

THE NEW LIBRARY.

It Will Open in the City Hall - Tomorrow.

THE BOOKS AND CUSTODIANS.

The Work of the New Board of Directors—How the Rooms are Arranged—A Great Improvement.

The Public Library will open tomorrow in its new quarters in the City Hall. The change of system inaugurated by the Board of Directors to go into effect upon the occasion of the re-opening amounts to a complete reorganization of the library, although the most important change of all, that of making the library free to all citizens of the city, has to be held in abeyance for the present time.

The city charter under which the present Board of Directors went into office last March provides that there shall be a Public Library free of access to all citizens under such rules and regulations as the Directors may provide. When the board took charge of the library they found themselves confronted with a rather awkward predicament. There were all told, including Government reports and other books useless for circulation, about 6,000 volumes. Not more than half of these were suited to the needs of average readers. Statistics taken by tree libraries of cities of fifty to eighty thousand inhabitants show that the average circulation per month is about 12,000 volumes and that as a rule four or five thousand books would be out at a time. In short had the board undertaken to carry out immediately the letter of the provision of the charter, and allowed every one who applied to draw books, the shelves would have been emptied at one fell swoop, and the library would have acquired the reputation of being quite useless.

The board, therefore, decided upon a sort of compromise. As a reading room the library opens tomorrow to the general public, and ample accommodations are provided for all who wish to make use of the books. The privilege of drawing books will, however, continue to be limited to those who pay dues, the same that were levied under the old arrangement, \$1 for three months.

In its first annual demand upon the City Council for funds, the Board of Directors set forth the injustice of the present arrangement, and begged for immediate relief. It was believed that the addition of 10,000 volumes to the present number would make it possible to open the circulating department to the general public. The Council responded in proper spirit and allowed a special appropriation of \$10,000 for that purpose. The money will be expended as rapidly as is consistent with the exercise of proper care in the selection of books to fit the needs of the reading public. It is quite probable that, by the first of the year the library will contain some 14,000 volumes. It will still be far from fulfilling all that can be expected of a library in a city of the size of Los Angeles, but it will be well started on the right road.

In every respect except the one of an abundant supply of books the present library is an admirable concern. In his selection of Directors Mayor Hazard chose five gentlemen who are not only well known among literary circles and of taste and judgment, but are also conspicuous in public affairs as active and industrious workers. The readiness with which they have appropriated for which they possess in the highest degree the confidence of the members of the city government, and the general public, when it comes to look into the arrangements which have been made for the general use of the library, will have every reason to feel satisfied with the work which has been done. In the selection of a Librarian the board chose a lady who is in every way well suited to the position that she is to occupy. Miss Tessa L. Kelso has served in the public library of Cincinnati, and as a member of a special committee of the National Library Association visited and inspected the prominent libraries of the West. In the re-classification which she has made of the books, the preparing of new catalogues and the arranging of a complete and thoroughly practical system for the circulating and reference departments and the reading-room, the new Librarian has established beyond question her thorough capacity for the work to which she has been assigned. Her assistant and co-laborer is Miss Josie Gavitt, who was first chosen to serve as Librarian in 1884, and whose polite and kindly attention to all who patronize the library has made her very pleasantly remembered by the reading public. Three other ladies, Miss Hasse, Miss Haines and Mrs. Willman have been appointed to serve as attendants, and several others have been selected as substitutes to be put at work when the circulating department is opened to the public. These have been selected by a system of competitive examinations.

In the arrangement of the third floor of the City Hall the Board of Directors were consulted, and the rooms for the library were given the dimensions and location that was desired. There are two very large rooms—one on the west side of the building for the books, and one on the north side for a reading-room. There are also three small rooms in the corner of the building. The book-room is 75x29 feet. It contains twenty stacks of shelves, each capable of containing about 800 volumes. There is also a separate large case for encyclopedias and dictionaries. These are built of oak, as are all the other furnishings of the room, and all are designed in excellent taste. There is a large oak counter over which all books will be passed, as those who desire either to consult or draw books will not be admitted to the shelves, as was formerly the arrangement. In the lobby outside the counter there is a table where visitors may consult the catalogue and write checks for books, and a large case with glass doors in which all the volumes will be placed.

The large general reading-room is 75x29 feet, and contains six reading tables and racks for seventy newspapers. There are ample accommodations for 100 readers. Some of the newspaper racks are low and may be wheeled about the room. The lighting arrangements here, as in the book-room, are admirable.

Leading out from the book-room is the Librarian's room, 13x15, where will be kept a case of all the catalogues of the principal libraries of the Union, book lists, publishers' catalogues, etc. All the rare books, special editions and volumes, too expensive to put in general use, are kept in this room. Beyond, in

the corner under the tower, is the Directors' room, a small apartment, 18x18. Here, around an immense oak table, the board will hold its weekly meetings. The shelves in this room are filled with Government reports and other works of a similar character.

The ladies' reading room is situated between the general reading room and the Directors' and Librarian's rooms. It is 26x29 feet in size, a light and airy apartment, carpeted and furnished with every convenience.

The library will be open every day, excepting Sunday, from 9 in the morning until half past 9 in the evening. On Sundays and legal holidays the reading rooms will be open from 1 p. m. till 6 p. m.

To draw books from the library, the subscriber must put his name to an agreement to the effect that he will abide by all the rules and regulations, and must also offer security in the shape of a statement from some taxpayer that he will be responsible for any books lost or destroyed. When these forms are fulfilled the subscriber is given a card, which he must present every time that he wishes to draw a book, upon which the date when the books will fall due is marked.

The system which will be employed in the numbering of the books is known as the Dewey decimal system. Besides being properly classified in the catalogue, each book in the fiction department will bear a letter and a number, as, for example, "F 67." Any one who wishes to draw a book will look in the catalogue to be found on the table in the lobby, and write the letter and number on a slip of paper, which he passes to the Librarian or an attendant. The book is brought to the counter and the proper entry made on his card. As books are frequently out in use, the subscriber will do well to generally write down a number of different volumes on the paper which he submits to the attendant.

As soon as possible a complete card catalogue will be made, which will be of great assistance to those who wish to draw books and are unable to go about among the shelves. It is one of the rules of the board, by the way, that no one is to be admitted behind the counter, except those connected with the library. The card catalogue will contain not only all books by title and by author, but also, as far as possible, by subject matter.

The general rules of the library are such as are in vogue in all institutions of like character. Books may be kept out by subscribers for two weeks excepting new "seven-day books," which can only be kept one week. In each case they can be renewed for the same space of time as that for which they were originally drawn. Books to be read in the rooms of the library or examined for reference may be had upon the deposit with the Librarian of a slip of paper containing the resident's name and residence. In their pamphlet of rules the board quotes the following section of the Penal Code of the State, which needs to be republished for the reason that by some mysterious dispensation of Providence there are always people who will write in library books:

"And every person who maliciously cuts, tears, defaces, breaks or injures any book, map, chart, picture, engraving, statue, coin, medal, apparatus, or other work of literature, art or mechanics, or object of curiosity, deposited in any public library, gallery, museum, collection, fair or exhibition, is guilty of felony."

The Public Library of Los Angeles, which now bids fair soon to be an institution of which every citizen may be proud, was originally organized in December of 1872. It was at first under the control of a Library Association. It was located in rooms offered by Gov. Downey, in his block on the corner of Temple and Spring streets, where it remained until the recent move into the City Hall. The first Librarian was I. O. Littlefield. On the 1st of April, 1877, an arrangement was made by which it was turned over to the city, and organized with a Board of Regents, under a special statute passed in 1874. The old charter, adopted in 1878, put the library under the control of the City Council, and on January 17, 1879, P. Connelly was made Librarian. He was soon succeeded by Miss Mary E. Roy, who is now a teacher in one of the public schools. In 1884 Miss Gavitt, the present assistant, was chosen Librarian. She held the position until the 1st of last January, when Mrs. Prescott served for a short term.

SCHOOL BONDS CARRIED.

A Light Vote Nearly All One Way.

The school bond election passed off very quietly yesterday and at no time was there a line formed at any of the polling places. The people generally seemed to have lost interest in elections, and as there were few workers in the field either for or against the bonds, there was no activity on the streets. In the morning there was more opposition to the bonds than at any other time. At many places were to be found individuals who were talking against the bonds. The only reason they had was that the new bonds had been defeated, and as the people did not want improvements in the way of sewers, they wanted the school bonds defeated. They said they were working to "spite" those who were against public improvement, and in some instances they managed to poll quite a number of votes. It was stated last night that the only votes against the bonds were those cast for the above reason. During the afternoon the opposition to the bonds gave way, and the "spite" workers departed. After this, however, the voting was lighter than ever. The rain came on, and from 3 o'clock until the polls closed not more than one-tenth of the total vote was cast. There was no trouble at any of the precincts, and the policemen found that time hung heavy on their hands. The count was completed within an hour of the time the polls closed, and the result showed that the bonds had carried by a large majority.

The result of the count was as follows:

Table with columns: Ward, Precinct, For, Against. Rows include First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Total.

Total vote cast, 3,131. Necessary to carry the bonds, 2,008. Majority for the bonds, 1,123. Majority over the vote necessary, 575.

Frank E. Rose.

Yesterday, before Judge Cheney, a motion for arrest of judgment in the case of Frank E. Rose, the bunco man, was argued and denied. A motion for a new trial was then made argued and submitted. The Court will decide today.

ARID LANDS.

Report of Register H. W. Patton on the Subject.

STORAGE RESERVOIRS NEEDED.

A Document For The Senate Committee to Study Carefully—The Probable Benefits.

In order to enable the Arid Land Committee of the United States Senate, in regard to which an article will be found in another column, to come to a proper understanding of the needs of this section in the shortest possible time, Mr. H. W. Patton, Register of the United States Land Office in this district, has prepared a report which is accompanied by a map, both of which will be turned over to the Senators today. The report is as follows: Gentlemen of the Arid Land Committee of the United States Senate:

At the request of the President of the Chamber of Commerce of this city, I take pleasure in submitting to you a few figures in regard to the desert lands of the Los Angeles land district.

The Act of Congress under which you gentlemen are prosecuting your inquiries would seem to, in a measure, confine your work to a consideration of the lands, arid in character, which still belong to, or are likely to revert to, the Government.

It is of such lands within the limits of the Los Angeles land district that I shall treat. My object will be to show you, by means of a map which I have had made, ranges of mountains containing many reservoir sites so sloped by nature that only supplemental work will have to be done by man to make them catchment basins of vast capacity; to show you the streams and water sheds which will furnish the water for filling the storage reservoirs, and to show land lying under them belonging to the National domain upon which this water can be conducted, and thus the value of the lands be increased from nothing per acre to \$100 per acre.

As to the COST OF THE WORK To be done by the Government in this district, it is impossible for me to furnish an estimate, but it is not beyond my wildest hopes to convince you that the Government will receive in actual cash, through this land office, at the legal price for land, every dollar expended in the work done here, while at the same time \$200,000 will be added to the assessment rolls of the several counties of this district.

As for the benefit of irrigation, other gentlemen will see to it that you are thoroughly informed, and visits to places where you will see land on one side of a ditch too high for the water to reach, worth 75 cents per acre, and land on the other side of the ditch, whereon water can be conducted, worth \$1,000 per acre, will have a very convincing effect.

Fortunately, the Los Angeles land district contains more desert land susceptible of irrigation than all the rest of the State. I say fortunately, because now that the Government has taken this matter in hand, our people have reason to believe that every acre of this now arid land will be reclaimed and put in a productive condition.

From a careful examination of the records of this office, I find that in this district there are 13,156,000 ACRES OF ARID LANDS, Divided into three bodies:

Mojave Desert, 4,899,000 Acres. Colorado Desert, 2,185,000 Acres. Antelope Valley, 6,072,000 Acres.

These are lands which can be entered under the Desert Land act as lands "which will not, without artificial irrigation, produce agricultural crops in irrigable years." Under the provisions of this act a person can, by paying twenty-five cents per acre of single-minimum land, or fifty cents per acre on double-minimum land, enter not to exceed 640 acres; and if he conducts water on the same and reclaims it to such an extent that it will raise crops, he shall have the privilege, within three years, of proving up on said land, and by paying an additional \$1 or \$2 per acre, as the land may be single or double minimum, receive a patent therefor.

That there is much land of this character in the Los Angeles land district is evidenced by the fact that 768 persons have found in this district 333,181 acres of land which they thought COULD BE RECLAIMED, And have paid into the land office \$99,617.05 in first payments for such entries. It may be surprising to know that out of the large number of entries—768—only twenty-three persons have proved up, and the Government has only parted with title to 627 out of the total number of acres entered. The remainder of the 333,181 acres has either reverted to the Government because of the failure of the parties to reclaim, or will shortly revert because the work of reclamation is too expensive for private enterprise. To sum it up briefly, the Government has received from the people of the Los Angeles land district \$92,989 for first payment on desert lands, and the Government still has the land.

In this connection I trust it will not be deemed indelicate to indulge in the hope that, inasmuch as the Government has secured this large sum from the people of this land district, on account of desert lands, and the people have not been benefited thereby, a proportionate sum of the money appropriated for surveys be expended down here, and an investigation of our wants be made by the consulting engineers. It is a matter of reciprocity, and will be greatly to the advantage of the people and the Government.

NOT A DISCOURAGING SIGN. It must not be taken as a discouraging sign that so few final entries of desert land have been made. It is purely a question of expenditure, and the class of people who seek to obtain title to land under the beneficent laws of the General Government are unfortunately not wealthy, and the reclamation of even a section of desert land is a work of some magnitude and considerable expense. What would be a comparatively easy task to the Government, where there are many thousand acres to be irrigated, becomes very onerous to the man who tries to put water on 640 acres of land.

And reservoirs could have been built, and the water saved and brought into use when needed; but the funds of the company gave out, and the lands reverted to the Government. In my judgment, a reservoir could be constructed to store up the water flowing in that cañon, and, by using it economically, a supply sufficient for the irrigation of 50,000 acres of land saved.

In township 11 north, of range 14 west, sixteen sections of desert land have been entered, and an effort made to get water out of Oak creek with which to irrigate this land. The time allowed by law for reclamation has expired, and the gentlemen making these entries are today asking the Government for an extension of time of one year in which to comply with the law. If the Government had this work in hand it could BUILD A DAM

And reservoir, catch the water of Oak creek and reclaim 100 sections of land in that vicinity. At the Government price of \$2.50 per acre, the United States would receive \$100,000, the land would be worth \$2,000,000, and the country would be that much benefited.

The map which I present to you carefully defines the desert area. It also shows the mountain ranges surrounding these desert lands. In those mountains are innumerable cañons capable of being made reservoirs, and through them are thousands of acres of lands, now worthless, that with water would be of great value.

I don't think I am extravagant in saying that in this district there are 4,000,000 acres of land which can be reclaimed without extraordinary expense, and the people will cheerfully pay the Government \$10,000,000 for these lands. The matter resolves itself into a pure business proposition. Can the Government afford to expend \$5,000,000 in this district, receive a direct return of \$10,000,000 and add \$200,000,000 to the assessment rolls of Southern California.

New Cases. B. Benbaker petitions to be allowed to go into voluntary insolvency. William Morgan sues J. W. Wilson and others to recover payment on a note for \$4,000.

Clayton B. Wilson sues P. C. Remond to recover \$529.90 on a note. Clayton B. Wilson sues J. L. Nugent to recover \$500 on a note. J. R. Sayers sues the California Central Railway Company for refusal to convey his baggage, when he had a ticket, over its lines. He wants \$10,000.

Eliza V. Vickers sues W. P. Gardiner, an administrator of the estate of W. D. Stephens, and several others to enforce a contract about the sale of land. The San Fernando Valley Improvement Company sues E. O. Kendall and others to enforce fulfillment of a contract for the purchase of real estate. The amount at stake is about \$30,000.

H. D. Wise sues B. C. Wright to recover payment on a note for \$10,000. J. F. Sartori sues A. Y. Garcia to enforce a fulfillment of a contract to purchase real property. J. F. Sartori sues J. M. Armour to enforce a contract to buy land. J. F. Sartori sues James T. Taylor to enforce the terms of a contract to buy land.

The Bituminous Lime Rock Company sues William Niles for \$566.70 due for work done. Quick Work. Friday at 5 o'clock, indictments were handed to Clerk Dunsmore by Judge Cheney with instructions that bench warrants be issued for the arrest of four persons charged with crime. At fifteen minutes past five these warrants were handed to the Sheriff, or rather to his deputies, Mr. Aguirre being absent at the time. By 6 o'clock three of the persons indicted were in jail, two of them in the County Jail of Los Angeles, and one of them in the City Prison of San Francisco, having been arrested on a telegram to the Chief of Police of that city. The fourth man had been hunted to ground and the house where he was was guarded by a couple of deputies. Yesterday morning, this fourth of the alleged culprits was arrested about sunrise, and in an hour or two he was in the care of Captain Darcy. It was pretty prompt work all around. Tomorrow the office will be put on its mettle once more; for in all probability a big batch of indictments will be forthcoming.

Fish and Game Laws. S. P. Maslin, Secretary of the State Board of Fish Commissioners, has issued a carefully-compiled compendium of the fish and game laws of the State. This little brochure embraces all the acts of the last Legislature, and will be found of great value to people generally, but to the Nimrods and Isaac Waltonians of the State more particularly. It is issued from the State Printing Office at Sacramento, and reflects credit on the office.

The Last Legislature. Mr. George W. Peckham, Secretary of the Senate at the last session of the Legislature, has compiled and published a very useful history of all Senate bills. It shows what finally became of all measures laid before the Senate. It is in quarto form and the matter is tabulated, giving the dates of each action taken on each bill. It is from the presses of the State Printing Office at Sacramento.

Hears That Do Not Beat as One. Judge Wade yesterday granted two decrees of divorce, making four people happy. George Haylock was severed from Ella Haylock on the ground of desertion, and Harvey W. Mason was separated from Gertrude of the same ilk on the same grounds.

WHAT THEY SAY.

Clippings from the "Mermaid's" List of Local Exchanges.

A great many people visit the Raymond road to see the big railroad outfit at work. They use picks and shovels, plows, hand and wheel scrapers, and other instruments of warfare, and the boys are moving dirt at the rate of ten yards a minute.—[Pasadena Union.]

It is a lamentable fact that there is no hotel open in Pasadena where visitors can find accommodations. Parties who desire to come through the city to visit Santa Anita and the valley to the eastward, make arrangements to lunch at Sierra Madre Villa.—[Pasadena Union.]

There are about fifteen carpenters at work on the Johnston Memorial Church at Garvanza, and a large number of masons. It is hoped that services may be held there in about two weeks. The edifice, though it will have a seating capacity of less than 200, will cost about \$40,000.—[Pasadena Star.]

The city water works stands about this. The franchise has been granted to Mr. Hedges. He has presented a bond signed by Los Angeles men. A committee went to the city this week to inquire into the sufficiency of the bond. They have returned and will report the bond all right at the next meeting. Mr. Hedges is ready to go to work next Monday morning on the water works. This is the state of affairs at present.—[Santa Ana Standard.]

Baldwin's grain is being threshed this week. Mr. Baldwin says it is the finest grain without an exception that he has seen this season. It is bright and heavy, going from 110 to 116 pounds to the sack. South Riverside can raise barley that can't be beat by any other section, and next year the acreage will be very large, as the Land Company is giving the land free to responsible parties who will agree to plow and sow grain.—[South Riverside Bee.]

From Ed. Ayers, who has done a heavy threshing business, this season, we learn that the barley of the county is all threshed, or will be finished this week. He says the crop, compared with that of last year, according to his judgment, is fully two-thirds. The quality does not average as well as last year, but in some instances it is even better. Mr. Ayers will turn his threshing force on the bean crop in about ten days.—[Ventura Democrat.]

For a week past the agents of the San Gabriel Valley Rapid Transit road have been quietly buying up a right of way on the east side of the Santa Fe and parallel to the latter. Considerable headway has been made, some of the property-holders donating their land. Nothing has been said as it was thought to be to the best interest of all concerned to say nothing about it, but as the fact is now quite generally known, there can be no reason against its publication. The destination of the road is said to be Mount Wilson via the geared tramway.—[Pasadena Union.]

Early this morning, as the driver of one of the meat wagons, which brings the daily supply from the slaughter houses, was descending into the Arroyo cañon at Garvanza, the team became frightened and ran away, taking the wagon down the steep bank, overturning it, and scattering the meat all over the ground. The outfit was finally gotten together and the meat reloaded, and the driver, who was quite severely bruised, reached Pasadena all right, but looking somewhat the worse for wear. His wagon was "mended" with two-by-fours, pieces of rope and wire, and was quite an ingenious affair.—[Pasadena Union.]

In conversation the other day with a prominent official of the Southern Pacific railway, he said to an Outlook reporter that their road had sold the preceding Sunday 4,000 tickets to Santa Monica, while only 400 had been disposed of to other points. That is to say, to Long Beach, San Pedro and Catalina Island. Had the trains been running to Redondo the same would not have exceeded double the number, which would amount to 800—leaving the difference as five to one in favor of Santa Monica above all the other seaside places combined. And yet two of the four daily journals of Los Angeles are advocating the emptying of the city's sewage into the city's favorite resort and bathing place.—[Santa Monica Outlook.]

The San Diego Flume Company proposed last night to the Water Committees of the Council to pipe the city and rent the pipes to the city at 6 per cent of their cost, and a quantity of water to be made to the city, should be available for 3,000,000 gallons, 9 cents per thousand for the first 1,500,000 gallons, 9 cents for next 500,000 gallons, 8 cents for next 500,000, and 7 cents for next 500,000, an average of 8 1/2 cents per thousand, provided the whole 3,000,000 gallons are used. For all over 3,000,000 the price to be 6 cents per thousand gallons. This proposition, like all that have been or shall be made to the city, should be carefully investigated and dealt with on its merits. There are many important points to be considered and a conclusion cannot be jumped at in regard to any proposition.—[San Diego Union.]

The people who live below the piped artesian water in Pomona do not fully appreciate the condition that Ontario and all North Pomona find themselves in where domestic water is concerned. The idea that they must use water for cooking and drinking that has been used for bathing, the kitchen slop, the stable cleanings, and the personal filth, hundreds of campers have been intermingled with, is nauseating to a disagreeable degree, and good taste and good health demands a change. Even though this is stopped, and none but decent and well bred people camp in the cañon, there will come the days of rains, and all the nastiness of the camp grounds will come down upon them anyway. There is but two ways to salvation: either the cañon must be fenced up so as to bar out all, or the pipe lines must be extended to the falls.—[Pomona Register.]

The Beet Sugar Committee had a meeting Monday afternoon and transacted the following business: F. J. Hall was added to the committee. The Secretary read the report of the analysis of the beets sent to Watsonville, the result of which was highly satisfactory, and the committee have decided to make another shipment next week. Messrs. Doyle and Works were appointed to collect the beets. A committee was appointed to collect money to defray expenses. The Secretary was instructed to write to the manager of the Watsonville works asking him to send an expert here for the purpose of determining the practicality of sugar works in this valley. The committee are making a determined effort to establish the much needed industry in the beautiful Santa Ana valley and we hope their efforts will prove successful.—[Santa Ana Herald.]

J. M. Alkire states that some two years ago a few of his vines began to show signs of the mysterious disease now threatening all our vineyards. He dug the earth away some six inches deep around each stem, and poured a pint of lime into the cavity. He also found what appeared to be a fungus growth on the root just below the surface, of a

whitish color; this in some cases as large as an egg. On cutting this away he discovered small white worms within it, which had evidently done the mischief. All these worms he carefully cut off, poured in the lime and replaced the earth. After two years he finds that the disease has not appeared at all on his place, while his neighbors have suffered much more severely. Rev. Chas. Button's place adjoining was treated with the lime also, and has likewise escaped. This ought to be generally known.—[Riverside Press.]

The sixth annual fair of the Los Angeles County Agricultural Association will be held at the Fair Grounds in this city during the month of October. The premium list is now in course of preparation, and it is of the utmost importance that the short time intervening be utilized in preparing for exhibits. There ought to be a local pride among all classes of our citizens to make the exhibition of 1899 superior to anything of the kind heretofore, and there is no reason why it should not be. A successful fair is certainly one of the best schemes that can be devised to advertise a locality, and out of the abundance of this most favored land of earth, an exhibition can be gotten up that should excel anything of the kind in the State. The exhibition last year was a creditable affair and well attended. With the experience of former seasons, our exhibitors can and will do better, and we feel justified in promising visitors from abroad, greater attractions than ever before.

The following gentlemen are the officers of the association: H. L. Montgomery, President; J. H. Cooke, Vice-President; T. J. Kerns, Treasurer; H. A. Scott, Secretary; C. A. Coffman, S. C. Rindock, J. A. Mitrovich, O. P. Passons, G. B. Walter, A. S. Gray, James Quill and James Stewart.

All of them prominent farmers and business men of Los Nietos valley, who have ever been zealous in advancing the interests of their section, and under whose direction we believe the fair will prove a most gratifying success. To accomplish this end a hearty co-operation of all is necessary. We believe they will receive. And we hope during the coming month to hear plenty of fair talk among all classes of our citizens.—[Downey Champion.]

Pullman Passengers.

The following people left for the North and San Francisco on the 1:30 p. m. train yesterday: Ed. Botello and wife, Tom Allen, C. Cook, Mr. Rothschild, M. Gwest, S. K. Nichols, C. Kohrman, Miss E. Bender, E. S. Hulbert, J. S. Freeman, Mrs. E. R. Smith, Mrs. J. M. Workman, Mrs. Ruth, George Vignolo.

Illustrated Los Angeles Herald.

The ILLUSTRATED LOS ANGELES HERALD will be on sale at the HERALD office counter this morning. Price, 15 cents per single copy. Newsdealers and newsboys supplied at reduced rates.

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G. R. PATTERSON, Candidate for Supervisor, Fifth Supervisorial District.

Notice to Contractors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT PROPOSALS for building a School House at Lancaster, Cal., will be received by the Board of Trustees of the Lancaster School District up to 12 o'clock m. of TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1899, at which time and place proposals or bids will be opened. No bid will be received or considered unless accompanied by a certified check, or other sufficient bond to the amount of \$50, conditioned that the contractor shall within ten days after the acceptance of said bid, enter into contract with said Board of Trustees for the building of said building, according to plans and specifications therefor, and give a good and sufficient bond, with two sufficient sureties thereon, in the penal sum of \$2,000 for the faithful performance of his contract. Said bond to be approved by the Board of Trustees of Lancaster School District. Said School House to be completed by the 20th day of December, 1899, with forfeiture by contractor of \$10 for each day in excess of time specified. Plans and specifications to be seen at office of the Secretary, at the Garrett office, Lancaster, on 12 m., Tuesday, September 5th, and after that date may be found at the office of the County School Superintendent at 7 1/2 N. Main street, Los Angeles, Cal.

The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Board of Trustees of Lancaster School District.

sept 7 E. V. CAMMER, Sec.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between Steven J. ... in the city of Los Angeles, Cal., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, G. Beauchamp retiring. The business will be conducted by E. C. Stevens, who assumes all liabilities of the firm, and to whom all accounts due the firm should be paid.