THE WINE INDUSTRY.

A Large Meeting of Grape Growers.

LETTER TO COLLECTOR ELLIS.

Steps Taken to Organize a Grape Growers and Wine and Brandy Makers Association.

Yesterday afternoon a large number of the grape growers and distillers of this county met at the Board of Trade rooms to take some action in regard to the recent arbitrary assessments levied by the revenue department upon makers of grape brandy in Southern California and also to organize for the protection of the grape industry.

The following gentleman were present: L. J. Rose, San Gabriel; B. H. Upham, San Francisco; P. Beaudry, Los Angeles; O. Streshley, Azusa; John Westphal, Pomona; H. D. Barrows, Los Angeles; Geo. W. Swinton, J. W. Batcheller, Fruitland; Bayard T. Smith, Pasadena; James Craig, Pasadena; A. H. Spencer, Los Angeles; E. J. Baldwin, Los Angeles; John T. Zeyn, Anaheim; Fred Hartung, Anaheim; Theo Reiser, Anaheim; A. Lamer, Anaheim; H. Stuhr, Los Angeles; Thos. Leahy, Los Angeles; Louis Schoon, Anaheim; I. M. Hellman, Cucamonga Vineyard; J. F. Boege, Anaheim; J. Gibbs, Los Angeles; G. Tononi, Los Angeles; W. A. Pile, Monroevia; C. J. Berry, San Antonio; A. H. Rogers, Vernon; W. H. Workman, Los Angeles; Vache Frères, Los Angeles; I. I. Carlton, Los Angeles; C. H. Alford, Los Angeles; R. Nadeau, Los Angeles; A. Brigden, Lamanda Park; G. Purcell, San Gabriel, Geo. Rice, Los Angeles; N. C. Carter, Sierra Madre; R. J. Price, Los Angeles; H. D. Bacon, Pasadena; G. Q. Story, Alhambra; M. J. Golden, Los Angeles; H. A. Unruh, Los Angeles.

Mr. H. D. Barrows was made Chairman, and George Rice Secretary.

Mr. L. J. Rose stated the object of the meeting, and made an excellent speech explaining the cause of complaint against the Revenue Department and urging that action be taken.

Mr. Rose said: "We are having an assessment levied on us, and cannot find out what is the cause of it. We use brandy for fortifying sweet wines without paying a tax on the brandy. This has prevailed for a long time. I was in Washington and told the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that it would ruin us if we had to pay taxes on fortified sweet wines made, for France could undersell us and ruin our country altogether, and compel us to make dry wines. If a tax must be paid let us have a stamp, so that honest en can do business. We are honest, conscientious and true, but we have gone into a business thinking it was all right, and now to change on us would ruin our industry. The Commissioner said to go ahead; there will be no trouble about it; and we went ahead. Now, the Democratic administration wants to sweep very clean, and send sharp special agents to detect something. They have no knowledge of distilling; care nothing for this community; they only want to detect something. Men have been treated as thieves who have no intention of doing wrong, and who have borne good reputations.

The former Collector in San Francisco—Mr. Hartson—was a good man. He said to me: "You use brandy to fortify sweet wines."

I said: "Yes, but only to make a salable article of wine; not to sell the brandy. If you stop it you will get no revenue, and we will have to make other kinds of wines and will compete with Northern California."

Hartson said: "Go home and keep on. There will be no trouble about it."

But now two sharp men say that we ought to have made more brandy than we did make, and must pay taxes on what we might but didn't make.

Mr. Rose said: "The matter, as near as I can explain, it is just this: We have been working under the following rules and instructions, given to us by Mr. Hall, former Deputy Collector down here, and who knows as much about the revenue as anybody connected with it. [A voice—"Yes! More than all of 'em put together."] A survey of the capacity of our stills was made; we then deducted 10 per cent. for boiling space, and as brandy has to be redistilled and go through a process called doubling, we took off one-third for doubling, and reported as brandy manufactured the full capacity of our stills minus 10 per cent. boiling space, and minus one-third for doubling allowance; the result thus obtained was the actual brandy made, which we reported. We worked under this rule, and all was satisfactory, but now comes Mr. Webb and says that we should have reported as brandy made the full capacity of our still, less boiling space, making no allowance for doubling. This man Webb says nothing to us about the matter, but he surveys our stills and makes his report to the department, and the first thing we know these arbitrary and unjust assessments are levied on us. We want to be treated as men, and not as a lot of ignorant people who don't understand their business. I think our friend and neighbor, Collector Ellis should take some stand in the matter and stay by us. Let him say that he knows us and believes in our honesty, and not be in mortal terror that his head will be cut off by this Special Agent Webb."

Mr. Rose moved that a committee of three be appointed to prepare a letter to Mr. Ellis, and the Chair appointed Messrs. Rose, Workman and Brigden. The committee reported, and Mr. Rose read the following

LETTER TO MR. ELLIS.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., ——1886.

Hon. Asa Ellis, Collector U. S. Internal Revenue, San Francisco, Cal.

DEAR SIR.—At a meeting held here by the grape-growers, wine-makers and distillers, for the purpose of getting relief from the sweeping assessment made some time since through John Webb, Jr., the special agent sent from Washington to the coast; and for the purpose of inspiring confidence to buyers of grapes, with the assurance that they have our sympathy and co-operation in their struggle for relief; and with this end in view we lay our grievances before you. We do this with much confidence and freedom, for we remember that you have lived among us, that you know us personally, and that you are conversant with our wants and know many of our troubles. You are aware, that by increased acreage of vines, that a large crop may be expected this year, and that last year, with a short crop, the price for grapes was low, not averaging fifteen dollars per ton, you may readily see the outlook for the present season, with the drawback that this assessment forbodes. You understand that there are many worthy people, who are engaged in raising grapes for sale to the vintner, and that they are in no condition to make up their own crops for want of capital necessary for the construction of cellars, obtaining machinery, and cooperage, to say nothing of their not possessing the necessary knowledge, and you well know how vitally important it is to such people that they should do well with grapes. You know well how alarming the presence of this intended assessment is to the wine-makers, and if confidence is not restored, what the consequence will be. Many grape-buyers will go out of the market, causing at once an excess of supply over demand, and prices will fall in proportion to almost nothing. You can appreciate how the beginners will suffer. You, too, concur with us in the belief that with a little fostering care the grape industry will soon become the great industry of our glorious State. That though temporarily under the cloud of over-production for present demand in our own country, new outlets may be found in other countries, and other people will seek our product because it is true and genuine, and with our rapid strides of advancement, through careful observation, and the planting of such varities, as give the best wines in other countries, and this knowledge coming from the very countries where the highest types of wines are made, coupled with our natural advantages derived from a climate so perfect, so exquisitely adapted to the maturing of our grapes, and the almost certain absence of any accident that cause failures of crops in other countries, and the naturally remarkable productiveness of our soil, all these reasons and advantages emphasize the fact that California is the equal of the most favored land in the world for the vine and wine, and that it will one day be first among the wine producing countries of the world, needs only a little time to demonstrate. Your knowing all this, and knowing it well, and knowing fully as well that some little kindness shown at this time to our industry, will prove a great factor in the success of our State, and in the long run prove a source of great revenue to our Government, makes us sanguine that we have your sympathy and your help in all our legitimate endeavors. We are aware that your power is limited; that you have to do what the Commissioner at Washington wishes done, but we also know that you are his adviser, that what you may say and believe will have great influence, and being good advice, will have its weight and in the long run prevail. The new administration, the Democratic administration, has not as yet filled the hearts of the viticulturists with joy. "A new broom may sweep clean," but possibly it may sweep too clean, and may sweep us all away. We have had more than our share of annoyance and anxiety, simply because our interests and affairs are not appreciated or understood, and the end is not yet. Already we are favored with a new circular informing us that our brandy must be gauged within the month in which it is made. Let us show you the difficulty of complying with this order, and the hardships it would work if strictly enforced. You are aware that as grapes are so perishable, that there is a great rush at vintage time to get them into some product, wine or brandy, which is stable, every one wishing to deliver their grapes as soon as they can get them in, for so soon as they are ripe, each day that passes means a loss, through drying up, being stolen or eaten by the numerous wild animals that prey upon them, to say nothing of the liability of a rain or frost which brings great loss. The rush which you yourself have personally seen, causes the distiller to do his utmost, and as doubling causes a delay, it is much easier to wait till the rush is over, and then make one job of our doubling. Let us say, for instance, that we would do our doubling as we go along, or at least during the month—then we still have to reduce our brandy to proof, and this is a job which requires the utmost care, the attention of an intelligent and practiced person, and this sort of a man cannot be picked up every or any day, we can assure you. In most instances the distiller attends to this himself and then follows another exacting job—coloring our brandy. It will be known to you that a month's work at some of our large distilleries represents several hundreds of packages, all as an expedient to our success, exactness becomes a prime factor, and our experience has taught the most expedient method which is the one we follow. Then it must too be considered that vintage time is what an old fashioned harvest home used to be, requiring the wine-maker to hire any and all available help, and as a rule all have to get along with scant help. Nor is there any reason for this exaction, for, by due diligence of gangers and other revenue officials, a sufficient surveillance could be maintained to protect the rights of the government, which one way should be as well as another. But the great lever that is weighing the grape industry down is this assessment under which nearly every distiller in this county is held, and we think that you know that it is made, because we have made our returns after an old way which has been the proper way for many years past. We think by referring to reports made for years past you will find that the state of affairs has long existed that is now complained of, and if we are guilty of wrong it is because we have been taught wrong by the powers that were. As long as there were no penalties attached we consented, although unwillingly, to go through the farce of making believe to work under a capacity regulation as formulated by the government. We consented (for we were so required to do) to make columns of figures with mathematical and never varying precision, but when a new variation is required and the old one gets us into trouble, when we have not had any intimation of its being wrong—that the old way is so construed that our capacity is enlarged, and we are liable for brandy that we should have produced although there is no evidence of such production; following this it may not be out of the way to object to the whole producing given formula, as being a delusion and not founded on facts, and that we should ask that we be treated as intelligent beings, and call for such laws for our government as may be based upon facts and not upon impossible theories, promulgated by law-makers who know little or nothing of the subject. We are fortunate again in talking to you as you have a general knowledge of grapes and their varying conditions.

First—There is the difference of varieties, some having, when matured, even in this favored locality, as, for instance, the Burges, but twelve per cent of sugar, making a wine of but sixty per cent alcoholic strength, thereby requiring 8 1-3 gallons of such wine to make one gallon of brandy. Again, the Tronsseau and some other varieties will carry 30 per cent. sugar, and under favorable conditions it would only take 3 1-3 gallons to make one of brandy.

Secondly—Take, for instance, grapes grown on low, moist land, or near the coast, where our summers are perpetually cool. These grapes would contain much less sugar than those grown on the sunny slopes of the Sierra Madre, and a difference of 50 per cent would be a small difference.

Thirdly—The time of year when picked. As you know, vintage is begun in September, about the 1st, and ran along into December. When we begin grapes will carry 15 per cent. sugar, and it will require 6¾ gallons of wine made from such grapes to make a gallon of brandy, and before we finish grapes will carry 30 per cent. sugar, thus requiring only one-half as much of such wine to make a gallon of brandy.

Fourth—Comparing one season with another, there is a great difference in the amount of sugar that the same grape carries different years, there certainly being a variation in extreme seasons of 50 per cent.

Now this is only the base—the natural product—and when such substances as wash, piquette, etc., are compared, they, in the first instance, carry the natural differences as given in the grapes, which, however, diverges still in a greater ratio by the varying quantity of water which may be added, and by the varying quantity of wine which may have been pressed or drawn off. But let us refer to a survey; where the different substances are given. Grape pomace is the first in order, with a capacity that seven gallons shall make one of brandy. The time the pomace has been drawing would have everything to do with it, and it is a capacity which could never be realized, for pomace cannot hold or absorb even half of its bulk in wine, and it cannot be believed that stems, hulls and seeds contain any brandy. It would certainly take 20 gallons to make one of brandy. Next comes must, with a capacity of 5 gallons to produce one of brandy. Now what is must? It is the unfermented juice of the grape with no spirit giving capacity. We suppose it means the crude fermented wine, and have shown its varying strength and condition. Next, sour wine, with a capacity of 6 gallons for one of brandy. Now what is the strength of sour wine? A substance more or less vinegar. It may have 3 per cent. of alcohol, or being milk sour may contain 15 per cent. of alcohol. Next is wash, with a producing capacity as ten is to one, and as we said before, it may be nearly as strong as pure wine; it may be so weak that 20 gallons would not make one of brandy. Next is cheese. Now what this may be we cannot exactly say. It may be pomace, but it gives a variety to choose from, and "you pays your monies and takes your choice" for steam pressed pomace would have almost nothing in spirit-producing capacity.

Then comes lees or piquette. Now, we would most respectfully suggest that these two are entirely different substances. Lees is the settling of sound wine, and has the same strength as the wine of which it is the residue, and may be any way from 7½ per cent. to 20 per cent strong, depending upon the kind of wine it is a part of; whilst piquette is the result of adding water to pomace and allowing it to stand a greater or less length of time, with a view to extracting any remaining brandy that may adhere to the mass, and in most cases is a substance that is apt to have very little brandy-producing capacity. Now, these are the facts concerning each of these substances. How can you reconcile them? How can you give a rule that shall govern? We do not say that in itself it works any hardship so long as we are allowed to follow some formula which is deemed sufficient, but when new discoveries are made, new ways that may be more correct in themselves are required that get us into trouble, then it may be well to go to foundation of the matter and see upon what all this superstructure based; and we trust it will not be deemed an unreasonable request when we ask that we be treated as intelligent beings. We ask you, Can you see any protection to the collection of one dollar more of revenue? Can a system in which is based upon delusions be of any protection? Has ever a dollar been collected for noncompliance with a capacity rule which does not have one fact for a starting-point? We think that you will, and every man would who had given any of these matters one moment's consideration, answer with us to all these inquiries with an emphatic No! It should also be borne in mind that we distillers make out these monthly returns, and it would be an imputation, a slander against human nature, to think for one moment that we would make out a return which would lay us liable to tax on brandy which we never made. We think it would be sufficient, and the same amount of protection to the government would be had as now exists, if each distiller would give notice when he began distilling and when he finished, and Gangers, Deputy Collectors, and other Internal Revenue officials should visit all distilleries as often as possible and then see what brandy was on hand; that it is properly accounted for; that gauging, warehousing and affixing of tax-paid stamps receive proper and prompt attention. When this is all done faithfully all will have been done that can give the government its dues, and but little brandy will escape payment of tax; for all brandy as a commercial article has to be sent away to market, and the risk of detection is so great—is too great—to undertake such action without paying tax and having each package properly stamped. As regards the use of brandy for fortifying sweet wines—no safeguard is lost by working without a capacity rule, for it has no bearing, for it is believed that brandy has been so used, yet all the time we have worked under a capacity rule, and it can be shown that no hardship has been worked to the government, for every gallon of brandy that could find a paying market has been made and has paid tax. It must be believed, too, that we will have the consent of the government, through national legislation, to use brandy free for fortifying in order that we may compete with foreign countries which are sending their spurious trash to our country, as, for instance, France, with her free use of corn spirit is enabled to make ports, sherries, Madeiras, etc., (imitations), and undersell us, to a ruinous advantage. There was but one man who stood between us and success in our late endeavor for such legislation, and he knew nothing of our necessities and cared even less. We understand our last trouble, this assessment to grow out of a different way to square a circle. It may be stated thus: Assume that a certain distil holds 545 gallons, then there is deducted ten per cent. for boiling space, leaving 491 gallons, then there is again an allowance for doubling of 147 gallons, leaving 344 gallons. We have taken this latter quantity as the amount placed in our stills, and have reported no doubling whatever. It is now held that we should have reported the quantity 491 gallons, and instead of reporting every day as working upon material, should report three days of material and the fourth day as devoted to doubling, or some such proportion. This way would bring the same result in the end as the way we have done heretofore. We could have done the latter way just as easily had we been so taught or instructed. To make more brandy than the surveyed capacity of our distils indicate would be poor judgment, for so doing would cause inquiries and a resurvey ordered, and a continuation of this would ultimately result in our margin being all used up, and we would fall behind the required amount and with this we should be self-inflicted. We have often wondered that with all the clerical supervision of all these "falderall" reports, and our columns of figures, that there was never a smile at our never varying, almost clock-like regularity. We hope we have not exhausted your patience in the matter, and with our self-assurance of your kindly feeling in the matter, that your sense of justice for us as well as for the government, will cause you to give this matter your careful consideration and make such representations to the Commissioners as fairness to all will warrant.

We hope too that it may be possible for you to give this matter your personal attention and inquiry by coming here and making an investigation on the ground, and in that way you can learn all of the facts by a personal inspection.

Signed by all present.

It was moved that the letter be adopted and signed by every member present, and that it be forwarded to Mr. Ellis and that a synopsis be also forwarded to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. This was adopted after some debate in which the matter as to whether Mr. Collector Ellis is under the control of Webb and fears him was pretty freely discussed.

THE ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Rose then addressed the meeting on the importance of forming a Grape Growers' Union. He said that it was absolutely necessary for vineyardists that they combine, fix a price on grapes and not to sell unless they could get the fixed price. He said if grapes were worth $25 a ton up north they were worth $20 here. We make better sweet wine, as good white wine and nearly as good claret as they do up north and there was no reason for the price of grapes being so low. He offered the use of his city distillery to the Union.

It was resolved to organize, the temporary officers were continued and a committee of five consisting of Messrs. Brigden, Workman, Stuhr, Pile and Reiser was appointed to draft by-laws and report at a meeting to be held on Monday, August 23d, at 1 o'clock at the Board of Trade rooms.

The meeting then adjourned.

Another Bridge.

One of the most important petitions that ever went before the Council, if the wealth of the gentlemen whose names are signed to the document is considered, will be presented to the Council at its regular meeting on Monday next. It asks the Council to build a bridge across the Los Angeles river from the point where Main or Chavez street reaches the river to Kuhrts street, on the east side, and asks that the name of Kuhrts street be changed to East Main street. Among the names of the petitioners are the following, whose combined wealth will reach millions: B. Cohn, G. E. Long, C. F. Harper, J. R. McManis, Robt. S. Baker, Oscar Macy, Louis Mesmer, K. Conen & Co., P. Beaudry, J. N. Van Nuys, Wm. Ferguson, V. Beaudry, Kerckhoff & Cuzner, H. A. Unruh, J. M. Griffith and J. B. Lankershim.

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G. A. R. Boys,

One and all, we invite you to take a free ride and see the Electric Railway Homestead Association tract. A small investment will bring you a large percentage of profit. Office, room 8, up-stairs, opposite the postoffice.

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Take the Second street cable road to Diamond Hill. Parents stop at the Belmont and their daughters enter the Ellis College for a first-class education in the sciences, languages and the fine arts.

A "Shrewd Business Man"

Of Los Angeles, who operates twenty-six stores, after looking at the Electric Railway Homestead Association Tract, made an investment there as being the best thing offered.

Railroad Tickets

Bought, sold and exchanged. Obtain our rates before purchasing. R. J. Pryke & Co., ticket brokers, No. 230 North Main St.

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Has the best soil and most uniform grain yield of any other locality in Southern California.

A G. A. R. Boy

From Leavenworth Kansas, says the Electric R'y Homestead Asso'n is the best by far, after having seen all. So say all good judges.

House Movers Attention.

Call at Downey Block, Room 10, Wednesday, 18th, between 10 and 12 A. M.

The Favorite Beer,

Try Fredricksburg, only $1 a dozen.

THE COURTS.

Superior Court—Brunson, J.

Nowell vs. Nowell—Summons ordered published.

S. P. R. R. Co. vs. Hayward et al.—Cause to be submitted on filing of briefs.

Martin vs. O'Reilly—Judgment filed.

Ramon vs. Morgan et al.—Same order.

Teran vs. Morgan et al.—Same order.

SET FOR TUESDAY.

City of Los Angeles vs. Luigi Arditi et al.

Porter vs. Cohn.

Latimore vs. Baldwin.

Wilson vs. Bertram.

Phelan vs. Pallett.

I. W. Hellman et al. vs. Mesmer.

Burchard vs. Heilner.

Wheeler vs. Wheeler.

Denis vs. Faller.

Repetto vs. Tomassi.

Cheney, J.

People vs. Nellie Fillmore—Jury out.

People vs. Jennie Peterson—Continued to August 20.

People vs. Max Pacculty—Continued to August 21.

People vs. Rose Williams—Jury drawn to try the case.

Vejar et al vs. M. C. L. & W. Co.—Order making certain parties plaintiff.

People vs. Mitchell—Sentenced to one year in San Quentin for assault with deadly weapon.

People vs. Juan Lopez—Fine of $500 or imprisonment in the county jail at the rate of one dollar a day.

SET FOR MONDAY.

Renny vs. Senseny.

McFadden vs. Warner.

People vs. Kelkum.

Vejon vs. Mound City Water Co.

Perkins vs. Baldwin.

SET FOR TUESDAY.

People vs. Rose Williams

The Minor Courts.

JUSTICE RANNEY.

People vs. Felipe Cañada—Battery. Trial August 18.

People vs. Pat Gleason—Disturbing the peace. Five days.

People vs. James O'Day—Petit larceny. Trial August 20.

People vs. Louis Cordan—Threats. Trial August 31.

SET FOR TUESDAY.

People vs. Carmel Guirado.

People vs. P. Ramisy.

People vs. J. Tirrell.

People vs. James Spain.

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$1.50, $1.50, $1.50.
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E. DUNHAM, Prop'r.

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Is GUARANTEED absolutely harmless—free from any injurious substance? The proprietor will give $500 to any reputable chemist who can find lead, arsenic or mercury in its composition. Retails for two bits, and when properly applied makes a natural complexion, without any artificial appearance. H. D. GODFREY, Nadeau Block, keeps it. au11 1m

Proposals for Masonry, Etc., for City Hall.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned up to the meeting of the Council of the city of Los Angeles of August 16th, 1886, for the construction of the masonry of every description, Terra Co'ta and Tiling, in the construction of the City Hall, in accordance with plans and specifications in the office of Cuthlin, Haas & Boring, 14 North Spring street.

A certified check for $1000, payable to the order of the undersigned, must accompany each bid as surety that the bidder will enter into a contract in conformity with his bid if the same is accepted by the Council.

The Council reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the Council of the City of Los Angeles at its meeting of August 9th, 1886.

W. W. ROBINSON,
Clerk of the Council of the city of Los Angeles.
Los Angeles, August 10th, 1886. au11 5t

Proposals for Stonework for City Hall.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned up to the meeting of the Council of the city of Los Angeles of August 16th, 1886, for the furnishing and setting of the granite stonework in the construction of the City Hall, in accordance with plans and specifications in the office of Boring & Haas, architects, Rooms 9 and 10, Schumacher Building, Spring street.

A certified check for $500, payable to the order of the undersigned, must accompany each bid as surety that the bidder will enter into a contract in conformity with his bid if the same is accepted by the Council.

The Council reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the Council of the city of Los Angeles at its meeting of August 2d, 1886.

W. W. ROBINSON,
Clerk of the Council of the city of Los Angeles.
Los Angeles, August 4th, 1886. au5-10t

Notice of Intention.

Notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the Council of the city of Los Angeles to establish the grade of Elmyra street from Chaves street to Mission street as follows:

At the intersection of Chaves street the grade shall be as now established 92.20 feet above the datum plane; at the intersection of Magdalena street the grade shall be 31.50 feet above the datum plane; at the north line of Mission street the grade shall be 23 feet above the datum plane.

All persons interested are hereby notified to file their objections, if any they have, with the Clerk of the Council within ten days of the date of the first publication of this notice.

By order of the Council of the city of Los Angeles at its meeting of August 2d, A. D. 1886.

W. W. ROBINSON,
Clerk of the Council of the City of Los Angeles.
Los Angeles, August 4th, 1886. au5-10t

Bids for Purchase of City Bonds.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned up to the meeting of the Council of the City of Los Angeles of September 6th, 1886, for the purchase of all or any portion of 200 General Improvement Bonds of the City of Los Angeles, said bonds to be of the denomination of $500 each drawing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, to be dated July 1, 1886, and to be issued under the provisions of ordinances No. 175 and 234 of said city, copies of which ordinances may be had on application by mail or otherwise at the office of the undersigned.

The purchaser will be required in addition to his bid to pay the accrued interest from date of bond up to the date of sale.

Bids to be endorsed: "Bids for purchase of bonds."

The Council of the city of Los Angeles reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the Council of the city of Los Angeles at its meeting of August 2d, 1886.

W. W. ROBINSON,
Clerk of the Council of the City of Los Angeles.
Los Angeles, August 4th, 1886. au5tose6

J. J. SOUTHWORTH. W. J. LONG.
SOUTHWORTH & CO.,
Real Estate
—AND—
General Commission Agents.
Money to Loan. Houses Rented. Collections Made.
Any business entrusted to us will receive prompt and careful attention.
UNION EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.
First-Class Help of all kinds furnished on short notice.
No. 3 S. Main St., Los Angeles, Cal. jy20tf

BETTER THAN GOLD
GREEN'S LUNG RESTORER SANTA ABIE THE KING OF CONSUMPTION!

Pleasing to the Palate and Death to a Cough.
GREEN'S
LUNG RESTORER, SANTA ABIE,
THE KING OF CONSUMPTION.
The original and only genuine scientific compound of Abietine Gum and Yerba Santa, for Coughs, Colds, Lung and Bronchial Troubles, Etc.
BETTER THAN GOLD.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. None genuine unless the words "Lung Restorer," "SANTA ABIE," are on the labels of each bottle. Not a secret compound. For sale by all Druggists, wholesale and retail.
PREPARED ONLY BY
ABIETINE MEDICAL CO.,
Oroville, Butte Co., Cal., U. S. A.,
Owners of the only Abietine Grove and Distillery in the World.
☞ Send for Circulars. ☜

CALIFORNIA CURE
Ask for SANTA ABIE and CATARRH CURE.
CAT-R-CURE!
Guaranteed a positive CURE for Catarrh, Cold in the Head, Hay Fever, Rose Cold, Catarrhal Deafness and Sore Eyes. Restores the Sense of Taste and Smell, removes the Taste and Unpleasant Breath resulting from Catarrh. Easy and pleasant to use. Full directions and a Cure is warranted.
Sold by DRUGGISTS & HANGE, 77 and 79 North Spring street.
☞ M. A. NEWMARK & CO., Wholesale Depot. my29 1y

LOS ANGELES COLLEGE.
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Corner FIFTH and OLIVE STREETS. For Catalogues apply to
REV. D. W. HANNA, A. M., Pres.
FALL TERM OPENS SEPTEMBER 8, 1886. july 2 3m

The Longstreet Place!
THE JEWEL OF LOS ANGELES!
On Figueroa Street, Adams Street and Grand Avenue
AND BORDERING ON A BEAUTIFUL PARK.
Elegant Residences Already Contracted For
Villa Lots 60x190 feet to Wide Alleys, facing Broad Avenues, now on sale, with their beautiful improvements, at reasonable prices. Only a few days remain, then the chance to secure the choicest residence spots in the city will be passed.
The place needs no description. The Title has been passed upon by three of Los Angeles' best lawyers and pronounced perfect. An abstract of title is furnished to each purchaser. Call at once to see maps. Free carriage to the Tract.
EDWARD RECORDS & CO.,
No. 37 S. Spring St. (Childress Bank).
McCOYE & CUSHMAN,
23 North Spring Street. SOLE SELLING AGENTS.
au4-tf

On the Market
Pauly's Subdivision, - - Boyle Heights.
Fine, High Location, Fine View, Pure Air. City Water Piped around the Tract.
Only 12 Lots
Will be sold at from $300 to $400 per lot. These lots are on the route of the new First Street Electric Car Line, the track of which is already laid as far as the new iron bridge that is being built. The lots are less than two miles from the Court House, and are sure to double in value as soon as the cars commence running. Don't fail to take advantage of this offer.
Strong & Blanchard,
—SOLE AGENTS,—
39 North Spring Street, Room 6, Bumiller Block.
aug1

PHOTOGRAPHS.
CABINETS $3 PER DOZ.
NYE & BISBEE,
21 WEST FIRST STREET,
Are now making their elegantly finished Cabinet Photographs at $3 per dozen, equal, if not superior to any in Los Angeles at any price. ☞ Compare our work side by side with any from the so-called first-class ($7.00) Studios.
NO WORK ALLOWED TO LEAVE THE STUDIO UNLESS SATISFACTORY.
Proofs Shown and Resittings Made Free of Charge.
NYE & BISBEE, 21 WEST FIRST STREET.
aug1

Notice of Intention.

Notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the Council of the city of Los Angeles to establish the grade of Flower street, from Second street to Temple street, as follows:

At the N. W. corner of Second street the grade shall be 95.00 feet above the datum plane; at a point 100 feet north of north line of Second street the grade shall be 98.60 feet above the datum plane; at the intersection of First street the grade shall be 102.00 feet above the datum plane; at a point 260 feet north of north line of First street the grade shall be 106.00 feet above the datum plane; at the intersection of Courthouse street the grade shall be as now established, 130 feet above the datum plane; at a point 250 feet north of the north line of Courthouse street the grade shall be 108 feet above the datum plane; at a point 500 feet north of north line of Courthouse street the grade shall be 94.00 feet above the datum plane; at the intersection of Temple street the grade shall be as now is.

All persons interested are hereby notified to file their objections, if any they have, with the Clerk of the Council within 10 days of the date of the first publication of this notice.

By order of the Council of the City of Los Angeles, at its meeting of August 9th, A. D. 1886.

W. W. ROBINSON,
Clerk of the Council of the City of Los Angeles.
Los Angeles, August 10th, 1886. a11 10t

JUENGER & WOLF,
PROPRIETORS OF THE
OWL DRUG STORE,
27 North Main Street,
Are prepared to dispense prescriptions and all other articles belonging to the drug trade at Eastern prices. We don't publish our prices on drugs or soap; but are strictly business and guarantee to sell nothing but the best of drugs at the lowest figures.
Give us a call and assure yourselves of the fact. Remember the number,
au10 1m ☞ 27 NORTH MAIN.

FOR SALE.
A HANDSOME TWO-ACRE HOME on west side of Figueroa street. The finest drinking water, a neat house with 12-foot ceiling, large rooms; lots of orange trees, English walnuts, peach, pear and lots of other trees; stable, chicken house, wood and carriage house; a PERFECT JEWEL FOR A HOME. Can be shown by applying to O. C. LIPE,
No. 224 Baker Block, S. P. R. R. Ticket office.
Express copy. au11tf

REAL ESTATE OFFICE OF
BARRETT & FRANCIS
No. 30 S. Spring St.
FOR SALE AT SPECIAL BARGAINS:
Lots on Temple St. Cable Road.
Healthy location, the finest view of the ocean and surrounding country in the city. Terms easy. Price each, $500.
4 elegant lots on Downey avenue, each 1,250
1 lot 93x155 house of 5 rooms, on Downey avenue 3,000
10 acres No 1 land on Washington st. 3,000
Large list of Eastern property to exchange. We also have a few extra bargains in Pasadena, Alhambra and Pomona property. ☞ GIVE US A CALL before purchasing elsewhere. We will show you the choicest list of property in Southern California. n12tf

Southern Pacific Company,
—SANTA MONICA—
SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.
Commencing July 18th and to continue during the watering season, a special train will leave Los Angeles each Sunday at 1 o'clock P. M., returning leave Santa Monica at 7 o'clock P. M.
Sunday morning train to Santa Monica will hereafter run in two s