

LOS ANGELES HERALD DAILY AND WEEKLY.

THE OFFICIAL CITY PAPER.

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ernor has ever made, and it will open the eyes of eastern people to the fact that young as California is and distant as she is from the dense populations, she has marched on in splendid progress to all the developments of a high and advancing civilization.

LOS ANGELES AS A SUMMER RESORT.

That the Argyle city has been pretty well advertised cannot be doubted by anyone who has traveled much, and this advertisement has extended over the whole world. As a matter of fact we know that the twelve annual editions of the ILLUSTRATED HERALD which have preceded that which we are now about to get out as our Columbian World's fair edition have literally reached every country of earth, from Jerusalem to California and Hong Kong, and from Paris and London to St. Petersburg. But it nevertheless remains that Los Angeles and Southern California are looked upon rather as winter than as summer resorts.

The truth is that, charming as the coast counties of Southern California are as a winter resort for those to whom a gentle climate is a matter of urgent necessity—and the reputation of the coast counties below Point Conception is now greater than that of the Riviera of Italy or the south of France and the Mediterranean coast of Africa—the summer climate of our southern counties is incomparably fine. An absurd idea has grown up that in that region we have an intolerable heated spell, such as really exists in the most favored portions of Italy. This impression is doubtless based on the high temperatures which prevail in our interior valleys, and is largely founded upon the experience of travelers who have been compelled to go through the San Joaquin valley in midsummer. Any one who has been obliged to make that trip can be readily excused for his error. The early completion of the coast road between Los Angeles and San Francisco will put an end to that superstition forever.

It is scarcely possible to exaggerate the summer attractions of Los Angeles. In the first place, the climate of the city proper is incomparably fine. During the season of highest temperature it benefits by both the sea and land breezes. During the morning hours the superheated surface of the Colorado and Mojave deserts causes a brisk breeze from the ocean to pour over the Sierras, and this lasts well on into the afternoon. About sundown there is a brief equinox; and after that hour the uniform heat of the ocean has asserted itself in producing an extensive superfluity of rarefied air, and the cool breezes from the Sierras rush down to fill the vacuum. It is impossible to conceive of physical conditions that are more conducive to the comfort of our people. It is really a superfine idea of luxury that makes so many Angelenos have recourse to the many attractive resorts, mountain and seaside, that exist in our immediate neighborhood.

And how numerous they are, and how easily accessible! Within the compass of an hour one may be at Santa Monica, Redondo, Long Beach or San Pedro, on the shores of old ocean. A brief but highly enjoyable trip, places one on Santa Catalina island, where all the delights of fishing, bathing and tenting are available. A very short ride by rail and stage will take one to some of the most efficacious medicinal springs in the world, as at Arrowhead, San Juan Capistrano, the Warner Hot Springs, the Santa Fe Hot Springs, and many others. In truth, there is no spot in the world where the tourist or invalid can enjoy such varied and beneficial attractions as exist within a hundred miles radius of Los Angeles. It is the ideal summer resort of the world.

THE ROOT OF THE EVIL.

As long as the United States is controlled by the gold clique and those who are deceived by their specious arguments, so long will the business and the finances of this country be subject to the most serious disturbances. The money of the law and the constitution includes silver and gold. Yet the power of the class who are benefited by the practical elimination of silver from its standard place as lawful money, succeeds in so contracting our available circulation as to produce stringencies that are toppling fortunes in every direction and paralyzing the business of the country. How man with a particle of the powers of reasoning from cause to effect can suppose that the discrediting of one-half of the elemental wealth of a nation can be done without hearing just such fruit as we are realizing at present is more than we can perceive. England's example is nothing to us. That country has for centuries, through its faculty for extending its trade become the creditor nation of the world. It has amassed untold riches in credits, and sits at the door of every nation as the Shylock, exacting the pound of flesh. A single standard is its opportunity to further milk all the countries with which it has dealings. When it insists upon gold payments for all its credits, it at one stroke increases its wealth 50 per cent. But the United States stands both morally and legally in an entirely different position. It has all along recognized silver as one of its legal standards, and when it discredits that metal, as a debtor nation it takes off one-half of its power to meet its obligations, and permits its people to become insofar the peons of the creditor nation. The statesmanlike way to meet a crisis of this character is to carry out the constitution, and protect the integrity of the metal which is thus assailed. If the government had done what it had the legal right to do, and what the exigencies of the emergency called upon it to do, and paid out indifferently gold or silver, there would have been an end at once to the gold raids that have been made upon our treasury, and the business of the country would have been doubly fortified against any financial

crisis that could have arisen. Indeed that policy would have been a bond of fate against the possibility of Wall and Lombard streets producing any crisis. Oh, for the backbone of a Jackson to have met the cormorant gold-bugs at the threshold of their assault, and hurled them back into the vortex of their own perditional machinations against the people.

Our San Bernardino representative in his correspondence elsewhere, gives, a very encouraging account of the condition of the Farmers' Exchange bank of that place, which closed its doors Friday afternoon. It is expected to reopen in a few days, and we have no doubt it will. Its closure was the result of the silliest kind of a panic. It has behind it some of the strongest and most representative men of Southern California. The run upon it was one of the most senseless things that has ever happened in California. A bank is supposed to employ its deposits if it is expected to make any money, and there are certain well established standards of the amount of cash as compared with the deposits that should be kept on hand. It ought to be thoroughly understood by the public that the amount of money on hand kept by the banks of this state is at least twice as large as that which is generally held by sound eastern banks. In addition, no loans have been made in Southern California since November, 1887, or inflated values. On the contrary, every transaction of the kind has been on the most conservative basis. The San Jose bank, which failed a couple of weeks ago, has already resumed business. The Farmers' Exchange bank of San Bernardino will follow its example in a very short time, unquestionably, and it is even said that the Riverside bank will also fall into line. There was really no ground for the absurd scare that temporarily overwhelmed the San Bernardino bank. In the case of the Riverside institution there were certain equivoical acts on the part of its manager, extending back to February, which rightfully disturbed public confidence.

YESTERDAY we gave some details of the growth of manufactures in Los Angeles. We confined ourselves to two staples, the rolling mill and smelting ventures. We have reason to know that a score of new enterprises are at present contemplated. There is one capital addition to the great labor employing agencies of our city that cannot be delayed, and that is the establishment here of railway machine shops on a grand scale by the Southern Pacific railway. The day has passed when that corporation can afford to neglect its equipment. With the immense transcontinental and intercontinental business which will follow upon the creation of a great harbor at Port Los Angeles, we are sure to see the principal machine shops of the Southern Pacific railway located near Los Angeles. That powerful corporation cannot afford to dedicate itself to buttressing a town born of mining booms, like Sacramento, which has seen its best days. With the state capital and capital withdrawn from that place it would at once sink into a state of desuetude, which would leave its myriad mosquitoes but little to prey upon. The sooner those shops are moved down here the better for all parties in interest.

As the election returns in Germany come in and are more critically canvassed they seem to indicate that the government will have a small majority in the new reichstag for the increased army bill. This, however, will only be brought about by the consolidation of some of the many political factions into which Germany is divided. The Socialist-Democrats have made large gains, and that party is now developing into a very important power. Their principles are inconsistent with the arbitrary assumptions of the emperor under color of the existing constitution, and incompatible with the principles of militarism which are clung to by William and his advisers. With the growth of this party, the prescriptive rule of the aristocracy is impossible, and what Germany most needs now is a government that will accept the inevitable, and hasten to conform to the liberal tendencies of the people. If William will meet the people half way, instead of trying to oppose their will with autocratic power, he will do more to secure his throne than bayonets can effect.

The opening of the world's fair on Sunday accentuated the fact that it would be attended principally on that day by the well-behaved and respectable families of men who are precluded from visiting it on secular days by the exactions of their employment. It will give these people a chance to study the great advances the world has made in art and mechanical invention, and to enjoy all the elevating influences of the lessons which this great fair teaches. It has been uniformly said by all who have visited this wonderful exhibition that it is an education to carefully take in its displays, and that being the case it is inconceivable that anybody should wish it to be closed on the only day on which the great mass of the workers and their families can visit it. The attendance last Sunday was characterized by the sober interest which the majority of visitors took in studying the exhibitions, and it was subject of remark that the crowds were even more orderly than those who throng there on week days. Chief Justice Fuller has cut the knotty problem of Sunday opening in a sensible way.

NOTICE of appeal has been filed in the Chinese deportation case. This will bring the whole matter in review before Judge Ross, and we shall then know exactly where we stand with the Geary law.

The best way to avoid sea sickness, is to use the best preventive known for that purpose—Hall's Hair Renewer.

CALIFORNIA AT THE FAIR.

(Continued from page one.)

'blessings that we as a people have received in thus being permitted to join the great sisterhood of states, and to briefly mention what California has done and what she bids fair to do in return for this exalted privilege of statehood. Forty-three years ago she was admitted into the union, and today she has less than a million and a half of inhabitants. Yet when I tell you what her handful of people have accomplished, not only for California, but for the whole country, I am sure you will concede to me that she has secured her high position among the newer states of the union and will command the respect and confidence of the whole country. Those who know her best love her most and appreciate most highly the thrift, energy, enterprise and intelligence of her people. I can say, without offense, that they are in truth the most enterprising people of any state in the union, for California numbers among her inhabitants persons from nearly every precinct in the United States and from almost every country under the sun, and I think a little reflection upon the part of each will convince you that those who have emigrated from your immediate neighborhoods to California are somewhat above the average of citizens. As so many of our people have emigrated from other states it is only fair to say that what faults they have should be charged rather to their early education than to California, for we know our citizens and daughters are perfection.

DIFFICULTIES OVERCOME. California is 1000 miles by road from north to south, and in many places more than 350 miles by road from east to west. Immense mountain ranges have been overcome; 30 to 40 rivers and hundreds of mountain streams have been bridged and protected; great valleys, deserts, and plains converted into farms, orchards and gardens; dense forests penetrated and subdued; 3000 miles separating us from our extreme eastern markets overcome; railroads have been constructed and supported; wagon roads have been built in every direction; fences, schools, houses, towns, villages and cities have been built; immense irrigation works constructed; new enterprises of every description created and cared for; and all this accomplished within the last year at a cost of less than 700,000,000.

These facts demonstrate two truths; first, that the people of the state must be all I have said of them, and second, that she possesses resources beyond the conception of the average citizen. Other such results in so short a period of time, with so limited a population, could never have been accomplished.

THE GOLD OF CALIFORNIA.

While we are all proud of the financial standing of this nation, California must be credited with furnishing the gold that saved this country in her direst need. And, sir, let me say right here that three-fourths of that gold was taken away without leaving to California a farthing to show for it, so far as her interests were concerned. The fact, however, that a small portion of it was left to California for the exclusive use of Californians. Yet it saved the financial credit of the nation and placed her in the prosperous condition in which we occupy today. The nation is welcome to it, for California can still "keep house" without it, and she is able to continue doing these charitable acts with her usual becoming modesty. Between the years 1848 and 1878 California produced for the use of this country \$1,185,550,000 in gold, and since 1878, \$220,000,000. In addition to this she has produced many millions in silver, all of which she has contributed to the financial interests of the whole country. It is safe to say that locked up in our bills today, awaiting the action of the federal government to aid in its extraction, we have as much gold as has already been taken out; and I am convinced that this government can resort to means as certain, so speedy and so economical for furnishing it with gold to restore its depleted treasury as to permit hydraulic mining, now enjoined by the federal courts, to be carried on in such a manner as not to deplete agricultural and horticultural interests. It can be done, and it will be done, and this country must soon earnestly undertake the work as a national enterprise and carry it to a successful conclusion.

CALIFORNIA AS A STATE.

So much for what California has done for the nation. Let me now briefly state what she has done toward making herself a worthy sister, an important factor in the great combination of states, a component part of this great republic. Cut off all communication with the outside world and, owing to our geographical and topographical position, we could still live upon our own resources and enjoy all the necessities as well as the luxuries of life. To say nothing of the scientific inventions with which she has enriched mankind, she has taught the world advanced lessons in mining and the laws governing it. She has invented and put into practical use the most successful mining machinery ever constructed, thus saving the mining industries of this country millions upon millions of dollars annually. She has taught the people that dangers, hardships, privations, sufferings and toil can be endured if only the individual will it. She has furnished the men and the brains that conceived, planned and carried to a successful termination the scheme of bridging this country together with the rail, making it possible for me in less than four days to sweep across the great expanse of country separating San Francisco from Chicago. It may seem easy now, but how was it when the idea originated with these men?

HORTICULTURE, VITICULTURE, ETC.

She has taken the lead in horticulture and viticulture, and stands preeminent today as the great fruit garden of the nation. Indeed, I may say without fear of contradiction that within the last 20 years she has placed the business of horticulture upon a scientific basis and elevated it to a place among the arts. Today the most intelligent men of the state are engaged in this pursuit. The cultivation of fruit is the thing of the first importance from all over the country to California, and it is thus creating a class of country gentlemen whose culture, refinement and generous living have no equal in any other state and in no other part.

Within the last 12 years this industry has made most wonderful strides. In 1880 our shipments were only about 500 carloads of dried, canned and green fruit. In 1892 they reached the enormous figure of 20,437 carloads, and the number is constantly increasing. These products have almost ceased to be luxu-

ries and are fast becoming necessities. The production of the grape and olive has made most wonderful advances in our state during the same period. But the money, enterprise and intelligence engaged in these pursuits have had to contend with the difficulties incident to competition with countries whose inhabitants have profited by the accumulated experience which generation after generation engaged in these pursuits has conferred. They have likewise been brought into competition with the cheapest of labor, which California cannot will not tolerate in any branch of her industries, believing as she does that well paid labor is the cheapest and most beneficial in the world.

Our raisins and prunes are sure to displace all foreign importations, and our oranges and lemons have captured the field. I may mention that the gross yield of fruits, nuts, raisins, wines, etc., aggregated last year about \$33,000,000; our wheat crop was 40,000,000 bushels and our grain crops were in proportion. Our inexhaustible supply of redwood lumber, found nowhere else in the world, is called for by every country under the sun. But I might talk to you for hours and then could not enumerate all the resources, advantages, and enterprises imperfectly mentioned here. I have trespassed upon the good nature of those present, simply to let you know in my imperfect way that we have earned our position among the states of the union.

POLICY OF CALIFORNIA.

Let me speak a word in regard to the policy of Californians. Her people have always appreciated the fact that every person and every state should contribute something toward the general welfare of the whole country, and accordingly California began early to care for her poor, her orphans, and every class of unfortunate within her borders, until today no state in the Union is so liberal. She early took upon herself the education of her children, and her public and normal schools, and state university are the pride of our people.

FINANCES.

Notwithstanding this great liberality in public affairs, the state is out of debt, owing not a dollar except to herself. She has a small bonded indebtedness, but it is for school and university purposes, and therefore she owes it to her own special wards. Her public buildings are all modern, convenient, substantial and complete in their appointments, and our public school buildings are a credit to any state or a credit to any community. Her taxes are promptly paid and her appropriations liberal. She does nothing but what is for the benefit of her savings banks about \$133,000,000, and the bank commissioners estimate that two-thirds of this amount belongs to the laboring classes. Our banks, with very few exceptions, are in splendid condition, and our building and loan associations have at least \$30,000,000, which also belongs largely to laboring people. These items certainly show that our state is in a most excellent financial condition.

WORLD'S FAIR APPROPRIATION.

I believe that the bill which passed the legislature appropriating \$300,000 for the purpose of having our state represented properly at this time, was the first appropriation passed by any state in the union, and that no state in the union except the great state of Illinois has appropriated a larger sum. It was indeed a liberal appropriation for less than a million and a half of people to make. But we have made it, and Mr. President, at your request I am here today to find out what you have done, what you propose to do, and to accept from you this building on behalf of our state.

THE STATE COMMISSION.

The bill creating this commission provided among other things that the governor should appoint a commissioner from each of the seven congressional districts of the state, divided between the two great political parties. In compliance with these provisions I appointed this commission and selected, as I believe, the very best man for the position in each district, and turned the whole management over to them, believing that the interests of the people would be better subserved by placing the management absolutely in their hands, untrammelled in any manner. It has been to you, gentlemen of the commission, a thankless task, without pay, full of annoyances and difficulties, and will so continue to the end; yet your patriotic devotion to the interests of our state should stimulate you, notwithstanding all these difficulties, to bend every energy in the direction of absolute, unqualified success. You are Californians, and represent a people and a state that will tolerate nothing less than unqualified success; and if to accomplish this you are obliged to die in the harness, we will mourn your loss, gratify the demands to your memories, and at once make preparations for the next world's fair.

OUR BUILDING.

This building is indeed a typical California building, and as marked in every feature as California itself. Unlike California in one particular, it has been a little slow. This building, to have been thoroughly Californian should have been completed at least a month ahead of all other buildings on these grounds. I am satisfied, however, that you have done your best, under all the circumstances, and the people will, when fully advised, be content, provided that the building on California's real worth and importance are properly presented to the visiting world. Let us hope that you have selected thoroughly informed attendants, who are familiar with every detail under their charge. They should be instructed that their statements to strangers must be candid, conservative and truthful, and that at all times their attention to