Los Angeles Herald.

SUNDAY.....JAN. 20, 1878.

Herald Steam Printing House.

The Herald Steam Printing House is not surpassed by any Job Printing office on the Pacific Coast, outside of San Francisco, in facilities for doing Job work. Low prices, good work and expedition may be relied upon at this office.

The Bills of the Transportation Commissioners.

We are obliged to apologize for only a partial review of a very important matter. We promised, yesterday, to give a summary of the four acts which have been prepared by the Commissioners of Transportation of the State of California, and which were forwarded to the Legislature, the other day, by Gov. Irwin. The text of these acts lies before us, and we find that, to give even a syllabus of them, would take up four or five columns of the HERALD. We discover that we have neither the space nor the leisure to make our review as full as it ought to be, and we therefore indulge in remarks of a general nature only.

By the first act the railway companies of the State are subjectsd to the most detailed and elaborate inquisition which any race or class of men have ever undergone. Torquemada himself, the founder of the inquisition, could not have shown more ingenuity in framing a lot of interrogatories.

The general feature of all the acts is that the Board of Transportation Commissioners is made an inquisitorial and supervisorial police to regulate the railways. Specific penalties are provided for all the numerous possible railway offences anticipated, and the interposition of the Board is stipulated for in every case. They are authorized to take coguizance of all complaints, and the machinery of the District Court is placed at their service, for enforcing process, etc. They have power to swear all employés.

Other general features of the bill we shall notice without regard to their order. The maximum per ton per mile is reduced from fifteen cents, the limit of the existing law, to ten cents. The feature which dominates the whole measure is, however, a provision which makes it impossible for the Railway companies to advance their freight or passenger charges beyond those which existed on the 3d of December, 1877.

Another feature which we like, is the provision that the Railway companies shall provide covered cars for the transportation of second class passengers, at a rate not more than fifty per cent. of that now existing for first class passengers. It is also provides that if the Railway companies lower their rates, through competition, they shall stay down.

The two last acts are designed to prevent unjust discrimination between localities. The fourth act is short, and as its provisions are of great interest to our people, we reproduce it entire. After the enacting clause, it reads as follows:

SECTION 1. Within thirty days after this Act shall take effect, every company operating any railroad in this State shall divide its charges for transportation into two parts, the one to be termed terminal charges, and the other movement charges. The aggregate of terminal and movement charges shall, in no case, exceed the rates of charge for transportation lawfully in force at the time this Act shall take effect. The terminal charges for freight may be different on car load lots, and on lots less than a car load, and those for passengers may be different on first class and second class passengers; but, otherwise, shall be uniform on goods of the same class and on like lots of such class. Such division of charges, when made, shall be communicated to the Board of Commissioners of Transportation, and a copy thereof filed in the office of the Clerk of every county into or through which such railroad extends, and cannot be altered without the consent of the Commissioners of Transportation, as provided by law.

SEC. 1. In all cases where a railroad reaches navigable water, or any city or town situate thereon, at more than one point, or reaches two or more points between which competitive means of communication may exist, either by water or railroad, or by rail and water combined, the company operating such road shall furnish transportation over it to or from any one of such points, at the option of the party requiring such transportation, at the lowest rate per mile for movement charges, which shall be charged for like transportation over said road to or from any other such point.

SEC. 3. The movement charge for a less distance shall in no case exceed that for a greater distance which includes such less one.

SEC. 4. The rate of freight between any two intermediate points shall in no case exceed that charged on the same kind, class and quantity of goods between any two other points, the transit between which includes that between such intermediate points.

Our personal opinion of the report and supplement is that it is exceedingly cumbrous. The original report embraces four hundred and sixty pages of small print, and the supplement itself is not to be gathered in in the twinkling of an eye, by any means. We should have preferred a short and sinewy report, divested of any prolix disquisition, and driving straight to the point. We are not anxious to see the Commissioners of Transportation put to any unnecessary police duty. That these gentlemen have grappled the subject with an honest intention to handle it to the best of their ability, in the interest of the people, we have no earthly doubt. The Legislature now has the whole matter before it, and we trust that the suggestions of the Commissioners will be carefully weighed, and that a comprehensive but simple scheme of legislation will be the outgrowth. The Commissioners claim that, voluminous as their report is, they curtailed it measurably in order to have it read. No man, probably, upon whom has not devolved the responsible role of legislator, will read a work, as dry as a treatise on the differential calculus, which comprises something, including supplement of over five hundred pages. But it is a penance every legislator should subject himself to; and, whether they read it or not, they should vote for a good fares and freights law.

THE piling up of railway building material in Arizona by the Southern Pacific Railway can be explained independently of the fight which is now going on in Congress between Scott and the California railway magnates. The general impression has been that, unless an enabling act is obtained from Congress, the Southern Pacific cannot be pushed any further than the Colorado river. This is a mistake. The visit of Gen. Banning to Arizona, now nearly a year ago, was attended by a grant of the right of way to the Southern Pacific, by the Territorial Legislature, through Arizona, and an exemption from taxation of the company's property in that territory for some five years. As we understand the law, an act of a Territorial Legislature is good unless Congress vacates it within a year from its enactment. Nearly a year has already elapsed, so that if Congress were to take no action whatever on the Texas Pacific guarantee or on Huntington's bill, that is to say, should it ignore railways altogether, the Southern Pacific would shortly be in a condition to build its road to the New Mexico line. A little persuasion exerted on the Legislature of New Mexico would doubtless result as it did in Arizona; so that we may, in the coming two or three years, see a transcontinental railway extending from the Pacific ocean to the Rio Grande, without any Congressional legislation whatever, putting both the land grants and guarantees to one side.

THERE has been a great revolution in railway building during the past four years. It has two phases. One is the almost entire cessation of railway building, with the single exception of the activity of the Pacific Coast railway builders. The other is the terrible fall in the price of iron and steel rails. The Southern Pacific Railway Company has purchased, for use in Arizona, two hundred miles of steel rails at $32 per ton. Four years ago iron rails commanded $85 per ton. It is curious that the facilities for building railways during that period have been really quite as prominent as the railway-building paralysis from which the whole continent has been suffering.

FROM every section of Los Angeles county comes intelligence that our agricultural interests were never in so good a plight as now. Should the promise of the season hold good to the end, our crops will attain an astonishing volume. Even were the season to stand as now, they will still be large.

LAST NIGHT'S NEWS.

[Special to the Herald by the Western Union Telegraph Company.]

Pacific Coast News.

High sea at Santa Cruz—Destruction of Wharves and other Property.

SANTA CRUZ, Cal., Jan 19th.—At half past nine this morning 150 feet of the new wharf connecting the railroad and Powder Companies wharf were destroyed. Timbers were dashed against the powder wharf, knocking out many piles and rendering the wharf unfit for present use. The bath houses were only saved by prompt action. The whole water front presents a forlorn and wrecked appearance. The Watsonville and Santa Cruz Railroad Company's track from a little beyond the railroad wharf to the end of Le Brandt's bath house is a total wreck. The cost to repair the road will run up into thousands of dollars. It will cost $2,500 to rebuild the wharf and repair the Powder Company's wharf. The end is not yet. Not for many years have the waves run as violently as at present, and, combined with the high tide, they sweep everything before them. The railroad and Cowell's wharves are but little damaged. No vessels for some days have arrived and could not lie at the wharves if they did. The Watsonville and Santa Cruz Railroad dispatch their trains from Le Bandt's bath houses since the washout. A large gang of men are to be put to work immediately.

Ophir Assessed—Proposed Alta-Justice Compromise.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18th.—An assessment of $1 per share has been levied on Ophir.

There is a report on the street that the managers of Alta and Justice have held their meeting, at which efforts were made at compromise. The proposition is to take three hundred feet of disputed ground from each mine, make a new mine of it and declare a pro rata stock dividend to the present stockholders of Alta and Justice. It meets with favor from all parties except Lucky Baldwin, who holds out against any compromise.

Latest Eastern News.

Decline in Breadstuffs.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19th.—Breadstuffs have declined considerably from last Saturday's figure's, but there has been no decided break in any direction. Flour declined a shade and is now weak; wheat fairly active with good demand and business. There was a general downward movement, but a stiff upper turn at the close. Receipts have materially improved.

Wool Market Quiet and Depressed.

BOSTON, Jan. 19.—Wool quiet. Manufacturers can scarcely be expected to purchase freely when goods are selling so close on the cost of production. Profits are now so small that some of our mills are considering the expediency of suspending operations for a short time until the market takes a different turn and trade becomes more encouraging. In California wool there is a very fair business doing at unchanged prices. Sales of the week were 460,000 pounds at 10@33½ for Fall, 19@44 for Spring. Fifteen thouand pounds of very choice Fall sold at 12@33½. The latter are extreme figures, but the bulk of the sales of Fall was at 16½@25.

Commodore Hellens Dead.

BALTIMORE, Md., January 19.—Commodore George N. Hellens died last night of paralysis, aged 79 years. He was in command of the sloop of war Cyane, which bombarded Greytown, Nicarauga, in 1854. At the commencement of the late civil war he entered the Confederate service.

An Old Californian Dead.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19th.—Thomas Hunt, one of New York's oldest merchants, died yesterday, aged 79. In 1850 Mr. Hunt established a line of steamers between San Francisco and Sacramento, sending the steamers Confidence and Wilson G. Hunt around by Cape Horn. In returning to New York the Hunt was wrecked on the Mexican coast. In the year of the great Sacramento fire, Mr. Hunt sent two vessels filled with provisions from San Francisco and distributed them to the sufferers. In crossing the Isthmus on his return he contracted the fever, from which he never recovered. He died possessed of great wealth.

Demonstration of Boston Workingmen.

BOSTON, Jan. 19th.—The demonstration of the unemployed workingmen of Boston on the Common to-day was participated in by some 4,000 men, who were addressed by Chamberlain and Abbott. They then marched to the City Hall and presented a series of reolutions to Mayor Pierce, who replied that he had no authority to offer them employment, but that the City Council would do what it could for them.

Tilden's Demurrer Sustained.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19th.—Arguments in the case of the United States vs. Samuel J. Tilden, to recover $3,000 as an annual income tax for the year 1861, with interest from the 30th of June 1862, were begun this morning in the United States District Court. There are nine counts in the complaint, to all of which demurrer is made on technical grounds, the merits of the case not being gone into. It was decided to take each count separately. The first count charges $3,000 back tax for the fiscal years 1861-62. Tilden's counsel claim that the laws passed about that time were recognized as necessary war measures and annulled the law requiring the payment of income tax in that year. Judge Blatchford sustained the demurrer, giving Tilden the first victory.

Episcopal and Other Church Matters.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19th.—Rev. Dr. Hopkins replies with caustic spirit and keen logic to the criticisms on his former letters in the ritualistic controversy.

The *Tribune* says he is betrayed at once into his habit of badinage, makes dry bones of theology and offers an ingenious argument to hold Bishop Cox responsible for the leadership of what he calls the ritualistic conspiracy. A Reformed Episcopal Church has been organized in Montreal and a church is to be built in Washington by the Reformed Episcopalians The third Presbyterian Church building, Chicago, has been sold to the Reformed Episcopalians for $25,000 cash. The Reformed Episcopal Church now numbers 60 clergyman, 50 parishes and about 4,000 communicants.

The Rev. Dr. Newton, who has left the Protestant Episcopal for the Reformed Episcopal Church, is William Newton, rector of the Church of the Nativity of Philadelphia, not Richard Newton, rector of the Epiphany. Richard Newton is the author of the well known sermons to children, which have had a large circulation. He has published a letter stating that he totally disapproves the step taken by his brother.

A Sabbath alliance has been formed in Philadelphia. The objects are the enforcement of existing Sunday laws and furthering of the enactment of a more precise Sunday law.

The International Confederation for promoting the observation of the Christian Sabbath has offered a prize of 2,000 francs for the best essay on the evils of Sunday railroad traffic. The work may be in English, French, German or Italian, and sent to the Secretary of the Confederation at Geneva, Switzerland, by the 10th of December, 1879.

It is reported that the Rev. Dr. Behrends, of Providence, R. I., who some time ago left the Baptist and joined the Congregational Church, has refused a pastorate in this city with a salary of $12,000.

The oldest delegate to the General Conference of the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church, meeting at Atlanta in May next, is Dr. Lavick Pierce, in the ninety-fourth year of his age. His son is one of the Bishops of the Southern Methodist Church.

Rev. Thomas Collison, who was born in August, 1776, preached a sermon at Chester, Pa., January 6th. He was converted at the age of 17 and at 21 was licensed as a traveling preacher. His father was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, while the Centenarian himself fought in the war of 1812.

Dr. Charles Hodge, of Princeton, whom Thurlock pronounced the greatest living theologian, completed his four-score years on the 27th of December. He enters upon his eighty-first year in excellent health, and meets his classes regularly four times weekly.

Miss Rothchild's Proposed Marriage—Jewish Convention to Recognize Our Saviour.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19th.—In relation to the marriage of Miss Hannah de Rothchild with the Earl of Roseberry, the *Jewish Times*, of this city, says: The subject of intermarriages has always been a sore one with the Jews, but we think with little reason. The marriages of Jews with Christians are extremely rare, and there is not much reason to fear their increase. Judaism, which, as we believe, has been preserved so long by the will of God, is not likely to be imperilled now by the marriage of a few individuals with members of other churches.

David Rosenberg, of Columbus, Ohio, has issued a call for a National Convention of all Israelites who are willing to accept Jesus Christ as the promised Messiah of the world. He wants to unite the converted Jews in America and aid in restoring Palestine to the Jews.

The Sun on Remonetization.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19th.—The *Sun*, which is pre-eminently the workingmen's paper here, calls attention to what is characterized as the significant feature of the silver controversy, viz: that the party in favor of the silver dollar coincides very nearly with the party which opposes the resumption of specie payments. They clamor for the coinage of silver, but a large proportion of them do not intend that that metal shall be the currency after it is coined. All they want is to lower the standard according to which paper money circulates and thus still further depreciate it. Knowing that the effect of the first greenback issue was to raise prices, they are sure that a further issue would raise them again, and seeing that the approach to specie payment has been accompanied by a fall in prices, they conclude that the only way to arrest that fall is not to pay in specie. They have neither eyes nor ears for any interests but those of the people who have bought property with borrowed money. The man who holds land or merchandise which does not belong to him is a suffering angel; but the laborer, widows and orphans who have lent him their savings are entitled to no consideration whatever. The editor thinks the silver bill will pass the Senate, be vetoed and then fail to receive the two thirds vote necessary to make it law. If, however, the result should be otherwise, we may look to see Voorhees and his friends come to the front with their inflation schemes. The question will then arise, whether the silver bill shall be executed or shall be suffered to become a dead letter.

The *Gazette*, the Baltimore Democratic organ, designates the Bland bill project as the real enemy of the laboring men. It proposes to pay the ploughman and mechanic ninety cents instead of a dollar for labor. The currency is now within two cents of par. If the schemes of the silver men were abandoned it would come at once to par and resumption would accomplish itself in three months. To postpone resumption by inflation for the purpose of making money cheap would be little short of a downright swindle.

The President and Chinese Immigration.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—There is no authority for the published statements that President Hayes is opposed to legislative enactments for the restriction of Chinese immigration and that he believes the only proper way to prevent wholesale Mongolian immigration is by means of treaty. The President fully recognizes the power of Congress to legislate on this subject. In a conflict with the treaty provision and in case Congress manifests willingness to take the short and certain road for the attainment of relief and protection, the President is not at all inclined to interpose any obstacle to the exercise of this power. He would, nevertheless, for obvious reasons, prefer that restrictive action should be taken by the Chinese government, if possible, or that China shonld formally acquiesce in such action on our part. In accordance with this view he is disposed to think it would be wise and proper to immediately invite the attention of the Chinese government to the subject through a diplomatic channel, without thereby waiving the right to resort respectively to other methods, if Congress considers it necessary or advisable.

Gold—Stocks Decline.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19th.—Gold sold to-day from 1⅛ to 1½, closing at 1⅜. Stocks declined from their early advance because of the London rumor that Russia and Turkey would probably sign an armistice on Monday. The granger shares fell off heaviest.

Ohio Approves the Bland Bill.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 19th.—The Senate has passed a resolution favoring the Bland bill without the amendment restricting free coinage, and censuring the President and Secretary Sherman for their financial views. The vote was strictly partizan, the Democrats voting aye.

European Cable News.

Fearful Mortality Among Turkish Prisoners.

LONDON, January 19.—A *Times* special from Guirgevo says the mortality among Turkish prisoners at Frateshti is fearful. The station of Frateshti is becoming a terror to travelers between Bucharest and the Danube. Even if there is nothing worse than ordinary typhus, the mortality evidenced by the numerous graves in the plains surrounding the prisoners' camp justifies the apprehensions of travelers. I saw Russian soldiers digging huge graves and near them 50 Turkish corpses lying in confused heaps as they were emptied from the dead carts. Their ragged, half clad forms and the frost bites visible on their naked limbs gave evidence of the hardships they had suffered on their march from Nikopolis.

English Opinion of Disraeli's Action.

LONDON, Jan. 19th.—Again your correspondent's predictions are realized by Russian progress in the field during the last week, the Queen's address and Parliamentary debate. The latter clearly shows that the British Government in this hour of Turkish extremity is still uncommitted to warlike measures. It is Disraeli who speaks through Victoria. At his instance Parliament was convened out of the usual season, which implied some grave emergency. The request for means to prepare for contingencies admitted to be remote, is his confession that the country will assent to nothing like war, unless to repel aggression. The convoking of Parliament was an implied menace to Russia, but Russia regarded it not and to-day Disraeli is not prepared to name any specific danger to be apprehended. Gladstone's cautious action shows that he suspects Disraeli's intention to notify Russia that England will engage in the war if the terms proposed by Russia to Turkey shall seem in Disraeli's judgment to involve danger to England's interests. The Gladstone party are disposed not to give the least menace of war until a reason is given. The *casus belli* does not yet appear. It cannot be the violation of the Treaty of Paris, for that was defied by the pending war itself, without England's fighting to vindicate it. Apparently the government will be compelled to show affirmatively that some specific British interest is about to be assailed before it can get power to set forces in motion that may plunge England into the dreaded conflict. That is practically the pledge of the Queen's speech, and the Liberals will see that Disraeli redeems it. Austria's emphatic tone of late is interpreted only as an evidence that Austria has received more specific statements as to what interests England will not submit to have infringed, and that she sees that, under the secret understanding between Russia and Germany, there is no danger.

Success of American Goods at Ceylon.

LONDON, Jan. 19th.—A letter from Col. Knox says that the recent shipments of American goods to Ceylon have been so successful that orders have been sent for more.

The Parent of Insomnia.

The parent of insomnia or wakefulness is in nine cases out of ten a dyspeptic stomach. Good digestion gives sound sleep, indigestion interferes with it. The brain and stomach sympathize. One of the prominent symptoms of a weak state of the gastric organs is a disturbance of the great nerve entrepot, the brain. Invigorate the stomach, and you restore equilibrium to the great centre. A most reliable medicine for the purpose is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which is far preferable to mineral sedatives and powerful narcotics, which, though they may for a time exert a soporific influence upon the brain, soon cease to act, and invariably injure the tone of the stomach. The Bitters, on the contrary, restore activity to the operations of that all-important organ, and their beneficent influence is reflected in sound sleep and a tranquil state of the nervous system. A wholesome impetus is likewise given to the action of the liver and bowels by its use.

Property Transfers.

FROM JUDSON, GILLETTE & GIBSON'S TRANSCRIPT OF RECORDS, JAN. 19. 1878.

CONVEYANCES.

John W Johnson to Henry Rogers—Part of lots 4 and 13, Westminster; value received.

B D Wilson to George F Bixby—1¼ acre tract in 20 acre lot 5, Wilmington; $112 50.

Sarah Seaman to Sarah Jane Huber—Lots 11, 12, 5 and 6, block 24, Huber tract; love.

O W Childs to Sarah Seaman—Lots 11, 12, 5 and 6, blk 24, Huber tract; $5.

N P Campbell to Juan Y Eschrich—Lot fronting 60 ft on west line of New High street; $125.

City of Los Angeles to Juan Y Eschrich—Lot fronting 60 ft on west line of New High st.

Juan Y Eschrich to Francisca Duarte de Moreno—Lot fronting 30 ft on west line of New High st; $40.

C E White and J G Denman to Margaret L Nixon—S ½ of lot 4, blk 21, Ord's survey; $1,000.

STOCK REPORT.

SAN FRANCISCO STOCK AND EXCHANGE BOARD.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 19.

California	27	Alpha	11½
Con Va	22¾	Jacket	9
Gould & C	9	B & B	18¼
Justice	10	Overman	19⅝
Mexican	11½	Belcher	6
Opair	52	Utah	13¼
Union	6⅝	Bolle	10¼
S Nevada	4⅝	Caledonia	3⅝
Eureka Con	38¼		

NEW TO-DAY.

Card from Mr. Simpkins.

LOS ANGELES GAS COMPANY,
Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 19, 1878.

EDITOR OF HERALD: In your issue of to-day, also in the Express of this evening, appeared the statement that the representative of the Los Angeles Gas Company proposed to a leading member of the Council that the Gas Company would supply gas for the street lights on better terms than those embodied in the report of the Committee on Gas at the Council meeting on the 17th inst. This is a mistake, and I herewith hand you a copy of letter of 16th inst., containing the terms in which the Gas Company propose to continue the contract of January, 1876. Subsequently, in a conversation with the Chairman of the Committee on Gas, I stated that the company would supply gas for the city engine houses at one dollar per thousand feet less than to private consumers. No other terms have been offered directly or indirectly.

CHAS. H. SIMPKINS,
President Los Angeles Gas Company.

MR. SIMPKINS TO CHAIRMAN OF GAS COMMITTEE.

LOS ANGELES GAS COMPANY,
Los Angeles, Cal, Jan. 16, 1878.

J. W. POTS, Esq., Chairman Committee on Gas, Los Angeles City:—In reply to inquiries of your Committee relating to supply of gas for the public lamps of your city, I beg respectfully to submit the following:

The Los Angeles Gas Company will continue to furnish gas, and light and extinguish the street lights during the remainder of the term, as set forth in contract of 22d day of January, 1876, and the amendment thereto of the 7th of June, 1877, to wit: To light and extinguish the lights each and every night (furnishing therefor gas, as therein specified,) except the night of the full moon, and the night before, and the night after, and to accept in payment therefor, at the expiration of each month, warrants payable in coin, gold and silver proportionately, as the city collects its taxes, said warrants to bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, as specified in said contract of January 22d, 1876. And the Gas Company will also agree to erect such additional posts, with lamps complete, that may be required by the city (through your Common Council) along the line of the existing street mains of said company, or of any additional mains which may be laid during the term of this contract, at the Gas Company's own proper cost and expense, without charge to the city; provided, that no posts be ordered at a greater distance from the main than sixty feet, all service pipe in excess of that distance to be paid for by the city at the rate of 20c. per foot; provisions to be made for the payment of said warrants as set forth in contract of January 22d, 1876.

Trusting this will meet the approval of your Committee and the Honorable Mayor and Common Council of your city,

I remain, yours, very respectfully,
[Signed] CHAS. H. SIMPKINS,
Pres't L. A. Gas Co.

$55 to $77 A WEEK to agents. $10 outfit FREE P. O. VICKERY, Augusta Maine. sept2wly

NEW TO-DAY.

Money Found.

On Saturday morning, a package of money, which the loser can have by proving property and paying for this advertisement, J. M. CREAL, Box No. 910 P. O. j20 3t

ROOMS TO RENT.

Two sunny rooms on the second floor of the house on the corner of First and Fort streets, furnished or unfurnished. 20-3t

CORRESPONDENCE.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 15, 1878.

DEAR MADAM:—

Inasmuch as you have devoted many hours of unremunerated labor in assisting in, and preparing others for, musical entertainments for various societies, both religious and secular, in this city, we deem it but just that the valuable services so generously rendered should be in some slight degree recognized and rewarded.

We therefore request that you will name the time and place that you will favor the citizens of Los Angeles with a Grand Concert for your own benefit.

Believing that a grateful public will liberally respond, we are respectfully yours,

J G Howard,	J G Downey,
Eugene Meyer,	Constant Meyer,
O W Childs,	J DeBarth Shorb,
Jas J Ayers,	Jos D Lynch,
R S Lynch,	W A Spalding,
T D Mott,	John S Griffin,
I W Hellman,	M J Newmark,
E F Spence,	J S Slauson,
Ben C Truman,	Wm Lacey,
I W Lord,	W G Cogswell,
F B Fanning,	J M Carter,
S M White,	T A Garey,
C E Thom,	W J Brodrick,
D B Rae,	B H Upham,
Martin Lehman,	W J Moore,
W S Maxwell,	A W Potts,
C E Miles,	G E Gard,
Chas Prager,	W B Abernathy,
Nathan Cahn,	T Wollweber.
M J Thompson,	Will D Gould,
Jas H Blanchard,	J H Book,
M Kremer,	M H Kimball,
A McKenzie,	H T Finney,
S H Bradley,	H MacNeil,
John Milner,	W M Caswell,
J S Williams,	L M Holt,
H J Crow,	G C Gibbs.

TO MADAME MARRA.

J. G. Howard, J. G. Downey, Eugene Meyer and others:—

Gentlemen: Your very kind letter, requesting that I give a Concert at some future day, is at hand. In reply I would say that I will do myself the honor to do so during the second week in February next. The exact date and place I will announce through the public press.

With many thanks and much respect, I remain,

Your obedient servant,
MME. F. MARRA.

STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION OF

The Commercial Bank of Los Angeles,

ON JANUARY 14th, 1878.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$52,821 37	
Due from banks, California and New York	13,457 07	
Loans and Discount	260,797 98	
Real estate, including all real estate owned by bank at Los Angeles, bank building, furniture, fixtures, vault, safe, etc., etc	42,880 60	
Total		$369,957 02

LIABILITIES.

Due depositors	$182,995 03	
Capital stock paid up	177,000 00	
Surplus fund, after paying dividends and all other expenses to date	9,961 99	
Total		$369,957 02

(Interest accrued and unpaid not computed.)

The assets are situated in Los Angeles city, except as above shown, and the evidence of indebtedness in the bank vault.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, } ss.
County of Los Angeles. }

Milton S. Patrick, President, and E. F. Spence, Cashier of Commercial Bank of Los Angeles, being severally duly sworn, each for himself, depose and say that the above statement is true to the best of their knowledge and belief.

MILTON S. PATRICK, President
E. F. SPENCE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, Jan. 16th, 1878. CHAS. E. MILES, County Recorder.

STATEMENT

—OF—

The Commercial Bank of Los Angeles,

Of the Amount of Capital Actually Paid up in Gold Coin.

Capital Stock paid up in Gold.....$177,000.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, } ss.
County of Los Angeles. }

Milton S. Patrick, President, and E. F. Spence, Cashier of Commercial Bank of Los Angeles, being severally duly sworn, each for himself, depose and say that the foregoing statement is true to the best of their knowledge and belief.

MILTON S. PATRICK, President.
E. F. SPENCE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 16th day of January, 1878.
j19-1w CHAS. E. MILES, County Recorder.

BIRDS! BIRDS! BIRDS!

OTTO GUY,

The Famous Importer, has just arrived with A FINE LOT of

GERMAN IMPORTED

Canaries & Goldfinches

Also, some VERY FINE

MULE BIRDS,

[CROSS BREEDS.]

ALL FINE SINGERS.

THEY ARE FOR SALE AT

Northcraft's Auction Room

At Private Sale Only.

j19-4t

Private Boarding House,

No. 24, cor. Third and Hill sts.

BOARD BY THE DAY, WEEK OR MONTH. Terms Reasonable. o12tf

Burnell & Clements,

Landscape Gardeners and Garden Contractors,

j9tf No. 195 SPRING ST.

NEW TO-DAY.

GOOD TEMPLARS' HALL,

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 21ST, 1878.

MR. WALTER LEMAN

Will read the Lecture recently delivered before the Oakland Free Library Association by the late

HON. NATHAN PORTER.

SUBJECT---THE DRAMA.

To be followed by an Original Poem, entitled

OUR NATIVE LAND.

ADMISSION..... 50 cts.

Tickets to be obtained at the Bookstores; also at the door on the evening of the Lecture.

ja19-2t

STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Farmers' & Merchants' Bank

OF LOS ANGELES.

At the close of business, Saturday, January 12th, 1878.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand at Los Angeles	$111,894 40	
Cash in bank with correspondents in San Francisco	137,118 04	
Cash in bank with correspondents in New York	1,810 69	
Total cash		$150,823 13
Bills receivable and overdrafts		768,404 44
Bonds and warrants (Los Angeles city and county)		835 36
Bank building, two vaults, fixtures, etc.		26,614 80
Real estate taken in foreclosure of mortgages		11,333 59
		$957,571 32

NOTE—The amount of interest due and accrued, but uncollected, is $19,737 14, which is not included in the foregoing statement.

The assets are situated in Los Angeles city, the evidence of the same being in the vaults of said bank.

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock, paid up	$475,000 00	
Reserve fund	50,000 00	
Total capital		$525,000 00
Due depositors		404,133 12
Due correspondents		5,426 38
Dividends uncalled for		300 00
Profit and loss acc't, undivided profits		22,711 82
		$957,571 32

Examined and found correct.
L. C. GOODWIN,
JOHN S. GRIFFIN,
EUGENE MEYER,
Committee.

Isaias W. Hellman, President, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the foregoing statement of the condition of the assets and liabilities of said bank is true, to the best of his knowledge and belief. ISAIAS W. HELLMAN, President.

Sworn and subscribed before
CHAS. E. MILES,
j17-1m County Recorder.

STATEMENT

— OF THE —

Farmers' & Merchants' Bank

OF LOS ANGELES.

Of the Amount of Capital Actually Paid up in Gold Coin.

Capital Stock, paid up in Gold.....$475,000

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, } ss.
County of Los Angeles. }

Isaias W. Hellman, President, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the foregoing statement of the amount of capital actually paid in is true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

ISAIAS W. HELLMAN, President.

Sworn and subscribed before
CHAS. E. MILES,
j17-1m County Recorder.

STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION OF

Los Angeles County Bank

At the commencement of business, January 2d, 1878.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$30,181 50	
Safe, furniture and fixtures	1,500 00	
Loans	541,254 60	
Real estate	20,100 18	
		$593,036 68

LIABILITIES.

Due depositors	$225 807 92	
Capital stock	286,600 00	
Net undivided profits collected	30,942 59	
Reserve Fund	31,603 60	
Dividends uncalled for	1,355 00	
Money held pending advice	728 94	
Due other banks	16,598 63	
		$593,036 68

[The above statement does not include interest due and unpaid amounting to $15,650.]

The assets are situated in Los Angeles county, except part of the real estate, which is in San Bernardino county. The evidences of indebtedness to the bank being in the vault of the building occupied by said bank and the major part being also on record in the County Recorder's offices of Los Angeles and San Bernardino counties.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, } ss.
County of Los Angeles. }

J. S Slauson, the President, and J. M. Elliott, the Cashier of Los Angeles County Bank, being severally duly sworn, each for himself says that the foregoing statement is true.

Signed, J. S. SLAUSON.
Signed, J. M. ELLIOTT.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this sixteenth day of January, 1878.
Signed, A. C. HOLMES,
117-1w Notary Public.

STATEMENT

OF THE

ACTUAL PAID-UP CAPITAL

—OF—

Los Angeles County Bank

JANUARY 2D, 1878.

The amount of Capital Stock actually paid in is, in United States Gold Coin, Two Hundred and Eighty-Six Thousand Six Hundred Dollars ($286,600).

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, } ss.
County of Los Angeles. }

J. S. Slauson, the President, and J. M. Elliott, the Cashier, of Los Angeles County Bank, being severally duly sworn, each for himself says that the foregoing statement is true.

Signed, J. S. SLAUSON.
Signed, J. M. ELLIOTT.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this sixteenth day of January, 1878.
Signed, A. C. HOLMES,
j17-1w Notary Public.

NEW TO-DAY.

A BARGAIN!

Pair of Splendid Bay Mares

Eight and Nine Years Old, to be seen at

Dupuy & Finney's Livery Stable.

j19-1w

Largest Auction House in the City!

H. R. BROWN,

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

Two doors East of Old Stand, on COURT ST., opposite Court House.

REGULAR SALE on Saturdays will commence at 10½ o'clock A. M. Special Sales made at any time.

HORSES, WAGONS, and all kinds of goods bought and sold.

ja16tf H. R. BROWN.

THE MOST DESIRABLE

SALE OF CITY LOTS!

With Terms to Suit Everybody.

On Monday, Jan. 28, 1878,

I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, for account of P. Beaudry, without reserve,

12 Lots in the BEAUDRY TRACT,
18 Lots in the MOTT TRACT,
20 Lots in the DESNOYERS TRACT,

Among which are the following specially desirable lots:

Four lots on the corner of Charity and Fourth streets;
One lot fronting on the west side of Olive street, between Third and Fourth streets;
Four lots fronting on east side of Bunker Hill Avenue, between Second and Third streets, near the German school house;
Four lots on the northwest corner of Hope and Fourth streets;
Four lots on the east side of Charity street, close to Temple;
One lot on southwest corner of Bunker Hill Avenue and First street.

All these lots are in good locations and command splendid views of the city, and are only a few minutes' walk from the heart of the business portion.

The sale of the above described lots will take place on the ground, except for the Desnoyers Tract, which will take place at my Auction Rooms, corner of Spring and Court streets, in the evening. The lots in this tract being level, the location can readily be obtained from the map.

Sale will begin at 10 o'clock A. M. on the ground, near the corner of Temple and Charity streets, and at 7½ o'clock P.M. at the Auction Rooms, on the following

LIBERAL TERMS:

For lots under $400, monthly installments of $20;
For lots from $400 to $500, monthly installments of $25;
For lots from $500 to $700, monthly installments of $30;
And for lots from $700 to $1000, monthly installments of $35; and one per cent. per month interest on the unpaid portion of the purchase money. FIVE PER CENT. OFF FOR CASH.

TITLE PERFECT.

Conveyances will be furnished to parties desiring to attend the sale.

In case all the lots are not sold the sale will be continued on the following day.

Maps can be seen and full particulars obtained by calling at the office of P. BEAUDRY, No. 81 New High street, opposite Pico House.

W. H. NORTHCRAFT,
je8td Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE

LOTS

AT THE TOWN OF

SANTA ANA EAST,

AT THE

TERMINUS

OF THE

San Diego Division of the S. P. R. R.,

IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CAL.,

SALE TO TAKE PLACE ON

Wednesday, Jan'y 23d, 1878, at 11 o'clock A. M.

An Excursion Train

Will leave Los Angeles at 9 o'clock A. M. on the day of sale, conveying passengers to Santa Ana and returning them to Los Angeles in the evening.

Tickets for the Round Trip, 50 cts

SANTA ANA

Is in the midst of a rich agricultural district, well supplied with water by means of artesian wells, canals and irrigating ditches, 33½ miles southeast of Los Angeles. The surrounding country is already thickly settled up, and in high state of cultivation.

TERMS OF SALE.

ONE-FOURTH CASH; balance in six, twelve and eighteen months, with interest at the rate of one per cent. per month on deferred payments. j3tf

E. W. NOYES, Auctioneer.