

MILES IS NOT DEAD.

The Story of His Death Lacks Confirmation.

He Is Still Directing the Campaign at Pine Ridge.

The Indians Preparing to Make an Attack on the Agency.

Colonel Forsythe Suspended from Command of the Seventh Cavalry for Killing Squaws and Children.

Associated Press Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—A dispatch received by General Schofield from General Miles at 6:35 this evening, indicates that there has been no battle with the Indians today. This was the latest dispatch received up to midnight.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 5.—Col. Cody (Buffalo Bill) will leave tomorrow morning on an important mission among the Indians, being sent by Governor Thayer. The latter declines at present to make known the nature of the mission.

OMAHA, Jan. 5.—A special from Chadron, Neb., says the reports of fighting in that vicinity during the past few days, are unfounded. There are no Indians within twenty-five miles of that place.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—Up to a late hour tonight army headquarters had received no advices regarding the reported battle in the vicinity of Pine Ridge, and the officers declared the belief that there was nothing in it.

OMAHA, Jan. 5.—A special from White River, S. D., says: Frederick Remington, Harper's war artist, was captured by a small party of hostiles yesterday. Remington was unarmed, and the Indians turned him loose and told him to go home, after taking his tobacco and sketch book from him.

THE VERY LATEST.

Forsythe's Suspension Creates Surprise. Danger at Pine Ridge.

OMAHA, Jan. 6.—The Bee has the following from its staff correspondent:

Pine Ridge Agency, S. D., via Rushville, Jan. 5.—The announcement of the suspension of Colonel Forsythe came like a flash, and creates amazement in some minds. Official mouths are closed to all inquiries on the subject. It will probably become known to the general public, however, later on. The unfortunate disposition of the troops, making it possible for them to do anything with the result of killing one another, constitutes part, and possibly the greater part of the foundation for Colonel Forsythe's suspension.

SHORT BULL IN COMMAND.

The seriousness of the situation here is increasing. Short Bull, the leading hostile chief, who has distinguished himself all along during this trouble by never for a moment considering any of them have among the hostiles, that they had better immediately move their families a long distance from the agency, as a great raid and massacre was certain. The half-breeds are showing us what they think of this information, by getting their families out of here with a rush. The government herder, John Dwyer, and Issue Clerk Pugh, have both discovered through their Indian friends of years standing, that a raid and massacre has been fully decided upon, and maturely planned. General Miles is thoroughly conversant with all these facts, and himself says that our situation is exceedingly critical. There are less than 600 soldiers here, now, all told.

THE WOUNDED KNEE VICTIMS.

The party sent to Wounded Knee to bury the dead Indians have returned. They found and buried eighty-four bucks and sixty-three squaws and children. It was also found that five had been buried by the Indians. In addition to this total of 152, we have heard now and then of others who had been carried away by hostile scouts, etc., sufficient to swell the number of dead Indians, as the result of the battle at Wounded Knee, to fully 200, with several others yet to die in the improvised hospital here.

A FORTUNATE PAPOOSE.

A little Indian baby girl, about three months old, being one of the two miraculous survivors of the battle of Wounded Knee, who lay for three days beside the dead body of its mother, has been adopted by Mrs. Allison Mailor, a wealthy lady of New York city. Major John Burke, manager of Buffalo Bill's Wild West exhibition, stood as godfather to the child, today, and had it christened Maggie C. Mailor. The first name and initial being those of the child's new found benefactor.

Major Whiteside, Colonel Carr and Captain Baldwin, the latter of the Fifth infantry, have been selected as a board of inquiry into General Forsythe's case. The board will sit soon as possible and the session will probably be open.

A SUSPICIOUS REQUEST.

Later—Jack, son of old Red Cloud, and a small party of friendlies came in from the hostile camp this afternoon. They asked that the Indians now at the agency be sent out to help the Indians who fled from the agency on the night of the battle of Wounded Knee, to get away from the hostiles. The authorities look upon the request with distrust, and reserve their decision. Father Stephanie, a Jesuit missionary, left last night for the east. Although he remained here but forty-eight hours or so, he is authoritatively said to have successfully drawn upon some of the best sources of information among the hostiles. As he was leaving, he said to me: "I am convinced that there will be more bloodshed, and that the greatest fight is yet to come."

NOT STARVATION.

Commissioner Morgan Names the Cause of the Indian Trouble.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The commissioner of Indian affairs says to the best of his knowledge and belief, the Sioux Indians of South Dakota are not starving, and that he has reason to think the statements regarding their destitution are greatly exaggerated. It is true, he says, that congress has greatly reduced the appropriations for the Sioux and other tribes, and the agreement made with them has only been partly filled. Whose fault it was he could not say. The recent outbreak was, he thought, partially due to the reasons above stated, the failure of their crops and the religious craze. He was opposed to the transfer of the control of the Indians to the war department.

The following table shows the amounts by which the estimates of the Indian bureau have been reduced by congress, the past thirteen years: 1879, \$105,000; 1880, \$55,000; 1881, \$95,000; 1882, \$25,000; 1883, \$275,000; 1884, \$275,000; 1885, \$375,000; 1886, \$30,000; 1887, \$200,000; 1888, \$100,000; 1889, no reduction; 1890, \$100,000; 1891, \$50,000.

There was today laid before congress a letter from the commissioner of Indian affairs, to the secretary of the interior, giving the opinion that a relief fund should be furnished by congress so as to enable the department to assist all Indians who require aid this winter, not only with food but also in the purchase of seeds and other articles required for planting in the spring, and to grant immediate assistance when required. He submits the draft of an item to be inserted in the Indian appropriation bill, proposing an appropriation of \$150,000 for the purpose mentioned. The tribes appealing to the government for help, are principally the Yankton, Sioux, of South Dakota, the Arickarees, Gros Ventres and Mandans at Fort Berthold agency, North Dakota, Northern Arapahoes, of Wyoming, and Sisseton and Devil's Lake Indians, North and South Dakota.

General Morgan, the commissioner of Indian affairs, says he is ready to go to Dakota to treat with the Indians, if the president and secretary of the interior desire him to do so.

FOR SHOOTING SQUAWS.

Col. Forsythe of the Seventh Cavalry Relieved of His Command.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The report of the relief of Colonel Forsythe, of the command of the Seventh Cavalry, by General Miles, was confirmed at the war department today.

General Schofield said: "It had been suggested by a person whom I cannot mention, that it would be well to look into the fight on Wounded Knee creek, the other day, inasmuch as the reports state that several Indian women and children were killed. Accordingly General Miles, at a suggestion from here, relieved Colonel Forsythe of his command, pending an investigation of the circumstances of that fight, which investigation is probably being now conducted by General Miles. The general nature of the fight is to be looked into, but the particular point in question is the death of the women and children."

Considerable criticism against Colonel Forsythe's suspension is heard in the war department. It seems to be directed against the policy of relieving an officer during the progress of a campaign, instead of waiting until the trouble is settled. As to the charge that Colonel Forsythe allowed his men to kill women and children, it is stated it would be impossible in the hurry and confusion of an unexpected fight and subsequent stampede and pursuit, to detect the sex of Sioux. One officer remarked: "It is preposterous to say it is necessary in an Indian skirmish to stop firing long enough to find out just what sort of Indian you are shooting at. Women and men look very much alike in their blanket costume, and the former are quite as fierce fighters as the men. The Sioux squaw is as bad an enemy as the buck at times. Little boys, too, can shoot quite as well as their fathers, and what a spectacle it would be for a soldier, on seeing a 10-year-old boy pointing a loaded gun at him, with as true an aim as the best marksmen in the army, to stop his advance and cry out: "My son, you must drop that gun, for you are a minor, and I am not allowed to hurt you!"

Another officer said: "At this rate the Sioux troubles will grow to be just as bad as the events of the first three years of the war, when every officer, with an independent command, had not only an enemy in front of him, but a court-martial behind him."

Still another officer said it was a grave error to order the relief of Colonel Forsythe at this stage of the proceedings, and thus hold up a warning finger to every colonel in the little army around Pine Ridge, to tell them that the death of each Sioux must be explained.

THE IMPENDING BATTLE

Is Close at Hand—Further Bloodshed Can Not Be Avoided.

OMAHA, Jan. 5.—The Bee's correspondent at Pine Ridge telegraphs as follows: "All is one long-continued round of excitement here, and an attack from the Indians is almost momentarily expected. As to the situation here, considered in its entirety, indications that the greatest battle in Indian history is almost at hand, are increasing. The reports of every scout add new and strong support to these indications that were only emphasized by the bloody affair on Wounded Knee. General Miles believes exactly this, and has said so in strong words. The small handful of Indian employees here affirm it vehemently. Before a terrific crash comes, they want to try and rescue their relatives from the enemy's camp, and are now interceding with the authorities for permission at the risk of their lives to make the attempt. These Indians in the government employ also express the hope that they can induce many of those who were friendly before the Wounded Knee battle, and were remaining here according to instructions, also to come in and be saved from the certain annihilation that awaits them in the ranks of the hostiles. Eloquent rifle pits are reported being dug twelve miles west of here by the hostiles, and the report is of such a nature that the authorities rely upon its truthfulness. Last night the hostiles burned many houses belonging to settlers along White river, and finished killing the great herd of government cattle that they raised so heavily about a month ago, and were drawing on ever since. With-

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Organization of the New Legislature.

Frank Coombs Elected Speaker of the Assembly.

All the Offices Filled by Caucus Nominees.

The Governor's Message Not Yet Submitted—Lieutenant-Governor Reddick Taken Suddenly Ill.

NOBLE'S NOBLE NOTIONS.

He Thinks the Noble Red Man Should Be Self-Supporting.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Secretary Noble was questioned today as to what action had been taken on the recommendations of General Miles, that the Indian agents of the South Dakota agencies be relieved from further duty, and that their places be filled by military officers. The secretary said he did not care to discuss the matter further than to say the subject had not been mentioned to him by any one with authority to act in the matter. It is believed, however, should General Miles' recommendation be submitted to him by the president for his views, the secretary would strongly oppose the transfer.

The secretary spoke with some earnestness of the reports that had been in circulation recently, to the effect that the Indians were in a starving condition, and that the pending trouble grew out of the fact that the government had not kept its agreement with the Sioux, but, on the contrary, had already begun to cut down their rations in violation of all the treaty obligations. The secretary denounced those statements as unqualifiedly false. The story of starvation among the Sioux was a pure fabrication. For ten long years the government, in fulfillment of its treaty obligations, had been feeding the Sioux in idleness, some of them, however, were thrifty farmers and good citizens, but a large proportion were a thriftless and indolent set, perfectly willing to spend their time in idleness and finding fault with the government on every conceivable pretext.

The treaty of 1877, the secretary said, obliged the government to furnish them with a certain amount of food, clothing, implements, horses, cattle, etc., until they should become self-supporting. After ten years elapsed, during which time the government spent millions of dollars with a view of placing the Indians on a self-supporting basis, the members of congress very properly began to inquire whether it was the purpose of the government to continue indefinitely and forever the policy of feeding the Indians who persisted in living in idleness. They thought it about time to test their ability to support themselves. And so the appropriation was reduced \$100,000—not a very large sum compared with the amount usually called for. Thereupon the Indians immediately began to complain, but made no effort toward feeding themselves. He occupied a vast territory containing thousands of acres of productive land. He was supplied with everything necessary to improve it and raise good crops, but preferred to do nothing, and let the government continue to put food in his mouth.

It was time, the secretary thought, that these people should be compelled to do something, and he had lost patience with those who upheld the Indians in their idleness. He sincerely regretted that the recent action of the Indian had resulted in bloodshed, and he congratulated himself that his department was in no sense responsible for it.

DISQUIETING RUMORS.

The Tribes in Oklahoma Greatly Excited Over the War News.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 5.—The Associated Press correspondent at Guthrie, Oklahoma, telegraphs about the situation among the Indians that the news of the death of General Miles, and the fight at Wounded Knee, together with the exaggerated reports of what the Indians believe to be a massacre of Sioux squaws and children, has caused considerable commotion among the Indians. A ghost dance is to be held at Red Rock, a point sixty miles north of Guthrie. The Cheyennes and Arapahoes have received news that the government intends to disarm them. It is not known here whether there is any truth in the report, but it has greatly disturbed them. A friendly Iowa Indian in Guthrie today said the Cheyennes and Arapahoes would resist disarmament. The military officers here would not confirm or deny the report, but said something would be done soon. The settlers in the vicinity of Guthrie are not disturbed over the situation.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

Names of Soldiers Killed and Wounded on White Clay Creek.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—General Schofield received two telegrams from General Miles in regard to the Indian troubles. The first, dated Pine Ridge, January 3d, was as follows: "Colonel Forsythe, of the Seventh Cavalry, reports under date of the 2d instant, the following casualties in a skirmish with hostiles on White Clay creek, December 30th: Killed: Private Domin M. Trancoseth; troop G. Wounded: First Lieutenant J. D. Mann; Privates Hillock and Kilpatrick, troop B; Private Clausen, troop C; Private Kern, troop D; Farrier Nolan, troop I, and First Sergeant R. Tynor, troop K."

The other telegram bore the same date, and gave the list of killed and wounded at the Wounded Knee fight, December 29th. The list does not differ from that already given in these dispatches.

Bad River Indians Reuniting.

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 5.—Two parties in from Bad river report that the Indians all along the river are preparing to hold a ghost dance. They state that the Indians at the forks of the Bad and White rivers are also showing signs of fight. The settlers in the vicinity say this is the first time these Indians have offered to take part in the outbreak.

More Reinforcements.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5.—General Gibbon today received orders from Washington to have two companies of the Fifth artillery and two companies of the Fourth cavalry held themselves in readiness to start at once for the scene of the Indian troubles in Dakota.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Organization of the New Legislature.

Frank Coombs Elected Speaker of the Assembly.

All the Offices Filled by Caucus Nominees.

The Governor's Message Not Yet Submitted—Lieutenant-Governor Reddick Taken Suddenly Ill.

Associated Press Dispatches.

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 5.—The Republicans of each house met at 9:30 this morning and caucused on constitutional officers. In the senate caucus, Frank Brandon, of Santa Clara, was decided upon for secretary, and Tom Rogers, of Kern, for sergeant-at-arms. In the assembly caucus, the friends of Mike Smith, candidate for sergeant-at-arms, withdrew his name, and H. J. McCusick, of Alameda, was declared the choice of the caucus. H. A. Mason, of Truckee, was chosen clerk.

The senate caucus also selected president pro tem, Thomas Frazer, El Dorado; first assistant secretary, J. C. Boatman, Alameda; second assistant secretary, R. L. Thomas, San Francisco; assistant sergeant-at-arms, Thomas Gardner, San Francisco; minute clerk, C. S. McMillin, San Francisco; journal clerk, Francis A. Rossi, Amador; engrossing clerk, James A. Harse, San Francisco; enrolling clerk, H. Dungan, Napa; post-mistress, Mrs. Robt. San Rafael.

Senator Hancock was chairman of the caucus and Senator Frank McGowan, secretary.

The assembly caucus selected: For speaker, Frank L. Coombs, Napa; speaker pro tem, Nester Young, San Diego; assistant clerk, F. W. Whitmore, Sacramento; second assistant clerk, J. J. Jamison, San Francisco; assistant sergeant-at-arms, G. E. Sheehan, Humboldt; minute clerk, W. J. Randall, Marin; assistant minute clerk, B. Warslauer, San Francisco; journal clerk, A. F. Chapman, San Francisco; enrolling clerk, A. L. Rossio, San Joaquin; engrossing clerk, E. J. Niles, Los Angeles; post mistress, Mrs. W. H. Hunter; assistant post mistress, Mrs. R. M. Clark, Stanislaus; clerk to sergeant-at-arms, F. Hernandez, Santa Clara.

The senate convened at 12 o'clock noon. Hon. Stephen M. White called the senate to order. Secretary Peckham called the roll of old members. The list of newly-elected senators was read, and were sworn in. Mr. White administering the oath. Mr. White announced that all had responded, except Hon. C. L. Pond, of Butte, whom he had heard had died since his election. Golcher presented the certificates of election and the death of Senator Pond, and the same were filed, to be taken up later. Mr. White then stated that the senate was ready to proceed to business.

Rev. A. C. Bain offered prayer, after which on motion of Senator Hancock, the senate proceeded to elect officers. All the officers of the morning caucus were elected by a majority of 27 to 12. Senators Langford and George W. Peckham receiving the complimentary vote of the Democrats for president pro tem, and secretary respectively.

Senator White made an address, thanking the senate for the manner in which his rulings had always been received. Senator Frazer then made a brief address, and took the chair. The new officers were sworn in, after which the senate adjourned until 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

THE ASSEMBLY.

Chief Clerk Ed Leek called the assembly to order at noon. Rev. J. V. Bruner opened the session by prayer. As the roll was called the members went forward by tens and presented their credentials to the clerk, and were sworn in by Judge Van Fleet, of Sacramento. Owing to the absence of several of the old officers of the assembly, Chief Clerk Leek appointed the following to assist until their successors qualified: Sergeant-at-arms, Frank Anaya; journal clerk, George M. Woodward; minute clerk, Isidor Alexander. The assembly then took a recess until 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the afternoon session the standing rules of the last session were adopted. Frank L. Coombs, of Napa, was nominated for speaker, by K. C. Brusie, of Sacramento, in a highly eulogistic speech, which elicited applause. Robertson, Dem., nominated T. W. H. Shanahan, of Shasta. Coombs received 68 and Shanahan 18 votes.

On taking the chair Coombs made a speech of considerable length, in which he advocated economy in the state appropriations, the cutting off of useless commissions and one-third of the standing committees. He also spoke strongly against useless junketing trips by committees. He reminded the dominant party that it has dangerous strength in its majority, and should be as guarded in its action as if it had a majority of but one.

The other caucus nominees for the various minor offices were then elected. Bledsoe offered a resolution, requiring the sergeant-at-arms to prohibit the dispensing of liquors inside the capitol building, and providing for a committee of inquiry to ascertain by what right the basement was used for a restaurant. Without action the assembly adjourned.

Both houses will meet at 11 tomorrow. Governor Markham did not go to the capitol today. The message of Governor Waterman will be received by each branch of the legislature tomorrow.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR REDDICK ILL.

Lieutenant-Governor-elect Reddick had a severe attack of illness this evening at the capitol hotel. The nature of it could not be learned, definitely, but at a late hour tonight he was reported rapidly improving.

BRAVE CAPTAIN WALLACE.

Five Indians Bit the Dust Before He Was Slaughtered.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Jan. 5.—A letter from Pine Ridge agency details some

hitherto unknown facts concerning the death of Captain Wallace at Wounded Knee. After the fight, the letter states, Captain Wallace was found at the entrance of an Indian lodge, with five dead warriors lying near him, each corpse showing a bullet wound. Five chambers of the captain's revolver were empty, and it was presumed Wallace killed five Indians before he was overcome.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE MAIN STREET SAVINGS BANK AND Trust Company

Has Adopted the 5 Cent Stamp Deposit System, and stamps will be issued after January 1, 1891, by all of our agents, a list of whom will be found on the 4th page of the HERALD 1-1-2w.

Popular Book Store.

MERRILL & COOK, 140 North Spring Street.

"WE HAVE GOT THERE, ELL."

We have had a phenomenal trade: we have done a rushing business. At times we have been almost overwhelmed with the crowds of eager buyers that filled our store; we have made many people happy with the bargains we have offered. We have demonstrated to the good people of Los Angeles that we are opposed to high prices; that we believe in large sales and small profits, and we shall always do our level best to hold the confidence of the public.

We are very thankful for the encouragement we have received, and the large patronage that has crowned our efforts. We are satisfied. Now that Christmas has come and gone, we shall again devote ourselves, mind and body, to building up our staple business.

We have the best arranged, and best lighted, and most convenient Book and Stationery store in Los Angeles.

WE SHALL ALWAYS CARRY A COMPLETE LINE OF

MERCANTILE STATIONERY, Blank Books, Memorandum Books, Letter Copying Books, Inks, Mucilage, Pens, Pencils, Penholders, envelopes, writing paper, &c., &c.

FASHIONABLE STATIONERY.

Fine Correspondence Papers for ladies, embracing all the latest fads of society, such as Vellum Papers, Egg-Shell Papers, Wark and Wave, Cloth Finish, Parisian, London Check and London Line, &c., &c.

SCHOOL STATIONERY.

School Text Books, Scratch Books, Note Books, Composition Books, and all articles used in the school room. We are headquarters in this line.

ALL HOLIDAY GOODS

Are going to be slaughtered from now to New Year's. We want the room for our regular staple business. Come and get the bargains. We have demonstrated that we are a success. We have got to the front, and we propose to stay there.

WE ARE HERE TO STAY, AND STAY WITH

—BIG VALUES.—

HERE we are again, and 1891 will find us as usual, with the largest and most complete stock of Clothing for Men and Boys' wear in Southern California. We are through with stock taking and feel well satisfied with the result of our 1890 business, and promise our patrons to continue in the future, as in the past, to use our best endeavors to sell the Best Made Clothing at Popular Prices.

Ready-made Clothing has improved very much in the past few years, custom tailors now being used on all the better class of goods. We do not claim to be manufacturers, but have the pick of the best to be had in the United States. Our Mr. FRANK will leave for New York on the 15th of January to assist our Eastern buyer to make selections for the Spring Trade. In the meantime we are making big reductions on our present stock to make room.

London Clothing Co.

Cor. Spring and Temple Streets.

HARRIS & FRANK, — PROPRIETORS.

5-Cent Savings Stamps.

THE Security Savings Bank And Trust Co.

CAPITAL - - \$200,000

LOCATED AT NO. 148 SOUTH MAIN STREET, (Near Second Street), LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Has for the past six months been receiving CHILDREN'S DEPOSITS in sums as low as 25 cents and issuing to each depositor a pass-book.

As an aid to this department of our Savings Bank and for the purpose of encouraging small savings by all persons both old and young, the Bank has introduced what is known as the

5-CENT SAVINGS STAMP.

THE SYSTEM.

The Bank has issued to its agents, whose names and addresses appear below, a large number of green gummed STAMPS about the size of a postage stamp, each one of which when pasted in one of the bank's "5 CENT SAVINGS BOOKS" has a deposit value of 5 cents.

Any person desiring to open a small savings account, goes either to the bank or to the bank's most convenient agent, buys a 5-Cent Savings Stamp, and receives free a "5-Cent Savings Book," each page of which is divided into twenty squares of such size that one 5-cent stamp may be readily pasted within each square.

When all the squares on one leaf are filled the leaf represents one dollar.

The depositor then signs his name, age and address on the gummed label in the 5-Cent Savings Book, and sends through an agent or brings the FILLED LEAF and LABEL to the bank and receives a BANK PASS BOOK showing a credit to the depositor of one dollar. The depositor then begins to fill another page with stamps, which is again sent to the bank when full, and so on. One or more leaves may be deposited at a time.

—NOW—

At the bank, or of any one of the bank's following

AUTHORIZED CITY AGENTS:

BEAR, BEN L., Druggist, corner Union avenue and Temple street.

BEAN, CHARLES E., Druggist, corner Pearl and Pico streets.

BOUILLIE, L., Market and Grocery, 722 Bellevue avenue.

BROSBART, JOHN F., First Ward Groc Store, E. L. A.

CROSS, W. E., Druggist, 901 S. Main street, corner Ninth.

COLLETTA, L. P., Pharmacist, 621 Downey avenue.

CROSS, DR. H. H., Druggist, 1603 South Grand avenue.

DAVIS, D. H., Grocer, 1217 W. Washington.

DEPOT DRUG STORE, 1456 San Fernando street.

FAY, JOHN T., Grocer, East Seventh street and Ninth avenue.

FISHER, R. C., Druggist, near corner Main and Washington streets.

FRANCISCO, A. W., Grocer, corner Pico street and Vernon avenue.

GUARDADO, R. C., Wall-street Pharmacy, 263 East First.

HINCKLEY, S. W., Confectioner and Book Store, 2120 East First street, Boyle Heights.

HELMAN, WALTER & Co., Stationers, 120 North Spring street.

HUFF, M. A., Grocer, 1065 Temple st. corner Thirtieth and Main streets.

MCMASTIN, W. E., Supt. Boys Home, E. First st. OLMSTEAD, J. C., Stationer, 426 South Spring st.

PIERCE, GEO. L., Boston Grocery, 1269 Temple st. PLUMMER, E. J. & Co., Druggists, Pearl and Pico streets.

TROUT, J. H., Druggist, corner Sixth and Broadway.

WHELAN, W. M., University Pharmacy, 711 Jefferson street.

WOLF, F. C., Druggist and Chemist, corner Main and Washington streets.

WORLDAN, HARRY, Druggist, 1052 and 2131 East First street, Boyle Heights.

WROEN, THEO., Pharmacist, 527 East First st.