

DAILY HERALD.

SEVEN DAYS A WEEK.

AYERS & LYNOH, PUBLISHERS.

Published at the postoffice at Los Angeles as second-class matter.

DELIVERED BY CARRIERS.

35 Cents Per Week, or 50 Cents Per Month.

SENT BY MAIL, INCLUDING POSTAGE.

Annual, \$5.00; Six Months, \$3.00; Three Months, \$1.50; Single Copy, 10 Cents.

Office of Publication, 223-225 West Second Street, Telephone 184.

Notice to Mail Subscribers.

The papers of all delinquent mail subscribers to the Los Angeles Daily Herald will be promptly discontinued hereafter.

SAVED BY MAIL, INCLUDING POSTAGE.

Annual, \$5.00; Six Months, \$3.00; Three Months, \$1.50; Single Copy, 10 Cents.

Office of Publication, 223-225 West Second Street, Telephone 184.

Notice to Mail Subscribers.

The papers of all delinquent mail subscribers to the Los Angeles Daily Herald will be promptly discontinued hereafter.

SAVED BY MAIL, INCLUDING POSTAGE.

Annual, \$5.00; Six Months, \$3.00; Three Months, \$1.50; Single Copy, 10 Cents.

Office of Publication, 223-225 West Second Street, Telephone 184.

Notice to Mail Subscribers.

The papers of all delinquent mail subscribers to the Los Angeles Daily Herald will be promptly discontinued hereafter.

SAVED BY MAIL, INCLUDING POSTAGE.

Annual, \$5.00; Six Months, \$3.00; Three Months, \$1.50; Single Copy, 10 Cents.

Office of Publication, 223-225 West Second Street, Telephone 184.

Notice to Mail Subscribers.

The papers of all delinquent mail subscribers to the Los Angeles Daily Herald will be promptly discontinued hereafter.

SAVED BY MAIL, INCLUDING POSTAGE.

Annual, \$5.00; Six Months, \$3.00; Three Months, \$1.50; Single Copy, 10 Cents.

Office of Publication, 223-225 West Second Street, Telephone 184.

Notice to Mail Subscribers.

The papers of all delinquent mail subscribers to the Los Angeles Daily Herald will be promptly discontinued hereafter.

SAVED BY MAIL, INCLUDING POSTAGE.

Annual, \$5.00; Six Months, \$3.00; Three Months, \$1.50; Single Copy, 10 Cents.

Office of Publication, 223-225 West Second Street, Telephone 184.

Notice to Mail Subscribers.

The papers of all delinquent mail subscribers to the Los Angeles Daily Herald will be promptly discontinued hereafter.

SAVED BY MAIL, INCLUDING POSTAGE.

Annual, \$5.00; Six Months, \$3.00; Three Months, \$1.50; Single Copy, 10 Cents.

Office of Publication, 223-225 West Second Street, Telephone 184.

Notice to Mail Subscribers.

The papers of all delinquent mail subscribers to the Los Angeles Daily Herald will be promptly discontinued hereafter.

SAVED BY MAIL, INCLUDING POSTAGE.

Annual, \$5.00; Six Months, \$3.00; Three Months, \$1.50; Single Copy, 10 Cents.

Office of Publication, 223-225 West Second Street, Telephone 184.

Notice to Mail Subscribers.

The papers of all delinquent mail subscribers to the Los Angeles Daily Herald will be promptly discontinued hereafter.

SAVED BY MAIL, INCLUDING POSTAGE.

Annual, \$5.00; Six Months, \$3.00; Three Months, \$1.50; Single Copy, 10 Cents.

Office of Publication, 223-225 West Second Street, Telephone 184.

Notice to Mail Subscribers.

The papers of all delinquent mail subscribers to the Los Angeles Daily Herald will be promptly discontinued hereafter.

SAVED BY MAIL, INCLUDING POSTAGE.

Annual, \$5.00; Six Months, \$3.00; Three Months, \$1.50; Single Copy, 10 Cents.

Office of Publication, 223-225 West Second Street, Telephone 184.

Notice to Mail Subscribers.

The papers of all delinquent mail subscribers to the Los Angeles Daily Herald will be promptly discontinued hereafter.

SAVED BY MAIL, INCLUDING POSTAGE.

Annual, \$5.00; Six Months, \$3.00; Three Months, \$1.50; Single Copy, 10 Cents.

Office of Publication, 223-225 West Second Street, Telephone 184.

Notice to Mail Subscribers.

The papers of all delinquent mail subscribers to the Los Angeles Daily Herald will be promptly discontinued hereafter.

SAVED BY MAIL, INCLUDING POSTAGE.

Annual, \$5.00; Six Months, \$3.00; Three Months, \$1.50; Single Copy, 10 Cents.

Office of Publication, 223-225 West Second Street, Telephone 184.

Notice to Mail Subscribers.

The papers of all delinquent mail subscribers to the Los Angeles Daily Herald will be promptly discontinued hereafter.

terests they would have wrecked. Some mode will yet be devised to throttle these conspiracies in their incipency, or the suffering multitude will wreak a terrible vengeance for the immunity of the land pirates.

THE INSURGENTS ON TOP.

It looks very much at last as if the fabric of Balmaceda's usurped power had crumbled into dust. Dispatches from United States Consul-General McCrary, resident at Valparaiso, from that place, announce the rout of the government troops and the occupation of that port by the insurgents. This is a great and signal victory over Balmaceda himself, and will probably be followed by the downfall of the tyrant. The McCrary dispatch is confirmed by others, the principal of which is that of the agent of the insurgents at Lima. Of course, any news from that quarter is subject to modification, but it is hard to resist the evidence which represents the insurgents as taking possession of Valparaiso. The callous and indifferent and even hostile attitude of the government of the United States to the people of Chile will be placed in a very invidious and conspicuous light if the success of the insurgents shall be confirmed.

MONSIEUR TONSON COME AGAIN.

Senator John Sherman is the political Mephistopheles of the United States. He is a man who, from his associations, ought to be respectable. Notwithstanding his calculating misdeeds, this Ohio man has the respectability, more's the pity, which large, ill-gotten wealth can impart, and the social position, which important station, added to great wealth and good family, guarantee in this tuff-hunting United States. Sherman has thrown himself into the Ohio campaign with all the vigor of which he is capable, and that is saying not a little, even in his misguided old age. He and Benny Harrison are going around the country blathering about an honest dollar, and a depreciated dollar which the poor workingman is in danger of receiving should silver be rehabilitated.

Oh, how tender is the sympathy of those two public functionaries—Chadbands both—with the man who earns his bread in the sweat of his face! The effusive tenderness of the alligator on the banks of the Mississippi, who brings down his jaws when his maw is full of flies, is as nothing to the tender concern which these noble political brethren feel for the toiler both of the sea and the land. The very sight of John Sherman's set and acquiescent face is equivalent to a boreal blast from Iceland, or a frozen zephyr from Adeliand, in the Antarctic continent. When urine persimmons lose their power to twist a man's mouth, and Epsom salts their peristaltic influence on the human stomach, Sherman and Harrison will feel a real sympathy with the poor man or the laborer.

An unusual conjuncture of circumstances favorable to the United States and disastrous to Europe—a conjuncture which looks almost like a Providential interposition—and which has taken the shape of unprecedentedly large crops in the new world, and unprecedentedly scant ones in the old, has enabled the government of the United States to take the initiative in a movement which would easily restore gold and silver to their old relationship. It is at this critical moment that these men again eagerly avail themselves of the exigencies of a campaign to attempt to begot the popular intelligence in the interest of the gold bugs of Wall street in New York and 'Change in London. They both know that this year the volume of exchange will be overwhelmingly in favor of this country. The telegraph, the other day, contained the declaration of the president of the bank of France to the effect that he was gathering a special fund of \$100,000,000 in gold, which the French people alone must pay to the United States for breadstuffs. Germany, England, Russia, and even Portugal, must buy American wheat and other breadstuffs in immense quantities. Even the English newspapers admit that, this year, we possess the pure strings of the world.

It is at this stage that John Sherman casts his lugubrious shadow across the financial horizon, and tells us that the silver circulation of the world amounts to \$3,800,000,000. Very well. It amounted to nearly that sum when Sherman and his fellow conspirators demonetized silver in 1873. It is an historical fact that silver was at a premium over gold when this crime was consummated in that year. Within a month after this infamous legislation was accomplished by a trick, silver started on that down hill course that was not arrested until the passage of the Bland bill, and the price of wheat went with it, and so went the price of everything the farmer raises, with the lamentable difference that, as the value of his products went down, the weight of the farmer's mortgage became heavier.

This hoar old demagogue, John Sherman, represents the entire world as standing ready to cast this \$3,800,000,000 of minted money into this country, the moment the United States shall pass a free coinage measure. Nobody knows better than he that this vast sum is the money of nine-tenths of the people of the globe. He knows very well that England needs prodigious sums of silver yearly in her transactions with India; and that, instead of having immense totals of it to throw into the United States she is obliged to buy it in the open market. The only country that possesses large sums of the white metal, France, is thoroughly in sympathy with the double standard of gold and silver, and would readily co-operate with the United States in its demonetization. Baron Anselm de Rothschild solemnly placed himself on record to the effect that the monetary affairs of the world would never regain their equilibrium

until silver was demonetized. One of the most noted of the governors of the Bank of England publicly expressed himself to the same effect. Any one who desires to delve in mines of useful information on this head need only recur to the report to the senate of the United States of a special committee on the demonetization of silver, which is part of the congressional records of 1873.

This is the acceptable year, and the hirelings of the gold bugs may well swell their shrill chorus to a despicable and unpatriotic crescendo. It will be unavailing. Every dollar of that \$3,800,000,000 of silver is doing its daily and beneficial office of ministering to the wants of mankind. It is clutched affectionately in the grasp of the ryot of India, it is alike held fondly in the palm of the mandarin and the helot of China. It is doing its humble but noble function of adjusting values and facilitating transactions in all centers of the world, except in London and New York. The French have never abandoned the double standard. All the Latin races favor it. China and India are indissolubly allied to it. All the United States has to do is to demonetize the white metal, by a free coinage act, and the pirates who shall attempt to sell it short will be ground as between the upper and the nether millstone. Their very efforts to get hold of it to abuse it will send them higher than Gilderoy's kite.

FRED DOUGLASS complains that when he was minister of the United States at Hayti Admiral Gherardi slighted him on account of his color. We have no doubt of it. But even if Douglass had been as white as hyssop the Admiral would have found reasons to slight him. In fact Gherardi is a slighter by instinct. He considers himself not only the salt of the sea but the savor of the earth. Ward McAllister would find it difficult to dig up a more haughty or exclusive specimen of stiff-necked aristocracy among his 400 than this gallant admiral of the new "navy." When President Harrison paid his ship a visit last summer Lige Halford, his private secretary, accompanied him. The admiral had been received on board and Lige was about to follow up the side from the tug, when Gherardi spied him, and asked one of his officers who that fellow was. The officer happened to have known Halford before he became Harrison's private secretary, and told the admiral that he was a newspaper fellow. "I don't allow any newspaper fellows on my ship," he said, and gave orders to drive Halford back. The president felt the awkwardness of the situation, and begged the blue-blooded admiral to let Halford come on board, assuring him that he had reformed, and was now his private secretary. "He may come aboard as your private secretary, Mr. President, but no blanked newspaper fellow will be allowed to pass over the sides of my ship, if I know it." So we would advise Douglass to revise his charge that Gherardi snubbed him on account of his color. He perhaps thought that Fred was running a newspaper at Port-au-Prince.

The late Republican convention of Pennsylvania passed two resolutions—one denouncing Bardsley and likening him to Tweed, and the other landing Matthew S. Quay for his "matchless services" and the respect and confidence he has inspired in his party. Yet both these men had betrayed their trusts as public fiduciary agents—the former as city treasurer of Philadelphia, the latter as treasurer of the state of Pennsylvania. The difference in their respective cases is simply that Bardsley's embezzlements were exposed before he had time to cover them up; Quay's were only discovered after he had made himself so indispensable to Republican syndicates that for the safety of their party they made good his defalcations. Morally, however, Bardsley is entitled to the same treatment from his party as Quay.

JUDGE CHASE yesterday dismissed the suit of James H. Bell vs. the County of Los Angeles on a technical question. It will be remembered that Bell sued to recover the ground upon which the new court house stands. It was sold by the city to the county, and devoted to its present purposes in the full conviction that the title was unimpeachable. The question will undoubtedly come up again on the merits.

THERE is scarcely a corner of the county of San Bernardino in which the tide of improvement is not in full blast. The same is true of those portions of San Diego county which adjoin Los Angeles and San Bernardino counties. The San Jacinto valley this year has harvested splendid crops, the yield of wheat having been something out of the common.

THE McKinley bill does not seem to have had the desired efficacy in making the Cajalca tin mines profitable.

THEATRICALS.

The next attraction to appear at the opera house will be Lewis Morrison and his company, in Faust, commencing on September 3d, and playing the remainder of the week, with a matinee on Saturday.

The World's Most Famous Hotel. The liberal commutation rate announced by the Coronado hotel management, covering one week's board and room, including also the fare to and from that famous hostelry by the Santa Fé coast line route and Coronado beach railways, is attracting a good many visitors to that delightful resort. Coupon tickets for the above on sale at the office, 129 North Spring street; First-street station, Southern California railway.

Everything new and nobby in "Dunlape" and other celebrated hats can be found at Desmond's, No. 141 South Spring street. Bryson-Bonebrake block. Fall styles now ready.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

THE COURTS.

An Interesting Decision on Attachments.

Tomie Bing Beats the Law After a Two Years' Fight.

A Clerk's Error Nullifies His Sentence to the County Jail.

Several Interesting Habeas Corpus Cases. A Question Whether "Crap" is a Percentage Game—The Board of Equalization Suits—Notes.

Two supreme court decisions of considerable interest to the bar were received in this city yesterday by Deputy Clerk M. J. Ashmore, in both of which the judgments of the lower court were affirmed. In the case of N. W. Gow, appellants, vs. H. B. Marshall and respondents, the question of what constitutes a legal attachment of a debt is decided. The decision reads:

"It is alleged in the complaint that, on the 13th day of March, 1888, the plaintiff, N. W. Gow, commenced an action against H. B. Marshall to recover the sum of \$1686.78 for work and labor performed and money paid; that a summons was duly issued and served on the defendant; that a writ of attachment was also duly issued and delivered to the sheriff of the county, and the plaintiff then gave to the sheriff information in writing that the Centinela-Inglewood Land company, a corporation, 'had in its possession, or under its control, certain credits belonging to the defendant;' that the sheriff served the writ upon the said corporation by delivering to it a copy thereof, together with a notice that said credits were attached under and in pursuance of said writ, and that no reply to the notice was made; and that thereafter, such proceedings were had in the action that on the 29th of March, 1888, judgment 'was duly rendered and entered,' therein 'in favor of the plaintiff and against the defendant for the sum of \$1705.53; that thereafter the corporation, by an order of the court, was requested to and did, by its president, attend before the court to be examined, and the president was then and there examined, respecting the property in his possession; that upon such examination the president denied that anything was due from the company to the defendant, and thereupon the court made an order permitting the plaintiff to institute a suit against the corporation, garnishee for the recovery of such interest or debt due the defendant Marshall, and in the meantime forbid a transfer or other disposition of such interest or debt until such action should be commenced and prosecuted."

At the first trial of the case in the lower court, the court found that the garnishee owed the defendant \$553 and no more, and also that the plaintiff acquired no claim to this debt of the corporation to the defendant by virtue of the proceedings in the attachment. The supreme court holds that:

"It appears from the complaint that the only attachment in this case was of 'certain credits belonging to the defendant,' which the Centinela-Inglewood Land company had in its possession or under its control. This was not an attachment of the debt due from the company to the defendant, and the plaintiff therefore acquired no lien or right to such debt by the service of this writ." The judgment is therefore affirmed.

WHITE VS. M'KIE.

In the case of White, respondent, vs. McKie, appellant, the supreme court refuses to pass upon the preponderance of the evidence introduced in the trial in the following opinion:

"Upon the question whether defendant refused to carry out and perform the contract made between plaintiff and the South Bialto Land and Water company, we cannot disturb the finding of the court below, as it cannot be said that it is without evidence to justify it. The question here, when a finding is assailed as being against evidence, is not as to the preponderance of evidence, but only whether there was a substantial conflict in the evidence, and if there was, the finding of the lower court is conclusive here. Judgment and order affirmed."

"NOT TO EXCEED ONE YEAR." Tom Bing, a Chinese gambler who was arrested and convicted early in 1889 of gaming, and whose case was carried to the supreme court from this county, where the judgment of the lower court was approved, was yesterday released from the county jail and discharged after serving one day of his sentence. Bing's commitment read that he should be fined \$250 or imprisoned in the county jail until this sum and the costs of the prosecution, amounting to \$34, were paid "not to exceed one year." The record of the case shows that the sentence was passed on "May 25," without any year being specified, and that the defendant was committed to "the county jail" of no particular county. Deputy District Attorney McComas appeared before Judge McKinley yesterday morning and got an order allowing the record to be corrected in these particulars, and later in the day Bing was brought before Judge Van Dyke on a writ. His attorney, Hon. S. M. White, called the court's attention to the fact that Bing had been sent to the county jail for a time "not to exceed one year," which was indefinite and illegal. The court thereupon granted the writ and discharged the defendant.

A "CRAP" PLAYER DISCHARGED.

M. L. Robbins, who was committed to the county jail by Justice R. W. Rogers, of Santa Monica, to await trial for running a "crap" game, was also released from custody yesterday by Judge Van Dyke on a writ of habeas corpus. The complaint in the case charged that Robbins conducted a crap game, but it did not say that such game was a percentage game and therefore a crime. The petition for a writ was based on the statement that the complaint did not charge a public offense. Deputy District Attorney McComas held that the defendant could have demurred to the complaint in the justice court and had not done so, and that as he had an adequate remedy a writ could not lie. The court, however, discharged the prisoner.

COURT NOTES. The cases in which the Security Savings Bank and Trust company, the

Angeles Savings bank and the Main-street Savings Bank and Trust company are plaintiffs, and the board of supervisors sitting as a board of equalization are defendants, which will be heard together, came before Judge Wade yesterday on a motion by the defendant to shorten the time granted by the court to the defendant in which to file a motion to vacate the writ of review. These are the cases in which the banks ask that the equalizers be instructed to lower their assessments for solvent credits.

The damage suit of M. S. Cummings vs. S. A. Randall was argued before Judge Wade and a jury yesterday afternoon. The argument in the case of O. T. Weyse vs. R. Weyse was commenced before Judge Van Dyke yesterday.

In Judge Shaw's court yesterday, in the matter of the insolvency of A. J. Viele, an order was made allowing the Farmers and Merchants bank to foreclose the mortgage of J. B. Young. The argument is still in progress in the case of the San Fernando Valley Improvement company vs. J. B. Young et al., before Judge Shaw and a jury. William Stephens, a native of England, was yesterday made a citizen by Judge Clark.

H. C. Blackinton, who was held for trial for perjury by Justice Stanton, came before Judge Clark yesterday on a writ of habeas corpus. The petition is made on the grounds that the evidence did not justify Blackinton's commitment for trial. Judge Clark took the matter under advisement on the evidence and in the meantime released Blackinton on his own recognizance.

APPLYING FOR LETTERS. The following petitions in probate cases were filed with the county clerk yesterday: William B. Mathews petitions for letters of administration on the estate of Maria Hughes, who died in this county on March 26, 1891, leaving personal property of the value of \$318.

Henry E. Drake petitions for letters of administration on the estate of Susan T. Drake, who died in New York on March 9, 1888, leaving real and personal property in this county valued at \$3000. Emily Haynes petitions for letters of administration on the estate of Clark Haynes, who died in this county on August 22, 1891, leaving real and personal property of the value of \$9000.

The true test of a baking powder is well known to every housekeeper. It is to try it in making bread, cake, etc., and we are of the opinion that it will be impossible to remove from the minds of our housewives the conviction long ago formed from the application of this practical test, that the Royal does make the best, the most, and the most wholesome.

W. C. T. U.

The Annual Meeting Which Was Held Last Evening.

The annual meeting of the Central W. C. T. U. was held last evening at Temperance Temple, a large number of friends and members being present. The annual address of the president, Mrs. E. Crow showed the work done by the society during the past, and outlined many features which it is hoped to accomplish in the future. The secretary and treasurer's reports showed progress and indicated places where the benevolent could be of great assistance. The rest of the evening was devoted to papers and music as follows: Communion Wine, Mrs. Fraley; Colored People, Mrs. A. Hobbes; song, The Drunkard's Dream, Mrs. Hawver; papers, Union Signal, Mrs. McFadden, White Ribbon, Mrs. M. Hathaway; Narcotics, Mrs. M. E. Garbutt; Literature, Mrs. M. A. Ross; solo, Miss Emma Collier; Juvenile Work, Mrs. L. S. Blanchard; Evangelist Work, Mrs. A. T. Armour; Ransom Home, Mrs. S. Strohm; report of city missionary, Miss J. Cowgill; Suffrage, Miss Emma Harman; thank offering; solo, Friends, Miss Williams.

OVER ON THE ISLAND.

The San Clemente Boomers Satisfied With Their Prospects.

W. C. Deacon, one of the settlers on San Clemente island, returned to this city yesterday. He stated to a HERALD reporter that there is no question about it being easy to obtain water on the island. The well sunk a few weeks ago is apparently inexhaustible. There are now about twenty cisterns taken, and thirty odd people will go over on Monday or Tuesday.

Mr. Deacon asserts that the land is of the very best quality, and displayed a government chart which showed that the greater part of the island consisted of plateau. The quality of the soil is excellent, and was demonstrated by the luxuriant growth of wild fruit trees. He is well satisfied with the speculation and the prospect of eventually getting a title to his land.

The German Emperor at the Windsor State Banquet.

"The London World" of July 15, 1891, has this to say in regard to the state banquet at Windsor, which was given in honor of the German Emperor: The state banquet at Windsor was admirably served and the menu had wisely been reduced to reasonable proportions. The emperor appeared most to enjoy the biesque d'ecrevises aux quenelles, the haunch of venison, the roast beef, and the charlotte russe aux fraises. His majesty drank Rhine wine at dinner and Apollinaris water, and afterward he took a bumper of the Queen's famous Madeira, finishing up with a glass of Tokay, like his grandfather, the Prince Consort, who always concluded his dinner with Tokay, of which her majesty possesses a unique cellar.

Ho! For the Great Auction Sale.

Of Clydesdale and Cleveland bay mares and geldings at Montvale on August 29, 1891. One hundred head of great farmers' horses on one year credit; ten per cent off for cash.

Round trip ticket, \$3.15, good for following day, August 30th.

N. B.—Take 7:15 train Saturday morning. Grand barbecue on arrival of train.

A. J. WARNER & CO., MERCHANT TAILORS.

Having removed to 108 N. Spring street, Room 1, under I. O. F. Hall, are now prepared to accommodate you in all that belongs to a First-class Tailor Establishment.

Goods, Trimming and Making FIRST-CLASS.

NOW THEY PRAY

But They Were World Famous Cricketers.

The Strange Life of the Noted Studd Brothers.

One of Them Prays on the Streets in Los Angeles.

From Cricket to Piety—One of the Most Noted Cricket Players in the World Now a Member of the Holiness Band.

Several years since the Studd brothers of England were known in every land and clime where the British national game of cricket was played. The cricket world was all agog when the first Australian eleven electrified Englishmen by defeating the Marylebone cricket club, the crack eleven of all England. The cricketers from the antipodes met with some reverses in their tour through England, but they clearly demonstrated that they knew as much about the game as their English cousins. Other Australian elevens visited England, and many memorable matches were played.

In one celebrated match it looked as if the All-England would have to succumb to the players from Australia, but the Studd brothers saved England a crushing defeat and won a brilliant victory. Their wonderful batting at a critical point of the game secured the victory. Spofforth, the senior bowler, was hit hard and often, as were the other crack bowlers from the Antipodes. All England applauded and the Studd brothers were the heroes of the hour. This was not the only great match which the consummate skill and dashing playing of the brothers. Many a century have they piled up and no English team was complete without the Studds.

They were Cambridge graduates and were instrumental in winning nearly every varsity match. They were at the zenith of their fame when Charles Studd announced his intention of going as a missionary to China. This created a genuine sensation and was a nine days' wonder. Charles Studd was then in the zenith of his athletic fame, being one of the lions of England. Before going as a missionary, he was reported to have given up his entire fortune for the good of the cause.

The excitement attending Charles Studd's sudden change in his life had hardly died when J. B. Studd became a convert to the Holiness band, and traveled all around the world, finally landing in California whether he came for the benefit of his health. Last night and for many nights past, he has played the organ for the Holiness band, at 7 1/2 North Main street. His health has improved very much during his residence in Los Angeles, but no one would recognize in his attenuated figure the crack young cricketer of England. A few years ago Studd was a robust and stalwart athlete, and mingled with the aristocracy of England. Now he devotes all his time to saving sinners, notwithstanding that he is very wealthy. Every night he sings on the street with the Holiness band, and associates with no one but members of the band. He is just as content and probably more so than when the London Times contained column after column about him being one of the greatest cricketers ever seen in England.

A Great Musical Treat.

The news that the eminent contralto, Miss Jenny Forrest, is singing at the "Original Vienna Buffet," has spread rapidly through the city, and his being one of the greatest cricketers ever seen in England. A Great Musical Treat. The news that the eminent contralto, Miss Jenny Forrest, is singing at the "Original Vienna Buffet," has spread rapidly through the city, and his being one of the greatest cricketers ever seen in England. A Great Musical Treat. The news that the eminent contralto, Miss Jenny Forrest, is singing at the "Original Vienna Buffet," has spread rapidly through the city, and his being one of the greatest cricketers ever seen in England.

Immense Reductions in Summer Suitings. Perfect fit; 1000 patterns to select from. Gabel, The Tailor, 345 North Main st. N. Short, Manager.

DENTISTRY

THE FOLLOWING LOW PRICES:

Rubber and celluloid plates, including parts of sets, from \$1.00 to \$10.00. Gold fillings, \$1.00 and up. Silver or amalgam, 50c and up. Gold or porcelain crowns, \$5.00. Bridge work, \$5.00 per tooth. Extracting free from 4 to 5 p.m. daily.

DR. J. P. TUDOR, EXPERT DENTIST.

N. E. Corner Third and Spring streets. 7-30 2m

INSURANCE

MARCO HELLMAN, District Manager for the Union Assurance Society, of London (established 1714).

General Assurance Company, of London (established 1834).

Entire management and control of Southern California and Arizona Territory.

Anxious to make appointments, accept applications and risks, solicit business and attend to all matters pertaining to the insurance business in this district.

In case of loss, all adjustments made by me. Correspondence solicited. Address: MARCO HELLMAN, District Manager, 138-40-42 South Main Street, Los Angeles, Cal. Postoffice box 2650. Telephone 81. 8-29 8m

A. J. WARNER & CO., MERCHANT TAILORS.

Having removed to 108 N. Spring street, Room 1, under I. O. F. Hall, are now prepared to accommodate you in all that belongs to a First-class Tailor Establishment.

Goods, Trimming and Making FIRST-CLASS.