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MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1899.

The Road Seems Assured.

The Herald presents today the views of leading newspapers in large cities making a chain from the Atlantic to the Pacific, all going to show that a railroad from Salt Lake to Los Angeles is assured, that the work on this is already under way, that it will be prosecuted with much vigor, and that it is one of the important links in a great continental system.

Synoptically presented the matter means just this: The Vanderbilt system of railroads, whose western terminus is at Chicago finds itself practically handicapped in the competitive race for business by roads whose close connections reach not only the remote West both north and south of Chicago, but which also in some cases reach the Pacific Coast.

The cable edition of the Herald yesterday received flattering encomiums on all hands, and we are well pleased that our efforts to do justice to the completion of this very substantial and excellent system of street car service have been so generally recognized.

The cry for help from Pan-American delegates is rising louder and louder towards the flinty-walled heavens. These unfortunate wights are now in the country of Joe Blackburn and Henry Waterston—a region where, if a man's stomach is not copper-lined and boiler-plated, he is sure to see unutterable things.

No one will read the presentation of this matter made in the Herald today and doubt for a moment that there is much earnest work being done in the premises, that there is building now being done on the road, that, barring unforeseen accidents, the work will be pushed rapidly to completion.

A Crazy Huddle, Sure Enough. There never was such a huddle as the selection of a site for the proposed insane asylum in this part of the State has got into. For some reason that has never been explained, the Commissioners first appointed by Governor Waterman have acted as if their right to select a site was confined to San Bernardino county alone, when in fact the law says that the grounds may be selected anywhere in the five counties of Southern California.

Bad Whaling Season. SAN FRANCISCO, November 3.—The whaling bark J. A. Howland, which arrived with others today, twelve days from Fox Island, Alaska, states that it left Fox Island October 7th. The catch of the San Francisco fleet to this date was forty-five whales, and that of the Okhotsk fleet, sixty whales. Whalers say this season has been the best for weather, yet the worst for whales ever known.

not yet been received, and it is generally believed that the action of the old Board was a shrewd move to meet the Governor's views, and cause him to recall his appointment of a new Commission. But see the position the question is now in. Either the Governor had the legal right to depose the first Commission and appoint a new one, or he had not. If he had the right, then the old Commission was powerless to make the selection, and their action is ultra vires. If he had not the right, and should approve the latest action of the old Commission, the whole matter is put in so equivocal a shape that it could only be closed up at the termination of a tedious controversy in the courts. So much for the muddle that the Commission and the Executive have put this whole business into. Now for the selection just made. The tract consists of 550 acres, and the State is to pay \$150,000 for it if it is accepted. That is at the rate of \$273 an acre. The land may be worth it, but the State does not require so extensive a tract for the proposed insane asylum. If it had it, it could not utilize it, and would not know what to do with it. One hundred and fifty acres is all the State could possibly put to practical use in connection with such an institution. There is no labor worth speaking of to be got out of the patients; and to have five hundred and fifty acres of land attached to an insane asylum would only add to the expense of the institution to no profitable purpose. But we do not believe anything will come of this. The whole business has been got into so great a tangle that there is no unraveling it. As we read the law, the Governor can only refuse to object to the cost of a site, not to the selection itself. But Waterman has treated the Commission all along as if they were mere figureheads, he being the real power.

The cable edition of the Herald yesterday received flattering encomiums on all hands, and we are well pleased that our efforts to do justice to the completion of this very substantial and excellent system of street car service have been so generally recognized. We have now a cable-car service that is not surpassed by any city in the United States in the thoroughness of its equipment or in all the detail that goes to make up an efficient, speedy and satisfactory means of local accommodation. We have now in Los Angeles about forty miles of single street railway track in operation. Of this twenty-one miles is cable. The company that completed its system on Saturday has operated miles of single cable track in operation, and it is possible that it will be considerably extended. There is no doubt that the nifty and energetic men who control that system will carry it wherever the public exigencies may require and justify its extension. As a factor in the future growth and prosperity of this city the cable roads will cut an important figure. They enable the poorer classes to secure cheap and accessible homes, and in the long run that fact will be of an advantage to our city of inestimable value. A city the great mass of whose people own their own homes possesses within herself an element of strength and progress which can never be realized by those cities that are only tenanted by renters.

The cry for help from Pan-American delegates is rising louder and louder towards the flinty-walled heavens. These unfortunate wights are now in the country of Joe Blackburn and Henry Waterston—a region where, if a man's stomach is not copper-lined and boiler-plated, he is sure to see unutterable things. The worst circumstance about the situation seems to be that the accomplished editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal appears to have made the unfortunate Hispano-Americans a speech in their own language, which will have the natural effect of throwing them off their guard. The last state of those delegates will be far worse than the first when they emerge from the pastures of the bluegrass. However, it is perhaps only retributive justice. The Gringo himself has been taught things in the line of mescal, aguardiente, pulque and other insidious beverages, towards the South. It was a fine conceit to take the leisure-loving South American over such boundless circuits of country, but it was positively demoralical to subject his virtue to the incitations of the famous sour mash.

DURING the discussions preceding the late elections there was a distinct pledge that the High School should not be built on Castelar street. The sentiment was almost universal amongst the voters that this location was ill-advised and on every ground inadmissible. The Herald, amongst the rest, gave expression to this sentiment. As a result, the voters were solemnly and officially assured that Castelar street had been abandoned as a site for the High School, and that some other location should be selected. Nevertheless, proposals for the school on this site appear in the official advertisements, and a scheme of treachery without a parallel will be consummated unless, before 10 o'clock a. m., of Monday, December 2nd, a force of public opinion can be brought to bear on the Council and Board of Education sufficiently strong to induce them to rescind their action.

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He Knew the Combination. PRESCOTT, Ariz., November 3.—Last evening the tragic meat market was entered between 8 and 9 o'clock and the safe opened by some one who evidently knew the combination, and over three hundred dollars was taken. There is no clue to the burglars.

AGRICULTURAL LORE.

Secretary Rusk's First Annual Report.

A HIGH TARIFF DOCUMENT.

Sentiments of the Farmers of the Country to the Contrary and Notwithstanding.

(Associated Press Dispatches to the Herald.)

WASHINGTON, November 3.—The annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture deals at length with certain plans for the thorough reorganization of the Department, and suggests several new features in the interest of the development of agriculture. The report calls attention to the fact that the first efforts toward reorganization were hampered because of the fact that the appropriations for the current fiscal year were made entirely upon the basis of the old organization, no account being taken of the fact that an entire change has been made in the status of the Department. The Secretary says the aggregate sum asked for in his estimates must not be measured by what is past, but by what a great agricultural country should do toward sustaining, protecting and promoting a calling which lies at the foundation of its prosperity and power.

A STRIKING CONTRAST. Is drawn between this amount and the appropriation for agriculture made by these countries which the report says are the most active competitors of American farmers in the world's market. A comparison shows that Great Britain appropriates for agriculture \$1,500,000; Germany, \$2,850,000; Brazil, \$20,000,000 for agriculture and mines; France, \$8,000,000, and Austria more than \$4,000,000.

The appropriation made by Congress for the present fiscal year for the Agricultural Department is \$1,715,826. Secretary Rusk thinks this amount inadequate to carry out his plan of re-organization, and estimates that an increase of \$1,250,000 will be necessary for next year. This would bring up the appropriation for the fiscal year 1899-1900 to \$2,974,826.—Ed.]

The problem of getting the results of the work done by the Department more promptly before the people has been solved by the establishment of a new division, which furnishes promptly to the agricultural and commercial press a synopsis of the main points of every bulletin and report published.

STATISTICS OF THE MINT. The Production and Coinage of the Precious Metals. WASHINGTON, November 3.—Edward O. Leach, Director of the Mint, reports the following statistics for the month of October, 1899: Gold coins, \$25,543,910; silver dollars, \$33,793,860; subsidiary silver, \$721,686; minor coins, \$906,473. Total, \$60,965,929. In addition to this gold valued at \$22,241,121 and silver bars valued at \$6,790,296 were manufactured. The profit of the coinage of silver dollars and subsidiary coin was \$40,403,043. The total amount of silver dollars under the Bland act up to the first of the present month was \$343,633,001. Gold imports during the year amounted to \$10,372,145 and the exports were \$60,033,246. The silver imports amounted to \$24,682,380, the exports, \$36,716,783. These figures show a loss to the United States by the excess of exports over imports, of gold, \$49,661,101, and of silver, \$12,034,403.

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY. Is reviewed in detail, and the results declared of a mixed character, in some cases yielding well, and in other cases proving disappointing. Special attention is to be given to the development of varieties of sorghum containing a high proportion of sucrose. Important progress has already been made in this direction. Many localities in the United States, especially in the North and on the Pacific Coast, are known to be specially suited to the production of a sugar beet rich in saccharine matter. Interest in this subject by successful experimenters in California, will be met by the publication during the coming winter of a full report on the best sugar industry of the United States.

GRASSES AND TEXTILE FABRICS. The Botanical Department is to be specially occupied in an effort to solve the problem of increasing the forage yield on 300,000,000 acres of the arid region, outside of possible irrigation, by promoting the productiveness of the grasses now growing there.

FRUITS AND FORESTS. The report urges the duty of the Government to assume more definite provision of such forest areas as are owned by it, and as occupy a position of importance in the regulation of the water flow and other climatic conditions, and emphasizing the importance of the relations which the forests bear to the problem of irrigation in arid lands, and of their immense annual product.

AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS. Is dwelt upon earnestly, their astonishing growth during the past few years being cited as a strong evidence of the growth of the spirit of self-help among farmers. Farmers' institutes are referred to particularly as one of the greatest movements in the history of agriculture, and as the strongest lever for raising and upholding the work of the superior agricultural education represented by our system of agricultural colleges and experiment stations. The Secretary recommends, without going into details, that the Department should be empowered to afford aid and encouragement to this work. In regard to the bureau of animal industry, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA. Is first noticed, the situation being regarded as most encouraging. The disease is now effectually under control and restricted to Kings and Queens counties in New York State, to New Jersey and a

limited section in each of the States of Pennsylvania and Maryland. A careful review of the field with arrangements for the supervision of the limited districts still infected, justify, in the Secretary's opinion, most sanguine hopes in regard to the eradication of the disease.

TEXAS FEVER.

Is generally spread through the channels of interstate commerce, and therefore can only be effectually controlled by the Federal Government, hence the necessity of legislation which shall be ample and clearly defined. The language used by Secretary Rusk in regard to a National meat inspection law, is pointed and vigorous. The necessity for inspection at the time of slaughter, he says, is first to enable the authorities to promptly locate any cattle disease centers, and, secondly, to avoid the leaving of the inspection of our own meat products to the officials of other countries, thus giving foreign Governments some show of reason for the claim that they have a better opportunity of learning of diseases among cattle than are enjoyed by our own Government. Authority and means are also desired to enable the Department to exercise a close supervision of the economic side of the cattle market, the characteristics of stock commanding the highest prices, variations as to age, weight and quality, and all facts bearing upon the cattle industry, which will enable the Bureau to supply the farmers such information as it is impossible for them to obtain for themselves.

SHEEP AND WOOL.

Receive special consideration in the report. The growth of the mutton interest is referred to as one to be greatly encouraged. As to wool growing, the reduction of the tariff in 1888 is earnestly deplored. To it is attributed the great reduction in the number of sheep, which has since then fallen off by about 7,000,000 head, while the importation of wool has increased from 78,350,651 pounds in 1884 to 126,487,729 pounds in the past year.

Figures are submitted showing the importance of agriculture, which produces an annual yield of nearly \$4,800,000,000, employing on 5,000,000 farms 10,000,000 persons, representing a population of 30,000,000 people, while the value of live stock alone is estimated at \$2,507,000,000.

PROTECTION ORATORY.

Referring to agricultural depression the report does not "undertake the duty of legislation in diagnosing the causes and analyzing the proposed panaceas, but the right of the farmer to the fullest enjoyment, compatible with the rights of his fellow citizens, of the benefits of the protective system which is the rock-ruled principle of the Republican party, is earnestly insisted upon. For all such articles as our own soil can produce the farmer asks that protection which will insure to him all the benefits of our home market."

The Secretary closes his report with this earnest expression: "The great nations of Europe strain every nerve to make science the handmaid of war; let it be the glory of the American people to make science the handmaid of agriculture."

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STAMPEDED STEERS.

Texas Bovines Run Amuck in Kansas City Streets.

THEY TERRORIZE THE TOWN.

Citizens Tossed on the Horns of the Maddened Beasts—No Fatalities.

(Associated Press Dispatches to the Herald.)

KANSAS CITY, November 3.—A scene of frontier excitement occurred in the streets of this city to-day. It lasted for five hours, and during that time a herd of stampeded Texas steers had possession of the thoroughfares in an area about two miles square. A number of persons were tossed on the horns of the infuriated beasts, and before the herd was corralled again eight of their number had been killed. At 8 o'clock this morning eight cowboys started with a drove of cattle from the stock yards, bound for Clay county, across the Missouri river. The steers refused to cross the bridge, and upon being urged, stampeded. Then the excitement began. The herd had proceeded down Bluff street for two squares at a clattering pace, clearing all before it, when four of the cowboys, with frontier freight cut around the block and headed it off.

Before the cattle were driven back and corralled at the river's bank, eight of them had broken away from the herd and started on a tour of the city. At Broadway and Bluff one of the cowboys succeeded in lassoing one of the refractory animals, but could not control the animal. The steer started for the river. A bluff about twenty-five feet over the river, the cowboy refused to go further, but the pony and steer plunged over into the water below. Both swam ashore uninjured.

In the meantime the mounted police were called out. Two of them chased one animal as far as Nineteenth and Harrison streets. This was in the fashionable residence portion of the city, and occurring just when church-goers thronged the streets, created great excitement. One pedestrian, who was not quick enough in seeking a place of safety, was tossed by a steer, but not seriously hurt. Finally a bullet from Sergeant McVeag's revolver laid the fiery animal low and ended the chase.

At Twelfth street and Grand avenue a cowboy killed another of the steers with his Winchester. At Fifth and Bluff streets one of the unruly beasts butted a tramp into consciousness who had sought the warmth of a brickyard there for a morning nap, but did not injure him severely. The steer fell among the debris of the yard, and a pursuing cowboy put a bullet in his heart.

At Eighteenth and Walnut streets a negro barber thought he would stop another of the stampeded steers by shaking his apron at him. He was tossed in the air for his pains. At Fourth and Walnut another steer started up the cable track with head down. It did see an approaching car, or did not propose to be stopped by it, and butted the grip-car full in front. The shock killed the animal outright and stove in the end of the car.

At the corner of Ninth street and Grand avenue a lady was knocked down by another of the beasts, but was not seriously hurt. All the steers were killed or returned to their herd.

THE CHEROKEE CHIEF.

He is Forthright Selling Out to the Government. KANSAS CITY, November 3.—A Times Kansas special contains a copy of an annual message to be delivered by Chief Mays tomorrow to the Cherokee Council. It recommends that the outlet lands be ceded to the Government of the United States, except it be done by a change in the constitution of the Cherokee nation. He holds that the constitution forbids their sale to any one for any reason. He quotes that section of the constitution and comments on it at length. He accuses the Government of dealing unfairly with the Indians who have been promised that they should hold their present land when they were removed there, "as long as grass should grow and rivers flow." He reviews the different treaties made between the Indians and the Government, and states the belief that the American people have no right to force the Indians to sell their lands. A change in the constitution can be made only by submitting the question to a vote of the Nation, and that will be done by the council authorizing Chief Mays to so submit it.

MIZNER'S MISTAKE.

Mexico Satisfied with the Amende Made by Mr. Blaine. WASHINGTON, November 3.—M. Romero, Mexican Minister, arrived in the city yesterday, having left the Pan-American excursionists. He said this evening that his return was not due to the Mizner incident. That affair was settled before he left Washington some days ago. A dispatch from the City of Mexico, received some time ago, stated that there was great indignation there on account of the speech made by Mr. Mizner in Costa Rica on presenting his credentials as Minister of the United States to the Central American States. It was stated that Mizner had reflected upon Mexico in connection with the boundary dispute between that country and Guatemala. Romero said the remarks of Mizner had been officially disavowed and nothing further would be done in the matter by Mexico.

"There has been," he added, "no intention to ask for Mizner's recall. That was not what was desired. Minister Mizner having made the statement he did, the Mexican Government wanted to know whether the insult was made by the United States, and it now has been assured that the utterances were unauthorized, and that settles it."

BLAINE'S DISAVOWAL.

The Official Diarist, containing a copy of Secretary Blaine's letter of disavowal, has been received here. Following is a translation of the letter: "I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your note of the 8th instant, in which, by instructions of the Secretary of Foreign Relations of Mexico, accompanied by the full text of Señor Mariscal's letter to you, dated September 28th, you complain in the name of your Government of certain allusions made by the Minister of the United States in Central America, in presenting his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Costa Rica, in last August. "The impropriety and imprudent character of the remarks referred to, was noticed by this Department when the speech was received, and instructions were sent to Mr. Mizner on the subject

on September 19th, expressing sincere regret at his words and the fear that they would receive the erroneous interpretation to which, unfortunately, you were liable, and which as noticed by your letter has been given them by the Mexican Government. "Knowing the history of the relations of mutual intimacy and confidence which it has been the constant purpose of this Government to maintain with Mexico, as well as with the other nations, it hardly appears necessary for me to assure you, and through you the Government which you represent, that the remarks of Mr. Mizner, which implied an officious and partial disposition on the part of this Government, were wholly unauthorized, and that they occasion sincere regret to this Government and are entirely disapproved by it."

FATAL SANTA FE WRECK.

BROWNWOOD, Tex., November 3.—The south-bound Santa Fe passenger train was wrecked this morning south of Brownwood. The two rear cars were thrown from the track and rolled down a fifteen-foot embankment, finally landing bottom up. They were full of passengers, who were piled together with the chairs lying on top of them. They screamed for help and the windows had to be broken to get them out. Twenty passengers were injured, four fatally. T. B. Jones, of Belleville, Illinois, was left at Zephyr in a dying condition. Mrs. Henry Mason, of Austin, and Alex. George, of Friendland, are two of those fatally injured.

OLD WORLD NEWS.

Stanley Again Heard From—The Kaiser and the Turks.

LONDON, November 3.—Mr. McKinnon has received the following advice from Zanzibar: Letters from Stanley, dated Victoria, Nyanza, August 29th, have been received. Stanley has with him Emin Bey, Casati Marco, (a Greek merchant) Osman Effendi Hazzen (a Tunisian apothecary), Stairs, Nelson, Jepson, Parke Bonny and 800 people, accompanying him toward Mawapwa. All were well. There were reports that Wadei had been taken by the Mahdists.

THE SULTAN'S GUEST.

CONSTANTINOPLE, November 3.—Today the Emperor and Empress attended service in the church. Subsequently the Imperial visitors drove to the German Embassy where they were entertained at luncheon. The afternoon was devoted to sight-seeing, and in the evening the Emperor gave a banquet at the Yildiz Palace, at which many Turkish dignitaries were present.

Hostile Highlanders.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 3.—The Hip Yung Tong Highlander Society today sent the Suiy (Ong) Tong society a challenge to a duel. The challenge was accepted by the latter and the weapons of the profession were prepared. The Yong Tong Society stationed themselves in front of their enemies' headquarters and with drawn weapons dared them to come into the street. The Ong Tong men then began arming themselves for the fight. In the meantime the police had been notified and arrived just as the Ong Tong men commenced to emerge from their stronghold. At the sight of the police the squad all threw down their arms and mingled with the crowd no arrests were made. It is thought that a battle will sooner or later occur, as these two societies have sworn vengeance against each other.

Three-Round Mill at Salinas.

SALINAS, Cal., November 3.—J. Ferguson of Watsonville, and T. Guerrans of this place, met in a sixteen-foot ring here last night, Marquis of Queensbury rules. At the conclusion of the third round Guerrans claimed a foul, and the fight was disallowed by the referee. Guerrans then refused to continue, and the fight was awarded to Ferguson. The rounds were hotly contested and considerable money changed hands.

Our City Clerk Returning.

PORTLAND, Or., November 3.—Freeman G. Teed, City Clerk of Los Angeles; D. W. Morton, Supervisor of Alameda county; J. D. Chase, Mayor of Santa Cruz, and ladies, returning from the Knights Templar meeting at Washington, left here this afternoon for San Francisco.

Papal Delegates Arrived.

NEW YORK, November 3.—Arch-Bishop Sattoli, Papal delegate to the Catholic centennial in Baltimore, next week, arrived here today on the steamer La Champagne. He was met by a number of representatives of Cardinal Gibbons.

Rescued Seaman.

CHARLESTON, S. C., November 3.—The schooner Flora Rogers arrived here today with four of the crew of the waterlogged steamer Jennie Rosalie, from Savannah for Providence, whom it had rescued. Captain Barlow and wife and the steward of the Rosalie were drowned.

Spent the Day Underground.

LOUISVILLE, November 3.—The All-American tourists spent today in exploring the Mammoth Cave, and started to-night for Lexington.

Affairs at Key West.

KEY WEST, Fla., November 3.—Del Pino Bros' cigar factory was completely consumed by fire today. Loss, \$120,000; insurance, \$50,000. The strike is still on, with no prospect of settlement.

A MIDNIGHT BLAZE.

A Laundry and Four Stereograms Burned.

Shortly after 1 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the rear of Sam Wo's laundry at No. 567 East First street, and had obtained good headway before it was discovered. An alarm was rung in from box 62 by Officer Martin, and the steam whistle of the Electric Light Company's works was blown as an extra guide to its location. The Fire Department responded with its usual promptitude and engines Nos. 3, 6 and 2 soon had lines of hose to bear upon the flames. The laundry was situated in the center of a one-story frame building containing four stores, none of which, however, were occupied at the time, and in less than fifteen minutes after the outbreak the whole structure was a flame. Three streams of water were turned upon the St. James lodging-house and saloon immediately adjacent, a two-story frame building occupied by Thorp Bros. By dint of almost superhuman exertion, the firemen succeeded in extinguishing the flames which almost enveloped it. In the meantime the whole of the Robinson block, valued at about \$3,000, was gutted, nothing but the front and one side wall being left. The damage to the St. James hotel, estimated at \$1,000, was covered by insurance; but owing to the lateness of the hour it was impossible to ascertain whether Mr. Robinson's property was insured or not.