

DAILY HERALD.

—PUBLISHED— SEVEN DAYS A WEEK.

JOSEPH D. LYNCH, JAMES J. AYERS, PUBLISHERS.

DELIVERED BY CARRIERS At 20c. per Week, or 80c. per Month.

TERMS BY MAIL, INCLUDING POSTAGE: DAILY HERALD, ONE YEAR, \$8.00; DAILY HERALD, SIX MONTHS, 4.25; DAILY HERALD, THREE MONTHS, 2.25; WEEKLY HERALD, ONE YEAR, 2.00; WEEKLY HERALD, SIX MONTHS, 1.00; WEEKLY HERALD, THREE MONTHS, .60; ILLUSTRATED HERALD, PER COPY, .15.

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.

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. AYERS & LYNCH.

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.

OFFICE OF PUBLICATION, 123-5 West Second street, between Spring and Fort, Los Angeles.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1888.

DEMOCRATIC CITY TICKET.

- FOR MAYOR.....JOHN BRYSON. FOR TREASURER.....JOHN R. MCANIS. FOR ATTORNEY.....D. J. LEWIS. FOR ASSESSOR.....PHILIP M. GAFFEY. FOR TAX COLLECTOR.....J. L. MANSFIELD. BOARD OF EDUCATION.....H. JAY HANCHETTE, THOS. KELLEY. FOR COUNCILMEN— First Ward (long term).....PETER KRENAN. " " (unexpired term).....C. R. PATTERSON. Second Ward.....J. T. D. WILSON. Third Ward.....DR. J. H. BRYANT. Fourth Ward.....A. McNALLY. Fifth Ward.....E. R. THELKELD, A. F. MACKAY.

Platform.

WHEREAS, The Democracy of the city of Los Angeles should be congratulated upon the fact that, although defeated in the late National campaign, it has not in the least weakened its power or lessened its zeal in the great battle for principle and right; and whereas, The Republican party was in power in Los Angeles city from the 1st of January, 1885, to the 1st of January, 1888; it had its Mayor, its Supervisors in the Council, and it had its Chiefs of Police, yet never in the history of this city was gambling so open and defiant, never was crime so rampant, there were never so many disorderly houses, and never was the peaceful citizen so subject to the attacks of midnight ruffians and his property so at the mercy of thieves; therefore Resolved, That the Democracy of Los Angeles, true to the interests of its party, are in favor of that policy in local government, which will maintain the good order of society and secure every citizen in the enjoyment of his rights; and to the end we declare that all ordinances, laws, and resolutions, which have the effect of maintaining disorderly houses at any price, and are firm in their belief that the way to suppress resorts obnoxious to good order and to public morals is to revoke their licenses and summarily close them. Resolved, That the Democracy of the city of Los Angeles are in favor of liberal expenditures, under a proper system of check, for public improvements; in increasing the salaries of our public schools; in improving our streets; in constructing a perfect system of sewers, and in such other public works as our progressive and growing city demands.

Practical people who want good local government with no cranks in it will vote the Democratic ticket.

The great "Reform" bubble has burst, and its name is Miles. What a vast amount of trouble the Republicans went to in order to endorse their own ticket.

Look out for the local "Murchison" in this campaign! He is in the air like an epidemic wherever the g. o. p. is concerned. He will be here with his roo-back before Monday morning. Get a big club ready and give him the coup de grace as soon as he puts up his ugly head.

Improvement is still the watchword of the hour. In all quarters houses are going up and blocks being built; and the most pleasing thing of all in the improvement line is to see the streets being paved and the sidewalks laid. Los Angeles is really taking on the guise of a city worthy of the name.

The Tribune ticket has received a severe shock since the Democracy has placed theirs in the field. The latter is so much stronger and better than the one the Republicans accepted from our esteemed contemporary that there has been a great falling off in the crowing in Boyce circles lately.

Our chipper little evening contemporary has a very happy and humorous way of discussing the Democratic municipal platform. "Oh! come off. What do you take the people of this city for?" is the very elegant and unanswerable logic which it applies to a set of principles which it cannot confute.

Mr. Bryson made a fine point yesterday when a Republican reporter interviewed him and asked if he was in favor of the material improvement of the city, and the candidate for Mayor called his attention to the big Bryson block on Spring street as an index of how he stands. That was "pointing with pride" to some purpose.

The renowned Dr. G. Hamilton Griffin has met his fate. He has been sentenced to the penitentiary of British Columbia for five years for sending threatening letters to a resident of Victoria. This protracted seclusion will keep the many creditors of the Doctor in Los Angeles out of their money for a longer time than was intended by the smoke-ball fakir.

It is plain to see that the so-called Reform nominating meeting last night was merely a tender to the Republican party. The whole business was cut and dried, and the Republican ticket from top to bottom, with a few trifling exceptions, was submitted and endorsed. It is questionable in our mind whether there is anything gained by a fraction of a party getting up a side-show to endorse the action of the main body. It may impose on a few short-sighted individuals; but very few.

The Wines of California.

The wines of this State are a very different kind of article from what they were twenty years ago. At that time they had little or no standing amongst connoisseurs and were but in little favor by general consumers. Although for years before, or as early as 1863, Perkins & Sterns had gone extensively into the business and started cellars and salerooms in New York, the market for them in the East was very limited. In 1864 it was useless to ask for California wines at any of the first class hotels, and many otherwise well-informed landlords were utterly ignorant that wine was a production of our State. About ten years afterwards the late Don Mateo Keller spent a great deal of time in the East, and succeeded in making a very favorable impression with his samples of Los Angeles wines. Mr. L. J. Rose, also, about or prior to that time, had established Eastern agencies, and the wines of Sunny Slope Vineyard were in demand. When Mr. Keller returned here, the wine interest took on a healthy condition, and from that time on the market for our vintages has increased not only at the East but in Europe.

The reason that California wines have been so slow in gaining recognition is simple. At first all our vineyards were planted with a single variety of grape—the Mission. The trouble with the wine produced from that grape was twofold: First, it was too potent; and, second, it had a repelling earthy flavor. Perhaps this was not so much the fault of the grape as of the inexperience of the wine-makers and the crude methods pursued in its manufacture. However that may be, the era of improvement in our wine dates from the time when new varieties of grapes were added to our vineyards and the process of blending congenial juices came to be better understood. It is now admitted on all hands that the wines produced in California, especially those adapted to the table and common use, are better than the foreign deceptions, which are sophisticated without stint. The phylloxera has very materially reduced the volume of production in France, whilst there has been no diminution in the exportation of compounds labeled with the familiar French brands.

But the California wines have another very serious difficulty to contend with, and we fear that this is one which only time and correct judgment, if not home pride, can cure; and that is the cupidity of the dealers, who find that they can make quicker sales, at higher prices, of our own wines when falsely labeled as Chateau Margaux or some other well known French brand. Thus, whilst California wines are really extending their market and being more widely consumed, they are doing so under false colors, and adding no prestige to our own vintages. When we shall have succeeded in making California wines popular as such, and not as a foreign brand, then the interest will become one of mammoth proportions. That they are gradually asserting themselves nobody can deny. In all the best hotels in the country they are found on the wine cards, and the family store, which was formerly confined to French brands, is now largely composed of vintages from our State.

No part of California can produce a better or more acceptable quality of wine than Los Angeles county. Our capacity for production is increasing annually, and our table wines, especially, are becoming more sought after every year. It is well known that some of our vines have been visited by a kind of sickness latterly which has baffled the vignerons and caused considerable trouble. But notwithstanding this trouble, the wine crop this year will be larger than any previous season. In the meantime new vineyards are being constantly set out, and the time is not far distant when our wines will form a factor in our industries far more valuable than any other article produced.

If our temperance reformers would try to induce the people to substitute our mild wines as a beverage in place of the fiery liquors which "steal away the brain," they would accomplish a great purpose for the principle they advocate, and materially add to the value of one of our most important and promising industries.

The proof of the pudding is in the eating. For three years the Republicans controlled the city government. During that time they had four Chiefs of Police, and the complexion of the force was entirely Republican; yet gambling flourished almost openly, the worst vices were tolerated, and all species of offensive vice flourished with impunity. The Democracy went into power on the heels of this four years of Saturnalia last January, and since that time gambling has been almost wholly suppressed, and the peace and good order of the city has been the subject of universal remark. There is not a city in the Union of the size of Los Angeles that can compare with it in its exemption from violations of law prevalent in all large and mixed communities. The bad element common to all cities is kept under wholesome restraint, and the good element enjoys the protection of law honestly administered. San Francisco is a modern Atlantis compared with Los Angeles.

QUIXOTIC Democrats are loud in their protestations that they will not hold office under Republican rule. That programme carried out is what the Republican party want. There is no doubt that a great effort will be made by the spoilsmen of the g. o. p. to turn the rascals out in short order. Why play their game? Put the incoming administration on record, and make it show its hand. Why play right into the hands of the enemy? The law gives every office-holder a right to the office he holds until his term expires. We do not believe in the law; but as Gen. Grant said, the best way to get a bad law repealed is to enforce it. Force Mr. Harrison and his government to do one of two square things—to obey the law or to repeal it. Hold your offices until your terms expire, and do not be

so hasty about making it all plain sailing for the opposite party. Few of them do so for our party.

Will some one in authority signalize his office holding and embalm his memory in the hearts of a grateful people by moving to have First street opened west from Hill street? Will this some one or some one else do the like by having First street between Spring and Fort put in proper shape? Then will one of these or some third some one see that Second street between Main and Spring is sidewalked? And will all the authorities who are anybody combine to have the city make a good street in front of the city property on Second street? These short bits of streets, first between Spring and Fort, Second between Main and Spring, and Second in front of the city property, are in such a filthy state that they would disgrace the worst lot of nobodies that ever misruled a benighted city.

In other columns will be found a very interesting review of the coal problem in a letter from a citizen of Los Angeles who is in Washington Territory. He makes some suggestions that are worthy of the attention of our Chamber of Commerce. One of these is that Los Angeles can get cheap and good fuel from that Territory by securing a coal mine there. Such property can be bought there now at from \$100 to \$150 per acre, and from the way in which the known coal lands are being snapped up he believes these prices will not be long open. A syndicate of our people, acting for the city, might formulate a plan by which we would have the benefit of cheap coal for an indefinite number of years. Cheap fuel is one of the desiderata we cannot do without if we would become a great manufacturing center.

Should the Republican ticket—endorsed by the visionary Quixotes—be elected the Council for the next few months will be a perfect Babel of confused noise. The doings of the dregs of humanity will engross the attention of that body to the exclusion of every progressive measure. It will take all the knowledge of government these people possess to take care of the Chinese tan players and meantime the streets will go unpaved, the sewers will not be built, nor any other needed improvement made. Let the liberal minded and sensible, practical people of the city see that practical, broad minded men are put in power if they wish to see the city prosper.

WE HAVE never seen a nomination which has been received with more general favor than that of John Bryson for Mayor. He is a straightforward man of affairs, and possesses ability of a practical and energetic order, which will make him a successful executive. With his push, energy and good sense, he will urge all the street improvements we are so greatly in need of to a rapid and satisfactory conclusion. He is the very man that is needed by our city at this particular juncture.

PHENOMENAL simply is the change of public sentiment in the political line since the National election. We were all surprised, the Republicans quite as much as the Democrats, at the unexpected majorities rolled up for the g. o. p. ticket. But the wind of enthusiasm has suddenly changed, and it now blows no good to Republican party. The people's head are set for the Democratic camp, and nothing will hold them back.

WESTWARD the star of Empire! So sang the poet. So it goes in Los Angeles. Yesterday work began in excavating a great basement on the west side of Fort street, just north of Sixth. Here a fine three story brick is to be built at once. It is for business purposes. On the corner of Hill and Sixth, part of the St. Vincent property is soon to be improved in a similar manner.

THE franchise admitting the Rapid Transit railroad to the heart of the city has at last been granted by the Council. If Los Angeles is to be benefited by the rapid growth of population in her many beautiful suburbs, the people must be allowed to get to the center of the city without too much trouble. Roads of all sorts are the arteries of a city by which the blood reaches the heart.

THAT was a fine point on the part of Mr. Miles when he got his brother on the nominating committee of the Quixotic reformers. Mr. Miles and the narrow-brained people of cranky political bias understand each other. They are close as two in a bed. Liberal people who wish a practical, sensible, clean and straightforward administration will vote for a Democratic ticket.

A "Pink Bazaar." A "Pink Bazaar" is in progress at Opera Hall. There was quite a large attendance last night and the hall presented a very attractive appearance. The band of Hope, for whose benefit the affair was given, was present in full force under the superintendence of Mrs. Blanchard. A number of fancy articles were offered for sale and quite a number of purchasers were found among the visitors. The bazaar will be open to-day and this evening.

TO GO AWAY. The Chief of Police of San Bernardino came to the city yesterday after two of the petit larcenists arrested by Officer Aulse the other day. It appears that these two men were wanted in that city on a charge of burglary, and as the men were turned over to the San Bernardino Chief, it is understood that both men will plead guilty to burglary.

Undelivered Telegrams. The following are the telegrams remaining at the Western Union telegraph office up to 10 o'clock last night: D. S. Stewart, Emma Lanfrank, C. F. Dunton, Milton E. Hall, C. C. Seaman, Mrs. L. M. Hicks, Mrs. C. F. Sears, L. Lumbard, Pablo Rico. Thomas Wilson, a vag from Pomona, is spending ten days at the County Jail.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE.

The Commissioners' Annual Report.

LONG AND SHORT HAUL WORKINGS.

Has the Act Benefited the Roads and the General Public. Rate Wars.

(Associated Press Despatches to the Herald.)

WASHINGTON, November 30.—The report of the Interstate Commerce Commission is now in type. From it the following is taken:

From the best information now available, the railroad mileage of the country on the 30th of June, 1888, was estimated at 152,781, of which 2,312 miles had been completed and brought into operation within the six months immediately preceding that day.

A summary is made of the formal complaints. Of the 107 cases submitted fifty have been decided; six have not yet been decided; of nine the hearing has not yet been completed; twenty-three were withdrawn or settled; ten were suspended by request; nine assigned for hearing.

LONG AND SHORT HAUL. In the section of the country north of the Potomac and the Ohio, and east of the Missouri, cases in which a greater charge is made for shorter transportation are few, and their circumstances are such that the complaint is not often made that they operate oppressively. With some exceptions, resulting from ocean competition, the rule of the short haul provision of the law has been put in force upon the transcontinental roads, where its operation and effect can be observed under what now appears to be favorable circumstances. In the Southern and Southwestern States, the Commission had reason to think the carriers were moving more slowly in bringing their tariffs into conformity with the general statutory law, than in other sections. Not being satisfied that this duty has been sufficiently apprehended and observed, the commission has ordered an investigation to be made of the whole subject.

EFFECTS OF THE ACT. The report then takes up the subject of the effect of the Interstate Commerce Act upon common carriers, and says although some railroad managers have declared it to have had a damaging effect, the Commission is possessed of no evidence showing that the general result has been otherwise than beneficial. Railroad business has suffered in the past year, not because of the Interstate Commerce act, but owing to strikes, new parallel lines and rate wars.

RATE WARS—THEIR CAUSES AND EFFECTS. With reference to the rate wars in the Northwest, and among the trunk lines during the year, the report says: As is commonly the case in rate wars, the true difficulties resulted from suspicions on the part of the carriers, respectively, that their competitors were cutting the open rates, and reductions were made to recover freight which the parties to the agreement claimed was their due, but which they were not getting because of secret cutting by others. The efforts of the Commission to obtain evidence of the practice suspected have been wholly ineffective, and the war of rates proceeds without a possibility of external authority interposing to bring it to an end.

The making of unreasonably low rates, the report intimates is often for stock jobbing purposes, or to compel the purchase of the road by competing lines. Persons having control of railroads may deliberately make insufficient rates in expectation of profits to be indirectly and improperly derived therefrom. Every case of war may be regarded as one of this character. Present profits are sacrificed on the calculation that by crippling a rival or forcing an agreement or compromise on the matter of contention, the loss will in time be more than made up. In the majority of such cases the losses exceed the gains. The statute had not conferred upon the Commission any power to order any increase of rates which it can see are not remunerative. In general therefore it may be said that the railroad managers possess the power to destroy the interests, not only of their rivals, but of their own stockholders. They will recklessly make rates that will lead to bankruptcy.

The question often becomes of high moment whether it is wiser to meet the reduced rates of a competitor or let the business go. Yet the decision of this question is left by important lines in the hands of subordinates who apparently have no other notion upon the subject beyond the rule that every cut must be promptly "met." Nothing seems more surprising than the fact that a railroad manager who will neither take steps of law to put a stop to the secret cutting of rates which he publicly charges, nor furnish evidence upon which others may, will nevertheless sacrifice for his shareholders millions of revenue to punish it.

UNITY OF RAILROAD INTERESTS. It is reasonable to expect that the carriers of the country will, where practicable, make such joint arrangements that the public shall find an arrangement of one of the carriers for the purpose of any single transaction. There should be some means of forcing among carriers the obligations, moral or legal, that would grow out of such arrangements. The tendency among railroads consolidations is the only means of mutual protection against rate wars. But anything equivalent to the creation of "trusts" had hardly been supposed possible, even if the parties were at liberty to form it at pleasure. Lacking the concentration of authority the railroads can do much towards better relations with the public and do better service by first establishing better relations among themselves. The need of this is very imperative. In all cutting of rates the party beginning it makes charges or insinuations against its competitors. Carriers cutting rates have proclaimed that the reduced rates were all that could be justly demanded, when persons having experience knew that persistency in such rates would lead directly to bankruptcy. An impartial observer is compelled to say that such methods do not belong to the present age.

While the Commission is not at this time prepared to recommend general legislation towards the establishment of a promotion of relations between carriers, that shall better observe public interests than those which are common, it nevertheless looks forward to a possibility of something of that nature becoming at some time imperative, unless a great improvement in existing conditions is voluntarily inaugurated. IMMIGRANT TRANSPORTATION. The various and various acts are stated which were developed upon the

two investigations held in New York City. In view of all the circumstances, the Commission recommends a reception place larger than Castle Garden, from which those not legitimately connected with immigrant transportation shall be excluded. The interior lines should have agents there on an equal footing. The payment of commissions for routing immigrants and for procuring the shipment of immigrants from foreign countries should be declared illegal and made punishable. The Commission should have the power to fix immigrant fares. These objects cannot be successfully accomplished except by the Federal Government taking complete control of the whole subject.

EVILS THAT NEED REMEDYING.

The subject of over capitalization is recognized as exceedingly important, but it is believed it can only be handled gradually and in detail. There are provisions against false billing, false classifications, false weighing or false reports of weight, and unreasonable preferences or advantages. The Commission inclines that the penal provisions against wrongs of this nature should embrace also the owners of the property, or any other party acting for the owner or consignee of property, who shall be a party to any such unlawful conduct. The Commission suggests that questions thus raised be settled by an express provision.

Another question of construction ought also to be settled by legislation in order to take away the pretence on which certain through lines are now claimed to be local lines, in fact, and through lines only in appearance. The Commission thinks if a line is in fact a through line by reason of ownership, the corporation owning it ought not to be at liberty to make through rates or to decline to make them at pleasure. The Commission favors joint tariffs and through rates, and recommends that carriers engaged independently in interstate traffic on rivers, lakes and other navigable waters of the country, be upon the same footing with the interstate carriers by rail.

THE SIX DAYS' WALK.

Littlewood Leading and Crowding the World's Record.

NEW YORK, November 30.—Increasing interest in the walking match at Madison Square Garden is noticeable in the large attendance. Towards 4 o'clock this morning Littlewood began to trim down the number of miles that lay between himself and Herty. Half an hour later Herty left the track. Littlewood soon had the score on a par, at 451 miles.

At 11 A. M. the score of the leaders stood: Littlewood, 486; Herty, 470; Moore, 453; Cartwright, 437; Noremac, 430; Howarth, 427; Connor, 412; Mason, 407; Golden, 404.

At 1 A. M. the score was: Littlewood 538, Herty 525, Moore 490, Cartwright 487, Noremac 475, Howard 461, Hart 468, Connor 463, Mason 455, Golden 458, Elson 385, Campana 400, Perch 229, Smith 172. At 1 A. M. Littlewood was 3 miles 6 laps behind Albert's world's record.

The G. A. R. Stamped.

NEW YORK, November 30.—The Sun prints interviews with leading Democrats of the G. A. R. in various parts of the country. In a review of these interviews it says the movement for the withdrawal of Democratic members of the G. A. R. on the ground that the organization is used to further the political ends of the Republican party, seems to meet with little sympathy outside of Indiana, where it began.

Cable Being Brought Around.

NEW YORK, November 30.—The Times says: Jay Gould and President Cable, of the Rock Island road, had a protracted conference yesterday in regard to the proposed railroad trust. Cable opposed it, believing it would not work successfully. It is understood, however, that Gould made an impression on him and it is believed that another conference which has been arranged, will bring him around.

Wheat Shortage in Australia.

CHICAGO, November 30.—A flurry occurred on the Board of Trade to-day on receipt of advices from San Francisco of inquiry being made there for wheat for Australia on account of the almost total failure of the crop in the Southern part of that country. Some weeks ago the commercial papers reported damage to Australian wheat, but this was the first intimation that the damage was serious.

Broadword Contest Concluded.

NEW HAVEN, November 29.—The Lynn-Olofski mounted broadword contest, which the New Haven police stopped some weeks ago because of the ugly temper showed by Olofski, was finished to-day at Berlin. Lynn again showed his superiority of the German champion by quickly raising his score up to 16, winning the stakes and gate money. The fight was very fierce at times.

Fred Grant Wants the Mission to China.

NEW YORK, November 30.—The Mail and Express is authority for the statement that Colonel Fred Grant wants to be Minister to China, and Senator Farwell went with him to Indianapolis to say so in his behalf.

Death of Margery Dean.

NEWPORT, R. I., November 30.—A cable from Paris, received this morning, stated that Mrs. T. T. Pittman (Margery Dean) died this afternoon. She was the wife of T. T. Pittman, proprietor of the Daily News, and the daughter of L. A. Davis, of the same paper.

More Lands on the Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 30.—Irwin C. Stump, private secretary of I. B. Haggin, to-day admitted the truth of the rumor that Haggin and Carr proposed to subdivide portions of their rancho, containing 400,000 acres, lying in Kern, Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo counties. It is understood that they will begin by subdividing 15,000 acres of the land nearest the town of Bakersfield, Kern county, while it is reported that contracts for the subdivision of twice that amount of land in that vicinity were let four weeks ago. Land offices in Bakersfield, San Francisco, Los Angeles and Chicago will be opened for the sale of tracts.

Germania Lodge.

At the last regular meeting of Germania Lodge, No. 24, A. O. U. W., the election of officers to serve the ensuing term resulted as follows: Fred Ahrens, Master; Geo. Lamb, Foreman; Charles Dietrich, Overseer; Charles J. Peller, Secretary; G. Stoenes, Financier; Th. Froehling, Receiver; Ernest Langelot, Guide; Chr. Von der Loh, Inside Watch; John Wurtz, Outside Watch. This evening the lodge will give a masquerade ball at Turnverein Hall for the benefit of its relief fund. A number of prominent citizens have kindly consented to act as a reception committee. If their former balls and picnics are a criterion, this is considered a very successful affair and stated which were developed upon the

EASTERN HAPPENINGS.

Fire in the Calumet and Hecla Mine.

THE OPIUM CONSPIRACY CASE.

Argument in the Hronek Trial Begun—A New Anarchist Circular.

(Associated Press Despatches to the Herald.)

CALUMET, Mich., November 30.—Fire was discovered in the Calumet and Hecla mine this morning. A large party of men was working. The fire made rapid headway. All made a rush for the surface, but eight are missing. That they are dead is certain. The mine is completely covered with dense smoke. The fire looks worse than did the last, but being nearer the surface it is believed the damage financially will not be so great.

The company is making desperate efforts to control the flames and rescue the miners, but it looks as if the case is hopeless. The men are all Cornish. The scene about the mine is heartrending. The families of the men are cognizant of the extreme likelihood that the men will never come out alive, and to their grief and lamentations is added the most frantic confusion on the part of all except the trained employees of the company.

Christ Rule, one of the miners who were at work in the fourteenth level of No. 2 shaft, says about 11 o'clock last night he saw an smelted smoke. He at once called the attention of the others to it. Charles G. Sarson and Henry Burkinayki, who were thoroughly familiar with the Calumet branch of the mine, at once started up the ladder as far as the tenth level, and then went south to the main shaft and rode up to what is called the grand sixth level. They then crossed to No. 3 shaft, where they saw the shaft all ablaze. Burkinayki at once went to the valve of the water pipe, opened it, straightened out the hose and was ready to fight the fire at the risk of his life, but there was no water there. He says, however, that had there been water it would have helped matters none. Seeing this, the men came to the surface. Nothing is known of the whereabouts of the eight men who are missing. They were working 1,700 feet deeper in the main shaft, and it supposed smelling the smoke, they tried to escape and were smothered. The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin. Over 100 men were in this portion of the mine at the time, but escaped.

It would be foolish to attempt to approximate the loss, as the fire is every way much worse than that of last year, and is liable to burn for months.

THE OPIUM CONSPIRACY.

Damaging Testimony Against Haines and Lytle.

AUBURN, N. Y., November 30.—Stone, a conspirator in the opium-smuggling case, continued his testimony in the United States Court. He approached Collector Lytle on the subject of shifting opium, and substituting worthless stuff, about June 20th. He told him Haines, of Seattle, and Gardner wanted it done. Haines would send a man on, and all he need do was to let him have the opium, which was in a room adjoining his office. Continuing he said: Lytle thought we ought to bribe Janitor Comiskey. I assisted in shipping some of the opium. The spurious stuff was sent on from Chicago and a transfer made at Minneapolis. I was subsequently arrested and taken to Buffalo.

Judge Brundage—When did you arrest up your mind to squeal? "When I learned that Haines and Gardner intended to use my letters to get themselves out of the trouble." "You are under indictment for larceny, are you not?" "I am."

"Is your office in an Ogdensburg public gambling room?" "It is not." J. J. Crowley, special Government agent at Chicago, told how the opium deal was worked in that city by Gardner and his confederates.

Evidence was all in for the defence at 10:30 o'clock to-night, when the court adjourned until to-morrow, when summing up will begin.

HAINES SUED AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, November 30.—Six suits for \$200 each have been begun here against J. Charles Haines, of Seattle, W. T., now on trial at Auburn, N. Y., in the opium smuggling case. He was formerly Justice of the Peace here. The complainants allege that Haines collected and failed to account for the sums sued for.

THE HRONEK TRIAL.

The Evidence Concluded and Argument Begun.

CHICAGO, November 30.—The trial of Hronek, the Anarchist, charged with conspiracy to murder the officers of the law who secured the execution of the Haymarket Anarchists, was resumed this morning. No sensational features were developed, Hronek and others merely denying the truth of the evidence given for the prosecution.

Several other witnesses contradicted Chelebon's evidence in minor points. Colebrook declared that the story of his intimacy and plotting with Hronek was false. He never had anything to do with dynamite or revolvers. A man employed as a dredger testified to finding an empty bomb in the river where Hronek declared he threw some of those given him by Karafat. No important evidence was given at the afternoon session, and shortly before adjournment Assistant State's Attorney Elliott began the opening speech for the State.

DOWN WITH CAPITAL.

More Incendiary Literature Circulated by the Anarchists. CHICAGO, November 30.—It was learned this evening that a new Anarchist circular is being distributed in various sections of the city. It is issued by the Arbeiter Bund, the same society that has organized Sunday schools to teach children the doctrines of Anarchism. The circular is composed of the usual harangue about the workingman being trampled into the dust and urges him to assert his independence. Capital, and all who control capital, must be destroyed, and quickly, and the only efficacious method of removal is the one carried out execution by "the martyred advocates of freedom who gave up their lives that their principles might be perpetuated." Believers are urged to join the society and contribute to the defence fund for the dynamiters now on trial.