NEWS MATTERS AT PASADENA

School Superintendent Search's Lecture on Gladstone.

A Proposed Improvement in the City's Streets.

The Crown of the Valley a Bad Place for Tramps — Notes and Personals.

PASADENA, Jan. 18.—The Universalist church was well filled last evening, being the regular meeting of the Fortnightly club. The lecture of the evening was delivered by P. W. Search, superintendent of the Los Angeles public schools. The subject was, Gladstone, who was discussed in a most interesting manner by the speaker. Professor Conant, president of the club, presided, and the speaker was introduced by Prof. C. H. Keyes of Throop polytechnic institute. Music was furnished during the evening by Professor Kyle and Mrs. Kendall, with Dr. Austin presiding at the organ. The platform was very prettily decorated with roses in honor of the event.

In introducing the speaker, Professor Keyes referred to him as the founder of the Pueblo system of education, under which the individual needs of each pupil is recognized.

The lecture was much enjoyed by all present, the only criticism being the delivery, which was not as distinct as could have been wished for. The matter, however, showed careful preparation. The impression derived from the entire lecture was of the most profound respect for Mr. Gladstone, "the grand old man." He has stood among the leaders and thinkers of the world for three generations and is today the most remarkable of living men. For sixty years he has stood at the head of the British parliament and his voice still rings out in defense of every just measure, as it did half a century ago. He has been the moving power of the British nation, and but few movements for the advancement of the people have been successful that he has not led.

GLADSTONE'S LIFE.

Born in 1809, he has been the most prominent figure before the people of the world ever since attaining manhood. For command of language and oratorical ability he has been wonderfully endowed by nature and has never met his equal as a speechmaker. He is pre-eminently a literary man—a scholar in the highest sense of the word.

His methods of action have been along single lines and by concentrating his energies combined with a wonderful perseverance wonders have been accomplished. Since early youth he has been a hard worker, intensely in earnest when his mind is once made up. His habits of life are very methodical, rising early and taking regular exercise, wood chopping being a favorite occupation, to which may be credited in a large measure his rugged health and vigor of mind. He is an example of what education rightly directed can do for a man.

Gladstone, unlike many of the world's great men, is a man of the people, his simplicity being a charming characteristic of his life. The policy of Great Britain is in a large measure but a reflection of the ideas of this man.

He has made mistakes, as have all men, one being the favorable treatment of the southern confederacy in 1861.

Free trade is one of his cardinal principles in the regulation of commerce between nations, and it is to this policy, carried out for the past 30 years, that England owes her supremacy as a commercial center of the business world.

Home rule is the last and the greatest political achievement which Mr. Gladstone has devoted his energies to, although this has as yet not been fully accomplished. His struggle for this principle at his advanced age is one of the grandest spectacles of the times, and time will witness the eventual complete success of this principle.

America is in need of such a man as Gladstone, but as yet he has not appeared. Clay was the last man of this character in our country.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

The following from the Star relative to the improvement of our residence streets and county roads by the application of a gravel coating recommends itself as of value:

In a talk with Supervisor Woodward of this district this morning he said he thought the board would co-operate with the citizens of Pasadena and Lamanda in graveling Colorado street between the two towns, and that he believed, also, that the board would do something in the way of improving Raymond avenue to the cemetery in the same way. The customary plan, he said, in making such improvements is for the property owners and others interested to pay one-half the cost and the county the other half.

The improvement of Colorado street by grading is just the thing to do and is certainly very much needed. The travel on the thoroughfare is heavy and it may be said to be worn out. A coating of several inches of the right sort of gravel would put it in fine condition and the cost would not be great. The same treatment is especially needed on the road to the cemetery. One street substantially improved in that way is worth a dozen patched up with common soil.

THE RECORDER'T COURT.

The crop of vags and tramps continues good and with no immediate prospect of failing. It remains to be seen what effect the new ordinance establishing a chain gang will have in keeping these pests out of town. The experiment will be quite expensive to the city, as the county is at present bearing the burden of taking care of the men, and it is hoped it may prove successful.

Four were up before Recorder Rossiter today and given sentences of from 15 to 40 days. The justices are sticking it to the men for long sentences in the hope that they will shun the town. The bad man from Lamanda Park was quite subdued this morning, and meekly plead guilty to vagrancy. A charge of battery will be made later.

PROGRESSIVE WHIST.

Progressive whist entertained the guests of Hotel Green in the parlors of that hostelry last evening. Five tables were engaged and the playing was interesting and well contested. Mrs. Hallett carried off the first ladies' prize, a dainty work basket, and Mrs. Claypool second prize, a basket of violets. The consolation prize went to Mrs. Craig, a card case. Among the gentlemen Mr. Groenendyke won first prize, a volume of Victor Hugo's works, and Mr. Blass second, a box of candy. Mr. Locke walked off with the consolation prize, a "Scratch My Back."

NOTES.

Miss Graham's concert will be given Wednesday evening of next week at the Hotel Green.

Mr. Edward Stearns continues to convalesce, and will be about again in a short time.

Mrs. Vajen is confined to her room at the Green by illness.

Miss Lida Frost, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Frost, who has been attending college in the east, is expected home tomorrow.

The funeral of L. J. Crowell will be held on Sunday next at 2 p. m. The services will be conducted under the auspices of the Masonic order, of which he was an old and respected member.

City taxes which became delinquent December 27th will have 50 cents added to each assessment after January 25th for advertising. Take warning and pay up.

At a meeting of the Eastern Star lodge last evening a committee was appointed to draw up resolutions on the death of Mr. L. J. Crowell.

The sleighing is good at Wilson's peak, three or four miles from Pasadena as the crow flies. A good way to take it is to sit in your garden, listen to the bells of the baker's wagon and look at the snow. Your imagination will do the rest.

WHEN THE QUEEN TRAVELS.

Red Taps by the Mile to Insure the Safety of England's Ruler.

The importance of the queen's life to the nation renders it necessary that every precaution should be taken to avert any possibility of a collision when she is traveling on the railway. The question has been most thoroughly gone into by her trusted private secretary, Sir Henry Ponsonby, with the assistance of the responsible managers of the various lines over which her majesty travels in the course of her journeys, and an elaborate system has been evolved which practically precludes any possibility of an accident, provided the orders issued to the subordinates on the railway are properly carried out and no gross error is committed.

The system is now stereotyped, but for all that, whenever the queen signifies her intention of using the railway, Sir Henry Ponsonby puts himself in communication with the managers of the lines concerned several days beforehand, and the private wire at the palace is kept in active employment up to the very moment when her majesty has started from the palace. This event is notified by wire to the station, and from the moment of her majesty's arrival there the responsibility for her safety rests with the manager and his assistants.

That the companies are fully conscious of the responsibility placed upon them may be gathered from their scheme of precautions. All traffic is stopped on the line and the points are locked in front of the royal train for a certain period before its actual arrival at any one spot, and this period is regulated by telegraphic advices from various stations announcing the approach of the train. The result is that the line is entirely free, all traffic being stopped at certain stations ahead and run into sidings until the royal train has actually passed. Moreover, a pilot engine runs in front of the royal train to clear the way, so that if by any extraordinary accident any traffic should have escaped on to the line, or any obstacle should have been placed there by malicious design, the pilot engine will act as a scout, either to stop and turn back the vagrant engine or to bring the royal procession behind to an immediate standstill by timely signals. An additional precaution for the security of the line itself is found in the guard of policemen and signalmen who are posted within signaling distance of one another, and whose duty it is to notify from hand to hand on one side that the line is free within their control, and on the other that the royal train is approaching. Supposing, therefore, that some runaway train escaped the embargo laid at the junctions and the pilot engine was rendered helpless by running off the line, the safety of the queen would still be secured by the rule that no signalman is to allow the royal train to pass the box unless it has been signaled from the box immediately ahead of him that the line is clear.

THE GERMAN "NIXY."

A Queer Myth That Has Nany Duplicates in History.

The "Nixy" of Germany has by some been supposed traceable to Old Nick; but this is not probable, since St. Nicholas has been the patron saint of sailors for many centuries. It was during the time of the crusades that a vessel on the way to the Holy Land was in great peril, and St. Nicholas assuaged the tempest by his prayers. Since then he has been supposed to be the protector of mariners, even as Neptune was in ancient times. The German "Nixy" was, no doubt, a later form of the old Norse water god, Nikke. You meet with him again in another form in Neckan, the soulless.

The Nixy along the Baltic coast was once, however, much feared by the fishermen. It was the same spirit which appears as the Kelpie in Scotland—a water demon causing sudden floods to carry away the unwary. Generally speaking, however, Nixies may be described as descendants of the Naiads of ancient times, and as somewhat resembling the Russian Rusalkis, of which the peasantry live in so much dread. A Russian peasant, it is said, is so afraid of the water spirits that he will not bathe without a cross around his neck, nor ford a stream on horseback without signing a cross on the water with a scythe or knife. In some parts these water spirits are supposed to be the transformed souls of Pharaoh and his host, and the number is always being increased by the sodden souls of those who drown themselves.

SCIENCE IN DRESSING.

There is Method in the Madness of the Woman Who Dresses Well.

Among the numerous benign influences surrounding the home life, that of dress is usually estimated as of the least importance. It is difficult to determine just why such an opinion should be entertained since dress enters more thoroughly into a woman's calculations than any other of the fine arts. Pictures, she can if need be, dispense with; even music may be ranked among the unattainable luxuries of life if the purse be straitened, but clothes no woman can neglect. And since a gown is a sine qua non of her existence, why should she not devote as much time and thought to its designing as she would to the selection of a painting, a piece of statuary or any other work of art?

The thoughtful woman needs not to look beyond her own environment for a mission that will elevate and ennoble those within reach of her influence. The trite old saying, "charity begins at home," holds good in this instance, and before she begins to recognize the world outside she will do well to gladden and beautify the sacred precincts of her own home. Most people have realized at some time or other the restfulness of harmonious surroundings—which in no sense depends upon wealth or social position, and the same quality is found in a well-chosen gown, which is in perfect accord with the woman who wears it. Cost is a part of the question which demands no consideration, since the simplest and most inexpensive cotton may be and often is more beautiful in its ensemble than the richest silk. It is altogether a question of appropriateness, of taste, and above all of perfect harmony.

To the captious critic who recognizes but one feature of woman's dress—and that its least attractive one—it may seem inconceivable that there should be any more exalted motive for it than the gratification of personal vanity and pleasure. But the ideal woman goes even further. She realizes to the full the marvelous power of beauty; she knows how even the lowest strata of humanity may be touched by the loveliness of a flower—by the sweet innocence and purity of a little child, and she utilizes this knowledge in every walk in life and in every phase of its various conditions. Such a woman as this has found the true woman's kingdom, and, in the oft quoted words of an ancient philosopher, "her price is far above rubies."

THE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

IMPRESSIVE CEREMONIES AT THE INSTALLATION.

A Banquet in Honor of Right Eminent Grand Commander Sumner. The New Hall.

The installation of officers of Cœur de Lion Commandery No. 9, Knights Templar, occurred in Masonic temple on Thursday night. Right Eminent Grand Commander Franklin W. Sumner of San Francisco was present and acted as installing officer. The following officers were installed: Eminent Sir Madison T. Owens, commander; Sir Frank Rader, generalissimo; Sir George Sinsabaugh, captain general; Sir Arthur Brookman, prelate; Sir William Downie, senior warden; Sir C. W. Pendleton, junior warden; Sir W. C. Durgin, treasurer; Sir W. B. Scarborough, recorder; Sir W. T. Jeffries, standard bearer; Sir William Rommel, sword bearer; Sir W. A. Bonynge, warder; Sir Daniel Neuhart, third guard; Sir. C. W. Blake, second guard; Sir J. C. Cunningham, first guard; Sir H. R. Hathaway, sentinel, and Sir J. A. Foshay, organist.

Retiring Eminent Commander Hervey Lindley made a report of the condition of the commandery, financial and otherwise. There are at present 301 members. In his report a recommendation was made that the Knights Templar undertake the building of a hall. The sum of $6000 was subscribed as a starter by the members of the order present, and a committee of nine was appointed to formulate plans for a future occasion. The committee is to meet next Thursday evening at the office of Mayor Rader to take the matter up.

A banquet was held in the banquet hall of the commandery after the ceremonies. Sir Madison T. Owens presided, and brief speeches were made by Sirs Hervey Lindley, George M. Holton, Frank Rader, George Sinsabaugh, Frank P. Flint, W. A. Bonynge, Arthur Brookman, H. Z. Osborne and others.

Grand Commander Sumner left yesterday for Riverside to inspect the commandery of that city.

QUEER COREA.

Full of Tigers and Dogs Which the Natives Calmly Eat.

Harper's Weekly: The first thing that strikes a visitor to a Corean village is the surprising subpopulation of dogs. Every house seems to possess a pack of these spiritless curs, which are a gray variety of the Chinese chow dog. They display more than a passing interest in a European traveler, and a free use of one's stick is necessary to keep them at bay. On investigation one discovers that they form the staple article of diet of the population. Unlike most Asiatic races, the Coreans are meat eaters; and these dogs, being always at hand, afford the necessary food with the minimum of exertion and expense. Another curious feature of the Corean diet is the total absence of tea, the almost universal beverage of eastern Asia.

Frequently one sees a Corean foraging for the evening meal. The method is simple, though unpleasant. He is armed with a short pole, to the end of which is attached a noose. This he throws over the head of the nearest dog, and then proceeds to screw the pole around till the noose tightens, and slowly throttles the dog, who is meanwhile prevented from getting to close quarters with its butcher by thrusts of the pole.

The country is much infested by the great, long-coated Mongolian tiger. This magnificent animal, though a considerable source of revenue on account of its valuable skin, is nevertheless much dreaded by the natives. So serious are the ravages committed by them that the king was forced to organize a regiment of Royal Tiger Hunters, and these constitute the corps d'elite of the Corean army.

Traveling in Corea can hardly be described as luxurious. The Corean is not lavish of home comforts for himself, and he certainly provides a minimum of the same for the traveling foreigner. The average Corean hotel compares unfavorably with a modern pigsty, and one has to sleep as best one can, in the midst of surprising dirt, a colony of cattle and fowls, and other things which shall be nameless.

There is good reason for the popularity of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Davis & Buzard of West Monterey, Clarion Co., Pa., say: "It has cured people that our physicians could do nothing for. We persuaded them to try a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and they now recommend it with the rest of us." 50-cent bottles for sale by Off & Vaughn, Fourth and Spring; C. F. Heinzeman, 222 N. Main.

Fitzgerald, house and sign painter, 222 Franklin; telphone 1449. Low prices.

Kregelo & Bresee, funeral directors, Broadway and Sixth street. Tel. 243.

Neitzke & Speck, funeral directors and embalmers, 256 South Main street. Tel. 1349.

Wall-paper house of the coast, 328 S. Spring.

THE LAND OF BAJA MANANA.

Business and Things in Lower California.

A Condition of Very General Bustedness.

A Country of Great Possibilities and Limited Accomplishment—The Padres' Good Work.

Special Correspondence to THE HERALD.

The northern portion of the peninsula of Lower California is basking in that somnolent condition which comes in the wake of a boom. In the vernacular of the country, it is taking a siesta. Under the stimulus of Yankee enterprise Ensenada and the adjacent country built up rapidly.

Many Angeleños will recall a certain Captain Webb, who received his boom education on the plains of Kansas, as the guiding genius of the Lower California Colonization company during those halcyon days of real estate enterprise which most of us South California folks remember. He built up the Ensenada country but most of his projects are now at rest in the potter's field. The towns have been "moved off." The manufacturing establishments are all closed air tight. The investors are principally "busted." Those who were not able to walk out remained to prey upon the stranger who comes that way. The British company now has full sway in the upper peninsula. There is no improvement, no new enterprises, no land broken, no seed sown. The only present resources are the salaries of the Mexican officials and the British agents. For three years past there have been crop failures owing to drouth. This year the rain is plentiful but the few scattering farmers have eaten up their seed, grain bags and all, and they have no means to purchase more.

A FRUITFUL REGION.

These are the present conditions. But they say there is much good, cheap land on the peninsula. George Box, an intelligent writer and observer, is authority for the statement that there are thousands of acres of arable land from the United States line 250 miles south, all suited to fruits, cereals, vegetables and stock. They consist of mesa, valley and hill lands. The mesa lands are extensive and frequently have over 100,000 acres of level land. Water is found at 50 feet. Springs are abundant in the cañons, and small perennial streams are frequent. Almost all sorts of deciduous fruits and vines have been grown successfully experimentally. The valley lands in many cases are moist and require no irrigation. This is speaking of the upper and central portion of the peninsula.

The rainy season begins generally in November with light showers in January and February, April and March. From March to November no rain is expected. The soil is of that character which makes the average rainfall sufficient, so Mr. Box says, for grain farming, if the ground is put and kept in the right condition.

There are numerous large valleys throughout the peninsula, prominent among them being the San Rafael, at an altitude of 2500 feet, and comprising something like 90,000 acres. The valley of the San Jose, from which point this is written, is much larger, and considered to be the most fertile and best watered in the whole peninsula.

TROPICAL PRODUCTION.

The town of San Jose del Cabo is situated on a southeasterly point of the peninsula, not far from Cape San Lucas, the most southerly point. The population is about 2500. The San Jose valley extends for 200 miles north, most of the land being exceptionally fine and capable of growing all the fruits of Southern California, in addition to tropical products. It is a pretty section fronting on the ocean, where the coast is broken into bold headlands and innumerable islets, while back for miles are green savannas and haciendas of sugar cane, cotton, oranges, cocoanuts and pineapples. All these fruits are grown extensively here. The orange shipments the past month amounted to 30,000 boxes. Sugar cane is the mainstay product, and thousands of tons are shipped to the Mexican coast towns in the form of panocha or maple sugar blocks. Coffee, too, has passed the experimental stage and promises in the near future to be an important feature of income for these people.

The climate at this time of year is mild and, in the language of the real estate pamphlet, "salubrious." More covering than sheets is superfluous, unless it be mosquito nets. The mosquitoes here are imported from New Jersey and are thoroughbred. In summer it is probably also mild. Much—in fact, a very large proportion—of the lands in the San Jose valley are still unimproved. Portions of these belong to the government and others are held in large grants. For cheapness and quality these lands come near standing at the head of the class. They can be bought in quantities to suit purchasers, with cash, for about 5 cents per acre up to 6000 acres. The tax is light, being scarcely perceptible to the naked eye. Water of course must be arranged for, but it is there, flowing down stream at a grade of about 8 per cent, and requires only a little Yankee ingenuity, perseverance and cash outlay to put it on the soil. Land taxes are insignificant in Mexico, but there are other taxes which are worth speaking of more at length.

DESIRE ANNEXATION.

The remarkable feature, by the way, which seemed almost universal in every town at which I stopped on the peninsula, was the general desire of the inhabitants to join their fortunes to Old Glory. These people are a long way from the Mexican central government. They pay heavy taxes for the maintenance of their federation and claim to receive no equivalent in return. They have no such a thing as home rule, but are much in the same dependent condition as Alaska is to the United States government at this writing. There is a feeling that with annexation to the American union good times would come back once more and that some of their marvelous latent and overlooked resources would be developed. Whatever opinion the Mexican may hold of the American regarding his thieving propensities, he still respects his energy, his ability, his judgment.

When I reached San Jose the feast was in progress—the annual fiesta incident to the holy week. There is only an open roadsted at San Jose. Years ago some attempt was made to build a wharf, but the boateros who derive their living by unloading and loading cargoes with a fleet of small canoes inaugurated a strike. The walk-out ended in the demolition of the wharf and several policemen who tried to quell the affair joined their fathers with the saints in Paradise. The St. Paul intended to remain at anchor a couple of hours, but was held 10 hours. The polite officials were profuse in their apologies. They did not expect the boat till "tomorrow"—always tomorrow—to do a thing today which can be done tomorrow is to lose caste.

LA FIESTA.

Taking advantage of the delay, we went ashore to attend the feast. It was not much of a feast. Most of the local sports had just returned from a fiesta at the Paz, where they ran across the tiger, or something of the sort, and got badly mangled. As a consequence there wasn't much money in sight. Half a dozen monte games, a few wheels of fortune, a motly crowd of venderas, who had for sale all qualities and sorts of sweetmeats, sweetbreads and other alleged toothsome articles. The profits go to finish the church, which is already an ornament to the place. The Catholic churches down this way are all laid out architecturally by level headed prdres

They don't build for tomorrow nor th day after. This building has been under way 18 years and is only begun. At Mazatlan the great Basilica has been under construction for 40 years, and they only put the steeple on last year.

One cannot help but admire, even though he be a prejudiced observer, the patience with which the priests have wrought in this country. They had poor material to begin with. There was little of earthly reward in sight. The most ignorant and stupid Indians on the continent have been refashioned in their hands to sober, respectable, industrious people. When one sees these things, it is difficult to ascribe mercenary motives to the early fathers. They did a noble work, and they undoubtedly are enjoying the fruits of good seed sown, in the other vineyard.

I have refrained from speaking of the customs and daily life below the tropic of Capricorn, for the reason that a more typical idea can be obtained from the larger towns. Next week I expect to be in Mazatlan, an interesting place historically and otherwise. W. S. VAIL.

San Jose del Cabo, January 14th.

LETTER BAG.

[THE HERALD under this heading prints communications, but does not assume responsibility for the sentiments expressed].

The Gallaudet Society.

To THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.—To reply to the article in your issue of Jan. 18th, containing Mr. T. Widd's violent remarks against the Gallaudet Deaf Mute society. I would say that Mr. Widd's association is for religious purposes only, and that ours is for lectures, debates and also Biblical explanations.

The public should not confound us, (14 members) who have organized a new society under the good name of Gallaudet, with the other organization. The public must know that we are peacable, lawabiding citizens and property owners. I must, however, extend my sympathy to Mr. Widd for his mistake and for mentioning my name and our society as follows: "The society is neither a credit nor an honor to the good name of Gallaudet."

Mr. Widd being a self-appointed missionary in the United States, let me state that we have five or six originally ordained mute missionaries or preachers appointed by our beloved Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, of New York city. We hope sincerely to have one with us in the near future.

I endeavored to compromise with Mr. Widd, to unite and to attend their mission regularly, and requested them to join with us for lectures and debates, so as to improve the welfare of the mutes. They positively refused to do this. He wants one society, entirely for himself.

I wish to say that two paragraphs (14th and 15th) were inserted in THE HERALD without my knowledge. I positively have no ill feeling against him whatever, but felt much affected at this foolish report without reason.

I write this to THE HERALD's readers to protect the good reputation and standing of the members of Gallaudet Deaf Mute society of Los Angeles. Yours truly, JOHN C. ROCKWAY,
President Gallaudet Deaf Mute Society.

Mr. Lordan's Mathematics.

To THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—If not taking up too much of your time and space, I respectfully request you to give this a place in your colums. It may interest many of your readers.

To understand how it is possible to express in units of mechanical force an agent of heat, I must give a summary of a theory which is the most beautiful creation in the natural philosophy of our times—I mean the mechanical theory of heat, or the doctrine of the mutual transformation of physical forces and how force and heat can be calculated by one and the same unit of measure. This common unit of force and heat is called a caloric. A caloric is the quantity of heat required to raise the temperature of a kilogramme (2.2046 pounds) of water one degree centigrade. On the other hand a kilogrameter is in mechanics the amount of force required to raise in one second the weight of one kilogramme to the height of one meter (39.37 inches). A caloric is equal to 425 kilograameters; that is, the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of a kilogramme (2.2055 pounds) of water one degree centigrade, produces mechanical power represented by the elevation of a weight of 425 kilogrammes to the height of a metre in one second. The number of kilogrammes is called the mechanical equivalent of heat. In one year each square metre (3,280 feet) of the surface of the earth receives 2318,157 calories; that is, more than 23 milliards (23,000,000,000) of calorics per hectare (2.471 acres), or 9,852,200,000,000 kilogrammetres per hectare. These figures, it should be remembered, apply to only a single hectare of earth. Making the calculation for the entire surface of the globe, we have a total of 217,316,000,000,000 horse power. To get an idea of such a force, we must picture to ourselves 543,000,000,000 steam engines, each of 400-horse power, running day and night without stopping. Of such importance to our globe is the heat of the sun. Of this enormous force the physical and mechanical operations on our planet, vegetation, the phenomena of animal life, manufacturing and agricultural operations, absorb only an infinitely small part. Very respectfully,

WILLIAM LORDAN.

Azusa, Jan. 17th.

The Stage Hands' Union.

To THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—In your issue of January 17th appears an article headed Stage Hands' Union, which places us in a false light before the people of Los Angeles.

First of all, our union does not ask that the managers discharge their old men, and furthermore the union has been formed for over three months, and has delegates seated in the council of labor. Our union refuses to accept a membership which is not eligible, and only the most competent mechanics are admitted. Union men walked out at the Burbank Monday night because Manager Cooper refused to recognize the union, as likewise did Manager Wyatt.

Our union refuses to work with unskilled hands, and on us rests the responsibility when skilled men are required, therefore our men walked out. Before we will endanger traveling combinations' scenery and effects we will walk out and follow some other vocation. We do not wish to go into print, but this is done with a view to setting ourselves in a right light before the patrons of both houses.

FRED GETZLER.
A. J. SUER, Pres. L. A. T. E. P. U.
Rec. Sec. L. A. T. E. P. U.

CLUBMAN AT "CRAPS."

The Swell Was Buncoed but He Learned All About Dice.

The precocious depravity of the street gamin was forcibly illustrated a couple of evenings since on Thirtieth street, just east of Broadway, says the New York Advertiser.

A number of newsboys were intent on the game when a member of the Calumet club with unsteady steps passed. He bent over the boys, and seeing the cubic ivories being nimbly tossed on the pavement amid sundry signs and cries from the rooters—the refrain being "come 'leven," the point to be made. This was always energetically answered by "come seven" from his opponents. The clubman became interested. He fished in his pocked and pulled out a crisp, crumpled dollar note. Then he told the gamins he wanted to "come in." An earnest, whispered conference was held, and it was only after some eight or ten of them bunched their aggregate wealth that a dollar materialized against the wager of the clubman. A tiny colored member of the crowd called "Moke" was delegated to shoot for the newsboys. His point made was "4," then he continued to throw until either "7" should come out and give th $2 and the dice to the clubman, or he should repeat his point—"4." The requisite winning point finally came out, and amid shouts and queer antics the little darky gathered in his winnings.

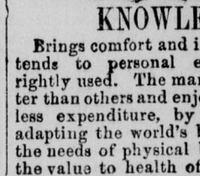
The clubman pulled out another and lost it to the "coon." Five more dollars went to the newsboys, the loser never having the dice in his hand at any time, for he must win to have the first throw. A great crowd had collected, and among them was a young man who fancied something peculiar about the phenomenal luck of the boy. He remarked that the dice might be "foneys." When he said this several of the "rooters" gathered about him and attempted to nudge him into silence. But another who had overheard the comment grabbed the dice and the boys scurried off toward Sixth avenue. There were no aces on the dice, and the clubman might have played all night against the boy's throwing, for without the ace seven could not come out and turn the game his way. It cost him about $10 to find out that the newsboy up to date is not the simple, confiding creature that would stick dollar bills into the pockets of Calumet club members.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.



CANCER
And TUMORS positively cured. No knife or pain. *No pay until well.* Write for book of home testimonials of wonderful cures—mostly in women's breasts. OFFICE: 211 West First St. Cancer Hospital: 211 W. Ann St. LOS ANGELES, CAL.
S. R. CHAMLEY, M.D.
Please send this to someone with Cancer. OR SEND ME THEIR NAMES.

Notice for Publication of Time for Proving Will, Etc.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, STATE OF California, county of Los Angeles. ss.—In the matter of the estate of F. B. Weis, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that Tuesday, the 29th day of January, 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the court room of this court, Department Two thereof, in the city of Los Angeles, county of Los Angeles, and state of California, has been appointed as the time and place for hearing the application of Margarithe Weis, praying that a document now on file in this court, purporting to be the last will and testament of the said deceased, be admitted to probate, that letters testamentary be issued thereon to your petitioner, at which time and place all persons interested therein may appear and contest the same.

Dated January 15th, 1895.

T. E. NEWLIN, County Clerk.
By C. W. BLAKE, Deputy.
LAWSON & ARDIS, attorneys for petitioner.

Baker Iron Works
950 TO 960 BUENA VISTA ST.,
LOS ANGELES, - CAL.
Adjoining S.P. Grounds. Tel. 124.

POLAND ROCK WATER FOR
Address Barthlomew & Co., 218 W. First st. TELEPHONE 1110

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They lead all Others for
SUPERIOR QUALITY
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Free to All
135 NORTH MAIN,
351 SOUTH SPRING,
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ECHO MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
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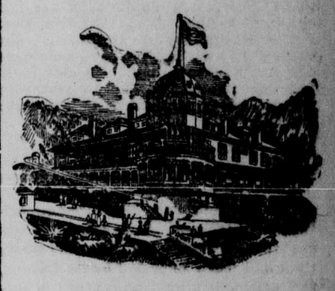

3500 FEET ABOVE THE LEVEL OF THE SEA
At the Summit of the Great Cable Incline.

The Echo Mountain House is the finest and best equipped mountain hotel in the world and is second to none of the world-famed hotels of Southern California. In location it has no equal, being immediately overlooking the San Gabriel Valley, with mountains, foothills, ever verdant valleys, towns, villages, old mission, sea beach, shipping, islands and ocean in full view. The climate is delightful, both winter and summer. It is never hot and never cold. On the verandas there are always cool breezes in summer, and in winter it is warmer than in the valley below. The sunrises and sunsets witnessed from its porches and verandas equal in splendor the most gorgeous displays pictured by European visitors. An additional attraction is the Lowe Observatory, presided over by the eminent astronomer, Dr. Lewis Swift. Other attractions within easy reach of Echo Mountain House are numerous and will take days and even weeks to explore them, and no visitor should spend less than one day and night on these mountains—where more enjoyment can be had in the same time than in any other spot on the globe—to witness the gorgeous sunset and sunrise, the cities of Los Angeles and Pasadena below with their thousands of electric lights glimmering like an immense lake of diamonds; the operation of the great World's Fair Searchlight, and look through one of the finest telescopes in the world; also the fine zoological collection of wild animals that inhabit the Sierra Madre mountains. Rates no higher than like accommodations in the valley. Weekly and monthly rates on application. See time-table. A well-equipped livery stable at Altadena Junction for the accommodation of guests of the hotel. Guests stopping at Echo Mountain House will receive low rate commutation tickets over the railway to visit the valley. For rates apply to H. R. WARNER, Manager.
Echo Mountain, Los Angeles County, Cal.

ATLANTIC CURE
PACIFIC BLOOD POISON
Have you Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper-Colored Spots, Aches, Old Sores, Ulcers in Mouth, Hair Falling? Write Cook Remedy Co., 307 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill., for proofs of cures. Capital $500,000. Patients cured nine years ago today sound and well. 100-page book free.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 27, 1894.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—NOTICE IS hereby given that the Southern Pacific Railroad company (Main Line), has filed in this office a list of lands situated in the townships described below, and has applied for a patent for said lands; that the list is open to the public for inspection, and a copy thereof, by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office for the inspection of all persons interested, and the public generally.

Within the next sixty days, following the date of this notice, protests or contests against the claim of the company to any tract or subdivision described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than agricultural purposes, will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C., to wit:

Supplemental List 22.
List No. 24. Selections made October 3, 1887.
Township 11 N., Range 23 W., S. B. M.
Township 12 N., Range 22 W., S. B. M.
Township 12 N., Range 23 W., S. B. M.

T. J. BOLTON, Register.
8-10t ENOCH KNIGHT, Rec iver.

Certificate of Partnership.

WE CERTIFY THAT WE CONSTITUTE A partnership transacting business as manufacturers, grinders and wholesale dealers in coffee, spices, tea, etc., in this state. Its principal place of business is Los Angeles, California. Its name is Newmark Brothers. The full names and respective places of residence of all its members are signed hereto.

Dated Los Angeles, Cal., December 27, 1894.
[Seal]. PHINEAS NEWMARK, Los Angeles, Cal.
[Seal]. SAMUEL M. NEWMARK, Los Angeles, Cal.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, County of Los Angeles. } ss.

On this 27th day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, before me, H. W. Latham, a notary public in and for the county of Los Angeles, personally appeared Phineas Newmark and Samuel M. Newmark, known to me to be the persons whose names are subscribed to and who executed the within instrument, and they acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, at my office in the city and county of Los Angeles, the day and year in this certificate first above written.

[Seal]. H. W. LATHAM,
Notary Public in and for the County of Los Angeles, State of California. 1-26 Sat

Notice for Publication of Time for Proving Will, Etc.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, STATE OF California, County of Los Angeles, ss.—In the matter of the estate of E. C. Bosbyshell, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that Tuesday the 22d day of January, 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the court room of this court, Department Two thereof, in the city of Los Angeles, county of Los Angeles, and state of California, has been appointed as the time and place for hearing the application of Wm. F. Bosbyshell and E. P. Bosbyshell, praying that a document now on file in this court, purporting to be the last will and testament of the said deceased, be admitted to probate, that letters testamentary be issued thereon to your petitioners, at which time and place all persons interested therein may appear and contest the same.

Dated Jan. 7th, 1895.

T. E. NEWLIN, County Clerk.
By C. W. BLAKE, Deputy.
Wilson & Bulla, Attys. for Petitioners. 19

Stockholders' Meeting.

THE REGULAR MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Puente Oil company will be held at the company's office, room No. 2, Baker block, city of Los Angeles, Cal., on Tuesday, January 22, 1895, at 2 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of electing a board of directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may be properly brought before said meeting.

21 FREDERICK HARKNESS, Secretary