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NOVEMBER 13, 1889.

A GLOWING TRIBUTE TO THIS STATE.

"Forefathers' Day" is a Plymouth Rock institution. It is usually in its gatherings a great mutual admiration affair, where the multi mutui admiratio policy is applied in a most unlimited manner.

Well, it may be. There is certainly something substantial for the pilgrims of the Mayflower to point with pride to. All roads ran to Rome, and so the heart of nearly every American centers with New York.

Thus it came about that last Forefathers' Day was celebrated in the continental metropolis more enthusiastically than it was under the shadow of Bunker Hill, or where the sad sea waves break against the Yankee Blarney Stone at Plymouth.

It was a gathering of notable men, it was a company of brilliantly witty men, Chauncey Mitchell Depew, the greatest of living post-prandial orators was there, and so were a great many other men whom to hear had been a treat.

Among these gentlemen was one known in the halls of Congress, on the stump in nearly every State in the Union, and particularly in this State, as a notably brilliant and witty speaker.

He visited California during the political campaign of last fall, and spoke at San Francisco and at Los Angeles. His well rounded periods flowed with untrifled movement, and fell with winning sweetness on the ears of a great audience, right here by the west wall of the HERALD building.

We could sit here in the editorial rooms and hear his argument, whose logic was hard to refute, whose syllogisms were forged like strong links of steel, and to answer which the dialectician would be forced to go back and attack his major premise, for there was no flaw in the reasoning as Hon. Thomas B. Reed of Maine treated the tariff question.

He was at the New England Society's dinner at New York on Forefathers' Day, and responded to the toast, "The Mighty West." He was peculiarly prepared for the duty, as he had just returned from visiting many of the Western States, and from studying with that close attention for which he is noted the various phases of western life, the rapid development of the several sections he passed through, and the resources and promise of the future which he saw.

So much interest is there for us in this speech that the HERALD does not hesitate to lay it before its readers in somewhat elaborate form. Mr. Reed said:

"I am going to try to talk about the West to-night not so much because I know a great deal about it as because this audience probably knows less."

[Laughter.] "It is on the well known scientific principle that a five-year-old boy can teach a four-year-old boy more than Plato or Aristotle or St. Paul, and possibly more than the Professor of Political Economy of a New England College. My residence also is advantageous. All most everything is west of Maine (laughter), and if it should be desirable to have a fine and expansive peroration the whole boundless continent might easily be ours.

"One of the strongest and most powerful men of California, a land of vigorous men, not long ago declared to me, and I venture to shock the New England Society with his declaration, that had the Pilgrim Fathers landed on the Pacific slope instead of on Plymouth Rock, civilization would never have got east of the Rocky Mountains. [Laughter.] These people, after California, would never have thought our part of the country worth the trouble of settlement. Who ever amid the warmth of the almost unending summer and standing on the rich soil of those sunset lands, thinks of the rock-bound regions and sterile coasts of the Northern Atlantic, may well indulge a day dream of the teeming empire which would have been west of the Sierras had all the energies which have made this Republic great, been concentrated on those wonderful valleys. Nevertheless this day dream, enticing as it is, is all a mistake. What seem to have been the chances of history are always the decrees of a higher law. And this is no exception. Wherever within the temperate zone nature is the most bleak, there she is the weakest, and there must be the first successful attack. New England soil yielded little, but it yielded that little to labor without capital. And capital is never a first settler. [Applause.] Had these men, equipped only with the labor of their hands and the scanty knowledge of Europe been dropped upon the San Joaquin valley, they would have perished miserably amid the riches which our generation finds to be without stint or limit. It took all the wealth which the Atlantic Coast could garner or attract in a hundred and fifty years to begin the exploitation of the West." [Applause.] Mr. Reed's visit to California was not without results to his own mind. He

has grasped the salient features of our situation here. "The warmth of the almost unending summer," "the rich soil of those sunset lands," "the riches which our generation finds to be without stint or limit," are phrases which those ignorant of what is here, tell us are the hyperbole of the real estate boomer. Falling from the lips of such a man as Mr. Reed, they will be taken for their face, as stirring coin of thought, current among all thoughtful readers.

Hear the eloquent speaker: "Did you ever think how the map of America two hundred years ago, if he could have had it, would have deceived the wisest observer as to our future history? He would have seen on the Atlantic coast a narrow strip shut off from all the rest of the continent by a chain of mountains stretching from the White Hills almost to Florida. He would have seen the great valley open to access only from the Gulf of Mexico and the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Knowing that Spain held the one and France the other, not even the boldness of patriotism or of prophecy would have ever dared to people the banks of that river-bearing river and its richer tributaries with an English-speaking race. The West was settled in defiance of the map, across the rugged mountains and across the mighty rivers.

"The Spaniards wasted their energies in vain pursuit of fabled fountains of youth and still more fabulous cities of gold. In their vain search for riches which cost nothing they lost the riches which to-day astonish the world. That wealth was reserved for the descendants of those who had learned on the tough soil of the Atlantic Coast that great lesson that man must pay a just price for what he has. [Applause.] That the French had the nobler motive of glory for their native land and the still loftier hope of bringing to the Christian fold the roaming savages, did not preserve for them the empire of the great valley. They left their names and their whitening bones on the banks of many a western river, but the land and its riches were for a people who had few notions of glory and still fewer designs for the conversion of Indians. [Applause and laughter.] All history shows that it needs a certain coarseness of fibre to conquer the world. The Pilgrims and the Puritans both had it, and gild their memories however we may, they had as firm a grasp on this world as they thought they had on the next. [Laughter.] We cannot spare so many fine words on them as on the others. Success is always prosaic. Poetry clusters thickest over failures as ivy over ruins. The losers have the grounds, for it is not always the saints who possess the earth. Loftiest motives often bring smallest returns. It is a hard thing to say, but it is the truth, that an honest and persistent desire for 6 per cent interest, with a willingness to take 10, has done more to civilize the world than all the courage of the Crusaders. [Great applause and laughter.] And on this continent what a world it has won. Did you ever look at the map of a hundred and twenty years ago? There lies the narrow strip close by the margin of the inhospitable ocean which is the germ of the great Republic of to-day. The Province boundaries go back a few miles and then lose themselves in a vast unknown. To-day few spots unexplored lie under the daily pathway of the sun from ocean to ocean. What a vast empire it is! I say it with no thought of boasting, but in simple wonder. Most of it lies beyond the Mississippi. The Mississippi is West no longer. Ohio has ceased to be a Western State except at political conventions. [Laughter.] The great plains which stretch towards the sunset, we have carved into States and Territories so immense that we have utterly disguised their greatness even from ourselves. How many men who listen to me here know that California alone has a hundred million acres of the richest soil the sun ever shone on and under a sun the most benignant that ever shone, capable of filling the world with grain and oil and wine and fruit and rearing stalwart millions. How many know that the great Empire State of New York could be three times embrodered on the single State of California, and leave plenty of room for New Jersey and Delaware? Spread upon California, New York and every New England State, and if you add Pennsylvania, only the ragged edge would hang over the Pacific. Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi and Massachusetts, if fashioned into convenient shapets, could be stowed away in Montana and never in the least jostle one another. Dakotas, which we refuse to admit into the Union (shame) can admit within her borders nine out of the 13 original States."

Mr. Reed knows better than many of our own people what a future lies before California. Some slow-minded people stand croaking on the street corners, not possessing sufficient intelligence to lead them into channels of wealth-getting which are simply marvellous. This wise man from Maine knows the meaning of a hundred million acres of the richest soil the sun ever shone on, and under a sun the most benignant that ever shone. He sees the significance of our grain and oil and wine and fruit and of the stalwart millions of people these will support. The State has less than a million and a half of population. Mr. Reed sees how this paucity is to increase into a teeming empire by the sunset sea. He looks at New York State with her six millions of souls, and at California, on whose surface three States like the Empire one could be embrodered. He knows this great State with all its resources and attractions is not to be left as the heritage of a scattered people. He can look into the future and he sees many millions of people, stalwart and rich beneath these benignant suns, on this soil of matchless fertility.

Nor is it all mere health and comfort of a delightful climate he looks to here. He finds elements of life here that stimulate better elements that go to make up manhood than those whose worth is expressed in pounds avoirdupois. Hear him again:

"But huge extent of territory and untold wealth is the least that we owe to the West. Much that makes up American manhood has come from there. Progress clogs in the old ruts. Where society is settled individually is lost in use and wont. But when men are forced to face new conditions, when old formulas have ceased to solve the world, then whatever of power the brain holds comes forth in fullness of vigor. The Western man had to meet this new and untried problems face to face and out of that struggle came, with much that was extravagant and much that was grotesque an energy which knew no obstacles, a courage which roared defiance to all its foes. What was extravagant and grotesque adorns fiction in 'Elijah Pogram' and 'The Pogram Defence,' but the final result adorns history in Abraham Lincoln's name blessed forever. [Applause.] While we in the East were untangling the knots of old entanglements, were losing ourselves in sophistical difficulties of constitutions and statutes, the West was marching on the Gulf! If New England has given to the West capital and men, the West has given back to New England no small measure of vigor of thought, unlimited release from the thralldom of old traditions and many useful lessons in statesmanship and war. [Applause.]

"Much of the West remains unquered. Away off beyond the Mississippi and beyond the turbid waters of the muddy Mis-ouri, you may travel day after day and night after night over plains without human habitation, watched over by the melancholy moun-tains. But no man comes back from such travel to-day without an abiding certainty that the third century of the Republic will see those treeless, waterless plains which lie out so lonely under the lonely sky, swarming with millions of rich, happy and contented citizens of this Republic, made stronger by successful battle with nature, and made freer and more steadfast by faith in themselves which has been often tried and never found wanting."

NEXT Tuesday an event will take place here of the greatest significance. The California Sewer Pipe Company will set their wheels in motion and formally open up their enterprise. The company has already secured a contract for \$60,000 worth of pipe. As many as 200 men will be employed about the concern. If this city is severed at once, as it ought to be, the company is determined to secure the work against all comers in the open field of competition. Should this be done the force of men at the works will be doubled. Here is the first gun fired in the new boom, that of local enterprise in the manufacturing line, and if others develop the same energy as these gentlemen, this new boom will not collapse.

REV. C. F. LOOP, of Pomona, has just received from Southern France a consignment of olive cuttings, 500 of them, the freight on which cost him nearly \$1,000. Mr. Loop has done a great deal in the intelligent development of this section. He toiled hard and successfully for twenty years to bring one hundred acres of land at Pomona into a state of very high culture in oranges and lemons. He sold this last year for \$100,000, and one would have supposed that at his age he would take a well earned rest for the remainder of his days. But his is a restless energy, and so he proposes to work up the olive growing industry to as high a point of success as he has the culture of the citrus family of fruits.

The product of the precious metals in California last year amounted to over \$12,000,000. That of Nevada was about the same. For all States and Territories west of the Missouri and within the limits of the United States the results of mining were, in round numbers: Lead, \$11,000,000; copper, \$18,000,000; silver, \$53,000,000; gold, \$30,000,000. The output of gold is about an average for the past twenty years. The highest figure in that period was \$44,000,000 in 1877. The results in silver are the highest since 1870.

IT APPEARS that the making of taxpayers put up 50 cents for "advertising" on their delinquent taxes when the advertising has not been done, is entirely contrary to the law therein made and provided. Will the Tax-Collector and his deputies please comprehend the significance of this and spare the overburdened property owner to this small extent?

MR. McCADDO, of New Jersey, yesterday in the House of Representatives developed a very sensible programme when he pleaded for the abolition of the useless and effete business of sending Ministers to foreign courts. For the Great Republic of the New World and under the Monroe doctrine, this official flummery is simply nonsense.

ANAHEIM promises to be the successful bidder for the first beet sugar factory in this section. A meeting was held there last night at which all the countrywide was represented. Not only 5,000 acres, but twice that amount of beets will be planted as soon as the factory is made certain. Keep the thing moving!

EAST SAN GABRIEL is to the fore with a brand-new paper. It is veypt the Herald-glorious and honored name. Long may the new sheet herald forth the many beauties of that lovely spot, and much may paper and place prosper.

Teacher (to a class in grammar)—"In the sentence 'Now is the winter of our discontent,' what is now?" Dull Scholar—"Dunno." Bright Scholar—"I know." Teacher—"What is it?" Bright Scholar—"Now? Well, now is the winter of our discontent. Didn't you just say it was?" —Washington Post.

FROM THE EAST.

The Mahone Delegation at Indianapolis

CONTRABAND OF WAR FOR HAYTI. New Mexico Holds a Statehood Convention—General Topics.

Associated Press Dispatches to the Herald.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 12.—This was Virginia day with the President-elect, his principal visitors being a large delegation of prominent Republicans from the ten Congressional Districts or Virginia, who came here to urge the appointment of General William Mahone to a place in the Cabinet. They came as a delegation, appointed by the Republican Committee of Virginia at its last meeting, December 13th, to convey to the President-elect certain resolutions adopted at that meeting in the interest of the appointment of General Mahone. They also brought a memorial signed by Republican members-elect of the Virginia Legislature to the same effect. General Harrison received the delegation in the back parlor. In an address to the President-elect, Mr. Craig said they asked the appointment of General Mahone to the Cabinet because that was almost the unanimous decision of the party in Virginia. He made a strong argument to show, if the South was to get a place in the Cabinet, Virginia should get it, and why in that event, Mahone should be recognized. He said all efforts to break the Solid South had failed, and in fact Republican organization in Virginia was abandoned, until in 1879 Mahone led a movement, whereby over fifty thousand ex-Confederates and their sons united with the faithful band of Republicans. As to opposition against General Mahone in Virginia it practically amounted to nothing. Several other members made earnest talks for Mahone. General Harrison was an attentive listener, and after cordially welcoming his visitors and expressing pleasure at meeting them, he briefly stated in substance that the matter should receive his careful consideration. The Virginians expressed themselves as greatly pleased with their visit and especially with their cordial reception by General Harrison. They left for home this evening.

SAILED FOR HAYTI. Several Ships Leave New York For Haytian Waters. New York, January 12.—The Ailes, which sailed for Jamaica this afternoon, carried as passengers Captain Smith, of Boston, and twenty-one men, who will be landed at Port-au-Prince, to bring the steamer Haytian Republic to Boston. It is rumored that the Ailes carried immense quantities of guns and other contrabands of war, but of this her captain professed ignorance.

The steam fishing smack Novelty, alleged to recently have been purchased as a blockade runner for Haytian waters, is still moored here. Her captain refuses to say anything about her. Her crew fired on a reporter who went down to interview the captain last night.

The Yantic is still at quarantine. Lieutenant Mills and three members of the crew are in a very precarious condition. Later in the day the steamer Mercedes was put in sailing order. She steamed out of Stapleton during the afternoon, having cleared for Samana with a cargo of coal. It was learned that the vessel was purchased recently in Boston by Leonica Julia, the St. Domingo Consul at this port, for \$60,000. He said he bought her for speculative purposes and sent her to Samana under the Dominican flag, for a view to finding a ready sale, or her upon her arrival. Julia denied that the Mercedes carried anything in the nature of contraband of war.

Despite Julia's denial some shipping men regard the Mercedes as intended for the use of Hippolyte, and say she will be turned into a war vessel. A story from Stapleton says the Mercedes took on several heavy cases between 2 and 3 o'clock this morning. What the cases contained was not stated. A reporter seeking an interview with the captain was twice fired upon.

KNOCKING AT THE DOOR.

A Statehood Convention Held at Santa Fe. SANTA FE, N. M., January 12.—A Statehood convention was held here today, at which were present delegates from all parts of the Territory. A long resolution was adopted, the preamble of which, after reviewing the treaty of Gaudaloupe Hidalgo, by which the Territory became a portion of the United States, states that the population of New Mexico at the present time is over 170,000, exclusive of Indians, who have not the right of franchise; that the Territory has now over fourteen hundred miles of railroad and telegraph lines, all of which have been constructed within the last nine years; that the assessed valuation of property has increased tenfold within the past ten years, and the population 30,000 during the past two years, and "as the Territory of New Mexico is possessed of sufficient resolute intelligence and inhabitants to authorize and require its admission into the United States, it is resolved by the people of the Territory, in convention assembled, representing every portion and political party therein, that we insist upon and demand admission into the Federal Union; and furthermore, we ask that speedy action be taken by Congress upon this matter." The Convention asked to be permitted to retain the name "New Mexico" as the name of the new State.

AN IMPECUNIOUS PERSON.

Wharton Barker Gives Count Miti-kiewicz a Bad Name. PHILADELPHIA, January 12.—The litigation between Eugene De Miti-kiewicz, the Chinese representative, and Wharton Barker, of this city, arising out of the dispute in the scheme to obtain from the Chinese Government concessions to introduce certain systems of telephoning in that country, assumed a new phase in the Common Pleas court No. 4 today. Miti-kiewicz filed a bill in equity against Barker last June. A rule was taken to-day by Barker on plaintiff to show cause why security for the payment of \$1,500 costs should not be entered. The affidavit upon which it is based sets out that Wharton Barker has a just defense against the whole of the demands of the plaintiff; that he is advised that the probable costs, including fees for an examiner and master would be about \$500; that it is difficult to determine whether plaintiff has a permanent place of abode, and that complainant is impecunious and

THE OTHER SIDE.

The Mormons' Claim for the Admission of Utah.

WASHINGTON, January 12.—The House Committee of Territories devoted its session this morning to the hearing of the argument upon the claims of Utah for admission. The element seeking admission was represented by Delegate Gaine, Franklin Richards and J. M. Wilson. In opposition were Judge Backin, Governor West, Mr. Ferry and Judge McBride.

Mr. Richards opened the argument in address, in which he briefly told of the settlement of Utah, the hardships and sufferings undergone by the pioneers; spoke of the growth of the Territory; pointed to the large proportion of people who owned homes, compared with other sections of the country; defended the patriotic efforts of the inhabitants, citing the efforts of their ancestors in war. Touching the charges relative to polygamy, he declared that since the passage of the act of 1852 there had been only ten convictions for new plural marriages; all of the three hundred other convictions were cases where the marriage had been contracted before the enactment of the law. Richards attacked the Governor of the Territory, accusing him of misrepresenting the position and intention of the Mormon inhabitants of Utah, and perverting facts generally in the interest of the Gentiles. He characterized as absurd what he called the dime novel stories of Mormon atrocities, and asserted that there was no danger to the Gentile property holders in Utah in the admission of the Territory as a State. Property would be protected under the State constitution as it had been under the constitution of the Territory. In conclusion he set out in detail the claims of the Territory to admission, and appealed to the Committee in the name of patriotism, justice and honor not to be influenced by the complaints of a few enthusiasts to longer keep her loyal people in political serfdom. He took up the Governor's report to the Secretary of the Interior and read affidavits to show that it was incorrect as to the power of the Church in civil affairs. He quoted from Church authorities to show the perfect freedom of members to vote as they please, and from the election laws to prove that no one can discover who or whom any elector votes for. Also that tithing is an entirely voluntary donation determined by the giver, and that the whole Mormon theory is based on free agency and in practice everything is done by common consent, making the Mormon Church the most Democratic on earth. He deprecated the Governor's presence here for the avowed purpose of trying to establish an absolutism in Utah, which with the Legislative Commission, would have the power to appoint all the local officers.

MORTGAGES FORECLOSED.

The Chicago and Atlantic Lines Ordered Sold. CHICAGO, January 12.—The big suit against the Chicago and Atlantic Railway Company, in which the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company and the first and second mortgage bondholders were interested, has decided against the Chicago and Atlantic, Judge Gresham directing that the mortgages be foreclosed and the property sold. The suit was an important one and had been watched with interest by railroad men. The first mortgage is for six and a half million dollars. By direction of the court, any surplus remaining after the payment of these bonds and interest, is to be held for the benefit of the second mortgage bondholders according to their respective rights in equity. To second mortgage is for five million dollars.

NORTHERN LIGHTS.

Beautiful Phenomena Witnessed in the Heavens at Rochester. ROCHESTER, N. Y., January 12.—A remarkable aurora was observed here this evening at 7 o'clock. It consisted of a vast circle of white light, its center near the zenith, and its circumference passing over the moon. Streamers reached up to it from the north. The diameter of the circle was about 75 degrees. At 7:45 a similar circle of shorter diameter was formed; it also passed across the moon. As the moon rose still higher, another circle formed of still smaller dimensions, still passing over the moon's zenith, removing at the zenith the approach of the moon toward the zenith seemed to regulate the size of the circle. The semi-diameter of the circle was, on each occasion, the distance from the zenith to the moon.

UNFAITHFUL SUBORDINATES.

Appraiser's Office at New York to be Investigated. CHICAGO, January 12.—A special from New York says: Secretary Fairchild has ordered all the Special Treasury Agents in the country, who can be spared from their posts of duty, to be sent to New York at once to assist in a thorough and rigid investigation of the Appraiser of the Port there. The result is said to be the result of an important conference between Collector Macone and Appraiser Stearns, of Boston, who has temporary charge of the office made vacant by McMillan's removal. It is stated that startling developments of corruption in the Appraiser's office are about to come to light. It is said that there are no reflections upon the personal integrity of McMillan, but it is said there has been corruption among his subordinates to an extent rarely paralleled.

A COMPLIMENT TO ENGLAND.

Carl Schurz Thinks American Politics Need Reforming. NEW YORK, January 12.—At a dinner of the Commonwealth Club to-night, Hon. Carl Schurz said the politics of this country are in a deplorably corrupt condition, and reformation in this respect is a more important question at present than either free trade or protection. Some people say this state of things cannot be remedied, yet the condition of English politics was much worse not many years ago, and to-day England is the cleanest nation, politically speaking, on the face of the earth.

The Western Roads.

CHICAGO, January 12.—The general managers of the lines west, northwest and southwest of Chicago, who have been striving for two weeks to agree on a plan for the formation of a passenger traffic union in their territory, completed their labors this evening. The result was the adoption of the plan proposed last September with various amendments and modifications. The discussion in regard to commissions was settled by fixing a nominal sum to be paid East en agents for the sale of tickets over western lines. This may be subject to further amendment in case the presidents should agree to abolish commissions.

PACIFIC COAST.

Beet Root Sugar Meeting at Anaheim.

BUDGET OF BAY CITY ITEMS.

Willie Stanley Sentenced—Wines for the Paris Exposition. Other Topics.

Associated Press Dispatches to the Herald.

ANAHEIM, January 12.—At a meeting of citizens to-day to take action in the matter of planting a sufficient acreage of beets to ensure the erection of a sugar factory by Claus Spreckels, to cost half a million dollars, representatives were present from Fullerton, Fairview, Placentia, Santa Ana and the entire valley. It was decided to enter into communication with Spreckels at once. Ten thousand acres can be set to beets in the vicinity as soon as satisfactory operations are inaugurated.

BAY CITY BREEZES.

Willie Stanley Sentenced—Other Local Matters. SAN FRANCISCO, January 12.—W. H. M. Stanley, or "Willie," alleged son of "Big Bertha," the confidence queen, has been sentenced by Judge Murphy to six months imprisonment in the County Jail and to a fine of \$100, for obtaining goods under false pretenses.

A BOARD OF INSPECTION.

At a meeting of the Board of Fire Commissioners to-day a resolution was adopted that the Board of Fire Commissioners, Fire Department Architect and a committee of the Board of Supervisors form a committee of inspection to visit and make a personal inspection of all theaters, halls and churches and all places of public amusement, regarding their exits and general construction in case of fire or panic.

DAMAGES WANTED.

The Wave Power Company sued the owners of the schooner Parallel to-day for \$4,400 damages to plaintiffs' shop at the Cliff House, which was destroyed by the explosion on board the schooner in January, 1887. The schooner was laden with dynamite bound to Astoria, and when it went ashore near the Cliff House, a terrific explosion followed.

WINES FOR PARIS.

Professor George Hassman, special agent of the United States Department of Agriculture for securing the California viticultural display for the Paris Exposition, states that he has received a magnificent collection of California wine products, which will be forwarded to Washington Monday. One of the handsomest features of the display is an assortment of wines from the experimental cellar of the Viticultural Commission, embracing choice products of all the prominent vineyards in the State.

Bay District Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 12.—Rain prevented a good attendance at the Bay District track this afternoon. Five-eighths of a mile, three starters—Barney G. won, Welcome second, Minnie B. third; time, 1:07 1/2. Three-quarters of a mile, three starters—Kildare won, Oro second, Minnie B. third; time, 1:24 1/2. Three-quarters of a mile, two starters—Jack Brady won, Lulu second; time, 1:26.

He Thrashed His Mate.

TACOMA, January 12.—On the ship Nineveh, loading lumber at Gig Harbor for Southern California, some of the men had shown a mutinous disposition for some time past. To-day one of the sailors, Edward Gibson, attacked the mate, James Beatty, and the latter was severely handled and bruised about the face and body. The captain procured a warrant, which will be served on Gibson to-morrow morning.

Sports at San Bernardino.

SAN BERNARDINO, January 12.—Fowler, baseball and sprinter, ran a mile and a quarter at the skating rink to-night, while McFarland and Plotz, champion skaters, skated two miles, one each. McFarland skated the first mile in six minutes; Plotz skated the second mile in six minutes also. Fowler ran the mile and a quarter in ten minutes, beating Plotz a quarter of a mile. The ball game to-day resulted, Colton 4, San Bernardino 6.

Arnold Taken.

SALLEN, January 12.—An appeal has been taken to the Supreme Court in the case of Patrick McGinnis, who, while confined in jail awaiting trial on a criminal charge, escaped by brutally killing Deputy Sheriff Robert Lockwood, the jailer. McGinnis was captured and sentenced to be hanged next Friday. Governor Pennoyer has granted the murderer a respite for sixty days.

Surveyors in the Peninsula.

SAN DIEGO, January 12.—Captain Scott, of the International Company, arrived to-day from Mexico. Nine engineering corps are now at work on the proposed peninsular railways. The surveys made by the previous manager are not acceptable, and much work is being done over again. The surveyors are now at work on the line from San Diego to Ensenada, and Ensenada to Yuma.

Construction to be Resumed.

FRESNO, January 12.—John Drake, the contractor of the San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley Railroad, arrived here to-day, and it is announced that construction of that line will be actively resumed.

Burglary at Oakland.

OAKLAND, January 12.—The house of Hilaire Remellard was entered by burglars to-day; about \$600 worth of jewelry, including two gold watches, diamond rings and other articles were taken.

Newspaper Suspended.

PORTLAND, Ore., January 12.—The Daily News, published in this city for the past six years, suspended publication this morning. No cause is given for the suspension.

Young Lady Stabbed at Colton.

COLTON, Cal., January 12.—Miss Nellie Reche was dangerously stabbed by an unknown man at dark last night, in the yard at her home; excitement is intense.

Fort Canby Regarrisoned.

ASTORIA, January 12.—It is creditably reported that Fort Canby, at the mouth of the Columbia, will again have troops. Two companies of infantry are to be sent from the Presidio, San Francisco, about March 1st, by General Miles.