company vs. Guadalupe Thompson et al., a suit involving 1,700,000 acres of land in northeastern New Mexico, Chief Justice Axtell to-day rendered an opinion that the property in question is held and possessed by the Maxwell Land Grant and Railway Company free, and discharged from any and all right, title or claim of defendant Guadalupe Thompson and children, the heirs of Alfred Zent. The case was begun in 1859 and has been in the United States Supreme Court once and is likely to go again. The decision of Judge Axtell is in favor of a Holland capitalist, the present owner of the grant.

Independent Democratic Nominations.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—The Independent (O'Brien) Democracy nominated the following county ticket: Mayor, Levi M. Bates; Controller, J. Hastings Grant; the incumbent Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, Jerome Buck, Richard L. Larremore and Hugh L. Cole; District Attorney, Erastus S. Ransom, President Arthur's former law partner; President of the Board of Aldermen, Wildam J. Boyhan; Coroner, Chas. K. Deutsch.

A Hard Glove Fight.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 25.—A hard glove fight for five hundred dollars a side, between Chas. McCoy and Wm. McDonald, local pugilists, took place in a private hall on the south side of the river. Both men were about evenly matched, but in the sixth round McCoy struck McDonald after he was down, and the fight was given the latter on the claim of foul.

Blaine to Dine at Delmonico's.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—Blaine has accepted an invitation to a dinner to be given him at Delmonico's next Wednesday by William M. Evarts, J. J. Astor, Levi P. Morton, Cyrus W. Field, David Dows, Wm. Dowd and Alonzo B. Cornell.

Shipping.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—Arrived—Germanic, Liverpool; Hapsburg, Bremen.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

The Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—Governments, strong. Stocks opened firm and advanced ¼ to ⅞ per cent. In the afternoon the market was dull, and continued weak until near the close, when Jersey Central moved up to 41½ and Union Pacific to 53⅝. Market closed firm.

Government Bonds and Railway Shares.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—Threes, 101; 4½s, 123¼; 4s, 109¾; Central Pacific, 38⅝; Denver & Rio Grande, 9½; Kansas Texas, 16¾; Northern Pacific, 18; preferred, 42½; North Western, 84¾; New York Central, 99⅝; Oregon Navigation, 68½; Transcontinental, 12¾; Improvement, 17; Pacific Mail, 51¾; Panama, 98; Texas Pacific, 10⅝; Union Pacific, 53½; United States, 52; Wells Fargo, 6; Western Union, 76⅝.

Petroleum.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—Petroleum, firm at 79¾.

Money Market.

NEW York, Oct. 25.—Money, easy, 106@10½. Prime paper, 5@6; Exchange bills, quiet, 80½; demand, 80¾.

Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 25.—Best and Belcher, $1.80; Chollar, $2.45; Crown Point, $1.40; Gould and Curry, $1.30; Hale & Norcross, $3.20; Mexican, $1.00; Ophir, 90c; Potosi, $1.25; Savage, $1.35; Sierra Nevada, $1.20; Union Consolidated, 95c; Yellow Jacket, $1.80.

The Grain Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 25.—Wheat, firm, quiet; buyer season, $1.39@$1.39¼. Barley, steady, quiet; seller, $1.03@1.03½; seller, season, $1.01⅝; buyer, $1.07¼@1.07⅝; buyer, season, $1.14⅞@1.15¼.

LIVERPOOL, October 25.—Wheat, quiet, steady. Corn, 5s 4d.

A Big Land Claim by the C. P. R. R.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 25.—The Central Pacific Railroad Company by its land agent, William H. Mills, has filed in the San Francisco Land Office a list of lands selected by the Company under the acts of Congress of 1862, 1864 and 1865, being for sections of one hundred and twenty-three miles of said road, commencing at the city of San Jose and ending at the American River bridge in Sacramento county. These lands are all settled upon, and the greater part of them are under cultivation by individual claimants against the Railroad Company under the pre-emption and homestead laws of the United States, while all of these claims are adverse to the Railroad Company, and many conflict with each other. A large number of them have recently been rejected by the Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington, and appeals to the Secretary of the Interior have been taken. The total acreage thus far claimed by the Railroad Company is nearly four million.

Woo Sung River Barred—The Tax Levy.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—A dispatch from Shanghai announces that the Woo Sung River will be barred Monday, with the exception of a passage of 200 feet for the ships of friendly nations.

The Budget Committee adopted the proposal of Jules Rochet to levy a tax of 3 per cent. on religious congregations.

CHINA AND FRANCE.

Report That England Will Act as a Mediater.

CHINA ORDERING AMMUNITION.

Immense Orders From China For Ammunition—England Reserves the Right to Question the Validity of a Blockade.

LONDON, October 25.—The report that England was about to mediate between France and China with a view to an amicable settlement of the present difficulties was altogether without foundation. The Chinese government has given an immense order for munitions of war in London, Berlin and other cities. Arrangements have been made for a consignment of heavy guns and small ones. Among the purchases already made by China are five million cartridges, which were made during the Franco-German war. These are now being shipped from London. Experts say the powder in these cartridges would at this late day be unable to eject the bullet from the muzzle of a rifle. Earl Granville, Secretary of State and Foreign Affairs, in acknowledging an intimation of the French blockade of the Island Pescados, informed Prime Minister Ferry that the English government will reserve the right to question the validity of the blockade, inasmuch as there has been no formal declaration of war by France. The Army and Navy *Gazette* declares that the French are unable to effect a blockade of the island. One-half of Admiral Courbet's squadron are required to guard Ke Lung and Tam Sui, and only seven vessels are therefore left with which to attempt the blockade.

A Nihilist Leader and Student Arrested.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 25.—Lapatin, a Nihilist leader, was captured to-day walking on the Newski prospect. He fought desperately, but the police finally overpowered him. He cried to the crowd that had been attracted by his struggles, to tell his friends that he was a prisoner. He has been wanted by the police for four years on a charge of having been implicated in the murder of General Menenzeff. Twenty students, most of them sons of superior Russian employés in Poland, and a number of girls of good family, have been arrested in Warsaw. They are charged with being Nihilists.

Japan and Germany.

BERLIN, Oct. 25.—The *Post* says Ogama, Japanese Minister of War, and an officer visiting Germany with him, are engaged at present in studying the administration of the German war office. They will return to Japan by way of the United States. They have adopted every detail of the German system. The *Post* thinks the mission will cement the friendship of Japan and Germany. It says other German merchants would profit by placing German commercial resources in Japanese markets.

The Steamer Subsidy Bill.

BERLIN, Oct. 25.—The steamer subsidy bill empowers the Chancellor to enter into contracts with competent contractors for the maintenance of a regular mail steamship service to western Asia, Australia and Africa. The bill grants subsidies not exceeding $5,400,000 marks yearly, and requires that the contracts be approved by the Bundesrath.

Labouchere and Mary Anderson.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Representatives of the *Evening News* have been interviewing Labouchere on the chances of Miss Mary Anderson's Juliet. Labouchere said it would be the most absolute fiasco any London theater ever saw. Miss Anderson, he thought, was only a passably good looking American miss. The interviewer attributes this attack to Miss Anderson's refusal to accept an invitation to Mr. Labouchere's Bohemian parties.

Attempt to Assassinate King Leopold.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—The *Cri Du Peuple* states that Tuesday, at La Cleu, an attempt was made to shoot King Leopold. One shot was fired at him by a radical student. The would-be regicide was arrested. News of the incident was suppressed.

Mme. Bernhardt's Condition.

PRIS, Oct. 25.—Mme. Bernhardt's condition is worse. Her medical attendants refuse to consent to her removal to Paris.

The Nouvelloes, owners of Gounod's "Redemption," have bought "Moris et Vita," Gounod's latest work, for $40000.

The Franchise Bill.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—In the House of Commons last night the franchise bill passed after the first reading without a division. It will come up for a second reading Thursday.

Sir Moses Montefiore's Centennial.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Sir Moses Montefiore received hundreds of telegrams congratulating him on attaining his hundredth birthday. They came from all parts of the world, many from America.

Violent Threats.

MOSCOW, Oct. 25.—The *Gazette* received from Kieff a proclamation in which violent threats are made.

Nihilist Plot Discovered.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 25.—Further arrests of Nihilists have been made here. A chamber of bombs, together with documents describing the Nihilist's plot, were seized.

The State R. R. Commissioners and the A. & P.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 25.—In an interview to-day with an Associated Press representative, Secretary Andrus, of the California State Railroad Commission, stated that he had not, as yet, received any information from the authorities of the Atlantic and Pacific that they had reduced the rate on their line, between The Needles and Mojave, to six cents, as telegraphed to this city on the 24th inst. The only communication received from the Atlantic and Pacific authorities is a letter addressed to the Railroad Commissioners by W. S. Dillman, Passenger Agent of the A. & P., at Albuquerque, N. M., stating that they were operating a portion of the road under discession, under a United States charter. In consequence of no official notice Secretary Andrus is inclined to consider the statement that the reduction mentioned has gone into effect as doubtful.

The Clawson Polygamy Case—A Verdict of Guilty.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 25.—A Salt Lake special says: In the Clawson polygamy case this morning, Lydia Clawson succumbed and was sworn. She admitted her marriage with Rudger Clawson and told when and where it was performed, but was not pressed to give the celebrant. The prosecution then rested and the defense offered no testimony. The morning session lasted but ten minutes. At 2 P. M. Judge Zane delivered his charge. In a short time the jury brought in a verdict of guilty. A long argument followed on the motion to sentence and turn Clawson over to the custody of the United States Marshal. This was denied and he was turned out on his old bail and Thursday, November 3d was fixed as the day for sentence.

Convicted of Fraudulent Registration.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 25.—Thomas Donovan, who was yesterday convicted of fraudulent registration before United States District Judge Hoffman, was to-day sentenced to three years imprisonment and fined $500. Judge Hoffman said that the punishment was inflicted not so much for revenge as to deter others from the crime. He personally felt sorry for the man, but the voter who votes fraudulently deprives some other voter of his right. The act is almost treason. "Had I made the law," said Judge Hoffman, "I would have inflicted double or treble the penalty." This is the first conviction and sentence in eight years.

Passengers Coming.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 25.—The steamer Orizaba has the following passengers, to arrive in Los Angeles to-morrow:

Los Angeles—C E Serrott and wife, Mrs C A Peck, Miss M McKenzie, W J McCracken and three children, C Schneider, E R Parsons, A G Brown, W R Elliott, J Wagenheim, E D Race, Miss K McManus, J W Tucker.

San Diego—Mrs J N Campbell, Mrs Hollman, Miss J Corliss, Prof W T Welcker, Mrs B Westfall and daughter, C A Gerard, F Wright, wife and child, L Wright, T Patton, A M Striplan, W H Baldwin and wife, J M Berry, F W Stone.

Passengers South and East.

MERCED, Oct. 25.—Following is a list of the south-bound passengers passing here this evening:

A Danders, N Y; F J Rimpau, Sacramento; M Kramer and child, San Bernardino; G W Luce, Andrew Lindsay, T Hamer, S F.

Large Honey Sale.

Through the exertions of Mr. L. Gildmacher, upon his last trip to San Francisco, one of the large firms there was induced to send an agent down here to purchase honey. The agent sampled the honey and purchased fifteen hundred cases at once, nine hundred from Mr. Gildmacher and six hundred from Spurgeon Bros. The price paid was 4½ cents per pound. The agent contemplated the purchase of two thousand cases but his orders were countermanded. Twelve cars had been ordered. The lot purchased will fill ten cars, and it will be dispatched rapidly as possible. This honey goes by the Southern Pacific to New Orleans, and thence to Liverpool, England. It is probably the finest lot of honey ever sent out of this valley. This sale means $10,000 clean cash for the bee ranchers. Had it gone to San Francisco, what with freight, drayage, commissions, reported leakages, etc., little would have been left to the bee men for their season's work.—*Santa Ana Herald.*

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

[The tenor of Communications appearing in this column is not necessarily endorsed by the editor of the HERALD. The writer who desires to be heard in it should always accompany his screed with his full name, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.]

Dr. Congar to the Fore.

EDITOR HERALD: "Citizen," in the *Times* of the 24th, seems utterly oblivious of the difference in deliberate lying and employing Chinamen. Everybody hires Chinamen, but it takes a candidate for office to try and lie out of such responsibility and by weak accomplices attempt to saddle it upon another.

This question was sprung by the *Times* and its misinformed correspondent, and in plain view of a record of fact occurrences and days and dates, they have endeavored to deceive the public in regard to H. H. Markham's responsibility in the matter. The point is not in hiring Chinamen, but in trying to lie out of it, is what interests the people. "Citizen" is therefore terribly muddled, notwithstanding his vigor and emotion. I beg to remind "Citizen," also, that if he ever travels he will find bunco sharps, modern Chesterfields in politeness, smiles and attention, hence, beware.

A bulldozing letter received from Mr. H. H. Markham, on the 29th day of last March, containing libelous statements, gross insults and a threat, concerning this Oro Grande mining matter, was replied to by simply asking the gentleman to explain to me satisfactorily dark chapters in his history in connection with the company and in handling my mining stock signed to him in trust, offering at the same time to leave the whole matter to three disinterested persons, and their decision should forever settle the difference. This letter, even in the face of his insulting letter now in my possession, he has never noticed in any manner what, ever. Regard my obligation to my kindred, as an American citizen, when its weal is, or may be, by force of circumstances, seriously menaced, renders my duty plain and imperative, regardless of all consequences.

Waving the bloody shirt will no longer shield and protect the Dorseys and Salisburys in their monopolies. Active rebels are dead long ago, but the crop of rascals, a more dangerous foe, are alarmingly on the increase and a clean up is a necessity to avoid impending anarchy. Respectfully,

O. H. CONGAR.

Pasadena, Oct. 25th.

HOTEL ARRIVALS YESTERDAY.

ST. ELMO.

E H Baxter, S F
G K Porter, do
J Caldwell, do
S Cairo, do
F W Young, do
J A McNear, do
S P Palmer, do
R Gird, Chino R
G G Major, Riverside
C L Rice, do
J House, do
F W Howes, do
H A Palmer, Oakland
W F Sinder, do
J M Grey, Riverside
L R Winans, S Pedro
Miss M Brayalton, do
H W Nisbet, do
Miss L Nisbet, do
T F Croft&w, Pasadena
Mrs J Woodward, San Bernardino
H W Magee, Pasadena
J Beebe, do
J W Tays, Jr, Ontario
H W Davis, Cin
W Foster, S Antonio
J L Humphreys, do
J M Foster, do
B Andrevio, do
H F Petre, Placerville
J A Rigby, Eureka
J Brown & fy, S Bdo
D M Brooks & w, do
J P Lindberg, Mendocino
A T Wright, Colton
E C Dyer & 2 ch, do
H F Adams, do
C E Brown&w, Pasdna

ST. CHARLES.

G B Glee, Berkeley
J F Bonham, S Rmdo
C King, Jr, Duarte
W W Douglas, S Rmdo
T Singer & lady, do
W Mintzer, Colton
J A Frailey, Downey
S S Carter, Tehachepi
A C Clarke, do
C S Jones, Colton
S D Hathaway & fmy, New Mexico
J N Griffin & fmy, Peoria, Ill
The Berliner family, Kansas
J S Goldman & fmy, Pasadena
H B Asdelo, Colton
T H Williams&sn, do

Santa Ana Items.

From the *Standard* of yesterday the following items are selected:

That was a treat, generous and courteous act upon the part of Mr. A. W. Potts, at the Orange meeting, to pay the high compliment he did to his opponent, Mr. Dunsmoor. Such a spirit is worthy of the days of chivalry, and shows that a true Democrat never forgets his manhood.

Weather report for Santa Ana for the week ending Oct. 25, 1884, as reported by W. Z. Cook: Average temperature for the week at 6 A. M., 63 above; average at noon, 77 above; average at 6 P. M., 65 above. Weather clear for the week.

A school teacher from up near Burriel mills came into town on Wednesday of this week to register, so he could vote for Blaine. As he was just sixteen days late, his application was respectfully declined, and he went away disgusted that an old settler should be deprived of his vote. We would advise him to subscribe for a newspaper.

Exports from Santa Ana depot for week ending Oct. 24th: 35 cases eggs, 2120 pounds; 33 boxes grapes, 1340 lbs; 22 sacks beans, 1,400 lbs; 5 coops poultry, 700 lbs; 119 boxes raisins, 1249 lbs; 1160 sacks corn, 155,650 lbs; 48 bbls wine, 50,070 lbs; 77 boxes lemons, 4,050 lbs; 301 cases honey, 44,080 lbs; 1 car bricks, 20,000 lbs; general merchandise, 8,890 lbs.

Newport Harbor.

The harbor of Newport is of the first importance to the people of the Santa Ana valley, and it is rather surprising that those who are most vitally interested in having open this sea highway do not take the first step to ask the Government to do something toward its improvement. With a small sum of money expended at Newport it can be made a better harbor than has been obtained at Wilmington, by the expenditure of very large sums of money, and which expenditure goes on year after year. Yet our people show a singular apathy in the matter of even asking the Government to take steps to improve Newport. Why it is we do not know. We simply chronicle the fact. Yet if, by some untoward circumstance, this sea outlet should be closed, a loud cry would go up. It would be a bitter misfortune. The steamship company is now experimenting with a chain and timber dredger, to ascertain if it is possible, by such means, to deepen the channel. It was found more chain was needed, and will probably come by the next trip of the steamer. Let the people who are most vitally interested in this harbor supplement the exertions of the steamship company by a strong appeal to Congress for an appropriation. Let the importance of our harbor be shown. Let facts and figures be given; and, if we do not obtain an appropriation, it cannot be said that we were supremely indifferent in the matter—that we never tried to do anything.—*Santa Ana Herald.*

At the Ostrich Farm.

Everything is progressing favorably at the ostrich farm. The old birds are thriving well and the next crop of feathers will be as a lady expressed it, just lovely. The young ostriches, to the number of forty, are growing nicely, especially in the region of the neck. One of them was weighed the other day. It was four months old and weighed forty pounds. The incubators will be set going again in a few days and soon another brood of birds will be brought forth to battle with the world, the flesh and the other fellow.

Late advices from South Africa are to the effect that ostriches are dying there by the thousand—dying of starvation. There has been a prolonged drouth in that country, and the plains are utterly devoid of vegetation. As a consequence, owners of birds have to sit idly by and see them die, being powerless to change the situation. The birds can be bought at any price; one instance is cited where a flock of twenty-five breeding ostriches were sold for £125, and within a week twenty of them were dead. The ultimate result of this state of affairs will be to send the price of ostriches up in a bidding match, and all subsequent ventures in ostrich farming in this country will be forced to supply itself from the Anaheim farm. So mote it be.—*Anaheim Gazette.*

Muscat Grapes.

There has been poured into my ears during the past two weeks many tales of the discouragement of Muscat grape-growers. They have, indeed, good grounds for complaint. The weather and the price is alike unfavorable for making raisins. To use a commercial phrase, "the bottom is out of the market" and there seems no immediate prospect for any betterment of the situation. Add to this the fact that the Muscat is a grape which winemakers care little for, and would just as soon do without, and it will be seen that the predicament is one which makes the present lot of the owner of a Muscat vineyard not a particularly happy one. But I deprecate the tone of utter despair which some of them adopt. They have for years been getting from fair to good prices for their grapes and raisins, and now that the inevitable reaction has come they are not in a mood to reason calmly. They forget that everything has its "ups and downs," that all human events, like the waves of the sea, flow on in irregular currents. No industry known to man has gone on in unbroken prosperity. There is always a season of adversity interspersed, and it is the man who has the grit to "stick" through the inevitable depression that achieves success. The owner of Muscat vineyards should bear the present philosophically. He should call to mind the time when the winemakers dug up their vines because the industry had become unprofitable, and then within three years replanted them, with maledictions upon their want of foresight.—(Correspondent of Anaheim Gazette.

A Painful Accident.

A very painful accident befel Mrs. S. B. Smith on last Saturday. She was carrying a pailful of boiling water from the kitchen to the bath room when she stumbled over some obstruction and fell. The boiling water scalded her arm frightfully and her face was also quite badly burned. The pain was intense for a time but was finally overcome by the physician. It will be a month before the effects of the burn will pass away.—Anaheim Gazette.

NEW TO-DAY.

NOTICE TO GRADERS.

Sealed proposals for grading Charity street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, will be received at

Office of Pomeroy & Mills,

Opposite the Court House, up to

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1884,

At 3 P. M. Specifications will be found at office of City Surveyor. oct26td

NEW TO-DAY.

The AMERICAN ORCHESTRA

Which has played for

FAY TEMPLETON

During her engagement at the Opera House will not play this evening, as given out by the Company at last night's performance.

oct26 AMERICAN ORCHESTRA.

C. P. R. R.

From and After Nov. 1st, 1884,

FERRIES AND TRAINS

—Will be run by—

PACIFIC STANDARD TIME,

—As furnished by—

MESSRS. RANDOLPH & CO.,

101 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

T. H. GOODMAN, Gen'l Pass. T'k't Agent.
J. C. STUBBS, Gen'l Traffic Manager.
A. N. TOWNE, General Manager.

oct26t nov2 incl

CONSUMPTION

And all the various diseases of the Head, Throat and Chest, including

EYE, EAR AND HEART,

—Sucessfully treated by—

M. HILTON WILLIAMS, M. D., M. C. P. S. O.,

At 275 North Main street, opposite the Baker Block, Los Angeles, California. Proprietor of the Detroit

Throat and Lung Institute

—At Detroit, Michigan.—

Our California office is personally conducted by Dr. Williams, and is permanently established for the cure of

All diseases of the Head, Throat and Chest, viz: Catarrh, Throat Diseases, Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, Catarrhal Deafness, Catarrhal Ophthalmia and Diseases of the Heart by his new and improved system of Medicated Inhalations, which carry the medicine directly to the diseased parts, thereby effecting cures in many of the so-called incurable cases, the greater part of whom had not the slightest idea of ever being cured.

OZŒNA.—Ozœna is the professional or technical name given to an advanced form of catarrh in which ulceration has eaten through the membrane lining of the nose to the cartilege of the bone. Any case of catarrh may end in ozœna, but it most frequently occurs in those who are naturally scrofulous. The discharge takes place through the nostrils or through the throat, and is generally of a yellowish or greenish yellow color, frequently tinged with blood, and almost always attended by an offensive smell. In the language of Dr. Mackenzie, of Philadelphia, "the disease is one of the most abjurate and disagreeable which the physician has to encounter. In bad cases the breath of the patient becomes so revolting as to isolate him from society, and to render him an object of disgust even to himself."

In some instances pieces of bone become separated and slough off, leaving deep, unhealthy ulcers, which secrete a blood matter, and are extremely difficult to heal.

After Ozœna has continued some time the sense of smell usually becomes impaired and often lost.

Deafness is one of its most common consequences, and results from its extension through the eustachian tubes to the internal ear.

Pains in the head and over the frontal sinuses, impairing memory, and even insanity frequently spring from its extension to the brain.

The greatest danger, however, because the most common, is that it will extend downward and affect the lungs. In most cases of pulmonary disease catarrh is found to be some degree, and in many instances it causes a large share of the patient's discomfort.

Besides these grave consequences, all of which are liable to spring from scrofulous catarrh or Ozœna, there are others which, if less dangerous, are sufficiently unpleasant. It occasions great unhappiness to thousands of both sexes, by isolating them and preventing them from mixing in life. A foul offensive running from the nose, with foul breath, is about as great a calamity as can befall young people. A positive cure can be effected in every case if taken in time.

CONSULTATION FREE. Those who desire to consult with me in regard to their cases had better call at my office for consultation and examination, but if impossible to do so can write for a copy of my Medical Treatise, containing a list of questions.

Address M. Hilton Williams, M. D., 275 North Main street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Office hours—from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Sunday from 4 to 5 P. M. oct10-1m

SOCIETY NOTICES.

Knights Templar.

CŒUR DE LION COMMANDERY NO. 8, R.·. T.·. Holds its stated conclaves at the asylum in Masonic Hall, on the Third THURSDAY of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Sojourning Knight Templar in good standing are cordially invited attend. By order of the E.·. C.·.

N. KNICKERBOCKER, Recorder

Los Angeles Chapter No. 33, R.·. A.·. M.·.

Stated convocations on second MONDAY of each month, at M. M., at Masonic Hall. Sojourning companions in good standing cordially invited.

By order of SAMUEL PRAGER, H. P.

M. LEVI, S.·.ecretary.

Los Angeles Council No. 11, Royal and Select Masters, P. & A. M.

Holds its stated assemblies on the 4th Monday of each month at Masonic Hall, at 7,30 P. M. Sojourning Companions in good standing are fraternally invited to attend.

By order of the Th.·. Ill.·.

R. G