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TONIGHT'S AMUSEMENTS Orpheum—Vaudeville.

AS TO CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

A subscriber writes: "What does The Herald think of Christian science? Had one better embrace the 'science,' or let it alone? What is Christian science, anyway?"

A great many very excellent people are identified with the so-called "Christian science" movement, and some of them, at least, claim to be happier and better for it. It is an old saying that whatever makes one happier and better is right, and it is undoubtedly a true philosophy, but no one has the moral or legal right to endanger the life or property of another in the pursuit of his own health or pleasure. This thought is suggested by the arrest of a Christian scientist—a "healer"—in one of the eastern states while ago for failing to report a case of malignant diphtheria. At the trial he asserted most positively that disease and death are not realities; that that which the law officers called malignant diphtheria, which the child died of, and the death which came of the child not having proper medical attention, were not realities at all. They were mere illusions. The philosophy of Christian science teaches all that the eastern healer claimed, but the court held him for trial.

What is called "Christian science" is in no sense a science, nor can it be consistently called "Christian," since the doctrine or philosophy was taught and practiced long ages before Abraham was thought of, and no doubt there will be schools of the "science" until time shall be no more.

As a matter of fact, Christian science is a new name for the worst aspect of the power of one mind to control another mind. In other words, Christian science encourages the development of the psychic and hypnotic power, which are latent in all living creatures, without providing adequate safeguards; hence the dangers which loiter in the path of the practical application of the principles and philosophy of the science in social life are very many, and they are to be found at every step.

The Christian science process of healing the sick is wholly a mental one. The philosophy rests upon the broad but self-contradictory theory that there is no such thing as sickness; there are no material things; that that which we call material is illusion; that, in short, all is spirit and all is good. When the Christian science healer—the name is a misnomer, because if there is no such thing as sickness there would be nothing to heal, and hence there could be no such thing as a healer—approaches the ailing he throws the whole force of his mentality upon the mind of the one who thinks he is sick, but is not, if there is no such thing as sickness, to get him into a line of reasoning which will lead him to the belief that there being no such thing as sickness, he is not nor could he be sick; that what he conceives to be pain, "bad feelings" and the like are pure illusion, and since he could not have that which is "not, he is not sick at all. That is the "prescription" which

the Christian science healer gives to all patients. The prescription costs from 50 cents to \$5—sometimes more and sometimes less.

Christian science, mental science is a better name, will be found at its last analysis to teach that the mind which can so impress another mind that it believes all is illusion, except spirit, which is intangible, it can be made to believe that moral standards are illusions, or the impressed may feel secure in going down into the depths of the sea and staying there, for the water of the sea is illusion and the danger of drowning a fallacy. When standards of morality are admitted to be illusions, and the possibility of a person drowning is believed to be a "falsity," the range of the conduct of the impressed is absolutely within bounds set by the mind that does the impressing—the healer.

These propositions are not illusions, but cold, substantial facts that Christian science itself proves with as much clearness and certainty as the solution of a mathematical problem could be made clear and certain by demonstration. It is doubtless true that Christian scientists generally are people of as high character as the average members of other schools of philosophy and religion, but the fact remains, nevertheless, that pain, sickness, death, trees, flowers, the earth and the worlds of God are very far from being illusions.

Thousands of years before the Christian era, Manu, the Hindoo metaphysician and law-giver, taught that Brahman, or God, is a spirit, and that all things are spirit. When asked how that could be, when all things that are perceptible to the senses are tangible substance, he answered: "Ah, what you call substance is illusion." Of course, so wise and so great a man could not be contradicted, but the people continued firm in the belief that when a fellow is thrown to the pavement by a banana peel he strikes a very substantial reality, and although Brahmin priests teach to this day the doctrine of the unreality of what are called material things, they eat and drink and are as fond of all the other "illusions" as our Christian scientists are.

But Manu of old and Christian scientists of today to the contrary notwithstanding, material things are not illusions, and, moreover, for tangible substances man would have no use for mind. Matter and mind are necessarily coexistent. There could not be mind without something to employ itself upon.

If there were no things for the mind to think about, there would be no thoughts, nor could there be matter without mind to cognize it. It is matter because the mind apprehends it. The falling tree in the forest produces no sound unless there be ears to apprehend it. If there are no material substances, if there is no pain, no death, no grave, no sandstorms, no board bills—if they all are mere illusions—then mind is itself an illusion, and we are not at all.

Rather is it true that all things are manifestations of God and are God. That is to say, natural law is God, and it is also true that natural law always administers itself beneficently. It never injures anything. It never makes mistakes. It operates in love and tenderness for the good of the bowler in the mountain and the archangel in Paradise. Natural law cannot be broken, and when a man runs counter to it, it is the man, not the law, that is broken. If he suffers mentally or physically, it is because natural law has been antagonized, and he has gotten the worst of it. Existence is a reality and all things that enter into it are realities. Cowper's mind, like his stomach, was under the influence of indigestion when he said: "This world is all a fleeting show for man's illusion given," and the same ailment is the warp and woof of the philosophy of Christian science.

TREAT ALL ALIKE

The Herald is altogether in favor of maintaining the highest possible standard of official conduct for the municipal authorities, but it realizes that it is not the province of the city government to separate the sheep from the goats in the community's social life, or if so separated to exterminate the goats.

The Herald insists that it is the duty of the authorities to exercise close and careful surveillance over whatever tends to disturb the peace or compromise the dignity of the community, but there is a vast difference between prosecuting violators of the law and persecuting them. Nor is it incumbent upon the authorities to undertake the extinction of such vices as are common to every commercial center, but it is their duty to minimize the evil.

However desirable it might be to say that Los Angeles had not a single unclean person or enterprise within her corporate limits, the fact remains that to expect such a condition would indicate lunacy. That there are immoral women in Los Angeles there is no doubt whatever, but the number is never greater than the demand of immoral men for them, and when war is made upon them and they are driven hence, their places are promptly taken by new faces in answer to the demand of their immoral patrons. The woman of bad repute must have food and clothing, and she must look to immoral men for the necessary money. If men do not contribute liberally enough she is driven to seek another locality. It is the demand of the men of the community that determines the number of lewd women, gambling dens and saloons.

It would seem, therefore, that if the several social evils are to be abated, or confined within prescribed limits, the proper way to go about it would be to have police surveillance over those who make such places possible. That is to say, make no distinction between an im-

moral man and an immoral woman, but men make and execute the laws, and the law of self preservation is the one that is most rigidly enforced.

If those who are conducting the present attack upon the immoral resorts would include in their indictments the patrons of the resorts and those who permit their property to be used for such purposes, public sentiment would hold up their hands, but do they dare do that? Let us wait and see if prosecution of law breakers generally, or the persecution of the weaker ones of the under-crust of society, is meant.

OUR AGRICULTURAL FAIRS

Senator Rose has written The Herald that the purses offered at our last races were unusually large, and that the races were good and that there was no more cheating than is customary at California races. He also says that there was a good horse show, and that the agricultural directors are good men and doing the best they can. From this we can assume that the charge made that there was an inside deal to obtain title to the Agricultural park by others than Rose was untrue.

Senator Rose himself is well known as a public spirited, efficient and honorable man. Let us then admit that all he says is true. The fact remains that our agricultural fairs are race meets and very little of anything else. Horse men and sporting men may well be considered and encouraged, but surely this is not all of agriculture.

The public endorsement, the public taxes and the appointment of state officers to conduct agricultural fairs is not for horse racing alone. Senator Rose says that he and the other agricultural directors should be encouraged. We hope that they will all take The Herald's criticism and suggestions to be not only for the public good but for the popularity and honor of the directors of the agricultural fair. The board of directors that first opens and conducts a complete first-class agricultural fair at Los Angeles will receive well-merited applause and honor.

By all means let us have better races. The Herald will encourage movements to give more interesting and generally attractive races, but our general agriculture must not be forgotten.

Los Angeles can obtain benefit and profit by well-conducted entertainments such as good horse races or horse shows. But the life of the city's commerce and the assurance of the city's support and growth is in its agriculture—not in its horse races. A referendum of the taxes of the agricultural fair to the people of Los Angeles city alone, to be paid out as they have been, almost entirely to horse men, would defeat the tax.

Besides Los Angeles city, this fair is intended to advance our agricultural interests all over Southern California and especially in this political fair district. To carry out the people's wish the horse racing should be at separate meets, and we should have one good, high-class agricultural fair every year. Horse races are supported all over the country on their own merits and without public taxes. A horse race appeals to the sporting feeling, which is quite general, and opens the way for money making, both in the purses for the horsemen and in the pool rooms for the general public. A high-class race meet, as honest as Senator Rose would be sure to have it, can be self supporting. It may also merit state taxes. An agricultural fair in a strict sense is a far more difficult business to make money out of. The fair is intended to be an advertisement of produce and an educational meeting. It is possible that an board of directors could make an agricultural fair a success financially. The state, however, recognizes both the importance of such fairs and the difficulty of making them self supporting. Taxes for horse racing alone, we believe, do not exist.

A fine agricultural fair in addition to our races would be a decided advantage, directly and indirectly, to Southern California in general and to Los Angeles in particular. Senator Rose can rely on The Herald's support, not only for a true agricultural fair, but for better and more frequent race meets also. We must have an agricultural fair—that is what the state indorsement is for—whatever else we have.

THE STATE UNIVERSITY

The Herald, after a fair examination of the facts, has criticized the agricultural college at Berkeley for doing those things which it ought not to have done and leaving undone those things which it ought to have done and having no health in it. The Minneapolis Journal thinks other departments of the university are also open to criticism. Surely the taxpayers are not making sacrifices for a collection of comedy. The Journal says: A San Francisco dispatch gives the information that "Professor Charles Mills Gayley of the University of California will soon go east and to Europe to select twenty of the best English scholars to collate a book to be published by the university. It is to be a grand edition of representative English comedies until and including the time of Oliver Goldsmith." The dispatch says, further, that "such a collection has never before been published and the University of California will get the credit for this work because its impress will be on the title page." And then the story goes on to show from what authors selections will be made, the purpose being to show the evolution of English comedy as a literary type. That is all very well and a desirable thing to do. The book will undoubtedly be an important contribution to English literature. But the point which strikes the Journal as peculiar in this instance is that a thing of the kind should be un-

dertaken by an institution supported by the taxpayers of California. Does any one suppose that the people of that state contemplated the undertaking of such a work as this when they provided liberally for an institution of learning? Is it a proper thing for the university to do?

Does it come within the province of an institution supported by the people to go to the expense of sending a man to Europe to compile a work of this kind? We doubt it very much, and we very strongly suspect that when the people of California, who furnish the money for this venture, learn about it they will have something to say to the management of the institution which uses the public funds in this fashion.

It is one of the dangers of public institutions, and, particularly, institutions of higher education, that they so often depart from the simple service which they were organized to render to the public and squander their resources upon fads and fancies; or, if upon such serious undertakings as this may be considered to be, upon undertakings which should be left entirely to private enterprise, and in the promotion of which the public cannot be supposed to be sufficiently interested to warrant the use of the funds which they contribute for a definite and certainly reasonably restricted purpose.

Some of the members of the Parkhurst society complain because The Herald does not hold up the hands of the floundering committee. The Herald has not forgotten that during the municipal campaign the Parkhurst people publicly charged that The Herald's candidate for mayor, Mr. M. P. Snyder, had the active support of the criminal class and the saloons, and that they called upon "all good citizens" to vote against him. They semi-officially at least indorsed Mr. Martin and called upon the citizens of Los Angeles to vote for him, so that vice might triumph, as it so often does, Mr. Snyder elected. The Parkhurst crowd vilified Mr. Snyder and resorted to low pot-house political methods to defeat him. The charges of the Parkhurst people still stand against Mr. Snyder, which shows that they intend to remain on record as defamers of The Herald's candidate for mayor, notwithstanding the voters repudiated the charges of the Parkhurstites by giving Mr. Snyder a surprising large majority for mayor. The Herald would be glad to join the flounders in their effort to besmirch the character of one of our best citizens and the mayor-elect if it upheld them in anything.

The agency for effecting moral reformations belongs concededly to the society, the teacher, the lecturer, to society, its social regulations and to domestic influence in the formation of character. The agency of government in such matters is of questionable value. All that it can do—all that it has the right to do—is to keep the peace, punish crime and force into as narrow channels as possible, on the principle of sanitary regulations, the immemorial and natural tendency of full-blooded human nature to excesses. It can go no further. The rest must be left to the dictates of conscience, the lights of philosophy and the precepts of religion. The last will be the more potential with the people if they find exemplification in the elevated lives of those who call themselves ambassadors of Christ.

EN VOYAGE.

In the shadows coldly flitting,
In the tomb,
Charon in his boat was sitting,
Wrapt in ashen gloom.

Through the gray shades softly groping,
Round the shore he steered;
Being a pilgrim, he was hoping
In the mist he peered.

Soon a youth both tall and stately
Did the oarsman greet;
Said he was at Harvard lately,
As he took a seat.

Charon saw him sigh and shiver
On those murky shores,
While he pushed out in the river
And resumed his oars.

In the silence all unbroken,
Desolate, supreme,
Not a syllable was spoken—
Save the drip of a drizzle.

Through the leagues of gray unending,
Still the pilgrim lone
At the oars watched Charon bending
For the great unknown.

Charon, awaying backward, forward,
On his bark urged his bark;
And was moving surely shoreward
O'er the current dark.

Then the pilgrim, wan and weary,
Broke the mystic spell,
When his accents, faint and dreary,
On the waters fell.

And today 'tis not known whether
Charon made reply,
When the saintly said, "You feather
Just a bit too high!"
—James L. Ford in the New York Journal.

LANCASTER A MILL TOWN

Is it practical to erect gold stamp mills at Lancaster? Yes, we say it conservatively and advisedly after an investigation of the facts. Ore can be hauled here from the St. Elmo, Buttes and other districts and milled at a profit. Mills have been here and talked of erecting mills in the artesian belt, but we ignored the matter as wholly impracticable until we saw the situation at the mines. In the several districts there is absolutely no water and little hopes of getting any except at an enormous cost. It will be far cheaper to haul the ore to where water is abundant.

A Southern Pacific official was in Lancaster this week and went over this whole proposition with us. The citizens of Lancaster and vicinity will give land for a mill site and a flowing artesian well free. The Southern Pacific will make a special low rate for freight on coal, oil or other fuel. They will also give other inducements and courtesies for starting mills here. The good direct road from Lancaster to the gold mines has demonstrated that ore can be hauled here at a minimum cost. As a basis of calculation, the writer offers to contract to haul ore from the St. Elmo district to Lancaster for \$6 per ton. No doubt this price will be lowered by competition. Now \$4 a ton is paid for hauling ore to Koehn Springs' mill from the Ranchoburg district. This is twenty-seven miles from Mojave and costs \$6 per ton to get fuel, produce, etc., from the railroad there. A mill in Lancaster could be run very much cheaper because it is in a producing section, would have abundance of free water and low freight rates. Let us put our shoulders together and get it.—Antelope Valley Gazette.

AS TO MINISTERIAL UNIONS.

The Los Angeles Herald very properly, anent the municipal election in that city, calls attention to the fact that ministerial unions instead of abusing officers of the law, and resorting to political violence, should have the officers in the performance of their duties,

Swearing out warrants for the arrest of violators of the law, in Los Angeles or elsewhere, is a better proof of good citizenship than the holding of purity meetings to protest against alleged dens of infamy running under the nose of the police. One is talk whose motive may be open to question, the other is business that will put the machinery of the law in motion.—National City Record.

PERPENDICULAR DRINKING

Mr. Roosevelt, having abolished "perpendicular drinking" and compelled New Yorkers to sit down to their Sunday whisky, the goddess of reform turns eyes beaming with gratitude upon him. When the citizen is forced to lie down with his glass before the law will permit him to empty it into himself if there will be no further victories for advancing morality to achieve, perhaps, and the millennium will be ushered in, with Dr. Parkhurst officiating as master of ceremonies.—New York Journal.

A SANDSTONE TRUST

The report comes that in Cleveland a big corporation is about to be formed with a capital of \$5,000,000, to gather under one company's management all the sandstone quarries of the eastern states. If the scheme is carried through, and sandstone becomes too high, the eastern people may take comfort in the fact that Utah has the most beautiful scenery taken anywhere, at moderate prices.—Salt Lake Tribune.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

Ex-Postmaster General John Wanamaker has been re-elected president of the Pennsylvania Sabbath School association.

General Fitzhugh Lee is one of the most popular men in Washington. An observer saw him halted a dozen times as he was walking past a group of pedestrians who wanted to shake hands with him.

Rev. Dr. S. J. Barrows, editor of the Christian Register, of Boston, who has been elected the congress speaker, modern Greek, and at a recent meeting of Greeks in Boston spoke to them in their native tongue.

Austin Lee, secretary of the British embassy in Paris, and one of the most popular among English residents in that city, has been appointed for the time being commissioner for Great Britain to the universal exposition in London.

The ameer of Afghanistan has become a victim of the cycling craze, but as he is averse to using the energy necessary to propel a bicycle a London firm has built him a machine on which he can ride in comfort while two attendants work the pedals.

A souvenir has recently been presented to Queen Victoria by a Calcutta firm. It is an album containing fifty-seven portraits of the ruling princes and chiefs of India, and sixty-six views of their capitals and palaces. The photos were taken especially for this work.

By the will of the late John Hoffman Collamore of Boston, \$500 is given to each of the charity funds of seventeen different Masonic bodies and \$50,000 to the grand lodge of Massachusetts. This sum is to be called the "John M. Collamore fund" and is to be for the relief of deserving Masons and their families.

A monument was recently unveiled in Hanau in memory of the two brothers Grimm, the great German philologists, who, in pursuance of part of their work, collected among the common people of Germany the fairy tales known by their name. A part of the dedication ceremony consisted of a parade by children dressed to represent characters from these fairy tales.

The monument to Empress Maria Theresa of Austria, which is being erected at the ancient coronation city of Presburg, on the Danube, will be one of the handsomest raised to commemorate the millennium. The work is approaching completion, but the executive committee now fears that the date fixed for unveiling will have to be postponed until spring of next year.

Mrs. Rose Hawthorne Lathrop has been very ill in Boston of pneumonia, the result of overwork and exposure in her labors among the poor, which many a day last from 5 o'clock in the morning until 11 o'clock at night. It is a question whether her slight and delicate frame can endure this life, which she has undertaken with the spirit of a devotee, but she is now recovering.

The following story is told of the late Lord Amthill: When he was a junior clerk in the foreign office Lord Palmerston, then foreign secretary, introduced an innovation whereby, instead of being solemnly summoned by a verbal message, the clerks were expected to answer his bell. Some haughty spirits rebelled against being treated like footmen and tried to organize resistance, but Odo Russell, as he was, refused to join the rebellious movement, saying that whatever method apprised him most quickly of Lord Palmerston's wishes was the method which he preferred. The aggrieved clerks regarded him as a traitor to his order, but he died an ambassador.

HUMOR OF THE HOUR.

Goshing—"Why do you call her a certain age?" Barker—"Because she never changes it."—Truth.

Up to Date—"You niece is nearly old enough to get married."—Yes, she will soon begin to get engaged.—Flegende Blaetter.

The New Allment—Miss Fosdick—"Look at that man's queer expression. Is that what is called the bicycle face?" Mr. Gigg—"No; that is the goat eye."—Truth.

"Papa," said Tommy, "do you think Santa Claus would be offended if I put a note into the chimney and told him in which town you live? They kept the best fire engines?"—Harper's Bazar.

Unreasonable—Tourist—"In the East there are laws against carrying concealed weapons." Westerner—"Do they expect a man to go around all the time with a gun in his hand?"—Facts.

In the Same Class—"I'm a plain, blunt man, Margaret, and can't make no honors speeches. Will you marry me?" "I'm a little on the plain, blunt order myself. No!"—Detroit Free Press.

She—"There is one thing about politics I could never understand, Herach—"What is that?" She—"Why is it that in making up a ticket they always use a state? Wouldn't a sheet of paper and a pen or pencil be more convenient?"—Brooklyn Life.

Tourist—"How in the world do you manage to shoot a man when you are too intoxicated to stand up? I don't see how you can preserve your accuracy of aim." Rubber-neck Bill—"It is easy enough when you know how. When you get to seein' a party shoot, you just shoot between 'em."—Indianapolis Journal.

"Miss Cayenne complimented you very highly after you told that story at the dinner table," remarked one young man. "She liked that story did she?" "No, but she thought it illustrated a very admirable trait in your character. It showed that you never go back on an old friend."—Washington Star.

Mr. Niciefello (to a doted one's little brother)—"There! You did it all right very nicely. Here's a penny for you." Little Brother—"Oh, ma, Mr. Niciefello gave me a penny." Ma—"Well, my dear, you should say—'Little Brother—'Yes, I know, I should say 'Thank you,' but I was so surprised to get it, you said he hadn't a cent."—New York Weekly.

A lady on entering the kitchen early one morning saw a plate and knife and fork, the former of which had evidently contained a rabbit. The lady strongly suspected a certain policeman of having sniped off it, and the following conversation took place between her and the cook: Mistress "Jane, what's become of the cold rabbit plate that was left?" Jane—"Oh, I didn't think it was wanted, ma, I gave it to the dog." Mistress, sarcastically—"Does the dog use a knife and fork, then?" Jane (unabashed)—"No, but he'll help the cook; but I'm teaching him to!"—Tit-Bits.

2000 People Visited our store last Monday; 2000 people made purchases and secured one of our DOLLS. This is truly the Cut-Rate Drug Store of Los Angeles

Holiday Goods We have the finest selection of Perfume Atomizers Ever shown in this city at prices ranging from 25c to \$5.00. Cut Glass Smelling Salts Bottles, with Sterling Silver Tops, \$1.25 up; with cut glass tops, 25c up. A limited number of Whisk Brooms with silver-plated handles, 50c each; worth \$1.00. Manicure Cases and Toilet Sets, \$1.50 to \$10.00. Our Celluloid Stock is elegant. Our prices are the lowest ever seen on these goods. Sachet Powder, Good-lasting high grade, 1 oz, 35c; second grade, 1 oz, 20c. We invite inspection of our Holiday Novelties, and comparison will show us to be the leaders in low prices. Here's a Flyer 1 gross 50c Hair Brushes now on sale at 25c each. Here's Another 144 pairs Turkish Bath Mitts worth 25c a pair, on sale at 10c a pair. Tell your own fortune with the Witch's Fortune Cards at 50c a pack. Hurd's Fine Linen Paper, 1 pound, 25c. Everything at Cut Rates Thomas Drug Co. Cut-Rate Druggists Corner Spring and Temple

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