

GEN. CLARKSON IN THE CITY.

The Noted Republican Warmly Greeted.

His Views on Silver and National Politics.

Members of His Party and Residents From His State Give Him a Pleasant Greeting—Incidents of His Reception.

Yesterday afternoon at 1:40 o'clock there arrived in this city from Santa Barbara one of the most widely-known Republicans in the country, and who registered at the Westminster hotel simply as J. S. Clarkson of Iowa.

His arrival was not signaled by any special or elaborate reception, but a number of the leading local Republicans and Iowa people welcomed him to Los Angeles.

In the morning Hervey Lindley and Judge E. H. Lamme proceeded to Sanguis, expecting to meet the distinguished Republican on the incoming San Francisco train, but when it arrived they discovered that General Clarkson was not on board, and so returned to the city.

Upon the arrival of the Santa Barbara train at the Santa Monica depot in Los Angeles the cars were boarded by Dr. Cochran, Dr. Maynard and Judge Lamme, who paid their respects to General Clarkson. At the Arcade depot they were met by another committee, composed of some of the members of the Union League and some Iowans.

This committee was as follows: Hon. B. F. Allen, Hon. J. Q. Tufts, Col. A. B. Noyes, John Beatty, F. J. Cressney, S. V. Antz, C. L. Egan.

The party was escorted to the Westminster hotel and were at once shown to their apartments.

Besides General Clarkson his party consists of Major J. S. Clark of Santa Barbara, a prominent California Republican, Mr. Clarkson's son, C. F. Clarkson, a member of the senior class of Harvard, and Mr. Wm. E. Hills, a young lawyer of New York.

After lunch General Clarkson held an informal levee at his apartment in the afternoon. His apartments were crowded continually by personal friends, prominent Republicans and a goodly number of Iowans. To all General Clarkson gave a hearty welcome. He is not unlike the political cartoons wherein he is pictured, garbed as the chief and blood-thirsty herdsman; the only exception, however, being that his features are not so ferocious as pictured. He is rather a short man and is stout. He appears to be enjoying excellent health. The most noticeable characteristic of his manners is those of a western man, his conversation is easy and his general demeanor is perfectly natural.

A Herald reporter called upon General Clarkson at the Westminster hotel in the afternoon but found him busily engaged in receiving callers. He expressed himself as being well pleased with his trip and this section thus far. "I am charmed with your country. This being my first visit to Southern California. I have been in the northern part of the state several times and had always thought that I would prefer to visit the southern section during the winter. However, when I found myself in San Francisco this time, I decided to come on and take a short view of the country. It is my desire to revisit this section and devote more time to the trip.

"To eastern persons it is certainly a hot horse wonder. When corn and orange blossoms are seen flourishing side by side, and where the lemon and fig and all of our other fruits thrive, it certainly shows a country with many zones.

"I am traveling entirely for my own private recreation. The impression that prevails that I am touring for the purpose of forming Republican clubs or working in politics is incorrect. I am no longer president of the Republican national committee, and my present trip is in no wise connected with its interests.

In speaking of national affairs General Clarkson stated that at present the Democratic party had no definite program. President Cleveland had thought that he had, but did not know whether it would be followed by congress. The silver men insist upon a satisfactory substitute in case of the repeal of the Sherman silver act, but it is doubtful, however, if the congress will advance any proposition that will be passed. The general desire is to get bullion into circulation, and the plan may comprehend that followed by the French in withdrawing bills and making an issue of small silver coin about 20 francs, and in the case of this country about 45.

The \$5 plan would add about \$200,000,000 to the circulation. Silver is not a western question, but is one that affects the whole country. However, the tariff has had more to do with the present general depression than silver. The future is full of hope for the Republican party.

trouble with Chile arose Mr. Blaine's first thought was for the safety of San Francisco and the Pacific coast. It had long been Mr. Blaine's wish during his latter years to visit this section.

Referring to the present condition of the country General Clarkson said that the cause of all the shutting down of factories, closing of mines, panics in banks and general demoralization of trade was due to uncertain knowledge as to what action the Democrats would take towards the tariff and other vital issues.

The only way to relieve the present demoralization was to return the Republican party to power in 1896, and a good move towards this would be for Californians to vote together and send a solid Republican delegation to congress next year. The speaker thought that conservative Democrats would also vote with the Republicans in restoring the protective tariff and relieving the present poor condition of the country.

At the conclusion of General Clarkson's remarks he was heartily applauded, and, upon motion of Dr. MacGowan, the audience arose and gave him three cheers.

Judge Owens then called upon Mr. James McLachlan, as one of the young Republicans, to speak. Mr. McLachlan delivered a few remarks praising the Democratic and extolling the Republican party.

Mr. J. A. Donnell was called for as one of the old Republicans. He spoke for a few minutes.

After the talk by Major Isaac Trumbo of San Francisco followed by General Clarkson's party closed the speech making of the evening. The meeting then resolved itself into an informal gathering, the various gentlemen present being introduced to General Clarkson. Refreshments were also served.

Today Dr. Cochran and a number of invited friends will escort the party over Prof. Lowe's mountain railroad to Hotel Rubio, returning to Pasadena in the afternoon, and tomorrow the committee of Iowans will take the party on a trip to Santa Monica and the Soldiers' home, and possibly to Redondo.

THE CITY BANK.

RECEIVER BRODTHOK FILES HIS FIRST REPORT YESTERDAY.

He Shows a Not Very Happy Condition of Matters—Mr. Childress Has Done All in His Power to Make the Depositors Secure.

Mr. Otto Brodthok, receiver of The City bank, filed his preliminary report last evening. It is accompanied by schedules giving all details as to each item of assets and liabilities. The report is not intended as an appraisal of the assets, but in all cases the receiver has indicated the value of the securities where his information justifies it. The report also contains a list of property which has been conveyed to the receiver by Mr. Childress and others connected with the bank as additional security. The total assets are placed at \$263,524.21 of which amount \$172,111.14 are classed as worthless or doubtful. To secure this last amount the property conveyed to the receiver may realize in two or three years time \$80,000. The remainder of the assets, classed as good or not classed, amounts to \$91,413.

RANGE REFORM.

The Advantages of the New Act at Santa Monica.

Friday night a number of Los Angeles high rollers, who not only are leaders in sporting circles but also in the political world and prominent in the Seventh ward, and who have made and unmade many public officials, concluded that they would go to Santa Monica and enjoy the ocean ozone (that is what they call it there). After visiting their friends, luxuriating in the surf and partaking of one of Eckert & Hopf's fish dinners they went to the beach and spun yarn about politics, etc., until the music of the waves had no further charms for them and they concluded to retire. They hid them to the Jackoon house, concluding that only the best was good enough for them, and finally succeeded in reaching the office, which was vacant, the night clerk evidently having left duty to see his best girl. Not finding anyone, they rang the fire alarm, which speedily brought the entire household to the office, and they presented the appearance of a mad mob of desperadoes.

The night clerk has not been heard from since.

AT THE COUNTY JAIL.

Some of the Arrivals Who Registered There Yesterday.

George Everett was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Hanket at Pomona yesterday and lodged in the county jail in default of \$2000 bonds.

Everett is charged with the serious offense of adultery, which is alleged to have been committed in San Jose township with one Nellie Wagstaff.

The following offenders were lodged in the county jail yesterday: John Doe, charged with cutting timber on United States reservations. Stephen Parish, from San Jose, Enacio Montano and F. Salls, from Wilmington, are booked to serve 10 days apiece for disturbing the peace of their fellow citizens.

C. Hamilton, charged with disturbing the peace of Santa Monica, will remain in the jail for 15 days.

AMONG THE CHAUTAUQUANS.

Yesterday's Session of the School at Long Beach.

The Addresses and Music Found to Be Very Attractive.

The Cooking School—Mr. Miller's Lecture—Last Evening's Concert—A Number of Religious Services Arranged for Today.

The Chautauquans at Long Beach and the many visitors there enjoyed one of the best programmes yesterday that has been given during the assembly. A particularly interesting and instructive session was held when the star entertainers of the assembly took part. The attendance is gradually increasing.

The morning session was opened with devotional services, led by the Rev. A. J. Frost. At 9 o'clock the normal Bible class resumed its studies, under the direction of Dr. Charles Kent. The subject was Micah, the Countryman. Dr. Kent is winning much admiration for his ability in the teaching of the scriptures.

The remainder of the morning was taken up by the various departments, which met in their respective places, pursuing the studies taken up on the opening day.

THE COOKERY SCHOOL.

Probably the most enthusiastic, and one of the most important departments of the assembly is the school of cookery. It is indeed an attractive spectacle to witness the students who so earnestly endeavor to learn the mysteries of the culinary art as they should be learned. The menus prepared under the direction of Miss Whitaker are well worthy of emulation in many a household. The menu to be prepared tomorrow consists of Victoria cornbread, apple rolls, cold meat patties, rough puff pastry, "eggs nest," and other palatable dishes. This menu will be the perfect delight of the 40 eager culinary students.

The other departments have progressed equally well under their very able leaders. An especial feature of these is the well-drilled choruses in charge of O. Stewart Taylor. The music is unexcelled.

MR. MILLER'S LECTURE.

In the afternoon a most interesting lecture was given by John De Witt Miller. His subject was Our Country; Its Possibilities and Its Perils.

As this was Mr. Miller's last lecture the tabernacle was crowded with eager listeners. He prefaced his farewell address by saying that should the government fall in the future it will be the fault of the people. This country is valuable for what has been put into it. Note the cost of the late war; to defend an idea it cost the country many millions. The war took the best men, physical and mental material in the country and cost blood and brains. Three hundred thousand men it cost to maintain one idea—the idea of a republic.

Our geographical location is a matter of hopefulness for the future of our country; we are hopeful on account of our territorial extent; hopeful on account of progress. Our condition now has put us in the breast of every monarchial nation. We are hopeful on account of progress; on account of the love of the north for the south, and of the south for the north.

Here Mr. Miller attempted a solution of the race problem, asking to what shall be done for the negro. The south will never, he said, accept the black man as a social equal; we cannot live with the colored race on equality, either in the north or south. He favored colonization of the negroes as the only solution of the race problem.

THE EVENING CONCERT.

A concert was the feature of the evening. It was given under the direction of O. Stewart Taylor, ably assisted by Misses Stevens, Fowler, Park, and Mr. James R. Logie.

The opening selection was a chorus of 10 voices entitled No Shadows Yonder. The chorus was led by Mr. Taylor. The selection was magnificently sung and elicited hearty applause.

The two solos, Polly and I and The Daisy, were sung very acceptably by Miss Marie Park. She responded to an encore.

Miss Neely Stevens, the noted pianist, made a decided hit in her imitative piano selections. She played The Last Rose of Summer as an encore.

The bass soloist, J. R. Logie, sang a selection in such an attractive manner that he was compelled to respond to applause. He has a pleasant style and his good voice won him many admirers.

On the field of glory, a vocal duet by O. Stewart Taylor and J. R. Logie, was one of the best selections of the evening.

Misses Fowler and Park and Mr. Taylor sang a trio entitled Oh! Memory. The rendition was almost faultless. Caprice Espagnol is the title of a piano selection played by Miss Stevens in a very artistic manner. This selection was dedicated to Miss Stevens by the author, Monzkowski.

sermon at 7:30 o'clock. It was the inauguration of a young peoples' meeting in the afternoon, but as the day is almost wholly occupied by other exercises, the meeting was postponed.

An eloquent and musical entertainment, consisting of solos, duets and quartets and piano selections by Miss Neely Stevens, will be given tomorrow evening. Mr. Taylor will conduct the entertainment.

THE COURTS.

Cases on Trial Yesterday—New Suits Filed.

Mrs. E. L. Guerin was granted a decree of divorce by Judge Shaw yesterday from her husband, P. F. Guerin, on the grounds of desertion and failure to provide.

In the case of the Illinois Trust and Savings bank vs. The Pacific Railway company, Judge Van Dyke yesterday on motion of plaintiff, granted it to and including August 6th within which to serve and file notice of intention to move for a new trial.

NEW SUITS.

Among the documents filed in the county clerk's office yesterday were the following: A petition was filed by Hickley & Kellam and other creditors of the City bank of Los Angeles for it to be adjudged insolvent, and the estate to be turned over to its creditors.

The Los Angeles National bank began suit against J. F. Crank and A. Bridger yesterday upon a promissory note for \$24,000, upon which \$20,704.70 is still due.

A petition in insolvency was filed by John E. Bleekman, who has been engaged in the business of buying and shipping fruit, his company being the California Fruit company. The liabilities are \$25,459.69, and the assets are 100 shares of stock in the company.

Abbott Kinney and F. G. Ryan vs. the Santa Fe and Santa Monica Railway company and the Southern California Railway company. Suit to compel the execution of a conveyance of certain lands to plaintiff and \$1000 damages.

Mary Ann Johnson vs. F. A. and John J. Johnson. Suit for an injunction to restrain defendants from diverting the waters of the Tejuanga river and \$500 damages.

George Schultz vs. Mrs. Jane E. Dorsey. Suit for \$421.65, alleged to be due for services.

W. H. Harrelson vs. Mariana S. Goyhenecch Tomich et al. Suit on promissory note for \$16,600, less \$5,597.66, and sale of mortgage.

W. H. Peters Lumber and Mill company et al. vs. Lizzie M. Hambricht et al. Suit on mechanic's lien for \$1366.09.

Henry Robinson vs. Columbia Loan and Building association. Suit to quiet the title to certain land.

FEDERAL COURT MATTERS.

G. A. Colby appeared before the United States commissioners yesterday for examination upon a charge of having cut down timber on United States reservations. On hearing the evidence, the commissioners discharged the defendant.

B. Anchimo was arraigned before the United States commissioner yesterday on a charge of having herded sheep on government land. His examination was set for July 29th.

THE ANAHEIM DISEASE.

A Dreaded Vine Pest Said to Be Again Reported at Santa Monica.

A report has come to the viticultural commission that the dreaded Anaheim disease has again appeared in the vicinity of Anaheim and Los Angeles, says the San Francisco Examiner. Clarence J. Wetmore, the state viticultural commissioner, is going down there at once to investigate.

The Anaheim disease, so called because it first appeared in the vicinity of that section, is one of the most destructive and at the same time the most insidious of all the vine diseases. It is a fatal disease that has never appeared in California before. It is a new pest which has appeared since its discovery, and then it was at first supposed to be a bad case of sunburn. The leaves of the vines turned yellow, and they grew brown and withered. The dead leaves dropped off, the half-formed grapes dropped and fell to the ground, and in spite of all that the vineyard man could do the vines died by hundreds. Microscopical examinations revealed nothing. All the tests the agricultural chemist could apply revealed nothing, and for two weeks the disease practised its unheeded.

The vines would bud out, grow luxuriantly until midsummer, and then in a few weeks they would drop and die. That is all that is known of it to this day, and for want of a better name they called it the Anaheim disease.

A Frenchman named Viola said recently that the disease was something analogous to the cabbage blight of Europe, a kind of fungoid growth which is not found here, but this report was never verified.

The report is causing much uneasiness among the vineyardists in Los Angeles county, for the disease spreads almost as rapidly as phylloxera, and it kills the vines even more quickly than that pest. The result of Mr. Wetmore's investigations will therefore be watched with the greatest interest.

Mr. Wetmore has another mission in his trip south. He will investigate the phylloxera pest discovered in Orange county last March by Winfield Scott, secretary of the viticultural commission. Various means were taken to stamp out and prevent the spread of the pest, and Mr. Wetmore will see to what degree of success they have arrived.

RECKLESS DRIVING.

Two Men Thrown from a Buggy on Main Street Last Night.

A report came to the police station at 9 o'clock last night that two men and a horse were killed by colliding with a pepper tree near Fifth street. The patrol wagon was sent out and brought the two supposed dead men to the receiving hospital.

POOR OLD PRINCESS ANGELINE.

The Royal Personage Who Lives in Seattle.

The Last Descendant of Seattle, the Indians' Ruler.

Souvenir Spoons Bear Her Profile and Her Credit at the Stores Is Good—Some Traditions of Her Career.

Everybody on this side of the water seems to be talking about royalty, dukes, earls, princes and lords of high degree in general coming over to attend our great fair and our still greater country, says a Seattle correspondent of the New York World. It may, perhaps, therefore, be opportune to call attention to an American princess, a direct descendant of the forest kings who for so many centuries roamed undisturbed through the country. This princess was born somewhere in the wilds of the northwest nearly if not quite 100 years ago. She paddled fearlessly about in the dancing waters of Puget sound, and said her prayers to the snow-capped peaks that crown it long before most of the readers of this letter had opened their eyes to the light of an eastern dawn.

It is safe to conjecture that nine out of every ten persons visiting this city will become interested in "Angeline" and her history. It could hardly be otherwise, when her pictures are displayed through the town in every merchant's window. She is photographed in all sorts of attitudes, in all sizes, upon every conceivable object of use or ornament. Her wrinkled face looks out from a huge, gaudily-covered lithograph, proclaiming loudly that no tobacco in the world equals this particular brand. It smiles in a particularly modest way from the gold bowls of souvenir spoons, upon every corner of silver match-boxes, bon-bonnettes, old coins, and is impossible to turn in any direction without being confronted by Angeline inanimate or Angeline in the flesh. For this honored individual is not a percentage of the past entirely, but "lives, moves and has her being" through the streets of Seattle today. And what a quaint figure she is to be sure! Her age—who knows? though all agree that it is somewhere near the century mark.

Princess Angeline's father was the last of the great chiefs, and it was after this warrior the Queen City was named. There is a copied photograph of Chief Seattle to be found in most book stores, and it shows a kindly face; that of the princess, indeed, being not unlike it. Before he died he was a friend of the white men, and he was the first to lead his way into the northwest, although it is not at all as reflected light that Princess Angeline shines. She seems to be a connecting link between the old days and the new, and she is much loved by the early settlers here.

Among the many romantic stories told of the princess there is one that no living person presumes to question. It is, indeed, on the facts it contains that Angeline's popularity rests. This happened moons and moons ago, when the tribes were powerful and the white men but a handful in comparison.

Angeline's father had been a friend of the whites, and she resolved to be a friend, too. So, one night when she heard the other Indians plotting a massacre of all the settlers she stole away, she stole from her wigwam, running miles and miles to warn the white people of her danger. She thought nothing of her bleeding bare feet and torn hands, nor could she wait to have them taken care of, but got safely back after giving the warning before she was missed. When the attack was made, of course, the whites were prepared, and although the Indians were two to one, they were badly defeated. The red men vowed vengeance on the head of the one who had betrayed them, but Angeline was never suspected.

Princess Angeline is beloved, too, by her own people. Owing to the favors she receives from the whites, she is enabled to give them many articles of clothing and provides them with comforts which they could not otherwise have. The residents of Seattle were most anxious to show their appreciation of her services, their affection for the daughter of the good old chief, by providing bountifully for her. They would have built her a small house, given her enough to live upon and taken the best of care of her, but the old habits were too strong, and she preferred a tent to a cottage, a life among her own people to the civilization among strangers. So they finally decided it was best to let her have her own way, and they adopted another means of insuring her against want, succeeding so well that many of your New York swells would be glad of her unlimited credit. She can go into any of the stores and get whatever she wants. It makes no difference how big a bill she runs up, every one is willing to fill her order. These orders are charged to the account of any of our able wealthy men, who, in lieu of being able to help her in any other way, resort to that means.

Sometimes the bills are pretty large, and a good share of the pounds of tea, coffee and sugar, sacks of flour, delicacies in the way of cakes and cookies find their way into the tents of those of her own people who most need them. The other day the princess's grocery bill was found to contain several charges for cigarettes. Some small boy had probably wound himself around her heart, for no one would ever think that an American princess smoked cigarettes.

CITY COMMITTEES.

The regular meeting of the council supply committee was held yesterday at 2 o'clock. Considerable time was spent in looking over and passing requisitions. No action was taken upon them, and nothing of consequence transpired.

The finance committee met in the city hall yesterday at 10 o'clock, but outside of auditing the customary warrants for salaries, etc., nothing of importance was done.

VALUATION OF KANSAS RAILWAYS.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 22.—The board of railway commissioners has finally given out the figures on the assessed valuation of the railways. The total valuation is \$61,984,407, an increase over last year of \$10,579,563. The average increase is about 21 per cent, while the increase on the Santa Fe system is 29 per cent.

A HORSE CREMATED.

A Model Way of Disposing of Dead Animals.

Yesterday at half past 12 o'clock two carriages left the city hall filled with councilmen intent on again visiting the city dumps.

The occasion of their visit this time was to be present at the cremation of a horse, and judge from the methods used whether the contractors were in a position to satisfactorily dispose of all dead animals which the city would consign to them.

The contractors, Ramish & Marsh, had on hand a grey horse.

The councilman party, consisting of President Teed, Messrs. Innes, Rhodes, Fessel, Munson, ex-Councilman Collins, Health Officer Powers, City Clerk Luckenbach and the press representatives arrived on the ground about 1 o'clock. They were shown around the crematory and all its different appliances explained to them.

The carcass of the horse was resting in a dead animal wagon on the upper floor of the building, and when the upper lid of the furnace was removed it was swung into a sea of seething flame at exactly 1:25 o'clock.

The lid was shut down and the remains left inside to the mercy of the devouring element. Nothing extraordinary took place after the body had been placed within the furnace beyond an additional amount of black smoke from the chimney. There was no smell of burning flesh which could be noticed. Nature, by the animal's death, had been a horse with an odor of singed hair, but when the lid sank back into its place all that disappeared.

The councilmen wandered around and exchanged notes. They became weary of the monotony and at last proposed that a reporter, or perhaps in lieu of one of the dogs present, be thrown in, to help cremate the horse and help make time. They probably supposed the gases generated by each would help cremation. The proposition was, however, overruled and some of the party are still living to tell the tale. So the minutes rolled on. Some of the party, amongst which was Health Officer Powers, strolled out to the dumps.

They investigated thoroughly, and now that they discovered the order. The dumps are in fine condition now, having been covered with chloride of lime and are sprinkled with it three times a week. The contractors are willing to dig a deep trench and bury this mixed matter if the council so order, and cover it up completely with earth.

All this time the never-ceasing flames were turning into ashes the carcass of the horse lying in the crematory furnace. The time approached, however, for the raising of the lid, and exactly at 11 minutes to 2 o'clock the interior of the furnace was exposed to view. What remained of the horse was simply a mass of blackened matter, which on the touch of a poker subsided into ashes. Only the bones remained, and they were so calcined by the intense heat that they were of the consistency of chalk.

The poor old horse, who day before yesterday was gaily nibbling tips of alfalfa, only remained as a blackened mass of fertilizing matter. The furnace at the city crematory is supplied with an apparatus which facilitates the consumption of all matter thrown into it. Petroleum is used instead of common fuel and the oil is forced in at the rate of from 60 to 80 gallons a day, according to the amount of garbage and refuse thrown in.

The flow from each of these injectors which at present surround the crematory is one-sixteenth of an inch in diameter, and the oil is forced into the furnace by a pressure of 35 pounds.

The draft is so arranged that it oscillates back and forth, and by this means the burning oil, which enters in the form of a spray, is carried over and through the offal desired to be cremated.

The councilmen were entirely satisfied with the results and they drove off behind their pair of spanking bays in a great good humor.

It took just 24 minutes to reduce a horse weighing 1400 pounds to bone and ashes, and that was done without any obnoxious smell pervading the neighborhood. When this disposition of the city's dead animals is compared with that hole of iniquity which at present exists in the canyon back of the Arroyo seco, it would seem that both for the benefit of the neighborhood and the general health of the city, the proposition of cremation is one which should be quickly decided upon by the council.



KNOWLEDGE

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