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L. P. Fisher, newspaper advertising agent, 21 Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco, is an authorized agent. This paper is kept on file in his office.

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THE OFFICIAL CITY PAPER.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1893.

THAT there will be a special session of congress is undoubted. The only question is when it will be called.

THE HERALD'S story of "Two Pigs" is going the rounds of the interior papers. It is as true as it was interesting. A hog boom is undoubtedly on hand in Southern California.

WALL street appears to be in a decided ferment. Everything points to a marked panicky feeling in stocks. It is artificial, as usual for all the conditions of business have not only been normal but highly prosperous.

THERE is a general feeling in financial circles that Mr. Carlisle will make a safe, prudent and sagacious secretary of the treasury. No public man in the United States has made greater strides in popular estimation than this distinguished Kentuckian.

THERE is a decided movement in real estate in the ranchos comprising Mr. E. J. Baldwin's holdings. Last Saturday Mr. Unruh sold one hundred and twenty acres of land in twenty-acre lots on the San Francisquito ranch. Contracts were immediately let for planting all the tracts in deciduous fruit trees.

THE Hon. Morris M. Estee passed through Los Angeles yesterday on his way to San Francisco. He is fresh from Washington and reports the political situation there as much beclouded. Neither Democrats nor Republicans, according to Mr. Estee, seem to know which way the wind sets. The late cabinet announcements of Mr. Cleveland have doubtless much clarified the situation.

THERE is small wonder that the Citizens' Non-Partizan Reform association has been organized in this city and county. Not to dwell too much at length on the matter, the assessor's office of the county of Alameda is being run for only forty-three per cent of the sum it costs to run the assessor's office of Los Angeles county. And this, mind you, notwithstanding the fact that the valuation of Alameda county is more than a million dollars greater than that of Los Angeles county. Why should there be such a discrepancy? It certainly cannot be contended that the work is being better done here than there? It is just possible that we may submit to the additional exaction for style. But it seems to the HERALD that this is a large sum to pay for frills. The truth is that our officials have got into a groove of unconscionable extravagance, and the taxpayers have been made to sweat accordingly. It is to be hoped that the bills prepared by the Citizens' Non-Partizan Reform association looking to the retrenchment of the outlays for this and other offices will become laws. It is high time that the tide of extravagance should be checked.

WHATEVER benefits attach to agitation have undoubtedly been achieved in the case of the application of the Southern Pacific railway to lay a double track on Alameda street. The energetic discussion of this project in the city council has at last resulted in a modified form of the railway's request. It is now proposed that the city shall grant a franchise for a double track from Fourth street south to the city limits. In consideration of this concession the railway officials agree to take up the tracks of their Santa Monica branch on San Pedro and Vine streets. If this concession is granted the railway company agree that the work shall be done under the inspection of the city engineer, and pledge themselves to gutter and surface the street. We are informed that there are only two objectors to this programme amongst the property holders. This certainly puts a different aspect on the matter, and seems to remove the ground for protest.

THE county division fights are still occupying the attention of the legislature to the obstruction of public business. The HERALD has advocated the passage of a general law which would take such questions from the legislature and remit them for decision to the people of the counties themselves. We notice that the Examiner and other influential papers have adopted our suggestion, and are urging the passage of such a measure. That further municipal subdivisions of the expansive territory of California are inevitable no sane man can dispute. The essential principle of the American system is the greatest practicable local self-government. It is just as well to recognize this fact and it is bound to assert itself, sooner or later, in the case of such projects as the Riverside and San Antonio contemplated counties. By a general law all unseemly squabbles would be prevented. Meanwhile, powerful lobbies from Southern California are now occupying the valuable time of the legislature, advocating the creation of the counties named. Fresno county is willing to be dismembered, and the chances are that both San Bernardino and Los Angeles counties will be obliged to submit to a similar experience. As these are distinctively local questions the law should submit them to a local arbitrament.

INTEREST IN PIGS INCREASING.

There is quite a boom in pig-culture among the farmers of this county since the Cudahy pork-packing house has been definitely located here. In ante-railroad times nearly all the smoked hams and bacon used in Los Angeles were cured by the farmers of the Monte. That locality had a fine reputation for the quality of its pork and the excellent way in which it was cured. We have never eaten finer bacon than the Monte production. After the railroad came here Dodsworth, Sisson & Co. started a large pork-packing concern at East Los Angeles. Although this establishment was well backed with capital, it did not succeed. We understand that Mr. Cudahy ascribes the failure of its hams to become popular was because the parties who handled the pork adopted a defective method in fattening the hogs for slaughter and in the cure of the hams after they had reached the packing house. Mr. Cudahy says that neither the climate of this section nor the feed present any difficulty in the way of securing as fine hams as are cured at the east. On the contrary, the natural feed of the country is excellent for hogs, and after they have been brought out of the alfalfa pasture and corn-fed for a few days their flesh becomes hard and sweet, and in the best possible condition for curing. We have in this county thousands of acres of land that is just suited for hog-raising, and with the encouragement the Cudahys will give the industry, we may rest assured that it is destined to become one of our most important interests. All the readers of the HERALD remember the interesting "story of two pigs" which we published about a week ago. That story showed how a well-known citizen, who had retired from business in this city and taken up a small farm near the Cerritos, had realized from the increase of two pigs over four thousand dollars in a few years, and that his hog stock had become so large that he would be compelled to enlarge the size of his farm or go out of this branch of business. He had sold out his business in the city so as to retire to his farm and live at ease. But the two pigs had in a few years upset all his calculations and got him head-over-ears in business again. This story is an indication of the prolificness of the hog in this section, and shows how extensive and important a part it can be made to play in the economy of the farm.

THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

It was a very close call for the brothers Frick, contractors on the brick sections of the outfall sewer, in yesterday morning's session of the council. A motion to cancel their contract and declare forfeited such portions of the work as had been already completed by them only failed by a vote of 4 ayes to 5 noes. Mr. Frick, who stood in the lobby while the question was under controversy, must have felt very uncomfortable until the vote was announced.

The question was a very plain one, and the vote by which it was recommitted to the sewer committee for further investigation was so close that the Messrs. Frick will not be likely to work any more men at nine hours per diem, even if they do day them extra for the over-time, as alleged; and even if those employees are satisfied with their labor and its compensation. The object of the eight-hour law was to guard against the hiring of incompetents upon any public works; to make labor so costly that none but the best workmen would be hired; and to guard against fifty men being compelled to do sixty men's work.

The proposition involved in the Messrs. Frick's contract was one incapable of anything like misinterpretation; and if they did not want to abide by its specifications, they should not have bid upon the contract nor filed their bonds after the acceptance of their bids. It is a recognized principle that there should be a fair day's wages for a fair day's work, and vice versa; and the history of the mechanical arts in America has shown that the rights of capital have been the most respected when the rights of labor have been best defended.

It is not likely that any more men will be worked nine hours per day upon the Messrs. Frick's contracts or anybody's else, on that outfall sewer. If those gentlemen need men to mix mortar before the bricklayers go to work and set them to work an hour ahead of time, they will be apt to let them off an hour ahead of the bricklayers in the afternoon. And thus we dismiss the subject, trusting that a salutary lesson has been taught the contractors without penalizing them in anything or entailing upon them a loss of money. They will be careful how they violate the terms of their contracts hereafter.

THE farmers and fruit-growers living near San Francisco complain that the free meal and lodging charities in San Francisco are making it difficult for them to find men to do the necessary work. This is a phase of the charity question in large cities that is worthy of serious consideration. The tramp class will never do a stroke of work unless hunger drives them to it. Whether they are of any great value to farmers and horticulturists is not the question. There is always work upon ranches which some of the tramps are compelled by hunger to do, but if they can get free meals and free spreads in the cities they will all gather into them and live in idleness. Indiscriminate charity accomplishes no good purpose, and it encourages the idle-disposed who have not reached the tramp stage to become confirmed loafers, and thus has a tendency to increase the tramp class, which is numerous enough as it is. The true principle that should govern the distribution of food to well and strong men is that of furnishing some kind of temporary work to them so that they may earn what they eat. This has been tried in a number of cities and found to work well.

AMUSEMENTS.

LOS ANGELES THEATER.—The second Philharmonic concert, under the direction of Prof. A. J. Stamm, was given last night. The programme announced that the orchestra was composed of 40 of the best professional musicians of Los Angeles, and the performance, as a whole, was very much better than could fairly have been expected from "40 professionals," who did not ordinarily play in the same orchestra. The opening number was the Pilgrim chorus, from Wagner's Tannhauser, and was performed in a manner indicative of full appreciation of the music as music, and also of conscientious and protracted drill on the part of the musicians as individuals and in their several capacities as integral parts of the orchestra.

A daintly played selection was the march Hongroise from La Damnation de Faust by Bertioz. This evidenced particularly the excellent balance preserved in the construction of the orchestra, the strings, brass and wood each doing their part, but neither overpowering the other. Probably the most exigent selection was the Tannhauser march, but it was rendered with excellent expression, and its complications were given in a way to suit the most devoted Wagnerian.

Mrs. L. J. Llewellyn then gave pleasure to the audience by the ballads she sang. Her voice is rich and well cultivated. She was warmly applauded.

The quintette for piano and viola, violins and cello, played by Messrs. Stamm, Francisco, Wachtel, Tomaszewioz and Bierlich was very effective.

Mr. Stamm has greatly improved his orchestra since the first concert and now has every reason to feel more than satisfied with the result of his enterprise and professional skill.

The house was filled by a fashionable yet discerning audience.

All the admirers of the famous comedian, Mr. John Dillon, will be pleased at the announcement that he will be seen here in a new and successful comedy, A Model Husband. For so many years has Mr. Dillon stuck to his old successes that his friends despaired of ever seeing him in anything new. He has surprised them this season, however. A Model Husband will be presented Friday and Saturday.

***

PARK THEATER—Fully 2000 people were present last night to witness the first presentation of that well worn old play, The Streets of New York. The cast included the full strength of the company and each member deserves credit for the smoothness of the performance. They are hard workers and are evidently appreciated if one can judge from the hearty applause that greeted them during every act. Frank Thompson, Arthur Sutherland, Fred Cooper, George Green and Misses Woodthorpe, Fallon and Shyrma make up a strong combination for the class of plays that are being given by the management, and it is safe to say that The Streets of New York which will hold the boards the rest of the week, will draw good houses.

The piece was well mounted and the fire scene was all that could be desired, the fire engine and horses bringing out great applause.

Tomorrow evening after the last act a real wedding will take place in full view of the audience, or all who care to remain a few minutes. The contracting parties will be Miss Alma Shyrma and Mr. Frank C. Thompson. Miss Anita Fallon will act as bridesmaid and Mr. Grant Foreman as best man.

***

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—Richards & Pringle's Georgia minstrels are said to stronger and better this season than ever. The company is composed entirely of colored people, and each individual displays talent of a high order. Modern minstreley is but an imitation, and when the imitated are personators the success is genuine. There will be a noticeable deviation in the first part. That sameness that marks the overtures of all minstrel performances will be entirely different. They will give three performances at the Grand opera house, commencing this evening, with a holiday matinee on Wednesday.

Of Miss Mabel Jenness, who will lecture at the Grand on Thursday afternoon, the San Francisco Examiner has the following to say:

Seldom is it that one sees a woman, corseted or otherwise, who has grace and freedom of movement. For telling women how to cultivate graceful and beautiful bodies, no better person could be selected than Miss Jenness. She would be noticed anywhere in any crowd for that stateliness and sinuousness of movement which is the outward stamp of the queenly rank of women among created things. Her every movement is a line of beauty, like the lithe, lissome movements of a splendid cat.

LA CROSSE.

A Good Game Promised for Tomorrow Afternoon.

The la crosse match to be played tomorrow afternoon at Athletic park between the Los Angeles and Riverside teams promises to be the most exciting and interesting game ever seen here. This will be the second contest of a series of five to be played by the two teams for a handsome silk pennant. The last game played was won by the Los Angeles boys, and the Riversiders intend to make them work hard for this one.

Both teams have been working hard. All of the well known players of this city and Riverside will be represented. Dr. McDonald, who is a very popular player here, will hold his old position. Tom Osgood and Alex. Stewart will also be on hand. McKenzie, a new man, will play home, and will add greatly to the strength of the home players. Wellcome and Charley Howard will play field and Robinson will play cover point. The other players are well known here.

The rapid advance in the value of Adams street real estate places the lots of the Adams Street Homestead Tract ($295) at less than ½ the present market price. Any lot therefore unsold on the 11th of next month will be advanced to $395. Southern California Land Co., 230 N. Main st.

EIGHT COURT OPINIONS.

One of Importance Involving Bank Assessments.

Orange County Wins a Suit Against Los Angeles County.

The Case of the Farmers and Merchants Bank—Smith vs. the Superior Court—Other Opinions.

Eight opinions were received for filing yesterday at the office of the deputy clerk of the supreme court in this city. One of the cases passed upon was of importance, being that of the Farmers and Merchants bank of Los Angeles, respondent, vs. the board of equalization of this city.

The appeal in this case is from a judgment of the superior court annulling an order made by the city council as a board of equalization, rendered in a proceeding under a writ of review issued upon petition and affidavit of John Milner, cashier of the bank. The petition shows that the petitioner duly made and returned to the city assessor a list of all the personal property in its possession or under its control on the first Monday in March, 1891; that the council, sitting and acting as a board of equalization on August 5, 1891, ordered notice to be given the petitioner to show cause August 12, 1891, why its assessment of solvent credits should not be increased from $21,774 to $275,000. That petitioner appeared and answered such interrogations as were propounded, but no other evidence was taken at such hearing. It is claimed that this testimony does not show or tend to show that petitioner had any solvent credits or any which had escaped assessment. The board, however, made an order directing the assessor to assess the bank for solvent credits in the sum of $270,774; and the assessor pursuant thereto added the sum of $268,000 upon the assessment roll.

Appellants contend that the proceeding was not to equalize the values of property listed and assessed, but was an attempt to add the property to the list which it is claimed the board could not do, as it is not vested with assessorial power.

The court, however, holds that the board was authorized to make the order by section 3681 of the political code which the city charter expressly makes applicable. The claim that this section of the code is unconstitutional because the state constitution expressly defines the powers and duties of both state and county boards of equalization and the power to cause property to be added to the assessment roll is not there given, is held to be without merit as the constitution requires all property not exempt from execution to be taxed.

The second contention that the board had no power to act in the premises because the notice was insufficient, in that it gave no information that it was proposed to add other property to the assessment is also held to be without merit as the defects in the notice were waived by the appearance of the commissioner.

The next contention is that the order is void because there was no evidence before the board that any property had escaped assessment, but it is held that as the order recites that testimony was taken, and in effect that the conclusion was reached from the evidence that the bank had returned a false list of its property and escaped assessment for solvent credits to the amount of $268,000; this must be held conclusive. The judgment of the lower court is sustained and the demurrer sustained.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY LEFT.

In the case of the county of Los Angeles, appellant, vs. the county of Orange, respondent, the judgment of the lower court was affirmed, as was announced in the telegraph columns of the HERALD some days ago. This was an action to recover $11,375.42 which had been expended by the plaintiff in the construction of a bridge, and certain transfers to different road and school district funds within the defendant's boundaries on behalf of Orange county after March 11, 1889, the date of its separation. A demurrer to the complaint was sustained, and from this judgment the plaintiff appealed. The court holds that the items for which the action is brought were expenditures between the date of the creation and organization of the new county, but during all of the time the territory within which it was made was a portion of Los Angeles county, and it must be assumed that they were made in the wise exercise of its control over that territory. The fact that the legislature made no provision for the reimbursement of moneys expended by Los Angeles county for municipal purposes within this territory is indicative that it was not its intention that it should be reimbursed therefor. The judgment is affirmed.

THE ORDER ANNULLED.

In the case of Smith vs. the Superior Court of Los Angeles county, the writ was ordered dissolved and the proceedings dismissed. This was a petition for a writ of certiorari, it being claimed that the order of the court appointing Silver receiver of the Los Angeles and Pacific railroad company in an action in which the California bank was plaintiff was in excess of the jurisdiction of the court, hence an order was asked annulling the same.

JUDGMENT AFFIRMED.

In the case of Thomas F. Joyce, appellant, vs. A. C. Shafer and F. D. Lanterman, respondents, a decision was given affirming the judgment of the lower court. This case merely involved the assignment of a real estate contract.

INVOLVING AGENCY.

In the case of Margaret T. Sterling, respondent, vs. James Smith, appellant, the judgment of the lower court was affirmed. In her complaint the plaintiff averred that during a certain period the defendant was her confidential agent, transacting business for her; that as such agent he received for her $11,920, expended $6225 and had a balance of $5695 due her from him, and for this she prayed judgment. The defendant answered that he had received $9920.70 for plaintiff, and the court so found. He averred, in addition, that he had spent $3600 for the plaintiff. The court found against the defendant to the said $3600, and from the judgment he appealed.

OTHER OPINIONS.

In the case of John R. Fletcher, respondent, vs. James W. Northcross, appellant, the judgment of the lower court was affirmed. This was an action brought to recover the possession of real estate under section 380 of the civil code. Two defenses were pleaded. The first simply denies plaintiff's title and right of possession. In the second it is shown that plaintiff claims title under and from defendent, and it is averred that the deed under which plaintiff claims was intended and recorded as security for a loan, and is, therefore, a mortgage.

The case of Riley vs. Nance was decided in bank. The result of the decision was to confirm the validity of the title derived under the attachment, and is, therefore, correct. The chief justice, though, does not concur in the reasoning upon which the judgment in reversal is based, and while he does not dissent from the order denying a rehearing, he gives his views which lead him to the same conclusion reached by the other members of the court.

In the case of Henry S. Scarf, an infant, by his guardian ad litem, W. L. G. Soule vs. J. B. Aldrich, appellant, the judgment of the lower court was reversed. This was an action to quiet title. It involved the validity of a sale of the premises in question by the guardian of the plaintiff.

GHOSTLY WITNESSES.

REVIVALIST NAYLOR TELLS ABOUT THE WIDOW OF NAIN.

Some Peculiar Imagery and Illustrations Used to Emphasize the Ideas of His Sermon.

Although Monday night is considered to be an off night when people feel a little languid after the Sunday's exercises, there assembled in the Simpson M. E. church, a large audience to hear the Yorkshire evangelist. After a most enjoyable song service the Rev. Isaac Naylor addressed the congregation from the text: I Am the Way, the Truth and the Life. The preacher immediately captured the attention of the audience.

After showing Christ as the way and the truth, he said: "Here comes the widow of Nain. We will call her in. Good evening, friend. Will you tell us what you know about Christ being the life?"

"I lived in the city of Nain. I had an only son; he was the darling of my heart. He became sick, and the enemy of man entered and tore the lad from my breast. The day of the funeral came. As I entered in that doleful funeral procession the fountains of my heart broke up. When we neared the city gate, I saw a group of strangers. One seemed to be fairer than the rest. Love lit up His brow. My grief had touched a tender chord in His heart. He bade me cease my weeping as He seized the lifeless hand of my boy, and said: 'Young man, I say unto thee, arise.' My son arose. I can testify to the fact that Christ is the life, for He raised my dead son to life."

In another line of thought Mr. Naylor said: "Here comes Death. Come, thou monarch of the tomb, let us hear thy testimony."

"From the cradle to the cross I tracked this fair stranger. I said: 'Thou art now my prey. That throbless heart testifies thou art my victim.' But no sooner did the golden twilight of the third morning gild the mountain brow, than an angel from the skies descended.

"My palace wall seemed to be tottering. I heard a crack; it was the crack of the Roman seal. I fixed mine eyes upon my victim. He seemed to be moving with a power over which I had no control. He suddenly arose and in glorious majesty threw off His grave clothes.

"With one bound He approached my throne, threw His arms of strength around the tottering pillars and brought down the structure. With scorn on His lips he cried, 'I am He that liveth and was dead, and am alive for evermore.'"

At the conclusion an enthusiastic altar service was held, the majority of the members moving to the front. The meetings will be continued every day at 2:30 and 7:30 p. m.

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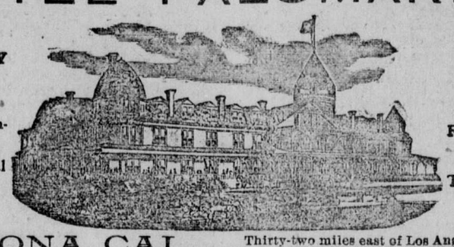

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12-9-3m

FORTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

—OF THE—

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

OFFICE: 346 AND 348 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

JANUARY 1, 1893.

This is the only Company holding an Official Certificate of Examination of recent date from the State Insurance Department. The Assets, Accounts, and Surplus to policy holders have been certified to under the seal of the State by the Insurance Superintendent.

ASSETS.

Real Estate	$12,531,016 75	
Stocks and Bonds	86,680,177 51	
Bonds and Mortgages	24,236,775 51	
Loans secured by collaterals	3,916,000 00	
Premium Loans	1,096,850 03	
Cash in Office and in Banks and Trust Companies	4,201,283 68	
Interest and Rents due and accrued	971,810 14	
Net amount of uncollected and deferred premiums	3,865,275 37	
Total Assets		$137,499,193 99

LIABILITIES.

Reserve, or value of outstanding policies	$119,075,888 00	
Other liabilities	1,618,362 89	
Total Liabilities		$120,694,250 89
Surplus, being the same amount which will be shown to be the Company's Surplus by the annual report of the New York State Insurance department as of December 31, 1892		$16,804,943 10

INCOME.

Total Premium Income	$25,040,113 93	
Interest, Rents, etc	5,896,476 90	
Total Income		$30,936,590 83

DISBURSEMENTS.

Losses paid	$7,896,589 29	
Endowments paid	1,114,301 99	
Annuities Dividends, Surrender Values, etc	4,984,121 05	
Total paid policy holders	$13,995,012 33	
Commissions	4,178,316 60	
Agency Expenses, Physicians' Fees, Advertising and Printing	1,851,246 18	
Taxes, Salaries, and other expenses	1,629,715 65	
Total Disbursements		$21,654,290 76

Number of Policies issued during 1892, 66,259. New Insurance, $173,605,079. Total number of Policies in force January 1, 1893, 224,008. Amount at Risk, $839,243,629.

NOTE AS TO STATEMENT.

The above statement corresponds in all respects with the official report of the Company, as it will be published by the State Insurance Department. No assets not acceptable under the law of the State, or the regulations of the Department, are included, and the SURPLUS ($16,804,948 10) IS THE EXACT SUM THAT WILL BE SHOWN BY THE SUPERINTENDENT'S ANNUAL REPORT.

JOHN A. M'CALL, President.

HENRY TUCK, Vice President.

A. G. HAWES, Manager for Pacific Coast, 101 Sansome St., San Francisco.

2-14 2m CHAS. A. M'LANE, Cashier.

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