

DAILY HERALD. PUBLISHED SEVEN DAYS A WEEK. JOSEPH D. LYNCH, JAMES J. AYERS, AYERS & LYNCH, PUBLISHERS.

DELIVERED BY CARRIERS At 20c. per Week, or 60c. per Month. TERMS BY MAIL, INCLUDING POSTAGE: DAILY HERALD, ONE YEAR \$8.00

LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE from adjacent towns specially solicited. REMITTANCES should be made by draft, check, postal note or postal note. The latter should be sent for all sums less than \$5.

JOB PRINTING DEPARTMENT—Owing to our greatly increased facilities, we are prepared to execute all kinds of job work in a superior manner. Special attention will be given to commercial and legal printing, and all orders will be promptly filled at moderate rates.

Notice to Mail Subscribers. The papers of all delinquent mail subscribers to the Los Angeles DAILY HERALD will be promptly discontinued hereafter. No papers will be sent to subscribers by mail unless the same have been paid for in advance. This rule is inflexible.

Persons intending to spend the summer at Santa Monica can be supplied with the DAILY or WEEKLY HERALD by applying to our agent, S. B. Hall, who, by special arrangement, is able to deliver the papers to customers at an early hour.

Passengers on the early morning trains coming from Pasadena and Santa Monica will find the HERALD by applying to the newsboys.

FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1888.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT— GROVER CLEVELAND, of New York.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT— ALLEN G. THURMAN, of Ohio.

To enforce frugality in public expenditures and abolish unnecessary taxation.

FOR CONGRESS, SIXTH DISTRICT—

HEEL B. TERRY, of Fresno.

Falsifying Political History.

The Tribune in its editorial columns of yesterday assumes that Stephen A. Douglas ran as a candidate for President in 1860 as a sort of a stoolpigeon for Lincoln, and that his principal object was to detach some Southern State from Breckinridge. Our decidedly inaccurate contemporary says: "Mr. Douglas took the stump—he went into the South—to persuade, if so he might, the Democrats of some State to deny its vote to Breckinridge. His oratorical efforts were all made with a view solely to prevent the solidifying of the South and to prevent its taking up a position of hostility to the Union of the founders of our constitution."

There is something very belittling to Mr. Douglas and very foreign to the facts in this peculiar out-giving. Stephen A. Douglas entered the campaign of 1860 to win if he could, and without the remotest intention of assisting Mr. Lincoln's candidacy. There was nothing improbable, in a quadrangular campaign, in supposing that the election might be thrown into the House of Representatives, with chances of combinations as surprising as those of 1828, when John Quincy Adams was elected President by the vote of that body, through an alliance with the followers of Henry Clay. Douglas might reasonably suppose, though he would have been proved to have been wrong, that he was strong enough with the masses to make it impossible for Lincoln to get a majority of the electoral colleges. There were four strong tickets in the field that year, viz., Lincoln and Hamlin, Douglas and Johnson, Breckinridge and Lane, and Bell and Everett. Although Douglas got only the nine electoral votes of Missouri and three of New Jersey's seven, making twelve altogether, he had every reason to think that he might capture more, that Bell and Everett would do a good business, and that Breckinridge and Lane would also pull up well. As it was, notwithstanding his small electoral vote, Douglas received nearly as many popular votes as Breckinridge and Bell together, and was not quite five hundred thousand votes behind Lincoln himself. The popular vote stood: Lincoln, 1,865,913; Douglas, 1,374,664; Breckinridge, 847,404, and Bell, 691,900. It is quite preposterous to suppose that a man who felt himself to be, and who proved to be so strong with the people, should not have had a pretty well defined hope of his own election.

The Tribune is wrong, again, as to where Douglas made his most strenuous efforts during the campaign. Probably his most carefully considered and most brilliant speech was made from the balcony of the St. Charles Hotel, in Pittsburgh, the very center of Republicanism. The "little giant" was undoubtedly impressed with the idea that he could appeal to the sober second thought of the nation, irrespective of section, and he made the effort pluckily and determinedly.

It is true that Mr. Douglas afterwards turned in and warmly supported the war for the Union. But so did Horatio Seymour, and Samuel J. Tilden, and the myriads of other Democrats who made the preservation of the Union possible.

In no place in the United States can capital be employed more profitably than in Los Angeles to-day. There is the inducement here of perfect security and of rates of interest which, as compared with those which can be obtained in the East, are decidedly attractive. It is very hard to get more than from four to six per cent. in the older communities, while here ten per cent. on gilt-edged security is a quite frequent figure. But not alone for usurious purposes are the openings here abundant. Los Angeles is merely in the infancy of her growth. She needs nurseries, wineries, and a score of other conveniences in which she is at present

deficient. We doubt very much whether there are any standard wines, in commercial lots, in this State, that are three years old. California has been almost drained of her approved vintages. The demand has steadily exceeded the supply. This is simply another way of saying that a very remunerative market is to be found now; and that, if we prepare ourselves to supply it with pure wines and brandies, it is practically unlimitable in the future. Capital invested in wineries in Los Angeles county will earn a magnificent return. No business in the world will pay a better interest on the money invested than that which shall intelligently apply itself to making, holding and grading wines. In this section just now we are behindhand in wine-pressing facilities. Grapes can be bought here for \$15 a ton which can be converted into wines and brandies, held for three years, and a profit of three hundred per cent. realized. This sounds like the language of extravagance, but it is really the statement of a prosaic truth. The margin of profit is so large to capital, experience, intelligence and energy combined that one has some reserve in naming the figures.

A RATHER novel call appears in our local columns addressed to the Democratic Central Committee, and signed by representatives of the Anti-Saloon, Republican, Democratic, Prohibitionist and Southern California Women's Christian Temperance Union. It is an invitation for a delegation of ten persons identified with these interests or sentiments, each to be represented by a chosen spokesman, to assemble in convention at Long Beach and discuss the Temperance question. It would doubtless be a very interesting meeting, and the discussion could not fail to afford instruction as well as amusement. Both the Republican and Democratic parties would be at a disadvantage in the controversy, because, while they occasionally change their opinions or arguments, the representatives of the Anti-Saloon, Prohibitionist and Women's Christian Temperance Union never do. As to that proposition, it does not even admit of the old worn out Pinafore joke of "hardly ever." While it was said of Sir Hudibras of old that "though vanquished, he could argue still," the worthy people we have particularized never could be vanquished, while their ability to argue is unlimitable. You can never conquer persons who never know when they are whipped. The same old misleading statistics, and inference from false premises, would be employed the day after they were confuted that had been employed the day before. But if any sanguine orators want to try their prowess against these champions before a Long Beach jury, with not even a draught of cool beer attainable to wet their whistles in the agony of the struggle, the HERALD will watch the contest with an absorbed interest.

ONE of the editors of the Evening Express, Mr. H. Z. Osborne, is engaged just now in making a trip through the country, and he writes his impressions of men and things in his paper, all of which is very right. He also has something to say about politics, which is proper enough. But there is a passage in his last letter which, though unimportant in itself, deserves rebuke. In referring to Mr. Cleveland this censor of men and manners calls him a "boor."

There is something exceedingly unwarranted and impudent in such language as applied to the President of the United States. The fact is that Mr. Cleveland is quite the most agreeable official one encounters in Washington. His manners are the perfection of politeness, which has been rightly defined as a delicate regard for the feelings of others. There is nothing about his personal habits or relations that justifies such brutal remarks. He is the peer of any man who has sat in the Presidential chair for many years, and while he makes no pretensions to aristocratic airs, he was brought up in the refining influences of a clergyman's household, his father having been a worthy and respected minister of the Presbyterian church. To apply the term "boor" to such a man, who has been Governor of the Empire State and President of the United States is simply to commit an indefensible outrage. Our Republican confrères have professed to desire a decent campaign, but if this is a specimen of their "decency" we have grave forebodings for the future.

The closing performance of Our Angel was witnessed by a fair-sized audience at the Pavilion last night. Miss Lizzie Evans, as usual, induced clamorous applause, her graceful dancing being particularly favorably received. For to-night the American comedy Maud Muller is announced, and judging by the press notices will prove a very attractive piece. Considerable additions have been made to the stock scenery of the Pavilion, and in Mr. Jackson the management have secured a good man, as his excellent work testifies. The orchestra is another favorable feature of the place, being able to hold its own with anything in the city.

The Rents-Santley Co. The Rents-Santley troupe, which is to appear next week at the Academy of Music, comes to this city heralded by favorable notices from far and near. It is said that the combination of special talent surpasses anything yet produced here and a host of pretty faces is promised in the performers of the burlesque. The opening performance will be given on Sunday night.

Howe's Condition. Arad Howe, the gambler shot recently by Harry Wicks, also a member of the sporting fraternity, lies near the point of death in his room. Howe's relatives, prominent and wealthy people of Napa county, are expected here to-day. The doctors say nothing may be determined regarding Howe's chances of recovery until the ninth day is passed. The crisis should be reached Sunday night or Monday morning. Should Pyæmia set in, Howe will die.

Before the Veil. The various Assemblies of Knights of Labor will give a free musical and literary entertainment this evening at Painter's Hall, No. 27 Aliso street. Plenty of talent will be on hand and a good time is promised. All are cordially invited.

Charged with Child Stealing. A few days since it will be remembered that quite a sensation was created in the neighborhood of Tenth street by the alleged attempt of John Tierney to steal the baby of Mrs. L. A. McCoy. Yesterday Tierney, who was charged with child stealing, appeared before Justice Taney for examination, and pleaded in defense that he was drunk at the time. Justice Taney, however, held him in \$1,000 bail to appear before the Superior Court for trial.

AMUSEMENTS.

Fanny Davenport's Appearance as "La Tosca" Last Night. Sardon, in La Tosca, maintains fully his place as the most finished of modern writers in the class of plays to which he so closely confines his efforts. The new play is, of course, sensational. It is a series of sensations from the moment it gets well under way until the curtain falls at the end of five acts upon a most stirring climax. La Tosca is about as sensational and as emotional as Article 47. The Italian play differs much from the Russian one which has preceded it on the boards of the Grand.

The work in La Tosca is concentrated for the most part in the hands of three members of the cast. To be sure, Miss Aubrey looks very chic as "Germario," and Mr. Edmunds does some artistic work as "Schiavone." In fact all the participants develop the talents of thoroughly equipped players. But their roles are not very exigent at any point, excepting the three leading characters, and great demands are made on them at all points. Miss Davenport as "La Tosca" approves herself a great master of the histrionic art in the thoroughly trying role. She is, of course, much more effective in the heavier business of her role than in the lighter passages of happy love-making which she is called upon to do. Her agony when her lover is being tortured to extract the secret of "Angelotti's" hiding place, gives her her first opportunity to display her really high order of talent. It is a capital bit of simulated feeling which makes one almost forget it is not real. But it is the fourth act where she murders the drunken wretch "Scarpia" that calls forth all Miss Davenport's resources. Her loathing of the monstrous villain; her terror when he approaches and the great effort she makes to summon all her courage for the fatal blow are really masterly achievements. As he staggers after the stabbing from the sofa and follows her to the door, her face and pose as she turns like a tigress upon him with the knife uplifted in her hand, the superbness of her strength, but her portrayal of the tyrannical religious, cruel, treacherous combination that he is was excellently wrought.

The other part which calls for particular mention is that of "Mario," the lover of "La Tosca." Mr. Ross did a good deal of strong work in this role. In his light parts and in those where a demand was made for strength, he manifested his versatile talents. Few who know much of the end of the last century, when Europe was all ablaze with Revolution and when Kings and Kaisers were seeking a place to hide themselves from the fury of their outraged peoples, could fail to reflect as they see the cruel tyranny of "Scarpia" and the sufferings of "Mario" and the lovely "Tosca," that there were reasons for the mad uprising of these misgoverned mobs. It is not impossible that Sardon may wish to suggest to the Europe of the end of the nineteenth century that they might learn a lesson from what took place a hundred years ago. There are things going on in the old world to-day which may kindle afresh the flames of revolt and set throes tottering as they did in the days to which La Tosca takes us back.

The immense house which witnessed this thrilling play last night is sufficient assurance that as large a gathering will greet it to-night. It will hold the boards to-morrow night also, but Fedora will be the attraction at the matinee.

The Troubadours. On Monday next Salsbury's Troubadours will appear at the Grand Opera House. Of this company the San Francisco Chronicle speaks as follows: "The company at the Alcazar comes very near to being the best show of the kind on the road. It certainly has the cleverest company that has been seen here for a long time. It is better than the old Salsbury Troubadours were. It is simply a cream of clever, bright, witty and amusing, very amusing things. Nellie McHenry is a long way the best eccentric soubrette on the stage. She can sing even better than she used to, she can act anything from straight business to burlesque, she dances with a comic art that is rare. She does a great deal of work, clean, vivacious, enlivening work, without a single dull or stupid movement in her whole performance. For to-night the American comedy Maud Muller is announced, and judging by the press notices will prove a very attractive piece. Considerable additions have been made to the stock scenery of the Pavilion, and in Mr. Jackson the management have secured a good man, as his excellent work testifies. The orchestra is another favorable feature of the place, being able to hold its own with anything in the city."

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Stranger—"Is the lady of the house in?" "No; the lady of the house is down the street there, talking to a policeman; but I am the wife of the proprietor; if I can do anything for you?"

WASHINGTON.

Blair's New Naturalization Bill. GREAT TARIFF DEBATE OF 1888.

Discussion of the Mills Bill Closed. Favorably Recommended to the House.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—In the Senate to-day the House bill to accept and ratify an agreement with the Shoshone and Bannock Indians, on the Fort Hall reservation, Idaho, was reported and passed with an amendment.

The following bills were taken from the calendar and passed: Senate bill amendatory of the act of June 18, 1888, as to postal crimes, declaring non-mailable all indecent, lewd, defamatory or threatening delineations, epithets or language as written or printed. Senate bill to prohibit members of Territorial Legislatures from holding certain offices. Senate bill relieving municipalities in the Territories in certain cases, by authorizing village and city corporations to issue bonds for necessary improvements to an amount not exceeding four per cent. of the assessed valuation, in addition to their bonds of indebtedness on January 1, 1888. House bill supplementary to the Pacific railroad acts with amendments.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of executive business, and when the doors were reopened adjourned.

NOTES. In secret session to-day the Senate spent three hours considering the nomination of Samuel J. Bigelow, to be District Attorney of New Jersey. Senators Edmunds, Evarts, and some others opposed his confirmation vigorously, and it was rejected by a large majority. The Fuller case was not considered to-day, but will be taken up to-morrow.

The Senate Tariff sub-committee has finished its hearings and will have its substitute for the House Tariff bill filed and ready to submit to the full Finance Committee on Saturday.

Senator Chase has submitted an exhaustive report upon his bill to reduce the postage on fourth class matter. He says the bill proposes, in effect, to merge third and fourth class with uniform rates of one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

BLAIR'S NEW NATURALIZATION BILL. Senator Blair to-day introduced a bill declaring that hereafter no alien shall be admitted to naturalization until he shall have been a resident of the United States for a period of five years immediately preceding his application for naturalization papers, nor until he shall prove by two reputable witnesses that during the five years he has behaved as a person of good moral character, and shall also in the presence of the Judge, speak, read and write the English language, with such intelligence and facility as to prove his capacity to transact ordinary business in that language, and by its use to become well informed in the principles of the constitution and the duties of an American citizen. The new naturalization bill provides that no alien shall exercise the right of suffrage for one year after receiving his naturalization papers. Judges are forbidden to try more than twenty naturalization cases per day, and false swearing in such cases is declared to be sufficient cause for forfeiture of the perjurer's right of suffrage.

THE HOUSE. End of the Memorable Tariff Debate of 1888.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Consideration of the Tariff bill in committee was ended to-day. The proceedings opened this morning with a decision of the amendment offered by Mills, of Texas, restoring the present rate of duty on tobacco. La Follette, of Wisconsin, charged that the motion of Mills was not actuated by any sympathy for the domestic tobacco industry, the amendment was offered not because of any consideration for the industry or because the farmers wanted protection, but because the amendment was calculated to help the Democratic party to carry Connecticut. The amendment was then agreed to without division.

On motion of Spinoza of New York, the present rates of duty were restored on pipes, pipe bowls and all smokers' articles not otherwise provided for.

A MEMORABLE DEBATE. Springer, of Illinois, then left the chair (he had been the acting presiding officer during the debate) and addressed the House. He stated for information of the members that twenty three days and eight evenings had been consumed in general debate, 151 speeches having been made. The debate under the five minute rule had consumed up to to-day twenty eight days or 120 hours. The debate would be remembered as the most remarkable which had ever occurred in parliamentary history. It had awakened a lively interest, not only in our own country, but throughout the civilized world, and henceforth as long as our government should endure, it would be known as the great tariff debate of 1888.

BENEFITS OF FREE WOOL. Springer then proceeded to argue in support of the free wool feature of the bill. He spoke of the benefits free wool would bring to laborers and their families and every branch of industry, and concluded his remarks with a eulogy of the Mills bill and a promise of great things that would be accomplished under its beneficent influence.

Dingley, of Maine, ridiculed Springer's argument and said protection had developed the wool industry and, if not broken down, would soon enable our farmers to produce all the wool consumed in the country. He then proceeded in a general way to denounce the Mills bill. Bynum, of Indiana, and Gallinger, of New Hampshire, spoke for and against the bill.

Butterworth, of Ohio, said the bill had been framed and passed without consultation with those who represented the vast and growing interests of the country. It was not pretended that this so-called revision of the tariff had been made except from the standpoint of those who favor a tariff for revenue only, which was another name for free trade. So far from stopping the increase of the surplus, importations would be increased under the operation of the Mills bill. In November next the people would sit in judgment on the position occupied by each side of the House.

LAST SOPHISTICAL ATTACK. Reed contrasted the appearance of the Democrats at the beginning of the tariff debate with that which they presented to-day, when it was about to end. Throughout the whole debate not a sin-

gle speech was delivered on the other side of the House which did not contain the principles of free trade as plainly as they had ever been enunciated by the gentleman from New York (Cox), who to-day was perhaps the only man on the other side who was not afraid to express his sentiments. There never had been an opportunity when a Democrat could mouth the term "tariff taxes," that he did not put his tongue around it in an affectionate fashion that did him good, if not somebody else; yet to-day the gentleman from Illinois (Springer) had stammered out some idea that he was a little afraid of being a free trader himself. Why were the gentlemen so anxious to show that they were not so much in favor of free trade? Why were detachments sent over to New York to give assurances to the doubting brethren? Why was it that the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, that lofty and courageous citizen of Texas, had gone to New York and declared there need be no fear of free trade from him? Why had he swallowed words only four years old? Why was it that a crowd of Democratic newspapers were endeavoring to explain that after all they meant 40 per cent robbery themselves. [Laughter.] It was because the gentleman on the other side had begun to hear from the people of the United States. It was because they recognized the fact that the people were in favor of the American doctrine of protection (applause on the Republican side); that they were in favor of having articles which the people of America used made by American workmen, and from now until election time the greatest effort of the gentleman on the other side would be to explain the declaration they had so boldly made, and to show that Cleveland was a genuine protectionist. [Applause and laughter on the Republican side.]

DEBATE CLOSED. Upon motion of Mills this closed the discussion and consideration of the bill in Committee of the Whole, and upon motion it was reported to the House with favorable recommendations amid hearty applause from the Democrats. Its further consideration was then postponed until 11:30 a. m. Saturday.

Dibble, of South Carolina, as a question of privilege, called up the Allentown public building and the President's veto message. The report of the Committee was read, recommending that the bill be passed notwithstanding the veto.

The House refused to pass the bill over the veto, yeas 141, nays 84, not the necessary two-thirds vote in the affirmative. The House then took a recess until 8 o'clock, the evening session to be for the consideration of bills reported from the Committee on Military Affairs.

THE ONLY bill of public importance passed by the House this evening was one providing that Army employees shall be paid monthly, whenever the Secretary of War shall so direct. The previous question was ordered on the bills retiring General Wm. F. (Baldy) Smith with the rank of Colonel; General A. F. Smith, with the rank of Captain, and providing aid to State homes for the support of disabled soldiers and sailors; but no final action was taken.

WASHINGTON WAITS. WASHINGTON, July 19.—The bond offerings to-day aggregated \$1,500,000. There were no acceptances. The National Health Bureau is informed that Asiatic cholera is epidemic at Hong Kong.

The President has approved the Agricultural and District of Columbia Appropriation bills.

Wm. M. Biggs, of Los Angeles, California, has been appointed a cadet to West Point.

J. B. Cabell, of Kentucky, has been appointed Assistant Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service.

The Director of the Mint reports for the year that the product of gold amounted to \$34,000,000; coinage of the mints during the calendar year, \$6,379,151; bars of gold and silver manufactured, \$65,338,595; the coinage of the world during the calendar year was \$124,993,797 gold, and \$33,502,969 silver. The production of the world in 1888 was \$98,764,235 gold, and \$126,457,500 silver.

Wm. H. Macey and Walker Ledford were to-day appointed postmasters at Newport and at Santa Ana, Los Angeles county, California, in place of Charles Ledford and Granville Spuyton, resigned.

DIAMOND DUST. WASHINGTON, July 19.—The home team played a great game of ball all round and whitewashed the Boston Braves. Clarkson's pitching was very good, but his support was poor. Score: Washington 2, Boston 0. Batteries: O'Day and Mack for Washington, Clarkson and Tate for Boston.

DETROIT, July 19.—The home team could not hit Van Halten until the last inning to-day and then could not make quite enough. Score: Chicago 4, Detroit 3. Batteries: Van Halten and Farrell for Chicago, Getzlein and Bennett for Detroit.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 19.—Pittsburg won to-day by lucky hitting. Score: Indianapolis 3, Pittsburg 5. Batteries: Doyle and Myers for Indianapolis, Staley and Miller for Pittsburg.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.—The Phillies defeated the New Yorkers this afternoon by superior all-around playing. Score: Philadelphia 7, New York 1. Batteries: Buffinton and Clements for Philadelphia, Welch and Ewing for New York.

ST. LOUIS, July 19.—Morning game: St. Louis 8, Kansas City 2. Afternoon: St. Louis 1, Kansas City 2.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.—Athletics 3, Baltimore 0. CINCINNATI, July 19.—Cincinnati 0, Louisville 6. CLEVELAND, July 19.—Cleveland 9, Brooklyn 3.

MONMOUTH PARK RACES. MONMOUTH PARK, July 19.—Attendance, 8,000; weather, rainy. Track very muddy. Seven-eighths mile—Now-or-Never won, Grimaldi second, Joe Lee third. Time, 1:32. Three-quarters mile—Eric won, Harriusburg second, Flood Tide third. Time, 1:18. For three year-olds one and one-half miles—Raceland won, Fitz James second, Teo Tray third. Time, 2:45 1/2. One and one-eighth miles—Grover Cleveland won, Rapino second, Cambyes third. Time, 2:00 1/2. One and one-quarter miles—Montague won, Housatonic second, Inspector B. third. Time, 2:17. Three-quarters of a mile—Empire won, Golden Reel second, Oaten third. Time, 1:17. Three-quarters of a mile—Kaleidoscope won, Wagan second, Puzzle third. Time, 1:42 1/2. One mile—Tribun won, Elastic (filly) second, Dalesman third. Time, 1:20 1/2.

A Reporter's Yarn. CHICAGO, July 19.—The police to-night claim to-day's story of Chelobon's confession is largely manufactured; that they have no story from him. They appear satisfied, however, with the evidence they have procured, and are sure of conviction. Chopek and Chelobon have been released on bail.

PACIFIC COAST.

Proceedings of the Mind-Molders' Meeting.

LAUNCHING OF THE CHARLESTON. Golden Gate Gossip—News Nuggets from the Rich Mines of California.

Associated Press Dispatches to the HERALD. SAN FRANCISCO, July 19.—The second day's session of the National Teachers' Association opened with a good attendance, but the crowd which assembled at the Opera House was not as large as that of yesterday. The theme for discussion this morning was "Current Criticism of the public school system and what answer."

The first paper was read by John W. Cook, of the Illinois Normal School, upon the subject, "Schools fail to cultivate religious sentiment or to teach morality."

Lizzie J. Martin read a paper on the subject, "Schools fail to give a reasonable mastery of the subjects studied," and was followed by John F. Irish in an address upon the subject, "Schools fail to give proper preparation for active life."

W. E. Sheldon, of Boston, presented the last paper, after which a general discussion followed and the Convention adjourned till this evening.

IRAMORE'S SPEECH. In the discussion of the subject of Current Criticism of the Public School System, Professor Ira More, of Los Angeles, thought that many of the criticisms against the public school system were just. He compared teaching with other professions in a humorous manner. Preachers, he said, hang on to old dogmatic forms; physicians deal out pills, the mysteries of which they know little more about than the patient who must swallow them. Let him who loves shortness of days employ many physicians. Every system has its faults, even the judicial system, which often allows the criminal to walk away on bail, while the innocent witness pines away in a solitary cell awaiting trial. What is necessary to remove the defects is for the professions to adapt themselves to surrounding conditions. No body of people are better aware of the needs of the age than the teachers. All they need is encouragement in their labors.

EVENING SESSION. At the evening session the following programme was carried out: Opening Exercises. Theme, "Practical" Education.

PAPERS. The Psychological View. James H. Baker, Denver, Colorado. The Popular View. Education as a Preparation to Earn a Living. R. K. Buehrle, Lancaster, Pa.

Where should General Education End and Special Education Begin? J. M. Greenwood, Kansas City, Mo.

DISCUSSION. George P. Brown, Bloomington, Ill.; T. W. Nicholson, Baton Rouge, La.; R. H. Pratt, Carlisle, Penn.; Lewis McLaughlin, Brookings, Dakota; A. R. Taylor, Emporia, Kansas.

At the close of this session will occur the reunions of Alumni of Universities and Colleges East of the Rocky Mountains.

The notable feature of the fifth session of the National Educational Association held this evening was the ovation given Miss Minnie Freeman, late of Nebraska, but now a resident of California, and whose heroic conduct during a blizzard last winter, in leading her pupils home through the storm, was detailed in the newspapers at the time.

The Nominating Committee of the National Educational Association will present to the Convention the name of Albert Prescott Marble to be President of the Association for the ensuing year. Mr. Marble is a native of Maine, a well known educator, and for twenty years Superintendent of Schools of Worcester, Mass. He has held the positions of Secretary and Treasurer of the National Educational Association for two years, and is a life member.

SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS. Work Done by Different Branches of the Association. Miss Olive Adele Evers, of Minneapolis, read a paper on "The Relation of the High School to the Training School," before the Department of Secondary Instruction of the National Educational Association this afternoon. A resolution was adopted after the discussion by several members, to the effect that every effort should be made to secure a four years course in all the high schools of the Nation.

A. F. Nightingale, of Chicago, was elected President for the ensuing year, and Miss Lizzie Martin, of Indianapolis, Secretary.

HIGHER EDUCATION. At the session of the Department of Higher Education Dr. S. H. Peabody, of Illinois, was elected President, and T. H. McBride, of Iowa, Secretary. W. W. Desmer, of California, read a paper on "Higher Instruction on the Pacific Coast: History." The speaker reviewed the number of colleges and universities on the Coast, and said that it was the idea that higher instruction was weakened by the foundation on which it stood. He said there was a decrease in the number of students of 45 per cent. in eleven years.

Dr. Stebbins, of the University of Southern California, read a paper on "Higher Instruction on the Pacific Coast: Needs and Prospects." After discussing this the Department adjourned.

ELEMENTARY INSTRUCTION. In the Department of Elementary Instruction Superintendent Palmer, of Ohio, read a masterly paper on "Scientific Methods of Teaching Geography."

F. B. Ginn, of Oakland, spoke on "Methods of Teaching Primary Arithmetic." He demonstrated a brief method of teaching it, and said the whole nucleus of arithmetical normal teaching lay in learning two things: First, two numbers out of which a whole is made; and, secondly, the forty-five combinations of these numbers.

THE KINDERGARTEN SYSTEM. In the Kindergarten Department, Mrs. C. W. Dohrmann, of Stockton, concluded the discussion begun yesterday on Prof. McGrew's paper on "Ideal Kindergarten Schools." She took the ground that the Kindergarten system is the only system by which proper child education may be carried on.

Mrs. Kate Wiggins and Miss Kate McDilough, of St. Louis, also spoke on the subject. The latter said she had found the ideal kindergarten in San Francisco. A number of other speakers