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MONDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1895.

Write the Truth as you see it: Fight the Wrong as you find it: Publish all the News, and Trust the Event to the Judgment of the People

A GENEROUS GIFT

Of the many generous offers made by various newspapers throughout the country, none have ever made quite so liberal a gift to its subscribers as The Herald is now doing. The present management of The Herald proposes to place this paper in the front rank among the big and great papers of the Pacific coast and of the United States. The offer to present every subscriber with a town lot, and thus make them land owners in the most beautiful section of the United States, is something unparalleled in modern journalism. Antelope Valley rivals in productiveness and climatic conditions the most favored spots in this Land of Sunshine.

All that is required to own a town lot at Lancaster, in the Antelope Valley, is to become a subscriber to The Herald. There is no lottery attached in connection with this offer; every subscriber gets a lot and can make his own selection. The only extra expense beyond the subscription price of The Herald is one dollar for notary fees in making out the deed.

FUNDAMENTAL FACTS

Thinking people are gradually discovering that the only way in which any form ever was or ever can be produced is by the application of labor to land. To the student of political economy this is no newly discovered truth. In point of fact, it is as old as the human race. Man, from the beginning, was doomed to earn his living by "the sweat of his brow." But in order for him to do so it was necessary that he should have something to which his labor could be applied successfully, and so as to produce such things as he might need. This was supplied even before man first made his appearance on this planet. The earth is a vast store house, containing all the raw material requisite for man's use. By the application of human effort to the exhaustless and diversified raw materials provided by the creative power, man can live in this world as he fairly happy. By moving, separating, changing, combining and modifying the materials provided for his use, man readily produces everything useful for his earthly comfort and enjoyment.

But such things are produced only by bringing together the two primary factors in wealth production—land and labor. In so far as these factors are kept apart by human law, to that extent the production is rendered difficult. Capital comes in as a secondary factor in wealth production; but capital is simply stored or crystallized labor; a form of wealth used in aiding labor to produce more wealth. Capital is the product of labor and it is employed by labor, instead of capital being the employer of labor, as many suppose. Both capital and labor are essential to rapid and satisfactory wealth production. There is never any quarrel or struggle between labor and capital except when they are both being oppressed by their common enemy, monopoly. With that enemy out of the way labor and capital would always be harmonious.

With inexhaustible resources in nature's store house, and with plenty of brain and muscle among the people, there is no natural cause for involuntary idleness and poverty. The cause that produces such results should not be charged to fate, nor to any defect in natural conditions, nor to "divine Providence." The cause is in man-made laws and customs, which in many respects are sadly at variance with natural laws.

In view of these fundamental economic facts it is clear that the ability of a man to earn a living depends primarily on the ease with which he can gain access to nature's store house. If he is hindered by labor, applied either directly or indirectly to land, the passive factor, can be produced those things which satisfy human wants. If the store house is locked up, and the keys are held by a few, it follows that the masses must be placed at a serious disadvantage. All men are not "created equal" in point of physical strength or mental ability; but all are created equal as to their right to enjoy the bounties of the Creator. That right comes with life itself, and is as sacred as life.

It were well for everybody to frequently recall the memorable words of Thomas Jefferson, who said: "Whenever, in any country, there are idle lands and idle men, it is clear that the laws of property have been so far extended as to violate natural rights."

BUYING AND SELLING

We would like to have some of our protectionist contemporaries that are so grievously apprehensive for fear the country will buy more than it sells, explain just how the individuals, for individuals, not countries, trade, of a country can buy more than they sell. In other words, how they can buy without selling. The fact that all trade is mutual seems

beyond the protectionists' capacity to grasp. They persist in viewing, when discussing the general question of trade, buying and selling as two separate actions, when really they constitute but one. The terms are simply terms of convenience used to designate a certain stage in the processes of trade. They designate the money stage in trade, the period when one has parted with a product but has not yet received another product, but instead the representative of the other product, money. Of course nobody ever stops at that stage of the game, but at his convenience the recipient of the money converts it into the product it stands for. Nobody takes money for its own sake, but for what it will fetch in the market. So when the party who has parted with property for money takes the latter and gets other property with it he has traded just as effectively as though he had taken this other property at first and had seen no money whatever. The latter plays but the part of a counter in the transaction. Being a sort of order on the market, it enables the taker of it to exercise a wide choice in what he shall select to compensate him for the property he has parted with. When he makes that selection the trade is complete. Hence it is a logical absurdity to say that people buy more than they sell, or vice versa.

WIDEN MAIN STREET SOUTH

At Ninth and Tenth streets the three principal thoroughfares of Los Angeles meet and continue to and far beyond the city limits on the left and right. In the present business center Main and Spring streets and Broadway have about all they can do to comfortably accommodate their large business. The certain growth of the city will require a larger business area, and this in the nature of the case must go mainly southward. When solid business blocks extend to the meeting of our three great streets their extension by Main street will be inadequate to serve them or the interests of the city. Main street should be widened to 100 feet from Ninth street south to the city limits, and by the supervisors far beyond. Main street below Ninth and Tenth streets is the shortest line into the city center from any point it touches. In this respect it is quite different from all the streets to the west of it. These run at an angle away from the city center and not toward it. For instance at Jefferson street Main avenue is next to Main, while at Second it is five blocks to the west. Broadway is curved into Main at Tenth street; the other streets between Grand avenue and Main run out before reaching Jefferson.

No modern American city is so devoid of any plan in its streets as Los Angeles. The city in this particular is like Tokyo, it just naturally grew. Every property owner has his own selection of street to suit himself. Streets run every which way. Some are numbered and some are not, some go a short distance and stop forever, and some exist in scattered fragments without connection, like portions of Flower street. This lack of plan and lack of foresight can never be fully cured. This one point of providing an adequate entrance to the city from the south can be cured by widening Main street south of Ninth. It can never be done cheaper than now and now is the time to do it. There is no other improvement of equal importance to be done today. Had there been an intelligent foresight and plan of streets in Los Angeles there never would have been the present confusion of direction at the western city limits, nor would the hill district be disgraced and burdened by the cuts, hills and grades that now handicap its progress. Streets on contour lines would have held that section as the permanent high grade residence section, with business thoroughfares following its valley lines. The hill section with its beautiful views and fine air will always be popular in spite of its vandal street plan. The mistakes made should now be rectified as far as possible. No one act on this line of clearer need or of greater advantage than widening Main street below Ninth.

The soul-stirring ovation with which Secretary Cassin was received by the Massachusetts Reform club at their Saturday night meeting shows that the bean-eating Yankee appreciates a real statesman when he sees one.

AMUSEMENTS

Orpheum.—The Orpheum will open the week tonight with a superior program of novel and entertaining specialties. The bill will be a new one throughout and every artist in the company is a star. The great Zancie, prince of magicians, will mystify his audience with a number of tricks that not only equal but surpass the efforts of Hermann, Miss Pearl Andrews, who is acknowledged by the New York critics the superior of the London mimic, Gray Loftus, is to appear. William E. Hines and Charlie Remington will present one of their inimitable sketches of New York life and add character. Weston and Hebert have a musical comedy act. Dryden and Mitchell, an Irish specialty and Meehan and Raymond will sing some of the latest successful songs.

Two bills of an exceptionally good one and will doubtless draw the usual big audiences. Seats are on sale for the entire week.

Organized Ohio Farmers.—The farmers of Ohio have adopted a practical and forcible method of obtaining redress against railroad companies when their stock is killed or products destroyed. They have organized a corporation which will employ attorneys by the hour to conduct suits for damages. The company is to be kept up by annual dues, and a grievance of an individual member is to be made a common cause. There is good common sense in such an organization. It is based on the principle that in unity there is strength, and it will promptly settle meritorious claims.—Kansas City Star.

A Commercial Question.—We have repeatedly stated the fact that the silver question would settle itself. It is fast doing so. Silver is in demand, and going up. The production has decreased. While the production of gold has increased in greater ratio than ever before known, not excepting the palmy days of the California and Australian. The value of gold and silver can never be settled by political action anyway—it is a commercial question.—Oakland Times.

Fastest Time to Riverside.—Two morning flyers leave Arcade depot at 8 and 9:15. Returning, afternoon flyers arrive at 4:30 and 6:30. Longer time at all interior points for business and sight-seeing when you take the Southern Pacific.

The Western Union Telegraph company makes about \$1,500,000 annually furnishing "exact time" from its naval observatory office in Washington.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.—Awarded Gold Medal Midwinter Fair, San Francisco.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

BY ABBOT KINNEY

De Tocqueville was the clearest of the early commentators on our institutions. He praised the strength of our local self-government, especially the New England township organization. He was impressed with the soundness of our political foundations as shown in local affairs. This local political unit was small. Public policy was determined, measures ordered and officers selected in open meeting. And all meeting all citizens were present and all could be heard. The public business and the conduct of public officers was directly under the eye and open to the question of every citizen.

Partisan political machinery was absolutely unknown. The office sought the man. We note in the New England township records frequent lines on those who declined to take the public office to which their fellows elected them. Public office was then a duty and not a private privilege. Immigration between 1650 and 1845 was small. The American population taken in districts was homogeneous. Transportation was difficult. Industry was local and largely of the family. Tastes were simple. Religion was strong. The integrity of the family complete.

At that time 3 per cent of the American people resided in towns of 5000 or more people. Every one of these conditions has changed, until today 30 per cent of our people live in cities. Transportation and banking wonderfully facilitate exchange. Industry has become specialized. Production has increased for each worker. Wealth is great. Standards are high. Simplicity is gone. Religion is weak and the family as a political and industrial unit is no more.

The increase of our population is no longer from our own loins, but is now due to immigrants. These, with the versatile and migratory tastes of our own native born, have made our population less homogeneous than it was. The federal census shows that the population of America owed its increase largely in the last decade to immigrants and not to births over deaths.

We all desire increased population, advertise for it, speculate on it and bask when we get it. But we unite in letting the other fellow provide the population. We are desirous of increasing population, but we are afraid to have children ourselves.

Our standards increase geometrically while our means of attaining these grow only arithmetically.

About 1834 the political partisan machine commenced its life. Now it dominates down to the election of a constable. In our early history, and in fact, to a recent period the primaries and conventions that now rule us politically were unknown. The Australian ballot law and the Porter primary law are the first laws that even indirectly recognize the existence of these extra constitutional methods.

The real political government of this country, the power that makes policies and names our public officers, is the cabal or boss of our political partisan machine.

This power is without personal responsibility and exists independent of the popular will. Its growth is due to its advantage in using the public purse as a means to serve private ambition or to increase personal wealth at the general expense. The political machine of our parties is not of the people but of the money. It exists for private ends. It is no part of our constitution and had no legal life. It is absolutely irresponsible. Party politics is a mere incident or tool of the political machine.

The New England township principle of direct popular selection of all executive officers depends for its condition upon the immediate and direct control of the public business by the entire body politic. The general meeting of all citizens was and is the only legitimate means of selecting all subordinate executive officers exclusively on public grounds.

The growth and concentration of our population create conditions that render the transaction of any public business by means of a meeting of all voters entirely impracticable.

The history of the Roman republic demonstrates the impossibility of an intelligent, honest and patriotic conduct of public affairs by the entire body of electors when these become too numerous. We have incessantly drifted about for a practical political application for changed conditions, and have fallen into our present machine organization. Under this system party at once divides us and the chief goes from crown to heel, from president to constable.

The party primary election is the means by which we man the convention. This system nurses the party and the faction. The party is a uniting locally all citizens and recognizing no party, has disappeared.

The effect of the political machine is to transfer allegiance from the man to the party. No convention ever represents the whole people, rarely even its own party. The machine uses public office for party reward and to increase personal emoluments over dominating political aim, and to diminish regard for efficiency in the public business.

Two-thirds of the judges and city officers of Los Angeles do not perform the duties of their offices. Some of them are unwilling to give an honest and competent service. Indeed, competent service in public office is not now demanded. Others are quite incapable of performing the official duties.

The total result of our political machine method is an expensive and inefficient government. Our present system in state, county and city is either without unity of plan and action or else it is directed by political combines like Tammany or the Kelly & Crimmins Co. of San Francisco, or by bosses like Tweed, Buckley, Quay or Burns.

The sole object of such control of public business is public plunder. This is obtained by "patronage" and the placing of subordinate officers for their places, by blackmailing and license of crime. Besides this, all public supplies and public work must pay a tribute that goes to enrich the political bosses.

The character of the supplies or service is secondary as compared to the gain of the party machine or its ruler. The overtures of Tweed by his aides and the committee of seventy; Dr. Parkhurst's work in New York; the Wallace grand jury in San Francisco, and other similar investigations, are two things. First, that our city governments are expensive and inefficient. Second, the only present remedy, like the political disease itself, is always due to a new and more extensive and sometimes even to official support.

In riot and violence about our only present relief is in any legal political sense the federal army. Municipal misgovernment has proved incapable of

self-cure, or of defending the city against the anarchists it helps to create. Our city government is weak. It has no unity of organization. It is without power. If there is any power it is outside of any legal government and rests in a party organization. Every man in our city government is weakened and handicapped by the trading and self-seeking now an essential factor in office holding.

The present primary and convention system is the tool of those driven by ambition for power or seeking wealth at public expense. It is not popular government. It is not popular government. Persons select to be served. We do not select public officers in the true sense. The best we can say of our present politics is that semi-occasionally some strong man is forced on the politicians and that where partisanship is not too strong and party majorities too large we may select between one or two self-seeking officials nominated politicians.

In local government, where De Tocqueville praised us recent impartial observers condemn. The condition of local government needs correction.

There is not a well-governed city in the United States.

Municipal government in America is a failure.

If this condition is due to a moral incapacity for self-government in modern Americans the days of free institutions are over. If it is due to an unworkable political system totally unsuited to our recently developed urban population then a change of system may mean salvation.

A summary of the present situation as a plan and condition is about as follows: Mayor elected; powers, veto on legislation exercised by two-thirds majority; appointment of one or two minor officers and sometimes of commissioners. Has no executive power; no power of removal from office for corruption or incapacity; no power to unify or harmonize different departments work together and consequently no power to make an economical and efficient government.

The mayor has not this power. Neither has anybody else. The mayor is the official executive head of the city government, yet has no real executive power. He can hinder or prevent legislation. Sometimes has votes on commissions. His position in a general way is that of a scold.

The legislative power is generally conceded to a council or legislative body. This is, however, frequently modified by more or less legislative action of various councils.

The real executive in law is infinitely subdivided among a great number of elective officers and a great number of commissioners and officers sometimes appointed by the council, sometimes by the mayor and sometimes by the governor of the state.

The whole scheme is a hopeless hodge-podge without head, tail or responsibility. The officers and men in our city governments are really not the ones to be trusted. The system, with the best men, under such a system, is united and efficient government is not possible. We must change the system of government in this country.

It is proper to say that the present city council of Los Angeles contains a number of very conscientious and capable men.

A TALE OF ALHAMBRA

BY BOARDER

In last Sunday's issue of your paper the writer said somewhat in regard to the San Gabriel country east of the city. At the time the writer wondered whether he had overdrawn the picture, fearing that personal enthusiasm might have somewhat clouded judgment. Happily for a tender conscience, some friends of the writer visited Alhambra and the valley during the week, and assure the writer that they could only exclaim with the queen of Sheba, "that the half had not been told." Very much has been and is being written about the remarkable development of Southern California, and throughout it all there runs a suggestion of surprise. To one who has seen peoples battling against nature, struggling with formidable obstacles to measure the mountains on one side, the sea on the other, and this land being not a little corner or pocket tucked away in an out of the way place, but a wide, broad land, within the borders of which a half dozen European states could be placed, the surprise is that much more has not been accomplished. If there is one portion of America where capital should be fearless, where should it be its hand in that of the future in absolute confidence and with an abiding faith, that is our Southern

California—and of Southern California more particularly Los Angeles, and of Los Angeles county, San Gabriel valley.

If the power of the ancient sybil or Hebrew seer should fall upon some modern prophet and he might stand on some rocky hill far away, he would see the people of this great valley as the sands of the seashore or the stars of heaven for multitude, cities and villages, temples and palaces, throbbing industries and fruitful farming. Yes, and not in a distant future, with years of heavy burden and weary waiting, but in a near future, a future which already stands at the door and knocks, if it be that we can hear it. Now to come to more practical and everyday things. One thing does seem so strange to the writer, and that is the utter lack of independence which people show in making choice of a home, or of a place where to build one. Most cities after passing the first stages, develop a so-called fashionable section, in which natural adaptiveness holds almost no place and the wholly artificial inducement (that of being thought to be well by being in a well section) seems to rule almost completely. Now there is such a thing as being entirely above such considerations, and choosing for a home a place where, at the same cost, one can have space, beautiful natural as well as artificial surroundings, a home in the midst of charming grounds (rather than a home on a 50-foot lot) where, above all, one can obtain the sine qua non of home privacy.

Now, turning to the San Gabriel valley and Alhambra, a person of moderate means may have a home in the center of an acre of ground, abundantly watered, with every kind of tree and flower and vine that will grow, for the same cost of one small lot in the so-called fashionable section of Los Angeles.

On the other hand some of the most desirable people of all cities have their homes out of the city proper, but within easy reach of it. Boston, New York, Philadelphia, all have their beautiful country homes, and there the people who so live are invariably of the great world, so that it seems like paying a great price to put thousands of dollars in a small lot that to the knowing one signifies nothing.

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AT THE HOTELS

Charles F. Scott of New York is a guest at the Nadeau.

Hugo A. Taussig of San Francisco is at the Westminster.

Judge F. B. McKendall of San Francisco is at the Nadeau.

W. H. Stanley has arrived at the Hollenbeck from San Francisco.

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Osborn of San Francisco are guests at the Westminster.

H. D. Rowe and wife of Oakland have taken apartments at the Hollenbeck.

Dr. E. L. Puett, surgeon of the soldiers' home, is sojourning at the Hollenbeck.

H. Hirschfeld, a prominent merchant of Bakersfield, is registered at the Nadeau.

Frank Busch has arrived from St. Louis and is making his headquarters at the Nadeau.

Aylett R. Cotton, a prominent attorney of San Francisco, has registered at the Westminster.

William H. H. Hart of San Francisco, ex-atorney-general of California, is at the Westminster.

M. R. Plaisted of the Riverside Enterprise is spending a few days in the city and is quartered at the Hollenbeck.

J. S. Tollree, proprietor of the Southern Pacific eating house at Mojave, is enjoying the hospitality of the Nadeau.

Dr. L. Ford of Brooklyn, Mrs. E. N. Gibbs and Miss Gibbs from New York and Miss Coit of London, England, form a traveling party now staying at the Westminster.

We are never so happy as when engraving or printing wedding cards. Let us show you what we can do. H. M. Lee & Bro., 140 N. Spring st.

THE GERMAN FAMILY SOAP

Opens Today Orphans' Fair

New Turnverein Hall, Main St.

Delicious Dinner

From 12 to 2 p. m. Dinners, smoking hot, 50 cents.

Grand Opening Concert Tonight

Most Talented Artists in the state have volunteered.

Fun, Mirth and Merriment

Society will be there in full force. Tomorrow

"Westminster Holiday"

The generous proprietors of the celebrated Westminster Hotel will donate many delicious dishes.

BOSTON DRY STORE

TELEPHONE 904

239 South Broadway

Opposite City Hall

Latest Dress Goods

—England, Scotland, France and Germany have aided America this season in a manner far outdoing the efforts of all preceding years. Art in weaving of dress fabrics is more than keeping pace with the advance of art in other lines, the product of the looms carrying to the eye the sense of color and warmth that add pleasure to utility.

—The Boston Store showing is the grandest ever attempted in Los Angeles. All that's woven is gradually entering the display.

See Our South Window

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