



# THE HERALD



TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR. NO. 154.

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PRICE FIVE CENTS

## AN ADJOURNMENT IS NEAR

### Congressmen Scramble to Save Pet Local Schemes

### A PUBLIC BUILDING AT LOS ANGELES

Provided For to the Extent of a Quarter of a Million. Military Member's Seats Made Secure. Work in the Senate

Associated Press Special Wire.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—In the house today the senate amendment to the Stockton, Cal., public building bill, appropriating \$250,000 for a public building at Los Angeles, Cal., was adopted, 128 to 65.

#### Some Other Schemes

WASHINGTON, March 2.—There was a great scramble for unanimous consent legislation when the House met at 11 o'clock today. With the end of Congress only 48 hours off, almost every member had some local scheme he was trying to save from death on the calendar, and they stood in the area in front of the Speaker's rostrum ten deep clamoring for recognition. Bills were passed as follows:

To authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to donate life-saving apparatus to the imperial Japanese society for saving life from shipwrecks; for the relief of T. R. Mason of Adairville, Ky., and a series of bills authorizing various officers of the government to accept decorations from foreign governments.

An attempt was made in the house today to consider the resolutions reported by the judiciary committee declaring that General Wheeler and the three other members who accepted commissions in the army had thereby vacated their seats, but the house by an overwhelming vote refused to consider them. The political division upon this vote was significant. The vote stood 77 ayes, cast by 21 Republicans, 43 Democrats and 13 Populists, and 146 nays, cast by 101 Republicans, 44 Democrats and 1 Populist.

A half million dollars was appropriated under suspension of the rules for the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo and the Ohio centennial at Toledo. The senate bill carrying \$1,000,000 for a new building for the department of justice was passed and two public buildings in other cities were agreed to, one appropriating \$250,000 at Los Angeles, Cal.

A number of conference reports of minor bills were adopted.

Mr. Payne of New York, Republican, the floor leader of the majority, moved the passage under suspension of the rules of the bill appropriating \$500,000 for the Pan-American exposition to be held at Buffalo in 1901. The bill was then passed—141 to 16.

Mr. Southard followed this motion with a motion to suspend the rules and pass a bill to appropriate \$500,000 for the Ohio centennial exposition to be held at Toledo.

"When is this show business to stop?" asked Mr. Cox of Tennessee, Democrat.

Mr. Southard explained that the Toledo exposition was to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of Ohio's admission into the union. It was also to be a Northwest Territory exposition. Toledo had already raised \$150,000 and would raise much more.

Mr. Simms opposed the bill, as he said the south would pay dearly for the appropriations for Nashville and Atlanta. Together they received \$350,000. Here, within eighty minutes, the house would vote \$1,000,000.

Mr. Burke, Democrat, of Texas, called attention to the fact that the house earlier in the session had refused to grant to the Dallas exposition, for which the people of his state had raised \$1,200,000, the poor privilege of importing exhibits from Mexico.

The bill was passed—120 to 19.

Mr. Henderson, Republican, of Iowa, chairman of the judiciary committee, then called up the resolution reported from his committee declaring that Gen. Wheeler of Alabama, Col. Colson of Kentucky, Col. Campbell of Illinois and Maj. Robbins of Pennsylvania, in accepting commissions in the army, had vacated their seats in the house.

Mr. Lacey, Republican, of Iowa, raised the question of consideration against the resolutions. On a rising vote the division stood 43 to 87 against consideration.

Mr. Bailey demanded the ayes and nays. This demand was seconded by fifty-one members, more than a sufficient number, and the roll was called.

The house refused—77 to 146—to consider the resolutions.

An analysis of the vote shows that the affirmative vote in favor of considering the resolutions was cast by 21 Republicans, 43 Democrats and 13 Populists, and the negative vote by 101 Republicans, 44 Democrats and 1 Populist. The announcement was greeted with applause.

Mr. Hilborn, Republican of California, then moved to suspend the rules and non-concur in the senate amendments to the naval appropriation bill. Mr. Dayton, Republican, of West Virginia, and Mr. Cummings, Democrat of New York, opposed the senate armor plate amendment. Mr. Underwood, Democrat, defended the proposition.

amendment was adopted limiting the cost of the building to \$1,000,000, and as amended the bill was passed.

Owing to the lateness of the session, Mr. Fisher, Republican of New York, said he would ask the house to set aside time for paying tribute to the memory of his colleague, Mr. Hurley of New York, but leave was allowed members to print remarks, and at 5:55 p. m., as a further mark of respect, the house adjourned.

#### IN THE SENATE

##### Night Sessions Needed to Get Through With Work

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The Chaplain in his invocation at the opening of the Senate today paid a touching tribute to the late Lord Herschel of the high joint commission, who died in Washington yesterday, and the prayer was ordered printed in the Record.

The conference report on the bill authorizing Governors of States to be reimbursed for expenses incurred in raising and equipping the volunteer army was agreed to.

The conference report on the Naval Personnel Bill was agreed to.

A bill reported by Mr. Hawley of the Military Affairs Committee, amending the act suspending the operation of certain provisions of law relating to the War Department was passed.

An effort was made to reconsider the vote by which the house bill granting a right of way to the Fort Smith and Western railroad through the Indian territory was passed. After a sharp discussion, the motion to reconsider was laid on the table, 36 to 12.

An effort was made to obtain consideration for a bill to incorporate the National White Cross of America, but Mr. Gray, Democrat, of Delaware, objected, on the ground that the United States had no constitutional right to cause such a corporation, even though it did come to congress in the garb of white-winged charity. The Red Cross was recognized by treaty and not by act of congress.

Mr. Carter of Montana secured consideration for the bill providing a code of criminal laws for Alaska. The senate committee amendments were adopted by unanimous consent, with the understanding that the entire text should be subject to amendment.

Mr. Gallinger of New Hampshire argued against the abolition of prohibition of the liquor traffic in Alaska and the substitution of the license system. He declared there never had been any honest, earnest and determined effort to enforce the prohibitory laws in Alaska. He offered an amendment, therefore, striking out the license provisions of the bill and inserting in their place the present provisions of the revised statutes relating to the sale of liquor in territories of the United States.

Mr. Perkins of California, speaking from personal experience, believed it was impossible to enforce a prohibitory law in Alaska, and a high license was the best and strongest law in favor of good government, good morals and society.

Mr. Hansborough of North Dakota spoke in favor of Mr. Gallinger's amendment.

Mr. Vest, who recently visited Alaska, declared that prohibition in Alaska was not only a broad farce, but absolutely detrimental to the interests of the people.

The amendment of Mr. Gallinger was defeated, 11 to 46.

The affirmative votes were cast by Messrs. Allen, Frye, Gallinger, Hansborough, Hoar, Lodge, McCarry, Platt (Conn.), Proctor, Ross, and Ross.

The bill then passed without division.

The senate then devoted forty-five minutes to passing a number of private pension bills to correct military records.

Mr. Perkins then moved to take up the fortifications bill, and it was agreed to, 39 to 11.

Pending consideration of the fortifications bill the following measures were passed:

Authorizing the commissioner of the Freedmen's Trust and Savings company to pay 62 per cent dividends to depositors.

A house bill to encourage the holding of a Pan-American exposition on the Niagara frontier at Buffalo, N. Y., in 1901.

The senate then proceeded with the fortifications bill, the bill being in precisely the same form as it passed the house. It carries \$4,744,788.

Mr. Pettigrew proposed an amendment striking out an appropriation of \$65,000 for the purchase of a Gatling gun and one of \$10,000 for the ammunition. The amendment was defeated.

The senate, on motion of Mr. Hoar, at 6 o'clock, went into executive session. At the conclusion of the executive session, the senate resumed legislative business, at 6:10 p. m.

After remarks by Mr. Foraker on the death of Representative Stephen A. Northway of Ohio, the usual resolutions of regret were adopted and the senate took a recess until 8:15 p. m.

#### IN EXECUTIVE SESSION

The senate, in executive session, took up the Sampson and Schley promotions and discussed them briefly. Senator Butler moved to consider the nomination of Admiral Schley independently of other nominations, but it being apparent that no quorum was present, the senate went into open session. The motion remains pending and will be pressed by Senator Butler at the next executive session. The greater part of the session today was devoted to unobjectioned nominations.

**Nominations**  
WASHINGTON, March 2.—The President today sent these nominations to the Senate:

Assistant Naval Constructor Richmond P. Hobson, to be advanced ten numbers, from No. 1 of the list of Assistant Naval Constructors to be No. 8 on the list of Naval Constructors, for extraordinary heroism.



### OUT OF THE FRYING PAN INTO THE FIRE

War—Captain T. F. Forbes, Eighteenth Infantry, to be Major.

First Lieutenant Julius A. Schuelke, Assistant Surgeon to be Surgeon, with rank of Major.

Medical Department—Captain E. C. Carter, Assistant Surgeon, to be Surgeon with rank of Major.

#### CONFIRMATIONS

The senate in executive session confirmed these nominations:

William Small, District of Columbia, to be consul at Hollingwood, Ontario.

B. H. Sullivan of Plankinton, S. D., register of land office at Peavey, Alaska.

Roland C. Nichols of Wapakoneta, Ohio, receiver of public moneys at Peavey, Alaska.

Postmasters: California—F. A. Egan, Angels Camp; J. P. Leonard, Oroville; O. K. Lincoln, Santa Cruz.

#### BILLS APPROVED

The president has approved bills as follows:

For the investigation of leprosy in the United States; for a public building at Oakland, Cal., also an appropriation of \$20,000,000 to carry out the provisions of the treaty of peace with Spain.

#### THE NIGHT SESSION

When the senate reconvened Mr. Quay moved that the senate concur in the amendment of the house to the measure providing for the erection of a building for the department of justice, the amendment limiting the cost to \$1,000,000. The motion was agreed to, which passed the bill.

An effort was made by Senator Fairbanks to obtain consideration of the bill to extend the anti-contraband laws of the United States to Hawaii, but Mr. Morgan, one of the Hawaiian commissioners, objected and the measure went over.

Consideration of the fortifications bill was resumed, and after a brief debate on armor plate, was passed without division.

Eulogies on the late Representative Love of Mississippi were delivered, and the senate, at 10:05 p. m., adjourned until tomorrow.

#### The Canal Question

WASHINGTON, March 2.—When the morning conference on the River and Harbor bill closed, the House conferees held a private session. The Nicaragua canal amendment was not reached at the full meeting, and the subject was only informally discussed. Thus far the discussion has been on river and harbor items, and the disagreements this morning were so pronounced that Chairman Burton stated after the adjournment that there was not more than half a chance of having any bill.

The river and harbor conferees adjourned shortly after 10 o'clock tonight until tomorrow morning at 10, having been unable to agree.

The conferees discussed the different propositions and counter propositions which have been made regarding the Nicaragua canal bill, but upon adjournment tonight the house conferees as a whole refused to allow any declaration for a Nicaragua canal bill, although Mr. Burton is willing to have a declaration of policy and liberal appropriations for a committee to select the best route.

The senate conferees offered an appropriation looking to an investigation as to the best route and leaving the selection to a commission, but insisting that provision should be made for beginning work. Between the conferees there is still a wide difference, and no member of the conference will predict an adjustment tomorrow.

#### YORK Schurz's Birthday

NEW YORK, March 2.—The seventieth anniversary of the birth of Carl Schurz was celebrated today. Congratulatory letters and telegrams were received in great numbers.

#### NATIONAL EDUCATORS

Given Good Rates to the Los Angeles Meeting

PORTLAND, Ore., March 2.—For the annual meeting of the National Educational association at Los Angeles in July a rate of \$64.40 has been made from the Missouri river to Los Angeles and San Francisco, returning through Portland to St. Paul. The same rate will also apply from St. Paul through Portland to San Francisco and Los Angeles, returning to the Missouri river by the middle or southern lines.

A round-trip rate of one fare plus \$2 that is \$32 from St. Paul, Minneapolis and Missouri river points to Portland, Tacoma and Seattle has also been named for this occasion.

**NOT A GOOD TIME**

For Europe to Combine Against the Anglo-Saxon

NEW YORK, March 2.—A dispatch to the Herald from Paris says:

The Temps says that Lord Charles Beresford's idea of a quadruple alliance appeals to the imagination of many in the United States, and then goes on:

"Nothing is further from our thoughts than to pretend that when such a conception has germinated in the public mind it has at the same time entered into international politics."

"What, however, must be noted on one hand is that in spite of apparent provocations the United States, so unjustly suspected by the world, has not yet been provoked."

**TELEGRAPH NEWS INDEX**

Action at Havana causes a crisis at Santiago and all public work must be stopped.

The senatorial deadlock shows no signs of solution; Burns men caucus and decide to stand by their man.

The latest big combine rounds up all the smelters and refiners of precious metals in the United States.

A train load of soldiers wrecked near Tupelo, Miss.; none killed but many injured more or less seriously.

Physicians in attendance on the pope are pleased with their patient's progress and expect prompt and complete recovery.

Kipling's recovery is as probable as consistent with the nature of his disease; the patient is weak but the doctors are hopeful.

The Philippine civilian commission leaves Hong Kong for Manila, where attempts will be made to induce the Filipinos to lay down their arms.

Witnesses before the beef inquiry court yesterday tell of their experience while trying to eat Egan beef; men made sick by companies and battalions.

The house passes a bill appropriating two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for a public building at Los Angeles; the senate adopts a code of laws for Alaska.

Cecil Rhodes expresses his belief that it is the right and duty of the United States "benevolently to assimilate" all the nations of the western hemisphere—except Canada, which is English, you know.

tible with regard to other powers, displays great patience toward Germany, and, on the other hand, that in spite of certain actions in the Bay of Manila and Samoa, Germany has no idea of entering into a struggle with the powerful Transatlantic democracy."

The Temps then concludes that for France to direct her policy with the idea of a European coalition against the two Anglo-Saxon powers would be to enter heedlessly into the most dangerous undertaking, and into the most dangerous undertaking, and says France has not yet arrived at the point when she can write down voluntarily Al-sace-Lorraine in her profit and loss column by consenting to play the game of her enemies against liberal nations, which, put into plain language, seems to mean that the Temps counsels an rapprochement with the United States through England rather than fruitless coquetting with Germany.

**A Cruiser Raised**

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, March 2.—After a long delay the former Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes, which was sunk in Santiago harbor during the bombardment of Admiral Sampson's fleet on June 6, has been raised and pumped out, the government tugs assisting the wrecking company. She was brought up to the city this afternoon. Such repairs as can be readily effected will be made here, after which she will probably be towed to Havana, though final orders as to her movements have not yet been received.

**Ocean Rates**

LONDON, March 2.—The Daily Mail announces that the North German Lloyd has reduced the Transatlantic passenger rate to ten pounds sterling, even for express steamers, which is the lowest rate the law allows for passengers treated as saloon passengers.

If less were paid the passenger would be subjected to medical inspection and would not be allowed to buy spirits and the like.

New York.—The Cunard steamship line today announced a cut in cabin rates, the meeting of the action of the White Star and American lines. Hereafter the minimum rate on the Campania and Lucania will be \$80 in summer and \$75 for the winter season. For the steamships Umbria and Etruria the minimum rates will be \$75 in summer and \$60 in winter.

**Nail Prices Advance**

PITTSBURGH, March 2.—The advance in iron and steel during the past few days has caused nail manufacturers to advance their prices and wire, steel and wrought nails have been increased ten per cent. The basing rate remains the same, but the discount has been taken off. All the mills are running overtime, and up to their capacities. All the rod mills in the city are working over time in order to fill orders and the workmen are now beginning to hope that the increase in the price of iron and steel will mean a general advance in wages.

**Rebellion Stopped**

COLON, Colombia, March 2.—The United States cruiser Detroit, Commander J. H. Dayton, which arrived this evening from Bluefields, reports that the presence and joint action there of the United States cruisers Marietta, Commander Symonds, and the British cruiser Intrepid, Captain Burr, have completely cowed the insurgents, who are rapidly dispersing. The Marietta is still at Bluefields, where everything was quiet when the Detroit left.

**A Useless Caucus**

LINCOLN, Neb., March 2.—The Republican senatorial caucus has developed into a deadlock seemingly as tight as the legislative contest. The twelfth ballot taken to-night, being the thirty-sixth in all, showed no material change from the first one of last night. The thirty-sixth ballot resulted: Hayward 28, Thompson 15, Webster 9, Field 6, Lambertson 2, Hainer 1, Weston 1.

## THE BURNS MEN CAUCUS

### But the Deadlock Is None the Less Impregnable

### VOTES TO BE CAST FOR THE COLONEL

Until the Republican Legislators Shall Meet in Regular Caucus and Nominate Some Other Candidate for United States Senator From California

Special to The Herald

SACRAMENTO, March 2.—The second edition of the senatorial deadlock, which was inaugurated yesterday, was continued today. The only really important item of news came with the call for a caucus of Burns' twenty-seven votes, to which Col. Burns and Maj. McLaughlin were invited.

It was announced that the solid twenty-seven desired to meet and assure Col. Burns that they intended to stand pat to a finish, subject only to his orders.

"This caucus today was the first that has been held by my friends in the legislature," said the colonel.

There was a long resolution adopted, to this effect: "Resolved, that we will continue voting for D. M. Burns for United States senator until the end of this session, or until the senatorial question is submitted to a party caucus and there decided according to the time-honored usage of the party."

The resolution was signed by all present, to the number of twenty-seven, being all those who have been voting for Burns in the joint conference from day to day.

It was finally decided to appoint a committee to take charge of affairs and to prepare a circular setting forth that Burns was in the fight to stay until defeated by a caucus of his party or elected to the senate.

The committee was then named, and consists of Dibble, Leavitt and Johnson.

During the caucus Col. Burns made a speech along caucus lines, of which he had the following to say for publication:

"I want it strictly understood that the resolution I refer to would differ only in one respect from the joint convention. The difference would be the absence of Democrats. I ask for no secret ballot, but, instead, an open roll call from ballot to ballot, until a choice is had. That is fair to all concerned, and I do not see what objection can be made to it on reasonable grounds. There is no other sort of a party caucus. That has always been the practice of the party, and majority rule is the very basis of our political system. Anything destructive of that is destructive of our republican form of government and free institutions."

Since the result of the caucus has become public property there has developed a thick political fog, through which the ship commanded by Colonel Burns looms up in formidable proportions. General Barnes' claim made to Bulla that he (Barnes) could control a few of the Burns votes has been shattered, and if the Bulla-Barnes compact is adhered to, General Barnes will in a few days return the Bulla votes with his own added or transfer the whole bunch to a new man. Meanwhile the Grant leaders are firm in the declaration that the only additions to General Barnes' strength will come from Scott. Of Grant's strength he will never get more than two.

**AN ANCIENT CRAFT**

Today an airship was floated with Jesse Grant as a passenger. The story related was that U. S. Grant would form a combination with the Democrats and transfer the whole bill-of-sale contingent to Brother Jesse, who as a Silver Republican would be acceptable to the Democracy. I take no stock in the story, but others, who claim to be on the inside, do believe a combination is possible and the theory has been widely circulated.

**ON THE FLOOR**

Today was in a slight measure Los Angeles day in the assembly. The bill providing for the payment of mileage to J. Marion Brooks, T. P. Lukens and Percy Wilson as normal school trustees passed the assembly.

The general appropriation bill was taken up and one of the provisions provoked a hot debate, in which Tom Lewis of Los Angeles, expert to the state board of examiners, received a mild roasting. Melick of Los Angeles wanted the appropriation for the salary of the expert stricken out, but the amendment was lost on the statement that Valentine and Caminetti of Amador that the next expert would be required to perform actual service for the salary he received.

**BURNS MEN CAUCUS**

**They Will Vote for Burns or a Caucus Nominee**

SACRAMENTO, March 2.—The Burns forces held a caucus this afternoon. Twenty-seven members were present. A resolution was adopted by which the members decided to stand by Burns until another selection be made by a Republican caucus.

Colonel Burns was present and made a neat address thanking his friends for their continued support.

An executive committee was appointed consisting of Assemblyman Johnson, who acted as chairman of the caucus; Senator Leavitt and Assemblyman Dibble.

**THE JOINT BALLOT**

**Just the Same as Those That Went Before**

SACRAMENTO, March 2.—The sixty-ninth ballot for United States Senator showed no change over the result of the vote of yesterday. Muenster and Anderson, who were absent yesterday, were present today and voted for Barnes, which increased his vote from 20 to 22. Although the galleries and lobbies were packed with a crowd anxious to be present if the experience of yesterday was to be repeated, there was little excitement. Colonel Dan Burns was in the lobby, a rather unusual occurrence, as he generally remains pretty close about his quarters at the Golden Eagle. No objection was made to Dibble's motion to adjourn. The vote was as follows: Barnes 22, Estee 1, Burns 24, Grant 25, Scott 5, De

Vries (D.) 1, Rosenfeld (D.) 1, White (D.) 25, Phean (D.) 3.

#### LEGISLATIVE WORK

**Golden Poppy Emblem Adopted Over the Governor's Veto**

SACRAMENTO, March 2.—The assembly this morning passed the bill making the golden poppy the state flower over the governor's veto.

The assembly refused to consider the bill which was lost yesterday increasing the age of consent to 18 years.

The ways and means committee, which has had under consideration the bills appropriating money to pay claims for publishing the constitutional amendments, reported the measures back this afternoon. In every instance the appropriations are cut from 40 to 60 per cent. Along with the majority report Americh, Griffin, Cobb, Caminetti and Kelley submitted a minority report setting forth that the bills should be paid in full. Their report concludes as follows:

"It is our belief, and we hereby report that the charges made by those papers which were given authority to publish the amendments were reasonable, and that no greater rates were charged the state than would have been charged a private citizen, company or corporation."

#### BILLS PASSED

The assembly passed senate bill 165, appropriating \$1000 to pay the claim of William M. Sullivan against the state.

Senate bill 200, introduced by Prisk, providing for the disposal of money raised by cities or towns for public improvements after the same have been completed and paid for, passed the assembly.

Doty's senate bill, 354, amending the law regarding agricultural societies was also passed.

Governor Gage today returned to the assembly with his approval assembly bills 96, 444, 997, 998, 151 and 354.

Assembly bill 96 was introduced by Joseph M. Miller, and amends section 1183 of the code of civil procedure relating to liens for mechanics and others upon real property.

Assembly bill 444 was introduced by White, and amends section 1444 of the code of civil procedure in relation to the appraisements of estates of deceased persons.

Assembly bills 997 and 998 provide for appropriations for the contingent and salary funds of the assembly.

Assembly bill 151 was introduced by McKee. It is relative to the cremation of the dead.

Assembly bill 354 prohibits the desecration of the American flag and provides a punishment therefor.

#### TWO VETOES

The governor returned with his veto assembly bills 132 and 113.

Assembly bill 132 was introduced by Works and was intended to provide for the satisfaction of the holders of real property mortgages which have been foreclosed and the property thereby covered sold. The measure was objected to by the governor on the ground that the language used was obscure.

Assembly bill 113 was intended to amend section 1050 of the code of civil procedure. It was objected to on the ground that it added no strength to the present law.

#### LAWS BY LIMITATION

Assembly bills 45 and 273 became laws by limitation.

Assembly bill 45 was introduced by Knowland, and provides for the alteration of the boundaries of incorporated towns and cities by the annexation of uninhabited territory thereto.

Assembly bill 273 was introduced by Mead. It amends sections 2, 3, 4 and 5 of the street improvement act of 1893.

#### IN THE SENATE

**The First Step Toward Stanford's Tax Exemption**

SACRAMENTO, Cal., March 2.—Clark's constitutional amendment to exempt Stanford University from taxation came up in the Senate for final consideration this morning. Senator Shortridge spoke at length on the question. He pointed out that the life of the institution depended upon adoption of the amendment. Passing from the necessity to the desirability of the proposition, he submitted that the money put into educational institutions was money well expended. He insisted that such legislation as that desired was wise, and that California was tardy in recognizing the fact.

Simpson stated that he had opposed similar legislation two years ago, but that he favored the amendment before the Senate.

Senator Morehouse stated in an eloquent address that this great institution of learning was deserving of all that the people of California could do for it. He appealed to the Senate on behalf of education and enlightenment and on behalf of an institution which charged no fees. He asked the Senators to permit the amendment to go before the people.

Senator Gillette opposed the amendment. His argument was masterful. He declared that special legislation of any kind was vicious and bad. He had, he said, only kind words for the university and was proud of it, but with the constitution on one



from taxation the university should come in and not before.

Smith stated that he had no idea that a speech against the amendment would have any effect, as the footsteps of the members had been dogged by persistent lobbyists working for the adoption of the amendment ever since they came to Sacramento. He did not believe that the exemption proposition had been set out fully and fairly and that he would have felt more like favoring the amendment had it been.

Senator Howell spoke against the amendment saying that it struck at the very foundation of the system of taxation.

Senator Shortridge closed the debate by stating that he would leave the question to the good sense of the members.

The amendment then went to a vote and was adopted by a vote of 29 to 7.

#### SENATE BILLS PASSED

The senate this afternoon passed six bills. They were:

Senate bill 27, introduced by Simpson, authorizing the purchase or lease by railroad corporations created under the laws of this state, or of any other state or territory, or of the United States, which are now or hereafter may be doing business as common carriers in this state, of property of other railroad corporations.

Assembly bill 182, introduced by Mack, amending the law regarding fire departments.

Assembly bill 351, introduced by Dibble, amending the law relative to the veterans' home.

Assembly bill 5, introduced by Johnson, amending the laws regarding cruelty to animals.

Assembly bill 375, introduced by Rickard, amending section 1281 of the political code.

Assembly bill 348, introduced by Dibble, was refused passage. This measure was intended to make certain changes in the election laws.

Governor Gage has approved senate bill 211. This act makes an appropriation to pay the claim of Thomas Hatch against the state.

#### THE NIGHT SESSION

At the night session of the senate the bill providing for a free public market was taken up. It was so amended that the location of the market was placed on the fourth section of the San Francisco seal.

A telegram was received here this evening from Congressman De Vries asking the legislature to adopt a resolution asking Speaker Reed to recognize some member of the California delegation, that the mineral lands bill, at present pending before congress, could be called up for passage. The resolution asked for was adopted in both senate and assembly.

After much discussion the attempt to amend senate bill 54 so that the salaries of the superior judges of San Francisco would be raised to \$5000 a year, has been dropped.

Five measures were passed at the night session of the assembly. They were:

Assembly bill 755, authorizing the state board of health to conduct examinations relative to the purity of foods, etc.

Assembly bill 504, appropriating \$25,000 to pay the claim of Claus Spreckels.

Assembly bill 730, appropriating \$1300 to pay the claim of William Henry Murray.

Assembly bill 292, appropriating \$2000 to pay the claim of E. M. Straub.

Assembly bill 303, making an appropriation to pay the claim for mileage of normal school trustees.

#### A LONG VOYAGE

Sixty Days From San Pedro to San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—The long overland schooner W. S. Phelps, bound from San Diego to Eureka, reached this port today. The little vessel with her crew of six has been fifty days in coming from San Pedro. Most of the time the men slept in wet quarters, as the deck leaked badly. The schooner has no center board and her bottom is covered with grass and barnacles.

The prevailing winds were from the northwest and gale after gale swept the frail craft. It took the schooner three weeks to reach Point San Pedro, where the drinking water was short and there was a shortage of food, everything on board having been exhausted excepting the beans and potatoes. Hops were substituted for tobacco and split peas were used for coffee.

The Phelps put into one of the islands of Santa Barbara and got a supply of fresh water. Then she was tossed about on the ocean, striving to beat up the coast, for two weeks longer, when she made Santa Cruz. Fresh supplies were taken in and on February 19th, the day she arrived there, the Phelps left for San Francisco.

For eleven days the schooner has been making for port, a voyage which usually takes twenty-four hours. Her supplies were at a low ebb when she arrived and her crew were stiff and sore from rheumatism. She will go on the dry dock, and after her decks have been recaulked and a center board put in, she will proceed to Eureka to load lumber for San Pedro.

#### Execution Postponed

ST. LOUIS, March 2.—A special to the Republic from McAlester, I. T., says: William Goings, an Indian sentenced to death for murder, was not shot yesterday according to the sentence of the Indian Court.

The habeas corpus issued by Judge Clayton of the United States Court was served on the Indian Sheriff just in time to save Goings' life. Goings will be brought before Judge Clayton on March 6 and probably will be remanded back to the Indian Court for a new trial, he not being tried according to law by the Indian Court which sentenced him.

Goings and Walla Tonaka are two different persons.

#### Tin Workers' Wages

CHICAGO, March 2.—The American Tinplate company today gave notice of an increase in wages in all its plants. The men effected are those who have been receiving less than \$2.50 per day, the increase ranging from 5 to 10 per cent a day. Fully ten thousand men will be benefited by the advance.

Manchester, N. H.—The directors of the Amoskog corporation voted today to restore the wages of 1897 after April 3d. The increase amounts to more than 10 per cent. The company employs 10,000 hands.

#### A Fish Failure

SANDUSKY, O., March 2.—H. C. Post, probably one of the most extensive fish dealers on the Great Lakes, has filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States Court. Liabilities are placed at \$208,654. The value of the assets named will be very little. Post lost heavily in the Hotel Victory at Put-in-Bay Island, in which he invested a large sum.

#### Crawford of Texas

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Representative John W. Crawford of the Fourth congressional district of Texas died here at the Providence hospital at midnight of heart disease and other complications.

#### The Gould Blackmail

ALBANY, N. Y., March 2.—The jury to try Mrs. Margaret Cody for attempting to blackmail George J. Gould and Helen M. Gould was secured today. The trial proper will open tomorrow.

## POPE LEO'S CONDITION

### PLEASES THE PHYSICIANS IN ATTENDANCE

### NO COMPLICATIONS EXPECTED

### The Aged Pontiff's Vitality Promises Prompt Recovery and Many More Years of Life

#### Associated Press Special Wire

ROME, March 2.—The following bulletin was issued at 10 o'clock this morning: The Pope passed a tranquil night without pain and slept as well as usual, after taking nourishment at intervals. His respiration, circulation and digestion are normal. The wound has been dressed and everything is taking the most regular course. His temperature is 37.5 centigrade, pulse 72 and respiration 22. (Signed by Drs. S. Mazzini and Lapponi.)

The fever increased somewhat during the night, but Dr. Lapponi says this is usually the case after such an operation as the patient underwent yesterday and that sleep will do the most to restore strength.

The Pope's condition at 2:50 p.m. today is satisfactory. The catarrh of the wound has commenced, the patient is much better and there is no fever.

Although the condition of the pontiff is not considered grave, Cardinal Ledochowski, the prefect of the congregation of the propaganda, consulted yesterday with Cardinal Creggia, dean of the Sacred College, Camerlengo, of the Holy Roman Church and prefect of the congregation of ceremonial, and Cardinal Mertel, vice-chancellor of the Holy Roman Church and first cardinal deacon, who in conjunction with Cardinal Ledochowski, according to the apostolic constitution, would assume the government of the church in case of the Pope's death.

The pope is in excellent spirits today. When the doctors proposed applying the clinical thermometer, his holiness said that there was no need to do so, as he could feel that the fever had disappeared, just as he could feel the high temperature prior to the operation.

The pontiff would not allow the wound to be sewn up, so the doctors had to be content with drawing the ends together in place.

After the wound had been dressed, chatting quietly with Dr. Mazzini, the pope smilingly said: "I want you to cure me without any pain and in two days."

The surgeon replied in the same spirit: "Your holiness must not expect me to perform miracles."

The pope for the present will partake only of liquid nourishment, such as soup, raw eggs and watered wine. The doctors positively deny that there is any dysentery or danger of blood-poisoning. They are confident of restoring the health of the pontiff. Dr. Mazzini today said to a high percentage at the Vatican, who asked for confidential information on the subject, that if the pope recovered, as he fully expected, there was no reason why he should not live for another ten years, so great is his vitality.

March 3, 1 a.m.—The latest news from the Vatican is that the pope's temperature at midnight had fallen several points. It appears that his disinclination to observe the recommendations of his physicians forms an obstacle in the way of prompt recovery. He has full confidence in his own strength and does not readily acquiesce in their advice to move. During the afternoon he insisted upon leaving his bed without assistance and read several lectures. The rise in his temperature, which has given some anxiety, was probably caused in part by this way.

The doctors exclude everybody from his apartments except his personal attendants. Prof. Mazzini remained in readiness during the evening to proceed to the Vatican if needed, but up to 11 o'clock he had not been called and at that hour he did not expect to go until daylight.

The pope said during the day: "It is a miracle of God that I am still alive; for I wish to spare his church a terrible crisis at the present moment."

At 5 o'clock in the afternoon the doctors made a visit lasting more than an hour, which caused some uneasiness, but on leaving they gave reassuring reports. Prof. Mazzini saying there was not the least fear that the pleura-bronchial tubes or lungs would be affected. The pope's nephews also visited him in the course of the afternoon and left his chamber much pleased with his progress.

Despite these optimistic reports, grave doubts are entertained as to the issue of the illness.

His holiness displays great interest in the matter and has asked the doctors as to the best way of preserving the cyst, explaining that he intended when he should have recovered to dissect it for the purposes of study.

9:30 p.m.—The pope was very cheerful all day and in an interested way asked the doctors from time to time what they thought of his condition. They reassured him. There has, however, been a slight increase in his temperature, but the doctors attach some importance, although hoping it is only due to the nourishment he has taken. Dr. Lapponi will remain in attendance at the Vatican tonight.

THE LABRADOR WRECK

Passengers and Crew Safely Taken to Shore

TOBERMORY, Scotland, March 2.—Investigation in the wreck of the British steamer Labrador, from St. John, N. B., for Liverpool, shows that she ran ashore about four miles from Skerryvore, on Wednesday morning. Captain Erskine, her commander, has sent the following dispatch to the agents of the steamer at Liverpool:

Labrador ran on Mackenzie Rock in a thick fog at 7 o'clock yesterday morning four miles from Skerryvore. The ship was about amidships, the sea breaking over her. Holds Nos. 1, 2 and 3 were soon full of water. The passengers and crew were saved in the boats. One boat load was landed at Skerryvore light house. The German steamer Viking picked up the remainder.

"If the ship is not broken up we will endeavor to save the mails when a steamer is obtained."

The Labrador had a good passage until Sunday, when she entered a fog bank and lost her bearings. Skerryvore fog light was mistaken for Inishtrahilly light, on the north of Ireland. Most of the passengers were in bed when the steamer struck and there was great excitement, but the passengers were calmed by the assurances of the captain. The boats were lowered without a hitch and all on board left the steamer in safety.

The passengers and crew lost everything they possessed. The women and children were put in the first boat and the passengers in the second. The crew of the Labrador

took the other boats.

After three and a half hours the boats met the steamer Viking from Norway, which took them on board. When the Labrador was last seen she was settling down by stern. The passengers of the wrecked steamer are full of praise for the Labrador's officers and crew, and for the conduct of the captain of the Viking.

#### VOLCANIC ACTION

Drives Miners From Cariboo Country Claims

VANCOUVER, B. C., March 2.—A letter from Lac La Poudre, a camp in the Cariboo gold country, says that a flood, caused by volcanic action in Lookout Mountain, which melted the snow, has caused much damage. The miners are fleeing to higher ground, as the water continues to rise. The mountain was covered by snow ten feet in places, when steam issued from its side and the snow was sent in streams of water to the valley, causing all the creeks to overflow.

The letter adds: "The rumbling from Lookout Mountain increases hourly in volume. Volcanic action, which undoubtedly commenced, is momentarily expected to become visible to the terror-stricken inhabitants of the Valley. Thousands of dollars worth of property and a number of lives are said to be in danger."

### ALL WORK AT SANTIAGO

STOPPED BY ACTION TAKEN AT HAVANA

Governor Leonard Wood Says the Government Cannot Be Run Under Present System

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, March 2.—A climax has been reached in the affairs of Santiago. The estimates for February have been reduced from \$70,000 to \$30,000 and amounts aggregating \$80,000, expected last month, have been disallowed by the authorities at Havana.

General Leonard Wood, military governor, says it is impossible to run the government here under the present system. For the month of March all expenditures for the entire province must be kept within \$10,000.

Even the Cubans who are most friendly to the United States authorities say this amount is less than was allowed at any time under the Spanish regime. In the opinion of others the object of the restriction is to discredit the work already done here by throwing out of employment a large number of men and creating discontent and disturbance.

Even the Americans here cannot comprehend what the Americans hope to achieve by bringing about a practical cessation of all public works in the largest province of Cuba, a province really reeling from the effects of the Spanish regime. The air of anxiety obvious in all the departments shows the apprehensions entertained of what must follow a public announcement of the fact that all public works must cease. As a straw showing the way the wind is blowing, a company of the Ninth immune regiment has been ordered into the city. This movement is probably connected with the expected trouble.

#### Request of Gomez

HAVANA, March 2.—General Maximo Gomez asks Governor Brooke to reduce the army of occupation to 10,000 men, retaining 10,000 Cubans in the service of the military government.

At least, so says Senor Manue de Cespedes, who acted as interpreter at yesterday's council, adding that General Brooke took the proposition under consideration and promised to consult Washington.

General Brooke himself says nothing on the question. If Cuban soldiers are enlisted it will be under American officers and the old organization will be broken up. Were 10,000 enlisted this would allow the \$30,000 to be divided among the remainder, less those already employed on the streets and rural police, about 1200.

The Cuban military assembly met today at Mariano, General Andrade presiding. General Andrade announced that the pending business was of a very important and serious nature connected with the report of the special committee that had called upon President McKinley.

He suggested that the session should be private, but the assembly so ordered, the public being immediately excluded. It is understood, however, that the session was a stormy one, the discussion being over the acceptance of the \$30,000,000 tendered by the United States government.

Seventeen members, it is said, favored accepting this amount, but no final decision was reached, and the assembly will meet tomorrow afternoon at El Correo.

#### Wheeler's Seat Secure

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The resolution to declare General Wheeler and other Representatives holding army commissions to have vacated their seats in the House was called up today by Mr. Henderson of Iowa.

The question of consideration was raised at once by Mr. Lacey of Iowa, and by a vote of 142 against 87 the House refused to consider the matter. Ayes and nays were then called for. The vote resulted 77 to 167 against consideration of the resolution.

#### The Sundry Civil Bill

WASHINGTON, March 2.—At 11 o'clock tonight, when the conference on the sundry civil appropriation bill adjourned, it was stated that they had not yet reached a final agreement. They had, however, cleared away many of the items of disagreement, although the most important subjects, including the Paris exposition and the Pacific cable, were still open.

#### A Peruvian Panic

NEW YORK, March 2.—A dispatch to the Herald from Lima says: News from Bolivia announces that President Alonzo's forces have again been defeated by those under General Pando.

Panic reigns in the department of Oruro and the Province of Cochabamba has risen and joined the revolutionists.

#### Germany's Good Reasons

BERLIN, March 2.—A high German authority who prefers to be nameless assures the correspondent here of the Associated Press that the motives which induced Germany to distrust the protection of Germany in the Philippines are simple. The Kaiserin Augusta, and other German warships in the Far East are needed in Chinese waters, owing to the recent disturbances, and Germany feels that German interests are safe under the protection of Americans. This implies, of course, a high compliment to the United States, but it is only in consonance with several previous declarations made by Baron Von Buelow, the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

## RECOVERY OF KIPLING

### NOW CONSIDERED MUCH MORE PROBABLE

### NO RAPID CHANGE EXPECTED

### But the Crisis Has Passed and the Patient Is Making Very Satisfactory Progress

#### Associated Press Special Wire

NEW YORK, March 2.—There were indications about the Grenoble Hotel early today that the physicians and friends of Rudyard Kipling were feeling a degree of confidence not hitherto experienced that the sick man is progressing toward recovery. Dr. Janeway left the hotel about midnight and had not returned up to 8 o'clock this morning.

Doctors Dunham and Conland remained in the hotel but did not visit the patient's apartments during the night. The nurse was with Mr. Kipling throughout the night. F. N. Doubleday, who has been the close watcher beside the bed of the poet, returned to his room shortly after midnight to rest.

Mr. Doubleday this morning announced the rather serious illness of two of Mr. Kipling's children, Josephine, six years old, and Elsie, three years old. Josephine was taken sick the day after her father and she has now been ill nine days. Elsie has a bronchial affection which day before yesterday was pronounced bronchitis. Now it is pneumonia. She is not dangerously ill.

Mr. Doubleday also said that at 8 o'clock Mr. Kipling was resting easily and that the night could not have been a bad one. At 9:10 the following bulletin was issued:

"As no rapid change is expected in Mr. Kipling's condition, a bulletin will not be issued until after 2:30 p.m., after Dr. Janeway has been in consultation."

Mr. Doubleday came down soon after the bulletin was issued. He said Mr. Kipling was resting quietly.

Mr. Kipling is enjoying natural sleep. The signs of recovery he exhibits are very encouraging.

Mr. Doubleday appeared again at half-past 10 o'clock. He said that Mr. Kipling showed advanced signs of improvement and that he had rested a good deal during the morning. The night was a comfortable one and the morning was passed comfortably. He had not been sleeping and irrational.

The following bulletin was issued at 2 p.m.:

"Mr. Kipling has made satisfactory progress. He has but slight fever; is comfortable, though weak, and resolution is taking place in the affected portions of the lungs."

"E. G. JANEWAY."  
"THEODORE DUNHAM."

Mr. Doubleday, when posting the bulletin, said that the Kipling children were getting along nicely.

That Mr. Kipling's condition has improved very greatly during the past twenty-four hours is evidenced by the fact that but one bulletin was posted during the day. Another indication that the patient is getting along well is that tonight he asked to be shown the newspapers, and seemed to be greatly pleased and affected at the interest in his illness shown by the American people.

Mr. Kipling spent a comfortable night. He slept for some hours and rested well, and again this morning he enjoyed an hour or two of sleep. In this way he has, in a great measure, recuperated his strength and the promises are very bright for his speedy recovery.

According to the latest reports, Kipling's two little daughters are not seriously ill, as was at first thought. The elder, Josephine, a child of 6, is being cared for at the home of Miss De Forest, a friend of Mr. Kipling's, and tonight Miss De Forest said that the little one "was doing very nicely indeed." This was after Dr. Janeway had visited the child, with whom he spent a considerable time. She is suffering from pneumonia, and it is not known whether she is absolutely out of danger. The younger of Mr. Kipling's daughters, Elsie, a child of 3, was said tonight by Mr. Doubleday to be suffering from nothing more serious than a severe attack of bronchitis, and it is hoped the physicians will be able to save her from pneumonia.

At 8:30 o'clock Mr. Doubleday came down from the Kipling apartments and said that the patient was making rapid improvement.

"Dr. Janeway will not come back tonight," said Mr. Doubleday. "There is no reason why he should. Mr. Kipling is making such rapid progress that Dr. Janeway's continued presence is unnecessary."

#### ON THE TURF

Winners of Races Run at Oakland and New Orleans

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—Weather at Oakland cloudy; track heavy.

Seven furlongs, selling: Rosemaid won, Bliss Rucker second, Stan Powers third; time 1:33 1/4.

Futurity course, selling: Ricardo won, New Moon second, Sweet William third; time 1:16.

Four furlongs: Flamora won, Winyah second, Solace third; time 52 1/2.

Six furlongs, selling: Good Hope won, Peter Weber second, Bonibel third; time 1:09 1/4.

Six furlongs, handicap: Rubicon won, Satsuma second, Pat Murphy third; time 1:17.

Seven furlongs, selling: Don Gara won, Road Runner second, Colonial Dame third; time 1:34 1/4.

The judges at the California Jockey club's track today ruled off Mose Tolley, who was formerly a jockey, but who has not been in the saddle for several years. His offense was his alleged statement that he could fix Jockey W. H. Martin, who was ruled off the track a few days ago.

#### At New Orleans

NEW ORLEANS, March 2.—Weather fine; track good. Results:

Six furlongs, selling: Locust Blossom won, Nannie Davis second, Glenmoyn third; time 1:16 1/4.

Six furlongs: Hobart won, sid Florian second, Danny H. third; time 1:16.

Five and twenty yards: S. B. Sack won, Prince of India second, Gallatin third; time 1:46 1/4.

One mile, selling: Sister Fox won, Bright Night second, Ma Angeline third; time 1:44.

#### OAKLAND RACES

Commissions Taken by Black & Co. Oakland Race Entries

Black & Co., 143 South Broadway, will receive entries and take commissions on the Oakland races, held under the auspices of the California Jockey club.

Entries will be posted daily and a complete service by wire, with full description of each event, will be given at the office at the end of the Main-street car line, Agricultural Park. Entries will also be posted at the downtown office, No. 143 South Broadway, nightly. Following are the entries:

First race, six furlongs, selling—Truxillo, 111; Bliss Rucker, 108; John M. Palmer, 108; Los Troncos, 108; Crawford, 108; Mainbar, 108; Deerfoot, 108; Joe Levy, 108; Ed Mc, 104; Campus, 103; Festosa, 97; Roulette Wheel, 93; Charmante, 92; Royal Fan, 92; May L., 92.

Second race, half mile, purse, 2-year-olds—Wynah, 115; Ice Drop, 105; Alviso B. F. Imp. Cleveadon-Mystery, 105; Elly De Poy, cf. El Rio Rey-Ogdalena, 105; Giga, 105; Yantic, 106; Solace, 106.

Third race, seven furlongs, selling—Mainstay, 113; Imp. Mistral See, 113; Henry C., 110; Tom Calvert, 110; Greyhurst, 110; Coda, 108; Alcia, 108; Balverso, 107.

Fourth race, six furlongs, selling—El Salado, 108; Torsion, 108; Naranja, 108; Delmay, 81; Espirito, 81; Judge Woodford, 81; Paul Kruger, 83; Annawan, 97; McKarth, 95; Colonial Dame, 93.

Fifth race, mile and a quarter, selling—Tinkle Twink, 108; Dare Second, 102; Malaya, 81; Espirito, 81; Judge Woodford, 81; Sixth race, mile, selling—Joe Musile, 101; Eddie Jones, 108; Sly, 106; Guilder, 104; Zamar Second, 108; Magnus, 99; Espiorando, 98; Earl Cochrane, 88.

Cloudy, heavy.

#### A PLEA FOR GRAY

In Recognition of Services as Peace Commissioner

NEW YORK, March 2.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Washington says:

The President has offered to Senator Gray of Delaware and he has accepted the new circuit judgeship created under the recent act of Congress in the Third Judicial Circuit, comprising Eastern and Western Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware. His associates in the circuit will be Marcus A. Wehson of Pittsburgh and George M. Dallas of Philadelphia.

Justice Shiras of the Supreme Court has for some years been assigned to this circuit from the Supreme Court.

Mr. Gray's term in the Senate will expire on Saturday next.

It has been known for some time that the President was desirous of showing in a practical and striking manner, his appreciation of the services rendered to the administration and the country by the Senator as one of the Peace Commissioners to Paris.

Senator Gray accepted the post and undertook the discharge of its arduous duties against his own inclination and against the advice of his political friends. He knew that a Legislature was about to be elected in his State and that that Legislature would be called upon to choose his successor. His presence in the country might not, perhaps, have changed the result in view of the facts now known, yet the situation at the time when he accepted the peace commissioner's post was certainly such as to call on his part for a display of disinterested patriotism and the sacrifice of personal considerations which the President now takes the greatest pleasure in recognizing.

The offer, it is understood, was made by the President two days ago, and the Senator definitely decided to accept Wednesday.

#### THE WHISKY TRUST

Preparing to Swallow All the Small Concerns

CHICAGO, March 2.—The Chronicle says: The whisky interests of the country for a long time under process of consolidation, have now reached a focus. The last of the minor combines to hold aloof has come into the fold. This was the Rye Whisky Association. The deal was practically completed yesterday in New York and a charter of incorporation will be secured under the laws of New Jersey within a week. Then will follow the assimilation of all the little whisky trusts into one general company.







# THE HERALD

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## CIRCULATION STATEMENT

William A. Spalding, General Manager of The Herald Publishing Company, being first duly sworn, deposes and says: That the average daily circulation of the Los Angeles Herald for the six months ending Sept. 30, 1898, was  
Daily Herald.....8,496  
Sunday Herald.....10,143

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of October, 1898.  
G. A. DOBSON,  
Notary Public in and for the county of Los Angeles, state of California.

FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1899.

These gentlemen have had their tilts for the past ten years. McKinley went into congress in 1877 and Reed in 1881. The first house of representatives afterwards in which the Republicans had a majority was elected in 1888. Both Reed and McKinley aspired to the speakership of that house.

Reed was nominated in caucus by a large majority, and consequently was elected. As McKinley received the next highest vote in caucus Reed felt obliged, under the courtesy rule to make him chairman of the committee on ways and means, which designated him as leader of his party on the floor of the house.

It was in this, which was the fifty-first congress, that both Reed and McKinley came into special prominence, Reed by ruling against the previous rules, in counting as present members failed or declined to vote, in order to make a quorum. The controversy arising out of this made him conspicuous before the country and obtained for him the title of "czar." McKinley, by reporting and carrying through the tariff bill which bore his name, also achieved fame. Reed has remained in congress ever since, and, at the end of that term McKinley retired altogether.

Reed was elected speaker in the fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth congresses, having served altogether in that office three terms. McKinley was elected governor of Ohio in 1891 and 1893. Both McKinley and Reed were candidates for the presidential nomination in 1896, and Reed received the next highest vote in the St. Louis convention.

The two men are quite unlike in mental characteristics and in their political methods, and very much alike in their towering ambitions. Reed is more direct and forcible, and possesses a stronger will and more independence and courage. He is cut out to be an absolute monarch, and he shows his disposition as much as a man can do in a republic, but McKinley can deal the cards more expertly. Either will use his power to the best advantage for himself, but the manner of doing it is different.

It is believed that the two men are at loggerheads. It is certain that Reed does not approve of all of the administration measures, and some that are most darling to McKinley. He is not so constituted that he can conceal his attitude. That the administration is making war on Reed can easily be believed, for, in one thing, McKinley is absolutely consistent and unwavering; that is in making efforts to destroy every man who may loom up as a competitor for the nomination by the Republican national convention in 1900.

Reed is unquestionably a corporation and trust man, and who among the Republican presidential aspirants is not, or among the leaders of the party? The administration henchmen are joining in making Reed's undoubted position known to the country. For McKinley and his satellites to attack Reed for being a friend and supporter of corporations and trusts is but the cry of stop thief by the thief himself—like the pot calling the kettle black.

Like the knight in the days of chivalry whose ambition was vaulting, McKinley may overleap his saddle and fall on the other side. He is likely to make too many enemies, and, by assailing Reed, he may incur the displeasure of the powers that supply strength to the Republican party. A man is dull of apprehension who does not know that the Republican party will divide into an insignificant minority without the support of corporations, trusts, bond syndicates and the corruptible elements of the population.

The dominant attitude of the administration is illustrated in the determination of its servitors in congress to make everything subordinate to the appropriations for military purposes. The latest evidence on this point is the threat of Chairman Burton of the house river and harbor committee that it would be better to "let the whole river and harbor bill fail than to have the senate Nicaragua canal amendment pass as a part of it." The trouble lies in the fact that the money the canal would cost, something over a hundred million dollars, is just now needed in the imperial expansion business.

There is no hesitancy about tossing the people's money out of the treasury, however, where it will do the most good for the faithful and useful lights of the Republican party. An intimation from Senator Hanna and President McKinley, naming them in order of political potency, caused the insertion of an item in the public buildings bill that is a suggestive sign of the times. The home of Senator Hanna is in Cleveland, and a whole nest of the president's faithful friends live in that city. Cleveland wants a new federal building, and the sum appropriated for it, in the bill now reported, is \$2,250,000. The president's own town, Canton, was ambitious for a postoffice building, and the want will be supplied by an appropriation of \$150,000. Just how Los Angeles will come out, as the result of Senator White's effort for a new building, is in doubt at this writing. As both Senator White and Senator Perkins are avowed non-expansionists (notwithstanding the latter's remarkable attitude on the peace treaty) we fear the chances for California appropriations of this kind are decidedly slim. It is impossible to tell what this congress may do, however, when in the throes of shuffling off its coils.

The principle of co-operation, limited in application, is found in the announcement of increased steel prices at Pittsburg. An advance of fifty cents a ton on steel billets will add eight percent to the wages of fifteen thousand steel workers. This results from a standing agreement between the companies and their men, whereby the standard of wages is dependent upon the ruling market for steel. The scale works both ways, of course. When prices decline wages decline correspondingly. That is co-operation, so far as it goes. The men contribute no capital and have no voice in the business management. The plan has proved successful in the steel business at Pittsburg, operating as a safeguard against both strikes and lockouts.

It is a remarkable fact that, while complete co-operation in business has been marked by almost uniform failure in the United States, it has been notably successful in Great Britain and

in Europe. This anomalous condition has never been satisfactorily explained. The principle is the same here and abroad, and the foreign methods of operation have been imitated here. But it is unquestionable that, while failure has been the usual result on this side of the Atlantic, the reverse has been true on the other side, so far as we can judge from data at hand.

Intimate acquaintance with co-operative effort in the United States during the last forty years, leads to the conclusion that three primary causes have contributed to the failures. They are: First, lack of business training and aptitude on the part of managers; second, the tendency to disagreement among managers, because of individual ambition for foremost places; third, lack of sufficient capital. An example of failure from the first cause is shown in the outcome of a most promising co-operative enterprise in New York. It was a combination of job printers, men of high-grade intelligence and capability. They did the best of work, at reasonable prices, and soon had all the business they could handle. But, while the managers were skillful workmen, it soon appeared that they were woefully lacking in business management. They made unfavorable contracts for supplies, overreached in the purchase of machinery, and finally, after a brave struggle, the sheriff appeared.

The inherent desire of the average American to reach the top round of the ladder probably accounts for the second element of failure in co-operation. We everywhere see that trait of character cropping out. An enterprise may start with all interests in perfect accord, but the climbing instinct is likely to manifest itself after awhile. At least that has been the case, in many instances, in the history of co-operation in the United States during the last two score of years. It is not necessary to dwell upon the advantages of large capital in business, which is the third of the points alluded to.

The statements here made are the result of observation. They are tendered as a warning, not as a discouragement. The theory of co-operation is manifestly sound, and if it is susceptible of successful application abroad there is certainly no reason why it might not be successfully applied here. The people of the old world are, as a rule, more conservative than Americans. They are more cautious and prudent in business ventures. With that possibly immaterial exception we see no reason why the principle of co-operation might not be widely and successfully applied in the United States.

California appears to be less particular than some states about getting the worth of its money. The pay allowed to members of the legislature is a case in point. Only one other state, Nevada, pays as high a per diem rate as California accords to its lawmakers. The rate is eight dollars a day and mileage. The next highest is Colorado, seven dollars a day, without mileage. The wages of legislators are six dollars a day in Arkansas, Florida and Montana, without mileage in any of them. The five dollar class is found in Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Minnesota, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Texas, Washington and Wyoming. Michigan, Oregon and Vermont lawmakers have to skim along on three dollars a day. Several of the states pay lump sums, but the stingiest of all is the richest state in the union in proportion to its size. That is little Rhode Island, which pays one dollar a day and mileage. The mileage allowance in "little Rhodey" must be intended as a joke.

The Herald has received a long communication from L. A. Brown, a colored man, who lives in Los Angeles. He makes an earnest plea for his race in the south, and thinks that providence had a hand in bringing them to this country as slaves, as it finally resulted in their permanent advancement. He regards it as equally providential that they are now free. It now behooves the white people, he thinks, to give the colored race a fair show in life. Brown also calls attention to the fact that the negroes acted with great fidelity during the war, when they were practically the guardians and supporters of the white women and children, while the white men were away fighting the battles of the south. He wants the southerners to stop lynching, mobbing, white-capping and driving his people away from the polls. When this is done he thinks confidence will be restored in the south between the two races, and the black man will vote with the Democrats and help elect Bryan in 1900.

The phrase "benevolent assimilation," as used by the president, probably caused a good deal of cogitation by many people who pride themselves on "knowing a thing or two." In perplexing element it was about on a level with President Cleveland's "innocuous desuetude." Of course the words "benevolent" and "assimilation" are easily understandable, when handled separately, but when harnessed together in a phrase it is not so easy to comprehend them. But it is easy enough to grasp the meaning when practically illustrated, as it is now being administered in the Philippines. Even the heathen Filipinos can "catch on," so to speak, when "benevolent assimilation" is explained to him in this manner: "Three shells were dropped by the monitor into the Malabon church, demolishing the structure and killing a number of the rebels who were inside." Those poor wretches in the church got "benevolent assimilation" mixed with "Christian enlightenment."

Coming at once, from three widely different sources, we get evidence of kindly feeling on the part of the German government toward the United States. The formal request of that government that the United States should protect German subjects in the Philippines, and the prompt acquiescence of President McKinley, is a notable evidence of good will on the part of Germany. The friendly attitude of Germany in the Samoan affair, and the removal of restrictions on American fruit importations, are the other evidences of friendliness to which we allude. There is surely no reason why the United States and Germany should not be the best of friends. Probably nine-tenths of German emigrants, from the time our government was formed, have come to this country. There is no better element in our population, and none more patriotic, notwithstanding the natural affection for the fatherland.

The local hawkshaws have at last discovered an excuse for the frequent immunity of the elusive criminal. The grand jury has advised that the reporters' room at the city jail be done away with immediately. Much harm, say the grand jurors, is done by premature publication, and "better use can be found for the room." To think that the ordinary reporter has proved a stumbling block to the progress of the detective's genius is very sad. The converse of this proposition is undoubtedly true; the ordinary detective is a terrible obstruction to the "digging" of the reporter. The police, in days gone by, have frequently received valuable aid from the press, but alas! the officers of the law seem to be woefully lacking in gratitude.

The announcement of a reduction in transatlantic fares, by a leading steamship line, is probably a precursor of like action by other companies. This brings to mind the fact that trans-Pacific rates are out of all reasonable proportion to those which prevail on the Atlantic. The passenger fare from San Francisco to Yokohama, for instance, is two hundred dollars, and the accommodation and service would not be up to third grade, as measured by the Atlantic service. There is a great future for trans-Pacific passenger business, but it must be stimulated by reasonable cost of transportation.

It looks as if the mermaids were tampering with Admiral Dewey's cablegrams, "just for fun," because the gallant admiral is a bachelor. His urgent call for the battleship Oregon, "for political reasons," greatly perplexed the Washington solons. That puzzle was an easy one, however, compared with his latest effort. "Require three thousand steel cooling baskets," he says. Possibly, in view of the increasing heat reported, the admiral ordered steel "cooling baskets," for convenience in "keeping it on ice." But three thousand would seem to be an extravagant supply.

With the reinforcements en voyage the army in the Philippines will approximate twenty-five thousand men. A New York dispatch, alluding to the sailing of the big hospital steamship, says: "The Relief's cargo will consist of enough medical supplies for twenty-five thousand men for a year." No comment is needed as to the significance of that cargo.

## DOWN THE LINE

These are the days when it is easy to get even with the fellow you do not like. When you see him coming rush up to him, clutch him firmly by the left arm between the elbow and the shoulder and gradually increase the pressure of your fingers as you draw him to one side. You must be ready for a flow of strong language and perhaps violence, but you will have the satisfaction of realizing that you have inflicted the keenest agony on him. I know what I am writing about, for mine has taken.

Judge Maginnis is credited with having telegraphed to the Santa Fe officials here from Sacramento that the senatorial situation "is statu quo ante." One of the officials credits Judge Sterry with having musingly remarked when it was read to him, "That should be read with the accent on the ante." What he meant it would take Johnny Gaffey to expound.

"I had a long talk with Governor Gage during his recent visit here," said J. Marion Brooks yesterday. "And he said he intended to sign very few bills. From what he said I do not think the statute books will be thickened more than half an inch by the additional laws of this session."

The announcement of the approaching marriage of "Bob" Burdette and Mrs. Baker of Pasadena corroborated an intimation I gave of such an event last spring.

After I had interviewed the poet-wit at Mrs. Baker's beautiful home on Orange Grove avenue, both are well along as far as years go, but both as regards their hearts and sentiments were as impressionable and coy as boy and girl. They were school children together and separated while both were in their golden youth. All the succeeding years they had kept track of each other; each had married and have now well grown sons. But when I saw them together last spring they evidently took no account of the years that had passed. He was still the "Bob" who had carried her books to and from school and who had boyishly adored her, and she was the "Charlotte" of the little red school house at the Illinois village where both lived. Both are about at the half century mark, but nothing could be more charming or more redolent of the youth in spirit than the time that these two during their annual courtship, which evidently possessed all the sweetness of May with the ripeness of October.

The burned politician does not always dread the fire. Ex-School Director Webb has bobbed up at Sacramento several times during this session. He always declared that he was out of politics forever; that he was studying law, and was a good boy now. In fact, he did look a bit chastened and sedate, but if he was not again in politics "que faisait-il alors dans cette galere?"

Ex-Police Officer Vignes was one of the Bulla touts for a time at Sacramento. Any supporter of any of the candidates is called a tout up there. Vignes was assiduous in shooting for the Napoleon-headed Angelito. He and his friends expected that he would get some sort of a job at the capital, but it did not arrive. Apparently it was lost in the unreachability with the votes that Bulla was to get every manna. One day I met Vignes in Bulla's room, and he said: "I believe this is all foolishness, and the best thing I can do is to go down to the city and get a car." "Right you are," I said, "and the quicker you go the more you will be ahead." He left on the next train, and I expect he is now handling the juice along Mission street.

A Trolley Car Is Better  
Dash is dead. Vailsburg, N. J., weeps. For ten years he carried the town's mail, faithfully and intelligently, with only a soda cracker twice a day for salary. The man that the dog owned as master, you see, was Walter C. Wilmer, postmaster of the town. Twice a day Vailsburg's mail came over by trolley from South Orange. The conductor used to throw it off, and rain or shine, there was Dash to receive it with a bark of joy and carry it off to his master, the postmaster. But yesterday the conductor missed him—Dash was dead, and the soda cracker that was his reward every time that he brought the mail bag to the postoffice, lay on the shelf untouched.—New York World.

New Dress Rules  
The Monte Carlo Casino authorities are making what patrons call ridiculous new regulations. The latest is that no man shall be allowed to enter the rooms with turned-up trousers, as they might be used for dropping money into. A well-known and well-dressed English baron was refused admittance the other day, because he had on a colored shirt with a blue collar. The authorities got such a strong letter on the subject from an Englishman who lives in the neighborhood that they made profuse apologies.—New York World.

Human Kindness  
"Have you looked all the windows Clara?" "No, I haven't. I wouldn't look out even a burglar on such a cold night as this."—Chicago Record.

MARSEILLAISE  
Ye sons of Toil, awake to glory!  
Hark! hark! for myriads bid you rise!  
Your children, wives and grandsons hoary,  
Behold their tears and hear their cries!  
Behold their tears and hear their cries!  
Shall hateful tyrants, mischief breeding,  
With hireling hosts and evil band,  
Affright and desolate the land,  
While peace and liberty lie bleeding?  
CHORUS  
For right and truth our strife,  
For freedom, love and life,  
March on, march on, our banner bright  
Leads man to life and light

With luxury and pride surrounded,  
The vile, insatiate despots dare,  
Their thirst for gold and power unbounded,  
To mete and vend the light and air!  
To mete and vend the light and air!  
Like beads of burden would they load us,  
Like gods would make their slaves adore;  
But shall they longer goad and lash us?  
Then shall they longer goad and lash us?

O Liberty! can man resign thee,  
Once having felt thy generous flame?  
Can dungeons, bolts and bars confine thee?  
Or whips thy noble spirit tame?  
O whips thy noble spirit tame?  
Too long the world has wept, bewailing  
That falsehood's dagger tyrants wield;  
But freedom is our sword and shield,  
And all their arts are unavailing.

—Anonymous.  
His Private Opinion  
Mrs. Homespun (suspiciously)—I wonder why Henry's college diploma is writ in Latin, Josiah?  
Mr. Homespun (grinly)—Wal, Sarah, to tell you the truth, I think the professors have got suthin' to say about Henry in that diploma that they don't want us to know about.—Puck.

## SPIRIT OF THE PRESS

When China Can Walk Alone  
British and American capital is now engaged in putting up modern mills in China and in teaching the native to run them. It will be some years before these mills will supply the Chinese markets with their products, but each passing year will record progress in that direction. American exports of raw cotton are increasing, while British exports of cotton goods are decreasing. When modern machinery and Chinese cheap labor are combined in the manufacture of the staple goods of the trade the question will arise, not of an open door into the far east, but of an open door out of the far east.—San Francisco Bulletin.

Trials for American Vigor  
All the talk about speedily conquering the Philippine tribes, "that devil and half-breed," is sheer nonsense. It may tickle American vanity to say that during all the centuries of Spanish occupation the Filipinos never saw such vigorous campaigning as that of the Americans—no doubt the statement is true—but when our brave boys have conducted their campaign through the hot season that is just beginning and the rainy season yet to come it will be time to boast of their vigor if the survivors have any remaining.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Future Methods in Farming  
Diversification is for the small farmer. It makes him independent and affords him numerous sources of profit. But it is not to be forgotten that the genius of this age is devoted to specialization and to production on a large scale, and as the years go on a greater and greater proportion of the staples of life will be produced by the big land owners who apply to farming the principles which make such huge successes out of the monster manufacturing and distributing corporations of this time.—Kansas City Star.

Even the Administration Learns  
One of the administration arguments for the passage of the Hull army bill is the necessity of better trained staff officers. The country will be glad to learn that the president recognizes the necessity of examining candidates for military positions before a competent board. During the war with Spain the criticism was general that political influence was of more value than merit in obtaining commissions.—Boston Traveler.

Circumventing the Tax-Dodgers  
In a decision rendered last Friday the Indiana supreme court held that "even after the final settlement of a man's estate, if it is shown that he has fraudulently concealed property from taxation the settlement may be set aside and the unpaid taxes recovered." This is sound sense and reason, and it points the way to circumvent the tax-dodgers and compel payment of obligations to the state.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Rascally Green Goods Buyers  
New York has just made her first green goods conviction in fifteen years. The reason for this laxity on the part of justice is doubtless found in the fact that no one ever has any sympathy with the green goods man's victim, who confesses himself a rascal when he enters into negotiations to purchase counterfeit money to pass on his neighbors, and richly deserves what he gets.—Wheeler Register.

Effect of McKinley's Indecision  
It is a pity that Admiral Dewey's request for a negotiating statesman at Manila was not complied with months ago when it was made. Weeks went by before the government even began to fumble with the scheme to send a commission, and even yet the civil negotiators picked out are idling in this country. Perhaps it is now too late for them to do any good abroad.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Alger's Firm Grasp  
It is the opinion of the war investigators that the war department lacked the requisite grasp during the war with Spain. Still, the head of it has somehow managed to hold on ever since. There are grasps and grasps, it would seem.—Boston Herald.

The Kaiser's Good Humor  
At a dinner given in honor of the emperor's birthday Landreth von Kotze, cousin of the master of ceremonies of the same name, gave a number of instances of the emperor's personal amiability. It will be remembered that a short time ago his majesty revived the old Hanoverian regiments by amalgamating them with Prussian ones. He at the same time made his master of the horse, Count von Wedel, formerly a lieutenant in the Hanoverian guards, major of the present king's Uhlands, who are henceforth to be regarded as the continuation of the old Hanoverian guards. This advancement was made to Count von Wedel in the following way: Sitting in his compartment in the imperial special train, on his way to Hanover, the count noticed the uniform of the king's Uhlands hanging above his seat. He asked what it meant, but nobody knew. Finally it was suggested that he should ask the emperor. He did so, and his majesty laughingly replied: "Put it on, and come and report yourself." The emperor had had a major's uniform made secretly for him.

Herr von Kotze added that at court balls the emperor liked very much to watch the dancing, and it had often happened that he summoned young officers who danced badly to his presence and told them that they were to learn to dance properly before again accepting invitations. He does the same with young women.—Berlin Letter.

Our Friends  
Dolly—I went around to the different persons I know and asked them what I should give up during Lent.  
Madge—The idea!

Dolly—Well, the minister said French novels, the dentist mentioned bonbons, the doctor cautioned me against cigarettes and late suppers, mamma begged me to stay away from the theater, papa told me to dismiss Charlie, and Charlie tried to coax me to give away Fido.  
Madge—What are you going to do?  
Dolly—I've decided not to keep Lent.—Judge.

His Private Opinion  
Mrs. Homespun (suspiciously)—I wonder why Henry's college diploma is writ in Latin, Josiah?  
Mr. Homespun (grinly)—Wal, Sarah, to tell you the truth, I think the professors have got suthin' to say about Henry in that diploma that they don't want us to know about.—Puck.

A Duchess' Tea to Flower Girls  
The duchess of Bedford signified herself this week by inviting seventy girls, street flower sellers from Covent Garden market, to tea and afterwards to the Drury Lane pantomime. The duchess accompanied her guests to the pit of the theater and seemed to enjoy the performance as much as any of them. Most London flower girls are Irish.—From a London Letter.



## Anheuser-Busch Bottled Beer

FAMILIES SUPPLIED  
Telephone Main 467  
Depot, 409 N. Alameda

## THE PUBLIC PULSE

[The Herald under this heading prints communications, but does not assume responsibility for the sentiments expressed. Correspondents are requested to cultivate brevity, so far as is consistent with the proper expression of their views.]

### The Library Unrest

To the Editor of the Los Angeles Herald: In your paper today you give what purports to be, and I doubt not is, the statement of the library directors in answer to a charge that one of the candidates for promotion who has recently passed the examination had access to the questions some time in advance and so was able to make special preparation. Another charge was that this person was employed in the office of one of the examining committee. What is the answer given by one of the members, "Speak for the board?" Just this: That "some of the girls who have been there longer than the one in question assume that their seniority entitles them to promotion over her." That is all. The answer is clearly "irrelevant, incompetent and immaterial." Further, the facts set forth in the complaint, not being denied, they are taken as admitted.

But, not content with abandoning their case in this manner, and feeling the necessity of living up to their reputation for gallantry and courtesy to young women who, from the relations which the directors sustain to them, have a special claim on their consideration, they feel obliged to go on and attribute to a contemptible jealousy that which is the result of a proper and just indignation. And, to shield their favorite, they must drag in another, with whom they try to compare her, leaving out of sight the fact that while the pet had just the number of marks absolutely requisite, the other had enough and fifteen to spare. And they charge that "the older girls" seem to be exercised because these two are on the list for promotion. The statement as made is simply untrue. "The older girls," and the younger as well, are delighted that the other "girl" is on that list because they know that she is thoroughly competent and that she fairly passed the examination. And so the charge "returns to plague the inventor." We would have it appear that the feeling is against two; the fact that it is against but one indicates very clearly that there is a good reason for making the distinction.

The matter will come up before the board at its next session for the significant reason that "publicity" has been given to it. The cause of complaint has been laid before the members of the board, and urgent requests for investigation have been made, but no sense of justice or right has availed with them. But now that they have been exposed "some action may be taken." But who will take the action? One of the directors is an accomplice before the fact, and the others, by covering the offense and the offenders, have made themselves accomplices after the fact. By publishing their decision in advance of investigation they have incapacitated themselves from acting. It is time for the mayor to interfere.

Your local speaks of "another racket." As a matter of fact, almost from the advent of this precious board there has been an almost constant disturbance, and the entire force, from highest to lowest, has been kept in a harassed condition. As the members file out on the last day of their term all, with the frequenters of the library, will fervently join in heart, if not with voice, in the old hymn beginning "Believeing, we rejoice to see the cure removed."

A "PATRON" OF THE LIBRARY.  
Los Angeles, March 2, 1899.

### Some Conundrums

To the Editor of the Los Angeles Herald: Being a constant reader of The Herald, I find you are the laboring people's friend. As I am decidedly American and naturally inquisitive, I will venture to ask a few questions, hoping to get some information through The Herald.

We all know that it was cruel in the extreme for thousands of reconcentrados to starve under Spanish tyranny and brutish rule. Why was it not just as bad for the balance of them to starve under the American blockade?

When the government at Washington found out (or claimed they had) that there were 200 destitute Americans in Cuba they appropriated \$50,000 for their immediate relief. What became of that \$50,000? When a few of our destitute Americans in America went to Washington, asking for something to do to earn food for their destitute families, they were told to "keep off the grass."

When the people of some foreign islands are struggling to free themselves from tyranny and oppression, why do we sacrifice life and treasure to help them when our people at home are trying to do the same? Our government sends troops to shoot our own sufferers just as they would so many dogs. I wonder how long the people of these United States will stand such outrages?

When I ask these questions why is it that all the people that call me a traitor are church members? It is because McKinley belongs to the church—and Hanna's long, oh, how long! before the liberty loving people in the United States and in every civilized nation in the world will rise up and in the name of humanity demand that Uncle Sam bring his boys home from the Philippines and leave those islands to their rightful owners? JULIA E. FISK, Summerland, Cal., March 1, 1899.

### John's Good Meals

Several ladies sat in one of the Colonial club parlors a few evenings ago, discussing the virtues of their husbands.  
"Mr. Bingleton," said one of them, referring to her life partner, "never drinks, never swears, nor does he cheat."  
"Does he ever smoke?" someone asked.  
"Yes, he always likes a good cigar just after he has eaten a good meal." But I suppose that on an average he doesn't smoke more than once a month.

Some her friends laughed, but she didn't seem to understand why.

### The Local Press Agrees

The mayor of Macon, Ga., is collecting subscriptions for supplying at least one daily paper to each family now without one. He believes that this is in the interest of law and order and wisdom and sobriety in the community, and the local press unanimously agrees with him.

Senators Hoar, Walcott and Pettigrew never sip water when making a speech, but Senator Hale takes copious draughts of the fluid when addressing the chamber.

## If You Want a Boy's Suit Or an Overcoat



... COME TO ...

## The Clothing Corner

Here you will find the Latest Novelties for the little fellows, at prices as low as first-class qualities can be sold.

## Mullen, Bluet & Co.

First and Spring

### IN THE PUBLIC EYE

Dr. Samuel Smiles, the author of "Self Help" and other famous works, is in a feeble condition. He is nearly 80 years old and has been in failing health for some time.

When Gov. Roosevelt came down to a Lincoln dinner in New York city and learned of the thousands of poor people who were suffering from the blizzard he said: "Open the armories to the poor and keep them warm." I'll get permission from the legislature afterwards," and it was done.

Despite the numerous changes in personnel which will occur in the United States senate after March 4, no important committee will lose its present chairman. Only three of the forty-nine chairmen failed of reelection. These are: Forest reservations, William V. Allen; private land claims, A. T. Gorman; revolutionary claims, George Gray.

Representatives De Armond of Missouri and Bailey of Texas have consented to speak at the Virginia Democratic association's celebration of W. Democratic association's the Virginia delegation's birthday. As equally divided in alleg the house is about leaders of the minority, it is to these rival could not be asked without felt that one

Lord and Lady Curzon have lately begun to entertain in Calcutta according to private information received by a Chicago friend from her ladyship, who also sends the curious advertisement: "Wanted to hire, modern style silk hat, for use on day of Lord Curzon's arrival. Size about 7. Apply with particulars to Box 103, Advt. Dept. Times of India office." It was probably inserted by a native.

Congressman John J. Lentz, who is up in insurance matters, figures out that, according to "expectations," Gen. Egan will have eleven years to live after his retirement, and that if he does he will draw a total of \$78,375 from the treasury of the United States. This, Mr. Lentz points out, will be without any work on the general's part and will be the punishment a man gets for saying the commanding general of the army lies in every pore.

### Phoenix on Moody

Dwight L. Moody, the noted evangelist, is now in Los Angeles and is receiving attention from the newspapers of that city. It is worthy of note that the papers there do not "make" more "copy" out of his sermons than the Phoenix papers did. In fact, Phoenix people did nobly toward Mr. Moody, but there is just the shadow of suspicion that after all he failed to appreciate it. Perhaps Mr. Moody is to be pardoned. He has traveled much and is now getting old. He may care more for his comfort now than in former years. Yet against this is the stubborn fact that while he remained in Phoenix he was entertained at a hotel with the minimum rate is \$5 a day and the cuisine and accommodations were in keeping. These reflections are only preface to the following statement coming from Mr. Moody and repeated by the Los Angeles Herald: "In reply to rapid questions, Mr. Moody said he had been traveling and speaking for the past four months. 'I prayed the Lord for a hard fall,' he said, 'and he gave it to me. He sent me to Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico.'"—Phoenix Gazette.

### In Prison Fifty-Five Years



## INDEX TO CITY NEWS

Mrs. Epstein's subduing of Harry Fischer.  
Statistics concerning the smallpox epidemic.  
C. M. Jones nearly burned to death; two women's brave act.  
Harry Clark still has hopes of escaping life imprisonment.  
Exhaustive report from the grand jury and recommendations.  
George Bolden gets ninety days' imprisonment for a serious charge.  
W. A. Spalding's paper on "Wolves" before the University club.  
The sad experience of a credulous New Yorker with a golden-haired Angelino.  
Rosa Durbin, who robbed Mr. Tomlinson of Philadelphia, will languish in the penitentiary for three years.

## EVENTS OF TODAY

Orpheum—Vaudeville.  
Burbank—"Spider and Fly."  
Los Angeles—The Bostonians.  
Board of public works meets—10 a. m.

## THE WEATHER

TEMPERATURE—Record of observations taken at Los Angeles March 2. The barometer is reduced to sea level.

Time	Bar	Ther.	R. H.	Wind	Vel.	Weather
8 a. m.	29.97	52	94	E	2	Cloudy
5 p. m.	29.99	63	64	E	6	Clear

Maximum temperature 66.  
Minimum temperature 51.

## Forecast and Weather Conditions

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—5 p. m.—Weather conditions and general forecast: The weather is cloudy throughout Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Nevada and Northern California; elsewhere on the Pacific slope it is generally clear. Light rain or snow has fallen over the greater portion of the country west of the Rocky Mountains north of Central California and Nevada. It is snowing in Northern Nevada this evening.

Forecast made at San Francisco for thirty hours ending midnight, March 3: Southern California: Fair Friday; fresh west wind.

## CITY NEWS IN BRIEF

Robert Sharp & Co., funeral directors, 751 and 753 South Spring street. Tel. Main 1029.  
Watches cleaned, 75 cents; mainsprings, 50 cents; crystals, 10 cents. Patton, 214 South Broadway.  
Henry Kramer will form a dancing class for juvenile beginners on Saturday, March 4th, at 1:30 o'clock, 932 South Grand avenue.  
Adams Bros., dentists, 239 1/2 South Spring street. Rates from \$4. Painless extracting, 50 cents. Filling a specialty. Hours, 8 to 5; Sundays, 10 to 12.  
Dr. Rebecca Lee Dorsey, Stimson block, rooms 206, 207. Special attention given to obstetrical cases and all diseases of women and children. Electricity scientifically used. Consultation hours, 1 to 5. Tel. 1227.

## REDLANDS

The Lack of Water Makes a Use for Sewage  
REDLANDS, March 2.—Last evening Prof. Rolfe delivered the third of his lectures in the University Extension course. The city trustees met yesterday afternoon. The principal business was in reference to the use of sewage. Mr. Ellsworth said he and others wanted to take the sewage at once. They asked it for a year and a right to lay a pipe from the mouth of the sewer to the city line.

William Lehr appeared for the people of this Barton tract, and said that they are obliged to have water there soon. Unless they can get the sewage they will have to sink a company well.

The Kaiser's Sculptural Display  
Berlin.—Those who have not lately been to Berlin would be surprised to see the progress made in the Kaiser's pet hobby in the Tiergarten. The Siegessäule is the finest and broadest, although not the longest of the roads of the Tiergarten. It is by far the handsomest in all the city, being within three minutes' walk of the Unter den Linden. It is here that Emperor William proposes to make the most imposing out-of-door sculptural display in Europe. Siegessäule, as everyone knows, means "triumphal road." It is the Kaiser's pet idea there to immortalize in marble the princes of the house of Brandenburg, beginning with Otto, "the bear," and ending with William, the first emperor. Each marginal kurfürst or Kaiser, as the case may be, is to be in the center of a broad banyan, or white marble platform, on a stone twenty feet long or more. On either side of the central figures will be busts of the two most prominent men of the time.—Chicago Times-Herald.

## PERSONAL

C. Hunter is down from Ventura.  
J. S. Edwards of Tacoma is in the city.  
H. F. Wichmann is here from Honolulu.  
W. D. Turner of Geneva, Ill., is in the city.  
Captain John Green, a Buffalo shipowner, arrived in the city.  
Mr. and Mrs. W. Gould are visiting in the city from Visalia.  
Mr. and Mrs. George E. Torrey of Vancouver, B. C., are in the city.  
Martin Conrad, George B. Stoddard and R. G. Calder arrived from Chicago yesterday.  
Mrs. Hugh MacMillan and Mrs. Eugene Brown arrived in the city from Chicago yesterday.  
J. J. O'Neill, accompanied by Mrs. Jones and Miss Jones, is visiting the city from New York.  
Albert Yeomans of Walworth, N. Y., and M. B. Adams of Rochester, N. Y., are visiting the city.  
Gus H. Coenen leaves today, the 3d instant, for an extensive prospecting trip on the Mojave and Colorado desert.  
F. H. Baldwin and C. M. Robinson of New York, and A. A. Gurnee of Bar Harbor, Me., are a company of gentlemen doing Southern California at their leisure.  
Hon. James H. Eckels arrived in the city last night from Chicago. Mr. Eckels is president of the Commercial National bank of Chicago and was controller of the currency during Cleveland's last administration.  
Robert Cunningham of Company F, Fourteenth United States Infantry, arrived in this city Wednesday direct from Manila, and is now visiting his brother, Burt R. Cunningham. He will remain in Los Angeles.

## S. R. Kellam, Tailor.

Removed to 108 West Second street. Business suits to order, \$15; pants, \$3.50.  
Fine wines at Woolcott's, 124 N. Spring.

## WOLVES AND THEIR LESSON

## A Practical Application of Kipling's Poem

## THE ETERNAL LAWS OF SOCIOLOGY

## Unanswerable Arraignment of Our Modern Social System. Privileges of "the Pack" That Have Been Usurped

The regular monthly dinner of the University club took place last evening at Levy's dining hall. About thirty-five members surrounded the board and interspersed the gustatory ceremony with college songs. Burt Estes Howard presided. The paper of the evening, by Wm. A. Spalding, president of the club, was entitled "Wolves; or the Law of the Pack," and set forth some rather unique doctrine, or at least gave new and striking illustrations of well-known principles of sociology. "In his native haunts," said Mr. Spalding, "the wolf is a reckless marauder; he is savage, cruel, treacherous and fierce to the verge of desperation. In captivity he is sullen, vicious and untamable. He has none of the abstract qualities of goodness—no moral purpose—none of the Christian virtues. He is just a wholesale barbarian. And yet I have assigned myself the task of drawing from his rules of action a lesson that we may well take to heart. Adopting no higher standard than the instincts of this untamed and untamable brute, I bring an indictment against modern civilization.

"The wolf in his characteristics and habits represents a phase of sociological development. Within certain brutish limitations, he respects the rights of his fellows. He has strength of character and wisdom enough to benefit by co-operation. He recognizes the fact that this co-operation cannot be secured without something of a surrender or compromise on the part of individuals. He subjects himself to a code which not only promotes the rearing of young, but which sustains and protects the pack as a whole. In other words, he knows where to draw the line between individual license and community rights."

Illustrating the rules of action of the wolf pack as dictated by animal instinct and exemplified in their habits, the essayist introduced the following poem by Rudyard Kipling.

## THE LAW OF THE JUNGLE

Now this is the Law of the Jungle—as old and as true as the sky;  
And the Wolf that shall keep it may prosper, but the Wolf that shall break it must die.

As the creeper that girdles the tree trunk the Law runneth forward and back—  
For the strength of the Pack is the Wolf, and the strength of the Wolf is the Pack.  
Wash daily from nose-tip to tail-tip; drink deeply, but never too deep;  
And remember the night is for hunting, and forget not the day is for sleep.

The Jackal may follow the Tiger, but Cub, when thy whiskers are grown,  
Remember the Wolf is a hunter—go forth and get food of thine own.

Keep peace with the Lords of the Jungle—the Tiger, the Panther, the Bear;  
And trouble not Hathl the Silent, and mock not the Boar in his lair.

When pack meets with pack in the Jungle, and neither will go from the trail,  
Lie down till the Leaders have spoken—it may be fair words shall prevail.

When ye fight with a Wolf of the Pack, ye must fight him alone and afar;  
Lest others take part in the quarrel, and the Pack be diminished by war.

The lair of the Wolf is his refuge, and when he has made him his home,  
Not even the Head Wolf may enter, not even the Council may come.

The lair of the Wolf is his refuge, but when he has digged it too plain,  
The Council shall send him a message, and so he shall change it again.

If ye kill before midnight, be silent, and wake not the woods with your bay,  
Lest ye frighten the deer from the crops, and the brothers go empty away.

Ye may kill for yourselves, and your mates, and your cubs as they need, and ye can;  
But kill not for pleasure of killing, and seven times never kill Man.

If ye plunder his kill from a weaker, devour not all in thy pride;  
Pack-right is the right of the meaneast; so leave him the head and the hide.

The Kill of the Pack is the meat of the Pack. Ye must eat where it lies;  
And no one may carry away of that meat to his lair, or he dies.

The Kill of the Wolf is the meat of the Wolf. He may do what he will,  
But, till he has given permission, the Pack may not eat of that Kill.

Cub-right is the right of the Yearling. From all of his Pack he may claim  
Full gorge when the killer has eaten; and none may refuse him the same.

Lair-right is the right of the Mother. From all of her year she may claim  
One haunch of each kill for her litter, and none may deny her the same.

Cave-right is the right of the Father—to hunt by himself for his own;  
He is freed of all calls to the Pack; he is judged by the Council alone.

Because of his age and his cunning, because of his gripe and his paw,  
In all that the Law leaveth open, the word of the Head Wolf is Law.

Now these are the Laws of the Jungle, and many and mighty are they;  
But the head and the hoof of the Law, and this haunch and the hump is—Obey.

"These simple couplets," said the speaker, "contain an unanswerable arraignment of our social system. If we are to modify our institutions so that they meet the equities embodied in the 'law of the jungle' we must revise some of our ideas of right and wrong; we must destroy much that we now regard as inviolate; we must reestablish society on principles more consistent with the first command of nature, that provides for the preservation of species."

"The object of the federation of wolves—their reason for being—is clearly outlined, as it must be impressed by instinct on every wolf."

The Law runneth forward and back;  
For the strength of the Pack is the Wolf, and the strength of the Wolf is the Pack.

"In co-operation, then, they find their greatest advantage—their strength in defense, their effectiveness in attack. But there must be mutuality of benefit as between the community and its individual members. Without strong wolves there cannot be a strong pack; without a strong pack there cannot be strong wolves."

"There are certain simple principles prescribed to govern the daily lives of these savage creatures: First, cleanliness; second, temperate drinking; third, sleep during the day and hunting at night; fourth, a wolfly independence. There must be sinking subservience to other creatures in order to profit by their superior strength or prowess."

The Jackal may follow the Tiger, but Cub, when thy whiskers are grown,  
Remember the Wolf is a hunter, go forth and get food of thine own.

"What a grand appeal to dignity of character and independence! This, of course, is founded upon the well known habits of the wolf. He does not eat of the leavings of other creatures; he is not a partaker of carrion. He is a bandit, not a beggar nor scavenger."

"A reasonable discretion is enjoined in avoiding conflicts with savage animals, the superior of the wolf-pack. The lords of the jungle are to be let alone. Even unnecessary and unprofitable conflicts with other bands of wolves are to be avoided. In the event of a clash of interests—

"Lie down till the Leaders have spoken—it may be fair words shall prevail."

"Individual differences must occur and they must be settled; there is no attempt to do such a foolish thing as to inhibit them; but for the community's sake they must be fought out 'alone and afar.'"

"The dignity and security of the individual wolf are provided for; his house is his castle. It may not be invaded, even by the head wolf or the council. But the wolf may not locate his lair in an exposed place and subject the entire pack to danger. If the council determine that he shall change his abode for this reason he must gracefully acquiesce. Thus community rights are respected by the individual."

"The laws of the hunt are most explicit and interesting."

"If ye kill before midnight, be silent."

This out of regard to the interests of other members of the clan, who might be forestalled of their prey by too much commotion.

"The wolf is enjoined to kill as his necessities require, but not for mere wantonness. This is not from motives of mercy, but as a proper measure of economy. He should not unduly exhaust his source of supply."

"The laws of property are also defined. A strong wolf may plunder a weaker, but he must not plunder him to the point of starvation. The right of existence is conceded to the meaneast members of the pack. To the wolf of powerful jaw and seasoned frame, the law says: 'You must draw a line in your robbery—'

"So leave him the head and the hide."

Again community rights are strongly recognized:

"The kill of the Pack is the meat of the Pack."

All may partake of it where it lies, but the greedy wolf who tries to carry any of it away to his den is punishable with death.

"By a careful analysis we may see that this code of the jungle, while so simple as to suit the instincts of brutes, is yet quite comprehensive and complex, covering most of the requirements of wolfish society. Thus is defined the duty of the wolf to himself, to his family, the breeding dams of the pack, to his weaker brothers, to his fellow hunters, to the head wolf and the council, to the pack as a whole, and there is a wise suggestion as to maintaining peace between rival packs."

"All of the responsibilities of life—even of human life—taken in a physical and material sense, might be enumerated under these very headings."

"But please observe that this is a code of ethics, not morals. The wolf is not advised of a life beyond, or a hope of resurrection. He is not told of his moral downfall at some remote period in his story or notified that his redeemer liveth. He is not urged to be good for the sake of reward or for fear of punishment in a future existence."

"The code provided is the code of nature, designed simply for the physical well-being of the wolf and the perpetuation of his race. The cardinal principle that runs all through the jungle code may be expressed in our well-known aphorisms: 'Live and let live,' 'Equal opportunities for all, special privileges for none.' To every wolf according to his capacity, but to every one, young or old, weak or strong, a guaran-

teed subsistence so long as the joint efforts of the pack can secure it. There must be no hoarding."

"Pack-right is the right of the meaneast."

"That is communism, you say. Well, so be it. It is the communism of nature, not the dream of a theorist. It also represents the cardinal principles of the Socialist—'Each for all and all for each.' But let us not be ignorantly prejudiced against it on that account; rather let us ask whether the Socialists may not have had their ears to the ground when they caught this rumble of a great truth."

"Practically the same code which the wolf-pack observes men must observe in order to exist as gregarious animals. Nature has made the same dispensations for both."

"Man, unlike the wolf, has reason with which to supplement instinct. And reason, which is only educated instinct, marks the chief difference between the two creatures."

"Man has utilized his reason to improve and refine his mode of life, to extend his strength and usefulness, to modify the hard conditions of existence and to multiply his pleasures."

"But let me say that by this refinement and improvement man has in no sense released himself from the obligations of nature's code."

"Nature provides for her wolves as well as for all of her numberless families of children. The acceptance of animal life imposes certain physical obligations upon the creature which cannot be ginsayed. In the case of the human family, we find that to degree of moral culture brings exemption from physical requirements. Nature frowns on a community of consumptive Christians. Fire burns the martyr with the same facility that it burns the slave to which he is chained."

"If the refinements of civilization run counter to the primordial laws for the maintenance of life and the perpetuation of species, then those refinements are a weakness rather than a strength, and they make for the eventual destruction of the race."

"Is it not worth our while to give a sober thought to the question whether this boasted civilization at the close of the nineteenth century is really carrying the race upward in the process of evolution, or hastening it downward in dissolution?"

"God does not assume unnecessary responsibilities—he does not shield or prosper any people who choose to call themselves his own, unless they lend a hand. And to lend a hand they must conform to the laws of physical being."

"It is not a question whether we are making great strides in philosophy, science, the arts and the mechanics. It is not whether this sophisticated standard that we call civilization is advancing, but whether the race as a part of the animal kingdom, one of the many species that inhabit the earth, is going forward or backward. For if man, the animal, degenerates and perishes, what becomes of all his culture?"

"I think we might secure some light on this proposition by appealing to the jungle code and seeing how well our institutions respond to the fundamental requirements of that law, which, as I have shown, stands for the law of existence—a law as well suited to man as to wolves."

"We are fond of boasting on the Fourth of July, and from one Fourth of July to another, that this nation is the greatest the world has ever seen. Perhaps it is. That our people are the most progressive, the best educated, the most ingenious, the bravest, the noblest, the best; that we are in fact the very salt of the earth. Perhaps we are. But now let us see how the salt of the earth responds to the wolf standards."

"Do we fully realize that the strength of the pack is the wolf, and the strength of the wolf is the pack? Have we anywhere provided a guarantee of subsistence to every member of our tribe? Is the right of existence written down in our statutes as the first right of all? Is the freedom of the earth and the fullness thereof a right that our cubs enjoy when their whiskers are grown? Have we not rather appropriated to private ownership the field, the forest and the mountain, so that the cub born without inheritance of special privileges has nowhere to set his foot?"

"Under our system we have not only appropriated and monopolized the surface of the earth, but we have monopolized to a great extent the proceeds of the chase."

"Our commercial and industrial systems are not constructed on a 'live and let live' principle, but rather on that of organized and unbridled greed. Our property for grabbing has been carried to the point of monomania. Our plan of the hunt would be, if we killed before midnight, to make all the noise possible and keep the other wolves from getting anything. And it is more than probable some of the smart ones of our pack would soon devise a system of snares and traps by which they would capture all the game in the jungle and absorb it in a trust. Monopoly is the keynote of our times, the dominating motive of our industrial system."

"If ye plunder his kill from a weaker, devour not all in thy pride;  
Pack-right is the right of the meaneast; so leave him the head and the hide."

"In our methods of business and speculation we are not so considerate. We take it all, down to the very tip of the tail. We despoil the cub, the she-wolf and the weakling; we follow them with merciless persistency; we seize the proceeds of the chase, dwarfing their lives and finally abandoning them to beggary or starvation. If you do not believe this, investigate the sweat-shop of our great cities."

"The kill of the pack is the meat of the pack."

"That touches the unearned increment. What would become of public franchises and the profits of public utilities? What of those immense values that attach to real property in cities, caused solely by the presence of the community? Those values are in fact the proceeds of the industry of all—the 'kill of the pack.' The wolf code says:

"Ye must eat where it lies;  
And no one may carry away of that meat to his lair or he dies."

"Such a law, if enforced with pack-vigor, would make short work of some of the wealthiest wolves in the United States."

"I merely seek to illustrate the fact that our code of civilization—with the rights of property as its first concern, with the rights of acquisition and hoarding unrestricted, with the privileges of private appropriation of that which should be the common possession—is diametrically opposed to the principles of liberty, fraternity and equality that we find dominating the jungle. The sophisticated standards of men have led them into a violation of the great first commands of nature. And the races of men and the races of wolves that would break these commands must die."

After the reading of the paper it was discussed in five-minute speeches by Dr. Edelman, Dr. Gordon, Mr. Head, Mr. Hewitt, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. North, Prof. Sprague and Mr. Howard.

## JUST FROM MANILA

## NO EXPANSIONISTS AMONG THE FIGHTING MEN THERE

## SOME VERY FRANK TALK

## A Returned Soldier States Some Interesting Facts—Natives Must Be Let Alone or Ext exterminated

Robert E. Cunningham, late of Company F, Fourteenth United States Infantry, arrived from Manila on Wednesday, with an honorable discharge in his pocket, earned by his broken health in the service of his country. He enlisted in this city at the outbreak of the Spanish war, and was in the first expedition sent to Manila.

Mr. Cunningham wishes a position where he can earn his living, and surely he is entitled to this. He cannot do heavy work for a while, but as a clerk or salesman or something of the sort, he would fill all requirements. It is hoped that some employer has patriotism enough to give this man, who fought at every scrap on Luzon, the chance he needs.

"You can hardly find an annexationist among the officers or men at Manila," he said last evening. "The country is not fit for white people in any way. In the interior there is some good land, but along the coast the fate of an American is to be a common invalid. When I left Manila on the 5th of January there were 1800 men in the hospitals and hundreds more ought to have been there."

"We have a frightful task ahead of us if we keep the country, for it is a question of either a perpetual war for a century or so, or else the extermination of the Filipinos. There is not the slightest benefit for this country to be derived from keeping the islands—we could get what trade we wished from them by treaty agreement, while, as I said, if we keep them they will cause a constant trouble, will be the cause of complications and necessitate the permanent maintenance of a very large force. There are not nearly enough men there now, and six more regiments would not help."

"Why, the population is denser than most people imagine. There are eight millions of people in the group, and on Luzon alone there are upward of 450,000. The insurgents had about 20,000 men around Manila when I left. It is true that they are mostly savages and are poorly armed, but they do fight, and under some circumstances fight well. They have been at it ever since the Spanish landed. You know how a handful of Apaches kept our army busy for years in Arizona, so it is easy to see what hundreds of thousands of savages can do in the Philippines. They can never be made into Americans, never be assimilated, and never be conquered; they can be killed, of course, but if we persist that must be their fate and our policy."

"Aguinaldo is a very able, intelligent man, though inordinately vain. For example, he wears a long lorgnette gold chain about his neck to which is fastened his six-shooter."

He used often to come into our lines in the early days, and we would always turn out the guard for him and give him a general's salute. Up to the time he broke with us he was given every dignity possible. The whole affair was grossly mismanaged. For example, after we took Manila Aguinaldo was permitted to place his men in the trenches we had made while fighting the Spaniards, and from there they fought us. "The regulars there are in good condition, and some of the volunteer regiments are composed of good soldiers, but with the latter there is an absence of discipline, and several of the officers are cowards. In our first fight there were two volunteer lieutenants who hid, one crawling under his bunk to escape dangerous duty, and who were later publicly reprimanded. In a number of volunteer regiments the officers have deliberately stolen the company funds and spent the money for themselves donated from the Red Cross and other sources. At Honolulu, for example, the people do provisioned immense quantities of fruit and provisions expressly for the benefit of and use of the men, but we didn't get a smell of them except one night toward the end of the trip when a band of us managed to steal eighteen bunches of bananas, a hundred loaves of bread and enough rolls of butter."

"Why in some of the volunteer regiments when an officer gives an order that a man does not like he will refuse to obey, and if ordered under arrest will threaten to punch the officer's head when he gets him at home, or he will dare him to a scrap right there. There will be some of the worst scandals the army has ever known when these troops come back and an accounting is ordered."

"On the way over we had that 'embalmed' beef that has caused so much trouble, and for some time after we landed the men were fed on stuff that sent them to the hospital or the burying ground, but now the rations are excellent. The men get plenty of Australian frozen beef that is delicious. It is brought in refrigerated ships, and the ships stay there, issuing each day only what meat is requisitioned."

"But Americans cannot live in that country. I am naturally a very strong man; when I went to Manila I weighed 198 pounds, and when I left I was down to 135. In San Francisco in eight days I gained 18 pounds. I shall, however, be a partial invalid for some time. I hope I can get employment here, for it seems to me that I have earned a right to make an honest living."

Mr. Cunningham shows the terrible ordeal he has been through. He was in a number of engagements, and bears with him the official testimony to his excellent record as a soldier. He enlisted at the outbreak of the war, but chose the regular service very wisely as one offering the best care and training of the men."

## Pontifical High Mass

There will be celebrated at the Plaza Church at 9:30 a. m., March 4th, a pontifical requiem high mass for the eternal repose of the soul of the late French president, Felix Faure. Right Rev. Bishop Verdunier will be celebrant and Right Rev. G. Montgomery will preach. All French residents of the city and also sympathizers with the French republic are invited to be present at the mass.

H. M. Gillig of New York is in the city. He brings with him his exceedingly sweet voice which is enjoyed by his friends here.

## AT THE THEATER

LOS ANGELES—A new opera, produced by the Bostonians, naturally excites no small amount of interest, an interest, indeed, which is far from being merely local. The Bostonians are accustomed to success, and the public expects nothing but success from them. Therefore it was a general disappointment when their last production, "Ulysses," proved such a failure that after they had been on the road a short time they shipped him bag and baggage back to New York. The public will never tire of "Robin Hood" and the insidious "Serenade" is slowly but surely—as the boys learn to whistle its measures on the streets—winning its way to popular favor. But a third opera was needed to save the Bostonians' reputation. Whether should they turn to De Koven and Harry B. Smith proved once more their friends, and the production of "Rob Roy" is the result.

The "romantic comic" opera "Rob Roy" has an interesting little story itself, and while it was produced last night for the first time by the Bostonians, it was first given to the world at the Herald Square theater on October 10, 1894, by the Whitney Opera company, when it had a successful run. It is safe to presume that if "Rob Roy" was actually written for the Bostonians it was written "at" them. The disconcerting allotment of songs and business could only be borne by such an aggregation of stars as the Bostonian boast. Of course, how much of Dugald MacWheeler's humor is Smithian and how much is Barnabean it would be difficult to calculate, but that this part of the opera was written for the Henry Clay of comic opera, just as much as that the part of Flora MacDonald was written for Jessie Bartlett Davis, cannot be doubted.

The production last night was witnessed by a large, fashionable and discriminating audience. Everyone wanted to see and hear the Bostonians score another success, but the applause, which was calmly deliberative at first and gradually arose to enthusiasm, was tempered by more or less, usually more, sound judgment. As is too often the case in not only opera, but other theatrical productions, the best of the work is found in the first act of "Rob Roy." Although there are several delightful pieces of composition in the subsequent acts, neither the musical nor acting interest is as well sustained. Of course, situations must be introduced for Barnabee's quaint fooling and for the rehearsing of the songs, which, served with a Barnabee relish, are somehow always palatable, while the talents of Messrs. Harry Brown and Frothingham must be given adequate opportunities. Nevertheless, the pruning knife might with advantage be applied to the somewhat laborious comic business, particularly in the third act.

That the Bostonians have found an entirely satisfactory vehicle for their talents in "Rob Roy" is not to be doubted. While they are at every disadvantage last night, worn out by the most assiduous rehearsals—the last dress rehearsal had lasted from midnight till 5:30 a. m. yesterday—and disappointed by the miscarriage of a carload of scenery, the production went with a spirit and swing that was undeniable. Every artist, from Jessie Bartlett Davis to the last of the chorus girls, lent their every effort to achieve success, and the result was that "Rob Roy" captured the audience.

The incident of the romantic story into which a judicious amount of comedy is deftly welded, is not very strongly developed. But the talent is in the music with the exception of the noble self-sacrifice for her prince and lover, the gallant young Stuart, has been handled by Messrs. De Koven and Smith in a thoroughly attractive manner.

The young pretender is naturally the hero of the opera, but there are others who take the center of the stage and hold it to excellent advantage. First and foremost is Flora MacDonald, impersonated by Jessie Bartlett Davis. It is doubtful, indeed, if Mrs. Davis ever found a role which more thoroughly suited her splendid talents. Prince Charles was handsome and gallant enough a fellow, but the original was put in the shade when the Flora MacDonald of last night simulated her lover. The artistic mingling of tender and womanly devotion with the bravest chivalry was a most skillful and delightful piece of work.

William Lavin, as the young pretender, made the best impression of any of his appearances here yet. He was in excellent voice, sang with convincing expression and maintained the right spirit in some difficult pieces of acting. A tenor that combines all these talents is a rare avy nowadays, and the Bostonians are fortunate in the acquisition of Mr. Lavin to their ranks.

Another hero is of course to be found in the Highland chief, Rob Roy McGregor, for which W. H. Macdonald was most happily cast. Mr. Macdonald looked every inch the part and his voice still possesses a most captivating quality.

Helen Bertram added to her laurels by scoring a very distinct success in the part of Janet, daughter of the unscrupulous and white-livered MacWheeler, mayor of Perth. Miss Bertram infused a sparkling spirit into all her work and her singing was delightfully clear and true.

Barnabee found an entirely congenial part in MacWheeler and a capital field for his own dry wit, but the best fun of the opera was made by Harry Brown as Sandy MacSherry, the town crier. Mr. Brown has never had so generous an opportunity and made the most of it, frequently convulsing the audience by his grotesque impersonation. It was also pleasant to find Miss Josephine Bartlett with a part of no mean dimensions, and as Captain Sheridan she both sang and acted capitally.

The new basso, Wm. Broderick, had ap-

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# THE GRAND JURY REPORTS

## Very Lengthy Document Devoid of Sensational Features

### CORONER RECEIVES A MILD ROAST

Exhaustive Data Culled From the Reports of Experts—General Commendation of Public Officials—Prison Alterations Advised—Whittier School

The grand jury yesterday presented its report to Judge B. N. Smith of the superior court and was discharged with the thanks of the court. It is a typewritten document of forty-four pages, almost totally devoid of sensational material, and devoted mainly to the findings of the jury with respect to the public officers and institutions of the city and county. In the introduction to these data, the report says:

"According to the instructions of the court, we have, by aid of competent accountants and experts, carefully investigated the books of the county officers of Los Angeles county. We have also examined the jails, in a body visited the county hospital, also the Whittier school. We have examined the roads and bridges.

"We have held but twenty-two regular sessions of the grand jury, the greater portion of our work being done under the direction of committees, whose reports were submitted to and approved by the jury as a body. We have found no bills of indictment, but have sent all cases of a criminal nature to the district attorney's office. We beg leave to present this report and accompanying recommendations, as the result of our investigations."

The report then takes up the offices of the county officials seriatim. The books and accounts of the county recorder are found correct, with the exception of a few minor clerical errors, all of which are in favor of the county.

The county surveyor receives no fees and disburses no money. The total expenses of his office for 1898 were \$13,749.08.

Of the sheriff's office, in which, as The Herald lately showed, Ex-Sheriff Burr had illegally drawn some \$400 from the state by falsely swearing to the correctness of his accounts for the transportation of prisoners to state prisons and insane persons to public asylums, the report has this to say: "We have examined items of cash received, checked up all postings and compared the jailer's record of fines collected with the entries of the same in the sheriff's office. We have compared the receipts for fees deposited with the county treasurer and find them correct. In our examination some errors were found, all of which have been corrected."

The receipts and disbursements of the law library are found to have been correctly accounted for.

Recommendation is made, with respect to the county clerk's office, the accounts of which have been correctly kept; that the issuance of what are termed "half-number marriage licenses" be discontinued.

The expenses of the auditor's office for salaries, etc., for 1898, was \$14,863.12. The working plan of the office is commended as being upon an excellent system, very thorough and comprehensive, and the report adds that the office has been conducted in a business-like manner.

**COUNTY FINANCES.** Of the treasurer's office the report says: "The financial business of the county is fully shown in the business of the auditor's office, the accounts and books of the auditor being a check on and a verification of the accounts of the treasurer's office. There is an exact agreement between the offices of the county auditor and county treasurer."

"The county government act of 1897 requires the chairman of the board of supervisors, the district attorney and auditor to count the money in the treasury at least once a month, and to make and verify, in duplicate, statements showing, first, the amount of money that ought to be in the county treasury; second, the amount and kind of money actually therein. One of the statements must be filed with the county clerk and one must be placed in a conspicuous place in the auditor's office, and kept there for at least a month. Inquiry at the county clerk's office does not show that such monthly statements have been filed there."

The money in the county treasury was counted on the 17th day of January, 1899, with the following result:

Gold coin	\$509,250.00
Currency	45,750.00
Silver	39,813.20
Total	\$594,813.20
Trust funds to date	\$38,375.90
Redemption fund, amounting to \$2,908.38, were also found in the bonds of the treasurer.	

Warrants paid to January 16th inclusive

1899	\$666,605.33
Receivables to January 16th, inclusive	28,134.44
Total	\$694,739.77

In treasury January 17, 1899

Money counted as follows:	\$509,250.00
Gold coin	45,750.00
Currency	39,813.20
Total	\$594,813.20

Trust funds to date

Trust funds to date	\$38,375.90
Redemption fund, amounting to \$2,908.38, were also found in the bonds of the treasurer.	

ASSESSOR AND COLLECTOR.

As to the compensation of the assessor, the jury finds that his salary is fixed at \$3600 per annum, in addition to which the county government act allows 15 per cent of all poll tax collected. Estimating the poll tax for 1899 to equal that of last year, \$40,830, would give to the present incumbent over \$6000 as commissions. At this rate for four years the assessor's compensation, including his salary, would be nearly \$40,000. This the jury does not believe just or fair for the tax payers.

Of the tax collector's office, the report shows the collection of \$139,077 less than the amount charged last year, but from the books for the three years previous, all these have been in favor of the county to the amount of \$1079,133, showing a balance in favor of the tax collector for the term of his office of \$939.06.

The money disbursed through the county superintendent's office, for school purposes, for the scholastic year ending June 30, 1898, was \$726,187.88. The experts report that the office was conducted in an intelligent and businesslike manner and that the books were in good condition.

**ROAST FOR CORONER**

The principal "roast" of the report is applied to the coroner's office. From November 1, 1897, to January 2, 1899, a record of 268 cases is found, in nine of which a justice of the peace acted as coroner. Special medical assistance was called in seventy-seven autopsies, at \$15 each, and seventy-six inquests, at \$15 each; in four of these cases two physicians were called for such service. This calling of aid in so large a number of

cases is deemed questionable as to its necessity where the office is competent.

The coroner is allowed for each corpse interred \$9 in the city and \$12 in the country; yet in a number of cases property was turned over to undertakers for burying the dead, in one case \$85 being so turned over. The legality of such distribution of property is questioned.

Numerous criticisms are made, among them this:

"We find that out of 250 cases the transcript of 200 was not filed with the county clerk until after January 1, 1899, and not till February 8, 1899, was the final filing. From these statements the court can form an opinion of the manner in which this office has been conducted."

The cost of service rendered in connection with the office for the fourteen months has been \$7540.75, of which the coroner's salary of \$250 a month took \$3500. The report says:

"In view of the fact that the law requires an inquest only in cases where there is a suspicion of foul play, the coroner's record would seem to show a fearful state of morals in Los Angeles county, or that there has been much unnecessary expense incurred by autopsies and examinations."

"We cannot commend the manner in which this office has been conducted. To us laymen it looks as though there has been much needless expense incurred. There has also been blackness in keeping the records of the office and in his filings with the county clerk. While the law gives this office a stenographer, at a salary of \$150 per month, we believe this work could be done at a much cheaper rate and more promptly."

**PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR**—The conduct of the office of public administrator by Frank M. Kelsey is commended. At the time of the report of the previous grand jury twenty-three unsettled cases remained in charge of D. W. Field, the former public administrator. Three of these have been discharged, but legal technicalities delay the others.

The matter of the disposition of estates where the next of kin are non-resident has been brought before the grand jury. Under the law the administration of the estate of a deceased person owning property in California must be granted to a bona fide resident. If none of the next of kin are bona fide residents of the state, then only the surviving husband or wife may nominate a resident administrator. The effect of this restriction is disastrous. The estate passes beyond control into the hands of the public administrator, to be disposed of as may seem best to him within legal limits.

The first injustice is to non-resident relatives. Small estates are practically confiscated by legal expenses and large estates are liable to long delay in settlement, with corresponding expenses. The second injustice is to the state. The law detours estate outside investors from buying property in this state, in whose final disposition their heirs would have no direct voice. The third injustice is to the bar at large. All business is thrown to one firm of attorneys, for their private benefit, to the exclusion of all other attorneys, no matter how much they may be interested in the estates of friends or in saving expense.

A change in the law is recommended, by which not only husband or wife, but also father or mother, brother or sister, or son or daughter, may nominate an administrator to take right of precedence over the public administrator. The jury asks:

"As the public administrator is a salaried officer, would it not be for the public interest to have the legal business of the office conducted by a salaried deputy, connected with the district attorney's office, and all fees covered into the county treasury?"

**JUSTICES' OVERCHARGES**—An elaborate tabulated statement of criminal cases adjudicated by justices of the county, and showing overcharges and moneys withheld by them, amounting to \$550.95, accompanies the report itself, and recommendation is made that the district attorney be instructed to collect such amounts as have not been paid into the county treasury.

The work of the supervisors is briefly reviewed, and the opinion is expressed that the horticultural commission could be more economically administered by dispensing with the services of a number of inspectors, without impairing its usefulness.

The conduct of the county hospital is commended. Average monthly admissions are shown to be 142, discharges 128 and deaths 15. Quite extended comments are made both as to the hospital and the county farm.

Inspection of the jails throughout the county is noted and recommendation is made for a new tank on the main floor of the city prison, complete separation of boys of greater or less depravity, and for prisoners in a filthy condition or overcome with liquor.

Another part of the basement is designated as desirable to be set apart as a public morgue. The reporters' room is disapproved, as "the interests of justice are sometimes perverted and sometimes defeated by premature publicity."

Special attention is called to the fact that by having the cooking done by the prisoners the city furnishing the provisions, the cost to the city has been \$6,477.67 less than it would have been had the same been furnished by a restaurant, as was the former practice.

**THE COUNTY JAIL**

"We found the county jail in Los Angeles in good order," says the report, "except that immediate attention should be given to the plumbing, the closets and kitchen sink. The water supply is also defective and should be remedied at once by the erection of a tank on the top of the building."

"We recommend that a bridge be built from the jail to the courthouse, to obviate the necessity of taking prisoners out of doors from one building to the other."

"The building is kept in good repair, but it is getting old and the county will soon be required to build a new one with all appointments up to modern requirements. We are told that the county owns a suitable lot on the corner of Temple and Buena Vista streets."

"The contrast between the cost of boarding the prisoners in the city and in the country is very marked. The city furnished 74,210 meals at a cost of \$2798. The county furnished 55,827 meals at a total cost of \$6980. In other words, the county paid in round numbers \$4000 more than the city but furnished less in number by 20,000 than the city. And yet we find that the quality of the meals was as good in the one case as in the other. The city paid its own bills at a cost of about 3 1/2 cents per meal. The sheriff is allowed 12 1/2 cents per meal.

"There is no good reason for this difference. If the city plan were adopted by the county, the 55,827 meals which it furnished would have cost \$2,104.68, instead of \$6980.03, a saving of \$4875.35. Some allowance must be made from this for coal consumed, or wasted, in a poor range furnished by the county. But with all fair allowances an overpayment is made by the county equivalent to 4 per cent on \$100,000, which might build and equip a new building."

An exhaustive report of the condition of the roads and bridges is given, as well as irrigating ditches.

**WHITTIER SCHOOL**

Seven pages of the typewritten report are devoted to the review of the Whittier state school. The jury finds most of the buildings in good condition. There is ample room for all the children except in "Cottage B," which needs remodeling. The trade buildings are pronounced entirely inadequate for the purpose intended. The report says, in part:

"The surrounding grounds are tastefully arranged, planted to choice flowers and shrubbery and kept in good condition. The farm, which is well cared for, is mostly set to berries and fruit trees, which are already quite productive and furnish the school with fresh, dried and canned fruits."

"The children are properly clad, well fed and receive instructions in a school department similar to our public schools. The boys are taught various trades, such as blacksmithing, carpentering, printing, tailoring, painting, shoemaking and electrical engineering, but owing to inferior and insufficient tools and inadequate buildings only a partial success is met with. The boys are also instructed in horticulture, farming, baking and cooking, in which departments nearly all the work is done by them."

"Special praise is due to the ladies in charge of the girls' department. Their good management is attributable to kind, sympathetic but firm treatment. There are forty-seven girls in the department. They are instructed in dressmaking, mending, ironing, cooking and general housework."

"They have a fine assembly hall, the remodeling of which has cost about \$3000. It is used for entertainments and theatrical performances, in the preparation for the same special artists are employed."

"The religious training for the pupils we consider is not up to the standard of the intellectual and physical training. Every Sunday morning the pupils are detailed and marched to different churches at Whittier, where they receive religious instruction, and for such services four different ministers receive a monthly allowance of from \$10 to \$20. We firmly believe that much better results would be obtained if they were taught at home and a little more time devoted to such exercises. The assembly hall should be used as a chapel as well as a concert hall. While we acknowledge the good influences of sweet music at secular concerts and refined theatrical plays, we cannot expect to reform the warward and the vicious without the power of religion."

**OFFICERS AND TEACHERS**

"The officers and teachers appear to be efficient and conscientious in the management of the various departments, and endeavor to teach and govern the inmates in the most humane manner, as subjects and circumstances will permit, corporal punishment having been almost entirely abolished. Even with constant vigilance and the best of care they often meet with sad mishaps, the reports of which spread like wildfire and assume large proportions, much to the injury of the institution."

"It is generally conceded by the officers and teachers, that small boys and girls, under 14 years of age, should not be committed to that institution. A large share of them are only waifs and outcasts, who are disposed of in this manner by worthless parents and guardians, in order to shirk responsibility. They are contaminated by large boys and girls, and there is great danger in their being worse when they leave the school than when they enter."

"We would therefore recommend that the bill for a truancy school system, drawn by Prof. Foshy and now before the legislature, be made a law, so that, in connection with the compulsory education law now on our statute books, these children can be cared for, trained and educated through our public school system, the state or county providing for the maintenance in case the parents are unable to do so. In cases where the parents are incompetent, the courts are to have the power to place them in care of competent and responsible guardians during their school years, say from the age of 5 to 14."

"While under these conditions the children would be necessarily under some restraint; they would, however, have home influence and retain their individuality and self-respect, because they would not consider themselves criminals, as they now do. Ignorance and idleness, the cause of much crime, would in this manner be greatly reduced, and the expenses for maintenance would not be one-half what it is now at the Whittier school."

**COMMENTS OF JURY**

Statistics, culled from the biennial report of the institution, are included in the report and an extended review is given of the

troubles relating to the proposed erection of new buildings and other intended improvements. The report says:

"We consider all these different funds or moneys, whether paid by county or state, as the taxpayers' hard-earned money and the taxpayer is entitled to a judicious expenditure. While we acknowledge the urgent necessity of an immediate appropriation for the erection of suitable trade buildings and a small hospital, we consider the present plans too extravagant and some of these buildings contemplated entirely unnecessary, as, for instance, the gymnasium."

"We believe that with military drills, their various ball games, calisthenics and good wholesome work, the pupils receive sufficient exercise to keep them in good healthy and growing condition. We consider it further advisable to bring them to greater proficiency in the most necessary trades now taught before attempting to introduce many new ones. We also contend it would be unwise to furnish the boys with infantry arms and artillery ordnance—as is now asked for—as their fighting propensities are already too well developed."

"As the population of the school is on the decrease and the uncertainty of its remaining in the present condition as far as its inmates are concerned, we would not advise the enlargement of school facilities. It is our opinion that the influence and power necessary to reconstruct the minds and hearts of the inmates does not come so much from the fine buildings and beautiful grounds as from the souls of instructors and officers, possessed with firmness and sympathy and capable of leading the children by precepts and good example to a higher plane of manhood and womanhood."

**TOMLINSON'S FRIENDS**

Rosa Durbin Goes to San Quentin and Susie Goes Free

Rosa Durbin, who was convicted of grand larceny last week, was sentenced yesterday by Judge Smith to imprisonment for three years in the state's prison at San Quentin. A stay of execution for twenty-four hours was granted, so that the woman might make disposition of her personal effects.

The \$80 recovered from the defendant was delivered to Thomas Tomlinson, of Philadelphia, who lost about \$295 on the occasion of his visit to the Russ house on January 11th. His latest regret is that the remaining \$215 was not kept in the same place from which the \$80 was obtained.

T. N. Garcia, the pimp who has been living with the Durbin woman, and who is supposed to have taken the lead in the robbery of Tomlinson, was convicted Wednesday of grand larceny, on account of his personal share in the transaction, and is to appear for sentence on Tuesday.

Susie Douglas, another soiled dove, who was an inmate of the Russ house when Tomlinson was robbed, and was charged jointly with the Durbin woman and Garcia with that offense, was discharged on motion of Deputy District Attorney McComas yesterday. She is at the hospital, and the evidence is not strong enough to secure her conviction, so Judge Smith dismissed the action so far as it affected her.

"Abe" Wilson, the man with whom the Douglass girl has been living, and who was also mixed up in the case, has disappeared, but the officers feel reasonably well satisfied by the conviction of the two principal offenders. The manner in which the pair was entrapped reflects credit on Detectives Hawley and Auble, as well as the district attorney's staff.

**BOLDEN IS LUCKY**

He Gets Ninety Days' Imprisonment for Simple Assault

The trial of George Bolden for assault with intent to commit murder was resumed before Judge Smith and a jury yesterday. C. W. Boettcher, the complaining witness, swore that he was engaged in laying brick on December 8th and Bolden was carrying a hod for him. An altercation arose between them and the defendant struck him with his head and stabbed him three times with a knife. Self defense was the theory of the defendant, it being alleged that he was first cut by the trowel of Boettcher, and that he received injuries in his chest as well.

Assistant District Attorney Jones appeared for the prosecution, and George L. Sanders for the defendant. The jury brought in a verdict finding Bolden guilty of simple assault and recommending him to the mercy of the court. It was first proposed to have sentence pronounced upon him tomorrow, but the defendant and his attorney waived time for sentence and Judge Smith fixed the penalty at imprisonment in the county jail for ninety days.

Members of the jury afterward expressed the opinion, founded on the evidence, that Boettcher was the chief transgressor. Their regret was that the punishment could not be divided between the defendant and the prosecuting witness.

**HARRY CLARK'S APPEAL**

Certificate of Probable Cause Issued by Judge Smith

On application of counsel for the defense, Judge Smith yesterday issued a certificate of probable cause for the appeal of Harry F. Clark to the supreme court. Execution of the judgment, sentencing Clark to imprisonment in the state's prison at San Quentin for the term of his natural life, is stayed until further determination of the action by the appellate tribunal. So young Clark will remain in the county jail until a decision is rendered by the supreme court as to the alleged errors of the trial court in relation to the case.

**Eaten Out by Interest**

The payment of interest on a sizeable loan has brought many a man to grief. The latest instance is afforded by a foreman suit tried yesterday before Judge Trask. On February 13, 1894, Ephraim Parsons of Pomona borrowed \$7225 from J. B. Stoutenberg at 12 per cent per annum. He has paid altogether \$2613.25, to be applied as interest, but after having the use of the principal for five years, he loses his ranch by foreclosure, judgment being ordered for the \$7225 principal, 2005 balance due on interest and \$200 attorney's fees, or \$9430 together. The ranch mortgaged to secure the payment of the note was valued at \$25,000. Mr. Parsons received the loan of \$7225, has paid \$2613.25, and is therefore receiving for his \$25,000 ranch the difference between the sum received and the sum paid out, or \$4611.75.

**Well Driller's Claim**

John Rebmans' suit against the East Whittier Land and Water company, by which he sought to recover \$2379 for sinking a well on the property, was heard by Judge Smith yesterday. The contention was as to whether the plaintiff discontinued work of his own volition or in obedience to orders of defendant. Leave was given to amend the complaint within ten days.

**Dolle Discharged**

Francis Dolle, a French gardener of Inglewood, who was alleged to have stolen some garden tools from another gardener of the neighborhood, was examined before Justice James yesterday on a charge of petit larceny and discharged. The evidence of guilt was so defective as to preclude his further detention.

**Divorce Cases Instituted**

Suits for divorce have been commenced as follows: Loring W. French vs. Anna E. French, C. O. Anderson vs. Mattie Anderson, Addie J. Bartlett vs. Claude C. Bartlett, L. E. Ralston vs. B. M. Ralston, Thomas Cook vs. Margaret E. Cook.

**Court Notes**

Mrs. Mary J. Knox asks for the probate of the will of Alexander Knox, her deceased son, who left an estate valued at \$5000. Suit was brought by E. Heitchev against John Rebmans yesterday for \$505.90, alleged to be due for services in drilling an oil well near Whittier.

The Knox Presbyterian church asks leave to mortgage lots 13 and 14 in Grand avenue addition to the Maskell tract for \$1500. The property is valued at \$4000.

Mrs. Bella F. Lovett secured a divorce from A. H. Lovett in Judge Trask's court yesterday on the grounds of desertion and non-support.

F. H. Page sues Wells & Baxter for \$26 accrued rent, \$26 damages for the detention of premises, and asks that the rent and damages may be trebled, and for costs of suit. The property occupied is 2802-4 East First street in this city.

Suit was brought by Ida F. Parton yesterday against P. H. Clark and others to quiet title to lots 17, 18, 27, 28 and 30 in block 14, and certain parts of block 27 of the Wolfskill Orchard tract.

**NEWS OF THE RAILWAYS**

Cornelius Vanderbilt to Arrive Today.

General Notes

Cornelius Vanderbilt is expected here today. Unlike Fred W. Vanderbilt, he does not require a special train, but is satisfied with a private car attached to a regular train. Mr. Vanderbilt has here a couple of years ago in company with Dr. Chauncey M. Depew, and made a thorough tour of the state to the accompaniment of "Chauncey's" quips and jests. Since then, he has not as a consequence, he has had a paralytic stroke, but he has almost recovered. He has to write with his left hand, but he does not think left-handedly, and has resumed the headship of his family. He does not like reporters nor publicity, and the Vanderbilt legend of "the public be damned" is supposedly inscribed on his escutcheon.

G. W. Boyd, the assistant general passenger agent of the Pennsylvania Central railway, left yesterday for Coronado. Mr. Boyd is by some credited with being here to arrange for a journey to this coast on the Pacific coast line.

A matter of fact, however, he has a much more important affair on hand, for he is on his honeymoon trip.

A party of St. Louis people interested in the Terminal railway is in the city. Thos. H. West, president of the St. Louis Trust company, which conducts the finances of the Terminal, heads the band of tourists, among whom are Mr. Davis and Mr. S. W. Fordyce of the same city. Under the care of Vice-President T. E. Gibbon they have inspected their property here.

The Southern Pacific passenger car sped through the city yesterday, dropping a little matter of \$200,000 in its wake.

Traveling Passenger Agent Jay W. Adams of the Nickel Plate line is in the city, with J. Y. Callahan, general western passenger agent of the same line.

Train Master W. H. Given of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, whose headquarters are at Des Moines, is enjoying a vacation here.

**SEASIDE VISITORS**

Second Annual Meeting of the Presbyterian Missionary Board

LONG BEACH, March 2.—The fourth of the popular seaside excursions of the Terminal railroad came down yesterday. There were a run every Thursday, and are principally patronized by eastern visitors. There is a forty-five-minute lay-over at Long Beach, the train reaching Terminal island at noon. General Passenger Agent T. C. Peck accompanied the party on its trip.

The second annual meeting of the Presbyterian missionary board was held yesterday at the Presbyterian church, with a large attendance. Several addresses were made by Rev. Ng Ching Choo of the Presbyterian mission, Los Angeles; Mrs. Quick, a returned missionary from Ceylon; Mrs. C. E. Walker, representing the New York mission board; and Rev. Charles Stevens, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Long Beach. Interlarded between speeches was a quartet of male voices and a solo by Miss Emma Shaw. Officers for the ensuing year were elected at the close.

Mrs. D. G. Stephens of Los Angeles delivered the first of a course of lectures on parliamentary law before the Ebell at their quarters, Chauauqua hall, on Monday afternoon.

The foundation of Mr. Lovell's new brick block is now being laid. The building will be two stories in height, and will have a frontage of seventy-five feet. There will be four storerooms below and offices above.

George Fetterman, one of our young business men, left for the north yesterday, seeking for business opportunities.

Contractor R. J. Craig of this place has secured the contract for the building of the pavilion on the beach.

The bids for the construction of the city hall were all thrown out, as they were too high.

The old Sanitarium building has been removed, to make way for a two-story brick structure. It is said the Southern Pacific will occupy the lower portion with its local offices.

**Bible Classes**

About thirty-five young men gathered for the Bible classes of the Young Men's Christian association last evening. After a supper arranged by the religious work committee, the members present were addressed by Rev. Dr. George Cochran on "The Structure and Unity of the Old Testament." Classes were then enrolled in the following lines: Studies in normal work, by Dr. J. D. Moody; personal work, by S. I. Merrill, and character studies, by Dr. D. W. Edwards. The first meetings of the separate classes will be held next Thursday evening, and will be preceded by the second lecture by Dr. Cochran on "Methods of Study of the Old Testament." The lecture will be at 6:30 o'clock and last for about twenty minutes, and the classes which follow will conclude at about 7:30 o'clock.

**An Important Conference**

The board of trade has received an invitation to be present at a meeting to be held on Wednesday next, the 8th instant, at 10 a. m., at the rooms of the chamber of commerce, for the purpose of forming a Fire and Water society of Southern California. The object of the society will be, first, to further the storage of surplus rainfall in the wet season for summer use, and the reclamation and improvement of desert and arid lands by this means. And second, the inauguration of a rational system of managing our forests and mountain watersheds. The importance of this matter cannot be overstated. All members of the board are interested and are invited and urged to attend this meeting.

Pure Bourbon, \$1 quart, at Woolcott's.

## ENVELOPED BY FLAMES

### TERRIBLE INJURIES RECEIVED

BY C. M. JONES

### BRAVE ACT OF TWO WOMEN

His Wife Tried to Smother the Flames With a Blanket but Her Mother Extinguished Them

While C. M. Jones, an oil dealer, was trying to fill a gasoline stove yesterday morning, his clothes caught fire from the fluid, the flames burning him in a shocking manner. But for the prompt action of his wife and mother-in-law, Mrs. Mary Van Sickle, he would probably have died almost immediately. As it was, there is small chance for his recovery.

Mr. Jones is the senior member of the oil dealing firm of C. M. Jones & Co., whose place of business is at 336 South Broadway. Shortly before 6 o'clock Jones arose to prepare something to eat, as he wanted to attend to getting the wagons ready before his men arrived for them. On a small porch, just outside of the kitchen door of his home at 903 South Broadway, is a gasoline stove, and Jones evidently started to fill this stove. Nobody was present with him, so the exact manner in which the accident took place has not been learned.

Mrs. Jones believed that her husband began filling the stove while it was lighted and ran the fluid over. He turned on the cock, stopping the flow of gasoline into the stove, but the overflow must have ignited from the flame. There was no explosion, but the fire began











## SMALLPOX STATISTICS

## THE DISEASE IN THIS CITY AND VACCINATION FIGURES

## BOARD OF HEALTH MEETING

## That Troublesome Broadway Grade. Improvements in City Departments—The Copp Gift

A special called meeting of the board of health was held in the mayor's private office at noon yesterday for the disposition of several matters pertaining to the present smallpox outbreak. Reports were received from the physicians in charge of the five vaccination stations, which were conducted in various parts of the city for several weeks. They showed that some 2600 persons have been inoculated, 1700 of whom have been vaccinated at the city hall. As about 90 per cent of the school children have been vaccinated and nearly 100,000 vaccine points and tubes disposed of by the druggists since the first of the year, it seems apparent that a majority of the inhabitants of the city have submitted to the operation. All the free stations, save that at the city hall, have been abandoned, owing to lack of patronage.

Bills were presented from the vaccination physicians for eighteen days' service each, which were recommended for allowance at \$8 per day. The bill of Dr. Fox, the attending physician at the city hall, was allowed for \$350 for thirty-four days' service from Jan. 25th last.

Considerable discussion arose over the actions of Mrs. Keyes, wife of the keeper of the pest house, who, it was reported, had created considerable disturbance at the hospital among the nurses and doctors by her actions, she seeming to think she owns the place. It had been recommended by the board that she be allowed \$4 per day as assistant to her husband and cook, but this she had refused, and declared that she was going to have \$5 or not work. It appeared to be the unanimous consensus of the board that she had better quit work, but here a difficulty arose.

In its wise distribution of patronage, the council had seen fit to appropriate the job of keeper of the pest house, which is to be perquisites, a job which pays the munificent sum of \$30 per month in time when no cases are on hand. Keyes is now being paid more—\$75 per month—and is a satisfactory man, but will probably have to go with his wife, who is utterly distasteful to all the members of the board and the health officer and assistants. The matter was finally settled by the bill for her services being referred to the council to take action as deemed advisable.

At the same time the health officer was ordered to make a written report on the management of the pest house, which is to be referred by the mayor to the council. He will accompany the report with a message which will detail in no uncertain terms the difficulties experienced by the board in not having its employees under its command, and asking that some action be taken.

Health Officer Powers yesterday prepared and sent to the supervising surgeon general of the marine hospital service at Washington a report of the smallpox outbreak in this city from its inception to the present time. The report shows that the first case reported was of a tourist from New Mexico, who was taken ill on Nov. 20, 1898. The second case was of the wife of the physician in attendance upon the tourist. The third case was reported on Dec. 27, 1898, in the extreme western portion of the city. On Jan. 16, 1899, a case was discovered in the grocery store of the Hoegemans on Seventh street, which had been concealed since Jan. 4th. The following table gives the cases so far reported:

Week ending Jan. 7—1 case smallpox, 1 case varioloid.  
Week ending Jan. 14—1 case smallpox, 1 case varioloid.  
Week ending Jan. 21—1 case smallpox, 1 case varioloid.  
Week ending Jan. 28—1 case smallpox, 3 cases varioloid.  
Week ending Feb. 4—20 cases smallpox, 2 cases varioloid.  
Week ending Feb. 11—2 cases smallpox, 5 cases varioloid.  
Week ending Feb. 18—2 cases smallpox, 3 cases varioloid.  
Up to and including March 2—4 cases smallpox, 3 cases varioloid.

This makes a grand total of sixty cases in all, from which there have been so far ten deaths, with at least a couple more expected, as two of the patients are reported in a critical condition—one at the pest house and one at a private residence. The only new case reported yesterday was one which has been down for several days, a Mrs. Webb at 918 Maple avenue. One of the members of this family has died from the disease and several others have been ill. The house has been under quarantine for weeks.

Other business transacted by the board consisted of consideration of complaints against a Chinese laundry and a junk shop and the West Coast Fertilizer works. The latter firm, operating on the San Fernando road, within the city limits, was given sixty days within which to abate the nuisance created by the stench from its works. The board adjourned at 1:30.

## THAT BROADWAY GRADE

## City Officials Agitated Over Problem of Surface Lowering

What to do in the Broadway grade matter between First and Second streets is a problem that is now puzzling the members of the council and other city officials. The new tracks of the street railway company are being laid to the official grade of the street, established Sept. 20, 1888, which will leave the tracks in a gully or trench, in some places at least a foot below the former level of the street. Who is primarily responsible for this condition of affairs just at present it seems impossible to determine. At any rate the condition confronts the officials and must be met in some manner. The railroad company is simply protecting itself and fulfilling the terms of its franchise by putting the tracks on grade, and has offered to pay \$500 toward the expense of lowering the rest of the street, but the expense of the work will be several thousand dollars, and where the money is to come from is a problem.

Meetings have been held by the council, men, railroad officials and the city engineer, but to decision has been arrived at. It will not do to leave the street in a dangerous condition, such as it undoubtedly will be if the crown is not lowered, and the job will have to be done by somebody, else an accident is liable to occur which would cost the city more for damages than the whole cost of repaving. Then again comes in the question of electric conduits, which the companies claim will have to be lowered,

involving another question. The matter will undoubtedly come before the council at its next meeting and an endeavor will be made to remedy matters.

## IMPROVEMENTS WANTED

## Supply Committee Investigating the Needs of the Departments

The supply committee of the council made a tour of the city hall yesterday investigating the needs of the different departments as to improvements and renovations in the several offices and will probably make a report to the council at Monday's meeting, stating what is necessary to be done and giving an estimate of cost. In the mayor's office the walls are badly in need of retinting, more chairs are needed for the committee room, several tables require recovering and some minor improvements were suggested.

A change in the counter in the city clerk's office is to be made to give more room wherein committee meetings can be held. The city attorney is in need of a file case, while City Engineer Olmsted must have a vault within which to store the records of the office. City Tax Collector White requires a safe within which to place money collected after banking hours, and both he and Assessor Ward would like their walls tinted and the unsightly system of electric light wires overhead changed and the lights put in their proper places.

Other officers have not as yet put in their requisitions, but their wants will be small and easily satisfied. If the funds on hand will warrant all will be given what is absolutely necessary, but no more, as the city's finances are at a low ebb and unexpected drains are being encountered from several sources.

## THE COPP FUND GIFT

## No Changes in Conditions—Attorney Murphy's Communication

A communication was filed with the city clerk last yesterday afternoon by Attorney J. L. Murphy, representing Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Copp, who some time ago offered to deed to the city the Gardner and Zellner building and property next to the city hall, under certain conditions. Some of these conditions the members of the council looked at askance, and as a consequence Mr. Murphy communicated with his clients asking whether they would be willing to modify them in any particular. The council is now notified that Mr. and Mrs. Copp will consent to no modification, and that the offer must remain as made.

In his communication Mr. Murphy alludes feelingly to the great desire of Mr. and Mrs. Copp to do something for worthy boys and girls to assist toward acquiring a higher education, for which purpose the gift was intended; alludes to the great value of the gift to the city, and closes by stating that "Mr. and Mrs. Copp are very much surprised that their offer was not received by the city without objection, and they must be the feeling of every citizen of Los Angeles upon finding that the donation has been, perhaps, lost forever to this city."

## BY PRIVATE CONTRACT

## Property Owners Will Do Their Own Work on Channing Street

Some days ago a contract was let to C. W. Shafer to improve Channing street, from Ninth street to the southern terminus of the thoroughfare. Taking advantage of the provision of the law which allows them to take the execution of the contract into their own hands provided a three-fourths petition is filed within ten days after the award, the property owners, representing 1588 feet out of a total of 1916 feet, yesterday filed with the street superintendent a contract to do the work themselves, thus letting Mr. Shafer out of his job. The only other case of this kind which has occurred within the past two years was on the improvement of West Adams street, where the property owners elected to do the work themselves, and did so, supplanting M. S. Cummings, who had secured the contract. The work will be done under the supervision of the street superintendent, and to his satisfaction.

## Public Works

At today's meeting of the board of public works, Councilman Blanchard, the chairman, will probably be absent as he has been confined to the house for several days by sickness. Several matters of importance are to come up, but action will probably be deferred until a full meeting of the board.

## A MISFIT SUIT

## Clothes Which C. M. Bair of Montana Refused to Pay For

The entire day was spent in Justice Austin's court yesterday trying the case of George M. Taylor & Co. against C. M. Bair, a Montana capitalist, who has been spending the winter in Southern California. About the middle of January Mr. Bair ordered a suit of clothes from the above firm of tailors, and after stipulating as to a "perfect fit," agreed to pay \$50 upon delivery of the clothes. But when the suit was finished it did not fit. The vest was too low in the neck, the coat was too tight across the shoulders, and the pants needed fixing all around; but the fatal defect in the trousers was that they were so tight that Mr. Bair was unable to sit down. After the tailor had made several attempts to alter the defects, it is alleged that the clothes were still unsatisfactory and Mr. Bair refused to accept them. The suit yesterday was to collect \$50 as the price for this suit of clothes.

## SENATOR STEPHEN M. WHITE

## Will Arrive Here on March Eleventh or Twelfth

In reply to the telegram sent to Senator White Wednesday, advising of the desire of the chamber of commerce to tender him a public reception on his return home, the following message was received yesterday: "Hon. J. S. Slauson, President: Greatly obliged. Think will reach home 11th or 12th. Will wire later."

## Marriage Licenses

Fred W. Allen, 35, a native of Maine, and Amelia Marshall, 45, a native of Nova Scotia, both residents of Los Angeles. James M. Bacon, 22, a native of Illinois, and Katherine E. Law, 18, a native of Iowa, both residents of Los Angeles.

## Additional Kite Express

Next Saturday special express will be run around the Kite-Shaped track, and every Saturday and Tuesday thereafter. Two hours' stop at Redlands and Riverside.

Wall paper, late styles, low prices, at A. A. Eckstrom, 324 South Spring street.

## WANT A SPEEDWAY

## OWNERS OF FAST HORSES CAST COWTOWS EYES

## On Main Street South From Thirty-Seventh Street to the Terminus. Council's Consideration

Owners of good roadsters and fast horses have already commenced to talk of the sport they will have when speeding shall be permitted on Main street south from Thirty-seventh to the terminus, a distance of a little less than two miles. The subject of removing the restriction against driving on that portion of South Main street will be considered by the council at its meeting next Monday afternoon, when the friends of the measure hope to get the official sanction of speed trials on that portion of that street.

It is pointed out by the owners of driving horses, and they are many, despite hard times, that every large city in the country has officially recognized the need of a public thoroughfare where horses may be "let out." The street selected is one not closely built upon, and where traffic or business is not interfered with. The land abutting on the thoroughfare is largely used for gardening purposes, and the majority of the owners of the land are said to favor the plan on the ground that few people or prospective purchasers of property in that vicinity would go there unless to exercise their fast horses.

Wesley Clark is one who is heavily interested in property along South Main street. He says he has worked nearly five years to have the street laid out and paved, and now that the property is in the market he fears something that will bring it to the attention of the people.

Charles J. Ellis is the owner of a tract of eighty acres along the street, and heartily favors the plan. He says to permit the speeding of horses cannot possibly injure either property or individuals, and on the other hand, will be a benefit by bringing the property along the street to the notice of a class of investors who would not otherwise see it.

C. A. Sumner is another who has interests there and favors permission to speed horses. In speaking of the subject he said: "Speedways are never 'tough,' because law and order can be kept there, and the very people that wish for such a place do so because they desire that the city's ordinances should be respected."

"There are in this city a number of gentlemen who own fine horses and rigs; they want some place where they are free to drive, where they can meet others of a like caliber, and where they can test their favorites' endurance and speed. These men are not lawbreakers nor are they hard characters."

## TO GO OR TO STAY

## The Question Which Is Puzzling Five Chinese Minds

Five little Chinamen in a row sat before United States Commissioner Van Dyke yesterday, arrested on a charge of illegal entry into this country. The examination took up the greater part of yesterday and was continued until 10 o'clock today, when it will be resumed.

Lue Cin Lung, the first of the celestials in question, claimed exemption from the penalties of the act on the ground that he was the son of a "Chinese" and brought as proof Wong King and Wong Sing, who were witnesses of his birth, at least they testified. Neither of the two Chinamen knew of any other Chinese children born at the same time, nor could U. S. District Attorney Flint learn from either what had so deeply impressed the memory of Lue Cin Lung's birth upon their mind for twenty years.

When asked what white men he knew in Los Angeles at the time, Wong Sing modestly mentioned George and Gus Garbarm, to whom he referred as "Mr. Guy." The Chinaman's story, when put on the stand, was that he was born in Los Angeles twenty-two years ago and left for China when a boy, living at a small town two days' distance from Hong Kong. When he reached manhood his heart began to covet the dollars to be gained in this country and he came to San Francisco. There he transferred to a steamer for Mazatlan, Mexico, as a "cousin" had there offered him a partnership in a merchandise store. Affairs did not prosper with them and Lung's mind reverted to his birthplace, and he resolved to visit the loved spot.

Leaving Mazatlan he came to San Diego, whence he arrived in this city bearing with him \$200 (Mexican or United States not specified) to venture anew as a merchant. Besides the \$200 with him he claimed to have deposited \$2000 left him by his father with a firm in Hong Kong.

The examinations of Wong Sing and Tom Kim Poy, Wong Lung Sheng and Lok Fook Chow, the remaining of the five arrested, will take place today. It is thought by the authorities that this is the disingenuousness of a lot of Chinese coming to this country, who are awaiting the chance to cross the border line from Mexico. This case is being watched with interest, as it is thought that if the five Chinamen arrested are suffered to remain, California will be overrun by a host of "merchants" and "native sons." Attorneys Ling and Phibbs are counsel for the defendants.

## OUR QUARANTINE SERVICE

## What It Cost During February to Maintain a Smallpox Guard

The advent of smallpox has been the cause that the monthly expenditure of the police department will be considerably augmented during the month just concluded. In January nine special officers detailed for quarantine duty were employed by the health department at an expense of \$330.41 and this sum was charged up to the police department and paid out of its appropriation.

During the month of February employment was given to forty-six men, a few of whom were regular special police officers sent to work in that department when there are men on the sick list, but the majority of the quarantine detail consists of persons who had no previous connection with either the health office or the police. When such a large number of men were detailed for the duty of guarding houses in which smallpox was suspected to exist, or where it existed or had occurred, no particular system of controlling these officers' work was at first adopted and the consequence was that they just did what they thought was right and as a matter of fact was anything but satisfactory.

The captain of police, however, soon remedied this state of affairs by placing one man at the head of the smallpox quarantine guard, with the rank of acting sergeant. This man's work has been no sinecure. From morning to night his time is employed checking the men at their stations, which are somewhat wide apart from each other.



## Rare Values In Wash Goods

Zephyrs in the new corded checks, stripes and broken plaids, dainty colorings and staple colorings, desirable for waists and every other washable outer garment ..... 10c

Heavy dress ducks in black navy blue grounds, with white stripes and polka dots; also some very pretty patterns in wood and mode colors..... 10c

Heavy madras cords, a full yd. wide, in stripes, for shirt waists or house dresses, a good, commendable wash dress article ..... 10c

Dark, cheerful patterns in French percales, fast black or navy blue grounds, a choice variety of plaids and stripes..... 10c

## Nearsilk Petticoats

Handsome effects in a splendid quality of nearsilk petticoats with double umbrella flounce lined with crinoline, corded and piped, a very superior skirt..... \$1.50

Another petticoat is of heavy black satin, has a deep corded flounce edged with a ruffle and stiffened with crinoline..... 98c

## Novelty Ribbons

Novelties in spring ribbons, shaded stripes, fancy satin stripes, changeable plaids and assorted colorings in plain satin; worth up to 35c per yard; on sale at... 19c

## Boys' Waists

Made of good quality percale and plaid in the back and front, all sizes from 4 to 13 years. Substantial, nobby and under priced; on sale at..... 19c

## Boys' Suits

One of the special attractions for this week. Boys' double breasted jacket suits made of firm, long wearing cloths in neat checks and plaids; some have double seats and knees. Good \$3.50 qualities on sale at..... \$2.48

## HAMBURGER &amp; SONS

THE GREATER PEOPLE'S STORE

## TALKS WITH TRAVELERS

## Back From Cuba

"If the United States builds the Nicaragua canal or backs a company with that object, the possession of Cuba, or at least the harbor of Havana will become an absolute necessity to this government," said Lieutenant H. M. Powell of the First United States Infantry. Lieutenant Powell saw service at El Caney and throughout the Santiago campaign, and was afterward detailed for duty in the province of Pinar del Rio at the western end of the island. He arrived yesterday direct from the island on sick leave.

"It will be necessary in that case," continued the soldier, "to have a naval base at Havana, otherwise our navy could not control the gulf. But this aside, I believe the United States must ultimately take control of Cuba. Under their jurisdiction I would not invest one cent in business there. They are a people thoroughly unreliable. As soldiers they are cowardly and will not stand fire. They have learned to have a wholesome respect for the uniforms of the United States; but they hate the Spaniards. If Americans go extensively into business under Cuban rule they will lose unless protected by their government. The Cubans will not deal as we do. Their standard of morals is not as ours. Their measure of integrity is as a peck to our bushel; as cents to our dollars. Just now Havana is filled with Americans; every incoming boat is crowded, and the hotels are selling cots at a premium, and still many cannot be accommodated and must find quarters elsewhere. I don't notice that quarters elsewhere are making investments. My impression is they are there to see—as tourists come here from the east to see and for the climate.

"The tobacco crop this year will be a half or two-thirds yield, but it will not be up to standard, and I heard a syndicate has bought up all the futures, which means that Cuban cigars for the next year will be adulterated. The cane crop will be small. Two-thirds of the sugar mills were destroyed during the war, and they cannot be rebuilt in time to be available this year, although many are under reconstruction."

Lieutenant Powell's regiment before the war was stationed at the Presidio, San Francisco. It took part in the battles before Santiago, and in the first days' fight at El Caney; it supported Capron's battery. That night the regiment marched the entire night, guarding the artillery to El Poso, and then was stationed on outpost duty to the left and front, guarding the roads and approaches from Moro and Aguadores.

There are strong indications that Jim Hill intends to establish a steamship line for Russian and Oriental trade to connect with the Great Northern road. Eben McCord, interested in lumber and shipping in Washington, is in the city, and says he learned that Mr. Hill was due to arrive in Seattle this week to close the preliminary work of setting in motion the machinery of the enterprise. It is said Mr. Hill will enter the lists with a capital of \$10,000,000, and that he has made a contract with A. B. Wolvin of Duluth, one of the most expert vessel managers and designers on the great lakes, to take the management of the new enterprise. It is understood that Mr. Wolvin's salary is to be \$40,000 per year.

Mr. Hill already has dock properties at Seattle and Tacoma. It is believed the line will be started with vessels now the subject of negotiation, but that new ones constructed especially for the service will be built as fast as machinery and human skill can put them together. It will be remembered that when Hill decided to put on lake vessels from Duluth to Buffalo that nothing on the inland seas was good enough, and that he built two regular ocean going vessels, equipped them like palaces, only to run a little more than two months a year. Considering what the great manager did in this respect one may imagine what he will do if he enters the Russo-Asiatic trade.

Boyd Pantland, proprietor of the Morton house, Grand Rapids, Mich., meets many friends at the Var. Glad Hand Nuts that one might imagine he was his own house giving the glad hand. But his glad hand is not for business; it comes from the heart, and the

## Splendid Hosiery

Splendid quality, and you know what that means when applied to our hosiery. Size "8" is gone from the children's, and a mistake was made in stamping the ladies'.

So out they go; fine ribbed stockings for boys and girls and fine gauge Maco for women. Both are extra well spliced and absolutely fast black. Dollar for 6 pairs, one pair for... 17c

## HAMBURGER &amp; SONS

THE GREATER PEOPLE'S STORE

## MEET WITH SUCCESS

## Collectors for the Harbor Jubilee Are Cordially Received

The finance committee of the free harbor jubilee met yesterday afternoon at the jubilee headquarters in the McGarvin block. From the reports of the various sub-committees, collectors are meeting with success. Many merchants and capitalists have been approached and subscribed liberally, most of them taking as a basis their previous subscriptions to the Fiesta fund; in several cases, however, merchants have offered to give five times as much to the jubilee as they had given in former years for the Fiesta. Outside towns are reported as sending hearty support and requests for being represented by floats.

Indians and cowboys, as illustrative of early life in California, will form an essential part of the day program as outlined by the committee on day festivities. Invitations are being sent out by the invitation and reception committees. The list of guests invited will include the president and cabinet, the committee on commerce from the state, the house committee on rivers and harbors, the Walker board of investigation which reported favorably on San Pedro, and prominent state officials.

The senate today confirmed the nomination of R. K. Colcord for superintendent of the mint at Carson, Nev.

The controller of the currency has declared a dividend of 5 per cent in favor of the creditors of the Northwestern National bank of Great Falls, Mont.

## REV. C. C. PIERCE

## The New Pastor of Memorial Baptist Church Here

Rev. C. C. Pierce, wife and two children, accompanied by Mrs. Pierce's parents, arrived in Los Angeles from Chelsea, Mass., Wednesday evening. Mr. Pierce will preach his first sermon as pastor of the Memorial Baptist church Sunday morning next. He and his family were met at the train by the five brothers who reside in Los Angeles and a large delegation of members of the church and society of Christian Endeavor. Mr. Pierce and family were the guests of Prof. and Mrs. Foshy until today, when they will remove to apartments in the Hotel Baltimore, corner of Seventh and Olive. Mr. and Mrs. McGonigle, the proprietors, are former Oneonta, N. Y., acquaintances.

## OFFICERS ELECTED

## Annual Meeting of the Home of Peace Society

The annual meeting of the Home of Peace society of the Hebrew cemetery was held Monday. The secretary, Mrs. V. Katz, reported that \$8000 had been expended in improvements since 1891.

Officers elected for the coming year were as follows: President, Mrs. M. Kremer; vice-president, Mrs. S. Meyer; treasurer, Mrs. H. W. Hellman; secretary, Mrs. V. Katz; trustees, Mmes. F. Schiff, S. Levy, L. Loeb, H. Newbauer, H. Wolfstine; honorary board, Messrs. H. W. Hellman, H. Newmark and A. Haas. The cemetery is the property of the Hebrew Benevolent society, and the Home of Peace society was organized to care for and beautify it.

## California at the Capital

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The supervising surgeon general of the marine hospital service today issued an order convening a board of officers to meet at San Francisco May 2d for the purpose of examining the candidates for admission to the grade of assistant surgeon in the marine hospital service. Applications for this examination must be received on or before April 22d. Candidates must be between 21 and 30 years of age, graduates of respectable medical colleges and furnish testimonials from respectable persons as to character.

California patents have been issued as follows: Francisco M. Anable of Westville, adjustable guide for rock drill piston rods.

Charles M. Hiatt was today appointed

## White China Reductions

on white china for decorating. No other reason that we know of. Our assortment includes all the latest shapes and there is no thought of dropping the line. Nevertheless the prices are reduced. The most noted and best makes are among them. Haviland et Cie, J. Pouyet and W. Guerin et Cie. We quote:

Bone plates, 5c instead of 10c.  
Sauce plates, 5c instead of 10c.  
Plaque plates, 10c instead of 20c.  
After-dinner cups and saucers, 12c instead of 20c.  
Plaque plates, 12c instead of 25c.  
Plaque plates, 15c instead of 30c.  
Cannelle cups and saucers, 18c instead of 30c.  
Jardiniere, 25c instead of 50c.  
Comb and brush trays, 25c instead of 50c.  
Tete-a-tete trays, 50c instead of 100c.  
Chop dishes, 50c instead of \$1.00.  
Tankard pitchers, \$2.25 instead of \$3.00.  
Vases, \$5.50 instead of \$7.50.  
Jardiniere and stand, \$7.00 instead of \$8.00.  
Vases, \$8.00 instead of \$12.00.

## Veiling Special

18-inch black and white veiling closely dotted with chenille, a beautiful line and a quality that will easily tempt your purse..... 15c

## New Sailors

Just for two days, not an instant longer. Our best Jap. cord short-back sailers in all colors. You'll see them about town at 60c; here they are 50c at other times; until Saturday night for 25c

## To Savings Depositors

The undersigned, cashier of Los Angeles will hereafter accept savings deposits and pay interest on the following terms, to-wit: First—On deposits made March 1st, 1899, and thereafter, and on all deposits on hand July 1st, 1899, the rate of interest to be allowed shall not exceed 4 per cent from date of deposit, compounded semi-annually, on term accounts, and 3 per cent per annum from date of deposit, compounded semi-annually on ordinary accounts.

Second—On deposits now on hand and made prior to March 1st, 1899, the present rates of interest will be allowed until July 1st, 1899.

All savings deposits are exempt from taxation to the depositor.

GERMAN-AMERICAN SAVINGS BANK, SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA SAVINGS BANK, STATE LOAN AND TRUST CO., SECURITY SAVINGS BANK, MAIN STREET SAVINGS BANK.

Evangelist Geo. C. Needham, Gospel hall, today at 2:30 and 7:30 p. m.

Latest styles wall paper at A. A. Eckstrom's, 324 South Spring street.

## JOTTINGS

Lovers of good driving horses cannot miss it by buying one of our No. 3 Chester, Columbus, Bucky Co's driving wagons. They have the Bailey harness, long-distance axle and quick-shifting shaft couplings. Hawley, King & Co.

## Our Home Brew

Maier & Zobel's lager, fresh from their brewery, on draught in all the principal saloons; delivered promptly in bottles or kegs. Office and brewery, 440 Aliso street. Telephone 51.

New styles of vehicles constantly arriving. Be sure and see them. Hawley, King & Co., corner Broadway and Fifth street.

## DIED

GLASSLIE.—In this city, at 5 o'clock p. m., March 1, 1899, Lucile Toland Glasslie, the wife of Andrew Glasslie, aged 19 years and 9 months.

Funeral from the family residence, 332 Buena Vista street, today at 10 a. m.

## FUNERAL NOTICE

Knights of Honor.—The funeral of H. Heisman will take place from the family residence, 1249 Arnold street, Friday, March 3d, at 2 p. m. All Knights of Honor are requested to attend. A. W. Swanfield, Dictator.

DR. WHITE'S DISPENSARY, 128 NORTH MAIN, EST. 1888. Diseases of MEN only. Blood, Skin, Kidneys, Teins, Female, etc. Charges low. Quick cures. Call or write.

DR. WHITE, 128 N. MAIN, LOS ANGELES, CAL.