

ACROSS THE PLAINS.

How They Came to California in Forty-Nine.

More of the Interesting Diary of J. M. Hixson.

He Arrives at the Sinks of the Humboldt.

Five Hundred Men and Mules Dying of Starvation on the Great American Desert.

Following is one more chapter from the diary of J. M. Hixson, the Los Angeles real estate dealer, kept while crossing the plains to the Land of Gold in 1844:

From Camp No. 66, on Tuesday, July 10th, we started at 5 a. m. After a few miles travel we crossed the main stream. The bottom bordering the stream is from one-half a mile to two miles wide, which affords fine feed when the stream is within its banks. But when the stream is high, overflowing this bottom, and the emigrant has to take to the second bottom or sagebrush land—as is often the case—it is very hard on stock. There is a good deal of alkali, and when wet it is very rotten. One of our teams got into a slough, and it was with great difficulty we got them out. After traveling twenty-five miles we encamped near another boiling spring. The soil was peculiar. Although it looked dry and all right, the animals sank half leg deep as they went over the bottom for feed. It was no good—tired the mules more to feed than to travel.

These springs were on the bank of the stream and burst out of the rock at the edge of the water in the river. There was a high bluff, and grass was scarce. Below the springs eight miles we came to the Pinbragan, but the road soon leaves the river, crossing a high point, the river running through a rocky cañon. On reaching the river, after traveling this day twenty-two miles, we encamped.

July 12—We traveled for sixteen miles over the points and sandy sagebrush land, as the river flowed through the cañons, there being no place for a road along its banks. On arriving at the river we found nothing but a barren waste, with no grass. All we could do was to water our animals and take to the high lands again. The whole face of the country was volcanic with volcanic discharges of rock and lava. A jack-rabbit would starve on ten miles square of this. We passed down one ravine that presented one of the wildest, at the same time most dangerous, scenes we had yet passed. The rocks over head looked as if suspended in air, and a shock that would loosen one might bring down hundreds of tons. While we could not help being fascinated by the grandeur of the scenery, we felt well satisfied to get through without an accident. After traveling twenty-seven miles we got our mules on to an island in the river, where they got good feed, but there was none on the mainland.

July 13—We started at 5 a. m., struck across a point for two miles, and then down the bottom for nine miles, where we found good grass, the first on the main land for two days. Here we nooned. After noon the road was fair, and after traveling twenty-three miles we camped, having good grass, water, and some willows for cooking.

July 14th we traveled twenty-three miles, July 15th we traveled twenty-eight miles, July 15th the road being much the same, alternating between swampy bottom and sandy upland, and when forced to the high points near the mountains, a volcanic formation devoid of vegetation and very hard on animals and wagons. On the 16th we overtook and passed an ox train of fourteen wagons, the first we had seen since leaving Fort Hall.

July 17—We started out at 5, the road heavy with sand, the water in the river had a muddy appearance and the volume of water was so great as it was further up the stream. The general course was southwest. There was very little grass here on the bottoms and our main dependence for food was to wade the river and cut grass from among the willows with our butcher knives, tie it up with our lariats and pull it across the stream, as the banks were too abrupt and the river and bottoms dangerous for the animals.

This day, after traveling the usual distance and finding no place suitable for camping and finding the road left the river for quite a distance, we concluded to get supper, take on what feed we could secure and make a night drive. While preparing supper a couple of the boys from Tennessee had a rough-and-tumble fight, and there and there divided their provisions. Our party, with two wagons and five men, went with us, and one wagon and two men stayed behind. Our mess bought one sack of their flour, for which we paid \$8. After supper we started across this high plain and traveled twelve miles, when we stopped, tied our mules to the wagon-wheels and took a nap until daylight, when we drove five miles and came to the river and camped, traveling 35 miles from camp 73.

July 18—After giving our animals an opportunity to feed, and getting some grub ourselves, we started out and drove fourteen miles and stopped for the night. Still no grass.

July 19th we started at 4 a. m.; crossed a barren plain to the southwest twelve miles, when we came to the river, where we could get water for our animals, but no grass. We had to leave the river again for eight miles over a dusty sage brush plain, with loose cobble stones in the road and the sun intensely hot. On reaching the river again we stopped for some refreshments for ourselves, but there was no grass for the animals. The road in the afternoon was much the same as what we had traveled over, and arriving at the river we encamped, traveling twenty-eight miles. There was but little feed for the mules.

July 20th we started at 5 a. m., the road for miles much the same as we had traveled over for the past few days, only "more so." The dust was suffocating, the heat in the middle of the day intense, and we were in the full enjoyment of what the ox teamsters had experienced from the mule teamsters on the first part of the trip, of being passed by droves of "packers," many of the ox-teams had been traded off at Fort Bridger, Salt Lake and other points for mules and Indian ponies, and the fellows we had passed on the Platt river

and other places were now passing us with their pack animals, and the dust they kicked up was stifling and the bad temper they stirred up made it harder still. But we were reminded of the old adage: "Every dog has his day."

During the day we crossed a deep ravine, where we found a spring of pure water, the first we had had for nearly a week, that from the river being badly affected with alkali, mud and other impurities, and it was here the mule we called the "She-Devil" took her first drink in all this dusty, hot week's travel. She would never drink out of a bucket, and the bank of the river here was too steep and the bottom too miry for the animals to get to water. During the afternoon we found one small patch of grass and turned out awhile for the mules to get some feed, but there being neither fuel nor water we had to push on, passing over a plain, a bottom of tens of thousands of acres of desolate country, not a bit of grass or shrub growing in it.

Passing what is known as the sink of the Humboldt, we arrived at the sulphur wells, where we camped, after traveling forty-five miles—not a sprig of grass for the animals. It was long after dark when we got to the wells. We learned from some of the campers that there were some wide-leaf rushes some distance down the course of the lagoon, which was formed by the water flowing from the pools, or, as they were called, wells. Having given our mules some sulphur water and tying them to the wagons, we started out for some feed. In about half a mile we came to a patch of a growth resembling cane, and with our butcher-knives we each cut a load and brought it to our starved animals. We mixed our parched corn and sugar with some sulphur water, as it was called, but it appeared more like a composition of alkali and spoiled eggs, but like our famished mules, we were satisfied with almost anything. As there was no fear of Indians, for no Indians ever could have lived in any such place, we soon turned in for a little sleep.

THE RAILWAYS.

PLENTY OF FREIGHT AND PASSENGER BUSINESS.

Raymond Excursion—An Article on the Railway Conductors' Brotherhood—The Santa Fe and Atlantic and Pacific Transactions in Bonds.

Both freight and passenger business continues good on the two principal railroad lines. The overland trains come in very well filled, and the local traffic is excellent. A large Raymond & Whitcomb excursion will come in today from the East. For some reason this excursion agency does not care to publish the lists of its excursionists in the daily papers. It prints a small pamphlet list, of which it sends only one copy to this city, and this is not always obtainable. Two Sunset special trains filled with a cargo of miscellaneous freight, passed through the city yesterday on their way to New Orleans.

The Railway Conductors. W. H. Sheesby, of Los Angeles, recently contributed a forcible article to the Railway Age, of Chicago, concerning the Brotherhood of Railway Conductors, of which organization Mr. Sheesby is a member and officer, and of which he was one of the founders. In it he says:

The railroad interests have ample protection in the principle governing us as an intelligent body of men warmly attached to our profession. We are above such idiocy as any action derogatory to railway interests would be. Common sense will always dictate the protection of these interests by us, for they are virtually our interests. For a man to refuse to identify himself with a protection of these grounds is simply a self-inflicted insult, and for any railroad official to in any manner discourage our organization through a fear that its power will be put to an immoderate use through our ignorance of our own responsibilities as citizens seems to imply that as a class we are irresponsible and not capable of distinguishing between a manly protection of our interests as employees where necessary and a piratical career of plunder and injury toward those interests upon whose uninterrupted prosperity depends our existence. Policy would seem to suggest a hearty encouragement on the part of railroad companies of the intelligent efforts of the laboring classes to organize for mutual protection, for the blather-skite element and red-flag artists are extensively abroad, and every organization such as ours is a step toward an intelligent narrowing of the gulf between capital and labor, and forms a bulwark of defense for the capitalist against the element whose idea of liberty is unbridled license.

Deep regret is caused by the fact that the officials are receiving us in an attitude of defense when the prime aim of our existence as an organization is to establish and promote a spirit of confidence and respect between employer and employed, and not to destroy it by a resort to violent measures; for to the extent that the principle of equal justice is observed all cause for strikes or even arbitration disappears.

Atlantic and Pacific Bonds. A New York dispatch says that Kidder, Peabody & Co. have sold the Atchison company \$5,600,000 4 per cent. second mortgage Atlantic and Pacific bonds, and have taken in payment for them new Atchison 4 per cent. bonds. The Atlantic and Pacific bonds will be deposited with the Atchison general mortgage trustees as security for the 4 per cent. bonds. Referring to this Vice-President Rheinhardt says: "In the plan of reorganization there were reserved \$22,476,000 of the new general mortgage 4 per cent bonds against an equal amount of old issues of seven different classes, which issues were to be made the subject of special treatment in the future, as stated in circular 63, of October 15th. Among these seven issues were \$2,800,000 of Atlantic and Pacific railroad western division second mortgage 6 per cent bonds. The Atchison company has acquired these bonds on terms entirely satisfactory and with profit to the Atchison company. The total issue of Atlantic and Pacific second mortgage bonds is \$5,600,000, the principal and interest of which are guaranteed severally, but not jointly, each one-half by the Atchison and St. Louis and San Francisco companies. There is no distinct separate guarantee of any number of bonds on the part of either company, but both guaranteed all bonds and coupons. The Atchison company in acquiring half of the total issue in effect acquires that for which it is responsible."

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

EASTERN EXHIBITS.

Let Us Show Our Section's Products to Chicago.

Major Ben Truman Writes One of His Letters.

He Tells of What He Knows by Experience.

"There Are Millions in It," is What He Says of an Exhibit in Chicago or Elsewhere.

EDITORS HERALD—I have read the proceedings of the Chamber of Commerce touching a permanent exhibition in Chicago (and elsewhere) and your editorial notes thereon, and "wish to remark" that if President Manvel will furnish Rialto hall, in Chicago, free, and provide free transportation direct from the three really semi-tropical counties, the raising of a little money and small contributions of the productions of these three counties will be an easy thing to do, and will be unequivocally the golden opportunity of the section above named. What an exhibit these three counties can make to be sure!—all the semi-tropical and deciduous fruits known; almost all kinds of nuts; everything that grows in the shape of vegetables and flowers; gold, silver, copper, tin and coal; olive oil and coal oil, granite, slate, marble and other stone, grasses and plants of all kinds; many varieties of woods; pyramids of canned, preserved and crystallized fruits; hams and bacon second only to those made in Chicago and St. Louis; flour and meal and all kinds of grains; wines and brandies that will create a great sensation properly handled and dilated upon, and graphic, but correct descriptions of our soils and climate, and of our healthiness, and pamphlets and maps and pictures of our principal summer and winter resorts—why, "there's millions in it," and the poorest man in the three counties could do something, if it were only to give a hat-full of walnuts or a dollar for the two years. But,

While I agree with Mr. Freeman that there should be permanent exhibits in Chicago, Boston, London and elsewhere, our golden opportunity should be Chicago, because,

First—We get a magnificent hall in the heart of that wonderful Hub of the West, and transportation from every Santa Fe station in San Diego, San Bernardino and Los Angeles counties for nothing. Beside, this will be a stepping-stone to space in the great exposition of 1892 or '93, and it is the people within a big radius of Chicago, first, that are coming to Southern California, and second, from the New England States, with Boston as an advertising center.

Second—The exhibit should be confined to these three semi-tropical counties, as their climate and degrees of healthfulness are about the same, and also their varieties of soil and products, and because the railroad which pays for the claims for which, as a cure for all lingering diseases arising from Torpid Liver or Biliousness, or from impure blood, are backed up by a positive guarantee. If it don't do just as represented in every case, the money paid for it is promptly refunded. This peculiar medicine sells beyond all others throughout the civilized world. And why should it not? "Talk is cheap," but when it's backed up by a positive guarantee, by a house of long established reputation, for honesty, integrity and sound financial standing, then it's mean business. And that's just what the World's Dispensary Medical Association, of Buffalo, N. Y., mean in guaranteeing their Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery checks the frightful inroads of Scrofula and, if taken in time, arrests the march of Consumption of the Lungs, which is Lung-scrofula, purges and cleanses the blood, thereby curing all Skin and Scalp Diseases, Ulcers, Sores, Swellings, and kindred ailments.

Third—The Southern Pacific Company should not be asked to participate, because it has permanent exhibits in London, Boston, Chicago and New Orleans, and represents all portions of the State, but principally, and naturally, and fairly, I may say, those sections where it has its fine hotels and its largest tracts of lands and generally its largest holdings. Besides, it would be decidedly unjust to put up \$3,000 in cash per annum for two years, and transport hundreds of tons of exhibits, and then have them taken to New Orleans.

Fourth—After having been east sixteen times for the Southern Pacific Company, and having had charge of their exhibits in London, Paris and New Orleans (the latter in an executive way), and having spent a great deal of time during the past eight years in the East for that company, in writing books and pamphlets and in other ways, making myself useful for the road generally and the Del Monte hotel in particular, it is my impression that Boston would be the best place as a point of exhibit, and Chicago next, generally. But, as we can get a hall in and transportation to Chicago free, and as an exhibition now would be the pretty little caterpillar to the gaudy butterfly of 1892 or '93, Chicago is surely the first place, and as I said before, "there's millions in it."

Fifth—I doubt, even if we could get a hall free and transportation likewise, whether New York or Philadelphia would give the eighth of a return. The latter is a manufacturing place, and there are good farms and factories and cheap rents and a good Eastern climate and cheap commodities "all around."

The same and more may be said of all of the middle States, while it is well known that, unless a good deal of money could be expended, what would be of account in Boston and Chicago would not be of consequence in Gotham. A fine exhibition near Kensington, London, some day, would be a big thing. I think the next Legislature will appropriate a substantial amount for this purpose. So far as Boston as a good point is concerned, I have before me statistics which say that there are 386 abandoned farms in one county in New Hampshire. There are hardly any breadstuffs or provisions raised in four out of the six New England States, and Boston is the starting point of the "Go West Young Man" with his parents, and the entire outfit, and of hundreds of eastern Canadians annually. Chicago is the rendezvous before departure of the thousands of frozen-out families of the ungenial Northwest, and also of many who have got rich in lumber and hogs and corn and right-up-and-down hard work, who have set their eyes toward this incomparable section as the place to spend the evening of their lives.

Lastly, all freshly-picked fruits can be shown in Chicago better than in cities further east, although the Kimballe of San Diego county made an excellent display of semi-tropical fruits in the old South Church in Boston about four years ago. By the Santa Fe, we could get all these fruits in Chicago in from five to six days. I can just see the oranges and lemons and limes and raisins

and grapes and pomegranates and nuts and pyramids of canned and preserved goods and stacks of other productions from these three semi-tropical counties, and the holders thereof, and in consequence a great exodus of transient and permanent people, a renewal of business here, stagnation a thing of the past, and many if not all of our hotels full, if not indeed overflowing. There is no human being in our midst that cannot see that it is a big thing for Semi-Tropical California. BEN C. TRUMAN. Los Angeles, March 25, 1890.

D. M. Graham Dead. A man of marked prominence passed away at his home in South Pasadena Saturday last. This was D. M. Graham, whose beautiful home on one of the commanding knolls of that lovely place, is familiar to all the people of that section. Mr. Graham has been in this part of the State for many years and has been identified with many of its most important movements in the line of development. His greatest achievement was the founding of the town of Elsinore and the developing of the resources of the surrounding country. While here he was noted as a man of the highest integrity in all respects, and he won a host of friends who were closely attached to him because of his many merits. His death will be greatly lamented and his widow has the sympathy of the whole community.

The Clearing House.

The following is a statement of the business of the Los Angeles Clearing House during the week:

Table with 3 columns: Exchanges, Balances, and monetary values for Monday through Saturday.



TALK IS CHEAP, and the press teems with advertisements of sarsaparilla, and other liver, blood and lung remedies, but there is one medicine, and only one, the claims for which, as a cure for all lingering diseases arising from Torpid Liver or Biliousness, or from impure blood, are backed up by a positive guarantee.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery checks the frightful inroads of Scrofula and, if taken in time, arrests the march of Consumption of the Lungs, which is Lung-scrofula, purges and cleanses the blood, thereby curing all Skin and Scalp Diseases, Ulcers, Sores, Swellings, and kindred ailments.

\$500 OFFERED for an incurable case of Catarrh in the Head, by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. By its mild, soothing and healing properties, it cures the worst cases, no matter of how long standing. Only 50 cents. Sold by druggists everywhere.

GORDAN BROS THE LEADING TAILORS 118 SOUTH SPRING STREET, Opposite the Nadeau Hotel, LOS ANGELES. BRANCH OF SAN FRANCISCO. JUST RECEIVED OUR Spring and Summer Stock. WE NOW MAKE SUITS TO ORDER At 15 per cent. less than heretofore.

For Awning, Flags, TENTS! Truck, Hay and Wagon Covers, A. W. SWANFELDT, Corner Second and San Pedro Sts. in 15-2m. O. B. FULLER & CO. (Successors to McLain & Lehman.) Pioneer Truck & Transfer Co. No. 3 Market St., Los Angeles, Cal. Safe and Piano Moving. All kinds of Truck Work. Telephone 137. ml tf

F. HANIMAN, Telephone 188, P. O. Box 537. LOS ANGELES FISHING COMPANY, Wholesale and retail dealers in FISH, GAME AND POULTRY. All kinds of OYSTERS always on hand. Stalls 8, 11, 13, 16, 18 and 20, North Market, Los Angeles, Cal. in 15-2m

BANKING HOUSES. * MAIN STREET * Savings Bank and Trust Co., No. 326 SOUTH MAIN STREET. CAPITAL, * * * \$200,000. OFFICERS: President J. B. Lankershim, Vice-President Chas. Forman, Cashier F. W. DeVan. DIRECTORS: Chas. Forman, A. Haas, J. J. Schaller, J. B. Lankershim, J. H. Jones, G. J. Griffith, I. N. Van Nuy, Geo. H. Pike, F. Sablich. FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS. Money to Loan on Real Estate. Remittances to all parts of the world. Agents for the Cheque Bank, Limited, of London.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CALIFORNIA, Corner of Spring and Second Sts., Los Angeles, Cal. CAPITAL, * * * \$250,000. Is fully equipped for every kind of LEGITIMATE BANKING, and solicits the accounts of those needing a banker. OFFICERS: J. M. C. Marble, President, Owen H. Churchill, Vice-President, W. G. Hughes, Cashier, Perry Wildman, Assistant Cashier. BOARD OF DIRECTORS: Owen H. Churchill, Thos. R. Bard, Gen'l M. H. Sherman, Dr. W. L. Graves, Capt. George E. Lemon, E. F. C. Klokke, Dan McFarland, Fred Eaton, Perry Wildman, W. G. Hughes, J. M. C. Marble.

SECURITY SAVINGS BANK AND TRUST Co., No. 40 S. Main St., Los Angeles, Cal. CAPITAL, \$200,000. F. N. MYERS, President, S. A. FLEMING, Vice-President, J. F. SARTORI, Cashier.

State Loan and Trust Co. Subscribed Capital, \$1,000,000. Capital Paid Up, \$450,000. BANKING ROOM, N. W. CORNER SPRING AND SECOND STREETS, BRYSON-BONERAKE BLOCK. DIRECTORS: GEORGE H. BONERAKE, President, JOHN BRYSON, Sr., Vice-Presidents, H. F. SPENCE, S. M. TELB, H. HUNT, Cashier, H. C. WITMER, L. N. BREED, W. G. COCHRAN, F. M. GREEN, W. H. PERRY, J. F. TOWELL, H. J. WOOLACOTT.

CONDENSED REPORT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF CALIFORNIA, AT LOS ANGELES, AS reported to the Comptroller of the Currency, February 28, 1890. RESOURCES: Cash and Exchange, \$164,862.61, Government Bonds, 65,375.00, Loans, 230,237.61, U. S. Bonds, 4 per cents, 150,000.00, Premium on same, 24,142.63, Other bonds, stocks and warrants, 238,372.60, Banking house and fixtures, 91,634.64, Cash on hand and with banks, 706,416.25, Total, \$2,224,469.40.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE LOS ANGELES NATIONAL BANK, OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, February 28, 1890. RESOURCES: Loans and Discounts, \$868,403.52, Surplus, 6,134.71, Banking House and Fixtures, 173,784.44, Government Bonds, \$500,000.00, Premium on same, 24,142.63, Cash on hand, 346,383.07, Total, 1,176,146.73. LIABILITIES: Capital Paid in, \$243,600.00, Deposits, 163,468.79, Circulation, 45,000.00, Total, \$452,068.79.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF LOS ANGELES, AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, February 28, 1890. [Condensed from the official statement.] RESOURCES: Loans and discounts, \$1,080,371.94, U. S. Bonds, 4 per cents, 150,000.00, Premium on same, 24,142.63, Other bonds, stocks and warrants, 238,372.60, Banking house and fixtures, 91,634.64, Cash on hand and with banks, 706,416.25, Total, \$2,289,938.06.

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LOS ANGELES NATIONAL BANK, 130 North Main Street. CAPITAL, \$100,000. L. C. GOODWIN, President, W. T. CHILDS, Secretary.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA NATIONAL BANK, NADEAU BLOCK. L. N. BREED, President, W. F. BOSBYSHHELL, Vice-President, C. N. FLINT, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF LOS ANGELES, CAPITAL STOCK, \$200,000, RESERVE, \$205,000. UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY. E. F. SPENCE, President, J. D. BICKNELL, Vice-President, J. M. ELLIOTT, Cashier, G. B. SHIFFER, Assistant Cashier.

LOS ANGELES SAVINGS BANK, 130 North Main Street. CAPITAL, \$100,000. L. C. GOODWIN, President, W. T. CHILDS, Secretary.

THE CITY BANK, 37 South Spring Street. CAPITAL STOCK, \$300,000. A. D. CHILDRESS, President, JOHN S. PARK, Cashier.

RENTS LOCK BOXES, STORES, VALUABLES, EXECUTES TRUSTS. 426-11

SAFE DEPOSIT TEMPLE & HIGH STS.

FARMERS AND MERCHANTS BANK OF LOS ANGELES, CAL. ISAAK W. HELLMAN, President, L. C. GOODWIN, Vice-President, JOHN MILNER, Cashier, H. J. FLEISHMAN, Assistant Cashier.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY BANK, Temple Block, Los Angeles, Cal. Capital Stock Paid Up, \$100,000, Reserve Fund, \$100,000, Total, \$200,000. JOHN E. PLATER, President, S. BAKER, Vice-President, G. H. STEWART, Cashier.

THE UNIVERSITY BANK OF LOS ANGELES, No. 119 New High Street. Capital stock paid up, \$100,000, Surplus, 20,000. R. M. WIDNEY, President, G. L. ARNSOLD, Cashier.

CALIFORNIA BANK, Cor. Broadway and Second Sts., Los Angeles. Subscribed Capital, \$500,000, Paid up Capital, \$300,000, Surplus, \$20,000. HERVEY LINLEY, J. C. KAYS, E. W. JONES, G. W. HUGHES, SAM. LEWIS, H. C. WITMER, Vice-President, J. Frankendorf, Vice-President.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA NATIONAL BANK, NADEAU BLOCK. L. N. BREED, President, W. F. BOSBYSHHELL, Vice-President, C. N. FLINT, Cashier.

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