CONGRESSIONAL GRIST.

Money for the Country's Defenders.

PENSIONS AND PATRIOTISM.

The Pensions Appropriations Bill Passes the House After a Lively Debate.

Associated Press Dispatches to the HERALD.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The House today went into committee of the whole on the Pension Appropriation bill. Cheadle, of Indiana, spoke at length in favor of a service pension law. He explained the provisions of his bill, authorizing a service pension for life to every veteran of fifty years of age, who served sixty days and was honorably discharge; idnvalid pensioners who receive less than $8 a month, and all who receive no pension, to be beneficiaries under it.

At the conclusion of Cheadle's speech, Clements, of Georgia, said that after listening to the speeches of the gentlemen on the other side he was inclined to wonder why Commissioner Tanner had been requested to resign. The gentleman from Kansas (Peters) had justified the action of Tanner in putting upon the pension rolls those who rendered good service before they left the army without permission, in increasing the $2 rate and re-rating pensions. Then why had Tanner been asked to resign?

Morrow, of California, said the question could be answered easily; but as the answer would involve going into matters of detail, he would refrain from doing so at present.

Clements said in the employment of thirty additional medical examiners and the utilizing of the employees of the Pension Bureau, a large increase in the amount of pensions must result, even under the existing laws. Clements doubted whether the $98,500,000 carried by the bill would be sufficient to pay all the pensions under the present laws, but if Congress passed other laws increasing the number or rate of pensions, there would be a deficiency.

Clements did not oppose just and liberal pensions; he was not going to vote against the pending bill. His only objection to it was that it appropriated less money than the administration knew would be necessary to pay the pensions for the next year.

Bynum charged the Republican party with being false to its promises to the country in the matter of pensions. The Democrats, he said, were determined the Republicans should carry out their pledges to the soldiers.

Cutcheon inquired whether the Democrats, while in control of the House, had passed a service pension bill.

Bynum replied they had not, but they had not gone home and asked for votes under false pretenses.

Spinola said the Democrats intended to draw the line of battle on the Service Pension bill. The Democrats did not intend the Republicans should mask themselves as the friends of the veterans. The Democratic party had forced the pension rolls from $28,000,000 up to $100,000,000, and yet the Republicans went on the stump and told the people they were the friends of the men who saved the Union.

Enloe, of Tennessee, impressed upon the House the necessity of thoroughly investigating the workings of the Pension Bureau.

Allen, of Mississippi, said he did not belittle the services of the Federal soldiers. To do so would be to belittle his own. He had been one of the men whom they had had to overcome. He had a high regard for the Government; he was mighty sorry he had tried to break it up, but if the gentlemen were going to carry pension legislation to its legitimate conclusion, Congress had better stop and have an accounting. It looked to him as if the country would have to let the Grand Army of the Republic take the Government.

Breckinridge, of Kentucky, expressed himself in favor of a liberal pension system, but was opposed to the abuse of that system and opposed to making the Pension Bureau a great political machine.

Grosvenor said the minority had suddenly become wonderfully patriotic, and if it could only destroy the unpatriotic record it had always made it would be wonderfully benefited. The gentleman from New York (Spinola) had said the Democratic party had run up the appropriations for pensions from $28,000,000 to $100,000,000. There was not a dollar of that money that had been appropriated under any general pension bill ever passed by the Democratic party, or ever signed by a Democratic President, except that increasing the pensions to widows. With this exception every dollar appropriated for pensions was due to the patriotism of the Republican party. Referring to President Cleveland's veto of the Dependent Pension bill, he said when Mr. Cleveland was re-nominated no man had shouted louder in his behalf than had the gentleman from Indiana (Bynum), and yet Cleveland, who had hurled his vetoes in the faces of the soldiers, was the most popular Democrat in the United States, and three years hence would drag the Democratic party at his car wheels. The Democrats were not to be credited with any of the pension legislation of the country, but they were to be credited with the fact that today there were 20,000 Union soldiers in the poorhouse who would have been comfortable under the bill which Cleveland had vetoed.

Tarsney inquired whether the Republicans intended to pass the Dependent Pension bill vetoed by President Cleveland.

Grosvenor replied they would not. They would pass a Republican bill which would not contain a pauper feature; a bill that would have nothing in it that would degrade manhood.

In the course of further remarks, Spinola stated that the great bulk of the Union army was made up from the Democratic legions of the North. This caused a sarcastic laugh on the Republican side.

After further debate the committee rose and the bill was passed.

A bill was passed appropriating $25,000 to enable the Secretary of War to purchase 2,500 tents for the people driven from their homes by the floods in Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana.

The House then took a recess, the evening session to be for the consideration of private pension bills.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

Sherman's Anti-Trust Bill the Order of the Day.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—In the Senate today, numerous petitions and memorials were presented for a law against the employment of aliens on Government works; some for the free and unlimited coinage of silver; one against the extension of the Pacific railroads' debts, and one from California for the removal of the duty on jute and jute bagging.

Mandersen introduced a bill to extend the laws of the United States which provide for the acquiring of title to coal lands, to the District of Alaska.

Paddock introduced a bill to make the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries an officer of the Department of Agriculture.

On motion of Sherman the bill to declare unlawful trusts, was taken up and Sherman addressed the Senate.

At the close of Sherman's speech, Ingalls gave notice of an amendment which he would offer. The amendment is aimed against dealing in futures or options. It was read and ordered printed.

On motion of Sherman it was ordered that the substitute reported from the finance committee be treated as the original text of the bill, and so the amendments proposed by Reagan and Ingalls are to be treated as amendments in the first and second degree.

Vest argued against the constitutionality of the original bill, as well as of the substitute, declaring his belief that the Supreme Court would immediately throw it out of court The Senate had been told at the last session by Sherman, that whenever he was satisfied that combinations were protected by the high protective duty, he would be in favor of reducing that duty, and that (Vest said) was the real remedy. Those trusts were protected by the high tariff and were enabled to work their iniquitous purposes under the buttress afforded by the tariff law.

Hiscock said no attempt should be made to give the Federal Government jurisdiction of a subject over which the States had full and ample control.

Blair renewed his motion to reconsider the vote of yesterday by which his educational bill was rejected, and Ingalls moved to lay that motion on the table. No action was taken.

A motion to adjourn over till Monday was opposed by Sherman, who wished to have action on the Anti-Trust bill tomorrow, and the motion was defeated.

Allison replied to Vest's argument as to the connection between high duties and trusts, taking the ground that all great combinations were practically outside of the tariff and independent of it. He would not admit that even the sugar trust was dependent on the tariff. He was not sure but that if sugar were on the free list there would not be still a combination among the sugar refineries. In the great staples, woolen and cotton goods, leather, boots and shoes and iron and steel, on which the duties were high, there was no trust, except perhaps as to steel rails and nails. Also with the silk industry, of which in this country is produced probably half the silk consumed here, and which is protected by a heavy duty, there was no trust. There was a combination for raising the price of beef and lowering the cost of cattle on the hoof, and no one could say that that trust was the result of high duties. There were also an oatmeal trust and a whiskey trust, which had nothing to do with duties. Although he agreed with the gentlemen who were in favor of remodeling and revising the tariff, still the Senators if they wished to correct the great evils of trusts and combinations, would fall far short of their purpose if they confined themselves to the modification of tariff rates. It was the duty of Congress to put on the statute books such legislation as would prohibit trusts and combinations.

Coke offered a substitute for the bill, and George offered an amendment, both of which were ordered printed.

The bill then went over till Monday, when it is to be unfinished business, and it was ordered that the session tomorrow be confined exclusively to business on the calendar.

In announcing pairs on the Blair bill yesterday the relative positions of four Senators were mis-stated on the floor. Quay and Ransom, who were for the bill, were paired with Butler and Casey, who were against it. It was the reverse of this that was stated.

After executive session the Senate adjourned.

Opposed to Admitting Wyoming.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Representative Springer and the balance of the House committee on territories have united in a report in opposition to the bill reported by the majority, providing for the admission of Wyoming as a State. The main objections of the minority are that there was no warrant of law for a constitutional convention, and consequently there were very inadequate representations of voters in the convention, among whom were included a number of women. The minority proposes another constitutional convention, a popular vote upon woman suffrage, and the admission of the new State by a Presidential proclamation afterwards.

The Cœur D'Alene Lands.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The House committee on Indian affairs has authorized a favorable report on the bill ratifying the agreement between the United States and the Cœur D'Alene Indians of Idaho. By this agreement the Indians promised to relinquish the title to certain lands in Washington, Idaho and Montana, formerly possessed by them, but now held by the United States, the United States agreeing to expend for the benefit of the Indians $150,000.

The World's Fair Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The House committee on rules has decided to report favorably to the House Candler's resolution setting apart next Tuesday for consideration of the World's Fair bill, and providing for final action upon it at 4 o'clock that afternoon.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Abernethy & Taft
Will continue their discount sale to March 31st. See show window for particulars. Remember the place—117 South Spring street.

ARE YOU MADE miserable by Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Yellow Skin? Shiloh's Vitalizer is a positive cure. For sale by C. F. Heinzeman, 122 North Main street.

For Durability and Beauty,
House owners should insist on having their painters use only the Sherwin-Williams paints, for sale by P. H. Mathews, cor. Second and Main.

For coughs and throat troubles use "**Brown's Bronchial Troches.**"—"They stop an attack of my asthma cough very promptly."—*C. Falch, Miamiville, Ohio.*

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY—a positive cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria and Canker Mouth. For sale by C. F. Heinzeman, 122 North Main street.

Paints, Oils and Glass,
Corner Second and Main. P. H. Mathews.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

HIS END WAS PEACE.

General Crook's Campaigns Are O'er.

DEATH'S UNEXPECTED SUMMONS.

No Foeman's Dart Struck the Gallant Hero Down—God's Own Hand Removed Him.

Associated Press Dispatches to the HERALD.

CHICAGO, March 21.—Major-General George Crook, in command of the Department of the Missouri, died at the Grand Pacific hotel, at 7:15 this morning, of heart failure. There had not been the slightest warning that the General was not perfectly well. He was at army headquarters all day yesterday, and last night at the hotel appeared to be in his usual good health. He got up as usual this morning about 7 o'clock, and while dressing suddenly said to his wife, "I can't breathe." Mrs. Crook helped him to a sofa and a doctor was at once summoned, but before he could reach the room General Crook was dead. The General had been in command of the Department of the Missouri for several years, succeeding General Schofield.

LANDLORD DRAKE'S STATEMENT.

B. Drake, proprietor of the Grand Pacific hotel, made the following statement to an Associated Press reporter: "General Crook arose shortly before 7 o'clock, apparently in his usual health, and, in accordance with his usual custom, began exercising with weights and pulleys, which he kept in his room. After exercising a few minutes he stopped to lie down upon a lounge, saying that he felt difficulty in breathing. A few moments later he called out to his wife: 'Oh, Mary, Mary, I need help. I can't get my breath.' Assistance was at once summoned, and Dr. Hurlbut was sent for. Everything that could be done was done, but he failed to rally and died at 7:15. I suppose his death resulted from affection of the heart. For some weeks, in fact, ever since he returned from his last trip to the Northwest, he had been complaining of a bearing-down sensation in the neighborhood of his heart."

DR. HURLBUT'S OPINION.

Dr. Hurlbut, the physician summoned, said: "I arrived at his bedside only four or five minutes before death supervened. He was suffering from irregularity of the heart, and his chest seemed to be filled up. We did what we could for him in the way of hot applications. He was in *articulo mortis* when I arrived, and died without rallying. It appeared to be a case of heart failure, but I could not be positive about that, as I never had been called to attend him before. There may have been some stomachic complications."

THE BEGINNING OF THE END.

Major Randall, of General Crook's staff, said: "I had noticed for some time that General Crook was not in his usual health. He was a man who never complained, and said very little about his sufferings. At the theater last night I saw he was not feeling at all well, and asked him if he were in pain. He said 'No;' but I think that was the beginning of the end."

Arrangements for the funeral have not yet been made, and General Schofield has been telegraphed to in regard to the matter, and his wishes will be considered. The burial will probably take place at Oakland, Md., the home of his wife's people, though possibly it may be thought best to inter the remains at the Arlington National cemetery, at Washington. General Crook was 61 years old in September.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT IN MOURNING.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The news of the death of General Crook was a great shock to the officials of the War Department. Secretary Proctor was particularly affected by the sad intelligence, as he had very intimate associations with Crook during his visit to Washington a few weeks ago. He sent a personal message of condolence to Mrs. Crook, and gave instructions for the preparation of a general order announcing Crook's death to the army. The order will recite the personal worth and distinguished services of the deceased, and will direct the flags at all military posts to be placed at half-mast on the day of the funeral, and also that the officers wear the usual badge of mourning thirty days.

THE FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

CHICAGO, March 21.—In accordance with the wishes of Mrs. Crook the funeral services will be held on Sunday afternoon. The remains will then be put on a special car and will leave for Oakland, Maryland, in the afternoon. General Crook's staff officers and a small guard of regular soldiers will attend.

Out of respect to the memory of General Crook the Steele court-martial was today adjourned until Monday.

SHERMAN'S TRIBUTE TO CROOK'S WORTH.

NEW YORK, March 21.—General W. T. Sherman, when told of General Crook's death, by an Associated Press reporter, showed deep regret. "George Crook was always a man on whom we could depend," said he. "He was the most successful man in dealing with the Indians the United States ever had in its service. The Indians respected and trusted him, and he could bring them to and make them amenable to reason when every one else failed. During the rebellion Crook had charge of the Second Cavalry division, stationed in Northern Alabama, and did excellent work. During my fifteen years as Commander-in-Chief of the army, I had ample opportunity to find out Crook's good traits, and I never found him anything but a man who could be depended on in every emergency."

GENERAL HAYES'S TRIBUTE TO THE DEAD.

FREMONT, Ohio, March 21.—Ex-President Hayes will go to Chicago to attend the funeral services of General Crook. He was much affected by the sudden death of his old commander, and reviewed the General's record, paying a high tribute to his character both in public and private life. During the war, said General Hayes, the officers and men alike loved Crook as a brother. In his intercourse, both with officers and privates, he was a model commander. General Crook thought the private soldier was not only a part of a machine, but a fellow man, intrinsically the equal in intellect and worthy of the officer who commanded him. Without lowering or loosening the reins of discipline, he treated his subordinates according to this high enlightened estimate.

Speaking of General Crook's Indian campaigns and his dealings with the Indians, General Hayes said: "No statesman or philanthropist has framed theories for the uplifting of the red man, which in spirit and aim were more worthy a just, generous and powerful nation than the practical measures which General Crook has devised, and in spite of discouragement and formidable obstacles has carried into actual administration. Entitled to the wreath that encircles the brow of a hero in war, he also achieved the pure fame which belongs to him who, taking the part of a weak, injured and almost friendless people, has had the supreme satisfaction of giving them a fair start and equal chance in the race of life."

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

[George Crook was born near Dayton, Ohio, September 8, 1828, graduated at West point in 1852, and was on duty with the Fourth Infantry in California in 1853-61. He participated in the Rouge river expedition in 1856, and commanded the Pit river expedition in 1857, in an engagement in which he was wounded by an arrow. He had risen to the rank of Captain when the civil war broke out, when he returned to the East and became Colonel of the Thirty-sixth Ohio Infantry. He served with distinction throughout the entire conflict, being breveted successively Brigadier-General and Major-General in the United States army. He was mustered out of the volunteer service January 15 1866, but soon after was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the 23rd infantry, U. S. A., and placed on duty in the far West. The history of his Indian campaigns is well known. He met with remarkable success in all his negotiations with the Indians, and in this respect was entrusted with many important missions for the Government. His memorable campaign against the Chiricahua Apaches (Geronimo and his band) needs no recapitulation. The opening of the Sioux reservation to settlement was largely due to the efforts and influence of General Crook, who was a member of the commission. Of late the General had caused much adverse criticism by his advocacy of the removal of the captive Apache Indians to Fort Sill, Indian Territory.]

Cancer of the Nose.
In 1875 a sore appeared on my nose, and grew rapidly. As my father had cancer and my husband died of it, I became alarmed, and consulted my physician. His treatment did no good, and the sore grew larger and worse in every way, until I had concluded that I was to die from its effects. I was persuaded to take S. S. S., and a few bottles cured me. This was after all the doctors and other medicines had failed. I have had no return of the cancer.
MRS. M. T. MABEN,
Woodbury, Hall County, Texas.
Treatise on Cancer mailed free.
SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

H. J. W.

The Great Appetizer.

Famous H. J. W. Old Bourbon and Rye Whiskey.

ABSOLUTELY PURE!

NO FUSEL OIL!

A great relief to those troubled with consumption, dyspepsia, debility, malaria, chills and fever, loss of appetite, indigestion, influenza, etc. Price, $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5.

This whiskey is distilled from selected grain in Louisville, Ky., expressly for H. J. Woollacott, and is especially adapted for family and medicinal use.

BOTTLED ONLY BY

H. J. WOOLLACOTT,

124 and 126 North Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal.

For sale by druggists and dealers in fine liquors. Exclusive agency for towns given.

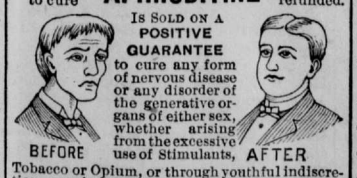
The above goods can be obtained from the following agents:

C. H. ROBERTS, Monrovia, Cal.
GEO. B. HOGIN, Pasadena, Cal.
C. R. JOHNSON, Inglewood, Cal.
RAYMOND HOTEL, East Pasadena, Cal.
OCEAN VIEW HOTEL, Redondo Beach, Cal.
A. Y. VIDAL, Azusa, Cal.
HOTEL METROPOLE, Avalon, Cal.
JOHN McNOAH, Downey, Cal.
ULLMAN & MILLER, Santa Ana, Cal.
L. ESELBURN, Yuma, A. T.
CHAS. YOUNGER, Santa Barbara, Cal.
C. N. CARSON, Rivera, Cal.
HEPBURN & TERRY, Ventura, Cal.
J. ROBINSON, Lamanda Park, Cal.
C. H. CONANT, Ontario, Cal.

For sale in this city by the following well-known druggists and dealers in fine liquors.

C. LAUX, 148 S. Spring st.
C. LAUX, (branch) 551 S. Broadway
S. W. LOCKETT, 603 S. Broadway
A. E. LITTLEBOY, 160 N. Main st.
URBAN & BUEHLER, 661 S. Olive st.
A. H. BROUKAMP, 115 S. Main st.
H. J. WOOLLACOTT, (branch) 453 S. Spring st.
L. ROTH, 245 E. First st.
F. MOHLE, 216 W. Sixth st.
MATSON & BRUHN, cor. 5th & Depot sts.
CABLE PHARMACY, Boyle Heights.
H. C. WORLAND, Station B, Boyle Heights.
ANGELENO PHARMACY, 1208 Temple st.
BEN. L. BAER, cor. Temple st. and Beaudry ave.
GEO. QUIRIE, 324 S. Main st.
SCHADE & CRANZ, cor. 5th & Spring sts.
m18-2m

The Celebrated French Cure,
Warranted to cure "**APHRODITINE**" or money refunded.



IS SOLD ON A POSITIVE GUARANTEE to cure any form of nervous disease or any disorder of the generative organs of either sex, whether arising from the excessive use of Stimulants, Tobacco or Opium, or through youthful indiscretion, over indulgence, &c., such as Loss of Brain Power, Wakefulness, Bearing down Pains in the Back, Seminal Weakness, Hysteria, Nervous Prostration, Nocturnal Emissions, Leucorrhœa, Dizziness, Weak Memory, Loss of Power and Impotency, which if neglected often lead to premature old age and insanity. Price $1.00 a box, 6 boxes for $5.00. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

A WRITTEN GUARANTEE is given for every $5.00 order received, to refund the money if a Permanent cure is not effected. We have thousands of testimonials from old and young, of both sexes, who have been permanently cured by the use of APHRODITINE. Circular free. Address

THE APHRO MEDICINE CO.
SALE & OFF, Two Stores: 220 S. Spring and Corner Spring and Fourth Sts.

ASTHMA—CURED DR. TAFT'S ASTHMALENE never fails; send us your address, we will mail trial BOTTLE **FREE**
DR. TAFT BROS., ROCHESTER, N.Y.
mar22-w-eod-5t

MISCELLANEOUS

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

MOST PERFECT MADE.

Contains no Ammonia, Lime or Alum.

From the Professor of Chemistry, California College of Pharmacy.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 24, 1889.

I have made a careful analysis of a sample of DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER purchased by me in open market. The results of my analysis show that the Cream of Tartar used in its manufacture is pure, and that it does not contain any foreign substances, such as Alum, Ammonia, Lime or other impurities. I consider it to be pure and wholesome, and in every way a superior article.

W. T. WENZELL, M. D., Ph. M., Ph. G.
Professor of Chemistry in the California College Pharm., University of California.

GIBSON & TYLER.

OXFORD TIES.

FINE SLIPPERS.

The Finest Line in the City from $1.25 up.

Johnston & Murphy's Shoes!
NOW SELLING FOR $4.95.

GIBSON & TYLER,
150 NORTH SPRING STREET.
fe27 2m

JAMES MEANS' $3 & $4 SHOES

Such has been the recent progress in our branch of industry that we are now able to affirm that the James Means' $4 Shoe is in every respect equal to the shoes which only a few years ago were retailed at eight or ten dollars. If you will try on a pair you will be convinced that we do not exaggerate. Ours are the original $3 and $4 Shoes, and those who imitate our system of business are unable to compete with us in quality of factory products. In our lines we are the largest manufacturers in the United States.

Shoes from our celebrated factory are sold by wide-awake retailers in all parts of the country. We will place them easily within your reach in any State or Territory if you will invest one cent in a postal card and write to us.

JAMES MEANS & CO., 41 Lincoln St., Boston, Mass.
FULL LINES OF THE ABOVE SHOES FOR SALE BY
N. BENJAMIN, PROPRIETOR OF THE BOSTON SHOE STORE,
Corner Main and Second Streets, Sole Agent for Los Angeles. mar8-sa&we 9m

TROY LAUNDRY!

WORKS: 571, 573, 575 N. Main St.
TELEPHONE, No. 46.
MAIN OFFICE: Under Los Angeles National Bank, First and Spring Street

Collars and Cuffs and Fine Linen A SPECIALTY.
Clothes Mended and Buttons Sewed on.

We Dry our Clothes by Steam. Rain does not Interfere with Drying.

f29-3m

LOOK AT THESE OPPORTUNITIES!

FOR SALE—A gilt edged piece of Spring-street property.
FOR SALE—Lot on Upper Main, near College street.
FOR SALE—Desirable residence property.
FOR SALE—20 acres orange land in Duarte: 10 acres in fruit.
FOR SALE—Two-story 8-room dwelling in Boyle Heights; modern improvements; beautiful property and low.
FOR SALE—A very highly improved orange and walnut orchard for $75,000, which for this and two preceding years has paid NET 10 per cent. per annum and over on price asked. This is a rare investment and a handsome home.
FOR SALE—From 10,000 to 30,000 acres of the finest fruit and grain lands in Southern California for colonies. This property is all under the best water system, with unlimited quantities; will be sold very low and on easy terms.
FOR SALE—1,100 acres rich valley land; well watered; just the property for a successful stock-breeding farm.
FOR SALE—Good walnut land, with water, very low.
FOR SALE—Three lots on Figueroa, corner Monroe, and two lots on Adams, near Figueroa, at $29 per front foot.
FOR EXCHANGE—Business property in Kansas City, paying good revenue, for same character business property here.
FOR EXCHANGE—328 acres in Elgin, Illinois, dairy district, for good orange land or orchard.
FOR EXCHANGE—Good city and country residence and farming property, for orange orchards and lands
I have other good Eastern and local properties both for sale and exchange. Call and see me.

fe25-1m J. S VAN DOREN, 34 N. Spring St.

SAM N. OSBORNE,
Atlantic Steamship, Insurance
AND REAL ESTATE AGENCY.
SOUTHERN PACIFIC TRANSFER TRUCK COMPANY.
Tickets sold to and from Great Britain and Europe by all first-class lines at lowest rates. Staterooms secured. Call and get information. Houses to rent. Money to loan. Collections made.
215 WEST FIRST STREET,
Telephone No 15. m1-3m Los Angeles, Cal