

LOS ANGELES : SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 22, 1893.

IN THE FRIGID NORTHWEST.

A Correspondent Declares Chicago to Be Its Center.

Though Frozen Solid the People Are Ready for the Fair Visitors.

California's Opportunity Will Be at the World's Fair—Congested Railway Lines—Notes About Climate and Things.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—Well, according to the calendar and general belief in matters pertaining to chronology, one-half of the present winter is past and we are about to enter upon the last half of a season which, while possessing some charms for a small and highly favored class of persons, is dreaded by an overwhelming majority. Of course I am speaking of winter as it appears and feels when turned loose.

IN THE FRIGID NORTHWEST, of which Chicago is the head center, commercial metropolis and unrivaled headquarters. In the best portions of our own matchless California the winter season has no terrors for any class of persons. On the contrary, it is the season fraught with more attractions and delights than any other. But here winter means untold hardship, privation and misery for uncounted millions, whose financial condition will not enable them to provide against exposure to torturing storms and relentless cold. We are now well into the fifth week of what, for convenience sake, may be called zero weather. For more than a month past the temperature has constantly hovered around zero, none of the time very far above the time below it. This morning early the temperature was 20 degrees below zero, and at this writing (noon) it is 12 below. Meanwhile, this city and the surrounding country have been visited by a series of snowstorms and regulation blizzards, so that on every hand the earth is snow-covered as well as ice-bound. But these conditions can not last always; and it is some satisfaction to turn from such a dreary picture and in anticipation behold the novel, beautiful and variegated scenes that will ere long be opened to the gaze of the wondering world at Jackson park.

As the time for opening THE GREAT COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION draws nearer there are multiplying evidences that the enterprise will be the most stupendous ever yet seen. Every thing points to such a conclusion. If any man doubts it he should come here and look over the field. He should spend a few days on the grounds and among the buildings of the exposition, and learn something of the plans maturing for exhibiting the wonders of the world to a large percentage of the world's inhabitants.

As I have several times suggested, it will be possible for the Golden Gate state to make such an exhibit, and such a favorable impression through her representatives at the exposition, as will result in a general stampede next fall of good people who will have had enough of the eastern country and are determined to shake its dust, its mud and its snow from their feet.

THE PROBLEM OF ACCOMMODATIONS for visitors is assuming greater prominence as the first of May approaches. Even now, in midwinter, with no special attractions in the city to draw strangers hither, Chicago is pretty near full of people, while the various lines of local transportation are terribly congested by the permanent population. It is evident that during the exposition season those visitors who are compelled to ride in street cars or railroad trains from various portions of the city proper will be subjected to annoyances such as may make them wish they were at home.

There is another little girl in the city who has a nurse, who is very devout and teaches the little one, who is not yet 5 years old, all the time about Jesus and kindred subjects. The young woman's mother, however, is an enthusiast on whisky, and the child has picked up some terms relative to the game, which sounds quaintly funny. The nurse some days ago gave the little one a number of Sunday school cards, illustrated with scriptural scenes, one of which represented the resurrection of Christ, and this had been impressed upon her.

One day her mother was amused at seeing her playing at playing whisky with these Sunday school cards. She dealt them to imaginary players and proceeded to play; at last she got to the final hand, and the card referred to was the only one left. She flung it down on the ground, crying out to the mingled amusement and horror of her mother, "Jesus takes the trick."

Costa Rica's Swedish Colony. The government of Costa Rica has entered into a contract with Mr. Charles Bergstrom for the establishment of a Swedish colony in the agricultural districts of the republic. The contractor has bound himself to bring 100 colonists each with a capital of at least \$600, to whom the government will convey the title in fee simple of 500 hectares of ground as soon as the land has been cultivated. All personal effects of the colonists will be admitted free of duty.

The Cuban Sugar Export. During the ten months from Dec. 1, 1891, to Sept. 30, 1892, 51,408 tons of sugar were exported from the island of Cuba to Europe, while during the same period 260,400 tons were shipped to the United States. There were 42,911 tons of sugar on hand in the island on Sept. 30 last. The sugar crop of 1892 is placed at 965,519 tons, as compared with 815,616 tons in 1891, 645,894 tons in 1890 and 523,439 tons in 1889.

Cost of Coal. A careful estimate recently made places the total American and English coal consumed in the republic of Mexico at 24,000 tons a month. The price amounts to between \$5,000,000 and \$6,000,000 a year.

An Extended Popularity. BROWN'S BRONCHIA has been in use for relieving Coughs and Throat troubles.

A DRUNKARD'S CRIME.

How He Killed a Child in a Frenzy.

The host of friends and acquaintances that young Mrs. Nellie Snowden and her mother, Mrs. Dixon, made during their long visit in Pomona a year ago, says the Progress of that city, will sympathize with them in the affliction that has befallen them in the tragic death of Mrs. Snowden's infant boy. The lady lives in Chicago, and one mild afternoon, two weeks ago, let the nurse girl take her 3-months-old baby out for an airing. The girl took the child to her mother's home for a few minutes, leaving the infant in its carriage upon the walk. A moment later a man came reeling along in a drunken frenzy, and, not knowing what he was about, snatched the sleeping child from the carriage and huried it out upon the stone pavement of the road. The child was dead before any one could get to it. The skull was crushed and the face disfigured beyond recognition. The man is in jail charged with murder, and Mrs. Snowden has been so prostrated with grief at the occurrence that her reason has almost been despaired of. She will be brought to California for a change and rest by her husband and mother as soon as she is able to travel. The drunken brute is sure of getting a long term in prison and perhaps a life sentence.

CHILDREN AND RELIGION

A QUARTETTE OF TRUE STORIES ABOUT THE YOUNGSTERS.

One Infant Asks God to Excuse Her for Laughing—Another Cites the Supreme Being's Politeness. A Couple of Others.

Little children often in their struggles with religious matters get as badly mixed up as their elders do when of too inquiring a disposition. The following anecdotes are all true, if they have no other quality, but will serve to illustrate the naive innocence of the youngsters in question: A little girl at the Orphans' home in this city was telling her teacher, who had been instructing her as to what prayer was, that she and the other little girls who occupied the room with her, had held a prayer meeting a day or two before, and that one of the little tots had made the cutest kind of a prayer, and that she was so little that she had to laugh. The teacher told her she ought not to have laughed, and she replied that she knew it, but she just laughed and then asked "God to please excuse me."

Another little one named Mary Perkins was recently taken by her mother to the office of a dentist on South Spring street to have her teeth, which had been troubling her a great deal, attended to. The pain caused Mary to become cross and unruly, and her mother told her to go into another room and ask God to forgive her for being a naughty girl. The little one went to the room and in a while returned. Her mother said, "Well, Mary?" Mary replied, "I told God about it, and he said, 'Don't mention it, Miss Perkins.'"

A little girl of about 8 years, who attended a Sabbath school not a great distance from the HERALD office, and whose mother was a church member and should have instructed her little one, was surprised one Sabbath morning to have the child return from the school, where the lesson had been the raising of Lazarus from the dead, and tell her the story in her childish way about the Savior raising the dead, and how he came out of the grave and walked around the same as any other person, and wound up with: "Now, mama, I wouldn't have you believe such a cock and bull story for anything in the world."

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HON. STEPHEN M. WHITE, CALIFORNIA'S NEW SENATOR.

SENATOR WHITE.

An Outline of the Distinguished Gentleman's Career.

Senator Stephen Mallory White is a very young man to be a member of the United States senate, having been born on the 19th of January, 1853. He missed by 24 hours being elected senator on his birthday.

His parents, Mr. and Mrs. William F. White, resided in New York prior to 1849, coming to this state in a sailing vessel in that year, arriving after being at sea six months, in San Francisco. Mr. White, sr., engaged in commercial undertakings in San Francisco until September, 1853. During this time he suffered severe financial losses by reason of having his property burned several times in the fire which often devastated that city in early days, owing to the flimsy construction of the buildings. At the time mentioned the family removed to Santa Clara county, settling in Pajaro valley, and here they made their home for 25 years.

Young Stephen received the rudiments of education at first from his parents and then as a scholar at neighboring public and private schools. At the age of 15 he was finely engaged in the elementary branches of knowledge to be admitted to St. Ignatius college in San Francisco, where he was sent with his brother Edward who is now an influential and respected resident of Santa Clara county. After studying some time there the boys were sent to Santa Clara college, where Stephen made rapid progress in his studies, graduating at the age of 18.

He at once immediately entered the law office of Judge A. W. Blair as a student and continued his law studies to their completion in the offices of Judge Hazen and C. B. Younger. Judge Blair, his first instructor, is now a resident of Los Angeles.

So well did he prosecute his work that when he was 21 years of age, in April, 1874, he was admitted to practice in the supreme court. He selected Los Angeles as his home and commenced practicing his profession, and has continued ever since.

In 1875 Mr. White was nominated upon an independent ticket for district attorney of this county, and although he ran largely ahead of his ticket he was defeated. In 1876 he took a prominent part in the Tilden campaign in the interest of the Democratic ticket. This also was the case in 1878. In the election of 1879 he did not participate in state politics. It is presumed that he did not interfere because of the fact that his father was a candidate upon the Workingmen's ticket for governor, and he did not believe that that organization could accomplish any of the purposes for which it was formed.

In 1880 he was a delegate to the Democratic state convention at Oakland, taking active part in the proceedings of that body. In 1882 he nominated George Stoneman for governor at San Jose, and canvassed the state vigorously in support of his favorite, and in the same year he was elected district attorney of this county, receiving the largest vote of any candidate upon any ticket.

In 1884 he presided over the famous Stockton convention, and upon this occasion public attention was first directed to him as a presiding officer. In 1886 he was chairman of the convention before which Governor Bartlett was nominated, and was subsequently a successful aspirant for the state senatorship of the Thirty-eighth district, his opponent being Hon. Henry T. Hazard. In 1888 he was chairman of the committee on resolutions of the state convention, and was elected a delegate to the Democratic national convention, running ahead of all other aspirants. He was chosen as the temporary presiding officer of the St. Louis convention, and conducted the proceedings of that body as its chairman for a large portion of the period covered by its business. In 1890 he made the question of the election of senators by direct vote of the people a leading one, and his speech before the San Jose convention upon the subject of the senatorial endorsement attracted widespread and favorable comment. He vigorously advocated the Democratic ticket, and especially criticized Senator Stanford's political career, and argued against the election of men to the senate by corrupt methods. He received all of the votes of the Democratic

minority of that legislature for the senatorship. Mr. White is related upon his father's side to Congressman W. Bourke Cockran and upon his mother's side to Congressman Stephen R. Mallory, jr. His work during the past campaign is well known. He was an advisor on all matters concerning the Democracy in local matters, but his great work was in his debate with Hon. Morris M. Estee on the tariff, which was conducted in all the principal cities of the state. He was generally credited with having by far the best of the argument, and to his effort is greatly due the fact that California is now on the list of Democratic states. His campaign for the senatorship has been in all particulars remarkable. He has conducted his fight in a dignified, manly way, and his strength has been found entirely in the confidence and the whole people of the state, irrespective of party or locality, have felt for him. Though technically elected by the legislature he was none the less chosen by the whole people, as the demand for him was general and expressed in unequivocal tones. Those who know and comprehend Senator White, while appreciating the high honor he has won, feel confident that if his life is spared he will win greater distinction even than that which has just been conferred upon him.

THE WHITE RECEPTION. A Special Train to Meet the Senator-elect. The desire to show something outside of the usual honors to the Hon. Stephen M. White, senator-elect from California, is not by any means confined within the sordid trammels of party lines. The significance of this unanimity of opinion lies in the fact that Mr. White is not only the first native born Californian elected to the United States senate, but is likewise the first senator chosen from the southward of the Monte Diablo base and meridian since the admission of the state into the union in September, 1850. Republicans and Populists are joining each other in their efforts to do him honor; and if Mr. Kerns, who has been censured for voting for Mr. White by a few Populists outside of this county, will go before the people of Los Angeles county two years hence as a candidate for re-election he will find himself the nominee on two tickets. There are no p-pulists here to censure Mr. Kerns, for the most intelligent men in his own party here know that a vote for Mr. Cator (who had about as much chance to be elected as he had to lower a fire-proof safe out of a third story window with a horse hair) meant a dead-lock in the senatorship and the reappointment of Mr. Estee by Governor Markham for two years longer. So that Cator and his friends may as well "gnaw a file and file into the mountains of Hesperia, where the lion roared and the whangdoodle mouroeth for the loss of its first born."

The state auxiliary central committee, feeling that a reception to Senator White was the proper thing, called upon the board of trade and the chamber of commerce to appoint a committee of 50 members to arrange for the proper and fitting reception to the first senator ever elected from the southward of the San Joaquin. Mr. Patterson of the board of trade is an independent in politics, as is also Mr. Dan Freeman, chairman of the chamber of commerce. Consequently in the selection of an executive committee those gentlemen chose equally from the ranks of the Republicans and Democrats, and the selections of those officials enumerate the following well-known gentlemen: Board of trade committee—W. C. Patterson, E. P. Johnson, P. H. Howell, Niles Pease, J. H. E. Plater, I. B. Newton, Harris Newmark, S. B. Lewis, H. W. Latham, I. N. Van Nuy, Roland Bishop, A. D. Childers, W. J. Brodrick, J. Griffith, J. M. Elliott. Chamber of commerce committee—D. Freeman, H. Germain, Hancock Banning, F. W. Braun, Charles Silent, T. B. Brown, D. W. Field, V. Ponet, J. S. Slanson, Wm. Lacy, H. T. Hazard, J. D. Lynch, H. G. Otis, John F. Humphreys, W. H. Perry, Joseph Meemer, J. C. Cuzner, C. D. Willard, Frank Wiggins, H. J. Woolcott, K. H. Wade, E. F. C. Klokke, T. D. Stinson, M. S. Severance, J. B. Lankershim, Robert McGarvin, M. L. Graff, P. Beaudry, H. Z. Osborne, C. F.

A. Last, J. W. Cook, H. W. Hellman, A. W. Francisco, J. D. Bicknell, H. Jevins. The selection of Hon. Henry T. Hazard as president of the day will meet the approval of all the more intelligent voters of both parties. He is a big man, mentally, morally and physically; and the vote he polled the last time he ran for mayor was proof that he was almost as strong with the Democracy as with his own party.

Mr. White was telegraphed to yesterday afternoon to know on what day he would arrive, but no answer had been received from him up to 5 p. m. All arrangements bearing upon this have been made already and a special train has been chartered to meet the south-bound overland at N-wahall and give him a rousing reception by all the Angelenos, irrespective of party. Invitations for this excursion will be issued Monday morning, and no person will be admitted without a ticket. The grand banquet to Mr. White will be given at the Redondo hotel on the night of February 25th, and it is expected that, in addition to local orators, there will be one or two speakers of national celebrity at the festive board. It is certain to be the greatest banquet ever given south of the great Tehachapi range.

A HINT TO BANQUETERS.

People Who Intend to Go at the White Banquet Should Notice. That men who have great reputations as public speakers, who are called upon to do and attend several banquets each week during the winter season, are able always to look as though in perfect health and show no signs of indigestion is a source of wonder in men who, after perhaps a single banquet, find medicines necessary.

All these banquets were served, in a half dozen courses, all the fancy dishes that the mind of a chef can conceive. Then there are the wines of various kind, sometimes good and sometimes very bad. How is it, people ask, that men who sit at such tables so often suffer no ill effect? It is because their experience has made them cautious. Constant dining out has taught them the absolute need of moderation. Many of them have confessed that it is their habit to dine at their homes before going to a banquet. Then at the banquet they will fast nibble at what is placed before them, so as not to appear odd among the company of feasters.

With the wines it is the same way. They will drink, perhaps, a little sherry to begin with, and then a great many of them make it a rule not to drink anything else until the champagne is served. Of that they drink enough to satisfy a natural thirst, and for the rest of the evening they drink nothing but Apollinaris, which innocent potion they find not only extremely palatable after the wine, but calculated to offset any ill effects.—(New York Times.)

SOME STAR POINTS.

A Planetary Alliance Announced for Tomorrow Evening. "A P." who is apparently an astronomically inclined person, writes as follows to the HERALD: On the evening of the 23d, at 3:40 p. m., Jupiter and Mars will be in close conjunction, and by sunset the moon will join their lordships for a short time; she will be very close, almost touching Jupiter. It will be a very interesting sight if clear.

There was an occultation of 21 by the moon on the 13th of August last, which was watched with much interest. There will be another at 6 h. 23 m. a. m. on February 20th; also at 10 h. 57 m. p. m. on March 20th, making four, and all occurring within the sign Aries. This conjunction means, according to a distinguished occultist, victory to the British flag, however numerous her enemies; also that epidemic diseases will be likely to be prevalent during the coming year. The last time the moon transited these planets the temperature rose several degrees; so we may expect a warm spell of weather for a few days, especially as Foster has said the same for this meridian; it will surely follow. Jupiter will leave the sign Aries on the 24th of March; so there will be no more occultations of his royal highness for some years. A. F.

A PIGEON MAIL SERVICE LINE

To Be Established Between San Pedro and Catalina.

Palmer T. Reed, a Noted Fancier, Tells About the Birds' Power.

Their Unconquerable Instinct to Return to Their Home Cote—How to Start a Flock—Feats the Birds Have Accomplished.

The HERALD some days ago exclusively announced the intention of the Banning Brothers to establish a mail service between Catalina island and San Pedro, by means of carrier pigeons. This novel enterprise has attracted considerable interest and Mr. Palmer T. Reed, the noted breeder of these useful birds, who has in his cote at Sierra Madre some wonderful birds, gave a HERALD reporter the following interesting information about them: "Comparatively few people have any idea of the powers of flight or intelligence of homing pigeons.

"I have been asked 'how long it would take a pigeon to fly from New York to San Francisco,' and others are surprised that birds can find their way from the coast 30 miles distant to my home loft in Sierra Madre. Many pigeons have flown home, covering 500 miles, between sunrise and sunset; but I know of only four birds doing 1000 miles, and it was many days before they reached home. They cannot fly after dark, and in long flights sunset sometimes catches them in an exhausted condition, far from food and water, and they perish or become an easy prey to hawks and gunners. "I have sent birds 4 or 5 months old, who have never been one mile from home, to parties 75 miles away, and on being released, back they come. Of course they wandered a great deal, and often said: 'Where are we?' but they got there. The homing instinct can be trained and developed, and it is best to give a young bird his first toss-up two miles from home; the next, five miles, and the next, 10 miles. After this you can make skips of 25 miles, and may be, finally, you will get a bird to cover the distance between San Francisco and Los Angeles in the light of one day.

"And yet the blue rock or common domestic pigeon, which resembles the Antwerp or Belgium homer, can be made to adopt new quarters three miles from his old home and either don't know enough or care enough to go back. "So much for blood and generations of training. Pigeons pair and once paired they are mated for life. They don't know what a Chicago divorce is. Fanciers take advantage of this and by separating a young pair when they have reached a housekeeping age mate the best flyers and avoid inbreeding. Every pigeon intended for breeding should be tested and if he don't come up to certain requirements should go to pot. "On short flights and knowing the course, they will make one mile a minute and often better. There are various ways of establishing a new flock in new quarters. Old birds can be made to adopt a new home, but I would not advise any beginner to try. It is a tedious operation and a pigeon must have his wing feathers clipped or pulled for a long time. Even then he may return and it will never be safe to fly him. The only sure method is to take fully fledged birds, just ready to fly and capable of feeding themselves, but which have never been outside of their loft. The old carrier pigeon is a thing of the past, and very seldom bred. The Antwerp homer is the carrier of today, and is thought by some to be a cross of the carrier Belgium smerle and owl pigeons. He is the bird used in all races, and played a prominent part carrying messages in the siege of Paris during the Franco-Russian war, and is now to be put in service by the Bannings between Catalina island and San Pedro. It is proposed to establish a double line—keeping a flock at each place. They will be a feature at Avalon, and I have no doubt will attract crowds to see them come in.

"It is a pretty sight. The Antwerp does not linger and circle down like the common pigeon, but comes straight and swift as an arrow, flying high, and pitches into the dove cote like a hawk on an unlucky chicken. They will be utilized to carry messages on days when no steamer is plying, and during the summer are to be principally runners or flyers for the hotel, telling how many of us main-landers are coming over to be fed and catch (?) yellow tails. "The pigeons can cross the water in half an hour, and beat the steamer a long ways. Some think they will not cross water. That is a mistake—they will and have done so. In search of home they fly over land, but never go out of sight of water unless they know their course. "Mr. Hancock Banning will have the birds carefully trained, and they will never hesitate to go to sea. Homers have been flown between London and Paris, and were used successfully in New York during the anti-slavery races. The first bird to be trained, when proficient, is to be used as a pilot or help in training the balance. He comes of a tried family—no ocean will ever bar his going home from San Pedro. His mother has flown from the desert, crossing two mountain ranges, and carried many a letter home for me when I have been hunting and fishing in the mountains far from any postoffice, and this without any training.

Many governments keep flocks of homers and subsidize them. The United States has a dove cote at Key West, Fla. In Paris every keeper of over 20 homers is allowed something for their support, and in case of war they are at the disposal of the government. Messages are attached generally to the tail feathers, as there they are less liable to impede the flight. One way is to write the message on tissue paper and wrap around the base of a feather from which the web has been cut to fit the paper.

The Most Pleasant Way of preventing the grippe, colds, headaches and fevers is to use the liquid laxative remedy Syrup of Fig, whenever the system needs a gentle, yet effective cleansing. To be benefited, one must get the true remedy, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. Only. For sale by all druggists in 50c and 61 bottles.