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DAILY AND WEEKLY.

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The Herald

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1894.

CABBAGE worms are getting in their deadly work in Southwestern Missouri. Our sincere sympathies go out to unfortunate Teutons of Kansas City and St. Louis who will have to pay double price for their sauerkraut next winter.

ONE of the worst failings of American character is indecent haste. This was abundantly demonstrated in the death of Patti Rosa, the farce-comedy actress, whose husband, John W. Dunne, received over one hundred applications for the "time" rendered vacant by her death, before her body was committed to the grave.

GOVERNOR WAITE's refusal to give a bond when arrested for opening a letter addressed to somebody else, shows what an inordinately vain old jassax he is. He claimed that his position as governor of the state exempted him from procedure but the federal judge before whom he was heard, told him he could either furnish a bail bond or go to the Arapahoe county jail. So he signed a bond and went his way, but not rejoicing.

THE rose, which has furnished a theme for every poet from Anacreon to Swinburne, is the creature of development. In 1535 there were but six species of rose known to horticulturists. By 1820 the French government had raised the number to 120 species. Now the naturalists have enumerated 250 varieties while those produced by cultivation are in excess of 6000 and constantly increasing. Among the additions made during the past fifteen years the most popular are the Francis Bennett, Papa Gontier, Marie Von Hout and Beauty of Blazenwood. The latter is known in California as the San Rafael rose.

CALIFORNIA was admitted as a state into the union on the 9th of September, 1850. The anniversary this year falls on Sunday (yesterday), but it will be observed by the pioneers and the native sons today. The latter are holding their celebration in San Jose this year. The men who came to California prior to its admission and helped to lay here the foundation of a great state, are rapidly passing away. The reaper has been very busy amongst them the past year, and a few more anniversaries of our statehood will see their ranks so thinned that a '49er will become a curiosity to the younger generation. We were very much impressed with a suggestion thrown out by one of the Banning brothers a few days ago. He said they seriously thought of setting apart a fine building at Catalina island as headquarters for the pioneers, where they could go to spend a long vacation and enjoy such sports as the island affords, and such a needful respite from the busy life of San Francisco and Los Angeles as that delightful resort offers. There is something in this idea that is very fitting and appropriate. The island was part of the estate of James Lick, who, besides making a royal bequest of property in San Francisco to the Society of California pioneers, constituted that body the residuary legatee of his vast estate. To have a place of occasional recreation on the island that would have reverted to them had it not been sold to the Bannings, would be highly appreciated by the "old boys," and no doubt help to prolong their lives for a few years. A pioneer club house at the island would be a most interesting feature.

"WELL," said one of the visiting exempt fire veterans to us, "I've been in this state for forty-eight years and this is the first time I ever visited Los Angeles. Your city and country are a revelation to me, and I shall always regret not having come down here before." Mr. Vreeland, the gentleman who thus expressed himself, arrived in San Francisco in 1846. He was a member of Stevenson's regiment, made the campaign with that regiment in Lower California, was at the battle of Todos Los Santos and was with the party that seized La Paz and San José on the gulf and liberated the prisoners the Mexicans had taken, yet in all these years never had had curiosity enough to visit one of the most attractive, fascinating and progressive sections of the state he had helped to conquer and Americanize nearly fifty years ago. It goes without saying that in the meantime Mr. Vreeland has visited the ruins of Baalbec, made the grand European tour and took a look at Oregon, Washington and Alaska, and yet failed to become conversant with the beauties and charms of a place of matchless attractions and development right at his own door. This reminds us of those easterners who know all about the resorts on the Mediterranean and nothing of the fact that their own country possesses points of more attractive beauty to the tourist and of more interest to the student of nature than all the regulation resorts of the world-trotters who pride themselves upon their familiarity with the ruins of the dead past.

M'KINLEYISM AT THE ANTIPODES.

The British colony of Victoria, even at this late date, bears marks of an American civilization. Its broad streets and massive commercial buildings call to mind Ottawa, Toronto and even Chicago, rather than London, Liverpool and Manchester. For six years prior to 1855 the rush of Argonauts from the eastern states was at the ratio of five to California to two that went to the land of the kangaroo. In 1861, just prior to the "Callao rush," the city of Melbourne had 39,287 Americans in a total population of 127,643. Hence it is not to be wondered at that it should lean towards many American ideas, especially those of a commercial nature. New South Wales, on the other hand, was essentially British in everything, and went in for free trade in everything but articles of luxury.

With her proneness to imitate America in many essentials of government, it was not to be wondered at that Duncan Gillies, a quartz miner from Ballarat, should be called to the portfolio of prime minister of Victoria in 1886. He was a man of limited education, but a perfect walking warehouse of information, gifted with a good address, a pleasant face and a flow of language so forcible that it entirely obliterated the Gaelic burr of his dialect. Gillies was an ardent admirer of William McKinley, and declared in his speech, accepting his portfolio, that he was disposed to treat all persons as foreigners outside of Victoria, and that he "favored a protective tariff for that colony which would put even England and Canada on a common footing with France, Germany and America. See what America has done with her protective system of government. My word for it, you can never hope to have the American prosperity until you have the American protection."

Under this shibboleth the mercantile and manufacturing classes rallied to the support of Gillies till the great land boom of 1888 exploded. There was no money for anything. Inspired by the legislation inaugurated by demagogues of the worst stripe, the working classes began to imagine that their employers had no rights that their workmen were bound to respect. The consequence was that capitalists refused to embark any money in manufactures, but either invested in quartz or wool growing, or else locked up their money altogether in safe deposit boxes.

The consequence was bankruptcy on all sides. Men who deemed themselves wealthy in 1886 became so reduced as to dispense with servants in their houses. Among the working classes a fearful condition of affairs prevailed. Men committed suicide by the dozen, and the ranks of unfortunate women received hourly recruits of girls who had sought the path of shame as the only alternative for starvation.

In 1892 came the deposition of the Gillies ministry and the election of James Patterson as premier. He was a man of good common sense, and a street contractor by occupation. His first move was to reduce the duties, in the hope of increasing imports so as to provide revenue for the colony. He had found an impoverished treasury, and was proceeding to build up its shattered finances, but the task was a slow one. In a recent editorial on this subject the Melbourne Argus makes a few utterances which have their application in our own land:

There is no gain to the country when ministers halt between two opinions, when their steps are timid and uncertain, when they are swayed, not by any fixed principle, but merely by considerations of opportunism. The remissions in the duties are only paltry. This, however, might have been forgiven had the treasurer shown the slightest appreciation of the fact that, in the present condition of the colony, it is necessary to work downwards towards a revenue-producing tariff. As it stands, the budget contains no expression or hint of a financial principle. There is to be a slight manipulation of the duties. But ministers do not seem to have realized that, when prohibition has failed and the income is falling off, the great object must be to so adjust the tariff that it will yield the increased revenue. It is an easy thing to say that the people have less to spend than formerly, and that this fact accounts for the decline in the customs returns. With lower duties the money that they possess would go further, and, what is of more importance, would be more largely paid into the coffers of the government. Under the high tariff system people have to buy clothing and implements and all the necessaries of life and work. But the exchequer receives no benefit. The whole of the price is paid into the banking accounts of private firms. With a more liberal tariff the treasurer of the day would receive a larger share of the money at the customs house. And it is from this broad point of view that a statesman is expected to consider the matter.

The situation across the Pacific is a parallel to our own. The high tariff was a prohibition placed upon importations, and, as in other cases, prohibition proved to be a failure. With the embargo upon imports came the inevitable cessation of revenue until the most American of all British colonies found herself on the verge of bankruptcy. A return to first principles was therefore necessary, and the Argus sounds a keynote when it says that "with lower duties the money they possess would go further;" and again when it declares that "under the high tariff the exchequer receives no benefit. The whole of the price is paid into the banking accounts of private firms."

This is just what America has experienced from the pernicious legislation of William the Protector. The only difference is that we are quicker to perceive and more ready to act upon the evils growing out of a tariff that is but one degree removed from robbery. We scout the idea of free trade as being un-American in character and just as repugnant to the principles of good government as the high tariff itself. He is the best friend of the public who can suggest "the greatest good to the greatest number," and that condition of things can only be brought about by a "tariff for revenue only." The experience of the good people south of the equator is the same as our own, and they will be as apt as ourselves to profit by it, only they are slower by nature and it will take them a little longer.

THERE is a singular obliquity of vision among men as to wrongdoing, especially when such wrongdoing is in anywise lucrative. Carroll D. Wright, the labor commissioner, admitted on the strike investigation being now held at Chicago, that he had accepted passes on the sleeping cars owned by George M. Pullman and had ridden on them, but he was not aware that there was any wrong in that. He was quite confident Mr. Pullman had never asked for any favors in return for such passes and did not believe he ever would do so. This obliquity of vision on the part of Mr. Wright calls to mind the last dying speech and confession of Mr. Max Popper, late chairman of the Democratic state central committee of California. He admits having been a partner in street-sweeping contracts with Christopher Buckley, a man so notoriously bad as to have merited the name of "the blind white devil" from an untutored Chinaman; and likewise admits having paid to sundry and divers supervisors of San Francisco the sum of $625 per month for the perpetuation of such contracts, yet he could see no wrong in such transactions. Mr. Wright and Mr. Popper are gentlemen moulded very like Mr. Oakes Ames, of Credit Mobilier notoriety. The latter gentleman, when told that he was likely to be indicted for bribery in having given out his Credit Mobilier stock in exchange for congressional votes, replied: "Bribery be derned. This ain't bribery — it's business." We fear that Messrs. Wright and Popper are of the sort of men who call everything business. Mr. Popper may resign from the Democratic central committee, but that is not a salaried office, but the spectacle of Mr. Labor Commissioner Wright walking about with a Pullman pass in his pocket, is a little too much for the patience of a long-suffering people.

SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

The Lecture Programme for the Coming Season.

The votaries of science are promised a treat, if we may judge by the tasty and elaborate programme just issued of lectures to be given during the season of 1894-95. The subjects upon which elaborate papers are promised include topics relating to primitive man, mineral deposits, astronomy, bacteria, electricity, ornithology, tides, meteorology, conchology and other scientific themes.

The membership of the association has been greatly augmented during the last few months, and promises a career of increased usefulness. The next meeting will be held at the Unity church on Tuesday evening, September 11, after which the monthly meetings will be held in the new chamber of commerce hall.

The lecture committee have secured the following papers: September 11, The Bronze Age, by Wm. H. Knight, president of the association; October 9, Iron Deposits in the Southwest, by Warren Wilson; October 16, special evening on Mars, by Dr. Lewis Swift of the Lowe observatory; November 13, Bacteria, by Dr. H. H. Maynard; December 11, On the Nature of Electricity, by St. John Day, F. R. S. E.; January 8, The Wren Family of Birds, by Joseph Grinnell, and Tidal Evolution by B. M. Baumgardt; February 12, an address by Dr. A. Davidson on his return from Europe; March 12, Meteorology, by Geo. E. Franklin; April 9, Pacific Coast Shells, by Mrs. Burton Williamson.

A society capable of doing the work above outlined is entitled to credit, and should receive the encouragement of the community.

ORANGE PRICES.

Returns From a Number of Localities Compared.

Returns are completed from most of the citrus fruit sections of Southern California, and we can formulate some idea as to the degree of profit received by various sections, says the Redlands Citrograph. We give the figures obtained as fully as possible, the prices quoted being average net prices to the growers per box:

	Navels.	Seedlings.	All kinds.
Ontario Ex	$1 00	$ .65	$1 00
Colton Ex	1 30	1 00	1 59¼
Monrovia - Duarte Ex	1 46	1 05	1 35
Santiago Ex	.64¼	.46[illegible]	.58¼
Kingsley Ex	.98	.49	.91
Redlands Association	1 25	.77	——

In the case of the Colton exchange the returns are exceptionally good, due to marketing of a large quantity of Mediterraneans, St. Michaels and Bloods when the market was at highest point.

It is a matter of congratulation that the San Bernardino organizations fared as well as they did, and it is to be regretted that returns are not available for the fruit handled outside of the associations as well as inside.

The Redlands association handled 68,304 boxes of oranges and brought to the city about $110,000, while probably this is just about half of the total income from last year's crop. The Ontario exchange marketed 30,388 boxes, bringing to that city $40,415.06; the Colton exchange marketed 18,761 boxes, bringing in $37,376.34; the Duarte-Monrovia exchange marketed 33,073 boxes for $54,199.51; Santiago, 23,058 boxes for $23,022.51; Kingsley, 13,133 boxes for $16,271.78. The prices are gross, including all money spent in the towns for picking, packing, etc.

The Modern Beauty

Thrives on good food and sunshine, with plenty of exercise in the open air. Her form glows with health and her face blooms with its beauty. If her system needs the cleansing action of a laxative remedy, she uses the gentle and pleasant liquid laxative, Syrup of Figs.

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FEATURES OF COFFEE PLANTING.

The Great Care That is a Prime Requisite.

The Immense Amount of Labor Which is Necessary.

Valuable Information About Coffee Culture as It Is Practiced in Mexico—Interesting Details.

[The following is the second paper on coffee culture in Mexico, published by Mr. Hisey.]

The formation of a coffee plantation requires more care than experience. The various steps to be taken are simple enough, but every stage of the work should be taken at the right time and in the right way. This is a business which cannot be left to the peons, but must be superintended by the owner himself or a competent overseer.

The Clearing—Almost invariably the lands best suited for growing coffee are covered with trees, heavy brush wood and various forms of vegetation. A portion of the trees are generally left for shade. The smaller trees and brush wood are cut down by means of "machetes," weapons not unlike cutlasses in form. After this has been done, the remaining trees (such as are not left for shade) are felled with the axe. After the forest land has been cleared and well worked with picks, etc., it is left to dry from two to four weeks. The brush wood is burned, though great care is taken not to injure the trees left for shade.

The clearing takes place in March and April. This costs from $3 to $9 per acre, according to the work required and the industry of the laborer.

Nurseries—At the time the clearing of the land is commenced a suitable spot should be selected for sowing the coffee bean, in order to establish a nursery to be made use of the following year. The trees needed for the first planting are purchased from coffee plantations already established. The ground selected for the nursery should be easily irrigated and the soil of average fertility, but not sloppy. The ground is only partially cleared, the slender high trees being left to afford abundant shade for the nursery. Long ridges are formed with a width of from 4 to 6 feet, with walks between, in order that later on the workmen can reach the plants, when it is necessary to clean them. In forming the ridges the earth should be well broken to a depth of at least 14 inches. The beans should be selected from young and healthy trees. They are dispulped and thrown into a receptacle of water and left from 20 to 28 hours or until the gum on them is loosened. Those that float are discarded, the remaining seeds when dry are ready for planting. Small furrows are made in the earth with a pointed staff across the ridges at a distance of 8 inches apart and 1 inch deep. The beans are placed in the furrows about 4 inches apart and then covered with well sifted earth and kept well watered. The ridges must be kept free from weeds and when the plants reach a height of from 4 to 5 inches, it is necessary to transplant as many of them as will leave the remainder from 10 to 12 inches apart. These will be then ready for transplanting, as by that time they have two or more "cruces" (or crosses) or sets of little branches.

Shade is another important requisite, for the tree requires shade up to the altitude of from 3000 to 5000 feet above the sea level. Mettattoyncer is about 1500 feet above sea level. At Cordoba, Polapa and other districts in the state of Vera Cruz the banana tree is the favorite one for shade, but it is a tree that rapidly exhausts the soil. It is selected mainly for its valuable fruit, which on the Interoceanic railroad readily sells for $100 per 25 pounds. Besides the banana, the orange, the aquacate, walnut, fig, rubber and a great variety of others are found in the states of Puebla and Vera Cruz, as shade for the coffee tree. They all yield more or less valuable fruit, and are thus desirable on their own account, apart from their services as shade.

The rule is, when clearing wood lands for coffee, the most suitable trees for shade trees are left standing. Their foliage should neither be too thin nor too dense. In other words, the plant, while it should be largely protected from the scorching rays of the sun, it must not be unduly deprived of sun and air.

TRANSPLANTING.

The plants are in a fit state for transplanting when they have from one to three branches, and should be taken out of the nursery by means of the machete, together with the earth that surrounds them, and carefully conveyed to the ground prepared for them. When the tree is planted, care is taken that the tap root is perpendicular. The earth is pressed down by means of the hands, so that no cavities are left around the plants. The planting is best done by day work rather than by contract, in order that the earth is pressed around with care, as on this depends whether the trees take a good foothold in the soil or not. The rainy season is invariably selected for transplanting. From June till the middle of October (in the state of Puebla, June, July and September) are the best months—August being too hot, and not having sufficient rain. The plants must be kept clean of weeds. One laborer can clean from 150 to 200 plants in a day. The decayed vegetable matter is afterwards used as a fertilizer. The pruning is another important part of the work. But I will leave the coffee subject now by saying that Mexico is indeed one of the finest coffee countries on the globe, especially our part of it. True we are almost isolated from the world, because there are no railroads running through it. But with such a president as this republic has, these difficulties will soon be overcome. American travelers, who are simply pleasure seekers, seldom see this part of the country, because they do not go where there are no railroads; but coffee growers who are well acquainted with the lands in Brazil and Ceylon, say they cannot compete with this country, because this soil will yield more coffee to the acre than Brazil can in two acres.

In some future chapter I will give you a description of a variety of tropical fruit and trees (that are fine and beautiful), that we are not familiar with in in California. I am asked so often by correspondents if "life and property" are safe here, and what is the feeling of the native laborers toward foreigners? They are quiet, peaceable and obliging and seem pleased for any kindness shown them. And if foreigners do right by them there will be no trouble. For help they are indispensable in this country.

The peon has not yet developed a talent for imitation, much less invention, and they are all the cooks we have out here, so from experience I advise my bachelor friends who may anticipate living on a coffee plantation to first graduate from a first-class cooking school or bring with them plenty of mother's good recipes. This is a more important knowledge than a diploma from a law or medical school could afford them at present. As for fear of these people, we never think of it, but sleep in safety with our cabin doors wide open at night. When we hear a disturbance the first thought is for our gun, but not for the purpose of capturing a burglar but a fat deer. The natives are delighted to go on a hunt with us and are of real service, but to have them of much benefit to you you must be able to understand and speak their language.

During the strike in the United States we felt for the first time "away from home." For two weeks we did not receive the Los Angeles HERALD, nor a letter nor an eastern paper, nothing to inform us of the situation there. We concluded that an earthquake had swallowed up the entire United States and it was real relief when the United States mails came through and we learned you were still on terra firma and had only had a strike.

We are often asked how Americans regard President Diaz. That is a question if rightly answered would require more space than would be allowed to a correspondent, even of the Sunday edition. President Diaz's administrations will make a fine record in future history. As a statesman we don't know his superior. To realize what he has done for this country, you must compare the present with its former conditions. He is a broad and liberal man in every respect. I have yet to meet an American but what has said that President Diaz was the "right man in the right place." He is our friend and we recognize it. And he realizes and appreciates what American capital, schools and enterprise are doing for this country and will protect life and property at all hazards. He rules Mexico with a firm hand—and it is necessary—but he rules wisely. The first man (be he native or foreigner) who destroyed a piece of property would be arrested and punished by the laws of the country, and they know it. I don't believe it would have taken President Diaz 24 hours to have stopped such a commotion as you have just passed through. The reports we have read about the "border troubles" here have been greatly exaggerated.

W. N. HISEY.

THE MELODY ESCAPES.

Opinion of an Expert on the Band Stand at Westlake.

When the new combination boat house and band stand at Westlake park was built it was thought that it would meet all the requirements of the public, and the band stand particularly, it was thought, would be a great improvement. It was located on the top of the boat house in a comfortable cupola and everybody seemed to think it was an exceptionally fine arrangement.

It appears, however, that this is not the case and that there is something the matter with the band stand. One of the musicians who plays there informed a HERALD reporter that the location of the stand has proved a bad one. He said that the roof is either too low or the location too high above the surrounding park to admit of good acoustic effects, and that it will have to be remedied before the bands which play there can secure the best effects. As at present located the sound does not reach the spectators below, as it should.

This will be news to a good many who are in the habit of enjoying the excellent music at Westlake. It has seemed, no doubt, to many that the location of the band stand was a particularly fortunate one and the well played selections have delighted thousands of our citizens who have visited the park during the concerts.

But if too much melodious sound is escaping into mere space, which should be dragged down and plunged into the waiting and expectant ears of the audience, the park commissioners will be obliged to raise the roof or lower the boat house.

ADMISSION DAY RACES.

Riverside the Center of Some Great Bicycle Events.

The third annual meet of the Riverside Wheelmen will be held in that place today. If the predictions of the best sportsmen of Southern California are to be believed, more than one record will be smashed.

Nearly 200 Los Angeles riders and their friends went to Riverside Saturday and yesterday to witness the big event today.

The 13-mile roadrace down Magnolia avenue in the forenoon promises to eclipse any heretofore given, and in comparison to the Santa Monica road race last July, it will be the most successful ever held in the south.

It is firmly believed that the record for the novice race will be broken, as there are some very fast riders to participate in the event. Among the crack riders in higher events will be McAleer, Jenkins, Kitchin, Burke, Castleman, Hall, Albricht, and others. Riders will participate from all over Southern California.

The Southern California Science association will hold its first meeting for the coming season and a public reception at Unity church tomorrow evening, September 11th. The paper of the evening will be presented by William H. Knight, on The Bronze Age of Europe, to be followed by a discussion.

The Terminal railway did an immense business on its beach line yesterday.

THAT BRAND NEW BROOM

COUNTY EMPLOYEES ON THE ANXIOUS SEAT.

Many Will Walk the Plank in Any Event—A Small Army of Places to Be Filled.

To fully realize the sweeping changes which the work of the Republican county convention will cause in the county government it is only necessary to make a tour of inspection through the court house.

A more disconsolate set of people it would be hard to find.

If the Republican nominees are all elected, only a small percentage of the present Republicans in office will remain. In fact, in the court house only one of the present incumbents, Treasurer Tom Fleming, is on the list, and he has only one clerk, who will no doubt remain in his present position.

Of course, if the Democrats should succeed in capturing some of the plums, there would be a sweep, but it will be almost as complete owing to the bitter fights that came up in the Republican convention, as if the Democrats were in power, as far as the boys at the court house are concerned.

It is not such a small army, either, the clerks and other employees in the various departments of the county government. Naturally, there are some experienced men, who have been in their places for years and without whom it is difficult to get along, owing to their peculiar fitness and experience, so that the new officials when they come in will not be able to make sweeping changes all at once. It is safe to say, however, that during the four year terms of office of the officials to be elected this fall, the personnel of the county government will be almost completely changed.

The emasculating influences that surround the clerks in the court house cause many of them who have been there for some time to look with dismay upon the prospect of being thrown out into contact with the every-day world. But as one of the younger employees said Saturday, it will no doubt be the making of some of them, who are young enough and energetic enough to make it an object on the part of dame fortune to keep them from sinking into mere place hunters.

There are nearly 300 men and women employed in the various departments of the county government. Quite a number of these are extra, and are not steadily employed, but, as in the assessor's, auditor's and tax collector's office, are busy during certain seasons of the year in the various processes of the collection of taxes.

There are at present, as ascertained by an inspection of the auditor's lists of employees, the following employed in various offices: Sheriff's office, 20; county clerk, 20, with an extra assistant for registration purposes; auditor, 3, with 30 extra clerks during the preparation of assessment books; assessor 2, with 50 or 60 deputies during the assessment of property; recorder, 11, and 19 copyists; tax collector, 7, with 50 extra deputies during certain periods; district attorney, 6; surveyor, 10; license collector, 2; treasurer, 1; experts, 2; enwatchmen, 2; gardeners, 4. [illegible] make a total at the present time of 261.

There will be a vigorous struggle on the part of many to retain their places, and no doubt many will succeed, but the great majority, sooner or later during the next term, will be forced to make way for others, the friends of the men who are elected.

It is somewhat amusing to see the different ways in which the prospect of being turned out affects the employees. It is not as it is in private business for some of them seem to have imbibed an idea that they have a proprietary grasp on the chairs they are engaged in warming. While the large proportion of the present list are pleasant and courteous public servants, there are some of the other sort, who will be vastly improved by being forced to seek their level, and rub up against real life.

RETURN OF A DEMOCRAT.

How John W. Mitchell Views the Party's Prospects.

John W. Mitchell returned yesterday from San Francisco where he has been attending a meeting of the Democratic state central committee. Mr. Mitchell was invited by Mr. Budd and the other leaders of the party to participate in the organization of the coming campaign, and he reports the prospects for Democratic success as very brilliant.

He was enthusiastic over the outlook in the north. His opinion is that the Popper muss has not affected the party in the least, and is about sure Budd will be California's next governor.

Mr. Mitchell said: "In San Francisco it was a matter of great surprise that the Republican convention of Los Angeles county gave themselves away so palpably through the A. P. A. proposition, and it is thought that the action will strengthen the Democratic state as well as the county ticket. Up north everything is Democratic enthusiasm, and we can hope for a big success at the November election."

At a meeting of the Peoples' party county central committee last Saturday W. F. Wheeler, nominee for supervisor for the third district, resigned, and Seward Colt of Cahuenga was nominated to fill the vacancy.

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