

TODAY'S FORECAST.
FOR THE DISTRICT OF SOUTH-CALIFORNIA: FAIR WEATHER, SLIGHTLY COOLER TUESDAY; WESTERLY WINDS.

The Herald

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LOS ANGELES: TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 10, 1893.

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14 1/2 acre home site for sale in the country west; average 50 best wine, fruit with Palms, Monterey pines, Gravelly, Peppers, the new gum of Agave and Magnolias, etc., which will give a fine view of 10 to 15 miles of streets. Lots are 50x150 to 14 acre sites.

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A DECREE OF KING CAUCUS

The Tucker Elections Bill Must Pass.

The Last Day's Debate on the Measure.

Boutelle Waves the Bloody Shirt With Great Vigor.

Springer Compels Him to Withdraw an Opprobrious Epithet—Spirited Debate on the Repeal Bill in the Senate.

By the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The decree of the Democratic caucus at the house to-night was that the Tucker bill repealing every vestige of the federal election law except one stray statute, should be passed tomorrow. It was decided unanimously to pass the Tucker bill as it stands and have it amended in the senate. A resolution was adopted as follows:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this caucus that the pending bill should be passed by the house of representatives on tomorrow, and that the Democrats should present an unbroken column in its support.

The caucus of Democratic senators reported to have been held at the capitol Sunday proves to have been only an informal conference of some of the leading Democratic anti-repeal senators. The meeting was strictly private and the senators who were present decline to divulge the details of the conversation. Gentlemen in a position to know say no agreement was reached, even among the senators present. A canvass of the strength of the opposing forces is said to have been made and to have resulted in the conclusion that there are 21 Democratic senators favorable to repeal and 23 opposed.

THE TUCKER BILL.

Last Day's Debate on that Celebrated Measure.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—In the house today Aldrich, of Illinois, opened the debate on the election bill with a vigorous defense of the Republican attempt to check Democratic frauds in Chicago and put down the alleged Carter Harrison ring.

Doliver, of Iowa, followed in the same strain. He said the repeal of the election laws would place this government in the attitude of disowning the man who defended the life. He made a vigorous attack on Tammany, charging it with levying taxes on the votes of the unfortunate of the city.

Boutelle, of Maine, after a glowing tribute to New England, made sarcastic allusions to Dr. Everett of Massachusetts, and was about to read from the writing of James Russell Lowell, which he said described the "doughface" of '61, and was a photograph of the doughface of '93.

Springer of Illinois took exception to applying the epithet of doughface to a member of the house.

"It is an epithet," said Boutelle fiercely, "which can be applied with equal force as well to the gentleman from Illinois as to the gentleman from Massachusetts."

Springer grew white with rage, and striking fiercely at Boutelle, retorted: "I want you to know, sir, you can't apply such an epithet to me."

After some further exchanges Boutelle, still protesting that the expression was not unparliamentary, withdrew it.

Continuing, Boutelle said: "Every Democratic speech has demonstrated this to be a blow at the fundamental principle underlying the government. I thought the new generation would join hands with us in building up the common country. For 10 days the sheeted ghosts of the confederacy have flitted about these halls and gibbered of the defeated confederacy. The vice president of the United States has been accused of undue sympathy with your struggle to capsize the government, yet you do not complain. Not an Union soldier sits about the cabinet table."

[Republican applause.]
Boutelle then took up the records of the Democratic senate committee, beginning with the president pro tem, Harris, showing that almost without exception they served in the Confederate army. He reviewed the committee in the house, from the speaker down to the committee members, showing how they were dominated by ex-Confederates. Wilson, he said, deposed Springer, from a loyal state, as chairman of the ways and means committee, and Holman was deposed by the triumphant Democracy with a Confederate. "I declare here now on my own responsibility as representative, that no more mischievous doctrine; no more deadly blow at our institutions; at the essence of our nationality; at our country, can be dealt than will be the denial of the right of the imperial government to cross the borders of a foreign state." [Republican applause.]

"If such doctrines prevail, then the cause for which I and 2,000,000 of my northern countrymen fought when the rebellion was put down was not victorious." [Renewed applause.]
Mr. Hall of Virginia, who secured five minutes in which to reply to the fiery utterances of Boutelle, he appealed to the Republicans not to be constantly reminding the south that it had engaged in an unholy rebellion.

Stallings of Alabama and Lockwood of New York followed in advocacy of the bill.

Payne, (Rep.) of New York opposed the bill. He detailed at great length the "theft" of the senate of New York by the Democrats in 1890, and the part taken by Judge L. R. Maynard, who was nominated for supreme judge by the New York Democrats last Friday. "Why do you demand honest elections," he asked, addressing the Democratic side,

"when you nominate for the highest judicial position in the Empire state a criminal?"

Fitch of New York, chairman of the committee which reported the bill, closed the debate for the Democrats. He scored John L. Davenport without restraint, and traced to him the attempt of the Republicans at Albany and Washington to legislate New York into a Republican city, but said the result of this attempt and the performances of Davenport had only been to drive the Republicans entirely from control in New York city. He defended New York against the assaults made upon her government, and in the name of the city of New York demanded the passage of the pending bill. [Applause.]

Tucker rose at the close of Fitch's speech to ask leave to print some remarks in reply to an aspersion upon his father, John Randolph Tucker, from Boutelle. Then, at 4:40, the house adjourned.

SILVER REPEAL.

Very Spirited Discussion in the Senate Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—In the senate today Harris, of Tennessee, replied in caustic terms to the resolution of the Memphis Merchants' exchange for taking himself and colleague, Mr. Bates, to task for opposing repeal.

He believed if the whole people of the state of Tennessee were appealed to, they might possibly repudiate the authority of the exchange to represent them upon the subject. With the utmost respect and with no feelings of resentment, he begged to inform those exchanges that the threat contained in their resolutions had no terror for him.

Wolcott of Colorado spoke on the resolutions directing the committee on finance to report a bill embodying the declaration of the policy contained in the Voorhees substitute.

Wolcott severely criticized the letter of President Cleveland to Governor Northern of Georgia, which he characterized as one of the most remarkable pronouncements of this generation. He also spoke of the extraordinary activity of the administration in forcing its views on congress, and condemned the treaty of Cleveland, which he said was not purchasing the amount of silver required by law.

Wolcott said within the last few days the worst apprehensions of the friends of silver as to the position of the executive had been realized. The president, while on the Cleveland tour, had informed the country that he was astonished at the opposition of the senate to the measure which he advocated in his message. "Such an utterance is intrusive and offensive," said Wolcott, "and unfitting in respect to the relations which would exist between the legislative and executive departments of the government, and it deserves the protest and rebuke of every man who values the perpetuity of republican institutions."

"I appeal to the senator from Indiana," Wolcott said, "who in his heart is opposed to the abandonment of silver as a standard of value, and who is in the standard in his hands, and whose single word of approval would bring us relief and save the country from the ruin of the monetary system, to stand with the people of our own country and our own flag, and support the proposed silver standard. The only hope for silver is by an amendment to the present bill. There is no hope for an independent measure, even if it should pass congress."

Voorhees replied at great length and with great vigor. He said the repeal of the law would place this government in the attitude of disowning the man who defended the life. He made a vigorous attack on Tammany, charging it with levying taxes on the votes of the unfortunate of the city.

Voorhees then defended the declaration of the policy being taken by the action (Rep.) of Oregon offered by Cockrell (Dem.) of Missouri addressed the senate in opposition to the bill. Cockrell declared the belief that Senator Sherman introduced a bill during the last congress for the repeal of the Sherman act, for the purpose of influencing the action of the senate, and then in session. At any rate, the introduction of the bill was used for that purpose. He criticized the action of the Republican secretary of the treasury in redeeming in gold silver certificates. He was surprised that the Democratic secretary of the treasury pursued the same course.

The discussion having turned to the general subject of the redemption of silver certificates, to settle the question Teller offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling for information as to whether silver dollars or silver coin certificates had been redeemed in or exchanged by the treasury department for gold or paper, which by law or the practice of the government were redeemable in gold.

Without concluding his speech, Cockrell yielded for an executive session.

Dolph (Rep.) of Oregon offered a resolution, which went over, calling upon the secretary of state for information as to whether China had requested an extension of time for the registration of Chinese laborers in this country, as required by the act of May 5, 1892, or had given the United States any assurance if the time for such registration should be extended, the Chinese laborers would register and take out certificates. Dolph said subsequently he understood there had been no such request or assurance.

After executive session, the senate adjourned.

For sunburn and freckles use only Perfecta Face Cream; safe and sure. For sale by A. E. Littleboy, druggist, 311 South Spring street.

A sea bath at home with Turk's Island sea salt is exhilarating. Recommended by all physicians. For sale by all druggists; 15c a package.

Ladies' hair cleaned, dyed, reshaped and trimmed. California Stray Works, 264 South Main street, opposite Third.

CUTTER VS. CENTERBOARD

The Latter Is the Better Type of Yacht.

That Fact Has Been Amply Demonstrated.

The Valkyrie Disastrously Beaten by the Vigilant.

The American Boat Proved Her Superiority in Windward Work, Bunning and Racing—The Britisher's Feeble Run.

By the Associated Press.
NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—For the second time, and that more easily than the first, the America's cup defender, the Vigilant, defeated the English representative, the Valkyrie. The second race was sailed today on a triangular course from Sandy Hook under conditions that could not have been more gratifying. While the victory today was a magnificent one, only the strongest words of praise can be said of the gallant but ineffective struggle which the Valkyrie made. She was beaten three miles at the finish, and when she was in the lead she was not able to speed the conqueror, the hull of the conqueror was yet far astern.

The yachts got down to the start over half an hour ahead of the time appointed for the firing of the preparatory gun, which was 11:15, and cavorted around the windward mark as though the first gun was given. Then they began business. It was very pretty play on the part of both captains. The Valkyrie was on the line when the gun to send her over was sounded. At that time the wind was blowing about 13 miles an hour from the south, and the Vigilant, with a crew of 12, was on the windward mark. The Vigilant got quickly into the wind, and followed the Valkyrie over the line about two lengths behind. The handler of the Vigilant evidently had the matter in the windward work, and very quickly, what he lost in lateral distance. He began to pinch his boat high up into the wind. Her head sails shook as though there was not enough wind to fill them, and she dropped behind. The Valkyrie went ahead through the water with great speed, and the Vigilant, though she was skipping right away from the Vigilant, and so she was in a way, but the Vigilant's center-board prevented that boat from sagging to leeward, whereas the keel of the cutter had only a small part of the same effect.

At the finish the Vigilant was seen to belly out, and from that moment the American yacht began to win the race. She passed the Valkyrie at 12:05, 40 minutes after the start, and never afterwards was headed or touched under any conditions or circumstances. When the Valkyrie was in the lead, she was going ahead, she hauled down her big topsail with the intention of putting up a small one like the Vigilant's, but while the changing was going on Captain Cranfield decided to go about. No sooner had the Englishman gone around than the American, acting on a hunch, was seen to stoop off on the port tack, it was seen the Vigilant was over a quarter of a mile ahead and just about as much to windward. They tried hard on the Valkyrie to send her head up into the wind, but she could not better herself a single inch.

When the Vigilant got around the first leg she was over a mile in the lead, but the Valkyrie stuck to her work. The wind was almost directly over the starboard quarter as they started on the second leg. The Valkyrie now had a chance to show what she could do in windward work, but she could not. It had been the steady claim of the cutter men that the model of their choice was sure to beat the centerboard in that sort of work. Instead of doing so, the centerboard increased her lead to an extent that made every body, Irish and English, concede.

It was a fair and square open sea race, both boats finding every breath that was astir. When the Vigilant turned the flag at the end of the second leg, she was a good two miles in advance. Having rounded that mark, then came another leg on which the cutter was supposed to be much the better boat. The wind was pretty nearly abeam, and the sheets were hauled aft. It was a pretty good specimen of reach, and yet the light-draughted boat knocked the spoils out of the deep craft. There was but one thing to say about it. The cutter continued to increase her lead from the time she began the leg until she crossed the finish line. She had made on the average at the end just about an actual gain of a mile on each of the three legs. It was an ample test, as has been told, on each of the three points, windward work, running and reaching.

It is generally admitted that the Valkyrie is the best boat England has ever sent over to win the America's cup. She met, however, a yacht that is so far her superior that her hitherto admirers have given up the hope of her ever being able to win three straight races, and therefore the match. There remains, however, a question as to which of the boats is the more worthy in half a gale and a very rough sea.

The official time was: Vigilant—Start, 11:25; finish, 2:50:01; elapsed time, 3:25:36; corrected time, 3:25:36; corrected time, 3:25:36.

Thus the Vigilant beat the Valkyrie by 12 minutes, 23 seconds, on lapped time, and, after taking off 1 minute 45 seconds, time allowance, 10 minutes, 55 seconds.

The regatta committee say the Vigilant crossed the starting line two seconds ahead of the Valkyrie. This would reduce the victory of the Vigilant by two seconds, in actual time, but it does not count as there can be no doubt the Vigilant started at one gun signal.

The gains of the Vigilant are officially reported to be 4 minutes, 45 seconds, on the first leg, 4 minutes, 12 seconds, on the second, and 3 minutes, 29 seconds, on the third.

An Associated Press reporter saw Captain Cranfield on the Valkyrie and asked him to the race. The captain said: "I must say we are very much disappointed. I had after Saturday's race we had a hard nut to crack, but I could not believe we could have been so well beaten as we were."

"Has not your knowledge of center-board yachts, as compared with keel, convinced you that the American plan is the better?"

"I will not admit that yet," said the Scotch captain. "We can yet show you some other experiments."

It is learned that the American yacht had a spar strained during the race. A new one had to be rigged, and as the result, Wednesday's race may be put off until Thursday.

CLEVELAND'S PLANS.

The President Getting Ready for a Gold Bond Issue.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—A Washington special says: Cleveland is getting ready for the issue of gold bonds, probably \$100,000,000, either under a compromise silver bill or under the authority of the treasury department already has. J. Pierpont Morgan, of Drexel, Morgan & Co., who helped to float the former issue of bonds, has just had conferences with Carlisle and Gresham. He goes back to New York with the information that the best compromise that can be made with the silver men is to continue the purchase of 2,000,000 ounces of silver per month for three years, and authorize bonds for the purpose of increasing the gold reserve to \$2,000,000,000. The silver men may insist on the purchase of 2,500,000 ounces per month. If they do they will consent to a provision permitting national banks to issue circulation to the par value of their bonds. Cleveland may repudiate the proposed compromise; he may even seek to head it off by announcing that he will provide for bonds under the authority already has. Carlisle's emphatic denial of the report from Paris that the United States is seeking to arrange a \$1,000,000 bond issue abroad, and his boastful declaration that no bonds will be issued by the Democratic administration, have no bearing on the situation.

CHICAGO DAY AT THE FAIR

The Crowning Success of the Exposition.

A Terrible Crush of People on the Grounds.

Over Three-Quarters of a Million in Attendance.

Many Injured in the Jam at the Gates and Transportation Terminals—The Most Gorgeous Pageant and Pyrotechnics.

By the Associated Press.
CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—A perfect autumn day and the largest crowd that ever gathered at a like gathering in the world's history, combined with all the other features to make Chicago day at the world's fair an unprecedented success. Everything on the programme went off with perfect success, and the only thing to mar the day or evening was a number of little accidents, inseparable from the crushing and jamming of such a mass of people as congested the world's fair district. Happily there were but few very serious accidents, although a great many people were painfully bruised in different places. The crowd was larger than that at the banner day of the Paris exposition. Every part of the ground was crowded and the midway plaisance was almost impassable.

A GENERAL HOLIDAY.

Never before was a holiday so generally observed in Chicago. Every business house of any consequence was closed, and small stores of all descriptions followed suit. In all sections of the city these stores were closed, and even the thousands of milkmen caught the infection and notified their patrons several days ago that they would make but one delivery today. Many large firms, in addition to closing their places of business, furnished their employees with tickets of admission to the fair. With all these people turned loose and added to the tremendous influx from outside during the past 48 hours, it is not to be wondered at that such a crowd was never seen before.

WENT OFF LIKE HOT CAKES.

Among the most notable features of the day were memorial editions of the Inter-Ocean, the Record and the Times, newspapers of this city. These papers were profusely illustrated, contained elaborate reviews of Chicago and especially descriptions of the great fair. So unprecedented was the demand for these papers that from an early hour in the morning they sold at a premium, and by afternoon people were paying as high as 50 cents a copy for them.

AN APPELLING CRUSH.

At the down-town terminals all the morning the crush was appalling. At the steamboat landing, the Illinois Central and the elevated stations, there was a jam the like of which had never before been seen here, while along the line of the cable roads people were packed in a black mass for blocks. At the grounds the steady stream seemed to increase, rather than diminish, towards dark, as thousands of additional people began to make their way in to see the night display.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES TAXED.

Never in the history of Chicago was there such a demand on the transportation facilities as today. The crowd was handled well, but no human means, no system of transportation however vast, was capable of handling such a vast crowd without difficulty. Accidents were few and only a small proportion of them were fatal. The majority of the hurt were from outside points, and trouble arose from their not being as cautious as the native Chicagoans in the navigation of the streets and in getting on the cars.

VICTIMS OF THE CRUSH.

Those killed were:

Charles A. Clark of Buffalo, struck by a cable car.

James Malcolm, residence unknown, died from a stroke of apoplexy at the fair.

Among those injured on cable trains in the crush at the Illinois Central and elevated stations, etc., were: Mrs. Louise Rhode of Gilman, Ill.; Andrew Wells of Waupaca, Wis.; William J. Burr, Hopkins, Ky.; O. F. Reynolds, Mattoon, Ill.; Miss Nettie Rogers, Columbus, O.; Mrs. Mattida Stewart, Fond du Lac, Wis.; Charles Long, Cincinnati; Toby Hanson, Chicago; Policeman Patrick Clifford.

None of these are thought to be fatally hurt, but they, as well as many others whose names are not learned, will have painful reminders of the day for some time to come.

THE GREATEST CRUSH.

The greatest crush occurred at Congress street depot of the elevated road. The crowd there was simply terrific, and despite the utmost efforts of the police to keep them back, the jam was such that women began to faint and then panic followed, resulting in serious injury to many people. There were a number of distressing incidents on the fair ground proper tonight owing to the awful crush. The hospital record at 6 o'clock showed less than 40 slight casualties. Two hours later the number had increased to 125. Of these most were women who had fainted and fallen in a heap in the rushing and surging mass that seemed to have lost all the powers of reason.

THE WORST OF ALL.

The worst crush of all was in the early evening at the east side of the transportation building, where the people became wedged in a great mass and a panic commenced. Men shouted themselves hoarse to still the restless throng. Women screamed frantically and dozens

Continued on sixth page.

Record Breaker Tyler.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 9.—Harry C. Tyler lowered the world's bicycle record for a quarter of a mile, standing start, to 23 1/5 seconds today.

It is important to know that a correct fit in fine tailoring can be had at moderate prices from H. A. Getz, 112 West Third street.

Conn band instruments. Agency at Fitzgerald's, cor. Spring and Franklin sts.