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THE OFFICIAL CITY PAPER.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1893.

SOMETHING ABOUT BUILDING IN LOS ANGELES—HOTELS.

It has always been a subject of remark that, considering the large amount of capital in Los Angeles, we have not more pretentious business buildings here. We are away behind Seattle, Portland and Tacoma in this respect. There are a number of cities of twenty-five thousand inhabitants that excel us immeasurably in towering piles devoted to business. Why this is so we are at a loss to know. It is probably owing to the same peculiar trait that has left the most attractive spot on the American continent without a fine hotel. At the same time our banks are numerous and plethoric with coin. We are afraid that we must own up to the fact that it is a lack of public spirit. It seems to be pretty well established that if we are ever to get a hotel here on the modern plan it must be built by some person or syndicate from abroad. It is high time that this person or corporation should materialize. As to business blocks it is pleasant to know that the two or three handsome ones we already possess are about to be increased by two splendid edifices, the one the Bradbury block, which is now in course of erection on the corner of Broadway and Third streets, and the other the Stimson block, on the corner of Spring and Third. These will be edifices of great solidity and beauty, and will represent a large investment of money. As far as the Bradbury block has gone it gives evidence of splendid architectural attractions that will only be surpassed, if surpassed at all, by the Mills and Crocker buildings in San Francisco. Hitherto the Bryson-Bonebrake and Baker blocks, and a few others, have had to do duty for Los Angeles with strangers as representative of the wealth and enterprise of our people. In our residence quarters we have nothing to desire. Great taste has been exercised there, and with most happy results. The task of creating a beautiful home city has been made comparatively easy by the wonderful opulence of the gardens which can be secured in this climate with such little pains. A ten thousand dollar residence, owing to this spontaneity of nature, can be made to show more captivating features than one which has cost one hundred thousand dollars in the eastern states. But our city is by no means lacking in costly private edifices. They abound on every hand, with their beauties magnified tenfold by their inimitable surroundings.

It may not be out of place to congratulate ourselves on the prodigality which nature has shown to us in the matter of building stones. The whole Devil's Gate above Pasadena, and from which Pasadena derives her water supply, is a mass of the very finest granite. There is enough of that material quite handy to Los Angeles to build half a dozen cities as large as New York. Then we have the lovely brown sandstone of the Seeps and of Flagstaff—two beautiful building materials that complement each other, and that harmonize most delightfully. Effects can be produced by combining these two stones that are indescribably beautiful and far beyond those which can be attained by employing the famous Connecticut brown stone. Then we have in the Colton marbles a building material of great variety and brilliancy. Though the employment of these marbles has been quite limited, there are a number of examples of their happy effect to be seen in Los Angeles buildings. They are employed in the pilasters of the entrance of the Bryson-Bonebrake block. There is a modest little building on West Second street, near Broadway, in which the offices of the Sunset Telephone company will be located, that shows what happy results can be accomplished with this Colton marble.

With all this wealth of building material there is every reason why we should look for a city of incomparable beauty in La Ciudad de la Reina de Los Angeles. The place has the prettiest name in the whole world, and its physical characteristics, even in the business quarters, should be made to correspond with its romantic name and history. When our architects and landscape gardeners shall combine to assault and subjugate nature we may look for unique and unexampled results. Great wealth exists here already, and it is destined to accumulate at a rapid rate. The era of palace building is about to re-infer itself, it is already begun. Meanwhile, we should see to it that our business buildings should correspond with the manifest destiny of the place. Nature has

here adopted the motto of excoisior, and we ought to imitate her. There is absolutely no excuse for not building up here absolutely the handsomest city in the world. It is pleasant to know that in our public buildings we have made a good beginning. They are up to the standard of any city in the United States. Our private residences are all that could be desired. Now let us see to it that our business blocks be in keeping with our eclectic city, and all will be well.

Meanwhile, there ought to be enterprise enough somewhere to give us two magnificent hotels. Two will pay better than one. As soon as it is understood that the city of the Angels has luxurious accommodations for the tourist, he and his relatives and friends will be here in countless numbers.

THE HERALD VINDICATED.

In that portion of the grand jury's report which relates to Mr. Banbury's charges for exchange and expressage on moneys forwarded by him to Sacramento and received by him from the state capital there is the fullest possible vindication of the attitude of the HERALD during the late campaign. There is an attempt to whitewash the late county treasurer in this report, but it is a pitiful failure. That body says: "While it does not seem proper to the grand jury that any bills should be rendered against the county for moneys not actually paid out, we believe that said charges for exchange were made by Mr. Banbury without criminal intent and under the belief that he was entitled to receive the same." Now the people are not interested in Mr. Banbury's intentions. A certain fervid place is said to be paved with good intentions. What they are interested in is that their money shall not be gotten away with by constructive charges for exchange and expressage. On the issue made by the HERALD the people beat Mr. Banbury for re-election on the Republican ticket in a county that gave President Harrison 2107 majority. The voters want no hocus pocus arrangement by which their money is put into the pockets of an official who is fully paid for the work which he does. For our yeoman service in the cause of the people and of honest and economical county government ex-Treasurer Banbury has sued the HERALD for \$20,000. He seeks to crush out the liberty of a free and many press. It is a great pity that, in discussing this matter, the grand jury did not show a finer moral sense. This portion of its report will scarcely be a source of pride to its members in the future. It shows evidence of a moral catarrh which has prevented its members from smelling the rank turpitude that characterized the whole transaction.

A ONCE GREAT NEWSPAPER GOES.

The suspension of the Territorial Enterprise, the pioneer newspaper of Nevada, has set many of the editors of the Comstock lode in a reminiscent mood. It was started in the little town of Genoa in 1858, and the first number made its appearance on the 17th of October of that year. Shortly afterwards the rich mines of Virginia City were discovered, and the office was removed to that city. With the great rush that followed after the discovery that town swelled suddenly from a camp into the most remarkable mining city ever seen on the Pacific coast. Fortunes were made rapidly, and the mines became the marvel of the world for richness. The Enterprise kept pace with the prosperity of the city, and was at one time the greatest newspaper this side of the Rocky Mountains. Perhaps no journal in the country is identified with so remarkable a list of eminent men once connected with it as writers as the Territorial Enterprise. Mark Twain (Sam'l Clemens) first tried "his pretence hand" at humorous writing in that office. He and Dan de Quille made the local columns of the paper brilliant with their exuberant fancies every morning. Judge C. C. Goodwin, O. A. V. Putnam, Joseph T. Goodman, Rollin M. Daggett, and occasionally Senator J. P. Jones and Tom Fitch made the editorial department of the Enterprise instinct with the strength, originality and logic of their utterances. The paper was over-mature with talent, and was as largely sought in San Francisco as it was on the Comstock. Had the Enterprise been published in a growing and permanent city instead of a mining town, whose prosperity must naturally be but ephemeral, it would have become one of the greatest journals in the country, and have had a lease of life of countless years. But with the decadence of the mines its fortunes also waned, until the field for its usefulness was entirely swept from under it, and it had the experience common to all newspapers started in ephemeral towns. It will, however, long be remembered by the pioneers of the coast as one of the brightest newspapers ever issued from the press.

The Republican senate caucus held a meeting yesterday and decided upon the admission of the territories of New Mexico, Utah and Oklahoma as states. They reported against the admission of Arizona on the ground, forsooth, of her territorial debt. The real reason is because the sun-kissed territory would send two Democratic senators to the senate of the United States. This proposition of admitting Oklahoma is a vile Republican job. That territory has about one-tenth of the wealth and one-third, or less, of the inhabitants of Los Angeles county. The caucus was careful to place the question of admission in the order of business immediately after the Nicaragua canal question, which means that it will probably not come up at all this session. Oklahoma a state! Great Caesar! Surely the Republicans are hard up for votes in the senate.

MURDER is steadily increasing in the United States. The Chicago Tribune has carefully collected the statistics for

1892, and they show that there were 6792 murders committed last year against 5006 in 1891. In 1890 the number was 4200 and in 1889 3567. This is a fearful showing, and may in part be traced to the loopholes of the law and the leniency of the courts in administering it in the case of persons charged with homicide, for the number of judicial hangings decrease in ratio with the increase of murders. In 1891 there were 123 judicial executions and in 1892 107. When there exists only one chance in sixty-five that a murderer will be punished, the reason for the increase of capital offenses is clearly explained. If the man who imbrues his hands in his fellow's blood knew that his punishment by the law was certain, he would, in nine cases out of ten, refrain from his homicidal work. A greater value must be placed on human life and the punishment by the law must be made more sure and certain if we wish to arrest the deluge of capital crime which now defaces our civilization.

The general public will not grieve much over the fact that the lumbermen's combination for keeping up the prices has collapsed, and that every firm is now standing on its own bottom. The scale of prices to which they were all bound has been shattered, and the consequence is that lumber has fallen at least twenty per cent from the prices maintained when the combination was in existence. This is the result first of the oversupply of the market, and next of the fact that too many dealers went into the business. It is also due in no small degree to the fact that Redondo has become a formidable rival to San Pedro as a landing point for lumber. Whether the present depression in prices will continue for any length of time, however, is doubtful. Lumbermen are very much alive to their own interests and they will probably adopt some practicable course to restore the market to its old condition. In the meantime, however, those who contemplate building should take advantage of the fine opportunity the present prices present for making economical improvements.

SENATOR CARPENTER telegraphs to Councilman Nickell and others that there is a powerful lobby working at Sacramento for the further dismemberment of Los Angeles county, and that if our people desire to prevent it they had better be up and doing. This is true. A lot of influential gentlemen are "rustling" like beavers for the creation of the county of San Antonio, with Pomona as the county seat. They are alert and energetic and know what they are about. There is a strong lobby on hand advocating the creation of the projected county of Riverside, while the proposed county of San Jacinto is in capable hands. Take it for all in all, there is a great deal of county division activity displayed at Sacramento just now, while the county of Los Angeles is depicted in the old saw, "what is everybody's business is no man's business."

THEATRICAL MATTERS.

THE GRAND—The play New Edgewood Folks is a comedy of American life which will be seen at the Opera house beginning January 30th. The play makes no pretensions to elaborateness or high finish but pleasant and entertaining and free from the extravagance, coarseness and utter absurdity which make up the stock-in-trade of so much that is called modern comedy. Mr. Heywood's specialties are strong on the thread of the story, with a good deal more consistency and naturalness than is common where anything of the kind is attempted. They are made to bear a part in the unfolding of the plot, and so have some excuse for their existence. There is nobody on the stage who can sing a comic song with quite such facility, neatness, and certainly nobody who so unmistakably enters into the spirit and meaning of his work so heartily as Mr. Heywood.

TURNER HALL—The national pageant, which is to be given for the benefit of the Newsboys' home, was partly rehearsed last evening at Army hall. A rehearsal of the Pilgrim scene took place. An orchestral introduction precedes the historical sketch given preparatory to the Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers. The orchestra plays Rule Britannia, and the curtain rises on the historical scene. The central figures are Governor and Mrs. Carver and the kneeling Indian. Surrounding them are the other members of the band, all giving intently at the strange savage. Prof. F. E. Storer, as Governor; Mrs. F. L. Grosvenor, as Madame Carver, and Mr. A. Braden, representing the Indian, form an impressive center of the tableau. Not a word was spoken, and the group looked as if carved from stone. It was a picturesque and yet faithful scene. The Pilgrim garb was accurately reproduced, and the whole scene was most interesting and instructive to the student of history.

The cast is made up as follows: Misses E. Randall, L. Reynolds, N. P. Grassy, L. Hollingsworth. Misses Etta Smith, Lena Forrester, Maud Newell, E. Hynes, L. Hynes, Letha Lewis, Jeannette Haserman, Coral Harrison. Messrs. W. M. Edwards, F. L. Grosvenor, Harry Germain, G. B. Emery, Harry Watson, J. E. Welcome, Frank Forrester, W. Teale, George Lawrence, Gregory Perkins, Ridenbaugh, Bumiller.

CHURCH OF THE UNITY.—The regular Wednesday evening lecture talks, under the auspices of the Unity club, will tonight be unusually interesting. Dr. J. P. Widney will speak upon "Aryan Migrations." Judge Wm. A. Cheney upon the Island of Atlantis, and Mr. C. P. Dorland upon Man Before Adam. Each of these speakers is well qualified to do justice to the general topic of the evening with which he has to deal, and there will no doubt be a large attendance.

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THE MEN AT HEADQUARTERS.

The Department of Arizona and Its Staff Officers.

General McCook and His Trusted Subordinate Officers.

The Personnel of the Staff as Compiled from the Roster—Services and Engagements of the Elder Fighting Men.

The department of Arizona has its headquarters in this city, the offices being on the fifth floor of the Bryson-Bonebrake block, at the corner of Second and Spring streets. As the gentlemen hereinafter named never appear on the streets in military uniform, no one would for a moment imagine what an aggregation of military talent Los Angeles has in its midst. A list of the staff is appended, commencing with

THE DEPARTMENT COMMANDER, Alexander McDowell McCook, was born April 22, 1831, in Columbiana county, Ohio. He received his appointment as a cadet at West Point and graduated thence in 1852. He was then assigned to duty in the Third infantry. His service at garrison duty, however, was comparatively short for, in the same year we find him in New Mexico and fighting with the Apaches. His service in this most thankless of all military toils was for a period of nearly five years. About that time the war department thought he had been "roughed" about as much as was good for him and sent him to West Point as assistant instructor in infantry tactics, where he remained until April 24, 1861, when the civil war broke out. His work was that of a first lieutenant but he was appointed colonel of volunteers and raised the First Ohio regiment, which he led into action at Bull Run on the 21st of September and for hours did all he could to stem the tide of retreat. On the 3d day of September in the same year he was brevetted a brigadier-general of volunteers and placed in command of a division of the army of the Ohio during a severe campaign in Tennessee and Kentucky. At the capitulation of Nashville, on the 3d of March, 1862, he was brevetted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the regular army, and again, 35 days later, made a colonel for services at Shiloh. For a while it seemed as if he had about all he could do to dodge promotion, for, on the 17th of July in the same year, he was made a major-general of volunteers and raised to a corps commander in charge of the 20th corps, which he commanded at Perryville, Murfreesboro, Tallahoma and Chickamauga. In 1864, while Meade was holding Lee in check on the Pennsylvania mountains, McCook was what was known as the middle division from November until the following February. On the 13th of March, 1865, he was made a brigadier-general by brevet, for services at Perryville. In December, 1880, after a good deal of service in various capacities, he became colonel of the Sixth infantry. He was subsequently transferred to the school of instruction at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. He was appointed to the command of the department of Arizona in December, 1880, and has since been in New York, and appointed to the military academy from that state, which he entered September 1, 1882, and graduated July 1, 1886. His commission in the Fourth artillery dates from his graduation. Joined Fourth artillery September 21, 1886, at Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.; served till October 1, 1887, when he was transferred to St. Augustine, Fla.; then was made instructor of modern languages at West Point; was relieved June 15, 1891, to accept his present position. Promoted to first lieutenant November 22, 1892.

Chauncey B. Baker was born in Ohio in 1800 and appointed to the military academy from that state. Entered the military academy in 1822 and graduated in 1826. He is a first lieutenant in the Seventh infantry. He served as a second lieutenant at Fort Laramie, in his graduating year till October, when he was transferred to Fort McKinney, Wyoming, where he remained until August, 1887. Thence he went to the school of application at Fort Leavenworth, whence he graduated in the class of June, 1889. He was then appointed assistant instructor in engineering at the infantry and cavalry school at Fort Leavenworth, where he was detailed for staff duty under General McCook in this department. His wife is General McCook's eldest daughter.

Edgar S. Dudley, captain Second artillery, was born in New York, 1845 and came to a cadet at West Point in 1866, although he had seen service at 18 years of age in the volunteers. Graduated from the military academy in June, 1870. He was made a second lieutenant of artillery in 1870, and a first lieutenant in 1875, from which he was promoted to quartermaster with the rank of captain in November, 1892. He was stationed at Fort Canby, at the mouth of the Columbia river, from 1870 to 1872. Was two years disbursing officer of the Freedman's branch, A. G. O., at Fort Mason, near New York, N. C. Was three years, 1876 to 1879, professor of military science and tactics at the university of Nebraska, and filled a like position in the same institution from 1884 to 1888. He was likewise an instructor in the department of law in the infantry and cavalry school at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., from November, 1889, until he came here as judge advocate on General McCook's staff. He commanded Fort Canby, at the mouth of the Columbia, from 1872 to 1874, and the post of New Fort barracks, Ky., in 1883. Was law instructor at Fort Leavenworth from November, 1889, to September, 1891.

THE ACTING INSPECTOR-GENERAL is Major Adna R. Chaffee of the Ninth cavalry. He was appointed from the volunteers for meritorious services. He was born April 14, 1842, in Ohio, and served in the civil war from the beginning up to the firing of the last gun. He was several months at Brady station and again at Fairfield. There is no officer on the Pacific coast that has seen more active service than he, so we omit the battles in which he has been, for the reason that he was fighting all the time. He is a wiry-looking man, and just headed enough to carry the load of a man who would rather fight than eat. He has a clear eye in his head that lights up at the very first approach of a joke, and it would be difficult to find a more companionable gentleman anywhere. THE QUARTERMASTER, Lieut.-Col. James G. C. Lee was born

in Canaan in 1836, and was appointed from civil life from Ohio. His first service was at headquarters Eleventh corps, Army of the Potomac, during which time he was acting chief quartermaster of that corps. He also had charge of supply depots at Potomac creek, Brooks' and Stoneman's stations, in Virginia, in 1863, from which he went into the division of accounts in the quartermaster-general's office in 1863. In 1866 he was placed in charge of the depot at Alexandria, whence he was transferred to Texas, where he served three years as depot quartermaster at San Antonio. In 1869 he was transferred to Tucson, where he stayed until 1872, the greater portion of which time he was chief disbursing quartermaster. From 1876 to 1879 he had charge of all transportation of military supplies on the Missouri and Yellowstone rivers. Was placed in charge of the transportation of the barracks at Fort Assinibon from 73 to '80. Has since filled position of depot quartermaster at St. Louis, Buffalo, San Antonio, Chicago and Fort Vancouver. Was appointed into this department in 1890.

THE NEW JUDGE ADVOCATE, Capt. Alfred C. Sharpe, is expected here every day to take the place made vacant by the promotion of Capt Dudley and his transfer into the quartermaster's service. His regiment is the 22d infantry. He was born in Ohio in 1850 and was appointed a cadet from Iowa to the military academy but resigned before graduating time and was appointed to a lieutenancy from civil life. In 1876 he was in the hottest of the Indian fighting in Montana under General Miles and Col. E. S. Otis, the latter of whom recommended him for "conspicuous bravery and fearless exposure." He commanded Fort Griffin, Texas, in 1880, having previously served as post adjutant at that place. While stationed at Detroit in 1878 '79, was admitted to the practice of law in the supreme court of Michigan as instructor of military science at the university of Wooster, Ohio, in which he gave such good service that President Cleveland authorized his retention in the position for two years longer. At the military service institution of 1887, Lieutenant Sharpe read a paper upon Organization and Training of a National Reserve for Military Service which won the gold medal from a board of award consisting of Gen. H. W. Slocum, Governor Gordon of Georgia and Governor Hartranft of Pennsylvania.

THE DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER, Captain Theodore E. True, was born in Illinois in 1848 and was appointed from that state from civil life. He enlisted in the Seventh Illinois infantry during the civil war and at its close was appointed a second lieutenant in the Fourth infantry, from which time until 1871 he was engaged in frontier duty at Fort Morgan and Fort Russell up to 1874 and thence to Forts Bridger and Sanders. From 1882 to 1886 he served as quartermaster at Forts Russell and Omaha, and from 1886 to 1889 was stationed at Fort Sherman. In 1890 he came into the department of Arizona and has been stationed in this city or at Tucson ever since.

THE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, Major W. A. Euderkin, who fills the position, is a tall and pleasant-faced gentleman with brown eyes and hair fast turning gray. He is about 54 years old and a native of Potsdam, N. Y., 1891. He was made a brigadier in March, 1835, for his meritorious services during the war. He was stationed in Dakota, Wyoming, Arkansas from September, 1880 to 1884, when he was transferred to Vancouver barracks in the department of the Columbia, where he made a host of friends among all classes with whom he came in contact. From Vancouver he went to Newport, Ky., whence he was promoted to chief commissary of the department of Arizona on the 11th of October, in which position he has remained up to the present writing.

THE STAFF SURGEON, Lieut.-Col. D. L. Huntington, was born in 1834 and is a native of the old "Bay state," whence his parents removed to Pennsylvania, from which state he was appointed a surgeon of volunteers in 1862 and a medical director from February, 1865, to the close of the war, at the close of which he was appointed a major for meritorious war service and subsequently promoted to his present rank.

THE SIGNAL OFFICER, Lieut. Frank Greene, second lieutenant in the signal corps, was born in Pennsylvania and entered the army as a volunteer. Was made a sergeant in the signal corps in April, 1872, and promoted to his present rank in the same year.

THE PAYMASTER, Lieut.-Col. James P. Canby, paymaster of this department, was born in Delaware, and was appointed from civil life from that state. His first appointment was that of paymaster with rank of major in 1867 for meritorious services during the war. In the following January he was brevetted to lieutenant-colonel for faithful services. He was stationed at Portland, Ore., for a number of years, but has been stationed here in his present position since 1890.

LIEUTENANT CHARLES L. COLLINS, superintendent of small arms practice, was born in Kentucky and appointed in 1878 to the military academy by the late President Rutherford B. Hayes. He graduated in 1882 and has since been stationed in Texas, New Mexico and Arizona on garrison duty before being assigned to staff duty here. Lieutenant Collins and his wife are prominent society people and have a legion of friends in this city. Lieutenant Collins' tall and athletic figure is a familiar one on our streets and it is hard to find a more companionable gentleman.

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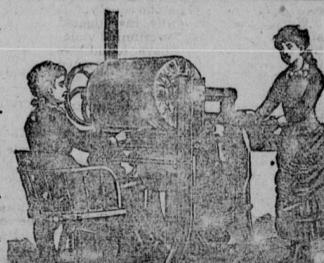
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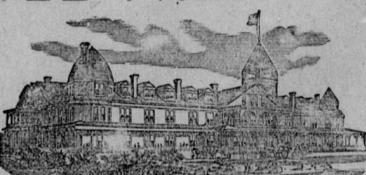


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