

THE

HERALD

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HOW MANY WAYS CAN THIS BE READ? THE LOS ANGELES HERALD IS BY ALL ACKNOWLEDGED have been the prime factor in the discovery and making known of the resources of this section. To its sagacious outgivings more than to any other agency our marvelous development is attributed.

THE HERALD has from its inception watched with a single eye the budding industries of this portion of the State. For each good enterprise this journal has at all times had a word of cheerful encouragement. In spite of the skeptical, it has managed to see all of its earlier predictions fulfilled to the letter.

THE HERALD to-day takes the lead in all respects among the papers of Southern California. Its first care still is the material, intellectual and social interests of its section. It aims to be truthful rather than over-zealous in its publication of news; to be conservative rather than over-sensational, in its policy; to be clean and decent, respecting the sacred precincts of the home and fireside, rather than indecently salacious in its tone.

THE HERALD gets all the news from all quarters of the globe with promptness accuracy and dispatch. Its local staff is energetic and well-trained to miss nothing of real importance to its readers. It is always alive to all public enterprises.

THE HERALD still takes pride in aiding any legitimate material, intellectual or social movement which will benefit the people. No other journal in this section approaches it in those important respects.

For a Clean Family Paper Take the Herald! FOR THE MATERIAL INTERESTS OF THE COUNTRY TAKE THE HERALD! For Full Local News of All Sorts Take the HERALD For Careful and Able Editorials on All the Happenings of the Day Take the Herald!

The Los Angeles Herald, THE CLEANEST, ABLEST, MOST COMPLETE AND SATISFACTORY JOURNAL IN SOUTH CALIFORNIA

LAW AND MARRIAGE. Imperative Need for Wholesome Legislation.

AN ALARMING STATE OF AFFAIRS. In the United States the Law of the Celebration of Marriage is Shamefully Deficient.

In the earliest period, when population was small, scattered and agricultural, when society was simple, frugal and conservative, respect for law and conformity to civil regulations were almost universal. Moreover, as settlers of the same race and faith usually dwelt together, there was unanimity of sentiment in the protection of the common interest and the maintenance of social order. Hence the statutory forms for the celebration of marriage were generally observed. Though not all-essential, the impartiality with which they were enforced spread abroad the salutary impression that they were equally indispensable to constitute matrimony.

Now, this is a great, a rapidly-growing nation. There exists the widest diversity of race, religion and sentiments. Population is congregating in cities. Labor, forsaking the fields, is crowding into factories and tenements. In the shops, in the great cities and under peculiar temptations, women compete with men in the selfish, exacting struggle for preferment for daily bread. Industrial struggle and discontent and social evils are rife in the community. In view of these facts are we fortifying our social institutions, and strengthening the foundations of social order? And the family—the unit and the source of society—are we guarding its dignity and confirming its approaches by the sanctities of religion and the safeguards of law? Nay, our courts are forsaking, not protecting, are tearing down, not building up, "the very basis of the whole fabric of civilized society."

cities is largely, in some mainly, foreign born; and the swelling tide of immigration bears to us, unfortunately, not the protective, conservative spirit displayed abroad toward the marriage celebration, but the social evils that fester and threaten in Europe. Much is said of the imminent danger to the State through the political corruption of the cities; and of their social condition a vivid though limited impression was received from the recent Anarchist disturbances. Though their actual condition is not and cannot be described, sufficient is known to make their reclamation a work of immediate necessity. To be sure, society cannot be reformed by act of Legislature. But a law should embody the truths of experience and should express the better sentiment of the community. In both respects our law of the celebration of marriage is shamefully deficient, and can be rectified only by legislation. Whether the evil has resulted from the blunders of the Legislatures or from the misinterpretations of the courts, is not at present the chief concern. The evil exists; the remedy is clear. In theory, the Legislature makes and the Courts interpret the law. In this case, the Courts have so interpreted the law that it must be made over by the Legislature.—Atlantic Monthly.

Islam's Vigorous Life. I have been told by an esteemed English friend (a well-known student of the religious systems of the East) that the Christians of Great Britain and America will be shocked at the very thought of any educated person defending the doctrines of Islam; for whilst Buddhism, with its positive atheism and idolatry, can claim a respectful consideration amongst English speaking races, the religion of Mohammed, with all its grand conceptions of God, is regarded as too gross and too sensual to admit of a consistent defense. And I readily believe it, for no man can read, as I have done, those ignorant and bigoted attacks on the faith which are scattered broadcast over British India, or the numerous English anti-moslem works in the British Museum, without feeling assured that the day has not yet come (although it is drawing near) when the despised Moslem can obtain an impartial hearing. And yet it was Islam which inspired the minds of such men as Ibn Sina (Avenenna), Abul Walid (Averroes), Abu Bakr (Avenpace), and Al Ghazali, and enabled them to retain the knowledge of God amidst the abstractions of philosophical research. It was Islam that crushed a corrupt form of Christianity, and for centuries led the van of the nations in the march of literature and science. It was Islam that drove out atheistic Buddhism from Central Asia and the whole of India, and gave to wild and uncivilized tribes a knowledge of the true God. And it is Islam which still defines the efforts of wealthy missionary corporations (animated for the most part by strong party considerations rather than with a desire to propagate truth), and still claims the homage and devotions of 180 millions of the human race. Every Friday converts to Islam from heathenism are received by hundreds in the great cities of India, while even Christians are compelled to admit that Islam is spreading with marvelous rapidity through the whole continent of Africa. Modern Christianity, clothed, as it is, in the hateful garb of the conqueror, can never establish itself in the East, nor can it with its ascetic demands suit itself to the requirements of savage races.—North American Review.

Mr. Ward Would Not Kow-tow. In the November "American Magazine" Mr. L. McIntosh Ward, in his article on the "First American Embassy to Peking," thus describes the negotiations about an interview between the American Minister and the Emperor: "The Commissioners, however, would discuss nothing but the proposed audience with the Emperor. One of the Commissioners stated that the Emperor himself was desirous of conferring with Mr. Ward, having been favorably impressed with what he had heard of America and Americans, and wishing to see the first representative of that nation who had visited his capital. The stumbling block in the way of the audience was the rite called the Kow-tow, which Mr. Ward refused to perform. The Commissioners requested Mr. Ward to kneel to the Emperor, and agreed that the knocking of the head on the ground would be dispensed with. To this Mr. Ward replied that while he entertained the greatest respect for the Emperor, and in that only felt what the President himself had expressed in the letter of which he was the bearer, yet he wished to declare that highly as he would regard an audience and important as he deemed it under the circumstances, still he had never asked for an audience, and he could not kneel when he came before the throne; he could only salute the Emperor as he did his own ruler; that he knelt only as an act of worship before God, and would do so to no man."

Attractions in Newark Lodging Houses. There are some odd signs to be seen in the streets of Newark by an observant stroller. River street furnishes a few of the most peculiar. Over one saloon door is the inscription: "Lodging, 25 cents per night, with glass of whiskey in the morning." A few doors further down is another almost similar, except that it gives the customer the choice between a glass of whiskey and a cup of coffee. At another door is the notification that "The music has moved to No. —." [Newark Press Register.

MEDICAL. COUGHS AND CROUPS.

HEAD, THROAT AND CHEST,

And all the various diseases of the HEAD, THROAT AND CHEST, Successfully treated by M. Hilton Williams, M. D., M. C. P. S. O., And associated with him his brother, J. A. WILLIAMS, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, late of Grand Rapids, Michigan.

HOLLENBECK BLOCK. Cor. Second and Spring Sts., Los Angeles, Cal. Inflammatory action of any kind in the nose speedily extends itself to the throat. From the throat each breath we draw carries the irritation upward and downward through the bronchial tubes, and these are involved the supply of air to the lungs becomes gradually diminished, tubercles may form and bronchitis end in consumption. "Sore throat" is the popular term used in speaking of throat diseases, differing widely from each other in their nature and treatment.

ACUTE OR SIMPLE SORE THROAT. The most simple form of throat disease is inflammation of the mucous membrane, resulting from recent cold. It is most prevalent in cold weather. The symptoms are a roughness in the throat, with a slight pain and swelling. The throat looks red and angry and the tongue is slightly coated with white fur.

CHRONIC SORE THROAT. This like nearly all affections of the throat and nose, usually begins with a severe cold. The trouble always attended with a chronic sore throat is a mere extension of catarrh or sore throat than an original disease. It is more frequently a consequence of catarrh or sore throat, the symptoms are comparatively mild. There may be pain but it is not severe, and a sense of constriction in the throat which provokes cough. Many complain of a sensation as if "something sticking there," to get rid of which they keep up a rasping effort to clear the windpipe. The voice is always more or less affected, being rough in the early stage, but more feeble after the disease is fully established. There is often a tickling over that prominence of the neck known as the "Apple of Adam" (Pomum Adam), a heat and a sense of burning in the throat, and a slight difficulty in swallowing.

TONSILLITIS. Is an acute inflammation of the tonsils, with edema of a collection or mass of mucous follicles or glands whose office is to secrete a portion of the fluid which keeps the throat moist. This is a person who suffers every winter, sometimes often, with an attack of acute inflammation of these glands. They are first inflamed, and then become swollen, which gradually increases until an act of swallowing is attended with great suffering. These glands are sometimes affected by a chronic inflammation, and are found enlarged and very much hardened. In such cases they are thin, and the inflammation is chronic, which is spread over the throat, perpetuating the disease. In the throats of many young persons these glands are permanently enlarged, as to render respiration exceedingly difficult. The defective breathing of children thus affected begins with a frequent contraction of the chest, and lays the foundation for consumption. The entachian tubes (the mouths of which are just above the inflamed area) become inflamed, and partial deafness is the result. Many patients suffering from a throat disease are driven to the point of depression and spirits. So often does this symptom present itself that it may almost be regarded as one of the signs of the disease. Persons thus afflicted have usually the dark and dingy look of the face which denotes functional derangement of the liver. They are frequently emaciated, nervous, hypochondriacal, irritable and often exhausted from other causes, in combination with this disease.

GRANULAN SORE THROAT. Is the most serious form of throat disease. It is so called because on looking into the throat granulations of various sizes are seen, studding the membrane and causing it to appear rough and uneven. Sometimes these granulations appear in patches, but generally they are regular and distinct. When allowed to progress the mucous follicles of the larynx soon become involved, and then we have added to the other symptoms a hoarseness of the voice in speaking or reading aloud, with a frequent effort to clear the windpipe, by which a thick, sticky, bluish-colored mucus is forced out with considerable force. The granulation is very easy. The patient becomes conscious of vexatious irritation, produced by friction. Some months later, the granulation is found to have increased, and to be attended with an occasional desire to swallow. All these are the usual words—feeling something sticking in his throat.

CONSULTATION FREE. Those who desire to consult with me in regard to their cases had better call at my office for a free consultation, but if impossible to do so, can write to me at my Medical Treatise, containing a list of questions addressed to M. HILTON WILLIAMS, M. D., HOLLENBECK BLOCK, Corner Second and Spring Sts., Los Angeles, Office hours—10 A. M. to 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 12 A. M. to 12 P. M.

CALIFORNIA BANK, Cor. Fort and Second Sts., Los Angeles. Subscribed Capital \$500,000. Paid up Capital \$100,000. Surplus \$10,000. DIRECTORS: Hervey Lindley, J. C. Keys, E. W. Jones, Juan Bernard, J. Frankenkield, H. G. Newhall, President, H. C. Witmer, Vice-President, T. J. Weldon, Cashier.

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LOS ANGELES COUNTY BANK, Temple Block, Los Angeles, Cal. Capital Stock Paid Up, \$100,000. Reserve Fund, \$100,000. JOHN E. PLATER, President. R. S. BAKER, Vice-President. GEO. H. STEWART, Cashier. DIRECTORS: H. L. Macnell, John E. Plater, Robert S. Baker, John A. Paxton, Geo. W. Prescott, Geo. H. Stewart.

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LOS ANGELES SAVINGS BANK, 130 NORTH MAIN STREET. CAPITAL \$100,000. L. C. GOODWIN, PRESIDENT. W. M. GASWELL, SECRETARY. I. W. HELLMAN, JOHN E. PLATER, ROBERT S. BAKER, JOHN A. PAXTON, L. C. GOODWIN. Term deposits will be received in sums of \$10 and over. Ordinary deposits in sums of \$10 and over. Money to loan on first-class real estate. Los Angeles, July 1, 1884. dltf

THE CHILDRESS SAFE DEPOSIT BANK 37 SOUTH SPRING ST. L. A. PAID-UP CAPITAL \$100,000.00. SAFE DEPOSIT AND GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. BURGALAR-PROOF SAFES \$3 TO \$20 PER ANNUM.

THE ONLY RELIABLE OPTICAL ESTABLISHMENT. Los Angeles Optical Institute, NOW AT 64 North Main Street. Will remove to its new and elegant store 131-133 S Spring St., Los Angeles, (THEATRE BUILDING) About November 1st. Los Angeles Optical Institute, 64 North Main Street. STRASSBURGER & MARSCHUTZ, Opticians and Dealers in Photo Supplies.

Advertisement for Dr. Gibbon's Dispensary, located at 623 Kearny Street. The advertisement describes various ailments such as throat diseases, tonsillitis, and granular sore throat, and offers a free consultation. It also includes a testimonial from a patient who was cured of a chronic throat condition. The dispensary is located in the corner of Commercial and San Francisco streets, established in 1854, and specializes in the treatment of throat and chest ailments. It offers a wide range of medical services, including the use of the latest medical instruments and the preparation of various medicines. The dispensary is open from 10 A.M. to 8:30 P.M. on Sundays and from 12 A.M. to 12 P.M. on other days.