

## LOS ANGELES HERALD

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

THE OFFICIAL CITY PAPER.

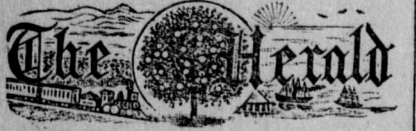
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## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The papers of all delinquent mail subscribers to the DAILY HERALD will be promptly discontinued hereafter. No papers will be sent to subscribers by mail unless the same have been paid for in advance. This notice is inflexible.  
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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1893.

## AN INDEX TO YESTERDAY.

BY TELEGRAPH.—Opening of the Chicago silver congress...Alien W. Thurman permanent chairman...Patriotic speeches by distinguished personages...Closely of the big corner in pork on the Chicago board of trade—John Cuddey and others carried down...An unprecedented drop in pork products...New and unexpected relief in the monetary situation...Imports of gold causing a return of confidence...Cassidy summoned to Gray Gables to confer with Cleveland on his forthcoming message...Senators White and Perkins given a reception at Sacramento on their way to Washington...Frances bearing down hard on Spain...The Argentine revolution...Sporting notes.

LOCAL.—A proposed army post here...The police commission...The W. C. T. U. to meet at Long Beach...Proceedings of the supervisors...The courts and new suits...Hayley's little game stopped by the police...Schmidt's checks..."Nigger" Brown's illness...The Presbyterian summer school at Pasadena...City bank matters...The jury in the Ah Moon case locked up for the night...Electrical workers form a union...A Chinaman badly assaulted.

## NEIGHBORING TOWNS.

PASADENA.—The Lowe reception...The demi mondaines cease.  
SANTA MONICA.—The gospel meetings.  
REDONDO BEACH.—Shipping matters.  
COMPTON.—Local happenings.  
POMONA.—Local news matters.  
SANTA ANA.—Some horse gossip.  
BAYVIEW.—A strike of artisan water.

There is just the suspicion of a boom in travel Chicagowards from here at the present time. A small-sized begonia of fair visitors will be perceptible today.

FROM the amount of building that is going on in this city no one would for a moment suppose that the financial condition all over the country has had the slightest effect upon the go-ahead prosperity of Los Angeles. Our lines are indeed cast in pleasant places.

The drop in pork yesterday, from \$18.75 to \$9 per barrel is unprecedented. It carried down many strong men, and although the price subsequently rallied, it was not sufficient to enable those who had bought at the higher prices to recover themselves. Wheat down to zero and now pork in the slump, are evidences of a dislocation of the markets that is very trying. But the country is healthy and strong and will come out of the ordeal before long.

A SUCCESSFUL experiment has been made in San Francisco with a new storage battery car. It was run over one of the street railroads and is said to have worked to the entire satisfaction of the parties interested in promoting this new style of electrical motor. Whether the test was sufficient to show that the batteries will last long enough to make the storage plan commercially profitable is not known, but the secretary of the company is confident that it will. The advantage of the storage battery invention, if it prove successful, is that it will do away with the cumbersome and unsightly trolley system, and prove far more economical than that system, for the reason that it will waste no power in constantly keeping extensive lines of wire charged with electricity, while the contact is only using it in a few places. The storage batteries on these cars can be supplied with motive power for 100 miles, and the rate of speed can be kept up to 40 miles an hour. The information that comes to us of this experiment is not full enough to justify us in coming to definite conclusions upon its practical value. But one of the street car lines in San Francisco is very earnest in its desire to adopt the new system, and we shall therefore soon know whether it is what the inventor claims.

AT LEAST thirty thousand of the men who have been thrown out of work in the silver mines of Colorado and other states are compelled to go elsewhere to seek a living. But few of these men have saved enough money to pay their way to other states in quest of employment, but they will get transportation and gradually force their way east. Missouri has set the bad example of looking upon these men as vagrants or paupers, and has invoked the laws to keep such persons out of the state against these miners thrown out of work by the war made upon silver. This is certainly an indefensible abuse of those laws. These men are not vagrants or paupers in the sense which the laws contemplate. They are merely the victims who are first to acutely feel a great national misfortune brought about by bad economic laws and false financial conditions. It is no fault of theirs that silver, by de-

monetization and the hostility of the gold bugs of Lombard and Wall streets, has been so greatly reduced in value that the owners of mines are compelled to discontinue its production. Being thus thrown out of work they have the undoubted right to enter any state in the union to seek for other kinds of work. To class these willing men as vagrants and paupers is an outrage on decent interpretation.

## THE SQUARE THING—A Bimetallist STANDARD.

A most delightful thing it would be to have all people happy. And yet this condition of felicity seems to be almost unattainable.

In the United States we seem to be possessed by a people who, in large measure, are not in sympathy with the natural evolution of the American continent. There is no possibility of ignoring the fact that the policy inaugurated by Mr. Preston as director of the mint is not acceptable to the American people. This gentleman has announced it to be his purpose to accept the quotations of silver from England. That there has been a wide, and, in fact, universal repugnance to this attitude of an American official, goes without saying. The fact is that at every stage of the controversy between mono-metallism and bi-metallism the United States and all American nations have been grossly betrayed.

There is a great question as to whether the administration of President Cleveland has had a chance of expressing its own volition on the point of gold and silver. The President has been embarrassed by two cardinal propositions in the matter. In the first place, the gold bugs have bodily assumed him as belonging to their number. In his proclamation calling a special session he seems to have leaned to this element of his party. It comes from that portion of his party with which he is not closely affiliated. But Cleveland has shown a remarkable ability to dissociate himself from ideas which have been hitherto accepted as dominating him. He won the last election for his party and himself by giving great prominence to the tariff issue, and yet, in his special message, he gave not so much as a complimentary mention to the tariff. A gentleman with such a wide range of selection as to national topics cannot be assumed to have exhausted his surprises.

In the second propositions which the president will be compelled to discuss in his message to the special session of congress he will, if he is wise, dissociate himself from Wall street. If he should devote himself to the true interests of the United States and of mankind he will feel that he must be respectful to the standing of gold and silver as genuine standards of value since the earliest dawn of history. Taking up the subject from this historical point of view, he cannot fail to note the fact that the earliest purchase of land in history was that made by Abraham, of the field of Macpelah, which he paid for in talents of silver. With silver monetized, we are face to face with the fact that the most venerable money metal in the history of antiquity was attempted to be demonetized in 1873, and that the consummation of that unspeakable iniquity is sought to be consummated now.

Will it be consummated? We unhesitatingly say that it will not. The people of the United States are rallying en masse to prevent the completion of this great fraud. Without discussing in detail the movement of the Chicago convention, now in session, in the interest of the white metal, we have no hesitation in expressing our opinion that its utterance will be so wise, patriotic and resonant that no American Congress will dare to disregard its dictum. Why should the American people range themselves in line with the people of England, in order to assist that imperious nation in putting a ring in the nose and a shackle on the ankle of the debtor nations?

Certainly the United States will not be a party to this great infamy. We have no hesitation in expressing our belief that the special session of congress will proclaim itself in favor of the old and right prescription of the moneys of the constitution of the United States, viz., a parity of the precious metals on the proposition of sixteen ounces of silver to one of gold. In taking this stand we shall not only place the two precious metals on a parity, but we shall place the poor people of the whole world on a square and equal footing.

## THE BENEDICT PLAN.

The plan proposed by Henry M. Benedict, a well known New York financier, to maintain silver at a parity with gold, is attracting much attention, and many believe that its adoption by congress would solve the great problem that everybody is now anxious to see successfully worked out.

Mr. Benedict simply proposes that all paper money in circulation shall be retired. He truly says that paper money represents nothing unless it is backed by a cash reserve, and that it is at all times liable to fluctuations that war or other great national calamities may bring about. He would have the paper circulation replaced by silver and gold. In order to bring the valuation of silver up to that of gold, he would establish a fund, which would be sacred, to make up the difference between the value of the silver coined and its equivalent in gold. This fund could be adjusted to the fluctuations once a year. Then the difference between the value of every silver dollar coined and a gold dollar would be guaranteed by the deposit in the fund, so that the silver dollar, plus the backing in the fund, would actually be equivalent to a gold dollar.

His method of providing this fund is to place into it the seigniorage the government makes on coinage. He says that the silver seigniorage received by the government already amounts to \$72,000,000, and that that of right belongs to silver as a reserve. It has been

covered into the treasury and paid out as an unappropriated balance for general purposes, and in this way the people have had the benefit of it and can afford to have it put back into the fund. With the retirement of the United States notes, the occasion for keeping the \$100,000,000 of gold reserve to back them would disappear. The seigniorage profit derived from coining silver bullion held for treasury notes in 1890 amounted to \$24,000,000 and this would go into the fund.

All these resources would be more than sufficient to establish a guarantee fund that would be larger in amount than would be necessary to represent the difference now existing between the market value of silver as compared with the value of gold.

Mr. Benedict says that the fund required to establish an equivalent at the present time would be \$140,000,000. This would make every silver dollar issued worth a gold dollar, and it is claimed that with this fact established and accepted by the people the Gresham law, which retires the more valuable of two metals from circulation, would be necessarily inoperative.

There is no doubt that with such a plan free coinage could be maintained. But Mr. Benedict points out another fact which has been the subject of much discussion, and which has been productive of no small degree of adverse criticism upon our methods of finance. The national banks have been required to secure their issue of notes by the deposit of 90 per cent of that issue in government bonds, the banks drawing the interest upon those bonds so deposited. He says that these banks have received \$250,000,000 in interest from the government on these bonds in twenty-five years. In other words, the people have actually paid that amount to the banks to give them the privilege of issuing notes. As this privilege would be withdrawn under his plan that interest could hereafter be applied to the fund to guarantee the parity of silver with gold.

Mr. Benedict's plan is worthy of serious consideration. It appears on its face to be practicable and efficient to accomplish the purpose for which it is designed. But whether it would be successful in reconciling the people to the retiring of government paper money from circulation we doubt. This money is considered, especially by eastern people, as more desirable for general circulation than coin; but our experience on this coast, where hard money has always been the circulating medium, has habituated us to it, and we have found no inconvenience from either its bulk or weight. The people at the east would soon accommodate themselves to coin if it became the general medium of circulation. After all, it is like any other thing that becomes a fashion, the people take to it, and when they have once become used to it they wonder that they could ever have entertained either a prejudice or objection to it.

The only people who look upon the Columbian world's fair exhibited from the point of view of a lottery are the duke of Veragua and his brother, the marquis of Barboles. The latter gentleman is annoyed that his elder brother should be the beneficiary of the alms extended by the American people towards his brother, the duke of Veragua. He thinks that he ought to have from one-third to one-fourth of this benefaction. As the duke has signified his willingness to take in the whole scot, and the marquis is known to faint at every station, the American national alms will probably go to the more robust elder brother. The American people would show a good deal of good sense by making the sum small. Old Cristoforo Colombo himself would doubtless show his good sense by making this eleemosynary sum nothing.

IT SEEMS to be established that the great Columbian world's fair in Chicago will be a pecuniary failure. The gate receipts are not satisfactory, and are in about the ratio of 50 per cent of what was expected. This is really not extraordinary. About everybody in Chicago or elsewhere finds that he is poorer than he expected, and he goes to Chicago and spends his money just about in this retrenched condition.

## SOCIETY.

An enjoyable dancing party was given at Larabee's hall on West Fifth street on Monday evening. The event was in the nature of a farewell to Miss Bucklin who will shortly leave for an extended visit to Youngstown, Ohio, her former home, and other points in the east. The affair was one of the most successful of the informal dances given by the following gathering of young society people:

Those present were Misses Bucklin, Tomner, Geshon of San Diego, Street of Phoenix, Cora Goodrich, Lillian Wellborn, Dit Wellborn, Wicks of Galveston, Braly, Tattle, Fatties, Mrs. Chanslor, Miss Kimble, Messrs. Coulter, Braly, Harrison, Edwards, Germain, Ruby Teale, Cashman, Bumiller, Norman, Nicholson, D. Sale, Ridenbaugh, Joe Chanslor and Cochran.

## AMUSEMENTS.

PARK THRATER—Manager Cooper enjoyed a benefit last evening, the company playing The Prince and the Pauper, with George Cooper in the title role. The audience was large and well pleased.

A Mail Stage Held Up. HOLMISTERS, Cal., Aug. 1.—The mail stage running between San Benito and Hernandez valley was held up and robbed yesterday afternoon by three masked men. D. Leonard, the driver, followed the robbers and overtook them, but was covered with revolvers and forced to retreat. Sheriff Holbrook is now in pursuit. The booty secured is not known.

A Carpenter's Fatal Fall. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1.—Louis Sorenson, a carpenter, fell from the fourth story of a building this morning and received injuries from which he died in a short time.

Londonderry Water. Woolcott, ag't.

## SENATOR PERKINS' VIEWS.

The New Senator Shows How He Stands on Legal Questions.

The Examiner: You have asked me for my views on the outlook for the coming session. A representative of the people in the United States senate should not be bound by iron-clad convictions, fettered to specific theories or demands from which he can neither recede nor advance. He is the member of a national jury, and his duty is largely that of any juror. He is expected to demand the fullest information on all matters that will require his ballot and to decide according to his best judgment of truth and merit.

The interests of his own state, on the other hand, must be an influence with this juror—a strong factor in the evidence submitted—but such interests can be rightfully determined by no narrow conception of what is best for the given locality. The state is always a part of the nation; the state's representative is a member of the national body and his obligations are not merely to the constituency from which he is chosen.

Regarding in that way the work which has been assigned to me, I make no promises; I commit myself to no other policy than to act according to my best judgment. Yet I have opinions and am free to express them.

The silver question will undoubtedly be the first important matter submitted to congress, to be brought up by the proposed repeal of the Sherman law. I may say in broad terms that on the silver question I am in favor of bi-metallism.

Monetary legislation is a national problem. It should be so solved, without undue consideration of the international aspect that makes it lean one way or of the state benefits that make it lean the other way. I believe that the double standard is the best means of representing value in this country. There is no danger of putting too much silver in circulation, and I would like to see four or five millions of the silver dollars now in our vaults put out and used as subsidiary coin.

The right means of developing California and the Pacific coast should be neglected in congress. The construction of the Nicaragua canal is of vast importance to us and should be urged at every opportunity.

Within our state are natural waterways that should be carefully opened up to navigation, particularly the Sacramento, the San Joaquin and the Feather rivers. The large revenues that we pay to the federal government should be returned, to a fair degree, in such means of retaining the great natural wealth of this land.

Lighthouses should mark the California coast sufficiently to protect the vessels in the carrying trade. And among the demands which California may justly make is the erection of a suitable public building in San Francisco.

The regulation of hydraulic mining concerns largely the wealth of this portion of the country. I believe that there should be no restriction where mining can be carried on without positive injury to other interests of equal importance. Even the smaller interests of a farmer must be protected, however, when the mine owners encroach upon his rights without giving just compensation.

I believe that United States senators should be chosen by popular vote. That is the way I want to reach the senate if I ever go there again. The same right that the people have in all other elections should not be denied them in the choice of representatives to the upper house of congress.

Such are my views, in brief, concerning some of the leading topics in which a California senator might be expected to have special interest, but I make no claim that my future action and disposition of nothing about which I am not ready to learn.

GEORGE C. PERKINS.

## KID'S LATEST.

He and His Band Held a Camp Near Rucker.

Tombstone Prospector: Col. Mike Gray received a letter today from his son, John, dated Rucker, July 24th, in which he gives the particulars of a visit paid to one of their camps last Sunday morning by Kid, the Apache, and four companions.

The raid occurred before daylight at Mulberry. The dogs barked and made a great noise, but it was cloudy, and so dark that nothing could be seen of the marauders. They succeeded in getting two horses from the band, and made an unsuccessful attempt to get the saddle horse which Mr. Gray had picked. The animal broke the picket rope and gave them the slip.

As soon as daylight came a hurried mount was made and the trail followed until it was lost in the rocks. The Indians went through Price's cañon. They left one horse behind them belonging to Fred Ruch's brand, whose range is in the San Simon valley near Bowie. The horse was rawhide shod, and had been ridden nearly to death. The Indians wore moccasins, and there was no doubt of their having been five of them. It is altogether likely that they are bound for the Sierra Madre mountains in Sonora. There is nothing to hinder their progress, as Lieut. Wallace and command age at Bowie getting paid off for last month's work in Uncle Sam's vineyard.

## NEW-FANGLED ROBBERY.

A Thief Attempts to Hold Up a Methodist Prayer Meeting. COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Aug. 1.—The latest scheme in the way of robbery developed here tonight. A man entered a meeting of Free Methodists in this city and commanded the entire congregation to hold up their hands. Charles Hoff, who was praying at the time, arose from his knees and snatched the stranger; a severe tussle followed and a revolver was discharged. The ball struck a trust worn by Hoff and was deflected, doing no serious injury. The robber then fled.

A Victory for the Navahoe. LONDON, Aug. 1.—The regatta of the Royal Southampton Yacht club was held today. The course was 50 miles. The Britannia and Valkyrie did not sail. The American yacht Navahoe won with ease, the Satanita second.

Ontario Fruit Shipments. ONTARIO, Cal., Aug. 1.—The orange and lemon shipments from Ontario for the season are now completed. The total of oranges is 193 cars; lemons, 10 cars. This is an increase of 150 cars over last season.

A Dangerous Explosion. ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 1.—A dispatch from Kiev says: By an explosion of bezzle today 14 persons were killed and a large number injured.

For a clear head and steady nerves Take Bromo-Seltzer—Trial bottle 10 cts.

## WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

A Federal in the White City—Ladies' Memorial Services.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—The world's fair weather continues perfect—bright and cool.

There was a funeral in the white city this morning. The last rites over the remains of Daniel McNaughton, chief of the New York world's fair managers, were held in the grand banquet hall of the New York building. The beautiful structure was draped in mourning and closed to the public. The body will be sent east for burial.

In the women's building the board of lady managers held memorial services in honor of the members of the board who died since its organization. They numbered nine in number, including Mrs. Stevenson of Nevada and Mrs. Fair of California.

The Iowa State Press association, 400 strong, is coming to the fair Thursday. Lafayette Young, president of the association, is here making arrangements for its reception. On arriving at the grounds, the association, headed by the Iowa state band, will march to the national commission chambers, where that body will officially receive it. The total admissions today were 114,754, of which 78,418 were paid.

## PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

An Increase of \$4,264,013 During the Month of July.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The debt statement issued this evening shows a net increase in the public debt, less cash in the treasury, during July of \$4,264,013. The cash in the treasury decreased \$4,574,722. The balance of the several classes of debt at the close of business July 31st were: Interest bearing debt, \$585,037,440; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, \$2,081,530; debt bearing no interest, \$374,002,046; total, \$960,121,016. The certificates and treasury notes, issued by an equal amount of the cash in the treasury, outstanding at the end of the month were \$77,362,591, a decrease of \$7,191,329; total cash in the treasury, \$732,641,707; gold reserve, \$99,202,933; net cash balance, \$18,684,634. In the month there was a decrease of gold coin and bars of \$1,641,469; of silver there was an increase of \$2,810,473. Of the surplus there was in national bank depositories \$17,044,003, against \$21,930,589 at the end of the previous month.

## CRIME IN TEXAS.

Three Negroes Commit a Terrible Outrage—One of Them Lynched.

GALVESTON, Texas, Aug. 1.—Near Montgomery three negroes attacked the house of M. Marsh, killing him, ravishing his wife, murdering an infant and cutting the tongue out of a 7-year-old child. His wife is dying. One negro was caught and lynched. The sheriff and a posse are searching for the others.

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## Fatal Boiler Explosion.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 1.—At Utica, last night, John Cattle, two men named Bell, and two others named Bowers and Skilleg, were killed, and Joseph Ship fatally injured, by the explosion of a boiler of a threshing machine.

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## Congress of Architects.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—The formal opening of the congress of architects occurred today. The American Institute of Architects elected H. Burnham president.

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