ous circulation system renders it possible to instantly obtain hot water at any time.

The plumbing contract also includes 60 closets, 20 urinals, 220 basins, 5 slop hoppers, there being 5 ladies' and 5 gents' toilet rooms and every lavitory convenience in the building. There are no exposed lead or iron pipes in the system, all visible traps, faucets and pipes being of nickel with marble furnishings. Each line of soil pipe is moreover arranged so that it can be cleaned out at any time from roof to cellar. Each room of this building has its own separate meter in the general meter room of each floor, and the gas service consists of side and center lights and fireplace in each room. Over 60,000 feet of gas pipe have thus been used. It therefore plainly appears from the foregoing facts that a mere knowledge of the details of plumbing without a thorough knowledge of their application would not have been sufficient for the successful engineering of this great work.

However, by awarding this contract to Messrs. Stephens & Meyer of 307 West Second street, Mr. Stimson not only secured a thoroughly reliable firm but the personal services of their foreman, W. O. Merrill, an expert of wide experience in Chicago and the east.

The fact that all the hard wood finish of this building will be furnished from the same source as that of the Bradbury block insures the best possible interior finish. These two structures have furnished the largest oak job yet undertaken in California, over 300,000 feet of select quarter-carved oak having been required. While the fact that they both come under one contract speaks highly for the veteran contractor, Mr. John Hanlow, and the Los Angeles Planing mill.

This might be equally said of Whittier, Fuller & Co. of this city, who furnish the glass for both of these buildings, as well as the Columbia Iron works and Globe Cornice works, who also furnish each building.

The mantels used in the building will be furnished by the long and favorably-known Los Angeles Mantle company.

Mosaic floors will be laid in the halls and bank, while the treads of the first flight of stairs and the bank steps and wainscoating, as well as the wainscoating of the halls, main stairway and toilet rooms will be of Southern California marble.

This last material and finish will be found especially interesting and attractive. It comes from the Antelope valley marble quarries, owned by Messrs. Redman & Smith, and represents a new and important industry in this section. This quarry furnishes several different colors of marble, such solid red, pure white, and the blue, red and yellow veined, or three combinations. The red veined white marble being furnished the Stimson block is not only most beautiful, but its broken vein work proves restful and interesting to the eye.

A visit to the company's works in the Junction warehouse, corner San Fernando and Alpine streets, will prove exceedingly interesting. Here one sees huge blocks of rough marble being sawed into several slabs at one time by the friction of long, thin iron blades and fine wet sand. These slabs are thereafter submitted to the rapidly revolving iron roughing bed, kept surfaced with wet sand. The practically smoothed slabs are then further smoothed by hand scouring, several different textures of stone being used for this purpose. Lastly the slabs are treated with acid and brought into a high state of polish by rapidly revolving felt polishers. This important home industry is certainly due every encouragement.

No higher encomium to the resources and skill and public-spiritedness of this section can, however, be rendered than this silent testimony of this modern, convenient and centrally located building. Such improvements, however, can not receive too much encouragement by those who hold the power to make it an object to owners of unimproved property to erect thereon structures which will not only be remuneration to the owner, but an ornament and recomendation to the city. Excessive taxation may bring for awhile a seemingly healthy income, but in the end can only insure a shanty town.

DEP KEN WAS ON BOARD.

How He Was Deported—A Willing Steamship Company.

The first coolie to be deported under the Geary act was placed on board the Rio Janeiro yesterday, destined for China, says the San Francisco Call.

Judge Ross of the southern district remanded a Chinese named Wong Dep Ken to the custody of the United States marshal after finding him guilty of being unlawfully in the country.

In his decision Judge Ross held that the imprisonment clause in the Geary act is unconstitutional and the United States marshal was instructed to secure the departure of Wong Dep Ken upon the first steamer going to China.

A few days ago the Chinese was brought to this city and placed in the county jail for safe keeping. Upon arrival here local Chinese at once prepared to secure the release of the prisoner through the medium of a writ of habeas corpus.

The request for a writ was made by Attorney Riordan, who presented in behalf of the Chinese the argument that has always been urged against the constitutionality of the Geary act. Judge McKenna declined to grant the writ and instructed Surveyor Kilburn to carry out the order of Judge Ross.

Paris Kilburn, surveyor of the port, issued the necessary order and voucher yesterday for $35, the price of a steerage passage to China. The voucher was made payable by the United States, and when tendered to the Pacific Mail Steamship company was honored without hesitation.

The officers of the steamship company announce that they are perfectly willing to transport all the coolies ordered deported and accept their pay in orders upon the United States treasury.

Upon the same steamer two Chinese women who had been refused a landing were passengers. Also Fong Fat, 42 years of age, who was recently pardoned by Governor Markham after serving 19 years for murder. His pardon was issued upon the condition of his return to China, and he was brought to the steamer by a prison official.

Now Try This.

It will cost you nothing and will surely do you good, if you have a Cough, Cold, or any trouble with Throat, Chest or Lungs. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is guaranteed to give relief, or money will be paid back. Sufferers from la Grippe found it just the thing and under its use had a speedy and perfect recovery. Try a sample bottle at our expense and learn for yourself just how good a thing it is. Trial bottles free at C. F. Heinzeman's, druggist and chemist, 222 N. Main street. Large size 50c. and $1.00.

Itching, Aching Piles—Hall's Cream Salve will give immediate relief and is a positive cure. 25 and 50c. Off & Vaughn's drug store, Fourth and Spring sts.

Wagon umbrellas, summer lap dusters. Foy's old reliable saddlery house, 315 N. Los Angeles.

THE HANDSOME BRADBURY BLOCK

[Continued from Ninth page.]

as well as the surrounding elegance of the interior, call for the highest veneering and painting skill, and speaks well of Mr. Fitzgerald's selection.

This gentleman has for 11 years occupied his present quarters at 222 Franklin street; has had 23 years practical experience at painting, and there are few large buildings in Los Angeles on which he has not worked.

Mr. I. A. Lothian, resident partner of Whittier, Fuller & Co. of Los Angeles street, states that his firm is to furnish nearly $14,000 worth of plate, sheet and corrigated glass for this building. Some of the plate glass fronts of the storerooms will be 12x14 feet in dimension, the largest yet used in this city.

It is not only evident that the very best material, workmanship and architectural talent have been called into requisition for this building, but its construction has required a contracting hand and watchfulness outside the province of the architect and owners. To Superintendent of Construction W. H. McKillican is there due much credit for the successful carrying on of this undertaking. Among other testaments of his popularity and capacity might be mentioned such of our edifices as the Stillson, Johnson, Hall, Emma and Shatto residences, D. Freeman's residence at Inglewood, his block in this city, and the Union Hardware and Metal company's store and warehouse on Los Angeles street. The latter being the first building in Los Angeles to receive especial rate of insurance on account of substantiability. To the Bradbury building, however, will all those who have been connected with its construction be able to point as the strongest evidence of their genius and workmanship, while too much appreciation cannot be given the wealth and enterprise of those who have added to city's advancement.

An Open Letter.

To the Editor of the HERALD:

While our national congress has been called together to devise means to relieve the country of its financial troubles and give us more money, it seems that our local educational congress is deliberating how it can best get away with it. It is their action in providing for the warming and ventilating of the high school building that seems to warrant this conclusion. Now, this being a matter that has often come up before the powers that be, ever since the inception of the plans, I have taken more than a common interest in it, for several reasons. First, because that is a matter I have devoted a good deal of time to, both practically and theoretically, and I claim to be as well informed upon that subject as any man in this country. When the plans were made for this building the system of warming and ventilating proved to be so expensive that the school board gave instructions to the architect to leave them out, and called on us to furnish plans, which we did, but got tired of trying to get action taken on them. The want of funds was the only reason given. But we urged the necessity of having some system incorporated while the building was going on. Mr. Muchmore, the superintendent of buildings, did the same, but there was no money in sight and the board would not act. After completion of the building and its occupancy we were again solicited to make plans and specifications, which we did. Again, for the same reason as before, they could not be adopted, and gas stoves were substituted.

Again, now for the third time, we have been asked for plans and specifications, which we have furnished, other firms doing the same, and after being duly considered ours were adopted, but subsequently the vote was reconsidered and laid over for one week.

Now it is to correct an impression that was sought to be imposed on the minds of some of the board by others of their co-laborers that because our plans were cheap they must necessarily not be the best. This I most emphatically deny, and assert that ours are the best plans presented, and in view of the conditions will give much the best results. This I say from a thorough knowledge of what I am talking about, and fearless of the charge that may be made of self interest.

I am aware that our bid is an extremely low one, for our heating and ventilating engineer, Mr. Hough, (than whom there is no better) was instructed to figure it down to the lowest possible figure and cover the actual cost, for the following reasons:

We have a business here in which we employ from 75 to 150 men, most of whom have families, are patrons of our schools and taxpayers. Most of these are No. 1 men whom we are anxious to keep employed even if to do so we have to suffer a temporary loss. Good men are not going to remain idle, and if they can't be employed here they will go where they can. We have never been a firm to ask for patronage because we were a home manufactory, but rather have always tried to make it for the interest of the people to give us their trade, and we have generally been pretty successful in doing so, where we have had individuals or corporations to deal with that were handling their own money, or that were actuated by the same principles of good judgment and economy.

The times and circumstances now seem to warrant us in deviating a little from this rule. The considerations for doing so are so numerous and so apparent to every thinking man that it is hardly worth while to mention them.

Here is a case where we have spent a good deal of time in working up plans to meet the exigencies of the case which we have been conversant with from the start, having a full and complete knowledge of our business, which is evinced by our works right here at home.

Having so intelligently adapted a system to meet the wants of every case, we have met with general success. We have done a good deal of work for the general government in this state and Arizona, where we have used all three of the systems of steam, hot water and furnaces.

In our own city postoffice the government furnished plans, but upon their examination of ours they liked them so much better they were adopted and we were awarded the contract.

What think you would our Denver man have done with his hot air furnaces at the Soldiers' home?

Go ask Colonel Brown or Governor Treichel what they think of our ability in that line. Colonel Brown has charge of the construction of all the government homes for soldiers in the United States, a man whom to suspect of favoritism, much less of taking boodle, would be almost a crime. In time of war it is admirable sometimes to send out foraging parties, but in times of peace it is hardly the fair thing to do. The collapse of the silver bubble in our sister city of Denver has made them almost desperate. We read of whole trains going east being captured by bands of these foragers and of others going west, and here in our own city their desperation has brought them right into camp and they are actually foraging on and carrying off the supplies of our own soldiers. How such an outrage can be perpetrated can be accounted for only that they must have got in as spies or had allies in camp. It has all been done so quietly that they nearly got away with the whole outfit of camp before a halt was called. They will now be marched out of the city under guard and sent back to their own camp, and a court martial called to ascertain if possible who their allies in camp are, and if found they will be dealt with as the law provides.

Seriously, now, gentlemen of the school board, what can you be thinking about? I can't think that it is a lack of our ability in your minds that would cause you to go so diametrically against the interest of your own city and squander the taxpayers' money as you have proposed to do.

To whom are you responsible for the positions you hold on our school board, if not to the taxpayers and voters of our city? Do you think by virtue of a little power in you invested you can ride over the wishes of the people in this way? Won't they be likely to ask you some questions that will be hard for you to answer? No, I know you are not obliged to answer them, but when we come to pay our taxes and then go to the ballot box, is it reasonable to suppose that we mortals will be possessed of enough charity to cover such a multitude of sins?

I am talking now as an interested citizen and not as a competitor, for I can assure you that if you can afford to take from us our just rights we can afford to go without them. It will be hard work for you to make the people of this city believe that the Baker iron works are not competent to put into our high school building a first-class system of heating and ventilating, and when you stubbornly persist in giving to a citizen of Denver twice as much for the work, what will be the inference drawn?

Just one word more and I have done. Mr. Smead of the Smead system, who was clerk for our company once in the east, is a thorough, energetic heating and ventilating engineer, and only for compromising him I should give his opinion of this firm that have so adroitly tried to capture the school board of our city.

M. S. BAKER.

The Curse of Militarism.

Our Prague correspondent says that the Bohemian deputies in the Austrian parliamentary delegations continue strongly to oppose the new military expenditure required by the war department on behalf of the triple alliance. The figures the opposition gives are significant. From 1868 to 1893 the Austrian army budget rose from 68,699,640 florins to 107,374,863 florins. During those years 2,833,000,000 florins have been expended on the army. The navy and the landwehr are not included in this vast sum. The occupation of Bosnia alone has cost the empire since 1878 245,993,500 florins.

On the other hand, nothing is incurred for works of peace. Not a mile of a navigable channel has been made. The support of primary schools, asylums, road building, etc., rests entirely on the shoulders of the provinces themselves. Other figures are no less suggestive. In the whole of Austria-Hungary there are 4,000,000 paupers and 16,000,000 persons unable to work—viz, children, old people and cripples; 9,000,000 women and hand workers earning no more than 180 florins a year; 2,000,000 workmen and servants whose yearly income does not exceed 200 florins, and only 1,681,000 persons getting from their work, trade or capital more than 800 florins. The physical and moral condition of the impoverished population is deteriorating. —London News.

Pecuniary Prospects of the Chicago Fair.

If the Columbian company will discharge its bonded indebtedness and refund to the government the amount of its donation, it will do marvelously well. Every effort of the directory ought to be exerted in that direction. Operating expenses are far in excess of reason. Struggle has been made and successfully to a certain extent in the direction of reduced expenditure on current account, but the field is still full of possibilities.

The banker's estimate of a 33 per cent return to Chicago and the shareholders, Chicago being on a footing with all shareholders, is optimistic. The estimate takes no account of the fact that it is the purpose of the Columbian Exposition company to continue expenditure after the closing of the fair. The Columbian guard have been assured that large numbers of them will remain for a year or more. The whole department of construction, reduced in number, but still an expensive outfit, will be continued. As the exposition is now managed, there will not be a penny of return for any shareholder. It is idle to make other prediction.—Chicago Times.

End of De Maupassant.

De Maupassant was very thoroughly discussed at the time he was taken insane, and now that he is dead at the age of 43 there is nothing to add save that the operation of a great natural law is completed. He was a master of condensation in literary style. His short, terse sentences are matchless, but most of his stories are earthly and doubly pernicious by reason of the masterly skill with which they are told. No man could portray such frightful dramas of passion without entering into the emotions expressed. His own soul caught every reflection, and the strain was too much for him. "A prematurely wornout nervous system" was the cause of his death.

His career was only for 12 years, but he leaves behind a mass of brilliant filth that will do harm for many decades.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Gold In Maine.

That story of gold mining on Enchanted Ponds township is not by any means the first that has been heard about gold finds in the Moose river valley. As long ago as 1850 a man named Berry claimed to have found gold in a ledge in that region in such quantities that he "chopped out pieces with his ax, which he sold to Augusta jewelers." To be sure critical persons may say this statement is only that he sold the ax to the Augusta man, not pieces of gold; but why not gold in Enchanted township as well as in Byron, where there is no doubt about it? It has long been asserted that there is gold enough in the sands of Moosehead lake to pay good wages to those who will wash them for it.—Lewiston Journal

PARITY OF THE METALS.

Who Is to Blame?—Cleveland or the Sherman Purchasing Act?

[By John Shirley Ward.]

The Sherman act agreeing to purchase 4,500,000 ounces of silver each month was a compromise to prevent absolute free coinage. This act made it mandatory to purchase 4,500,000 ounces per month. This bullion was to be paid for by the issuance of treasury certificates for the amount payable in coin, not gold nor silver, but at the discretion of the secretary of the treasury, in gold or silver, but governed and controlled by the dominant consideration that he was so to exercise this discretion as to keep up the parity of gold and silver.

This discretion put it in the power of the secretary of the treasury, to pay all in gold or silver (a most wonderful power), had it not been controlled or modified by the one limitation of that power that it was to be so exercised, that it was to keep up the parity between gold and silver which the government then recognized.

How could the parity or relative equality of the two metals be kept up if the government insisted on paying these same treasury notes, payable in coin, universally in gold, to the utter disregard and humiliation of silver?

Mr. Cleveland showed that of certificates of this kind for the purchase of bullion he had caused to be paid $4,000,000 gold coin on certificates of $54,000,000, and which might have been paid, under the law, all in silver, or at least one-half in silver.

Mind you, the discretion of the treasurer was to be so exercised as to preserve the then existing parity between gold and silver.

The seller of bullion, or the holder of certificates given for bullion may have been perfectly willing to receive silver for the same, but the secretary of the treasury paid gold coin for what he could, under the law, have paid only silver, or what he should have done under a liberal construction of the law, one-half gold and one-half silver, or in such proportion as would have maintained the parity between the two metals.

Had he paid for silver bullion one-half in silver and one-half in gold, he would have thereby done his utmost to keep up the parity of the two metals.

But he has dishonored silver by refusing to pay for silver bullion silver coin, or at least, by paying for it gold coin, when he could under a natural or liberal construction of the law have paid one-half in silver.

What has been the result? Every man who has owed a debt abroad has bought silver bullion with silver dollars at the London bullion price and has sold this bullion to the government and taken pay for same in a certificate on its face payable in coin, and, armed with this certificate, he has called at the treasury window, and the treasurer, at his option, has paid for this silver bullion in gold coin of the United States, and this coin has been shipped on the first steamer to Europe to pay his debts.

Mr. Cleveland says $54,000,000 of these certificates had been issued between May 1, 1893, and the 15th of July, 1893, and that $49,000,000 of these certificates had been paid in gold coin. Why in gold coin? They did not call for gold coin, but coin. Why should silver be allowed to pay only $5,000,000 of this debt and gold called on to pay $49,000,000?

Mr. Cleveland, in his letter of acceptance, professes to be in favor of keeping up the parity of the two metals. How can this be done if the government itself makes a disparity by refusing to pay out, when it can lawfully do so, both metals on a parity?

Who is more to blame for the present financial condition now attributable to the Sherman act? Mr. Harrison's and Mr. Cleveland's mal-administration of the same or the pernicious Sherman act itself?

Everyone knows that if Mr. Harrison and Mr. Cleveland had had as secretary of the treasury a decided silver man all the bullion purchased under the act of 1890 might have been paid for in silver dollars, thus making the miner of silver receive silver for his product.

If this had been the policy of the government, there would have been no speculative value on silver by those who wish to convert silver into gold coin, and hence would have been no drain on the gold coin in the treasury, with silver certificates to be shipped abroad to meet foreign debts.

The established ratio between the two metals, whether 16 to 1 or 25 to 1, cannot keep up the price so long as the government wilfully disparages the volume of one of these by refusing to pay it out in the ordinary transactions of business.

No currency, whether gold, silver or paper, can ever be stable or fixed while its volume is left to the discretion of even as great a man as Mr. Cleveland or his secretary of the treasury.

A agreeable Laxative and NERVE TONIC. Sold by Druggists or sent by mail. 25c., 50c., and $1.00 per package. Samples free.

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Assignment Notice.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE county of Los Angeles, State of California. In the matter of the assignment of J. D. Yocum for the benefit of his creditors—No. 7555.

Notice is hereby given that I. N. Mundell, assignee of J. D. Yocum, for the benefit of his creditors, has filed in this court his account and report of his proceedings as such assignee, and that Monday, the 14th day of August, 1893, at 10 o'clock a.m. of said day, at the court room of Department No. 6 of the Superior Court of Los Angeles county, has been designated by said court as the time and place for the hearing and settlement of said account and report, at which time all persons interested are notified to be and appear before said court.

T. H. WARD, Clerk of the Superior Court.

By A. W. SEAVER, Deputy Clerk. John Robarts, Attorney for Assignee. 8-4 10t

Notice to Whom it May Concern.

PAWNBROKERS' AUCTION SALE ACCORDING to law of unredeemed gold silver, filled case and nickel watches, diamond and gold ear-rings, breastpins, rings, sleeve buttons, collar buttons, silverware, gold-headed canes and umbrellas, clocks, guitars, mandolins, violins, banjos, pistols, guns, rifles, opera and field glasses, merchaum pipes and cigar holders, overcoats, coats, pants and vests, valises, trunks, books, saddles, surveyors' instruments, drum and musical instruments, and all goods pawned with me from July 1, 1892, to January 1, 1893, at No. 143 North Main street.

L. B. COHN, Pawnbroker. H. ETTLING, Auctioneer. 3 24 6m

Ordinance No. 1784.

(NEW SERIES.)

AN ORDINANCE DECLARING THE INTENTION of the mayor and council of the city of Los Angeles to change and establish the grade of

CHICAGO STREET

From Second street to Fourth street, and fixing the limits of the district to be assessed to pay the cost, damages and expenses thereof.

The mayor and council of the city of Los Angeles do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. That it is the intention of the Council of the city of Los Angeles to change and establish the grade of

CHICAGO STREET

From Second street to Fourth street as follows: At the intersection of Second street the grade shall be as now established, 28.00 on the southwest and southeast corner; at the intersection of Third street the grade shall be changed and established at 27.00 on the northeast and southeast corners, and 26.00 at points in the west side opposite to said corners; at the intersection of Fourth street the grade shall be, as now established, 37.00 on the northwest corner and 38.00 on the northeast corner.

And at all points between said designated points the grade shall be established so as to conform to a straight line drawn between said designated points.

Elevations are in feet and above city datum plane.

SEC. 2. The boundaries of the district to be affected by said change of grade and to be assessed to pay the damages that may be awarded by reason of such change of grade are hereby designated and established as follows: Beginning at the southeast corner of Chicago and Second streets, thence easterly along the southerly line of Second street 60 feet to a point; thence southerly on a line parallel to and 60 feet easterly of the easterly line of Chicago street 652 feet to a point on the northerly line of Fourth street; thence westerly along said northerly line of Fourth street to a point 60 feet west of the northwest corner of Fourth and Chicago streets; thence northerly on a line parallel to and 60 feet westerly of the westerly line of Chicago street 652 feet to a point on the southerly line of Second street; thence easterly along said southerly line 120 feet to the point of beginning, excepting from the above described district of assessment all land included therein which is now a part or parcel of a public street or alley.

SEC. 3. The city clerk shall certify to the passage of this ordinance and shall cause the same to be published for ten days in the Los Angeles HERALD, and thereupon and thereafter it shall take effect and be in force.

I hereby certify that the foregoing ordinance was adopted by the council of the city of Los Angeles at its meeting of July 24, 1893.

C. A. LUCKENBACH, City Clerk.

Approved this 28th day of July, 1893.

T. E. ROWAN, Mayor.

8-6 10t

Ordinance No. 1792.

(NEW SERIES.)

AN ORDINANCE DECLARING THE INTENTION of the mayor and council of the city of Los Angeles to establish the grade of

LUCAS AVENUE

from Seventh street to Orange street.

The mayor and council of the city of Los Angeles do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. That it is the intention of the council of the city of Los Angeles to establish the grade of

LUCAS AVENUE

from Seventh street to Orange street as follows: At the intersection of Seventh street the grade shall be 39.72 on the northwest corner and 39.91 on the northeast corner; at a point 240 feet north of the northwest corner of Seventh street 59.00 on the west side and at a point opposite in the east side; at a point in the west side 500 feet north of the northwest corner of Seventh street 60.00; at a point in the west side 360 feet north of the northwest corner of Seventh street 62.00; at the intersection of Ingraham 62.00 on the southeast and northeast corner, as now; at the intersection of Orange street 77.00 on the southwest and southeast corner, as now; and at all points between said designated points the grade shall be established so as to conform to a straight line drawn between said designated points.

Elevations are in feet and above city datum plane.

SEC. 2. The city clerk shall certify to the passage of this ordinance, and shall cause the same to be published for ten days in the Los Angeles HERALD, and thereupon and thereafter it shall take effect and be in force.

I hereby certify that the foregoing ordinance was adopted by the council of the city of Los Angeles at its meeting of July 31, 1893.

C. A. LUCKENBACH, City Clerk.

Approved this 5th day of August, 1893.

T. E. ROWAN, Mayor.

8-8-10t

Notice of Street Work.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON Monday, the 24th day of July, A. D. 1893, the council of the city of Los Angeles did, at its meeting on said day, adopt an ordinance of intention, No. 1781 (new series), to have the following work done, to-wit:

First—That said sewer shall be constructed along

LYON STREET,

in said city, from the north line of Alisо street to the south curb line of Macy street, including all intersections of streets, (excepting such portion of said streets and intersections as are required by law to be kept in order or repair by any person or company having railroad tracks thereon, and also excepting such portions as have already been graded, graveled and accepted), be graded and graveled in accordance with the plans and profile on file in the office of the city engineer and specifications on file in the office of the city clerk of the city of Los Angeles for making graveled streets, said specifications being numbered 5.

Second—That a redwood curb be constructed along each line of the roadway of said Lyon street from the north line of Alisо street to the south curb line of Macy street (excepting along such portions of the line of said roadway upon which a redwood or cement curb has already been constructed and accepted), in accordance with specifications in the office of the city clerk of said city for constructing redwood curbs.

Reference is hereby made to the said ordinance of intention for further particulars.

D. A. WATSON, Street Superintendent.

By A. I. STEWART, Deputy. 8-12 6t

Notice of Street Work.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON Monday, the 24th day of July, A. D. 1893, the Council of the city of Los Angeles did, at its meeting on said day, adopt an ordinance of intention, No. 1782 (new series), to have the following work done, to-wit:

First—That a public sewer be constructed along

UNION AVENUE,

In said city, from a point 50 feet north of the north line of First street to the public sewer now constructed in Temple street, and across all intersections of streets, together with manholes, lamp holes and flush tanks.

The size of said sewer shall be eight inches in internal diameter, and be constructed of salt glazed vitrified pipe, brick, iron and cement. All of which shall be constructed in accordance with the plans and profile on file in the office of the city engineer and specifications on file in the office of the city clerk of the city of Los Angeles, said specifications being numbered fourteen.

The district to be benefited by the construction of said sewer and to be assessed to pay the cost thereof is hereby declared to be all lots and parcels of land fronting upon said sewer.

Reference is hereby made to the said ordinance of intention for further particulars.

D. A. WATSON, Street Superintendent.

By A. I. STEWART, Deputy. 8-12 6t

City Assessment Rolls.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE city assessment rolls of the city of Los Angeles for the fiscal year 1893-94 have been completed by the city assessor and delivered to the city clerk of said city, and that the council of said city will meet as a board of equalization to examine the assessment roll and equalize the assessment of property, at the council chamber, on Monday, the 17th day of July, 1893, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of equalization is disposed of, but not later than the 15th day of August, 1893, and that in the meantime the said assessment books will remain in the office of the city clerk for the inspection of all persons interested.

C. A. LUCKENBACH, City Clerk.

7-4 43t

Notice—Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING under the name of McMoroney & Paulsen, in the saloon known as The Omaha, situated at No. 440 South Spring street, in the city of Los Angeles, California, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. John McMoroney assumes all debts and collects all accounts due the said firm of McMoroney & Paulsen.

JOHN M'MORONEY, L. P. PAULSEN.

Dated this 12th day of August, 1893. 8-13 7t

Notice.

CONSUMERS OF WATER FROM THE LOS Angeles City Water company plant are hereby notified that if they permit any building or street contractor to use water from their hydrants, unless such contractors show a permit from this company, their water will be shut off without further notice, and a penalty will be charged for such infraction of the regulations before water will again be put on.

LOS ANGELES CITY WATER COMPANY, 6 10 3m

Notice to Depositors of the City Bank.

To the depositors of the City Bank and those holding unpaid drafts of said bank:

Please take notice that in the action of Margaret E. Miller against the city bank, in the superior court of Los Angeles county, Department 5, No. 19,733, on July 25th, 1893, an order was made by the Hon. Lucien Shaw, judge of said court, in substance as follows, to-wit:

"And it further appearing to the court from said petition, and from the statement filed by said receiver in said action on July 22d, 1893, that the said defendant bank is indebted to numerous depositors as depositors whose claims are uncontested and that it would cause unnecessary inconvenience and expense to such claimants to in each instance intervene in this action to prove their said claims, now therefore it is ordered as follows:

"That all claims of depositors, as shown by the said statement of the receiver aforesaid, against said defendant bank shall stand as approved and allowed as unpreferred claims against the fund coming into the hand of the receiver in said action.

"Except, 1st. The claims of those persons who have intervened or shall intervene within 60 days, claiming a preference

"Except, 2d. The claim of those persons against whom said bank has an offset; and also all other claims which the receiver shall decide to contest by refusing to issue the certificate hereinafter mentioned.

"Except, 3d. All those claims which have been assigned and in such cases on satisfactory proof to the court of such assignment the said claims shall stand as approved in favor of the assignees respectively; and all persons holding claims against said bank as assignees of depositors are required to make proof of such assignments to the court within 60 days from the first publication of the provisions of this order as hereinafter provided.

"That after the expiration of said 60 days the receiver be authorized to deliver a certificate of allowance to each of said depositors or the assignee thereof, who has made proof as aforesaid and whose claim is to stand allowed as aforesaid, and that no further evidence of such depositor's right to share in any dividends as a general creditor shall be required. Such certificates shall contain such provisions for future assignments of the claims represented thereby as the receiver or the court shall determine.

"That the provisions of this order shall also apply to creditors whose claims are represented by bills of exchange purchased from the bank and which have not been paid."

Date of first publication, July 29, 1893.

OTTO BRODTBECK, Receiver. F. W. BURNETT, Attorney for receiver. 7 30 8u 10t

Notice of Sale of Bonds.

PURSUANT TO A RESOLUTION OF THE board of directors of Modesto irrigation district, duly given and made on the 20th day of July, A. D. 1893.

Notice is hereby given that said board of directors will sell to the highest and best bidder the bonds of said irrigation district to the amount of $140,000, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of January and July of each year, on the presentation of the interest coupons at the office of the treasurer of said district.

Said bonds are issued by the board of directors of Modesto irrigation district, in accordance with, and by the authority of, an act of the legislature of the state of California, entitled "An act to provide for the organization and government of irrigation districts and to provide for the acquisition of water and other property, and for the distribution of water thereby for irrigation purposes," approved March 7, 1887.

Said bonds will be sold for cash and not for less than 90 per centum of the face value thereof.

Sealed proposals and bids for the purchase of said bonds will be received by the said board of directors at their office in the city of Modesto, county of Stanislaus, state of California, and may be addressed to or left with G. S. Abbott, the secretary of said board, at Modesto, Cal., at any time after the date of this notice, and until 2:30 o'clock p. m. on the 17th day of August, A. D. 1893, at which time and place the said sale will be made.

Said bonds will be each of the denomination of $500, and will be negotiable in form and will conform in all respects to the requirements of said act.

The board of directors reserve the right to reject any or all proposals for the purchase of said bonds.

Bids must be sealed and addressed to the secretary of said board and indorsed: "Proposals for Modesto irrigation district bonds."

Done by order of the board of directors of Modesto irrigation district, July 20, 1893.

W. H. FINLEY, President. G. S. ABBOTT, Secretary. 7-23 24t

Notice to Printers and Stationers.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE city of Los Angeles, California, will receive sealed bids until 12 o'clock noon Saturday, August 12, 1893, for printing such cards, blanks, reports, etc., as shown by samples furnished by the secretary of said board.

As above, sealed bids for the following supplies:

750 boxes dustless crayons.
60 dozen Andrew's dustless B. B. erasers.
300 dozen American graphite S. M. Dixon's lead pencils, with inserted rubbers.
300 dozen American graphite M. Dixon's lead pencils, with inserted rubbers.
250 boxes pointed German slate pencils.
225 boxes Gillott's No. 404 steel pens.
225 boxes Gillott's No. 604 steel pens.
360 dozen Faber's 2.491 pen holders, or equivalent.
50000 No. 6 XX white government envelopes, pure rag.
200 quart bottles Sanford's, David's or Carter's permanent black ink.
200 reams 14-pound foolscap paper, Whiting, Carew, or equ