

DAILY HERALD.

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History of a Wonderful Newspaper Career.

On the 10th inst. a very extraordinary event took place in the city of New York, being no less than the laying of the corner stone of the World's new sixteen story building, which will stand on the site of the old and famous French's hotel. Few events have ever called together a more distinguished audience, ex-President Cleveland, Governor Hill, Chaney M. Depew, and a multitude of the most famous men of the day, from all lines of life, being present. And it was certainly a thing worthy of the attendance of the wisest and the witliest, the gravest and the gayest—this laying of the corner stone of a building from which will be issued a journal which embodies in its history the greatest success in the whole history of journalism. Many bright and brilliant things were said by Hill, Depew and others, and the ceremonial went off with all proper éclat.

The success of the World is utterly without precedent. Beginning with a trifling circulation, under the consummate newspaper genius of Pulitzer it has been run up, since 1883, to a circulation which averaged 342,206 copies daily during the past six months.

This is said to be one-seventeenth part of all the daily issues of all the newspaper presses in the country. This triumph, utterly without a parallel in the annals of the journalism of the world, was achieved by a man who went to New York from St. Louis a perfect stranger, and was not afraid to challenge victory in an arena in which so many had failed.

We believe Mr. Pulitzer began his journalistic career in St. Louis by acting as the private secretary of Mr. Carl Schurz, when that gentleman was editor of the Westliche Post. Like that famous man himself, he was a foreigner, and he quite rivaled his patron in the ease with which he acquired a mastery acquaintance with the English language. He quickly drifted away from Schurz, and indeed became quite antagonistic to that gentleman. His first journalistic exploit was the purchase of a defunct German newspaper at a Sheriff's sale in St. Louis. He had no competitors for a thing which was regarded as dear at nothing, but his keen intelligence had taken note of the fact that the dead German daily possessed an asset which might be made of value some day, viz., a franchise of the Associated Press. Pulitzer locked this up and bided his time. Shortly after this a clique, at the head of whom was McCullagh, started the Globe in opposition to the Democrat, which represented a certain wing of the Republican party that had powerful enemies in that organization. Notwithstanding the vigor and ability of the new journal, it was powerfully handicapped because it could not get into the Associated Press. No matter how much money was offered, and the offers ran up to an enormous sum, the Associated Press journals held the fort, and the Globe was obliged to stay outside of the charmed circle.

It was just here that Mr. Joseph Pulitzer's thoughtful little purchase came in. He had bought with far more than the wisdom of Toodles, and when the suspicious time arrived he was ready to produce his do-or-die, with Thompson spelled with a P on it in fine relief; and he sold the little German plant, which he had bought for a few hundreds of dollars, to the Globe, and is said to have pocketed thereby a sum variously stated at from \$60,000 to \$100,000.

It is impossible to hold down a man like that. With the money obtained by the sale of the press franchise, Pulitzer started an evening newspaper, the Post-Dispatch, which he placed under the supervision of Col. Cockerill, and which gradually made its footing good, and became a journal of note and value.

Having perfectly established the Post-Dispatch—we have not attempted to allude to the circumstances attending the amalgamation of those two journals—Mr. Pulitzer looked around for new fields to conquer, and he went on to New York. A man of his calibre is always sure to be backed by friends, and he risked the purchase of the World, which Mr. Manton Marble, who had married a rich widow, was allowing to run down at the heels. The change of ownership was signalled by newspaper tactics as brilliant as those employed by the first Napoleon on the ensanguined fields of Marengo and Austerlitz.

When Mr. Pulitzer acquired the World he took on with him to New York, Col. Cockerill, who had been editor of the Post-Dispatch, and who had been so unfortunate as, in resisting a murderous assault made upon him in his own office, to kill his assailant. The World is run on the principle of giving all the news in crisp and readable shape, is strongly Democratic in the tenor of its editorial articles, which are never of undue length; and, if it is not free trade in principle, it is so strongly devoted to a reduction of the onerous Republican war tariff as to seem to many persons to be so. It has of course made its owner a colossal fortune.

Showing the Silver Lining.

There has been, on all hands, a remarkable growth of faith in silver lately. People begin to see and admit that it has not been fairly treated by the advocates of the National Banks. These latter have said—mainly in the East—that sil-

ver coinage would debase the money of the country, and many there are who honestly feared it.

What are the facts? The bank circulation has constantly shrunk, and the circulation of silver has constantly increased, until only about five millions of dollars in silver coin are in the Treasury vaults today. Indeed, but for this representation the business of the country could not be done. The Boston Herald chides its New England contemporaries for still advising against the authorized monthly coinage, and says there can be nothing to fear from it. It is absorbed, readily and gladly taken everywhere.

And now comes a still newer and more noteworthy conversion. Mr. Wm. P. St. John, President of one of the largest New York banks, is out in behalf of a proposition for the Government to invest no less than \$2,000,000 monthly in silver bullion, so long as the Secretary of the Treasury shall not pay over 99 1/2 cents for every dollar's worth of coined money, and to cancel legal tender notes as fast as he says that if the country can maintain \$300,000,000 of paper that has no intrinsic value, and keep it on a par with gold, it could easily maintain a much larger amount of silver, and his conviction is that such a substitution would have the effect of so increasing the price of silver that it would be brought practically to the old rate with gold all over the world.

This is a noteworthy sign of the times, that such a financier from the old hard money centre should take so pronounced and advanced ground. He recognizes not only the political power of the silver men that must be recognized in Congress, but he admits the substantial justice of their cause.

What gives money its value? Surely it is the Government that is behind it—the authority of powerful laws. The "Trade" dollar is only worth seventy-two cents, and yet it contains 420 grains of silver, while the "Bland" dollar is worth a hundred cents though it contains only 412 1/2 grains. What makes the difference? One has a Government behind it, and the other had not. The truth is there has been an artificial and groundless accusation against silver and its advocates who are not less sound and sensible men than the bankers who have had very nearly a monopoly of what has always been considered the safest business in the world—being done at low rates and yet paying them the highest profits known to modern business.

And not only are the advocates of liberal coinage of silver sound and safe men as individuals, but the communities they represent are sturdy and conservative. In the great money centre of New York the bank reserves average 27 per cent., only 2 per cent above the legal requirement. In San Francisco the reserve is 35 per cent.—thirteen per cent above the requirement. There is as much soundness in banking and currency in this new West as in the old East, and there have been fewer bank failures here than there, despite the many booms that have spent themselves lately this side the mountains. The American people love fair play for their products, and they are soon to have it for their silver, which has been grossly disparaged for so many years.

In the death of Gen. John F. Hartman at Norristown, yesterday, there passed away a man who came very near being in Hayes's shoes in 1876. He had a strong hold on the soldier vote throughout the United States, and a considerable membership of the National Republican Convention desired to nominate him for President, and would have done so if Simon Cameron had not blocked the way. Unable to be President himself, that powerful politician was determined that no other Pennsylvanian should attain the coveted prize, and he caused the Pennsylvania delegation to be so manipulated as to nominate Hayes. The deceased thus happily escaped being a fraudulent President. He was twice elected Governor of Pennsylvania, had been Adjutant-General of the State, had carried himself gallantly during the war, and was a sort of Foraker, with the latter's brag and bluster left out. He was entrusted, in his military capacity, with carrying out the immediate arrangements relating to the execution of Mrs. Surratt, Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock being in chief command in Washington City at the time. If there was little of the demagogue there was nothing of the statesman about Hartman, and he was the central figure of a very corrupt crowd, although personally he was not generally looked upon as venal or corrupt. His death leaves no void in Pennsylvania political circles, the whole power of the Republican party in the Keystone State having passed absolutely into the hands of Matthew Stanley Quay and his vote-buying Wanamakers.

We were shown a package of white Smyrna figs yesterday, from the Monte Vista ranch of Mr. Barclay, that showed that the fruit grown in Los Angeles county will compare quite favorably with anything ever imported into this country from Smyrna. As figs are exceedingly profitable and prolific, yielding freely the third year, why do not some of the lazy fellows who lie croaking around the country start in raising them, and assuring themselves a competency in the near future? If raising barley alone won't pay, it will pay well in combination with hogs, poultry, figs, oranges, and a hundred other of the choice products of this section.

In a communication addressed to Major E. W. Jones, President of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, Abbott Kinney, Esq., has some sensible suggestions concerning a deep water harbor and the way our people can bring it about. San Pedro has undoubtedly been generally neglected of late, and there is danger that this neglect may be continued. Fortunately nature has been at work for us, and the original calculations of the engineers have been confirmed, the action of the tides in deepening and

widening the channel and barring kept up while the Government slept. The telegram saying that San Pedro has been left out of the estimates may be in error, and we are inclined to think it is, but it will not hurt the enterprise to show that we take some interest in its progress. Our principal reliance for Congressional aid must be on Senators Stanford and Hearst, who have repeatedly expressed themselves favorable to handsome appropriations for San Pedro, and upon ourselves. Certainly no one has ever heard that Gen. Vandever has ever shown any real interest in our harbor, and to trust to him would be to lean upon a broken reed. By all means let us be up and doing.

Press Dispatches to the Herald.

YESTERDAY'S RACES. LEXINGTON, Ky., October 17.—Attendance large, track fast. Two-twenty-seven class—Cad Wade first, Bracelet second, Marquis third, Jennie K. fourth; best time, 2:22 3/4. Match between yearlings, Stania won, Administrator second; time, 2:44 1/4.

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BEYOND THE ROCKIES.

Henry Watterson's Stand on the Race Problem.

AN AFRO-AMERICAN LEAGUE. Amos Cummings Nominated to Succeed Congressman Cox—Washington Notes.

Associated Press Dispatches to the Herald. LOUISVILLE, Ky., October 17.—In concluding his address tonight at the National Board of Trade, Henry Watterson referred to "that Eldorado, the New South," at length. Speaking of the richness of the fields to be opened up there, he added: "But what is the value of all this if we have not order and law, regulated by an intelligent and responsible Government? How shall it profit you, or us or anybody if it be not brought under the spell of that wizard wand which we call civilization? And to whom shall this wand be committed? To the Anglo-Saxon, with centuries of enlightened freedom behind him, or to the African just emerged from slavery? "No one can comprehend the meaning of this great menace to the prosperity of the South who has not been there—who does not live there. Nor is it possible for it to be treated with wisdom by any other than local agencies. Cannot the thinking people of the North imagine, if they are unable to see this—can they not feel that they may trust the intelligence, humanity, Christianity of the South, and the testimony of truly responsible Northern men who have gone South to deal with the disease which outside pressure has always aggravated and will always aggravate? "I struggled earnestly and long to establish the black man and his rights under the Constitution and its amendments. But I am filled with no vain illusions of the result of my ignorance. I am blind to none of the dangers that lurk amid the shadows of this great cross which for some mysterious purpose—I know not what—has been put upon the South, but which I do know the South alone can break, as the South alone has borne it."

WASHINGTON NOTES. The Course of Events at the National Capital. WASHINGTON, October 17.—Secretary Windom has not yet rendered a decision on the lead ore question. He still has the matter under consideration.

The President this afternoon appointed Richard E. Sloan, of Arizona, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Arizona.

The District Commissioners have appointed George Hazleton, formerly Republican Congressman from Wisconsin, to be attorney for the District of Columbia, to succeed Mr. Riddle.

It is reported that President Harrison has decided to appoint ex-Pension Agent Poole, of Syracuse, N. Y., Pension Commissioner, to succeed Tanner.

General A. B. Campbell, of Kansas, contradicts emphatically the dispatch from Topeka to the effect that he has been offered the position of Consul-General at Melbourne. He says the President has tendered him no office, and the publication of the report was without his knowledge or sanction.

In an address before the Boys' and Girls' National Home Association today, Alexander Hogeand, President of the association, made the startling statement that there are 60,000 boy tramps in the United States. He advocated the establishment of a registration system by which boy tramps might be found and sent to farmers who were willing to employ them.

Assistant Secretary Bussey, in an interview today regarding Commissioner Tanner's assertions that a member of the Board of Pensions Appeals wrote Bussey's decisions, said while it is true that his decisions are written by others, they are prepared in accordance with his instructions. He could not pretend to do the work of writing out these decisions, but does examine cases and reaches the conclusions set forth.

The Interior Department has been reliably informed that the Southern Ute Indians are far from their reservation in southwestern Colorado, and are wantonly killing vast numbers of deer for their hides only, contrary to the laws of the State, and serious trouble is feared. Indian Agent Bartholomew has been instructed to see that depredations are immediately stopped, that the Indians confine their hunting to the territory where they have a right to go for that purpose, and kill no game not necessary to support their needs.

Land Commissioner Groff has received a letter from the general counsel for the Northern Pacific, asking that the company's lists of indemnity selections along that part of the line of the road which was not completed within the time required by the granting act, be certified to and submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for approval. The Commissioner has informed counsel of the policy of his office in the matter, and that pending action by Congress looking to the forfeiture of the grant and the restoration of the lands embraced thereby to disposal under the general land laws, no action will be taken in cases where the same would be adverse to the settlers.

The International Marine Conference convened this morning. After preliminaries the conference began the consideration of the rules to be followed in the navigation of all public and private vessels of the United States upon the high seas and in all coast waters of the United States, except within harbors, lakes and inland waters of the United States, as a basis for the proposed international rules. The discussion today was based upon the revised international rules and regulations for preventing collisions at sea, contained in a circular issued by the United States Treasury Department in September, 1887. This was adopted at the suggestion of the American delegates as a basis for action, because it was in convenient shape and afforded a good starting point. Votes upon suggestions or propositions of changes are seldom taken, for the reason that after the regulations shall have been thoroughly discussed, they will be put into shape for final acceptance by a committee appointed for that purpose, and who will be guided in their work by the expressions of the conference.

Cummings Nominated. NEW YORK, October 17.—Amos J. Cummings was nominated tonight by the Tammany Democrats to succeed S. S. Cox in Congress.

Afro-American League. DETROIT, Mich., October 17.—The Plaindealer, of this city, the leading organ of the colored race, says a move-

ment is on foot looking toward the establishment of a National Afro-American league, non-partisan in politics. The paper prints contributions from several leading colored men approving the scheme. John K. Lynch thinks the present state of the race makes the formation of the league a public necessity. There is also an opinion from Albin W. Tourgee, who thinks the time has come for the colored race to show itself worthy of liberty, and that earnest and intelligent action will do much to cure the evils which now affect the race.

THE CROWN JURY FIXERS. To be Made Accessories to the Murder After the Fact. CHICAGO, October 17.—According to the Daily News, the omnibus indictment returned this afternoon by the Grand Jury in the jury-fixing case was a masterpiece of procedure, except on the theory that the persons against whom it was brought, all of whom were already under indictment, have been made subject to some new charge. The State's Attorney is reported as declining to allow the new indictment to be seen, and this is taken by the News as an indication that a new charge has been made against the alleged jury fixers. It is suggested that the accused are to be put in the same boat with the Cronin suspects as accessories after the fact.

All the persons indicted were again arrested, except Bailiff Salomon, who is supposed to have confessed. Graham secured bail, but the others were kept in confinement. The News explains the proceedings regarding Stoltenberg by stating that to Ericsson and William Dahl had informed the State's Attorney of a mysterious correspondence which Stoltenberg had conducted in July through Dahl. Letters had been received from Stoltenberg from Toronto, enclosed in envelopes mailed for Dahl. Efforts last night in the State's Attorney's office to make Stoltenberg disclose what he knew about the letters proved fruitless.

HARTMAN'S DEAD. Death of Pennsylvania's Gallant Citizen Soldier. NORRISTOWN, Pa., October 17.—General John F. Hartman died this morning. General Hartman's illness was the culmination of the result of a diseased condition of the kidneys, from which he suffered several months.

Board of Foreign Missions. NEW YORK, October 17.—The American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions this morning passed a resolution calling on the President of the United States to get Congress to take such action that the United States should co-operate with Germany and Great Britain in trying to abolish slavery in Eastern Africa.

The election of officers resulted in the election of R. S. Storrs, D.D., President; Eliphalet W. Blatchford, Vice-President; Nathaniel G. Clark, Edwin K. Alden and Judson Smith, Corresponding Secretaries; Henry A. Stimson, Recording Secretary; Langdon P. Ward, Treasurer.

Subscriptions Returned. NEW YORK, October 17.—Tonight's session of the Episcopal Board of Missions was occupied in a discussion of the \$1,000,000 enrollment fund subject. It was finally resolved that subscribers to the fund may, upon demand, receive the money back, if the demand is made within a year. At the expiration of that period the remainder of the fund, which amounts to \$85,000 may be expended for missionary work.

Fire in Gotham. NEW YORK, October 18.—At about 1 o'clock this morning considerable excitement was created by fire in an apartment building at the corner of Seventh avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street. A large force of firemen were summoned and the flames were extinguished after slight damage was done. One young woman, overcome by smoke, was rescued by the firemen in an unconscious condition. No lives were lost.

Stumbling at Silver Coinage. NEW YORK, October 17.—The Executive Council of the American Bankers' Association, after considering the proposition submitted to the recent convention of the association by President St. John, of the Mercantile National Bank of New York, for an increase of silver coinage and a corresponding decrease of greenbacks, adopted a resolution that the proposition could not be recommended to Congress.

A Railroad Appointment. CHICAGO, October 17.—It is semi-officially announced that W. H. Newman, late Vice-President of the Missouri Pacific, has been appointed Second Vice-President of the Chicago and Northwestern, taking effect November 1st. As the office of Traffic Manager will be abolished with the retirement of Mr. Wicker, Newman will have charge of the traffic of the system.

Home Rulers Reorganizing. ST. LOUIS, October 17.—It is stated on the authority of a prominent Irish Nationalist that the sudden visit to England of Dr. Charles O'Reilly and Col. Atkinson, of Detroit, is in the interest of the re-organization and strengthening of the Irish National League. Charles O'Brien, of this city left tonight to consult with John Fitzgerald.

Hill and Collins. ATLANTA, Ga., October 17.—The Irish-Americans of Atlanta gave General Pat Collins, of Boston, a banquet this afternoon in honor of the guests. A feature of the banquet was the frequent allusion to Governor Hill as the right man for the Democratic nomination for President in 1892.

Fell Forty Feet. BETHLEHEM, Pa., October 17.—By the breaking of a scaffold on a new stand pipe in the course of erection for the water department today, eight men were precipitated forty feet. Foreman Murphy was killed; John Kiernan was fatally, and three others severely injured.

Californians Coming Home. CHICAGO, October 17.—R. H. Lloyd and Robert Ewing, of San Francisco, arrived in the city today on their way home from the East, where they had been in attendance on the Knights Templar convocation and on private business. They leave for the Coast tomorrow.

Died at 114. MILWAUKEE, Wis., October 17.—William Waterman died today at Grand Rapids, Wis., aged 114 years. His first wife died at the age of 75. He married his second wife when he was in his hundredth year. She died a few years ago.

Madame Janaschek Injured. JAMESTOWN, N. Y., October 17.—Madame Janaschek was thrown from a carriage tonight, while being driven to the theatre and badly bruised.

Typhoid Fever. GRAND FORKS, N. D., October 17.—An epidemic of typhoid fever prevails at Grandin and great alarm is felt.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

Bulgaria Procures Its Long Solicited Loan.

WHAT THIS TRANSACTION MEANS. Ferdinand's Regency Recognized.—Result of the Czar's Visit to Berlin.

(Associated Press Dispatches to the Herald.) LONDON, October 17.—The announcement that German and Austrian bankers have finally made a loan to Bulgaria, which that government has been vainly seeking to negotiate for over a year, is a piece of information the political importance of which can scarcely be overestimated, when it is known that these bankers had repeatedly refused to make the loan on the advice of Prince Bismarck himself, who pointed out as the sole objection that no European power had as yet recognized the existing government in Bulgaria. The fact that the money is ready to be drawn upon within twenty-four hours after Bismarck's conference on the subject of Bulgaria with the Czar, is accepted in Berlin, as well as here, as a proof that a distinct understanding was reached which assured the permanency of Prince Ferdinand's rule over his little principality.

Ferdinand Afraid for His Life. PARIS, October 17.—Prince Ferdinand, of Bulgaria, now in Paris, fearing that attempts would be made on his life, is guarded by French and Bulgarian detectives.

Foreign Miscellany. The Czar Starts Home.—The Kaiser Starts for Italy. DANZIG, October 17.—The Czar in his special train started at noon for St. Petersburg.

Berlin, October 17.—The Emperor and Empress started for Italy this evening, traveling incognito.

Quebec, October 17.—A messenger from Bishop Bosse, of the Labrador coast, has arrived here with the news that the fisheries have altogether failed at Esquimaux Point, and over one hundred families are starving.

Revolt of Troops in Crete. ATHENS, October 17.—Four battalions of infantry in Crete have revolted. Chakir Pasha is concentrating troops to suppress the revolt.

London, October 17.—The report of the mutiny of three companies of Turkish soldiers at Ganea, Crete, is confirmed. The officers were beaten and wounded. Chakir Pasha is helpless.

Boulangers' Plans. PARIS, October 17.—An address of the National Committee was taken to Boulanger by Naquet, assuring the General of the fidelity of the party to his cause, and their confidence in his ultimate success. It is stated that Boulanger will go from Jersey to Brussels, thence to Geneva, and suddenly enter France and demand a new trial.

Mataafa Not to be Recognized. BERLIN, October 17.—The North German Gazette says it is not unlikely that Germany will refuse to recognize Mataafa as the King of Samoa; that it must be assumed that other powers, parties to the Samoan treaty, have similarly expressed themselves because at the conference recently held at Berlin all the representatives agreed that Malietoa should be King.

The West Indies. Hypollite Elected President of Hayti.—Douglas' Mission. NEW YORK, October 17.—The steamer Atlas arrived here today from Hayti ports. The Atlas was at Port-au-Prince September 21st, and brings intelligence that Hypollite at that time was engaged in arranging for a Presidential election. Hypollite expects to be the unanimous choice of the people. The election takes place this month.

A telegram to the Maritime Exchange announces that Hypollite has been unanimously elected President of Hayti.

One of Blaine's Schemes. WASHINGTON, October 17.—It is reported that the Minister to Hayti, Fred Douglas, is commissioned by Blaine to try and convince the powers in Hayti and San Domingo, while maintaining their autonomy, to put themselves under the protectorate of the United States. Furthermore, Minister Palmer is to see what he can do at Madrid in a quiet way to secure a severance of Spain's relations with Cuba.

An Exciting Trial. DUBLIN, October 17.—The trial of Father McFadden and others for participation in the murder of Police Inspector Martin at Gweedore, began today at Maryborough. If the Crown attorney succeeds in his evident purpose of obtaining a jury of twelve Protestants, it will not be without many unseemly disturbances. So violent were the protests today at the action of the Crown in dismissing every Catholic venireman, that the proceedings had to be suspended pending the arrival of a large force of police. Two juries were accepted by both sides and told to stand down, when the prosecution was informed that they were Catholics. They became so enraged that they refused to leave, and had to be ejected by force. In the struggle that ensued, several hot-headed members of McFadden's flock took part, and for a time it looked as though a riot would result. A large force of police is on the way to Maryborough from Dublin.

A Horse for the Gothamites. PARIS, October 17.—The Temps, in a resume of the financial results of the Exposition, says: Before the close the number of people who will have visited the show will reach 26,000,000 or more.

Referring to the proposed World's Fair in America in 1892, the Temps says it is by no means as certain as it seemed a month ago that the Americans will select New York for the location of their Exposition, as Chicago is making strenuous efforts to secure it.

Commenting on the availability of Chicago as compared with New York, the Temps says: We wonder how many Chicagoans who crossed the ocean to visit the Exposition in the first city of France would have taken the same trouble if the show had been held in Lyons, our second city of importance.

Better Exposition. LIMA, Ohio, October 17.—By the explosion of a threshing machine boiler on Hanson's farm, Perro Sigler was instantly killed, Joseph Silvers fatally injured and two others badly scalped.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., October 17.—A boiler in a packing house of H. Reinberg, at Carbondale, exploded this morning, probably fatally injuring four men.