THOUSANDS PROMISED FOR ARTESIA HOME.
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THE BENCH AND BAR AT FESTAL BOARD.

Justices of Supreme Court Guests of Los Angeles Bar Association—Nation's Tragedy Discussed.

JOLLY good fellows of wisdom and worth are the members of the Los Angeles Bar Association. They held their second semi-annual dinner at the Del Monte restaurant last night, and for four delightful hours, there was flow of soul and a feast of reason and good victuals that made the spirit of jollity exceedingly pervasive.

The justices of the Supreme Court were the especial guests of the occasion.

That the banquet was a pronounced success in every way was due for the most part to the efficiency of the Committee on Arrangements, comprising Messrs. Russ Avery, Oscar Mueller and J. Wiseman Macdonald. The officers of the bar association are: President, Hon. Lucien Shaw; senior vice-president, Hon. John D. Works; junior vice-president, William J. Hunsaker; recording secretary, N. W. Bell; corresponding secretary, Charles Wellborn; treasurer, T. W. Robinson.

Members and guests gathered promptly at 6:15 o'clock, and it was not long before they were all to be found at the festal board in congenial groups. The tables were tastily decorated with smilax and carnations.

GOOD THINGS TO EAT.

The menu that delighted all was as follows:

Eastern oysters, on half-shell
Soup
Consommé en tasse
Relishes
Olives. Radishes
Fish
Fillet of sole, Parisian potatoes
Sauterne
Cresta Blanca
Entrees
Lamb chops Green peas
Roast
Broiled spring chicken
Northern asparagus
Claret
Mont Rouge
Salad
Lettuce and tomato
Dessert
Ice cream and cake Fruit Cheese
Coffee Cigars

THOSE PRESENT.

Over 120 covers were laid, and the following attorneys and guests were present:

Members of the Bar Association: Carrol Allen, Hon. M. T. Allen, Russ Avery, W. H. Anderson, E. C. Bailey, Fredrick Baker, Donald Barker, N. W. Bell, H. C. Brown, Hon. Robert N. Bulla, H. C. Bordwell, James Burdett, Hon. E. W. Britt, Rolfe Bidwell, Edgar W. Camp, O. B. Carter, William Chambers, Ward Chapman, Hon. N. P. Conrey, Charles Cassat Davis, H. C. Dillon, Isidore B. Dockweiler, P. W. Dooner, Frank G. Finlayson, Frank P. Flint, E. W. Freeman, L. C. Gates, T. E. Gibbon, Hon. James A. Gimson, Herbert Goudge, Ben. Goodrich, M. L. Graff, Ben W. Hahn, A. S. Halsted, J. E. Hammon, Rush Harris, Will A. Harris, R. L. Horton, J. W. Hendrick, Lynn Helm, William M. Hiatt, Ross Hickcox, C. R. Holterhoff, A. W. Hutton, William J. Hunsaker, Frank James, Johnstone Jones, John T. Jones, Mr. Johnson, Bradner W. Lee, Oscar Lawlor, Meyer Lissner, J. Wiseman Macdonald, Paul J. McCormick, M. J. McGarry, C. F. McNutt, John W. Mitchell, John Mott, S. P. Mulford, Oscar C. Mueller, Nathan Newby, J. W. McKinley, W. B. Mathews, Byron L. Oliver, O. S. Pitcher, Roger S. Page, John D. Pope, Frank M. Porter, T. W. Robinson, John D. Bicknell, James G. Scarborough, Joseph Scott, J. H. Shankland, Hon. Lucien Shaw, Hartley Shaw, Will A. Strong, J. W. Swanwick, Richard R. Tanner, Walter J. Trask, William J. Variel, Curtis D. Wilbur, Charles Wellborn, C. J. Willet, Hon. John D. Works, W. S. Wright, W. J. Williams, M. K. Young.

Guests—Justices of the Supreme Court: Hon. W. H. Beatty, Hon. Ralph C. Harrison, Hon. C. H. Garroutte, Hon. Walter Van Dyke, Hon. T. B. McFarland, Hon. Jackson Temple, Hon. F. W. Henshaw; Judge J. W. Ballard, Orange county; Judge Benjamin F. Bledsoe, San Bernardino; Judge W. S. Day, Santa Barbara, and Thomas H. Hastings, Howard Robertson, R. J. Adcock, W. E. Parker, Lyman B. Vose, A. A. Moore.

NOTE OF SADNESS.

One sad note was struck during the evening's jollity. It was the common heart-burden. At the association's first banquet in April a rousing toast was drunk to the newly inaugurated President, William McKinley.

"But tonight," said Judge Shaw, in proposing a toast, "to the shame and disgrace of our nation, we must drink to the memory of that President dead. Let us do it in silence."

Then followed a hush of reverence.

Before the set speeches of the evening were called for, a toast was drunk to President Roosevelt, and "Teddy" was on every lip.

M'FARLAND WAS FORCEFUL.

At the conclusion of the elegant repast, appropriate remarks were made by Judge Lucien Shaw, who, as president of the association, did the formal duties of toastmaster of the evening. He congratulated the association upon its increase of membership, and announced that 150 attorneys were now affiliated with the organization.

The first speaker on the programme was Justice T. B. McFarland of the Supreme Court, who was received with continued applause. His remarks—he begged that they be not called an address—were brilliant, pointed and forceful, and were often interrupted with bursts of laughter and approval. He talked about current disrespect of law.

"It is a pleasure for me to say," began the honorable gentleman, "that I have enjoyed the hospitality of the Los Angeles Bar Association exceedingly well—down to the present moment."

This caused a burst of laughter, and other humorous remarks followed, for the distinguished gentleman stated that he was not prepared to make a set speech.

"Some recent occurrences, however," he continued, "have suggested to me a few of the chief dangers of a free government, and what the profession of the law can do in the premises.

"In governments recognizing political equality a grave danger exists in an exaggeration of personal liberty, tending to a disregard of law and ultimately to tumult and anarchy. But allow me to say that it is my individual opinion that the form of our great republican government will survive, notwithstanding the liberal but solemn judgment of the great Macauley, who thought that a government so democratic as ours could not be forever maintained, albeit our temporary success here he in no wise considered a convincing argument. He felt that the people, in time to come, would with ballot in hand and influenced by demagogues, attempt to establish a monarchy—limited or otherwise.

"But I think that all Americans are still in favor of our present governmental authority. It will surely absorb all ideas of foreigners who confuse liberty with lawlessness. Nevertheless we still find a great difficulty in maintaining the American idea of law and order.

"Disrespect of law is not confined solely to the yellow newspapers—it is too much colored by amateurs in other walks of life.

"Many of us are too careless of our attitude toward law and government. Habit is contagious. Bad manners in those who know better will sooner or latter affect others who do not know. Thus may the whole community become tainted.

"The remedy is not law. It is sentiment. And sentiment can only be created by those who have the largest influence in the community. No other class of men is better fitted for this good influence than the bar. Lawyers, if they wished, could exert a wonderful influence in the right directions."

CALUMNY CONDEMNED.

Justice McFarland then condemned vituperation, calumny and villification as weapons in politics, and thought it was wrong for newspapers or persons to impute unworthy motives to the acts of public officials without probable cause.

"The man who does this," said he, "is as much a crimnal as the miserable assassin of the beloved President.

"But I have no pessimistic views about our country. Anarchy can never overthrow our free government. Our flag shall continue to represent the greatest power and freest government on earth. And, to conclude, we should resolve that liberty must be regulated by law, and that this great government of the people, for the people, and by the people, shall not perish from the earth."

Justice McFarland took his seat amid long applause.

CAMP'S ADDRESS.

Then Judge Shaw introduced Edgar W. Camp, Esq., who delivered a scholarly address on "Preaching Murder," wherein he discussed the great problem of the liberty of the press, and had some hard things to say about yellow journalism.

He spoke in part as follows, and was often applauded:

"Garfield once said: 'I have seen the sea lashed into fury and tossed into spray, but it is not the billow, but the calm level of the sea from which all heights and depths are measured.' Nor is it in the immediate presence of a crime that has sent seventy millions of people to the grave of its murdered President that men may propose wise laws against preaching assassination. Recall how every second man you met had his rough-and-ready way to deal with anarchy. At such a time men strike blindly; their resolves are but the driftwood of a storm of passion.

"But nature has so arranged that dawn comes all unconscious of yesterday's black tempest. Even now, perhaps, we may be able to use that calm and poise with which lawyers ought to consider wrongs and remedies, above all giving due regard to the lessons of the past, in accordance with the genius of the Anglo-Saxon, who has never made political progress by breaking with his past."

At this point Mr. Camp touched at length upon "the treasures of experience in English and American history," that deal with the great problem of the liberty of the press.

"Not since the early days," continued the speaker, "has it been proposed that a party in power should attempt to penalize vilification, until, after the recent assassination, wrath rose against the yellow journals.

TAME VITUPERATION.

"The libelers of Washington went far deeper than did ever the defamers of McKinley into the cesspool of scurrility, and the former much excelled the latter in correct and forceful use of their mother tongue. Indeed, the vituperation of the twentieth century, compared with that of the eighteenth, seems degenerate. To one fresh from the pages of the Aurora and of Callendar, the columns of the yellowest journal are vapid, insipid and feebly expressed. Our latter-day vilification amuses, but does not move. It yelps, but cannot bite. Its ridicule is often ridiculous. Indeed, the party that should at this time of day pass laws, and dignify, by prosecutions, the slurs an innuendoes of newspapers, would be laughed out of existence. No, no; the yellow journals must be left to the inexorable law of supply and demand, which no Legislature can add to or appeal. These journals also serve; they serve those that would be thrilled rather than informed; they cater to the hysterical, the immature and the premature.

"They have been charged with responsibility for the President's death. The writers of the Bible are not responsible for any or all of the crimes that have been committed in its name, nor in any way for the perversions of thought and of life that unenlightened and untrained minds have supposed that they found there taught. My vilification of a man does not warrant the inference that I think that he ought to be destroyed and that the assassination of him would be meritorious. So far as I know, the yellow journals went no farther than vilification.

POT VS. KETTLE.

"And truly the indictment of the yellow journals is closely parallel in facts to the case of Pot vs. Kettle. Most of us are guilty. Where we take sides we grow warm, we wax hot, we begin by discussing, and end with the first syllable omitted. We swallow with most delight the editorial that sizzles down our gullets. It is in our Saxon blood—even in Shakespeare it appears—to mistake violence for strength, coarseness for force, virulence for virility.

SAMPLES OF HORROR.

"Perhaps the tirades of the yellow journals ought to have cost them their subscription lists, but what shall we say of utterances such as these:

"'Dynamite—Of all the good stuff, this is the stuff. Stuff several pounds of this sublime stuff into an inch pipe (gas or water,) plug up both ends, insert a cap with a fuse attached, place this in the immediate neighborhood of a lot of rich loafers, who live by the sweat of other people's brows, and light the fuse. It is a genuine boon to the disinherited, while it brings terror and fear to the robbers. A pound of this good stuff beats a bushel of ballots all hollow, and don't you forget it.'

"'Assassination—The present governments must be destroyed, only in a manner that will prevent the organization or use of any or all other governments, whether it be a government of three men or three million. No government can exist without a head, and by assassinating the head just as fast as a government head appears, other governments can be kept out of existence. He alone is free who submits to no government. All governments are domineering powers, and any domineering power is naturally an enemy to mankind and ought to be treated as such. Assassination will remove the evil from the face of the earth. Assassination properly applied is wise, just and humane; for freedom, all things are just.'

"From Freiheit, just before the murder of President McKinley—(Quoting an earlier anarchist.) 'The greatest of all follies in the world is the belief that there can be a crime of any sort against despots and their accomplices. Such belief is itself a crime. Despots are outlaws; they are in human form what the tiger is among beasts. To spare them is a crime. As despots make use of everything—treachery, poison, murder, etc.—so everything should be employed against them. If we wish the life of peoples, we must wish the death of their enemies. If we wish for humanity, we are obliged to wish for murder. We say, murder the murderers; save humanity by blood and steel, poison and dynamite.'

"Such teachings have burned in the mind of a man uneducated, save for a year or two in public schools, untrained, undisciplined, undeveloped, until his soul,

"'As one great furnace flamed, yet from those flames
No light, but only darkness visible.'

"He goes to his death and justly. Would that we could expect his example to be effective."

The speaker then discussed the extreme difficulty of framing an act of Congress to reach the case of words of anarchic terrorists, because they will not refer to Federal officers specifically, but to rulers generally and to government generally.

REMEDIES DISCUSSED.

"The United States," he contended, "can close its mail to such pernicious publications. Certainly no government should be expected to carry at a cent a pound appeals and instructions for the assassination of its Chief Magistrate; it is too cheap a rate. But exclusion from the mails will avail little. The terrorist papers are for the most part printed in large cities, and use the mails comparatively little, and there are other convenient means of diffusion. Such a law would, however, express the detestation of the country for such teachings, and it seems quite certain that such a law will be enacted.

"Aside from the question of power is that of policy. The present one of silence, of toleration, of looking the other way, is the English method. It is based partly on the theory that the terrorists will be wise enough and kind enough not to smite the hand that shelters them. Such an attitude of government may seem cowardly. But if this country proceeds to drastic measures, it must expect to lose lives that can ill be spared. It is almost impossible to guard against the attacks of men willing to strike in cold blood, knowing that it means their own death. There is a concensus of opinion in Europe that these perverted men are partly moved by the same diseased craving that prompted the youth of ancient days to fire the Ephesian temple—the hunger for notoriety, to have the name heralded abroad, and be known in after times. The anarchist assassin also thinks that he will be counted a saint and a martyr.

"It would be well if one meditating such a crime could know that his name would be blotted out, and his identity never revealed, that he would be tried and executed as John Doe. But the hope of obscurity and oblivion would be Utopian. Publicity is upon us. Our curiosity—our idle curiosity, surely developed to the point of disease—would get the better of our prudence, and the chance of selling extras would be much too much for the patriotism of the newspapers. It must be said, too, in favor of the present policy, that the officers of the law can much more easily watch and follow the doings of the terrorists above ground, than if they were driven into the secret places.

REFORM EDUCATION.

"Moreover, does not history show that it is next to impossible to fight ideas, no matter how wicked or crazy, with law? It is contending with a club against the powers of the air. It is pitting the material against the immaterial. The two things move in different spheres.

"What is the weapon against error? Is not education the sword of Saladin? But, if it is to education that we must look for efficient protection, and for the final elimination, not only of this, but for all the varied forms of lawlessness and contempt for authority and discipline, must it not be an education profoundly different from anything that the State now furnishes? Is the State doing anything basic in education? Is not our entire system of public schooling essentially a superstructure—an education of the intellect, presupposing the theory that the moral education, the character-education, is to be gotten in the home? And is not the theory at variance with the facts in several million instances? Surely we must agree that no training of the intellect will build character."

The speaker then argued that the nation ought to teach a system of morals, sound and solid, making it the very bedrock of public education, more important than all else, no longer spending all its money on the windows, the ceiling and the grillwork, while it leaves the foundation to the butcher, the baker and the cabinet-maker. He wondered if that was too much to hope.

NEW STATUTE SUGGESTED.

"It is reasonably certain," he concluded "that a wave of legislation will pass over the country, leaving on our statute books from Maine to California laws aimed at the terrorists. There is a likelihood that such laws will be hastily drawn, with an eye focused on the single instance, and will impose penalties so severe that after the impression of the hour has been somewhat effaced by time, juries will refuse to convict. Such laws ought to be drafted with great care to discriminate between philosophical discussion and incitement to violence, and between such incitement to violence on the one hand and criticism of government or its officers on the other—no matter how severe, undeserved or immoderate the latter.

"I would humbly suggest that the Legislature of this State ought to pass a law similar to that now on the statute books of New York State.

"It reads as follows: 'Whenever three or more persons assemble with intent to commit any unlawful act by force, or assemble with intent to carry out any purpose in such a manner as to disturb the public peace; or, being assembled, attempt or threaten any act tending toward a breach of the peace, or any injury to person or property, or any unlawful act; such an assembly is unlawful, and every person participating therein by his presence, aid or instigation, is guilty of a misdemeanor.'

"The laws which will be passed will at least put on record throughout the country the feeling of the people. And the bar, whose every interest it is that law and order should be maintained, will aid in the enforcement of such legislation, not only by carrying into effect what of it shall valid, but by thrusting the sharp sworn or argument between the valid and the void. And whatever may be the fate of such enactments, we may be certain that the blood of President McKinley has not been a vain oblation, but has already had and will continue to have its effect. The nation repents of its own intemperance of speech, and the long winking at disregard of law in places low and in places high."

Although Mr. Camp's address was long, it held the profound attention of his hearers, and brought him many congratulations and compliments. Both Justice McFarland and Mr. Camp were given votes of thanks for the pleasure and profit they had afforded the association.

Before adjournment, W. J. Hunsaker, Esq., spoke in favor of an amendment to the law of California, making assault to commit murder punishable by life imprisonment. The maximum penalty now is only fourteen years.

"The man who attempts murder and fails is morally as bad as if he succeeds," advocated Mr. Hunsaker, "and he should be punished for life. Such a step is necessary to counteract a spirit of lawlessness that is now rampant."

These sentiments were loudly applauded.

THOUSANDS PROMISED FOR ARTESIA HOME.

FUND STARTED FOR A M'KINLEY MEMORIAL BUILDING.

One Citizen of Los Angeles Ready to Give Five Thousand Dollars, and Others Interested in the Movement to Enlarge the Industrial School.

The Industrial Home Society, which conducts a school for boys at Artesia, held a meeting in the parlors of the Y.M.C.A. yesterday afternoon to consider means for the raising of $50,000 for its McKinley memorial building fund.

The industrial school, presided over by Rev. Uriah Gregory, aims to offer a home and home influences to worthy orphans and other needy children between the ages of 8 and 14.

The present school at Artesia, built about two years ago, will accommodate sixty pupils; and the object now is to raise $50,000 with which to erect a building to be known as the McKinley Memorial Home.

A well-known citizen of Los Angeles, whose name is withheld at his request, has promised the society $5000, and other wealthy people have expressed interest in the movement. The ladies of the society have been making calls in the fashionable neighborhoods of the city in the hope of interesting the well-to-do ladies so that they will open their houses to neighborhood parlor meetings, where the project may be discussed. Many have taken the subject up, and Mrs. Valentine Peyton will open her home, No. 857 Westlake avenue, to a parlor meeting next Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Yesterday the society decided to make arrangements with Rev. C. G. Baldwin of Palo Alto to come here and manage the fund-raising campaign that is to be instituted. Rev. Mr. Baldwin, formerly president of Pomona College, became well known here some years ago for his success in the work of raising the debt from the local Y.M.C.A. building, and has the reputation of being an energetic worker in charitable causes. He will arrive here early in November. The Artesia Home aims to teach and refine neglected and homeless boys who are not of a criminal character, and endeavor to place each in a respectable home when he reaches the age of 14.

VAIN MR. O'BRIEN.

So Mightily Pleased With Himself That He Doesn't Care About the Watch He Says He Lost.

O'Brien was his name, he told the police clerk. He was just being let out of jail.

Then the police clerk dug around in the safe and found a paper sack with O'Brien's name on it, and poured out a half-empty tobacco bag, two matches and a nickel on the counter; O'Brien's worldly possessions.

"Where's me watch?" demanded O'Brien.

"That's all you had," said the police clerk.

"And Oi didn't have no watch?" said O'Brien, suspiciously.

"No," said the clerk.

"Thin that did I have?" said O'Brien, darkly.

"You had these things," said the clerk, "and a terrible jag."

"The first Oi iver had," said O'Brien, absently. "The police judge give me tin and Oi lost me watch."

"You got off easy," said the police clerk. "You raised old Ned in that saloon."

"Fhat did I do?" asked O'Brien, with melancholy interest.

"You hit the barkeep," said the clerk.

"No? Did Oi, now?" said O'Brien, brightening up.

"And you offered to lick the whole crowd."

"Oh, dear; oh, dear," said O'Brien, but it was easy to see that O'Brien was not ill pleased with himself.

"And then you tried to do it."

"My, oh, my," said O'Brien; "the hull crowd?"

"Yes," said the police clerk. "That's probably where you lost the watch."

"Oh, well," said O'Brien, "it wor a koind of a ould watch ennyhow."

RAILROAD RECORD.

UNITING CONTINENTS WITH STEEL BANDS.

Los Angeles Men Building from North to South America, With a Good Outlook—Manager Talks.

J. M. NEELAND, general manager of the Pan-American Railroad, which is to link two continents, with headquarters at Tonala, State of Chiapas, Mex., but who resides at No. 149 West Twenty-second street, Los Angeles, is here on one of his periodical visits.

For ten years Mr. Neeland has been engaged in railroad building in Mexico, and during that time has made excursions down into Central America. At his home may be seen a rare and valuable collection of antique curios gathered on his travels, and in some instances unearthed by his own hands, from where they had lain hidden possibly for generations.

The years spent in this primitive section of our country, have convinced Mr. Neeland that it is a land of unequaled promise to American investors, and have also enabled him to become thoroughly acquainted with its resources and possibilities. The importance and desirability of a railroad connecting North and South America, impressed him, as it has all other railroad builders who have given thought to the subject, that the ultimate end to be arrived at by any extensive railroad construction in the south of Mexico, must be to make the logical connection between the two continents, through Central America.

PAN-AMERICAN RAILROAD.

Several years ago he set about securing the old concessions, made by the Mexican government to prior promoters of the same scheme, and they are now in Neeland's possession, over the official seal and signature of the Mexican authorities. They have been transferred to the Pan-American Railroad, (Ferrocarril Pan-Americano,) and Neeland has just returned from the East, where, in conjuction with Walter Everett, he succeeded in financing the scheme. Mr. Everett, who is president of the company, arrived in Los Angeles at noon yesterday, and they will together proceed to Mexico to put their plans into effective operation.

"Mexico is rapidly coming to the front," said Mr. Neeland at his home last night, "and investors are recognizing that fact. Los Angeles will be represented in the State of Chiapas in the near future, by perhaps twenty of her citizens, either in person or by proxy.

"The Pan-American Railroad has secured concessions amounting to 500 kilometers, or over 300 miles, from San Geronimo on the Tehuantepec Railroad south to Guatemala, and in due time, it is our purpose to push on through Central America.

"This concession was formerly owned by Baring Brothers of London, before their failure, and is the same project upon which James G. Blaine worked fifteen years ago. It included 100 kilometers of graded road and fifty kilometers laid to rail, beside all the machinery and material on the ground, the whole valued at $3,000,000."

Mr. Neeland exhibited the official document, making the above concessions, and many photographs showing mountainous piles of ties, rails and spikes; also pictures of locomotives, excavations and buildings on the ground.

BIG BONUS.

"In addition to all this," said Mr. Neeland, "the Mexican government has obligated itself to pay us a bonus of $12,000 per kilometer (about five-eighths of a mile,) of completed road, which would mean a bonus of $6,000,000 on the entire line.

"I do not want to leave this portion of the subject without testifying to the universal courtesy we received at the hands of the officials of Mexico, during the settling up of all the details of the transaction.

"When we were all ready for business, except the very important matter of having the money, we found another corporation hot on the trail of the same project. We had nine days in which to close the deal, and six of these were required for railroad travel. Only three days were left, but in that three days the Everett syndicate did some of the biggest money-getting on record, and we had the $10,000,000 capital on time, all secured in Nebraska.

"The railroad project now being secure, it was decided to establish a national bank, under the laws of Mexico, at Tuxtla-Gutierrez, capital of the State of Chiapas, and for this an additional fund of $500,000 was secured. The Mexican law admits of only one such bank in each State, and under the charter we will be permitted to issue $1,500,000 in currency.

"The Herald, published at the City of Mexico, states in its issue of September 28, that this concession has been granted, and that Messrs. Everett, Neeland, Creel and Farrera have deposited $50,000 with the government, as required by law.

WONDERFUL PRODUCTS.

"Now, with reference to the resources of this far southern part of Mexico," continued Mr. Neeland, "the State of Chiapas grows extensively beans, corn, potatoes, peppers, coffee, rice, and many other articles of commerce. There are no frosts, and in the mountains the rains are frequent, though portions of the country are dry and hot.

"There are salt deposits of great value, there are navigable rivers and lakes, and stock-raising is a thriving industry.

"The exports include precious woods, dye woods, indigo, sugar cane, cocoa, brandy, hides, salt, etc. Some portions of the coast are remarkably beautiful and are a tropical paradise. There are in the section traversed by the Pan-American Railroad, iron ore, gold, silver and copper.

"The district of Soconusco, bordering on Guatemala, is the richest and most beautiful part of the State of Chiapas. Its coasts are bathed by the waters of the Pacific, it has numerous lakes, lagoons and rivers. Its mountains are covered with great forests; there are wild flowers, shrubs and precious woods, while date and cocoa palms grow all along the coast. It has mines of gold, silver, copper, iron and lead; gypsum, marble and stone. Its principal business is transacted with San Francisco, Guatemala and Panama. They export, among other things, coffee, rubber, cattle, fruit and wood. It has one town of 4400 inhabitants.

"The species of rubber tree, indigenous to Mexico, grows wild in great profusion in this section, and all American planters have gone extensively into its cultivation. Vanilla is also a very profitable crop while oranges and lemons are produced plentifully at little expense. Corn produces two crops a year without plowing the ground."

Mr. Neeland received a letter, since his arrival in this city, from an attorney in the City of Mexico, saying that a great diamond discovery had been made, which promised to be of fabulous value, and asking for American capital to look into it and push its development.

ROUTE TO SALT LAKE PUSHED ON LIVELY.

TRACK TO POMONA TO BE LAID BY CLOSE OF YEAR.

Preparing to Begin Operations at Utah End, Says J. Ross Clark, With the Burlington in Hailing Distance—Interurban Trolley Lines—Banquet to Luce.

"From the way the work is progressing between Los Angeles and Pomona," says J. Ross Clark of the Salt Lake route, "there is every reason to expect that by the close of the year the thirty miles under contract will be ready to operate.

"By that time things will be ready for another stretch of the road eastward from Pomona toward the point where the road will cross the mountains.

"Yes, we are preparing to begin operations at the Salt Lake end. Lines have been run out of that city and in a short time it will be possible to decide which is the best of them. Then work will begin. I think it will be by the opening of the new year.

"As to any connection eastward from Salt Lake there is little to say. It is a subject we are not thinking much about.

"Oh, yes, the Burlington is in hailing distance and it looks as if the road would be in Salt Lake in time to give us a connection. But there will be ways to handle all our business eastward when our road is there. We are not at all anxious on that point.

"Meantime the company is taking time by the forelock and getting plenty of equipment for its use. 100 forty-ton flat cars, fifty ballas tcars, 100 forty-ton box cars, two baggage cars, three combination cars, four coaches, three chair cars and three parlor cars, all of the most modern construction and to be turned out as fast as possible for the road."

TROLLEY BOSS TALKS.

"A boulevard along the electric road to Monrovia?" said Col. W. H. Holabird yesterday. "No, I did not say there was any such thing in contemplation. Please say for me in The Times that I never was asked a question about such a thing.

"I have purposely abstained from talking about these electric lines, and I never thought of nor heard from any one of any boulevard as an accessory of the system in any direction.

"As the matter stands to day, the Long Beach line and that to Monrovia are all that any decision has been reached upon. They will be constructed as rapidly as possible. No one knows yet where the Monrovia road will run east of San Gabriel. It will be above the village town toward the mountains somewhere.

"Nothing is decided as to a road to Whittier. A great many projects are under consideration. No one knows as to what the outcome will be.

"Yes, speaking as one making a guess, as you might speak, I think the Whittier line will be built. It is entirely probable that the whole of Southern California will be covered with a network of such roads."

SANTA FE WINTER SCHEDULE.

The Santa Fé makes public the following schedule of trains for the winter in connection with running the Limited as a daily train:

On November 4 the California Limited to and from Chicago will become a daily train. The first of the daily series will leave Chicago at 8 p.m., November 3, and arrive in Los Angeles at 2:40 p.m., November 6. This train now arrives at 8:30 a.m. Eastbound the daily service will begin November 6, and the hour of departure will be 6:10 p.m.

The morning overland train will leave Los Angeles at 7:15 a.m., and the corresponding train, with the overland mail, will arrive at 7:15 a.m.

The evening overland express will leave at 7:15 p.m., and will arrive at 8:30 a.m.

The San Diego morning train will not change, but the afternoon train will leave at 2:50 p.m. Coming from San Diego the time will not be changed.

Passengers for San Jacinto, Hemet, Elsinore, will take the train leaving Los Angeles at 8:30 a.m., instead of 10:45 a.m., and will have a through car to Perris and San Jacinto. This car will be returned to Los Angeles on train arriving at 5:30 p.m., and passengers will travel via Pasadena instead of via Orange.

No change will be made in the Azusa local trains except that the afternoon train will arrive at 1:45 p.m., and the evening train will leave at 6:15 p.m.

FAREWELL TO LUCE.

The railroad men of the city will tender G. W. Luce a banquet at Al Levy's tonight, on the occasion of his leaving this city to become general freight agent of the Southern Pacific at San Francisco.

RAILROAD NOTES.

Dr. E. M. Culver and friends, who are here in the private car Conroy, paid Mt. Lowe a visit yesterday.

T. F. Fitzgerald and the others who are preparing for the reception of the National Association of Traveling Passenger Agents, who will meet here November 12, are making good progress for the entertainment of the visitors. In addition to what has been heretofore published, there will be a dinner at the Van Nuys, tally-ho rides about the city and trips to points on the beaches and to Avalon.

STUPENDOUS RAILWAY COMBINATION.

MORGAN-HILL SYNDICATE MAKES A NEW DEPARTURE.

Parent Company Organized to Take Over the Stock of the Burlington, the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern—Millions Involved.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] An Iowa corporation, capitalized at $100,000,000, and organized for the purpose of controling railroad properties to be bonded at $750,000,000—such is the plan of the Morgan-Hill syndicate as disclosed by the incorporation at Burlington, Iowa, on Wednesday, of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway Company.

Details of the plan, which is by far the most stupendous ever conceived in the railway world, were learned here today, and have set the financial and railway worlds talking.

The Iowa corporation is a proprietary company, which is to take over all the securities of the Burlington, the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern railroads. This being the case, the Morgan coterie, when the plan is perfected, will be able, by the ownership of a bare majority of the $100,000,000 capital stock of the new company, to control absolutely three big railway systems, aggregating a mileage of over eighteen thousand miles, having a gross earning capacity of over $100,000,000 yearly, and a present capitalization of $465,000,000.

Furthermore, the control of these properties can be obtained without the payment of a single dollar of the capital stock represented by the new company. In the opinion of financiers the scheme is sufficiently bold to cause a Napoleon of the game to pause before taking the plunge, and the result will be watched with intense interest.

In general, the plan is for a new or parent company to take the stock of the three companies involved, and exchange it for collateral trust bonds on a certain basis. If the entire issue of stock is thus transferred, the bond issue for this company will be $220,000,000.

HAWGOOD'S TOUR.

OVERLAND FROM SALT LAKE.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

SALT LAKE, Oct. 17.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Chief Engineer Hawgood and Assistant Engineer McCartney left Salt Lake tonight to inspect the right of way, routes and projected surveys of the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake road from Southern Utah through Nevada to California. They will go over the Short Line to Callentes, at which place they will take a team and drive through the Meadow Valley wash, and the country beyond for a distance of something over three hundred miles. They expect to be absent from two to three weeks. It is not certain whether they will return by way of Los Angeles or St. George. During the past week they have driven through Tooele and Juan counties, over contemplated routes for the main and branch lines of the San Pedro road.

GEORGE GOULD'S SPECIAL.

HEADED FOR SALT LAKE.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

SALT LAKE, Oct. 17.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The George Gould special, which is heading for Salt Lake, and which is expected to arrive tomorrow, consists of three private cars, which are carrying George J. Gould, his wife and two sons; John Cowden and wife and Mrs. Waterbury of New York; President E. T. Jeffery, General Manager J. G. Metcalf, Traffic Manager A. S. Hughes and Joel P. Kalie of the legal department of the Denver and Rio Grande, Vice-President C. J. Warner and Russell Harding, Freight Traffic Manager W. C. Stith, General Freight Agent J. C. Lincoln and General Solicitor Alexander D. Cochran of the Missouri Pacific.

HARRIMAN BOARD.

DEFERRED ACTION PROMISED.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

SALT LAKE, Oct. 17.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The Central Pacific board of directors adjourned its meeting here today until October 31, when, it is said, the long-deferred action of the stockholders in electing a Harriman board will surely be taken. This story has so frequently been told, however, that railway and business men will hardly believe it until they see it an accomplished fact.

ESPEE AND RIO GRANDE.

LOMAX WAS MISQUOTED.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 17.—The officers of the Southern Pacific Company who attended the transcontinental time-card conference at Salt Lake, returned home today. Passenger Traffic Manager E. O. McCormick said:

"An error was made in reporting the remarks of General Passenger Agent Lomax of the Union Pacific concerning train connections at Ogden of the Southern Pacific with the Denver and Rio Grande. What Mr. Lomax did say was that the Rio Grande lines were a factor in transcontinental traffic, and connections would be made therewith at Ogden. He was reported as saying that connections would not be made. The absurdity of the telegraphed report is shown by the fact that the Rio Grande lines have through car service in connection with every Southern Pacific train to or from Ogden, and there is no intention of disrupting this service.

The Pennsylvania System

Represents the "Standard Railroad of America." It has direct connections from Southern California, either via Chicago, St. Louis or Cincinnati, with frequent train service from either point to Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York. Learn of it by addressing George B. Teedrick, agent Pennsylvania lines, P.O. box 371 Los Angeles.—[Adv.

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