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Fine Melton and Kersey Overcoats from \$10 up. All-wool Sack Suits, the best in the market at the price, only \$10, \$12 and \$15. Our Children's stock is complete in every particular.

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The oldest, most successful and reliable exclusive SPECIAL DOCTORS FOR MEN on the Pacific Coast—established in San Francisco for 25 years and 8 years in Los Angeles.

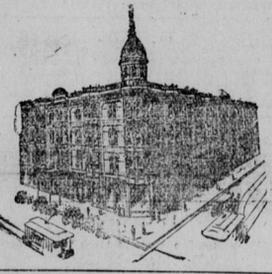


Trust Only the Old—The Tried—The True. The SPECIAL SURGEON FROM THE SAN FRANCISCO OFFICES is now in charge of the Los Angeles office, so persons living in Los Angeles can have the benefit of the same treatment as if they went to San Francisco.

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Best Appointed Hotel in Los Angeles.

American and European Plans, Central Location, First-class service, Reasonable Rates, Finest Cafe in the City in Connection.



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Bear Valley Summer Resort, San Bernardino Co., Cal. RATES \$10 PER WEEK.

The finest trout fishing in the state. A fine trail has just been completed from the hotel to Bear Creek, the paradise for trout fishers.

GUS KNIGHT, Jr., Prop., Pine Lake, Cal.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

Do Not Get an Inferior Article When You Can Buy the Celebrated

South Field Wellington for \$9.75 Per Ton DELIVERED TO ANY PART OF THE CITY.

COKE, CHARCOAL & WOOD HANCOCK BANNING. Importer of Best Grades of Domestic and Steam Coal. 130 WEST SECOND ST.



Santa Catalina ISLAND, VIA SAN PEDRO. The gem of the Pacific Coast Winter and Summer Resorts. Unsurpassed fishing, wild goat hunting, enchanting scenery, perfect climate, excellent hotels.

HOTEL METROPOLE, AVALON, Santa Catalina Island.

STRICTLY FIRE-PROOF. American plan only. Transient rates \$3 to \$4 per day.

HOTEL ARGADIA, SANTA MONICA.

The finest hot salt water and surf bathing in the world; excellent table; home comforts.

The Abbotsford Inn, Cor. Eighth and Hope Sts. The Seaside Inn, Long Beach, Cal. SELECT FAMILY HOTEL. J. J. MARTIN & SON.

MUSTANG LINIMENT

Rheumatism, AND BEAST. Stiff Joints.

IRRIGATION CONGRESS.

Delegates Already Returning Home.

Several Interesting Addresses Made.

Lengthy Session of the Resolutions Committee.

Views of the Majority and Minority Submitted—A Hot Discussion Ensues. Neither Report Adopted.

By the Associated Press. DENVER, Sept. 7.—The attendance at the irrigation congress today was smaller than heretofore, some delegates having already left for home.

David Boyd of Greeley, Colo., read a paper on "The Nature and Behavior of the Platte River."

Judge Emery of Kansas, national lecturer of the congress, spoke on the True Significance of the Irrigation Movement in regard to Arid Lands.

He denounced the letter of Secretary Morton to this congress in which he said: "The meeting has nothing to do with practical irrigation," as utterly untrue.

Judge Emery advocated small farms and storage reservoirs and an irrigation survey for the purpose of discovering and distributing the water of the country for irrigation purposes.

Immediately upon reassembling, the committee on resolutions submitted a majority and minority report. The majority report was as follows:

First—Repeat of the desert land law. Second—Withdrawal from settlement of all arid lands within the arid region not found to be capable of irrigation, all such lands, except mineral lands, to be held for catchment areas, pasturage and timber.

Third—Leasing of the pasture lands, giving preference to actual occupants and cultivators of such lands.

Fourth—That the states be permitted to select lands for reclamation and make them the basis of security for the construction of irrigation works; title to such land to remain in the federal government until such time as it shall have passed through the state to the actual settlers, no one individual being permitted to acquire title to more than 40 acres of irrigated land, except in case of lands where the local conditions necessitate the enlargement of the home unit, because of the small value of the crops produced; the money received from such sales to be used for the purpose of discharging obligations incurred in the work of reclaiming public lands.

Fifth—That when any state shall have reclaimed land under the provisions of section 5 it shall form irrigation divisions according to the hydrographic divisions, and when a sufficient number of settlers shall have actually located upon the land within such division the state shall, conditionally, turn over the land administration to the authorities of said water division.

Sixth—That before any state can avail itself of these provisions it shall have a legally constituted state irrigation department. That there shall be appointed a national irrigation commission, vested with the administration of government, pastoral and forest lands of such irrigation works as may be undertaken under federal authority, and be empowered to consider and authorize general plans of reclamation submitted by the irrigation department of any state.

The national irrigation commission shall also be charged with the work of making an immediate investigation of the problem of interstate streams and report to the congress of the United States, as early as possible, a measure providing a means for the speedy and final adjudication of the questions between states and a plan for the division of streams on a basis of justice and equity.

Seventh—That the several territories be included in the provisions of the Carey law.

Eighth—That an international commission be constituted, composed of representatives of the United States, Canada and Mexico, whose purpose it shall be to thoroughly examine into and arbitrate questions arising between said nations because of the waters of rivers partly in each of the two countries, or serving as a boundary between two, and to settle upon a basis and method for the equitable division of the waters of such streams when used for irrigation.

Ninth—That sufficient appropriations be secured for carrying on the work of gauging streams, selecting and segregating reservoirs and for prosecuting surveys to determine the location of lands susceptible of reclamation, and such other work in the line of investigation and experiment as may be legitimately undertaken, such appropriations to be expended under the direction of the national irrigation commission.

Tenth—That reservoir sites heretofore reserved by the government, which may become necessary for the use of states under the operations of the Carey law, shall be released and made available upon application therefor by states or territories.

The minority report favored the ownership by the several states of the arid lands within their respective territories, and mentioned conditions upon which ownership is to be acquired.

The entire evening session was devoted to the discussion of the reports, and at 11 o'clock further discussion was postponed until tomorrow morning.

THE EZETA CASE. More Evidence Taken in the Extradition Proceedings. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 7.—The extradition proceedings in the cases of Gen. Antonio Ezeta and his fellow refugees from San Salvador were continued today in the United States district court.

The testimony adduced, however, was but a repetition of that of yesterday, the prisoners continuing to testify in their own behalf to substantiate their claim that at the time of the commission of the acts charged against them a state of war existed in San Salvador and that the alleged murders and robberies were but incidents of actual warfare.

A pamphlet containing the military laws of San Salvador was introduced in evidence this afternoon, after bitter opposition on the part of the prosecution. Under the laws the defendants claim to have been justified in their every act.

KELLY DID NOT APPEAR BUT POPPER WAS THERE WITH HIS BOOKS.

The San Francisco Grand Jury Investigating the Alleged Bribery of Supervisors—All the Bosses Subpoenaed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 7.—The county grand jury is investigating the charges recently made by A. J. Clunie against Max Popper, Christopher Buckley and Joseph Kelly, Democratic candidate for election to congress, in relation to the alleged bribing of supervisors in order to control street sweeping contracts.

Popper appeared early in the ante-room of the jury chamber. He brought several heavy volumes containing the entire record of his street sweeping business and said that he was prepared to submit them to the jury and answer every question that might be propounded. He said he was disappointed because he had learned that neither Joseph Kelly nor his other partner, Christopher Buckley, had been subpoenaed.

This statement was contradicted by District Attorney Barnes who said that subpoenas had been issued for all people who were believed to possess information that might throw any light on the transactions with which money has been alleged, transferred from the street-sweeping firm of Crimmins & Kelly for transmission to public officials.

The grand jurors were slow in making their appearance and it was long after 2 o'clock before they gave any signs of beginning the investigation, as possibly Kelly was the first witness called by the grand jury. He took his books into the jury room. After he had been under examination for some time he was excused and A. J. Clunie was called. When he came from the room Popper was recalled.

Joseph P. Kelly, at whose request the grand jury is conducting the investigation, failed to appear, although he had promised to be on hand and prove his innocence of the charges that he had paid out money to bribe the supervisors. Martin Kelly was there waiting to be called as a witness, but he was not wanted today. Chris Buckley is at his Livermore ranch, and Phil Crimmins is in Sacramento.

THE DROUGHT BROKEN. Rain Checks the Forest Fires in the Northwest. MILWAUKEE, Sept. 7.—The remarkable drought throughout the west for more than two months was effectually broken last night. The rain area included all of Iowa, Northern Illinois, most of Michigan and all Wisconsin, except the northwest portion. It is feared the fire region received very little rain, but it may get a soaking tonight.

CUMBERLAND, Wis., Sept. 7.—The first rain of many weeks fell here today, checking the progress of the forest fires and relieving present apprehensions.

Baked Indians. POKEGAMA, Minn., Sept. 7.—The bodies of 23 Chippewa Indians lie upon the baked sands between here and Opsted, a small settlement on the western shore of the Mille Lacs. The news was brought by a courier. The Indians left the reservation two months ago and built a hunting lodge on a fork of Shadreck creek. Chief Waucoota perished with his followers.

Fatal Flames. KAMOROUSKA, Que., Sept. 7.—Four lives were lost in a fire that broke out today in the house of David St. Pierre. The violence of the wind carried the flames to the adjoining houses, three of which were consumed.

Tooth brushes. A complete line, and we sell them at 10, 15, 20, 25, 35, 40 and 50 cts., and guarantee every brush. Littleboy's pharmacy, 311 S. Spring st.

In all cases of dyspepsia, indigestion or constipation, the infallible cure is Dr. St. John's capsules, 25 cents a box, at O.T. & Vaughn's, druggists, Fourth and Spring streets.

A. R. U. OFFICIALS' TRIAL.

Debs et al. Again Appear in Court.

The Reading of Telegrams Concluded.

Pointed Observations Made by Judge Woods.

Interstate Commerce Applies to Street Cars and the Union Stock Yards—Strike and Labor Notes.

By the Associated Press. CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—The examination of the railway strikers was begun today in the trial of the A. R. U. officials. Switchman Kreiger of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul testified that Con-

strike. Their evidence was strenuously objected to by the defense, but finally admitted.

Cornice Workers Locked Out. CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—The Cornice Manufacturers' association declared a lockout against their employees who belong to the Cornice Workers' union. The lockout resulted from the union declining to declare off a strike in the shop of Contractor Rheinehart. It is the opinion of the trades unionists, generally, that if the lockout is pushed it will result in one of the largest and most determined strikes the city has ever seen.

The World's Wage Workers. NORWICH, England, Sept. 7.—At today's session of the Trades Union congress, Henry Ballard, the representative of the American Federation of Labor, delivered to the delegates a message of good wishes from 800,000 American laborers, who, he said, believed the time was ripe for the world's wage workers to unite.

Striking Tailors. NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—The strike of tailors affiliated with the Federation of Labor is practically over. Many large contractors today signed the agreement

CRISP AND HOKE SMITH.

The Former Favors Free Coinage.

And the Latter Emphatically Condemns It.

Both Speak at a Democratic Rally at Atlanta.

Crisp Reviews the Work of the Fifty-Third Congress—Smith Denounces the Free Coinage of Silver.

By the Associated Press. ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 7.—A mass meeting of Democrats was held in this city this evening. The principal features were the speeches of Speaker Crisp reviewing the work of congress and of Secretary Hoke Smith against the free coinage of silver. Crisp declared his personal preference for the free coinage of silver. Much enthusiasm was displayed.

Crisp, after reviewing the work of congress, said: "A law and a practice which allows a citizen to pay his obligations to the government in silver, and at the same time permits him to demand of the government gold in redemption of its obligations, is manifestly unreasonable and unjust, and in the nature of the case must impair confidence and tend to produce panic."

"A protective tariff fosters and builds up trusts and monopolies. It creates no wealth, only prevents its natural and just distribution. Thirty years of such a system did much to produce the conditions existing when the fifty-third congress met. What has that congress done for the people? The first matter considered was the financial question. We had pledged ourselves against the makeshift Sherman law, and in favor of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country. By an agreement arrived at between the Democrats, we determined to take the sense of the nation on the free and unlimited coinage of silver at several ratios. After full debate a square vote was had on each and the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act.

"While not professing to understand the question fully in all its bearings, I have always been in favor of the free coinage of silver. I am in favor of it now."

The speaker then rehearsed the contest in both branches of congress over the tariff bill, and compared the differences between the McKinley and Wilson bills. Speaking of the senate bill, he said that while it did not give all he expected, it was the best that could be obtained under the circumstances.

"It strikes at trusts and monopolies," he said. "It reduces the cost of the necessities of life. It to some extent opens our markets to home and foreign markets abroad. It promotes agriculture, it encourages manufacturing and it will add to the comfort of millions of our fellow citizens."

Here Mr. Crisp turned to state matters and spoke of the commercial interests. Opening his remarks, Secretary Smith reviewed the financial trouble of the past 18 months and congratulated the south, as well as Georgia, upon the excellent showing made. The attention of the commercial world had been attracted, and he predicted for that section a period of development and marked prosperity such as it never before experienced. The cotton states and international exposition would prove of great assistance in this work, but the attention of capital once secured, its confidence must also be won, and it was, therefore, of the utmost importance to the future welfare of the state that in the coming election the people of Georgia should show the world that the wild theories of the Populists had no foothold amongst them.

Calling attention to the recent experience of the great states of Kansas and Colorado under Populism, the secretary asked who would like to see Georgia follow in the leadership of a Llewelling or a Waite. Bad as was the record of the third party in the west, the crazy theories of their leaders in congress were enough to stagger comprehension and shock thoughtful men. They sought disbursements amounting in the aggregate to over \$25,000,000 in the people of Georgia could not afford to endorse such a party. The state would be disorganized locally and discredited before the world, if it appeared to have even listened to their impracticable theories. Few of their beliefs were worthy of discussion; but there was one which seemed to have appeared attractive, although when carefully investigated it must be classified with their other theories as most equally wild and impracticable. He referred to the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 by the United States alone, and declared it to be a plan utterly at variance with sound business principles and fraught with incalculable evil. He did not wish his position misunderstood. He was a free trader, a metallist, strong in his faith, and no one could be more unalterably opposed to the adoption of a single gold standard. Such a course would bring about a contraction of the currency calculated to cripple the industries and to lessen the demand for supplies. The injury inflicted by a single standard currency had been recently demonstrated abroad, and the evil effects had been felt upon the products of this country, raised for foreign consumption. He believed the evil effects would be lessened by preserving the present percentage of the currency here; but where three-fourths of the injury could not be reached, except by the success of bimetallicism in the places of consumption. Currency in the United States had not been contracted, but on the contrary, the per capita today was \$23.19, as against an average of \$14.85 from 1850 to 1860.

The secretary then described the slight different kinds of money now used in this country, and maintained the

BOANERGES BUSTED.



AT LAST, SHUT OUT.

McAnulle's, head of the Milwaukee A. R. U., had come to him with a request from Debs that all the Milwaukee railway men strike. "McAnulle said Debs was sure we would win," witness said, "and urged us to go out. I replied that if we could be assured that our places would be secure if the strike were lost we would strike. Not many went out, however."

A fireman on the St. Paul road testified that he had left his place because of intimidation. William A. Henry, a switchman in the employ of the Illinois, Indiana & Iowa, was one of the most important witnesses offered by the government, because he had personally received a telegram ordering him to call out the men. Mr. Irwin objected to the testimony, because it concerned a road not included in the injunction, but the court decided to admit the evidence, as possibly throwing light on the intentions of the respondents. Witness produced several telegrams he received at Kaukaee, signed by E. V. Debs. The first, received July 1st, read: "Adopt measures to get Big Four out. Promise protection to all whether members or not. Adopt good committee and wire name chairman."

In the afternoon proceedings of the Debs case yesterday, Attorney Gregory, for the defense, raised the point that the power of the court was restricted to the district in which it was sitting, and, therefore, it could not punish Debs for something violative of the injunction committed by some other party in California.

"I do not know why," replied Judge Woods. "I rather think if a man advises a crime in New York, and it is committed in Indiana, he may be punished in either district."

The value of the telegrams sent out about the time the boycott began was, Mr. Miller considered, that they proved that the employes of the Santa Fe system quit work on Debs' orders, as expressed in the message.

Attorney Walker announced that the government had introduced all the telegrams it wished to, and the witness was turned over to Attorney Miller of the Santa Fe. The Santa Fe's attorney introduced a number of telegrams as evidence.

In the hearing today Judge Woods expressed the opinion that street car lines can be considered engaged in interstate commerce, because persons en route to railway stations to take trains for distant points ride on them. He also declared the business of the Union stock yards interstate.

At the afternoon session several witnesses took the stand and testified to acts of violence committed at various points during the continuance of the

decided upon last night. The tailors connected with the Knights of Labor, who went out yesterday, have not yet reached an agreement with the bosses.

Striking Weavers. UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 7.—The weavers of the Globe woolen mills have struck against a reduction of wages. The mills employ 700 operatives.

DOINGS AT BLUEFIELDS. ANOTHER OUTRAGE PERPETRATED ON AMERICANS. An American Merchant Vessel Seized by the Nicaraguans—American Exiles Very Glad to Get Away Alive.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 7.—The Associated Press correspondent at Bluefields, under date August 31st, sends information that a few days before, Dictators Cabezas and Madriz committed another outrage upon Americans. A launch which steamed out to the bluff July 6th, with several Mosquito and Jamaican negroes was seized and brought to anchor before the Nicaraguan government building. Minister Madriz had given orders to confiscate the boat as she played a part, though against the wishes of the Bluefields banana company, her owner, in the murder of Nicaraguans.

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H. A. Getz, 112 W. Third street, leads in fine tailoring at moderate prices. Large stock woolens.