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SEVEN DAYS A WEEK.

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SATURDAY, DEC. 28, 1889.

Encouraging the New Railroad Connections.

The meeting of representative bodies to give public expression to the sentiments of our people in relation to the projected railroad extensions to this city from Utah may not have any positive effect upon the corporations in question, but it will show our good-will and our readiness to extend to them all the terminal and other facilities that lie in our power. The importance to Los Angeles of opening up the vast mineral regions in Nevada and southeastern California that will be tapped by these lines is possibly not duly appreciated by all of our people. Yet we feel assured that, as great as have been the benefits conferred upon us by the railway enterprises already in operation here, they are not nearly as immediate in their bearing upon our commercial and industrial prosperity as will prove the railway extensions that are now projected. Whilst the Santa Fe and its auxiliaries and the Southern Pacific with its immense ramifications have had the effect of opening our country to a new and welcome era of growth and prosperity, yet the projected extensions will bring to us an accession of instrumentalities, which, conjoined with our great agricultural and horticultural resources, will symmetrize, round out and complete our facilities for permanent progress and development in all branches of industry.

We have often adverted to the fact that Los Angeles is the natural outlet and entrepot of the Great Interior Basin. It is the natural gateway to this Coast from the midland States, and cannot hereafter be overlooked by any railway corporation seeking to enter the State of California. These are, of course, very important facts. But to build up a great commercial and manufacturing city here, something else besides soil products is necessary. It is indispensable that we should have cheap fuel. This desideratum will be supplied by the new roads, which will pass through a region unsurpassed in the quality of its coal and the extensiveness of its measures. With cheap fuel there is no limit to the variety and extent of manufacturing industries that can be profitably established here. Perhaps, however, the most important industrial pursuits that will naturally grow up here from the new railroad connections will be those that are connected with the treatment of ores. There is really no limit to the possibilities of this peculiar industry, for the whole eight hundred miles of country the new lines will tap abound in mineral districts that have long lain dormant simply because it would not pay to transport their ores by wagon. The employment which these establishments will give cannot be limited. A single establishment engaged in separating the precious metals from ores will require thousands of operatives to do its work, and these establishments may be duplicated indefinitely, for there is really no limit to the supply of ores that can be had from the scores of rich districts of southeastern Nevada and California.

It will therefore be seen that the advent of these railroads means a great increase in our industrial population other than agricultural. It means the accession of profitable manufactories in all classes of metals. The effect, of course, of this vast accession of manufacturing population will be naturally to favorably react upon the agricultural industry, and to settle up our farm country with a speed that will astonish even those who have given the most earnest and intelligent thought to the subject. If the railroads already operating here have decimated our city population in ten years, those that we now so confidently look for will assure Los Angeles a population of at least a quarter of a million souls in another decade. But perhaps the most beneficent feature of the new era which is dawning upon us is that which enables us to contemplate a million of inhabitants in this immediate section, devoted to diversified industries each favorably reacting upon the other, and all ensuring a prosperity of even permanence and of enduring increase in the general wealth.

The battle of the cable company this season will be memorable in the annals of that corporation and of this city. It has been a hand-to-hand fight, almost without cessation since the first tremendous rains that set in in October. Time and again have the engine houses been flooded and the great machinery brought to a standstill. But not for long. The indomitable spirit who presides over the destinies of that system has risen with the difficulties he had to confront, and overcome them as rapidly as they arose. It has been subject of remark and general admiration that just as the impediments were considered by the public insuperable, Colonel Robinson has astonished everybody by showing that they were not. The morning papers would announce that the principal engine-room was flooded to the brim and that it would take several days to pump it out, when, lo! before the ink became dry on the paper that announced the stoppage, the cable cars would make their appearance sailing through the streets as if nothing had happened. There has been nothing seen like the

energy and corps d'esprit the indomitable Superintendent has infused into his staff. In the midst of all discouragements he has shown them how to do it, aid they have done it, and the people of Los Angeles owe a debt of gratitude to Col. Robinson for street railway service when everybody believed that street railway service was out of the question.

The money stringency in the New York market has forced the rate of loans in some instances up to 30 per cent. Of course such a rate, or a rate within shooting distance of that, is simply destructive of all legitimate transactions. A few desperate borrowers may hope to tide over a crisis by submitting to the squeeze, but in the end all who attempt to carry out business on this terrible rate of usury must go to the wall. Could there be any stronger argument presented to the American people in favor of the monetization of silver and its free coinage than the fact that the monetizationists are enabled to thus cinch the country and lay the groundwork for a great financial crash? We are heretofore of one-half the value of available money, so that a few money-bugs and usurers may milk the merchant and create an artificial panic. This, too, in the face of the fact that the country is abundantly able, with the concurrent power of the two precious metals acting together as a circulating medium, to supply every demand which the legitimate business of the people requires. Surely we are like the man who is trying to accomplish a work with one hand at a tremendous disadvantage which he could get through with easily if he would use both. It is about time the nation unshackled the other arm which it has tied up with legislative bandages.

IT WILL take several days to rectify the disarrangement to the mails and travel upon our local railroads. Fortunately we may now say with some positive degree of certainty that the storm is over and has done its worst. It has been one of the greatest severity experienced here since 1864, but has done much less damage within the limits of our city, simply because the great improvements made in our streets and in the river have rendered it less capable of harm. The bridges have stood the terrible strain remarkably well, and those that gave way will be replaced by ones built upon more enduring principles. We have ascertained a great deal upon this subject during the past few days, and the Southern Pacific Railroad Company will doubtless profit by the lesson and erect new bridges across the river that will weather the severest freshets we may hereafter look for. The damage to the railroads outside the city has been great, but they will be made again practicable in a few days, and everything will once more run smoothly in the old channels.

RESIDENTS along the hills west of town are becoming quite earnest in their efforts to get a good street from the center of the city to their homes. All sorts of projects are being broached according to the interests of their formulators. Probably the best and most practical would be this: Let Second street remain as it is as grades, and put a good cable road on it. To do this would call for the confiscation of the present franchise and the finding of parties who will take a new one to put in a double track and operate a good road. Then cut First street so as to make that a good traffic grade for the use of vehicles. In this way all interests will be well taken care of. First street runs straight to the western limits of the city, and would afford a good drive, or not too long a walk. There is really only one property-holder on that street who makes serious objection to the grading of it in such a way as to give an excellent traffic grade. Nor would this plan necessitate the regrading of any of the cross streets on the way out.

IN NEW YORK yesterday the "bears" got the "bulls" to great disadvantage. By artificial means money has been run up to a 30 per cent. rate, or 2 1/2 per cent. per month. Under such circumstances it was hard to hold on to stocks of any sort, and there must have been a wild rush to let go in certain quarters. All signs show that there is a great absorption process going on in stocks. They are being hammered down all the time, whether they are paying or not. This absorption process must be nearly complete, and the coming year will see the opposite programme put on, with the effect of raising the price of nearly everything bought and sold. The Goulds and their kind who manipulate the market will then let out money and sell their cheaply bought stock at enormous advances, thus getting back all the money in the country and depressing prices until they load up again.

THE Republican party in these days manifestly do not believe in republics. The Republican National Government refuse to hold out a hand to aid, or to speak a word to cheer the new republic in Brazil. Yesterday two Republican newspapers in Los Angeles gave positive expression to the view that a mistake had been made in the dethroning of the Emperor to set up a republic. It is most true that Dom Pedro was a rare monarch, as monarchs go. But the true American can hardly regret the putting of the functions of government where they belong—in the hands of the governed. That is pretty good American doctrine, and anything that does not run parallel with that is hardly good Americanism.

THE necessity of the hour is to get the debris of the storm off the streets paved with asphaltum. Where gravel is allowed to lie on these streets, heavy wagon wheels will cut the pavement in a most disastrous way. A couple of weeks' use of the streets as they are left by the storm means more wear on the pavements than a year's use on clean streets.

LA GRIPPE.

Influenza Spreading Rapidly at the East.

SENATOR INGALLS PROSTRATED.

Many Fatalities Attending the Epidemic in Europe—Royal Sufferers.

Associated Press Dispatches to the HERALD.

NEW YORK, December 27.—The number of persons in New York and Brooklyn suffering from influenza is very large and constantly increasing. While no instances of death directly due to influenza have been reported, the number of deaths from pneumonia has increased so remarkably as to indicate some connection between the epidemic of the so-called influenza and pneumonia. There is hardly a business house or office down town whose force of clerks has not been shortened more or less by la grippe. The same state of affairs exists in Brooklyn and Jersey City. The Health Boards of all three cities say that there is no danger from the epidemic. Dispatches from Philadelphia, Boston, Albany, Buffalo and other eastern cities report the prevalence to a considerable extent of the popular epidemic la grippe. Except in Boston, however, it seems to be of a very mild type. In Boston many of the victims have been seriously ill, and one or two fatalities, believed to be consequent upon it, are reported.

SENATOR INGALLS AFFLICTED.

ATCHISON, Kan., December 27.—Senator Ingalls, who is home for his holiday vacation, was seized with a cold last night which today developed symptoms of Russian influenza.

The Senator's attack of influenza assumed a more violent form this evening and he was compelled by his physicians to take to his bed. No serious results are anticipated.

JUDGE LONGENECKER ATTACKED.

CHICAGO, December 27.—Influenza has reached Chicago. One physician reports fifteen cases. State's Attorney Longenecker is among the victims.

A FATAL CASE.

CANTON, Mass., December 27.—Thomas Smith died this morning. He had been ill with la grippe and ventured out before he had entirely recovered. His illness developed into pneumonia.

BALTIMORE POSTOFFICE EMPLOYEES.

BALTIMORE, December 27.—Thirty odd of the local postoffice clerks and letter carriers are suffering from influenza, and are unable to work. Numerous other local cases of la grippe are also reported.

ROCHESTER SCHOOL CHILDREN.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., December 27.—One hundred and ten school children in this city are down with la grippe.

THE EPIDEMIC AT OMAHA.

OMAHA, December 27.—The physicians of this city report the prevalence of la grippe to a large extent, but in a mild form. They diagnose it as a species of epizootic.

NATURE OF THE DISEASE.

PHILADELPHIA, December 27.—The Medical News tomorrow will publish an exhaustive article on influenza, or la grippe, by Professor Bartholomew of the Jefferson Medical College. It says, in part, that influenza comes suddenly and goes as quickly. The least robust at any age and aged women seem to be the first victims. The large numbers simultaneously attacked attract general attention, and thus the onset being facilitated by any depressing notion, like fear or illness. With the first access of nasal and facial irritation, comes chilliness, which is followed by feverishness with pronounced malaise and headache, weakness and soreness of the members, especially of the large joints. With the progress of the disease there is considerable general weakness and a marked depression of the vital powers when a fatal termination is to occur. As a rule, the affection extends downward into the trachea, and bronchitis takes place. Relapses are common, and frequently pass by an easy transition into chronic bronchitis, asthma, etc. Sometimes the natural process contributes to chronic disease of the ear, nose and throat, and permanently damages those parts.

LA GRIPPE IN EUROPE.

The Epidemic Unabated—Many Fatal Cases.

PARIS, December 27.—Influenza is spreading and is very fatal. The number of deaths in the city from all causes on Christmas Day was 318. For several years past the regular average has been 200 for that day. Fully one-third of the populace is prostrated. The editor of *Moniteur Universel* and three soldiers died today. The large number of deaths resulting from the disease in this city is exciting the gravest apprehension. It was reported this morning that 530 deaths from the disease had occurred during the week-end. The papers print the report, but some doubt the figures, claiming they are too high.

IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, December 27.—Influenza is increasing throughout Germany. It has crippled operations in the shipbuilding yards in Flensburg, Kiel and Danzig. In cases where the disease is slighted or not treated, it engenders pulmonary disorders. The doctors say that the climax is passed in this city, and that the disease is on the wane. For some days past there have been a few sporadic cases of influenza at Königsberg, but the disease is now becoming epidemic, and some of the cases are of a most serious nature.

IN AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, December 27.—The hospitals of this city are crowded with patients suffering from influenza, accompanied by inflammation of the lungs, pleurisy and peritonitis. Over 100 cases exist in Prague.

There have been several deaths here from diseases that began with influenza. Baron Kremers, the Orientalist, died today from the effects of influenza.

IN PORTUGAL.

LISBON, December 27.—The number of cases of influenza in this city and Oporto is increasing. Two thousand have influenza in this city, including the Queen and Señor Gomez, Foreign Minister.

IN SPAIN.

MADRID, December 27.—A meeting of the medical faculty was held today to consider influenza, which is rapidly spreading. It was decided to open relief bureaus and distribute appropriate medicines among the afflicted. Many prominent men are among the sufferers from this malady.

THE CZAR RECOVERING.

ST. PETERSBURG, December 27.—The Czar is making favorable progress toward recovery from influenza. He never

had been in a critical condition, and no fears have been felt as to the outcome of his illness.

OTHER ROYAL SUFFERERS.

LONDON, December 27.—The Countess of Plasenz, sister-in-law of King Leopold of Belgium, Prince Baudouin, the eldest son of the Countess, and the Queen of Roumania, are suffering from influenza.

BRAZILIAN AFFAIRS.

Bad News Expected—Why Pedro's Allowance Was Cut Off.

NEW YORK, December 27.—The Brazilian Consul-General, Salvador Mendonca, telegraphs C. R. Flint & Co., from Washington, that he has received cables from Brazil preparing him for bad news. He continues, however, to have confidence in the strength of the Government.

The cable working between Maranhão and Rio de Janeiro has, according to the latest advices from Brazil, ceased to work. No cause is given for the break.

WASHINGTON, December 27.—The Brazilian Minister has received a cablegram from Barboza, Minister of Finance, dated Rio de Janeiro, December 27, saying in part:

"Ex-Premier Ouro Preto has been banished on account of acts of conspiracy on the part of his followers. The Imperial family, because of having changed their attitude from acquiescence to encouragement of the pretensions of reaction, were deprived of their civil list and subsidy. The Emperor, under the advice of disinterested counselors, refused the subsidy because it was an act of the revolution, but accepted the civil list as a right based upon law. In view of this denial of the legitimacy of the revolution, which has been sanctioned by the whole country, our measure of cutting off the civil list and subsidy was an act of mere common sense. These measures have here met with general support. We shall continue to respect all rights, maintain tribunals, organize administration, conserve all contracts and keep up the budget; but any attempt against public order will be repressed with implacable severity. Commerce, agriculture and the working classes call upon us to assume this attitude. We shall hand over to the constitutional convention the republic intact. Those who believe this convention is called to decide between a republic and a monarchy are mistaken. A monarchy is out of the question. The Emperor, under the advice of disinterested counselors whose machinations are here objects of amazement or derision. These mistakes of the press foment here schemes of disturbance, but the dilemma now is simply a republic or anarchy."

LONDON, December 27.—Portugal, Germany and Italy will shortly send a collective note to the provisional government of Brazil, protesting against the Government's scheme in regard to the naturalization of foreigners residing in Brazil.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Emin Pasha Suffers a Relapse.

ZANZIBAR, December 27.—Emin Pasha has had a relapse, and great anxiety is felt.

Ehlers, with a detachment of Major Wiseman's corps, left Pangana for Mount Kilimanjaro for the purpose of presenting Prince Moesch with gifts from Emperor William.

Major Serpa Pinto has arrived at Mozambique.

PINTO RETURNING TO EUROPE.

LISBON, December 27.—Serpa Pinto is returning to Europe upon the plea of ill-health. His dispatches to the Government declare that English officials have written him their thanks for his services in Nyassaland.

LONDON, December 27.—Major Serpa Pinto telegraphs from Mozambique that he has committed no act of hostility against the English.

READY TO MOVE ON LISBON.

LONDON, December 28.—A British squadron of action has been ordered to rendezvous at Gibraltar, in order to be in readiness to move at once to Lisbon. This is interpreted as indicating that the Government no longer apprehends that a quasi warlike movement will add to the irritation already existing, or stand in the way of a peaceful solution of the troubles.

THE AMERICAN SQUADRON.

LISBON, December 27.—The Chicago, the flag ship of the American squadron here, was today visited and inspected by Señor Frederico Resano Garcia, Secretary of the Portuguese Navy.

SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR INDIA.

BOMBAY, December 27.—The native Congress has agreed upon a plan of political organization for India, which is to be presented to Parliament. The essential features are that there shall be popular electoral or representative bodies, formed upon the basis of twelve members for every million of population. This great body is to be controlled by another one formed of selected persons from its own number, and an imperial council, constituted upon the basis of one member for every five million population. Provincial councils are also proposed. Bradlaugh will frame the bill and introduce it into Parliament.

CHINESE MATTERS.

SHANGHAI, December 27.—The Chinese customs authorities have purchased the steamer Kuling, with the object of preventing the opening up of the Upper Yang-tse-Kiang. It is reported that the Pekin authorities are about to issue silver coinage.

NUNS IMPRISONED.

MUNICH, December 27.—Three Franciscan nuns at Dachau, near this city, have been sentenced to imprisonment for short terms for practicing upon the historical credulity of a girl pupil and deceiving her by various illusions of a pretended substantial character.

NOTED PERSONS DEAD.

LONDON, December 27.—Thomas Oldham Barlow, R. A., the engraver, is dead.

VIENNA, December 27.—Count Karolyi, former Ambassador to Great Britain and Germany, died suddenly while hunting on his estate at Pressburg, Hungary. He had been hunting on horseback, and when found his neck was broken. It is uncertain whether he was attacked by apoplexy and fell from his horse, or whether he was thrown.

Marine Intelligence.

COPENHAGEN, December 27.—The Danish steamer Thingvalla, Captain Laub, from New York, has arrived with her decks swept, boats and other movables gone, and cargo slightly damaged.

NEW YORK, December 27.—Devonia, Glasgow.

PHILADELPHIA, December 27.—British Prince, Liverpool.

Briefly Improving.

SAN JOSE, December 27.—Gen. J. R. Brierly, who is ill at the residence of his brother-in-law, G. W. Carleton, near this city, was better this afternoon. He is improving, although slowly. Today he sat up and dictated telegrams to friends. He was quite cheerful, and in good spirits.

FILLING THE BREACHES.

The Railroads Busy Making Repairs.

BRINGING ORDER OUT OF CHAOS.

Reports of the Damage Still Coming In—The Delayed Passengers.

Associated Press Dispatches to the HERALD.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 27.—The Southern Pacific Company has sent on from Oakland and Sacramento a total of 100 carloads of material to repair the damaged track between Southside and Los Angeles, a distance of some fifty miles immediately north of the latter place. By tomorrow night the expectation is that some 400 men will be at work doing repairs in the locality mentioned. A wooden bridge just this side of Los Angeles, over the river of the same name, is to be replaced temporarily with the same material, but will give way to an iron bridge in the spring. The same is also true of the bridges over the river to the east of the city. The other bridges will not be rebuilt before next Thursday, so passengers coming to this city will have to take the steamer. On account of the damage below Southside, trains from this city southward will only run to Mojave and Bakersfield until about next Thursday. Forty men left for Newhall today to work on a serious break there.

AT SAN "BERDOON."

How the Storm Left Things in That Region.

SAN BERNARDINO, December 27.—The Christmas storm was the hardest ever known in this section. The rainfall in the valley was not so heavy as in February, 1884, but the creeks and rivers were higher, showing a severe storm and heavy rainfall in the mountains. The damage is greater than six years ago. Lytle creek wrecked two bridges for the Santa Fe and one for the motor road. In each case the damage was caused by the stream changing its course and washing around the bridges, partially destroying them. The Santa Fe bridge at Irvington, ten miles towards Cajon pass, is gone. The deep cut in the Cajon pass is badly washed, and a thousand feet of track is covered with mud, which slides in as fast as removed.

It stopped raining yesterday, with a total rainfall for the month of 10.62 inches, and 16.26 inches for the season. The lines were down yesterday and this morning, but were repaired this afternoon. There have been no trains since Tuesday night. Some valuable property was destroyed by the change of channels in the rivers and creeks, but no lives were lost.

Five west-bound overland passenger trains are at Barstow, one east-bound passenger train is in this city. Large forces of men are at work on all the roads. Trains will probably commence moving tomorrow.

The bridge on the Redlands motor road over the Santa Ana river is partially washed out, with the stream running south of the bridge. The wagon bridge is in the same condition. Some piles are gone from the Southern Pacific bridge over the Santa Ana. Construction trains went west today on the Santa Fe. Teams from this city today start for Cajon pass to meet passengers from Barstow. Trains are running on time on the Redlands branch of the Santa Fe. All the creeks and the Santa Ana river are still very high.

IN ORANGE COUNTY.

What Witches the Hagging Santa Ana Created.

SANTA ANA, December 27.—Rain has been falling most of the time since Sunday evening. During that time nearly five inches has fallen, making fifteen for the season. The Santa Ana river and Santiago creek were both out of their banks for four days, and flooded 5,000 acres of the richest and most productive agricultural section of Orange county. There was no loss of life either to man or beast, as the country is very level and the water was only a foot deep. Cattle have been driven to the mesa lands for the present. There was no telegraphic communication since Tuesday night until today. A wire was connected across New river by attaching it to a float which bore it across. No trains have reached this city from any direction since Tuesday afternoon. The Santa Fe will make an effort to reach San Bernardino tomorrow, but it is extremely doubtful whether any train will get through before Sunday.

AT RIVERSIDE.

Losses Confined Principally to Railroad Property.

RIVERSIDE, Cal., December 27.—The rain has ceased, but it is still cloudy. The atmosphere is growing cooler. The rainfall was the heaviest ever known in this county. There has been no railroad communication since the 24th except with Colton. The Santa Fe is washed out between Colton and San Bernardino, and there is a big break between this place and Santa Ana. Aside from the damage to railroads and bridge approaches, there is no serious loss. Trains are expected to move on the 28th. Rainfall, 9.36 inches.

AT FRESNO.

The Rain Rather Beneficial Than Otherwise.

FRESNO, Cal., December 27.—The weather has cleared off, and the air is colder. The water in the irrigating canals, from which some danger of an overflow was feared last night, has been falling rapidly today, and all danger is now past. The total rainfall for the season is 8.29 inches. The rain has come in showers and most of the water has soaked in the ground. In general it has been of great benefit to the county, insuring heavier grain crops, although the sowing of grain has been retarded somewhat. Rain cannot damage the fruit crop at this season of the year.

AT PASADENA.

How the Floods Washed the Prohibition City.

PASADENA, December 27.—The damage by the late storm to property in this vicinity will reach \$40,000, mostly public property. There has been slight damage to the orange and lemon crop by hail. The city has been absolutely cut off from outside communication, except telegraph, since Monday. This evening one wagon load of mail came from Los Angeles. Three loads were sent in. The railroads report no possibility of a train before Sunday, probably not then.

It was reported and confirmed today that the new Cross railway bridge over

the Arroyo Seco was seriously injured by floating timbers, and wreckage from bridges above. The water in the arroyo has abated but little, owing to the continuance of rain and snow in the mountains.

AT SAN DIEGO.

The Santa Maria Lands Delayed Mails and Passengers.

SAN DIEGO, December 27.—The Santa Maria arrived from Redondo this evening with passengers, freight and mails which had been delayed six days by washouts. The train was sent out on the Santa Fe this evening, but it is uncertain whether it will get through or not. The railroad officials here can give no definite information as to the condition of the roads. No rain of consequence has fallen in twenty-four hours.

The Bear Valley Dam Intact.

SAN BERNARDINO, December 27.—There is no truth in the rumor of damage to the Bear valley dam. If it were going it would all go at once. The Santa Ana river is now falling. It was snowing heavily in the mountains this afternoon.

Atlantic and Pacific Passengers.

NEEDLES, Cal., December 27.—On account of washouts on the other railroads west of here, the Atlantic and Pacific officials have decided to compete to return all Los Angeles passengers to Alhambra, whence they will be taken by the Santa Fe line to Deming, and thence to Los Angeles by the Southern Pacific. The washouts on the Mojave river will be repaired in two days, therefore passengers for San Francisco are held here and at Barstow.

An Operator Murdered.

THE NEEDLES, Cal., December 27.—C. W. Davis, day telegraph operator at Peach Springs, Ariz., was shot and killed last night near the telegraph office at that place. O. L. Ambrose, night operator, who is charged with the shooting, has been arrested, and is now under guard. There are fears that he may be lynched before the Sheriff of the county arrives. The shooting is supposed to have grown out of a fight which the men had yesterday, in which Davis was badly beaten and kicked in the face and head.

A Murderer Shoots Himself.

SAN JOSE, December 27.—Othar Schuelen, a saloon-keeper, shot Timothy Kane a few days ago and the latter has since been lying at the point of death. Schuelen was arrested on bonds yesterday, but his bondsmen this afternoon notified the Sheriff that they surrendered him. Officers called at Schuelen's house for him, and he, supposing Kane was dead, shot himself through the heart.

Olive Culture.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 27.—The State Horticultural Society this afternoon discussed California olive culture. Professor Higard and other speakers stated that the public should be educated to the use of olive oil in place of lard, for cooking. The Mission olive was the best variety here, and there was no fear in time that the product would exceed the demand.

Coast Killings.

A barn on Mrs. Ackerman's farm near Petaluma was destroyed by fire. Five calves and two colts perished in the flames. Loss, about \$2,000.

Nabdzeez, the Apache Indian who murdered Lieutenant Seward Mott, of the Tenth Cavalry, on the Gila river, San Carlos reservation, March 10, 1887, was hanged at Globe, Ariz., Friday.

VANDEVER'S BILL.

The Doughty General Still Bankrupt After Baja Campaign.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 27.—The Examiner's Washington special says: General Vandever is approaching his scheme for the proposed annexation of Lower California very diplomatically this session. He has introduced a bill "for the establishment of closer relations between this country and Mexico; to establish commercial reciprocity and to regulate the internal revenue and customs services; to ascertain and determine boundaries; to measure lands toward the establishment of United States authority in Baja California, and the ultimate annexation of the Peninsula. The purpose is intentionally obscured in the title because of the presence in Washington of leading Mexican statesmen as delegates to the Pan-American Congress. General Vandever's bill contemplates the appointment of a joint commission by Mexico and the United States to formulate a measure to bring about the objects of the bill. It has in direct view the reform of the customs service on the border, and the absolute stopping of the extensive smuggling now going on.

GETTING POINTERS.

Russian Engineers Inspecting the Canadian Pacific Railway.

OTTAWA, December 27.—N. S. Kronglicoff and A. B. T. Kondatvitch, Russian civil engineers, are in this city from Japan, via British Columbia to Montreal. They were sent to Canada by the Russian Government to inspect railway construction with a view to building a railway through Siberia which, with waterways, will give Russia complete communication between St. Petersburg and the Pacific ocean. They chose the Canadian Pacific railway as a model, on account of its great length and of the marked similarity of the British Columbia mountain region and plains of Manitoba to those of Siberia. They will go to Montreal to obtain further data from the Canadian Pacific railway officials.

Mexican Banks and Railways.

CITY OF MEXICO (via Galveston), December 27.—It is stated that the Inter-oceanic and Mexican railroads will pool freight and passenger rates. Work on the Inter-oceanic road is being vigorously pushed. The line to Vera Cruz will be completed at an early date.

The new Bank of Fomento concession is reported in danger of falling through. Its authorized capital is \$25,000,000, about one-fifth being paid in at the start. The International Mortgage Bank will open in a few days. The National Bank of Mexico has declared a dividend of 6 per cent on account of the current year's profits, but will probably declare 9 per cent additional later on.

The London Bank will declare even a better dividend on account of the business transacted during the first year of its operation under new organization.

Sullivan's Next Fight.