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ANNOUNCEMENTS.
The papers of all delinquent mail subscribers to the DAILY HERALD will be promptly discontinued hereafter.



SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1893.
AN INDEX TO YESTERDAY.

BY TELEGRAPH—President Cleveland to be arraigned for dereliction of official duty in the senate. Senator Stewart after the chief executive with a sharp attack. National capital gossip. Two students shot while attempting to rob the bank of the normal school at Yalparaiso, Ind. Nebraska cattle thieves in the toils. Doings at the world's fair. Anarchist headquarters raided in Vienna. A severe snowstorm in northern England and in Italy. No change in the situation in Brazil. The Argentine rebellion. Mitchell signs articles to fight Corbett. Soli Smith in good condition for his fight with Dixon. Ives wins the brilliant match. Sporting miscellany. Fatal explosion in a San Francisco boarding house. Pacific coast news.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS—State division by B. A. C. Stephens. Reminiscences of a trip across the continent by R. H. Hewitt. Tammany's letter from San Francisco. Japanese fishermen, by Governor Parcell. Justice courts. Mrs. Molen charged with shooting her father. The courts and new suits. The Grant-silbert case. The fire commission to enforce the putting of fire escapes on all high buildings. Edgar Fleming, the Coronado justice, has the felony charge against him dismissed. Seventh regiment notes.

NEIGHBORING PLACES.
UNIVERSITY—Improvements at the college. The new faculty.
TERMINAL ISLAND—Local affairs.
COMPTON—News notes.
SANTA MONICA—Wharf notes.
VERNONDALE—A lodge of Fraternal Wheelers formed.
POMONA—An astronomical lecture. Notes.
ORANGE COUNTY—The Anaheim bank matter. Local affairs.
REDLANDS—National guard election and target practice.
RIVERSIDE—A distinguished visitor.
SAN BERNARDINO—The Heat Valley company in trouble. A murder mystery.

MR. L. N. BREED, the president of the Southern California National Bank, in a communication elsewhere, denies that that bank is on the bond of the new county treasurer, Fleming.

The number of appalling railway accidents that are taking place in the east lately is absolutely without example. We are now seived with diurnal catastrophes. In fine, taking the roster of casualties on land and sea, they frequently amount to the fatalities of an ordinary battle. The laws relating to the careless handling of railway trains ought to be made very much more stringent than they now are.

The determination of the Southern Pacific Railway of Kentucky to pay its back taxes is one of the most agreeable signs of the times. The fact is that that powerful corporation reached that conclusion at a time when money was very scarce indeed, and this is a specially favorable sign that in the future the Southern Pacific Railway really intends to stay out of politics. At the same time the money so paid will be a great help to the state and the several counties thereof.

PERHAPS it is scarcely a matter of international moment, now that Bismarck is on the brink of the grave, and hardly likely to figure again in German politics, but there is something very appropriate in the reconciliation between Emperor William and the Prince of Blood and Iron. It showed two things with striking force, viz., that the young emperor has lost much of his headstrong impetuosity—in other words, that his head has lost much of its "bigness"; and, secondly, that age has cooled off the ardors of "Mad Bismarck." The graceful tandem by the emperor to his imperial castles by the emperor to the sick statesman shows that William himself is becoming a politician. After all, he has only arrived at the age when men begin to gather wisdom from experience.

The ladies of the Friday Morning club have tackled the Chinese question in good shape. Their chosen exponent has treated the subject of exclusion in a very elaborate paper. She opposes the exclusion laws for the reason that they are not animated by the true principle of punitive legislation. The Chinese are not punished by deportation for crime but for being cheap laborers. Complaint is also made that they are the only foreigners who come to this country with no intention of making it their home or of raising families. The United States institutions are designed for homes, not for such a civilization as the mongolian would bring us. Our gallantry

will not permit us to take issue with the ladies in this controversy; but when we are told that the hideous slavery of the women in Chinatown only equals that of Buena Vista and Alameda streets, we confess that we cannot see it in that way. The records of our courts bear witness that the Chinese women are bought and sold as chattels; that they range in market value from \$800 to \$2000 apiece, and that it is more difficult for them to escape from the shameful yoke than it ever was for a black slave in the old south. The other women alluded to have afforded no similar record to the courts as far as we know.

GRATIFYING TO HIS FRIENDS AND SUPPORTERS.

The attitude of Senator White on the silver question is such as shows this young statesman to be possessed of exceptional sagacity. It may perhaps diminish his ability to dispense the federal patronage, but it shows that he is aware of the real needs of the American people and of mankind at large. No pent up Utica controls his sympathies, and he stands for not only the boundless American continent but for the people of all hemispheres in standing by silver—a money so ancient that the first real estate transaction recorded in history—the purchase of the field of Macpelah by Abraham—was made in talents of silver. Senator White never concealed his devotion to the white metal as one of the twin moneys of the constitution, and what he may lose in the ability to reward his friends in the shape of office he will make up a hundred fold by his enduring strength with the people.

To the honor of our townsman it must be said that he has placed himself on a splendid eminence, strikingly in keeping with the dignified position of a United States senator. There are many people who look upon that exalted station, sittingly maintained, as equal in dignity to that of the presidency itself. Whatever may be said of the status of the two trusts, all the presidents of the United States put together, with the exception of Washington, Jefferson, Jackson and Lincoln, have collectively not possessed the weight of Senator Webster or Senator Clay. The senate is right in maintaining its senatorial dignity, and our own young senator shows that he is alive to his noble trust by declining to yield his convictions of the public good to the blandishments of power. That there will be a reaction in Washington that will sustain the senatorial traditions is unhesitatingly believed. It may not come today or tomorrow, but it is certain to come some day, and that not remotely. The American people just now are doing a heap of thinking, and their preference and judgment both lead them back to the ideas which prevailed in the good old days—those in which the president of the United States was punctilious in maintaining his own rights and observing those of the coordinate branches of the government. A process of education is now under way in governmental affairs that will be of incalculable benefit in bringing the people and officials back to the honest, severe and simple standards of the fathers.

THEY WILL FARE BADLY.

It is usual to point to the large vote in the house of representatives in favor of the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act as proof of the general sentiment of the country in favor of Mr. Wilson's bill. As a matter of fact, half of the Democratic and some of the Republican votes in favor of unconditional repeal were recorded against the sentiment of the constituencies of the congressmen who so voted. Many of these glib and brazen Judas Iscariots had pledged themselves on a hundred stumps, in speeches long, loud and vehement, to fight the battle of the white metal to the last ditch. There are abundant signs that the betrayed constituents of these persons remember these pledges, and that they are bitterly resentful at the treachery whose development they have watched with great interest and indignation. In Texas they have indulged in the most earnest manifestations of indignation. Quite a number of the journals of the Lone Star state have printed the names of the recalcitrant members of the house of representatives from that commonwealth in a mourning border, very plainly intimating the portentous fate of these betrayers of pledges. That they will have a hot time with their constituents let no man doubt, and this will be especially the case with the individuals hailing from the southern states. The people of that section are accustomed to thinking with great intensity. Societry will go a very little way with them. They know that cotton was selling at 19 cents a pound when silver was demonetized in 1873, when the white metal was worth \$1.32 an ounce; and that when it is only worth 74 to 75 cents an ounce, cotton only brings seven and three quarter cents a pound. An argument like that appeals both to the pocket nerve and to the intelligence of a people who permit no paltering upon the part of their public men.

That the same intense indignation exists in the western states at the apostasy of many members of the house of representatives from that section let no man doubt. The western farmer, like the southern planter, has noted the steady declension of his wheat and other staples of his labor, following upon that of silver, and he will be equally ready to wreak vengeance upon the misrepresentatives of his interests and section.

SENATOR WHITE in his speech against the repeal of the Sherman purchasing act made a neat point when he cited that portion of Cleveland's message in which the president says that the time has come when silver and gold must part company, in answer to the claim made by Wilson and others, that the repeal of the Sherman act is for the purpose of rehabilitating silver. Cleveland has succeeded in closing every silver mine in the country and filling every

road leading out from Colorado, Montana and Nevada with discharged miners who are seeking work and food in other states. If his message to congress merely urging the repeal of the Sherman purchasing act could accomplish so great a disaster, what must follow the passage of the repeal measure itself without some compensating legislation in behalf of silver? The coming winter will tell the story. A million of hungry men out of work will be the answer to this most atrocious policy. But these men will not starve if they can help it, and as they are compelled to be idle by no fault of theirs, they naturally conclude that they have a good right to live as Cleveland and the gold-bugs who have brought penury and want upon them. We can see, on a small scale, what these million of idle men will do when the pinch of hunger comes, by glancing at the way in which the hundreds of seekers after work acted along the San Joaquin valley. They just took what they wanted whenever they came to an eating station. The unemployed all over the United States will band themselves together everywhere and satiate their hunger by forced contributions from those who have food. What such scenes of disorder will lead to, everybody knows. It will be another illustration of the good old ways of the gold old barons in the golden days of history: "Let him take who has the power; let him keep who can." The maxim of the men of the mailed hand will be adopted and acted upon by the men with the horny fists.

Every true American must be pleased with the fact that the senate is not particularly hasty in confirming the nomination of Van Alen to the ambassadorship of Italy. It is a nomination which Cleveland ought never to have made, and one that will go far to lower the estimation in which the president is held by even his most devoted friends. The New York World says that Cleveland pays a campaign debt by this nomination, for Van Alen, who is a son-in-law of Wm. Astor, contributed a very large sum to the campaign fund to aid in his election. But this is not the worst feature of the scandalous nomination. Van Alen is a self-expatriated American, an Anglo-maniac of the worst type. He is a well-known London club man, where he is held in contempt by the very people he toadies to. He outdraws the broadest Britisher in his efforts to speak English as it should be spoken, "you know." His associations and sympathies are altogether with the English, and if he ever had a drop of American blood in his veins he has oozed it out in toadying to the British aristocracy. What a Democratic president wanted to appoint this sprig of an Anglomaniac as a representative of our people to the Italian court, far beyond comprehension. If he wanted to recognize the money aid Van Alen contributed to his campaign fund, he might have paid him back in some other way. We are assured by one who well knows the estimation in which Mr. Alen is held by the young bloods of the English clubs, that he is a man of but constant ridicule, not only on account of his affected mannerisms, but because he is considered a fool. He occupies the position amongst the British nobility that Jo-Jo does amongst the fast young men of Los Angeles. The senate will do well to figuratively slap Cleveland in the face for this insult to American intelligence and manhood, by refusing to confirm the nomination.

WE HAD the pleasure of a call from Craigie Sharp, jr., yesterday. Mr. Sharp is the commissioner-at-large of the California midwinter fair, and has come to Los Angeles to arouse the interest of our people in that exposition. He will go before the chamber of commerce on Monday and present to that body the claims which the proposed exhibition has upon this section for its good-will and substantial assistance. Under the circumstances, Los Angeles will not be able to contribute so much to the success of this fine undertaking as it otherwise would. Our people have been pretty severely drawn upon to keep our end up at the world's fair, and there have been a great number of unusual drains upon our liberality in other directions. But that we will do our share towards making the midwinter venture a success we have not the slightest doubt.

WE ARE told that a great effort is to be made to revive pugilism in San Francisco, and that this is to be started in a bout between Peter Maher and Joe McAniff. Here is a fine chance to run two able bodied doers into the chain-gang in San Francisco. As pugilists they are back numbers, and only appear in the ring against capable professors of the art to be knocked into cocked hats. They are the steepest and poorest of all the played-out pug. But, waving that view of the matter, San Francisco should stand by her lately assumed virtuous attitude. If she backslides so, 3000 people will not have had time to familiarize themselves with her lineaments in this new act of public decorum.

A GENTLEMAN who came through the San Joaquin valley two days ago informs us that the towns along the road are in great excitement about the arrival of bands of hard-fisted men from the silver states in search of work. They don't know what to do with them, and are trying to get rid of them the easiest way possible. If this irruption continues, the newcomers will not only impoverish the towns they flock into, but will in no wise better their own condition. The dilemma will soon become so serious that the whole state will be called upon to take some action to remedy it.

Tax chamber of commerce has adopted a resolution endorsing Geary's bill to suspend immigration to this country for five years. This bill is in the right direction. The labor already in this country ought to have a chance.

The way in which the monopolistic corporations have been encouraging the flooding of the country with low-class immigration from all parts of the world of late years is truly appalling. If such unlimited extension of the hospitalities of our country is permitted to continue we shall soon be inundated with the offscourings of Europe, and cheap labor will be as much the rule in the United States as it is in other countries. The country requires at least a breathing spell from the Niagara of low-class immigration that has been poured upon it for the past fifteen years.



Capt. T. B. Merry left for a trip to Chicago last evening.

Mr. J. B. Livengood, foreman of the Ontario Observer, is in the city.

R. B. Burns of Williams, Ariz., is autographed at the Hollenbeck hotel.

General Superintendent Filmore of the Southern Pacific company is in the city.

Sheriff E. W. Kay of Tulare county, and S. Mitchell of Visalia, are at the Nadean.

Richard Gird, the Ohio sugar king, accompanied by Mrs. Gird, is at the Hollenbeck.

J. H. Griffin, a special writer on the San Francisco Call and the Chicago Inter-Ocean, is in the city.

Harry E. Fuedge, the well known postal clerk who had been dangerously ill for the past week, is on a fair road to recovery.

George M. Walker, a prominent property owner of Long Beach and brother of Representative Walker of Massachusetts, was in the city yesterday.

Mr. Craigie Sharp, jr., of Fresno, is in the city. He is commissioner at large for the state for the midwinter fair, to be held in San Francisco, and is here in the interests of that enterprise.

Sergeant John Duncan, one of San Francisco's oldest and most popular police officers, is taking his vacation in Los Angeles and will visit every point of interest hereabouts, remaining here about a week.

As will be seen by a notice in another column there will be a meeting of the Democratic city central committee Tuesday next, at the office of J. Marion Brooks, 9:30 p. m. A full attendance of the committee is requested.

Henry P. Wilson, attorney for the Los Angeles Garbage Creamatory company, leaves today for Albuquerque on professional business, and from there will proceed to Chicago where he will meet his mother and take in the world's fair sights.

Mr. Chas. Forrester of the Southern California world's fair commission, who has been in Chicago for the past few months, returned from the white city yesterday morning. He states that the California exhibit is attracting great attention and the benefits which will accrue from it can hardly be realized.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Kramer will return from the east about October 1st, after having spent the summer at Saratoga and Newport.

The annual convention of the American society of professors of dancing, held at Chicago from September 5th to 8th, and promises several new and pretty round and square dances to the dancing public.

CITY TEACHERS.

They Hold an Institute Meeting Yesterday.

Over 250 teachers were present at the meeting of the city teachers at the high school yesterday.

The teachers were divided into three sections, as a teacher's institute, in which the subjects of the special work for the present school year were taken up and fully discussed.

The principals of the various schools held a separate meeting, during which the regular reports and also the work of special teachers were discussed. Prof. Brown, superintendent of the city schools, made an excellent address upon the special yearly work.

The Los Angeles and Pacific.

Articles of incorporation were filed yesterday of the Los Angeles and Pacific Railway company. The purposes are set forth to construct a railroad between Los Angeles and Santa Monica. The incorporators and directors are John Cross, Albert P. Cross, John E. Loomis, James G. Garrison and John A. Pirtle of Los Angeles, Charles W. Cross and Charles M. Cross of San Francisco. The capital stock is \$200,000, of which \$17,000 has been subscribed.

Christ church choir has secured 16 new members to its musical staff. Dr. L. Schaefer, the efficient choir master, was empowered to invite Mrs. Hance Owens and Mrs. Simpson to join the corps of singers, and to the gratification of the musical committee, they have consented to do so. Mrs. Hance-Owens, the contralto, is too well known in musical circles to require extended notice. She will be heard especially in the offertory, with Mr. William Stephen, the brilliant tenor, in a duet from one of the oratorios. Mrs. Simpson, late of San Francisco, becomes the leading soprano, and though her engagement does not begin for a week, yet she is to assist immediately at all Sunday services. Her voice is remarkably sweet and sympathetic, with wide compass, and her friends predict a bright future before her.

Mrs. M. A. Twing of New York city, honorary secretary of the Woman's auxiliary, will shortly visit the church people of Los Angeles. Mrs. Twing is just returning from a tour around the world, during which she visited the missions of the Episcopal church. She has much to tell of her trip that is interesting, and is a most agreeable speaker. There will be a number of meetings in St. Paul's church during Mrs. Twing's visit, to which all are invited. Dates and arrangements for meetings will be given later. It was expected that Mrs. Twing would have been here October 1st and 2d, but her plans have been necessarily changed.

Yesterday, Yesterday.

The books of the Adams-street Homestead Tract No. 2 was opened yesterday. Obtained prospectus quickly. 138 lots, \$20 a month, without interest. Five acres, 2200 acres, the six large residences, 5001 avenues, etc., now ready. Southern California Land Co., 230 North Main st.

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