

LOS ANGELES HERALD

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1893. AN INDEX TO YESTERDAY.

BY TELEGRAPH—Continued under the leadership of George Sontag broke for liberty at Folsom... Guards ordered them in battle... Three convicts killed and four wounded... George Sontag badly crippled... John Sontag dying in Fresno jail... The Hoath trial... Riverside supervisors pass a prohibition ordinance... Berry wins the cowboy race... The slump in silver; its causes and effects... World's fair notes... General news gleanings.

LOCAL—Jimmy Stevenson of Australia knocked out the East Side champion last night... The high school commencement... District Attorney Dillon makes war on Whittier... The Police commissioners... Sheriff Cline's captures... The justice courts... Condition of the banks... Judge Shaw decides a note case... Proceedings of the state veterinary board of examiners... A janitor who saw a spook.

NEIGHBORING TOWNS. PASADENA—The banks... That electric railway... SAN BERNARDINO—Board of education... SANTA ANA—Danks resuming... Silkwood... LONG BEACH—Notes... REDWOOD—Shipping notes... FOLSONA—National Guard target practice... SANTA MONICA—The season opens brightly... LOS ANGELES district Methodist conference... News notes.

POINTERS FOR TODAY. St. Vincent's Church—Lawn party, evening... Los Angeles Theatre—Dramatic recital, Ludlow school students... CITY HALL—Council, 10 a. m... PARK THEATRE—Cinderella... STUMP SENATOR!

“What's in a name?” After such a suggestion it stamps as... The most remarkably able service Irwin G. Stamp ever performed, that we can recall, was that of confidential business man to the late Senator Hearst.

The weather expert says that we may look for an acceleration of the warmth in a few days. It is just right now. Yesterday was a most enjoyable day—not too warm nor too fresh.

THERE was quite a serious battle with convicts at the Folsom penitentiary yesterday. George Sontag was one of the prisoners who was in the midst of it. He was shot several times, whilst others were killed. The Galling gun, which was used against the prisoners who tried to escape, is a fearful weapon, and did merciless execution yesterday.

The poet asks, “What's in a name?” To which we reply nothing if Mr. Irwin G. Stamp is to become a United States senator from California. As one might say, in the language of the old dramatists, “Stap my vitals if Stamp is not rough.” The only Stamp known to history was the immortal “Bill Stamp, his mark,” immortalized in the Pickwick Papers, while he, an every reader of fiction knows, at least had the grace to pluralize his name.

The new city circulation of the Herald, the Messrs. Franklin and Levering, are doing wonders in increasing the circulation of this paper. They deliver it in time for its patrons to read it before and at their breakfast. Every detail of the Herald's outside circulation will be taken hold of with equal vigor. For now these many years this journal has been recognized as the distinctive daily journal of Southern California; and now that it has press facilities equal to those of any journal on the Pacific coast outside of San Francisco, its opportunities for usefulness have been vastly increased. This section is advancing at a lightning pace, and the Herald is keeping up its gait, pari passu.

We reproduce elsewhere an article from last Saturday's Argonaut in which that journal takes substantially the position that Los Angeles may outstrip San Francisco in the race for commercial supremacy in the near future. Now, no one who has been a reader of the Herald is in the slightest danger of regarding this as a novel proposition. We have always held that it is only a question of time. But there is, of course, a great deal of interest in knowing that Pixley's Argonaut sees the thing in the same light in which it has always been presented to us. San Francisco is the creation of played-out bonanzas. As compared to Los Angeles, it is a question of January and May,

The Angelic City is going along like a house-a-fire, while the effete capitalists of the Bay City are bogged in the logs of that millionaire-ridden town. The only thing that has ever kept San Francisco alive is the fact that, just as it is about to fall in and keel over, some happy-go-lucky incident always occurs to pull it out—a thing that, with fraternal good will, we hope will occasionally occur to it again, just as it is on the point of becoming moribund.

HOW SHALL WE MEET IT? The action of the British government in closing the mints of India against the further coinage of silver sounds the knell of the monetary congress at Brussels, as at present constituted. That body, in all probability, will never meet again as it has met. Why should it when one of the principal nations represented in it has taken a step which is entirely inconsistent with the solution of the great problem which it was called together to solve, and is placed actually out of the pale of practical discussion by its representatives? The demonetization of silver in India is in effect a challenge from England, and a declaration of war against the restoration of silver as a currency on any basis. The question now arises, how will this challenge be met by the countries still recognizing and using silver as a parity metal with gold? Will they yield unconditionally to the arrogant dictation of the greatest creditor nation in the world, and succumb to a threat which is inspired by the enormous gains it must make by compelling the debtor nations to pay a prodigious tribute to it in liquidating what they owe?

We are not prepared to believe that this arrogant policy will be successful against the United States and France, and the many other countries that hold the white metal in esteem as one of the monetary representatives of value. It is not to be supposed that this country will permit itself to be John Bull-dozed in this impudent manner. The parity of the two metals on some fair basis is an absolute necessity to the business and developing wants of this new country. The financial storm which has just blown over the United States accentuates the fact that we cannot afford to cripple our monetary resources by the extrusion of a metal which represents one-half of the specie wealth of the world. If we submit to this kind of dictation we shall place our country helplessly under the financial domination of Great Britain, something which both spirit, interest and patriotism revolt at.

Can the United States form an alliance outside of Great Britain that can successfully resist the manifest policy of that nation to make herself richer and other nations poorer? This will be the next step in the great and overshadowing controversy. When congress meets we will doubtless find that another element will enter into the consideration of the silver question than a mere question of finance. Patriotism will cut an important figure in the great debate, and we may again be met with the significant war cry that raised the ardor of this country nearly a century ago—“Millions for defense; not one cent for tribute.”

If we look at the situation in its practical bearings we shall realize that this country is better able to meet an issue of this kind than any other country in the world. If we are forced to sustain the white metal as a representative of money value, we can better live within and of ourselves than any of the powers that are attacking silver. We can force Great Britain to come to our terms, and although the ordeal would be a severe one, in the end we would triumph. When England found that the great controversy was resolving itself into a question of bread and butter or submission, that country would begin to sing a different tune.

THE FUTURE OF THE UNIVERSITY. The Herald has always been forbearing when the name of Senator Leland Stanford has been in question, and it has been so not for anything that leaned to greatness on the part of that distinguished citizen now dead. Greatness is a thing of such a peculiar complexion that few can give its tints with anything like accuracy. But he filled the place of a man who ought to have been great, and under the shadow of the tomb even imputed greatness is something. Perhaps it was a sense of the need of supplying something that would make his name enduring that led Mr. Stanford to create his university. Whatever was the animating impulse, certain it is that in this dedication of a large portion of his wealth he equalled or exceeded public expectation. His great institution is in no sense an eleemosynary foundation. The scholars are forced to pay dues that equal those of most colleges. The professional faculty are composed of gentlemen of great distinction, and who are paid large sums for their services. This is as it should be. The servant is worthy of his hire. Even in the old Roman days the advocate exacted his *quidam honorarium*. The present receipts of the university, with four hundred male and two hundred female scholars, at an average of \$22 monthly, will yield a large revenue. But in view of the fact that this sum, however large, is not overwhelming, it is interesting to know what direction the large wealth of the deceased multi-millionaire will take.

We are assured that Mrs. Stanford is in hearty sympathy with the great project of her dead husband. His wealth has been supposed to have been practically illimitable. But estates in the process of administration are frequently known to diminish in an unaccountable manner. Much of the deceased senator's property, such as the Vina estate and the Palo Alto estates, is not likely to carry out the estimates of the values put upon it during Mr. Stanford's lifetime. His large holdings in the Pacific Improvement company and in the San Francisco cable roads are subject to mutations in values that are not often experienced where a man is alive and attending to his own

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personal interests. Through the operation of the causes we suggest it is quite possible that the dead-railway magnate's property may not loom up as largely as the popular imagination has placed the figures. But when all has been done in the line of discount it may be safely assumed that the endowment of the Stanford University, after Mrs. Stanford has completed it, will be the largest personal benefaction ever recorded.

ABOUT six months ago a distinguished English admiral wrote an article for a leading English magazine upon the present state of the British navy. He recapitulated the large amounts that had been spent by England in creating a modern navy, and he wound up by saying that in his judgment the money had all been wasted on the creation of a lot of unwieldy armored ships that were absolutely useless. This was a harsh judgment to pronounce, but it was undoubtedly an authoritative one. For a thousand years the flag of Britannia had braved the battle and the breeze, but it was in the old “hearts of oak,” and not in the cumbersome iron-clad. The incident at Tripoli, the other day, in which the Camperdown ran down the Victoria, in a peaceful evolution of a squadron, goes far to sustain the opinion of this English admiral. If these great, unwieldy ships cannot be maneuvered with sufficient skill in smooth waters, and with no engineering of war to embarrass their commanders, how would it be with these same crafts in the tumult and hurly-burly of an actual battle? While peace is at all times desirable, it is to be regretted that there has been no occasion to test their real efficiency. This fact creates conditions in which one is actually obliged to grope in the dark. The United States has been somewhat backward in creating a fleet, but perhaps after all this is not so much to be regretted. England has been at an expense of \$500,000,000 to create a navy that has turned out to be absolutely worthless. Our fast cruisers, on the other hand, are quite likely to prove the ideal warship of the future. A few heavy guns and celerity of movement would seem to be the naval desiderata.

THE first of the cowboy racers arrived in Chicago yesterday morning. The others came straggling along with their horses and themselves very much fagged out. But what we particularly wished to note is the statement that the man who was the first to arrive ran his horse the last 150 miles in twenty-four hours. If this is not cruelty to animals, what is it? Yet the dispatch says that the horse arrived in much better condition than the man, and of this we are glad. The others are going to contest the race because they claim that the winner rode a blooded horse instead of a bronco. Whether he was a bronco or not, the fact that he made the last 150 miles in twenty-four hours shows that he is blooded.

Now and then it is our precious privilege to have Attorney-General Hart amongst us in Southern California, and this is our agreeable distinction today. We notice a tendency upon the part of some gentlemen of the press to be spiteful when it comes to the mention of the name of this noble public servant, who generally carries a large line of solvent credits to his name, his announcement of his pecuniary responsibility being entitled to a double back action reverberatory significance. All of which reminds us of the touching Shakespearean sentiment in Hamlet: Why let the strucken deer go weep, The harts ungalled play, For some must watch, while others sleep, Tisus runs the world away.

IN PHILADELPHIA one Lee Kee has been ordered deported notwithstanding he had registered under the Geary law. It was shown that he had entered the country since 1882 in violation of the exclusion law. Registration therefore is of no value to the Chinese who violated the exclusion act. The Geary law may have the effect of bringing the Chinese to grief who had long since considered their surreptitious entrance into the country as past the stage of legal inquiry. This coast is alive with Chinese who came in at the back door years ago.

The man who goes down to the sea in ships has always been known to be environed with dangers. But the modest master of a schooner considers most of his dangers surmounted when he has passed the Golden Gate. Not such was the experience of the master of a schooner who entered the Golden Gate the other day. The presidio garrison was practicing its guns at a target. This unfortunate mariner, instead of anchoring his vessel on to the target, stayed three or four miles away from it, with the result that he had all his rigging shot away.

One of the amusing interludes of our later day politics is the tenderness of our public men. Thus, when Governor Markham, in Chicago, was informed of the death of Senator Stanford, his emotion was so intense that he was obliged to retire to his room, to recover his sentimental equilibrium, on the “catch as catch can” plan, as we may reasonably suppose. Poor man! All alone, and with that great lake contiguous, his emotions may be more easily imagined than described!

The increase of the opium and morphine habit, especially among the young men of this coast, is alarmingly fearful. It is more prevalent amongst depraved and criminal young men than others. But the question presents itself whether the habit produces depravity or depravity the awful habit.

How it came about, it is not easy to see. But certainly it is the same in Tacoma and Los Angeles have all got brighter men at their head than San Francisco. We have bright men here, but they probably keep in the background through fear of being denounced as boasters or bragging or conceited, if they tried to do anything for the city. San Francisco should force them to the front if it has any regard for its own future. A few cities were mentioned above which have achieved prosperity in spite of natural obstacles. It would not be difficult to compile another list of places which have decayed to ruin through the inertia of their people. Not two hundred years ago, Bristol was only second to London in the list of British seaports. It enjoyed a monopoly of the American trade. One day its merchants

THE FUTURE OF LOS ANGELES. San Francisco Left Behind in the Race for Supremacy.

A Harbor Which Will Make this City a Commercial Center.

A City of Brainy Men With Broad Minds. The Choicest Place of Residence in the World—People Who Do Not Have to Rob.

[San Francisco Argonaut.] In the last number of the Argonaut attention was drawn to the coming rivalry of the Puget Sound towns for the trade of the north. While keeping this in view, it is well that we should take some notice of the steady and aggressive growth of the country south of Tehachapi. People of this city, who sleep on both ears as becomes men to whom Providence has smoothed the paths of life, do not seem to be aware that there is growing up in the southern part of the state a community which threatens to leave us far behind in the race of progress. If the growth of the country south of Tehachapi continues at its present rate, the 20th century will not be far advanced when Los Angeles, and not San Francisco, will be the commercial capital of California.

We have but one advantage that cannot be taken from us—that is our harbor. But in the first place, the county of Los Angeles is about to make a harbor for itself which will answer every commercial purpose; and second, we are turning the harbor we have to no account. Not one of our many millionaires is putting a dollar to establish the steamship lines which might be, and which ought to be, running from San Francisco to foreign ports.

In every respect, save the harbor, Los Angeles compares with us to advantage. It is the first place in the country, the most fertile and such beauty that it is the choicest place of residence in the world. Our suburbs, Marin, Alameda and San Mateo counties, are good countries; but, except Alameda, they are not very productive. Every acre around Los Angeles yields something which can be sent to market. The systems of irrigation which have been brought to perfection in the southern counties have compelled the soil to yield its maximum increase. The city is a railroad center, and its lines of rail, extending to every point of the compass, bring to the City of the Angels the yield of the best wheat-fields, the fattest orchards, the most productive vineyards in the United States. Whether they run to Santa Ana, or to the north or to the south, San Luis Obispo, or cross the state to Fresno, or reach down to San Diego, the tracks are pretty sure to be presently burdened with long trains of freight-cars. There is not an empty store in the place.

But in addition to the fertility of soil is the chief factor in building up great cities and prosperous states. That is the work of man. Some of the most prosperous seaports and richest countries have been made prosperous and rich in defiance of natural obstacles. Holland was a swamp when it fell into the hands of the house of Burgundy; Amsterdam was a fishing village 600 years ago, and had apparently no more future than Sausalito has now. Liverpool and Glasgow became great seaports in defiance of nature. The one had a bar which it was almost fatal to cross; the other had a river which emptied itself at low tide. There never was a seaport more difficult of access than New Orleans, yet before the war the ships and steamers landing at its levees were measured by the mile. It was by dint of human endeavor, and human energy, and human enterprise—not by any accidental advantage of position—that these places became what they are.

Here is where Los Angeles has the advantage over us. It and its surrounding country were originally peopled by the wrong kind of settlers. It filled up with immigrants from the south—from Louisiana and from Arkansas—people not used to work, having been educated under the slavery blight and prone to idleness and cocktails. Since the war, the southern counties of California have been attracting an emigrant class of people from New England, New York, Ohio and Illinois; some of them, to be sure, with weak respiratory organs, but all of them energetic and intelligent. If they had but one lung, they had a big brain and a big mind. These people, finding that the climate suits them, have invited friends with two lungs to join them, and the steady flow of the very best class of American people has proceeded steadily and uninterruptedly. These people did not generally go to Southern California, and no man would not use to work, having been educated under the slavery blight and prone to idleness and cocktails. Since the war, the southern counties of California have been attracting an emigrant class of people from New England, New York, Ohio and Illinois; some of them, to be sure, with weak respiratory organs, but all of them energetic and intelligent. If they had but one lung, they had a big brain and a big mind. These people, finding that the climate suits them, have invited friends with two lungs to join them, and the steady flow of the very best class of American people has proceeded steadily and uninterruptedly. These people did not generally go to Southern California, and no man would not use to work, having been educated under the slavery blight and prone to idleness and cocktails.

If you visit Los Angeles you do not find that everybody is trying to pull every one else down. People are not all railing at their neighbors and trying to prove that they are knaves and cheats, and fools. When a man makes money at Los Angeles the community does not combine to break him, or even to denounce him, if he has robbed a church or if his grandmother was sent to the penitentiary for shoplifting. The Los Angeles seem to believe—incredible as it may seem—that a man may grow rich without deserving to be hanged. These singular people are so forgetful of their own interest that they do not regard railroads as the natural enemies of mankind, nor do they proclaim the belief that every public official is a boaster. By avoiding these tendencies they stand at the zenith of their greatness, even if they do have to pay pretty high fares and freights, and they secure the services of really able men for public positions.

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went to sleep, and now its splendid stone wharves are a capital place for a quiet walk for purposes of reflection. In this country, Perth Amboy was once a large seaport, with a wide trade, than New York. It filled up with stupid, thick-witted people, who said that nothing could shake the supremacy of their harbor. They lay on the broad of their backs, looking up at the sky, while New York was building the Erie canal and the Erie railroad, and its merchants were sending bright young fellows to every part of the world to establish branch houses. Now, if you say at a railroad ticket office you want to buy a ticket for Perth Amboy the clerk has to think twice before he remembers where it is.



LOS ANGELES THEATRE.—The dramatic representation this evening by the young students of the Ludham School of Oratory will be an interesting event. There was a dress rehearsal last evening, at which it was shown that the young artists were not only “letter perfect,” but were thoroughly coached in their respective characters, and had thoroughly interpreted them. This indicates a smooth, even and finished performance to-night. The comedies, A Little Treasure and A Box of Monkeys, furnish ample scope for amusement, and those who attend will not be disappointed, as the young artists have intelligently interpreted these sketches, and will give them with a spirit and dash that will do credit to themselves and their talented instructor, Mrs. Ludham. The Box of Monkeys is a comedy bristling with bright dialogue, and nearly every line furnishes a point for laughter. The character, Lady Guinevere Landlop, interpreted by Miss Gertrude Finney, is that of an English woman, with the usual drawl, who is instructed in American “freshness” by Sierra Benzalene (Miss Letha Lewis). The “senses” will be highly appreciated and appropriately received by Mrs. Ondego Jones (Miss Josephine Williams) affords fine scope for that lady's ability, and no doubt she will give a fine representation. Chauncey Oglethorpe, by Mr. V. Wankowski, is a familiar character, and he has a good interpretation of it. His costume is what might be styled “stunning,” he will bring down the house.

The other characters are well costumed and the comedies are well staged. The next performance will no doubt be a brilliant success.

REARMS Extradition Proceedings. VICTORIA, B. C., June 27.—United States Consul Hays has received a dispatch from the state department at Washington asking him to request the provisional detention of Rev. A. R. Reams, charged with rape and abduction. The dispatch states that a warrant has been issued for the arrest of Reams and will arrive before July 7th, until which time the court has ordered Reams' detention.

A Revolt in the Philippines. MADRID, June 27.—Admiral from Mindanao, one of the Philippine group, say 6000 natives, under their sultan, rebelled against Spanish rule. They attacked the garrison in the fort, but were repulsed with the loss of 87 killed, including the sultan. Three hundred were wounded.

A Summer Hotel Burned. LAKE GEORGE, N. Y., June 27.—The Saratoga hotel burned. Loss, \$200,000. One hundred guests were in the house but all escaped. It was one of the finest summer hotels in the country.

A Cholera Death in England. LONDON, June 27.—A sailor from Nantes, France, died at Tynemouth.

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