

## LOS ANGELES HERALD

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## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The papers of all delinquent mail subscribers to the DAILY HERALD will be promptly discontinued hereafter. No subscription will be continued by mail unless the same have been paid for in advance. This rule is inflexible. 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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FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1893.

## AN INDEX TO YESTERDAY.

BY TELEGRAPH—A prolonged status quo probable on the Chinese question. A big day at the world's fair. Meeting of the Presbyterian general assembly at Washington. Infants killed at New York. LA. Blanche knocked out by McCarthy. Rm. per William unveils a monument to his grandfather and indulges in gloomy forebodings. Pennsylvania and Ohio flood subsiding.

LOCAL—Los Angeles does win at the "Seattle" bunch show. Excursionists arrive. A hit on Santa Monica bay. Cases in the justice courts. The cost of collecting the sheriff's office. The supervisors' court opinion on corporation matters. Back holiday's trial for shooting at Burton. The tug of war. The council of labor approves the Gary law. The jury find for the defendant in the Yon-Kan case. The conference of Episcopalians yesterday at St. Paul's parish house on the subject of a Southern California bishop. Chamber of commerce. The billiard tournament.

NEIGHBORING TOWNS—Downey notes matters. A party of note at Anaheim. Shipping at Redondo. Santa Monica. A Santa Ana school teacher investigated. The harvest on the San Joaquin ranch. Pomona news matters. Long Beach sets the date for the celebration of the wharf's completion.

## POINTERS FOR TODAY.

CITY HALL—Investigation of charges against Fire Commissioner McCall, public works room 10 a. m.  
Y. M. C. A. Hall—Convention of Young Women's Christian Association.  
ARMORY HALL—Ball by Company C.  
ATHLETIC PARK—Baseball, Los Angeles vs. San Francisco.  
PARK THEATRE—The Shogun.

## SHOULD THE CITY DO AN INSURANCE BUSINESS?

The action of the agent of the insurance trust on this date in recommending that unless the fire alarm system of this city is improved the insurance rates should be raised, calls attention once more to the excessive rates already charged and suggests the desirability of not simply preventing an increase, but of securing a reduction.

The present system of insurance, both as carried on here and elsewhere, is altogether unbusinesslike. The companies to whom we pay money to insure us against fire, do not turn their hands over to prevent fires. We cannot blame them for putting all the profits in their pockets, for they have never promised to take any measures to prevent fires, and it is not altogether clear that it would be to their interest to do so. When there are few fires there is little disposition on the part of the people to insure, and the insurance companies doubtless consider an occasional conflagration as a good thing to keep people in the humor of insuring.

It is evident, that for law abiding citizens at any rate, the most satisfactory system of insurance would be one whose aim would be to prevent fires, as well as to pay for such loss as may occur. If part of the money that is paid insurance companies were spent in putting out fires, or preventing them, the system would be more satisfactory to the public and equally profitable to those who do the insurance, for though they would have spent some of their money in the manner described, yet the increased security from fires therefrom would lessen the amount they would have to pay in losses. Of course no such action can be expected of insurance companies; it could be expected of no one perhaps except the municipal government and hence the question is suggested, would it be for the general welfare to have the city do a general insurance business?

That if properly carried on it could be done profitably to the city and economically to the insurer, there is no doubt. The business is now carried on profitably by the private companies, and if common opinion is not mistaken the profits are not very small. Then if the city did the business, the heavy commissions that are paid by the companies to their agents would be saved, with the exception of enough to pay the salaries of two or three men; and, judging from the number of men who make a living as insurance agents, this saving would be considerable. But the great advantage of the city doing an insurance business would be that it could spend the profits of the business in increasing the efficiency of its fire department. This would result in a decrease of losses by fire, a great gain in itself, for most people prefer their property to their insurance; and, secondly, in lower rates of insurance. Rates would be lower because the city would not charge exorbitant prices—would not pay commissions to an army of men, and be

cause the system itself is based on sounder principles. It needs but a moment's consideration to see that a system of insurance that fixes its rates according to the chances of loss that now exist, and then proceeds to reduce those chances, is better than a system which simply counts up the present chances and then takes no preventive measures whatever. The latter system has in it no element of progress, no germ from which a better state of affairs can grow. There are many people who do not believe in the city carrying on business that can be done by private parties. They would restrict its functions to such as are purely political. On the other hand, there is a growing sentiment that city governments, even if not the state and national governments, are warranted in carrying on certain lines of business that are more or less public in their nature and that are necessary to the existence of large cities. If this view is correct; if it is proper for cities to furnish water, gas, street railways, etc., then it would certainly be a profitable thing both for the city and the people for the city to do an insurance business on the property within its borders.

## THE NEVADA SOUTHERN AND THE GREAT DEVELOPMENTS AHEAD.

Vice-President Scofield of the Nevada Southern railway passed through Los Angeles yesterday on route to San Francisco, stopping over one day at Newhall. He has been out to the front for ten days; and, in company with President Blake, S. T. Godke and Greene Campbell, of Salt Lake, and G. B. Amsden, managing engineer, has made a thorough examination of the line as far as Good Springs, Nevada. The road is now open for business to Parly, nine miles this side of Vanderbilt, and grading is going on with a large force to reach that point. This will be the heaviest work on the whole line, many of the cuts and fills being from 25 to 30 feet and a portion of the grade being three per cent. A daily stage line now connects with the trains at Parly for Vanderbilt, and the roads are lined with trains hauling in supplies to the rapidly growing mining city, and hauling out ores from the Gold Bronze mine, for shipment to the Needles reduction works. Frame houses are rapidly replacing the primitive tents and enterprise is seen on every hand. A large force of men are working on the Gold Bar, Gold Bronze and Campbell mines, and knowing ones think Vanderbilt will, within a year, exceed Bodie in its palmiest days. Good water has been found within the town limits by sinking wells, and there are now three water companies serving water to consumers. Parly is becoming a very busy place, being the present terminus of the road, and the shipping point for all the ores of the Gladiator Mining company, from their mines in Nevada mountain. The latter company are working a force of 150 men and are now erecting steam hoisting works. W. Earl & Co., the old forwarding and commission house of San Francisco, have established themselves at Parly, and will follow the railroad as it goes ahead. Buildings are going up rapidly at this point. From Vanderbilt the party proceeded to Good Springs, with camping outfit, over the Vanderbilt pass and through Dry Lake valley and Good Springs pass to Good Springs. From here detours were made and an examination made of the galena and carbonate mines of the vicinity. Over 100 well defined, mineral bearing deposits have already been opened, and mine owners assure the railway of 500 tons output per day within six months after the road reaches them. Messrs. Godke, Campbell and Amsden, all old and experienced miners, say that this the most strongly mineralized country they have ever seen. The party proceeded from here, through the Keystone pass, to the Mesquite valley, visiting the famous Keystone gold mine, which has been shipping ores to Pueblo netting \$8000 per carload. The ore from this mine is so rich that it is all sacked in heavy canvas bags for transportation. A thorough examination was made of State Line pass, and the contract let for building a wagon road through the pass, ore cars can be hauled pending the arrival of the railway. The Needles Reduction company have contracted for the entire output of the Keystone mine for four months, and teaming of ore to Parly will commence as soon as the wagon road through State Line pass is finished. From this point the party returned to Parly, via Vanderbilt, well pleased with their trip and the future prospects of the Nevada Southern railway. Dry Lake valley and Mesquite valley contain over 300,000 acres of magnificent soil, and water can be obtained by drilling. Good water is obtained in the Mesquite valley from 7 to 10 feet below the surface. The Nevada Southern railway will drill several wells at different points to show what can be done in this line and to encourage settlement. All of these lands will be open to entry and settlement, and will support a population of many thousands in the near future.

The Herald has been keeping its readers advised of the progress which is being made on the Nevada Southern for the reason that we are about to witness there, in our judgment, one of the most remarkable mining developments ever recorded on the American continent. For decades upon decades this region has been known to be fabulously rich in a great variety of metals, including gold and silver. It needed only the opening of a railway to bring it into the favorable notice of miners and prospectors. The opening of this most promising field is of special interest to the people of Los Angeles. Here will be brought all the supplies for these numerous camps. Here will come the inevitable contributions of rich ores to the smelting works which are about to be erected in Los Angeles, and which can not be erected too soon, and which will be expanded month by month, to treat the enormous output of these mines, which cannot long continue to be sent

around to Pueblo, Colorado, for treatment. The new mining development is upon us, and we may as well make preparations to handle it and to reap its benefits, which are incalculable.

We understand that the present population of Vanderbilt is six hundred souls. It is increasing at the rate of twenty-five or thirty a day. Of course the accommodations are primitive, and will be so till the railway is completed to that place. The hygienic arrangements are as yet unsatisfactory, and all these details will have to be attended to, and will be aggravated for a while by the exceedingly hot weather. But mangle all these discomforts, and the high flights of the mercury, Vanderbilt must be recognized in the near future as one of the greatest mining camps in the United States. It will be the center of one of the most prolific mining regions ever known on the American continent, and the Nevada Southern railway, with the Messrs. Blake and Scofield, the one its President and the other its Vice-President, will have been the means of introducing the new treasure region, with all its vast possibilities, to the notice of the American people.

By the statement which appears elsewhere in *extenso* in the Herald it appears that it is necessary to employ, in addition to the sheriff himself, fifty-three deputies to run the sheriff's office of Los Angeles county. Of these twenty-two are salaried and the rest are dependent on fees. The law is as plain as a pike-staff. It prescribes exactly what shall be done and what can be lawfully done. District Attorney Dillon recapitulates the legal status of the case very ably in his opinion given to the board of supervisors. He points out the facts that the sheriff is to receive a salary of \$4000 and is also to receive \$9000 for deputies. That makes \$13,000. The sum of \$13,000 cannot by any force of logic or chicane be converted into \$30,000, which is the sum the board of supervisors and Sheriff Cline are making the sheriff's office cost Los Angeles county just now. The Citizens' Non-Partisan association did a good thing when it drew attention to the fact that it costs more than twice as much to run the assessor's office of Los Angeles county than it does to run that of Alameda county, although the assessment of Alameda county is a little more than that of Los Angeles county. Of course, if the taxpayers desire these expensive frills, they can have them. They come higher, but anything that is ornamental rather than useful comes high. If three men are hired to do one man's work they must occupy themselves principally in avoiding falling over each other; and, in Los Angeles, both in city and county, it is a great academic feat to avoid this. We merely give the taxpayer the facts. He must do his own thinking and acting.

The general assembly of the Presbyterian church is now sitting in Washington, and its sessions promise to be especially interesting. The Briggs case will come up on appeal from the New York synod, and the professor will have to stand on his feet. The gentleman who represents the prosecution in his case is Col. J. J. McCook, a brother of Gen. McCook of this city. The Rev. Henry Preserved Smith of Lane theological seminary, Cincinnati, will also be tried for here. The latter gentleman has been condemned by the local synod of Ohio. Altogether, there are not wanting materials for a very lively session of this august body.

There has probably never been a year in the history of Los Angeles in which the hay crop has been as large as during the present season. It is generally believed that hay will go as low as 8¢, and possibly lower. Even at that figure hay will pay, the crop has been so abundant.



GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—The most interesting figure on the American stage today is Mr. Richard Mansfield, who will make his appearance this and tomorrow evening in two plays which have been conceded by the best critics as the strongest characters he delineates. Mr. Mansfield is an actor of high aims and unquestionable ability. He is a seeker after new and striking material, and during the past two years he has made more new and notable productions of a high order than any actor on the American stage. Mr. Mansfield's engagement always proves a notable society event as well as a dramatic one, for the present coming to this city excites more than usual interest on account of his offering a dramatic psychological study, the Scarlet Letter.

Mr. Mansfield has achieved many triumphs for his brilliant delineation of diverse and complex characters, but none has proven more noteworthy than his powerful conception of the sinning priest Arthur Dimmesdale in the Scarlet Letter.

For Saturday evening is billed a Parisian Romance. Mr. Mansfield, appearing as Baron Chevalier, the famous old roue who dies during the banquet scene, in the height of its festivities. As Mr. Mansfield is always assured of large audiences in this city, it will be well for those who intend to witness these plays to secure seats immediately.

"Arizona Charlie" has with his Wild West show a band of the most expert rough riders in the world, a number of the famous Pima Indians in their native garb, appearing in their original sports and pastimes, the thrilling stage coach scene, with the old Tombstone coach, which has been held up by road agents more times than any coach in the world, is of great interest. They appear at Athletic park every afternoon for six days, commencing Tuesday, May 23.

ERRY CAUCUS.—This evening Mr. E. Remenyi will give a concert, assisted by

the following: Miss Methot, Miss Sage and Mr. Marshbrook. The admission fee has been placed at a low figure and the programme arranged is a very attractive one.

## SAN FRANCISCO LETTER.

How the Chinese Decision Was Received. Justice Field Criticized.

DEAR HERALD: The decision of the supreme court in the registration cases has given great satisfaction to the great mass of the people hereaway. What the administration will do with respect to the enforcement of the law, now that it has been declared valid by the highest tribunal in the land, is, however, matter of serious conjecture. Not one Chinaman in a thousand of those who come under the disabilities of the act based on its mandates, and therefore the Chinese almost as a body are liable to arrest and deportation. Congress, however, has made but small provision to meet so great and unexpected an emergency. Of the amount appropriate to enforce the law, there is perhaps enough to deport one thousand of those under its ban. Therefore the officers ought to seize the most obnoxious of them first. The highlanders and known criminals ought to be the first to go. By the time they have been got rid of, and the law will have met, and the Gary act may be so amended as to give the rest of the Chinese a chance to register.

But there is a general feeling that the headmen of the Chinese Six Companies, who advised their people to defy the law, refused to register, ought to be punished. These men deliberately terrorized their people, and successfully obstructed the operations of the law by their threats. Every one of these men should be indicted for the coercive and contemptuous course they pursued. The constitutionality of the law could have been tested even if the great mass of the Chinese had registered. There was no hardship and nothing degrading imposed upon them. They would have been subjected to no more trouble in seeking out a certificate of registration than Americans have to undergo in many European countries. Indeed the passport system is fraught with annoyances and vexations which could not have been encountered by the Chinese in taking out at no expense to themselves certificates showing their right of residence in the United States. There is, of course, but one explanation of the antagonism the Six Companies developed against registration. It would have effectually put an end to the excluding of excluded Chinese into the country. This has been a great and profitable business, and the managers of the Six Companies have shared in the illicit money gained by the successful and continuous violation of the exclusion law. If these men cannot be punished it will detract materially from the satisfaction we all feel over a decision that asserts the power and sovereignty of the government over the residential rights of aliens.

There is much bitter criticism of the action of Justice Field in his decision in the matter. He is the only member of the court who is familiar with the Chinese question on this coast. He had already rendered an opinion in a former case in which the constitutionality of the act of exclusion was maintained. He now says: "Yes, you have the right to exclude the Chinese from entrance into the country; but after they have entered you have no right to determine whether they are rightfully here. They may have been smuggled into the country in defiance of the law; they may have got through the custom house by forged certificates and false swearing; but once having successfully passed the barriers of tide-waiters and lines to the north and the south, they are inviolable." Registration of the Chinese within our territory is inconceivable, but it is perfectly within our legal power to keep them out. If it is within our power to keep them out, it is certainly within our power to determine by just and humane regulations that those who are within get there of right and legally. The power to exclude is not thereby carried with it the power to make exclusion possible. Justice Field, in his dissenting opinion, effectually knocks away all the ground he had to stand upon in his former decision affirming the right of the government to exclude. A right is not right at all when it ends just where it can be made practically operative. The law abhors a vain thing; and what could be vainer than to say, "Yes, you may exclude theoretically, but not practically. You may not have the regular and recognized modes of entrance; but not against the illicit and contraband modes. You can legally keep men from entering your orchard by the gateway; but if they scale your fence they are lawfully entitled to all the fruit they can gather." Justice Field may often before have delivered opinions that were open to criticism for erroneous interpretation of the law; but he has never incurred justly the charge of living in the face of common sense.

There is a strong undercurrent of feeling here that President Cleveland has weakened the Democratic party's chances on this coast for some time to come by the course he pursued in regard to this act. It is believed that the Six Companies would not have taken so bold a stand had the President given evidence of a more resolute and determined policy on the subject of enforcing the law. They do not stop to reason that the president was confronted with a tremendous responsibility, and was anxious to have all doubts of the constitutionality of the law dispelled before he made a movement looking towards deportation. It should also be remembered in favor of the president that he did everything in his power to expedite the decision, and that the result of his great concern in the matter was determining of the issues raised in a space of time never before equaled by the supreme court of the United States.

We have now a settlement of the Chinese question in a way that places the practically all people are not only excluded from admission into the country, but we have the machinery of the law to operate to make that exclusion what it never was before, effective. This is the end of a long and arduous struggle, begun in San Francisco in 1857 by a few people, who felt sooner or saw plainer than the rest of the American people the effect of unrestricted Asiatic immigration.

A Fatal Smashup.  
DUNOIS, Pa., May 18.—A freight train on the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh road ran away down a long heavy grade last night, and collided with a work train, causing a general smashup. A freight brakeman was killed and three men on the work train buried in the wreck. The wreck took fire and their bodies were consumed.

DANDRUP.  
This annoying scalp trouble, which gives the hair and scalp appearance, is cured by skookum root hair grower. All druggists.

## THE COURTS.

Cases on Trial Yesterday—New Suits Filed.

Judge Wade yesterday gave judgment by default for \$400 in the foreclosure suit of S. S. Chaffee vs. F. M. Randolph et al.

Additional testimony was taken before Judge Wade yesterday, in the case of James Smith et al. vs. The Kansas Street Improvement company of Pasadena, and the defendant having rested, the case was continued to a day hereafter to be set.

In the suit of Phillips et al. vs. Lehman et al. to quiet the title to certain property, Judge Wade yesterday gave judgment for the defendants in accordance with a settlement made in open court.

Judge McKimley late yesterday afternoon granted a decree of divorce to Mrs. C. Taylor from her husband, Mr. Taylor, upon the grounds of desertion and non-support.

Judge Shaw yesterday Mrs. C. Murray a divorce from A. Murray, by default, the ground being desertion and non-support.

In the case of — Brenahan vs. J. C. Cline, sheriff, Judge Shaw yesterday modified the restraining order so as to permit the defendants to postpone the sale of the property involved, under execution. A motion to increase the bond was continued to May 22d.

Charles Bell, charged with grand larceny, entered a plea of not guilty before Judge Smith yesterday, and his trial was set for June 16th.

Edward Fonda entered a plea of not guilty in Judge Smith's court yesterday to the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses and embezzlement, and his trial under the charges was set for June 12th and June 14th respectively. A third information, charging the defendant with obtaining money under false pretenses, was filed by the district attorney, and time for arraignment was set for May 20th.

The case of L. N. Germain vs. S. H. Valin et al., which has been on trial in Judge McKimley's court for several days past, was on again yesterday, and the taking of testimony was not concluded by the time of adjournment in the afternoon.

Judge Smith yesterday overruled the demurrer to the information charging Thomas Peterson with assault with intent to commit murder, and the case was set for trial on June 1st. The defendant's bail was fixed at \$1500.

## NEW SUITS FILED.

Suit was begun yesterday by Francis E. Downs and M. J. Downs vs. J. McCartney to quiet the title to lot 6, block 6, Garvanza.

Amelia G. Catlin vs. N. P. Campbell et al. Suit to quiet the title to lot 10 of the Alcantara Grove tract.

John H. Watson vs. Geo. Le Mesnager, et al. Suit to quiet the title to lots 8 and 9 in the Ybarra tract.

Mrs. E. H. Andros vs. The Sierra Madre Mail company. Foreclosure suit for \$1000.

Petition by Ada B. Stevens Phillips for letters of administration upon the estate of William Stevens, who died in Los Angeles April 25th, leaving real and personal property valued at \$20,000. Divorce proceedings have been commenced by Anna P. Sherman vs. Hiram M. Sherman, and Ida Kelly vs. W. R. Kelly.

The Southern Pacific Railroad company vs. C. V. Roquist and A. M. Thornton. Suit to recover \$280.08, balance due on a land contract.

Southern Pacific Railroad company vs. H. A. Palmer. Suit to recover \$840.00, balance due on a land contract.

Southern Pacific Railroad company vs. C. N. Wilson. Suit to recover \$1507.45.

## THE TUG-OF-WAR.

The Personnel of the Electric Team—Prospects of the Match.

The Electric team of the tug-of-war tournament will be composed of the following members: C. A. Sheldrick, captain; Charles Miller, anchor man; Sam Collier, I. S. Mobley, M. J. Walsh, John Martin, J. S. Underwood, W. G. Willets. The team is in active training, and the boys expect to carry off one of the big prizes.

The reserved seat sale for the tournament will open on Saturday morning. There will no doubt be a big rush for tickets. It is claimed that quite a number of bets have been made on the result between the champion American team of this city and the Canadian team of San Francisco. The latter team will arrive here in a special car on Saturday morning, accompanied by a delegation of San Francisco men prominent in athletic affairs. Armory hall, from May 23d until May 27th, will be the center of interest in Los Angeles, judging from indications.

Here is Something Good for Your Rheumatic Friends.

If any of your friends are troubled with rheumatism have them read this:

Lynchburg, Va., April 18, 1893. I desire to say that Chamberlain's Pain Balm has cured one of our citizens of rheumatism of two years' standing. One bottle did the work. This gentleman, Mr. R. H. Parnell, ticket agent of the C. & O. R. R., now recommends Chamberlain's Pain Balm to his friends. F. C. Helbig, 50 cent bottles for sale by F. C. Heinemann, 222 North Main.

The Proper Place.  
For any kind of tin, sheet-iron, copper, plated or wooden ware, cutlery, brushes, rubber hose, anything needed about the house or yard, go to headquarters, the W. C. Farley Co., 159 to 165 North Spring street.

A Double Hanging.  
TUNKHANNOCK, Pa., May 13.—Harris Blank and Isaac Rosenzweig, natives of Russia, murdered Jacob Marks, a peddler on Dutch mountains in March, 1892, on order of the state of Pennsylvania. The two men were hanged here today. The executed men were also peddlers.

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OUSQUIT, YORK CO., MAINE,  
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Yours truly,

ALBERT J. LITTLEFIELD.

In the light of such a statement what nonsense it is to suffer with Rheumatism or Neuralgia!

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