

DEMOCRATIC ENTHUSIASM.

The Formal Opening of the Local Campaign.

Budd and Jeter Speak at the Pavilion.

A Largely Attended Reception in the Afternoon and a Most Entertaining Meeting at Night.

The party which left here at 7:30 yesterday morning to meet Mr. Budd at Saugus made up in jollity what it lacked in numbers.

It was about 9:30 when the committee, accompanied by representatives of the daily papers, alighted at the little station of Camulos, on the Santa Barbara branch road, as the guests of Mr. del Valle.

A half hour was spent in inspecting the beautiful orchard, whose boughs bent beneath their weight of golden fruit: the old chapel, where the senator's parents had worshipped before he was born; the primitive Spanish oil mill, where the olives had been crushed over 40 years, and the winery, whose enormous casks were filled with vintages that were almost coeval with the admission of the state into the union.

All this ground was colored with the rose tint of romance, for here was laid the scene of Helen Hunt Jackson's bewitching story which divides with the Household of Bouveris the honor of being the finest of all American novels.

The musical tinkle of a small silver bell came from the long, low adobe house and the visitors, after a toddy made from home-grown brandy as clear as amber and pure as oil, were ushered into the old-fashioned dining room and sat down to such a repast as only Spanish hospitality can devise.

There were chiles a la reina, carne seca with onions and olives, squash done with a faint suspicion of garlic and a roast turkey that would have earned the praise of Lucullus himself.

Cigars were lighted and the visitors raising their hats to the ladies of the senator's family, walked back to the little station where the train from Santa Barbara came puffing along and took them all aboard. Mr. del Valle's guests will not soon forget his hospitality, he may rest assured of that.

It was a trifle past noon when the little way train reached Saugus and the conductor cried out "Change cars for Los Angeles." The torrid heat blazed out from every cobbler stone beside the rails, but the wayfarers had not long to tarry, for the San Francisco train on time to a second. The party, headed by its chairman, walked into the smoking car of the sleeping car Zelandia and there, dressed in a modern style of gray jeans, stood the Democratic nominee for governor.

Instead of the set speeches that have in former days rendered such meetings almost farcical, the greetings were characteristic of the two plain, off-handed young men: "Jim, how are you? I'm glad to welcome you to Los Angeles," said Mr. del Valle.

"Dall, good morning, I'm glad to see you." Then followed introductions of the Los Angeles delegation by Mr. del Valle to Mr. Budd and Mr. Jeter.

At San Fernando and Burbank delegations of Democrats came aboard the train to attend the mass meeting in Los Angeles. Somehow or other, the word was passed around that Budd and Jeter were aboard and the cry was "bring him out," so Mr. Last brought the candidates into the day coach where they were introduced to the voters.

"No damn fool asks about him," said one old farmer, "he looks as if he had just come away from a thrashing machine right now."

"Lively looking enough, but just a trifle young looking, though," said another.

"Thank the Lord for that," broke in another. "He's got push and energy, and that's what we want. I tell you the young men of California are the new blood of the state."

The object of these remarks was standing in the aisle in the center of a group of men, some of whom had been voters and bread-winners of families on the very day he was born. With his slouch hat tilted back from his forehead and a pleasant smile on his face as he conversed in his artless, San Joaquin way, Mr. Budd said:

"I am not a good hand at making promises, but if I am elected governor of this state (and I think I have over a good fighting chance) I shall conduct the affairs of the office so that no man shall have cause to regret voting for me."

At 1:30 a shrill whistle rang out, and the conductor sang out "River station." A few of the passengers alighted here, but most of them went up to the Arcade depot, where carriages were in waiting for Messrs. Budd, Jeter and Phillips, and took them up to their

headquarters at the Nadeau. The house is beautifully decorated with flags and evergreens, and no effort has been spared to make the visit of the distinguished guests a pleasant one.

While arrangements for the reception were being made a wish was expressed that the Nadeau parlors be decorated for the occasion. With characteristic masculine tact in matters esthetic, no request was made of anybody in particular, but the wish met with a response that was more than satisfactory.

Early in the morning the parlors were taken possession of by a number of ladies of various affiliations and all sorts of political beliefs who took this opportunity to show their appreciation of the Democratic endorsement of the women's candidate, and their sympathy with the non-partisan school movement.

With blossoms and greenery the rooms were transformed into veritable bowers. Flower pieces were sent in from various precincts, in most cases accompanied by the order of the donors endorsed with the expressions of hopefulness for the non-partisan cause. Banks of roses covered mantels and tables; pampas plumes, white, and bound with bows of red and blue, nodded their patriotic heads above the doors and

round of applause as she stepped on the stage. The tin horn brigade was on hand and at 9 o'clock entered the hall, making the rafters ring with discordant echoes.

It was 9 o'clock when the head of the procession reached the entrance of the pavilion, and shortly after, Senator White and Judge Stephens escorted the distinguished guests of the evening to the stage. Judge Stephens introduced

Senator White said that it was not his purpose to make a speech until later in the campaign. It was the duty of all citizens to support that party which stood solidly on a platform laid on the United States constitution. Nothing had changed in the situation since he had last spoken to such an assemblage in Los Angeles that would lead him to change his word of advice then given to stand by the principles of the great Democratic party.

The Democratic cohorts were led on the stage and local tickets by men who were deserving of the confidence of the whole people. He then, in a graceful manner introduced the speakers of the evening, Hon. James H. Budd and Hon. Wm. T. Jeter, the first of whom he had known for 20 years, having been admitted to the supreme court at the same time as himself. He was a man of stamina and intelligence, who would stand by the rights of the people. Nothing new about Mr. Budd's anti-railroad platform, for it had become part of his public life, as shown by his brilliant career in congress. If the people were in earnest in asking protection from grasping monopolies and corporations, then they would vote for Budd and the whole Democratic ticket. [Applause.]

Hon. Wm. T. Jeter was then introduced, and said that his visit here was to get acquainted with the people. Ten years ago he visited Los Angeles and was charmed with the hospitality of the people. Mr. Jeter then gave a sketch, in a modest way, of his public career which began in the council of the city of Santa Cruz. It had always been a leading idea with him to labor for economical government. The matter of a reduction of taxation was one of the leading questions before the people of California today. His was in favor of pure politics. It was the duty of every citizen to take an interest in politics from the day of the primaries until the day of election. A law should be passed disenfranchising one who failed to give a good reason for his failure to do so. The day of boozing had passed, and the free and independent will of the people would be made manifest this fall. The people of this state were confronted by a condition and a theory. The theory was Hon. M. M. Estee and the condition Dan M. Burns. [Applause.]

Hon. Mr. Phillips, candidate for railroad commissioner, was next introduced and told of his coming to California and settling in Fresno, where today he is engaged in horticulture. The nomination had come to him unsolicited. He then spoke of the Southern Pacific railroad, saying the net profits of that company for 1893 amounted to \$2,000,000, of which 75 per cent was contributed by the San Joaquin valley. He was glad to say that the business men of San Francisco, in their Traffic association, had endorsed him. He believed that railroad commissioners should be elected who would not take their orders from Fourth and Townsend streets. If he were elected he would not take his orders from that source, but would labor solely for the good of the people. [Applause.]

Hon. James H. Budd was then introduced by Senator White, amid a terrific outburst of enthusiasm. Mr. Budd, in substance said:

"I do not propose to deliver an oration, but to talk to you as one man to another on the issues of the day. When 20 years ago, the chairman of this meeting and myself were applicants for admission to the bar, little did we think that tonight we, a United States senator, would introduce me to this vast audience as your candidate for governor. In 1882, when Mr. White nominated Governor Stoneman for governor, I was selected to lead a forlorn hope for congress. I made my fight, I won, and I left my record open to inspection to the

people of this state. Just before the last convention I received a telegram to come to San Francisco for conference. When I got there I was astonished to find that I was a candidate. I was again ready to lead a forlorn hope. But instead of being a convention of proxies, we had a convention of Democrats. The Democracy had only been sleeping, and it became thoroughly aroused, and now being in the fight I want to win. I am one of the fruits of the public schools of California; the people of California paid for my education, and I believe that I can pledge myself to care for our common schools, notwithstanding what Mr. Estee says what he will do for our schools. Mr. Estee and I are old friends, for we fought together under the Gray banner; now we are fighting against one another, and it grieves me that in his old age that he has wandered from the paths of rectitude. [Applause.] I believe that parties have principles, as he has announced in his speeches in Southern California, and I recognize the fact that we have issues that are national, state and county, and in each location there are questions in which the people may take an intense interest. I recognize that in the party platforms are announced principles which we would stand or fall, but I have not yet found a Republican orator who is ready to meet us on state issues. [Applause.] I challenged them to meet us, but they have been as silent as death. They said, Why not talk about the tariff or the Chinese question. When they talked of the Chinese they barked up the wrong tree. They forgot that in 1882 it was through my efforts that I got a day set for the Chinese bill. They forgot that it was I who had arranged Secretary of the Treasury McCullough in congress for deliberately destroying the force and power of the Chinese law. But I do not see how a governor of California I could compel the legislature to pass a Chinese exclusion bill. I do not see either what the governor of California has got to do with the tariff. Since 1861 the party to which I belong has not been able to control all branches of the government and effect any tariff legislation. The present tariff bill has not been in effect 30 days and it is not retroactive. In a speech in San Bernardino Mr. Estee said that prior to Mr. Cleveland's entry into office there was plenty of work and everything was lovely, and to quote an old saying the Republican goose hung high. There were strikes all over America prior to that period. Look at the strikes in New Orleans, in Wisconsin and at Homestead, with hundreds, nay, thousands of men out of employment. That was not during Mr. Cleveland's administration. The bank failures in America grew out of the failure of the Baring Bros. in England. Money was locked up all over the world and bank after bank began to give way. If any tariff bill caused this trouble it was the McKinley bill, not the Wilson bill. It was Republican tariff legislation, not the Democratic legislation. Can they lay on a bill 30 days old depression which transpired before its passage? "When they come to state taxation they are as mum as oysters. California is the most outrageously taxed state in the union. The state of Illinois in 1891 and 1892 spent \$10,000,000 in California in the same period spent \$15,000,000, or \$5,000,000 more than the great state of Missouri. California for county and district taxes, while New Jersey spends only \$14,000,000 for the same purpose, and Georgia spends \$13,000,000 less than California. Indiana spends over \$3,000,000 less than California, and the same is true of Iowa, and Kentucky, the parent of the Southern Pacific, spends over \$2,000,000 less, Texas spends \$9,000,000 less than California. They will not discuss this matter because they say it is a local issue. Is it a local issue to tax the people to death? The governor is placed in the state house to protect the people from this great burden of taxation.

"In San Bernardino Mr. Estee said in 1891-92, a Democratic year, the state expense was \$9,740,000. We had part of the legislature, but there was a Republican governor who could have put on the check. I telegraphed for the record at Sacramento, and it shows that the total expenditures were only \$15,000,000. In other words, he quoted the figures during a claimed Republican governor \$6,000,000 less than they actually were. You had a man for governor whom Dan Burns took from his peaceful avocation of watching his vines in Pasadena.

"Mr. Estee says we can't help these expenses, and says they are the result of erecting public buildings. During the first year of Stoneman's administration he reduced the expenses of the government \$100,000. The expenses in 1893 were over \$9,000,000, or double what they were in 1893. The four years of Stoneman's administration amounted to less than \$20,000,000, while the four years of Markham's administration amounted to over \$33,000,000. The expenses are increasing day by day, and when we pledge our candidates in accord with our platform to reduce the state taxes, they tell us we ought to discuss Cleveland's Hawaiian policy. Does that policy take a dollar out of your pocket? "Mr. Estee said in this hall that the people don't want a cheap government. I say we want an economical government. I leave this question to the people of California, whether the Southern Pacific shall evade its taxes and pile their burdens on the people. We recognize that this corporation, which has taxed us to death, should be brought into subjection. In Bakersfield my late leader and now my opponent said that what the people wanted was a competitive railroad. That was an admission that the railroad was robbing the people. We propose to choke a 25 per cent reduction of rates out of the Southern Pacific of Kentucky. The farmer who ships a ton of wheat to Port Costa and gets \$10 a ton, the railroad takes \$4 of it, or more than one quarter of the money, and yet we build this railroad with our money. Our learned opponent says you want competition, but I say the Democratic party will give you relief. When the lower house passed a resolution asking for the setting of a railroad commission it was killed in the senate, because, forsooth, those commissioners wanted to be investigated. Yes; some people are always ready to be investigated in 60 days when it would take 75 days to do it in the valley. The farmers have their fences, and the Southern Pacific charges them \$1.26 per hundred, while in Kansas the figure is 56 cents per hundred.

Mr. Budd then read a list of charges on different commodities and contrasted them with prices charged by eastern railroads.

"In 1884 I declared in congress that in all times and all countries the only solution of the railroad question was that the government own a railroad line. I sought to have a transcontinental line to meet this question. The People's party has stolen that plank, which I filed caveat on 10 years ago. If our Populist friends are in earnest for these reforms, why do they not come to us and vote our ticket.

"Mr. Burns, with the assistance of Mr. Buckley, got 162 men to do his wishes, and in his election admitted that he and Buckley had made a combination. At that convention when Dan Burns took 500 men from Los Angeles needed. I think the time has come when the American people should say Sit down Mr. Burns. The papers of San Francisco agree in saying that Dan Burns was in absolute control of Republican politics. You independent men of this state, are you going to stand this for four years longer? I appeal to you, independent men, when you enter the battle, to put no stamp against the name of any man whom Dan Burns has nominated. Now is the time, oh, independents, to down Dan Burns as the boss king of California." [Cheers and applause.]

The meeting then closed with three cheers for James H. Budd.

A very large line of low and medium priced buckroom suits, made to order to suit the Southern California climate, at \$10 to \$30. South Main.

Northern celery at Althouse Bros. Tel. 393. Dr. Parker, dentist, 129 1/2 West First street.

LA FIESTA. Prizes Offered for Embroidered and Floral Suggestions. An invitation is extended to all artists to enter into a competition for a design as a permanent Fiesta emblem, to be used at all Fiesta celebrations. The emblem to be simple and unique in design, susceptible of high coloring. Farcical or harmonious preferred. Propositions to be submitted on or before November 1st, 1894, at the office of Director General Max Meyberg.

An award of \$15 will be made for the best emblem and \$10 for the second. Membership of the public schools of Los Angeles are invited to enter into a competition for a subject matter and the manner of illustrating and exemplifying the same by means of flaps for the first day's celebration of the Fiesta of 1895.

Propositions to be submitted to Director General Max Meyberg on or before the first day of November, 1894. An award of \$15 will be made for the best suggestion, \$10 for the second, \$7.50 for the third, \$5 for the fourth and \$2.50 for the fifth.

DIED ON THE STREET. Peculiar Death of Mrs. C. E. Johnson From Hemorrhage. Mrs. C. E. Johnson, wife of the proprietor of the Royal billiard hall, was taken with a hemorrhage of the lungs in front of Littleboy's drug store last night. She was picked up and taken into the store and Dr. Edelman was called in, but the lady was dead in five minutes from the time she fell.

She seemed to be alone and her husband was sent for. He arrived too late to see her alive. She was about 30 years old. The lady has been more or less subject to hemorrhages for the past eight or ten months.

The Union Photo-Engraving company of Los Angeles filed articles of incorporation yesterday. The directors are A. L. Crane and G. D. Watkins of San Francisco, Lewis Blankenhorn of San Rafael, Fred J. Behre of Los Angeles and Frank C. Bolt of Pasadena. The capital stock is \$20,000, of which \$10,000 has been subscribed.



James M. Budd, Democratic candidate for Governor.

beside the mirrors, and graceful papyrus waved from tall vases, while yellow sunflowers struggled artistically across the walls. One set piece, all of white, was particularly conspicuous. It was sent by the ladies of Precinct 38, and was expected to be emblematic of the purity of the schools will attain to in the immediate by and by. Various other precinct pieces, bouquets, loose flowers and ferns scattered about gave to the occasion much more the air of a social function than of a political campaign. It is a political opinion in this providing decorations, but have certainly shown themselves equal to the task of saying "Thank you" very graciously for the party recognition of the non-partisan movement.

THE PARADE. Not for years have the streets of Los Angeles presented the same animated appearance or shown the same number of people that was witnessed during the Democratic parade last night. Great enthusiasm was manifested all along the line.

The time set on the programme for starting was 7:30, but owing to some delay in falling in, it was a little after that time when the long line of marching clubs started from in front of the Westminster up Main street. They were in the following order, under command of C. F. A. Last, grand marshal, with Henry P. Wilson as chief of staff:

Squad of Mounted Police, Grand Marshal and Aids, Band, Business Men's Democratic Club, James H. Budd, Wm. T. Jeter and Speakers, in Carriages, Hickory Club, Jefferson Club, Country Clubs, Band, Richmond Club, Italian Club, French Club, Band, Spanish-American Club, German-American Club, Citizens, Unattached, Bicycles, etc.

As the procession rounded into Spring from Main it made a very imposing spectacle. Following the band, which was playing patriotic music, came the Democratic Business Men's club, carrying red umbrellas, from the tops of which were burning candles. Then there were frequent outbursts of red fire, an occasional volley from a score or more shotguns, and above all the great Democratic yell.

The carriage which contained Hon. Jas. A. Budd, the candidate for governor, was drawn by four horses. Seated with Mr. Budd was Hon. S. M. White and Judge Stephens, chairman of the late Democratic convention. The carriage was gaily rigged out with flowers and bunting. Above the heads of the occupants was a regular canopy of flowers and the effect was most pleasing. Following the carriage of Mr. Budd were other carriages containing distinguished representatives of the party.

Following in their order were a number of clubs, the members of whom were carrying banners with such mottoes as Always Ready to Fight Democratic Battles, Jim Budd Wears the Collar of No

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210 251 SOUTH SPRING ST.

Grider & Dow's ADAMS STREET TRACT.

Advertisement for Adams Street Tract, featuring 'The Tract of Homes' and 'A Sure Investment Own Your Own Home'. Includes details about lots, prices, and terms.

BUCKLEY, got 162 men to do his wishes, and in his election admitted that he and Buckley had made a combination. At that convention when Dan Burns took 500 men from Los Angeles needed. I think the time has come when the American people should say Sit down Mr. Burns. The papers of San Francisco agree in saying that Dan Burns was in absolute control of Republican politics. You independent men of this state, are you going to stand this for four years longer? I appeal to you, independent men, when you enter the battle, to put no stamp against the name of any man whom Dan Burns has nominated. Now is the time, oh, independents, to down Dan Burns as the boss king of California." [Cheers and applause.]

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