

DAILY HERALD.

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1888.

Not far distant is the day when every acre of good damp land fit for alfalfa growing in this county will be saleable at \$500. Well situated irrigable lands for fruit culture will be worth from \$500 to \$1,000. Lands suitable for growing garden truck near this city will be selling at \$1,000 and upwards.

Things are fashioning in a way that may make our approaching municipal election a very interesting one. It is possible from present appearances that we shall have in the field a People's Reform ticket, an Anti-Saloon ticket, a Republican Reform ticket, a Straight Republican long-hair ticket, and a Straight Republican short-hair ticket, as well as a regular Democratic ticket. The schedule is perhaps not yet complete; but there is evidence that there will be variety enough to pick and choose from.

EASTERN tourists are pouring into the semi-tropics at a lively rate just at present. They are arriving to the tune of about one thousand a week, and the pace will be greatly accelerated later on. Those getting here these present days find a climate which must be to their taste. It is credibly reported of the new arrivals that they are mostly home-seekers rather than mere tourists. There is ample room in this county alone for one thousand families to settle down and do well on small farms. There is money in it.

NOVEMBER has reached its middle period. Here in Los Angeles the flower stores are filled with the most beautiful roses, tube-roses, heliotrope, fuchsias and other tender flowers that bloom. The range of the thermometer is from 45 degrees, the lowest touched for an hour when people are all safely protected in their beds, to 65 degrees, the ruling temperature of nearly all the day while the sun is above the horizon. This is the Autumn weather which prevails for many weeks in this section.

A MOST extraordinary concatenation of suspicious circumstances has led to the arrest of the engineer of the Rochester Steam Gauge and Lantern factory, which was burned down a few days since with such accompanying horrors. Thirty-three bodies have already been taken from the ruins, and it is believed there are yet remaining some twelve or thirteen. The career of the engineer has been marked with fire disaster wherever he has worked, whether in factory, store or on railroad. Either this man has been exceptionally unfortunate, or he has been a monomaniac insensidary. If the latter, and it can be shown that he deliberately caused the last terrible calamity, he should be speedily rendered incapable of gratifying his fiendish proclivity.

The assignment of General Nelson A. Miles to the command of the Department of the Pacific, with headquarters at San Francisco, is in one sense a pleasant announcement to his friends, who are glad of his promotion to a wider and more important sphere of the professional action, but in another sense it is a source of sincere regret to every Los Angeles to lose from their midst one of the most charming and popular military commanders in the service. During his residence here General Miles has become so naturalized to our community, that we all feel that we are suffering a severe loss by his removal to another department. He and his charming consort will leave the social circles of our city disconsolate over their absence from the contemplated pleasant reunions of this winter. But all will send them their best wishes as they go to their new home.

PROPERLY enough the Immigration Committee of the newly organized Chamber of Commerce says the sort of incomers most needed here at present is people with means to buy small farms, and with a disposition to live on them and improve them. Butter, cheese, eggs, poultry are all being brought into this city from the valley of the Mississippi. All these ought to be produced here. Chinese vegetable vendors can afford to pay \$25 per acre rental for lands on which to produce their truck. These rentals are steadily rising and will soon be \$100 per acre. Farm hands can work in this climate in perfect comfort three hundred days in the year. Three crops of potatoes a year can be harvested from irrigated lands. Six and eight crops of hay a year may be cut from moist lands. With a large lot of chickens, with small fruits and vegetables, an industrious family can clear \$1,000 a year off five acres of good land.

The West Sewerage System.

A communication elsewhere comes to the defense of the West system. It admits, however, that the owners of the system will make a very good thing out of their contract, and from the tone of the writer it is evident he believes that the proposition is an accomplished fact. This is one of the exceptions we have taken to the whole affair. It turns out that before the visiting officials started to Atlantic City the promoters of the West system had secured an agreement from the Council that if the Committee should report favorably upon that system after having viewed its operation, then the city would be bound to accept the terms of the contract. This, to say the least, is a very strange way of doing business of so important a character. The Council accepts the offer of the West Company to pay the expenses of the committee of the Council, with the proviso that if that committee report favorably then the city will be bound to pay the company a bonus of \$50,000 and \$10,000 a year for two years for the use of the system. Is it not fair to presume that men who had enjoyed the hospitality to so great an extent of the company interested in conciliating their good-will, would be more or less prejudiced in favor of the project of their entertainers? This is really the greatest element of weakness in the proceedings connected with the sewerage contract, and the one upon which we laid stress yesterday when we said it would open it to serious criticism.

Fortunately the people of Los Angeles were represented in this inspection by at least one gentleman upon whose judgment they have the most unbounded reliance, and who went to Atlantic City upon his own volition. That is Hon. E. F. Spence. His favorable report will be received by the people as a disinterested one, and accepted without question. His approval will go much farther to reconcile the community to the contract than would the approval of gentlemen who were certainly placed in an equivocal position by the act of the Council in accepting the invitation of the promoters of the West system.

The sewerage of this city has a value far greater than would at first be supposed, and we are not astonished that our correspondent says that the West Company will have "a good thing." Irrigation is nearly at an end in this pueblo, and each succeeding year will diminish the area of land that will require water for that purpose. Consequently the zanja system will soon be discontinued, and the water which was formerly needed for irrigation will all be emptied into the sewers, under the plea that it is needed for the purpose of flushing them. This water will of course be delivered to the West Company as sewage, and that company will be enabled to reclaim and fertilize thousands of acres of land with it. Indeed the West Company will practically become a great irrigation company, and be placed in position to sell water in almost limitless quantities. There is no doubt that this ability will make their contract an immensely profitable one. Incidentally, too, it is true that Los Angeles will be benefited by the fact that it will create valuable orchards and vineyards and farms on lands that now produce but little.

But the very fact that the West Company will have "so good a thing" causes us to make the very pertinent inquiry: Why is it, if the Council knew this, as it certainly ought to have known it, that they were placing almost untold possibilities of wealth in the hands of the company, why make the city pay a bonus to do that instead of receiving a compensation for making so profitable a grant to a private corporation?

WITHIN the mile circle from the center of the city, there is probably not a comfortable house to let at a moderate rate, if there is any sort of a house to be so had at any cost. Within a mile and a half there are very few such houses to be had on fair terms or any terms. Further out houses may be had, but there is no doubt that the rents are high for anything eligible. We are now just entering the season when the demand for houses sets in. What will be the prevailing condition of affairs in these respects when we get into the thick of the tourist rush? To be sure, there are a good many nice lodging houses and small hotels in the city. There are also many such in all the country towns within a radius of sixty miles of Los Angeles. In all these towns there are also some vacant houses awaiting tenants. Big as the rush of visitors is likely to be, we shall be able to care for them all in one way or other. But the fact remains that houses near into the center of this city are very scarce and that nice houses in any part of the pueblo will soon be hard to find. It is also beyond question that houses pay a very good interest on their cost. Then the further fact remains that it is the immediate and particular business of the business men of this city to keep up their "own row," to borrow a phrase not altogether Addisonian. The moral is that men in Los Angeles who own unimproved lots and have a little spare cash could not do better than build houses on them. Those who are "land poor" would do well to sell one out of every three lots they have, build on the second, and let the purchaser build on the one sold. The remaining lot will thereby be doubled in value.

For years the most sanguine men amongst us have had a sort of misgiving that an end must come to the prosperity of this section. The only reason ever given for such a view is that our growth had been at an unprecedented pace. Since this era of development began some eight years ago, the doubting Thomases have looked in vain for anything to justify their unbelief. To be sure the period of really wild speculation of last year did come to an end, and that very suddenly. It was very short-lived. But the era of growth,

of steady prosperity never stopped for a day, and never slackened its pace for more than a day or so at a time.

Nor will this era of growth, of steady prosperity, come to an end. The development of our resources has only begun. No man need fear to put his capital, his energy and his brains into this good work. For six years there has been a cry every winter that the supply of houses for rent was not equal to the demand. Year by year we have all gone along feeling our way in a most conservative manner, fearful of overdoing the thing. What is the result? Why houses are even more difficult to find at the opening of the sixth season than they were at the first. The same slow, cautious and conservative policy will now be pursued, and a year from now there will be just as active a demand for houses and just as short a supply as there is to-day. Those who build neat and not too expensive houses will be sure not only to rent them promptly at a good rate of interest, but they will have many opportunities of selling them to incomers who will pay a fair price including a nice profit on cost, in order to get at once into their own home.

THERE are some circumstances about the city and county of Los Angeles that should be understood, both by the people who live here and those who contemplate living here. The first proposition as to all new settlers is either one involving health or profit. As to health the hygienic service of the United States has placed itself upon record that absolutely the most perfect climate on the footstool is to be found in Los Angeles county. When the proposition was debatable as to locating the Soldiers' Home here or elsewhere, the gentlemen entrusted with this function pronounced in favor of Los Angeles county. It may be a question as to whether our climatic conditions are always at their best, but there is no question whatever as to the sentiment of the army officers. One and all, they pronounced Los Angeles county the best place on the American continent for a hygienic proposition combining comfort and ease as respects the battle-scarred veterans whose well-being is concerned in the efforts of the Nation to subserve their comfort. These battle-scarred veterans have won both comfort and recognition. They find both, and with poetical accompaniments, in the Soldiers' Home located near Santa Monica. They will be there surrounded with grounds and with a flora which they cannot hope for elsewhere on the American continent; and they will be, besides, on the line of a great travel which will make their sojourn if not agreeable at least exciting. All the conditions of the establishment of the Soldiers' Home near Santa Monica point to even a luxurious ease as characterizing its occupants, with the ocean in front and the mountains in the background as immediate relief from ennui.

MR. COOGAN who played at Politics in running for Mayor of New York on a so-called Labor ticket, paid dear for his whistle. The World says he put out \$100,000 in his canvass. He got ten thousand votes. Coogan, as may be seen by the amount of money he is credited with spending, is no sort of a representative of labor. The labor vote went for Hugh J. Grant.

A YOUNG farmer in the Calhoun Pass is reported to have won no less than \$7,000 in election bets. There was an enormous amount of money that changed hands on the result.

The West Sewer System.

EDITORS HERALD.—Referring to articles in your paper on the above named system a few words in its behalf seem necessary to enlighten your correspondents and readers.

There has been a constant hue and cry about taking care of the sewerage, and scientific experts in conjunction with the City Council were called here to adopt a system that would be effective, and it was about decided that an outfall sewer to the sea was the only relief for the city and a call was to have been had for an election to vote \$350,000 bonds to build the sewer to the sea—when General Snyder came here from Philadelphia representing the West Sewer System and treated with the City Council to adopt this system. The reasons for adopting it, as has been done by this city, are as follows:

First. It will give immediate relief to the city, that is within four months' time.

Second. The actual cost to the city is nominal as compared with the cost of building the sewer to the sea.

Third. Instead of throwing this valuable sewage into the sea, it will be utilized in fertilizing and irrigating what is now comparatively barren land, thus adding in time several millions to the assessment roll.

Fourth. If the Pacific Sewerage Company have such a good thing, it is within the power of the city under its contract to own the whole plant for less than the cost of building the sewer to the sea.

Fifth. The South Side Irrigation Company has notified the city time and again that they could not take care of the sewerage under their contract, and already there are several injunction suits filed in consequence thereof.

Sixth. A correspondent in one of the dailies signing himself as "R. A. A. (?) of London," criticizes the system. He says that in the event of the plant not working some night when a heavy rain storm comes up, on account of the storm drains, etc., they would back the sewerage up and thus create sewer gas. If this gentlemen would take pains to enquire he would find: First, that storm drains are not connected with the sewers; and secondly, that it is impossible for the West system ever to get out of order so that the sewerage could back up in the sewers.

POLICE! POLICE!

What is the Commission Sleeping Over Just Now.

Despite the oft-announced statement that no faro games are running in town, it is well known among the gambling fraternity that the "tiger" has been holding forth for some time unmolested. It was generally understood that Chief Benedict, when he entered upon his official career, received instructions from the Police Commissioners to allow no game of any description to operate, and it appeared at first as if this policy would be strictly carried out. But scarcely a week had passed by when the news went around among a select few that a game had been opened up by Rickabaugh in the Phillips Block, but it was to be kept very dark and only invited guests were to be admitted. This game has been running ever since without interference on the part of the police. Some idea of what is going on among the powers that may be gathered from the fact that before the game was opened Rickabaugh remarked to one of the faro dealers about town, "Chief Benedict is all right, but Humphreys is kicking yet." That Humphreys was also fixed was the general opinion among the gamblers when a day or two later play was started, and it was also said that the Times reporters were standing in because that paper had always been so loud-mouthed as regards the suppression of gambling, but as to this game it kept, and has ever since remained remarkably silent. It cannot be claimed that the game has been kept so quiet that no one knows it is running, because it has been an open secret for some time past, and as a gambler remarked the police have known of its existence from the day it started. A good deal of caution is being observed, however, in case of an exposure, for every now and then the police are invited into the rooms, upon which occasions signs of a game are, of course, visible, and after a quiet drink the guardians of the law depart, and the game "whoops it up" again. The gamblers state that whoever is being "squared" is getting probably \$200 a month and hint that it looks as if the authorities are privately standing in with Rickabaugh on this one game while publicly denouncing the others. The faro dealers and other professional sports do not like this arrangement, for it keeps them out of work; and their again Rickabaugh will not admit them to his game because it is running for "high game" only. The usual value of a white chip is twenty-five cents, but Rickabaugh has raised this to \$1.25, so a stack costs \$25, and a good deal of money can change hands in a very short time. As an instance that it does may be mentioned that one business man lost \$1,500 one day last week, and several others have got up from the table hundreds behind on their play. The game opens at 9 A. M., and generally closes at 6 P. M., unless there is big play going on, in which case the dealing is continued until late in the night. Rickabaugh generally deals himself and keeps one other man to act in the role of lookout.

THE LOCATION OF THE GAME is, as before stated, in the Phillips Block and can be approached either from the Spring street entrance to that building or by the door on New High street. A visitor taking the Spring street entrance goes up stairs to the first floor and then walks across the glass flooring to room 22. A knock at the door will bring Rickabaugh or his ally to the scene and if the arrival is one of the few invited guests, he is at once admitted. There is a long shelf within the door and one turning this one enters a room containing a small table and a refrigerator. This opens into another apartment in which is the "layout" and where all the play goes on. There is another room where poker is frequently played, and this leads to a further chamber, which is fitted up as a bedroom. The whole affair is very nicely conducted, and is doubtless netting a very handsome sum for its wily proprietors.

This account is of course not based on anything the Herald reporter is a party to; but the whole story, as here given, comes from so excellent authority among the gambling fraternity that there is no room to doubt its essential truth. Will the authorities now suppress this game and keep it suppressed? What is the excellent Mayor doing? Where are Mr. Humphreys' lynx-like eyes? Is the new Chief of Police really standing in with this game? What does its existence mean, anyway?

BASEBALL.

The Chicagoans Win by a Score of Five to Nothing.

The game of baseball between the Chicago and All America teams, at Prospect Park yesterday, drew a very large attendance, as was expected. A great deal of interest attaches to the Chicago ball team from the fact that it has for several years held the championship, and during the past season it came out second best. The trains to the Park were crowded from from 11 o'clock until 2:30, and the space not occupied by stands was filled with teams that had been driven there. The game commenced at 2:30 o'clock with the All-Americans at the bat. This team was shut out during every one of the nine innings, but it succeeded several times in getting its men as far as third base and frequently to second, where they were generally left. The Chicagoans started with two runs in the first inning and in the fourth one was added to the score and in the fifth two, making a total of five. There were no especially brilliant plays, but as an exhibition the game was very good. One or two situations occurred which were quite interesting and several good plays were made. Baldwin and Daly formed the battery for the Chicagoans and Healy and Earle for the All-Americans.

The score by innings was as follows: Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Chicago 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 3-5 All-Americans 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

The game to-day will be considerably more interesting than that of yesterday. Several changes of position will be made and it is expected that Van Halren will pitch for the Chicagoans.

Pullman Passengers.

The following Pullman passengers left yesterday for San Francisco and the East: By the 1:15 P. M. train—W. J. Scanlan, Mr. Kerster, James Hoadley, J. F. Crank, Mr. McUnlough, Mr. Parker, W. J. Landers, J. H. Hanlan, O. Steffel. By the 10:30 P. M. train—Mr. Sheridan, C. B. Moore, J. D. Bicknell, L. Bretzel.

Viznes & McGrover, 134 North Main street.

COAST CULLINGS.

G. Hamilton G., Alias Black Hand.

HIS PAL GIVES HIM AWAY.

The International Company's Short-Comings—Bay City Breezes.

[Associated Press Dispatches to the Herald.]

VICTORIA, B. C., November 14.—Following are the copies of the letters which it is alleged were sent by Dr. Gus Hamilton Griffin to Hon. R. Dunsmuir. They were written in old Greek and Spanish, and in all cases signed "By Order of Black Hand," the latter being drawn in ink.

You have to die very soon. AUGUST 3, 1888.

We send you another mandate. Beware! We know all that you are doing. Prepare for death. (Signed)

He who acts unjustly must be brought before the judge to be punished. (Signed)

We are going to kill you. It makes no difference if you have detectives; they are fools and cannot do anything. Prepare yourself. The time comes near when you will be no more. (Signed)

Remember the 28th of this month. We have not forgotten anything. The time comes, and it is approaching very rapidly. Remember while reading above the 28th. (Signed)

We have not forgotten anything; we have not fulfilled our decree because there are other circumstances, but the time will come. We thought you were a better man, but we see you are as bad as ever. If you remember the past you ought to take care in the future. (Signed)

HIS PAL PEACHED ON HIM.

Benjamin F. Atherton, formerly a searcher of records at Los Angeles, and for some time secretary or co-worker with Dr. Griffin, gave evidence in court to-day that he had written words in Spanish for Griffin, similar to those which were sent to Dunsmuir. He also swore that the letters received by Dunsmuir were in Dr. Griffin's handwriting and that the addresses on the envelopes were also in his handwriting. He swore that letters threatening the life of Mr. Howard had been posted by witness and written by Griffin.

WHY ATHERTON LEFT LOS ANGELES.

The examination of Atherton was continued this afternoon, and the witness swore positively to the fact that the handwriting in the letters was Griffin's. On a long cross-examination the only development was Atherton's statement that he left Los Angeles because of proceedings against him for perjury, which he pleaded guilty to. The case was adjourned until Saturday, the prisoner remaining in jail. His wife was in court during the proceedings.

CALIFORNIA ELECTION.

Official Canvass Slowly Progressing—Latest Returns.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 14.—The official canvass of the city election was resumed this morning, and while the mistakes found in the certified returns are somewhat numerous, they are only too small to be considered serious, unless they should all lean the same way and are of occurring with the same name. Even then they can only be serious where the contest is close.

The official returns from the First Congressional district have not yet been received. It is understood, however, that based on the latest returns, Thompson, Democrat, now concedes the election of his opponent, De Haven, Republican.

According to a table compiled by the Chronicle from unofficial returns from all the counties in the State, the vote stands as follows: Harrison, 125,499; Cleveland, 116,391; Fisk, 5,396; Curtis, 1,237; Beatty, 103,713; Searles, 102,821; Works, 104,610; Sullivan, 103,685.

MONO COUNTY.

BODIE, November 14.—Following is the official vote of Mono county: Harrison, 347; Cleveland, 215; Curtis, 10; Fisk, 9. Congress—Vandever, 348; Terry, 213; Daggett, 9; Miller, 9. Chief Justice—Beatty, 340; Searles, 225. Associate Justice—Works, 322; Sullivan, 251.

MENDOCINO COUNTY.

UKIAH, November 14.—The official count of Mendocino county gives Harrison, 1,712; Cleveland, 2,011; Fisk, 91; Curtis, 14; Beatty, 1,702; Works, 1,731; Searles, 2,045; Sullivan, 2051; De Haven, 1,775; Thompson, 1,930.

KERN COUNTY.

BAKERSFIELD, November 14.—Official vote of Kern County complete: Harrison, 910; Cleveland, 1,227; Curtis, 32; Fiske, 24; Beatty, 928; Searles, 1,248; Thompson, 15; Works, 923; Sullivan, 1,258; Vandever, 950; Terry, 1,200; Jewett, 897; Wear, 1,277.

LOWER CALIFORNIA.

The Shortcomings of the International Company Ostended.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 14.—The Chronicle publishes an interview with the Señor Sanchez Facio, Special Inspector of Colonies, concerning his report to the Mexican Government in August, on the affairs of the International Company. He says: "I acted in the matter merely as the agents of my government. My commission was to inquire into the fact whether or not the International Company has fulfilled its contract with the Mexican Government. I reported accordingly, and there it ended. It was the desire of my Government that part of the peninsula of Lower California should be colonized, and the vital condition of the contract between the International Company and the Government was that a certain proportion or number of the colonists should settle upon the tract, in the proportion of at least one family to every 2,500 acres, or at most, one family to every 250 acres. And according to the official census and the report of the company, only thirty bona fide colonists have settled on the tract, and they at Ensenada, and two years have already elapsed. In my report I state that the company lays claim to the land lying south of the American line, to a certain parallel, and between the gulf and the ocean. As a matter of fact it was only conceded so much of the public lands which lie in these boundaries, and these public lands only. The company has laid claim to and sold lands within these limits which belonged to private parties, as in the case of Mrs. Burton. One of the conditions was that the company should make a survey of the tract. I have mathematical proof that it has not been done. It would cost \$200,000. Another reason is that the company has sold lands to other companies, independently constituted, without the consent of the Mexican Government, and without these companies assuming the obligations required in the contract, which is thus

violated. Since my report was given publicly, the International Company has sold out to an English syndicate, which is another direct violation of its contract.

Bay City Briefs.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 14.—Judge Wallace made an order this afternoon, granting the writ of mandamus asked by Mrs. Goldenson, compelling Coroner Stanton to surrender the brain of her son, Alexander, which was removed during the autopsy just after the execution, and retained for the purpose of investigation.

It has been settled to start the new "Oriental Limited" train December 8th. The first train leaves this city at 5 P. M. that day. The cars for the new train are nearly finished, and will be here in a fortnight. All will have modern vestibulated parlors.

Professor Davidson, Assistant Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, has submitted his report for the year 1887, in regard to the resources and development of Alaska. He gives the salmon catch as 190,200 cases, and expects that it will run up to 300,000 in 1888. There are nineteen canneries now in Alaska.

"It is the hardest kind of work to get laborers for our line," remarked Superintendent Bassett of the Northern Division of the Southern Pacific to-day, "on our new construction. Below Templeton there are not nearly the number of men at work that are required. Recently it has been very difficult for us to secure men to work in the section gangs, although the pay is \$1.75 per day."

Complaint has been made to the British Consul by several of the crew of the British ship Clan Buchanan, that after leaving London last summer they were cruelly treated by Captain Harris, and because they refused to work in consequence they were placed in irons and kept two and a half days without water and five days without food. The crew will bring suit against the vessel and her commanders in the United States Courts.

ENTRIES FOR TO-MORROW'S RACES.

The weights and entries in to-morrow's Blood Horse races are as follows: Seven-eighths of a mile, handicap, extra race—Estrella, 115; Nadeau, 90; Heliotrope, 104, Silver Bow, 107, Blue Bonnet, 101, Johnny Gray 106; Elwood, 100; Kildare, 97.

Three-quarters mile, purse \$350, for 3-year-olds and upwards—Carmen, 105; White Cloud, 113; Daisy D., 120; Fannie F., 105; Applause, 110; Geraldine, 115; Tom Daly, 110; Grisette, 115; Susie S., 110; Sleepy Dick, 110; Al Farrow, 113; Edgewell, 115.

Five furlongs, mile and three-quarters, 3-year-olds—Love Knot, 115; Canny Scot, 118; Coloma, 118. Autumn Stakes, 2-year-olds, one mile—Flood Tide, 110; Sorrento, 115; Almont, 115; Picnic, 107; Lady Helen, 107; Don Jose, 115; The Czar, 110.

Selling, purse \$350, all ages, one mile and seventy yards—Oro, 103; Blackstone, 99; Indors, 110; Nero, 103; Exc-tract, 100; Kildare, 95; Welcome, 106; Elwood, 110; Avondale, 112; Blue Bonnet, 95; Bessie Shannon, 90; Al Farrow, 109.

OAKLAND TROTTING PARK.

At Oakland Trotting Park to-day, weather and track were good. Mile heats, three in five, to harness, three starters—Bonanza took first, fourth and fifth heats, Oneca second heat, Cricket third heat and second money. Best time, 2:29 3/4.

Match race, three in five, for \$200—Balkan won in straight heats, Princemont second best. Time, 2:32.

Misplaced Confidence.

TACOMA, November 14.—F. F. Simpson, a young man who arrived here from Fresno, Cal., two weeks ago with letters of recommendation from Wells, Fargo & Co., was given a clerkship by the Northern Pacific Express Company a few days ago. No bonds were required of him. Monday night he went on duty and Tuesday he is missing, and it is supposed to have gone to Victoria, B. C. He had checked off some large consignments of money. One consignment to Benjamin E. Mipes, Ellenburg, W. T., contained \$10,000, and another to G. O. Palmer, Palmer Station, contained \$1,000.

Jim Fisk's Monument in the Valley of the Connecticut.

After dinner at the leading hotel of the place, a more pretentious hostelry than they had met since leaving the Massachusetts of Springfield, our friends started out for a stroll through the town, and ultimately found themselves in the cemetery, which is located upon a hill a little south of and overlooking the depot, and from which the photographic view was taken. Here, as they wandered among the tombs of the departed, they were struck by the wondrous resting place of the dead, and in bits of wisdom from the various inscriptions, all reminding them of their end, they came rather unexpectedly upon the monument of "Jim" Fisk, the financial hero of Black Friday. It is an imposing and beautiful structure of white granite from the quarries of Dummerston, a little way up the river, and was erected by his widow at a cost of nearly \$200,000. It consists of a shaft mounted upon a square base, at the four corners of which are life-size figures of Commerce, Finance, Banking and Railroad, all charmingly conceived and admirably executed. Aesthetically considered, it is a rare and beautiful piece of work, but what a commentary upon the truthfulness of monumental fame!

As our friends viewed the beautiful structure and criticized its design and execution, the excitable Tinto began to utter strong animadversions against the propriety of such a contribution to the posthumous glorification of a man whose name, while living, was a synonym for everything that was—

"Haah, perturbed spirit," interrupted the Dominie; "this memorial of him stands in a secluded spot, far from the eyes of men; and it was the least his widow could do in return for the wealth he left her. As for the rest, judge not lest ye be judged." And the perturbed spirit was hushed.—[John R. Chapin, in the North American Magazine for November.]

Some North.

Major W. H. H. Benyuard, who has been doing some Government work at San Pedro, left yesterday for San Francisco via The Needles. Mr. Benyuard always has been very enthusiastic about the San Pedro harbor, and he coincides with the statements made at the meeting of the Board of Trade, Chamber of Commerce and Citizens' Harbor Committee on Tuesday night.

Answering the Question: Bartell—"Is marriage a failure? Certainly not. I never enjoyed myself so well as since I have been married." Barkep—"Then you find the home circle delightful?" Bartell—"No, it's not that; but you see, I never was out with the boys and around the clubs so much before. There are a good many secrets a single man never finds out."

Don't forget the Charity Kindergarten Entertainment to-night at Armory Hall.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.