TO SELL OR NOT

Increasing Value of Church Property on Broadway

MR. MARBLE'S BUSINESS VIEW

ADVISES METHODISTS TO HOLD TO THE FIRST CHURCH

What Some of the Broadway Buildings Bring In as Rents—Poor Policy to Sell

Following is an interesting paper giving the views of Col. John M. C. Marble upon the subject of business methods as applied to the management of church finances. The paper is in the shape of a contribution to the recent proceedings of the Methodist Episcopal Social union. Col. Marble says:

Your committtee, using the prerogative that their position gives them the right to, have assigned to me the subject, "The Greatest Need of Los Angeles Methodism." Such a subject should have been assigned to one of greater experience and larger capabilities in church work. When leaders call there is but one duty for the members, i.e., to respond as best they can.

What is the greatest need of Los Angeles Methodism? I should say a greater development of conscience and a fuller consecrated purse, quick release of our churches from debt and the creation of a fund to help build new churches as fast as they are needed. The first division of our subject was well presented by a learned moralist in this city recently. He voiced the principle that capital has undue advantage over labor, and that politics as at present developed cannot be depended upon to right wrong.

The Democrat may insist on free trade, the Republican on tariff, the Populist on free silver, each sure that his principle will bring the perpetually happy days, but experience proves they will not. It is not the policy of party we need, but high principle. Put the Democratic party in power for long years with an overwhelming majority, in the city of New York, and it will become so corrupt and rotten as to be a stench in the nostrils of its own adherents. Put the Republican party in power under same conditions in the city of Philadelphia or Chicago and it needs but a few years to develop the same unsatisfactory condition. There is nothing in the history of the Populist party to warrant a hope, under same conditions, of any better results. Ambition, pride and selfishness ever suborn conscience and even the chosen people under such circumstances forget their God and worship the golden calf, repeating the old story, old as the pages of history, loss of conscience and fall of man.

The learned teacher of morals heretofore referred to sounds the keynote, presses the true solution, that to bring the coming happy time we can only depend on religion, the science of developing conscience. When the conscience of the nation is brought to the high plane of Christian ethics, happiness will reign, the nation permanently live, in fact the millenium be here. Without such development of the higher nature history will continue to repeat itself, the nation first becoming ripe, then rotten, and return of savagery will follow. Some monuments may remain, hints of former greatness, but all history lost.

The wise student of morals has correctly diagnosed the case, develop conscience if you wish the nation to permanently live and bring joy to its people. In other words, in the language of the learned Steele, "The world will never be in any manner of order or tranquility until men are firmly convinced that conscience, honor and credit are all in one interest, and that without the concurence of the former, the latter are but impositions upon ourselves and others."

The awakening of the conscience of a people and its perfect development is a stupendous work, but that should not daunt a true-grit Methodist from engaging in the fight. The small pebble in the youthful David's hand caused the giant to bite the dust. A Wesley, even in this one nation, planted the seed that to some extent has touched the conscience of one-third of the people of this land, and now shows over 5,000,000 immediate followers. This in about the span of two usual lives and wonderfully illustrates the text that a grain of mustard seed quickly produces a tree in which the fowls of the air can find rest. What is wanted is courage and intelligent, persistent effort, dropping the doubting Thomases to the rear, and it would be difficult to anticipate what this social union could accomplish.

One of the first things to learn is that the whole is greater than any part, and that we must rise above the narrow, selfish plane that does not reach beyond our own barnyard. It is not what is best for Epworth, or Grace, or Asbury, or even First Church, but what is best for Methodism. We must wield our blows for the good of the whole rather than the narrow part. Make our plans such as will not only be best for our own denomination, but will put such a stimulus in all other denominations that will the more quickly raise the conscience of the people and create the perfect man.

As to the second division of our subject, the consecrated purse, the opportunity is now present, so far as Methodism is concerned, to acquire it. Such an opportunity as will soon disappear and never return if we do not quickly embrace it now. First Church has 118 feet front on Broadway that should never be permitted to be severed from Methodism, but should be put in productive form and its income devoted forever to build up the good works of Methodism. The most rapidly growing city of this country, or probably of the world, is Chicago. It is the only important city in which Methodism is growing more rapidly than the growth of population. Why? Because they retain a piece of property that has become business property. They put on it buildings for rent. It has given the church of that city a large annual income to devote to the best interests of Methodism, and as a result our grandest church and educational development is there. It is wisdom to follow good example. This is "No mean city," but has a great future, where such provisions will tell wonderfully.

If you were to ask what should Methodism do here, I would say: "Incorporate the 'Methodist Episcopal Church Extension and Benevolence Concern,' agree on a fair value for the Broadway properties referred to and pay First Church that sum for her properties. Then vest them in the corporation referred to, improve them for business purposes and devote the income perpetually to church extension and benevolences of the Methodist Episcopal Church."

Accomplish this by making up a subscription of not less than the value of the Broadway properties. As times are hard and none able to give very largely at once, make the subscriptions payable, say one-fifth on call of committee, the remaining four-fifths payable at convenience of subscribers, not later than one-fifth each year thereafter until full sum is paid.

Subscribers should have the privilege of designating (when making their subscriptions) whether their portion of the investment shall inure to the benefit of church extension, Superannuated Preachers' fund, Deaconess' home, Methodist orphanage, Methodist hospital, University of Southern California or Carlisle Christian home. Should it be found possible to find in all this city Methodism, say twenty subscribers who would give $500 per year on the terms named, it would produce more than half the funds necessary and make the accomplishment of such a plan easy.

Borrow as quickly as it can be done by the new incorporated concern on its property at 5 per cent interest sufficient money to build a good business block on one of the properties and pay First Church half the amount due her in cash for her properties and pay her for the other half from the subscriptions that have been taken. Pay half of Simpson's debt in cash, the remainder to be paid from the subscriptions referred to. This would result in putting First Church in position to at once commence erecting her new home, that she so greatly needs and placing her in the position to do the most effective work possible for Methodism on the corner she has selected for her future home, or elsewhere, should she elect to build elsewhere.

It would at once free that noble band of Christian workers, who have made such a gallant fight for Simpson and Methodism, from debt and put them in the best position possible to do good work for the Master. Their location is ideal, being on a street never likely to be obstructed by street railroads, and yet but half a block from all the street railroad systems of the city, and it would need on their part but the purchase of a lot to give them a Grand avenue front and entrance with ample grounds for Sunday school room and make it the ideal church location and arrangement of the city.

It would put new life into every Methodist institution in the city, and in a few years would be the means of freeing every Methodist church in the city from debt, cause the construction of new churches, where most needed and develop institutional churches in the densely populated parts of the city, where, without such means, the people will be deprived of churches and become largely an unchurched people. To accomplish these things at least one-half the subscriptions should name preference for church extension. The newly incorporated concern should promptly retire its debt from the remaining subscriptions and from its rents, and after that was accomplished its entire income would go to the good works of the church forever.

What of the future of such an investment? Los Angeles is in her infancy. Her property will grow in value and productive power with increase of population, and reach the high value of larger cities which she will soon equal. We already have some object lessons on Broadway of productive power of good business property. The Pirtle building, corner of Fourth street and Broadway, has three stories and no basement. The rentals are now $9000 per annum, with no leases made longer than three years. Next year the rents on six rooms on first floor are to be advanced $25 per month each, bringing the rentals up to $10,800 per annum. The cost of building was $40,000.

The Pirtle building corner of Third and Broadway, 89x120, three stories, no basement, building cost $28,000. The monthly rental is $1550, equal to $18,600 per annum. The Nolan & Smith building, corner Second and Broadway, 60x85, three stories and basement, monthly rental $1050, equal to $12,600 per annum, and the rents will be more after June 1st next. Cost of building $20,000. The three buildings referred to combined, the rentals will equal cost of structures on them in a little more than two years and two months. They were all built on borrowed money that the borrowers paid 10 per cent interest for per annum. They have large ground rents to pay, and yet they will make the enterprising builders a large profit, although they lose the buildings at the end of their leases.

The general rentals on Spring street are now fully double those on Broadway and advancing. The National Bank of California has a lease a little over seven years old, corner of Spring and Second streets, pays $350 per month for a room 36x65, and this lease, when made, was considered high. When the time of renewal comes the rent will be materially advanced. The Santa Fe railroad across the street, for a much smaller room, pays $700 per month, and the butcher shop on corner of Third and Spring, in the Lankershim building, 60x90, pays $700 per month, which is to be advanced to $900 per month after two years and $1000 per month after five years. Mullen, Bluett & Co., corner First and Spring, pay $1000 per month for their rooms, leased for five years. The inside rooms in the Byrne building on Broadway, now rent for $175 per month.

There is little doubt that the rentals of a building not more expensive than the Pirtle or Nolan & Smith buildings referred to, would produce from the start a monthly income of at least $1000, and when Broadway rents equal Spring street the income will be double, and this for only one of the properties now owned by First Church. The progress of business on Broadway indicates that in a very few years it is probable that the rents will be as high as those on Spring street and continue to advance with the growth of population. When the city reaches the population of San Francisco, rents will be as high here as they now are there.

It should be a sufficient hint to congregations, official boards and preachers that something is radically wrong when unusual numbers of excellent members are continually leaving the church and joining other denominations, or when the church is becoming so contracted and unexpansive that it contemplates the favoring of the wiping out of one of the largest memberships of the denomination in the city, a church membership that has been tried so severely and stood the test of that trial so splendidly, or when the grandest, oldest and largest church in the conference continually runs behind in its finances and in debt for current expenses.

When such conditions are present, it is time for all lovers of the greatest and grandest denomination in this land to cease building churches to largely present to other denominations and to change conditions to such as will cause satisfactory growth and usefulness, making need for all our edifices and many more, rather than permit stagnation, which is death.

Wrenched and Racked

By the pangs of rheumatism, the joints eventually become grievously distorted and sometimes assume an almost grotesque deformity. To prevent such results by a simple and agreeable means is certainly the part of wisdom. A tendency to rheumatic ailments may be successfully combated with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a medicine with the prestige of a long and successful career, of unbounded popularity and of emphatic professional endorsement. It removes from the blood those inflammatory impurities which pathologists assign as the cause of rheumatism, and not only purifies the life current, but enriches it, promoting vigor by fertilizing its source. Digestion, the action of the bowels and the secretion of the bile, are aided by it, and it impels the kidneys and bladder to a regular and active performance of their functions. It is besides a thoroughly reliable remedy for and means of preventing periodic fevers.

KEY AND BOW

At the rehearsal in Music hall Friday morning the orchestra and chorus worked together for the first time, in preparation for the Fiesta concert. The amount accomplished in so short a time by players and singers is astonishing, when it is remembered that both the instrumentalists and vocalists are not accustomed to playing together. The present accomplishment, therefore, is all the more praiseworthy both to the musicians, vocal and instrumental, who have certainly worked earnestly and conscientiously, and to the conductor, L. F. Gottschalk, whose untiring, energetic efforts to drill his people, his imperturbable good nature, and the force of his magnetism are to be especially commended. From the indications of Friday's rehearsal, the Fiesta concert this year will surpass all the others in general excellence. The program is attractive and within the understanding and enjoyment of all, and is as follows: "'97 Fiesta March" (dedicated to the queen by L. F. Gottschalk), orchestra; "Hail, Noble Queen" (Sullivan), chorus; "Fackeltanz" (Meyerbeer) orchestra; aria from "Der Freischutz" (Weber), Mme. Genevra Johnstone-Bishop; "Glory and Love" (Gounod), chorus and orchestra; "The Boundless Desert" (Gottschalks), Dr. Ludwig Semler; "What From Vengeance" (Donizetti), sextet and chorus; piano solos, (a) "Spinning Wheel" (Chaminade), (b) "Etude" (Rubenstein), Miss Nelly Cook; "Angus McDonald" (Roeckel), Mrs. J. S. Owens; "The Marvelous Work" (from Haydn's "Creation"), Mme. Johnstone-Bishop and chorus; "The Funeral March of a Marionette" (Gounod), orchestra; "Bright as a Ray" (from Strauss' "Queen's Lace Handkerchief"), chorus; aria from "Le Cid" (Massenet), Mme. Johnstone-Bishop; "Star Spangled Banner" (Key), chorus and orchestra.

A testimonial concert will be given Monday evening in Simpson tabernacle for the benefit of Kathel Kerr. A number of well-known artists will contribute.

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A movement so general and concerted that it might almost be termed epidemic has been raging through the east and in Europe this past season, whereby the great listening public has been instructed in the field of music.

Men and women, musicans, critics, and music-loving laymen, all have been talking, lecturing, and explaining music to audiences large and small. The history of music, in general, its significance, and its various forms, as an art or science, or both; composers and their work; schools of music; the differences in the various nationalities; modern music and ancient music; classical music, whether ancient or modern; in the concrete and in the abstract; with illustration and without; the battle against ignorance, has been waged, and the end is not yet.

It is contended, and truthfully, that of the enormous number of music students too many are learning the technique of some one instrument, and that is all; that too few teachers insist on a general knowledge of the essence or spirit of music, or give instruction that will be productive of such knowledge; and as for the mass of people who go to concerts because they think they love music, the majority go either because some soloist is advertised whom they want or feel the necessity to hear, or because it is the fashion, or, having gone, they sit and listen to the greatest masterpieces God-inspired musicians have spent months and years in composing, as they would sit and "have their backs rubbed—(as Mr. Apthorp of the Boston Transcript gracefully puts it)—because it feels good."

It seems not to be confined to any one locality, this lack of appreciation of what the great and good in music really is, but a widespread apathy that modern thought and progress are striving to combat and overcome. Even the colleges are taking it up, and since the first of the year the faculty of Columbia university have hired the best men they could get to give lectures in various branches of the subject.

Mr. Henry T. Finck, the well known authority and critic, gave the eighth lecture in the series which dealt with "The Utility of Music," and there follow excerpts from a report of it that appeared in the Musical Age:

"Mr. Herny T. Finck's lecture was among the most enjoyable of this course. His subject, "The Utility of Music," is a large one, and in it he endeavored to stimulate and convert the Philistine who thinks of music only as a pleasant pastime, to bring out the higher office of this divine art, and to point out its uses all over the globe, industrial, social, religious and moral; in short, its utter necessity to mankind—from the cradle to the battlefield, through many intermediary stages.

"Mr. Finck mentioned the interesting fact that in our United States army there are as many as sixty different trumpet signals. He also spoke of how the Hebrews of old sang to promote industry and lighten their labor, and how the primitive races of today use music for the same end.

"The sign language of the drum among the savages is of great interest. This instrument, which after childhood we are wont to consider most unmusical, boisterous, almost barbarous—thanks to the efforts of the patriotic, soldierly tion of these tribes becomes a perfect interpreter. A curious fact about the Chinese is the noise they make with gongs during an eclipse to frighten away the demon who obscures the sun.

"The bells and chimes are now becoming obsolete in this country. Why not adopt another manner of calling worshipers—similar to that in Stuttgart—where four times during the day four trombones are heard from a high station in inspiringly beautiful chorals? To mention all the interesting facts brought out by Mr. Finck would require more space than can be allotted to this article. His salient point, however, was to emphasize the great utility of this noble art and the immense field it covers.

"The speaker calls it an antidote to vulgarity and crime. Its medicinal effect, he said, is more potent than prescriptions or patent medicines in soothing and healing the troubled mind and nerves. All lovers of music surely join Mr. Finck in his closing thought—that though music has attained wonderful development of late years, we must still hope that it may ultimately reach the hearts of those who cannot yet fully appreciate its accents or discover the deep spiritual beauty lurking in it."

Stray Chords

D'Albert is giving concerts in Russia, where he meets with better appreciation than in most European countries.

Goldmark's "Queen of Sheba" was produced with great success recently in a French version at Monte Carlo.

Latest accounts credit Mr. Ethelbert Nevin with great success on his production of "Aben Hamet," Theodore Dubois' new opera, in Paris. It had an initial performance in Rennes.

Miss Aus der Ohe appears to be in a fair way to make a reputation as a composer. During her European tour, last year, she wrote several pieces which have been given to the public, and this year she has had four numbers very well received—a bourre, a minuet, a gavotte and a saraband. Miss Aus der Ohe has also set to music several songs by Richard Watson Gilder.

Henri Marteau is working up a new repertoire for his next season in America. He is now playing in Switzerland and the south of France with much success.

The Polish pianist, Leopold Godowsky, now in this country, is becoming a strong rival for Paderewski. The new artist is an amazing technician. He is younger than his countryman, small like him and devoid of mannerisms.

Mme. Sofia Scalchi, the well known contralto, is said to be singing in music halls in the west. Her agent has written to one of the music halls here, offering her services in the garden scene from "Faust" at $1000 per week.

Women as composers are rare. Many musicians have declined to believe that they can ever do really great work, on the ground that the feminine mind is not sufficiently comprehensive for such a task as orchestra composition. Up to this time no woman has entirely refuted the theory.

Huberman, the boy violinist, was recently interviewed for a musical paper. When asked how he liked New York he answered in distinct English, "Very nice," and smiled as though much pleased. "I like much the oyster," he added, voluntarily, "and the terrapin and the soles. We have not oysters at my home. They are very good." And this is the boy who plays 400 different concertos and sonatas and individual compositions from memory.

The New York World says: A movement is on foot to have Walter Damrosch placed at the head of Yale's department of music, and it is believed there that he would accept the position. Every important musical organization there feels a deep interest in the matter, for it is believed if Damrosch accepts he will elevate the department of music at Yale into great prominence and will revolutionize the present ways and methods of voice culture there.

Copies of the letters written by George Sand to Chopin have been discovered. The originals were purchased by Alexandre Dumas, fils, and given to George Sand, who flung them into the fire. Chopin, however, seemed to have had a presentiment of their destruction, and made several copies. The present copy was found in Poland, and will be published if the Sand family do not object. This, however, they will most certainly do, and stop this new addition to the old Sand scandals.

In a recent lecture on "Music in America," delivered in Baltimore, Prof. H. W. Parker of Yale university, said:

"There are but few songs which give adequate expression to national feeling. Nothing is left of revolutionary songs except "Yankee Doodle," and it would have been better had this also been lost. Our present national hymn, "America," is not American in any sense of the word. "The Star-Spangled Banner" is a nice tune to play on an instrument, but its range is so great as to make it all but impossible for singing. "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," is musically better, while "Suwanee River," "Massa's in the Cold, Cold Ground," and "My Old Kentucky Home" are all negro melodies. The most satisfactory of them all for a musician is "Dixie," which is less vulgar and more characteristic.

More than fifty years have elapsed since conservative musicians began to prophesy the speedy collapse of Wagnerism, and still it grows apace. Undaunted by this fact, some of the veterans still keep up their phophecies. The other day in London the violinist Joachim expressed himself concerning the "pseudo-progress of Wagner." An uninformed English critic rolls this sweet bonbon under his tongue, and then proceeds to demolish two other modern masters in this wise: "For my own particular, I have now heard this very clever trick (Tschaikowsky's pathetic symphony) often enough for its full comprehension, and it is a toss-up between it and 'Les Preludes' as to which I would rather not hear again; for if Liszt's sublimities are not quite so clever they take up a good deal less time than Tschaikowsky's." Thus are the three greatest composers of their times smitten with the jawbone of one—critic!

Arrangements have been perfected for the participation of Mr. Anton Seidl in the Bayreuth festival next summer. Mme. Wagner had signified a desire for his services as conductor, but it was feared that his duties at Covent garden, in London, would prevent his presence at the rehearsals. This obstacle has been overcome by telegraphic correspondence with London, and Mr. Seidl will conduct some of the performances of "Parsifal," and probably those also of the Nibelungen dramas. Following is the full program: July 19, "Parsifal;" July 21, "Das Rheingold;" July 22, "Die Walkuere;" July 23, "Siegfried;" July 24, "Goettrdammerung;" July 27, 28, 29, "Parsifal;" August 2, "Das Rheingold; August 4, Siegfried;" August 5, "Goetterdammerung;" August 8, 9, 11, "Parsifal;" August 14, "Das Rheingold;" August 15, "Die Walkuere;" August 16, "Siegfried;" August 17, "Goetterdammerung;" August 19, "Parsifal."

When Verdi was putting the last touches to "Il Trovatore," he was visited in his study by a privileged friend. The friend was one of the ablest living musicians and critics. He was permitted to look at the score and run over the "Anvil Chorus" on the pianoforte.

"What do you think of that?" asked the master.

"Trash" said the connoisseur.

Verdi rubbed his hands and chuckled. "Now look at this, and this," he said.

"Rubbish."

The composer rose and embraced him with a burst of joy.

"What do you mean?" asked the critic.

"My dear friend," cried Verdi, "I have been making a popular opera. In it I resolved to please everybody except the great judges, the classicists, like you. Had I pleased you, I should have pleased no one else. What you say assures me of my success. In three months "Il Trovatore" will be sung, and roared, and whistled, and barrel-organed all over Italy."

Vienna lost its head and heart to Grieg this year, just as everybody has done who has heard the Norwegian's music properly interpreted. Some of the critics say that he is not really great as a pianist, and yet, playing his own works, he does something that no other pianist has done—he makes you live his life with him. In Grieg's music the whole spirit of the Northland seems to speak. He is the founder of the northern school of music. He says himself that his work is due to the influence of the Norwegian poet, Richard Nordraak, who taught him the folk songs of Scandinavia and how to interpret and to understand his own northern nature. The Viking blood, the beliefs in elemental gods and in such creatures as werewolves linger in the northern blood. It can never flow in a commonplace current. Its fjords are too deep, its mountains too high and its winters too long. It is not necessary to know all this. Grieg shows it to you in his music. It is unforgettable.—Munsey.

Johann Strauss' new opera, "The Goddess of Reason," was produced in Vienna recently. Much of the music is the best the composer has produced for the last ten years. There is much in it which will become popular, and more that is exquisitely refined and melodious. The libretto was written by Herren Buchbinder and Willner, two Viennese authors, and tells an interesting story of the Reign of Terror in France. The piece demands a great number of good singers. There are no fewer than three pairs of lovers. The "Goddess" is sung by Mme. Kopacsi Karcsag. Among the several very good songs and duets, which will no doubt soon be played everywhere, is a fine Hussar song, which is the leitmotiv of the work. The action passes in the year 1793, partly in the camp at Chalons, and partly in a pensionnat. The music from one end to the other of "The Goddess of Reason" is as full of melody as if Strauss was in the vigor of his days, instead of having passed his seventy-second birthday. There was only one shadow on the brightness of the first night's success—Strauss was prevented by illness from attending the performance.

About ten years ago some American girls who were studying music in Berlin called upon Waldemar Bargiel. He received them kindly, supposing that they wanted to become his pupils. But when they told him that they had come simply in order to have the honor of meeting a man whose compositions they greatly admired, tears came into his eyes and he confessed that this was a new experience in his life. On February 24 Professor Bargiel died, and no one seems to have deemed the fact important enough to cable it across the ocean. Yet Bargiel was a very much greater musician than Mascagni or Leoncavallo, whose death would have been commented on by cable by the column. He never wrote any show pieces for the frivolous public, but among his piano pieces and chamber music there are numbers which Schumann might have written, and which Brahms has not equaled. Bargiel was born in Berlin in 1828. He was a stepbrother of Clara Schumann, and among his teachers were such eminent men as Richter, Gade and Moscheles. Fifteen years ago he was appointed president of what is known as the Meisterschule in Berlin, for advanced pupils only, and since 1875 he has conducted the Bach society. His music will be known when the very names of many composers now familiar are forgotten.

TO ONE WHO WOULD BE FRIENDS

But I have friends by the ten and the score,
And some as fair as you,
And friends are cheap, and I want no more,
For friends of the heart are few.
For friends of the heart are very few
And the heart of the heart is one;
O heart of my heart, I ask for you,
For all of you, dear, or none.

A friend will talk and a friend will write,
A friend will counsel and scold;
I want the sun of a life's delight
Since wintry life is, and cold.
Since wintry it is, and cold at the best,
And a path that is hard to tread;
Yet my hand were warm if your hand it pressed,
And the path were smooth if you led.

You have your Art, and your hopes and dreams,
And your hand is set to the plough;
But nothing in life is as good as it seems,
Save Love, and that you mock at now.
Save Love, that you mock at and thrust aside
For the sake of Fame and of Art.
Oh, life is cold, and the world is wide,
Have pity on Love, my heart.

—Pall Mall Gazette.

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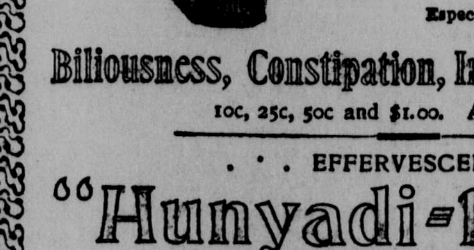
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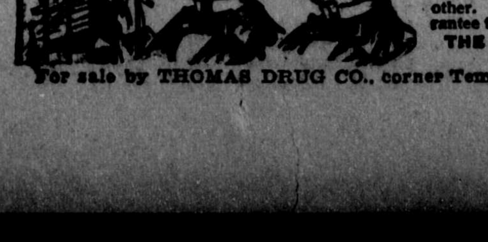
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J. F. SARTORI....................President
MAURICE S. HELLMAN..Vice-President
W. D. LONGYEAR....................Cashier
DIRECTORS.
H. W. Hellman, J. F. Sartori, W. L. Graves, H. J. Fleishman, C. A. Shaw, F. O. Johnson, J. H. Shankland, J. A. Graves, M. L. Fleming, M. S. Hellman, W. D. Longyear.
Five per cent interest paid on term, 3 per cent on ordinary deposits. Money Loand on First-class real estate.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA SAVINGS BANK
152 North Spring Street
interest paid on deposits
DIRECTORS:—J. H. Braly, J. M. Elliott, H. Jevne, Frank A. Gibson, Simon Maier, W. D. Woolwine, W. C. Patterson.
Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

Notice of Removal

Dr. Wong Him, the Imperial Chinese physician, begs to announce to his numerous friends and patients that he has removed to larger and more modern premises, at 831 S. Hope street, between Eighth and Ninth streets, where he still hopes to merit the favor of their patronage. Take Traction, Grand avenue or Washington st. cars.

TESTIMONIAL.

January 5, 1897.

To the Public: I take this means of expressing my thanks to Dr. Wong Him of 639 Upper Main street for having cured me of kidney and stomach trouble which caused me great prostration. I was unable to get a good night's sleep for about three years, and acting under the advice of the best doctors of Chicago, I came here to get well on the climate, but kept getting gradually worse, until I was told to try Dr. Wong Him, and by the aid of his wonderful life-giving herbs I can say that in three months' time I am now a new woman and feel stronger than I ever did. Any person wishing me to certify this can find me.

716 North Marengo avenue, Pasadena.
MISS KLEMME.

To the Public: I take pleasure in testifying to my marvelous recovery under the treatment of Dr. Wong Him of 639 Upper Main street, Los Angeles, from a number of stubborn ailments, among which were chronic sickheadaches, dyspepsia and kindred stomach troubles, heart affection and kidney disease. But what I consider this physician excelled in, so far as my case is concerned, was in the restoration of my eye service. Astigmatism, coupled with other disorders, was my affliction in this respect, and, although a number of well-known skilled oculists in some of the larger cities of this country advised me I should always have to depend upon glasses and receive but poor service even then, Dr. Wong Him's remedies have enabled me to abandon totally the use of any artificial help to sight, and my eyes continue to give such service, both for near work and distant, as is truly wonderful. To the skill and remedies of the physician named can alone be attributed a revolution in my physical condition throughout that puzzles those who knew of the "incurable" character of my afflictions.
Respectfully, G. L. PLOWMAN.
Pico Heights, P. O., Cal., Sept. 5, 1896.

First National Bank
OF LOS ANGELES.
Capital stock...............$400,000
Surplus and undivided profits over 250,000
J. M. ELLIOTT, President,
W. G. KERCKHOFF, V. President,
FRANK A. GIBSON, Cashier,
G. B. SHAFFER, Ass't Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
J. M. Elliottt, J. D. Bicknell, F. Q. Story, H. Jevne, J. D. Hooker, W. C. Patterson, Wm. G. Kerckhoff.
No public funds or other preferred deposits received by this bank.

LOS ANGELES NATIONAL BANK
United States Depository.
Capital...............$500,000.00
Surplus...............47,500.00
Total...............$547,500.00
GEO. H. BONEBRAKE..........President
WARREN GILLELEN....Vice-President
F. C. HOWES.......................Cashier
E. W. COE...............Assistant Cashier
DIRECTORS.
Geo. H. Bonebrake, Warren Gillelen, P. M. Green, Chas. A. Marriner, E. P. Johnson, Wm. M. Van Dyke, W. C. Brown, L. C. McKeeby, F. C. Howes.
This bank has no deposits of either the county or city treasurer, and therefore no preferred creditors.

MAIN STREET SAVINGS BANK.
Junction of Main, Spring and Temple sts. (Temple Block), Los Angeles.
Capital paid up...............$100,000
Officers and directors: T. L. Duque, President; I. N. Van Nuys, Vice-President; B. V. Duque, Cashier; H. W. Hellman, Kaspare Kohn, H. W. O'Melveny, J. B. Lankershim, O. T. Johnson, Abe Haas, W. G. Kerckhoff.
Money loaned on real estate.
Five per cent interest paid on term deposits

LOS ANGELES SAVINGS BANK.
230 N. Main St.
J. E. Plater, Pres.; H. W. Hellman, V-Pres.; W. M. Caswell, Cashier.
Directors—I. W. Hellman, J. E. Plater, H. W. Hellman, I. W. Hellman, jr., W. M. Caswell.
Interest paid on deposits. Money to loan on first-class real estate.

DIRECTORY OF CALIFORNIA HOTELS.

GRAND HOTEL—S. F. THORN, Manager.
Cor. Market and Montgomery sts., San Francisco.
European Plan.

HOTEL GREEN—J. H. Holmes, manager, Pasadena.

HOTEL METROPOLE—On Catalina Island.

HOTEL ARCADIA—Santa Monica, S. Rheinhart, proprietor.

HOTEL HOLLENBECK—Spring and Second streets, Los Angeles.

HOTEL RAMONA—Spring and Third streets, Los Angeles.

ABBOTSFORD INN—Corner Eighth and Hope streets, Los Angeles.

HOTEL PORTLAND—444 South Spring street, Los Angeles.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK—Santa Ana; American and European plan.

HOTEL HOLYROOD—Riverside, Cal.—E. Cochrane, proprietor.

THE ROWELL—Main and Ninth streets, Riverside; E. J. Davis, proprietor.

HOTEL CARLTON—13 to 27 East Colorado street, Pasadena.

HOTEL AVALON—Avalon, Santa Catalina Island.

HOTEL BREWSTER—J. E. O'Brien, proprietor; Fourth and C. sts., San Diego.

HOTEL BELLEVUE TERRACE—Corner Sixth and Pearl sts.; F. A. Urban, proprietor.

Notice

THE HERALD PUBLISHING COMPANY, a corporation, duly organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the state of California, and having its principal place of business in the city of Los Angeles, county of Los Angeles, state of California.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the above entitled corporation, to-wit The Herald Publishing Company, held on the 25th day of March, 1897, an assessment of ten dollars ($10) per share upon the capital stock of the said Herald Publishing Company was levied upon the said capital stock payable on or before the 30th day of April, 1897, to the treasurer of the corporation, the First National Bank, at its banking house in the city of Los Angeles county of Los Angeles, state of California, and that any stock upon which the assessment shall remain unpaid on the 1st day of May, 1897, shall become delinquent and shall be advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on the 18th day of May, 1897, at twelve oclock M., to pay such delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

FRANK A. GIBSON,
Temporary Secretary Herald Publishing Company.

Location of office, 222 W. Third st., Los Angeles, Cal.

Date of service and first publication, March 26, 1897. my1

Notice for Publication

LAND OFFICE AT LOS ANGELES, CAL., March 25, 1897. Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. land office at Los Angeles, Cal., on April 28, 1897, viz: James R. Williams, Chatsworth, Cal., homestead application No. 8140, for the NW¼ Sec. 12, Twp. 2 N., R. 17 W., S.B.M. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: C. V. Boquist, of Chatsworth, Cal.; S. E. Mannon, of Chatsworth, Cal.; W. W. Johnson, of Chatsworth, Cal.; Charles Johnson, of Chatsworth, Cal.

T. J. BOLTON, Register. 4-26

To Our Subscribers:

We beg leave to inform you that we have moved from 205 New High St. to 105 E. First St., room 22 in the German American Savings Bank. Respectfully,

THE PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU.

LINES OF TRAVEL

Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

The company's elegant steamers Santa Rosa and Corona leave Redondo at 11 a.m. and Port Los Angeles at 2:20 p.m. for San Francisco via Santa Barbara and Port Harford, April 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, 30, May 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, June 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29. Leave Port Los Angeles at 6 a. m. and Redondo at 11 a. m. for San Diego, April 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, May 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, 30, June 3, 7, 11, 15, 19, 23, 27. The Corona calls at Newport. Cars connect via Redondo leave Santa Fe depot at 10 a. m. or from Redondo railway depot at 9:30 a. m.

Cars connect via Port Los Angeles leave S. P. R. R. depot at 1:35 p.m. for steamers north bound.

The steamers Eureka and Coos Bay leave San Pedro and East San Pedro for San Francisco via Ventura, Carpenteria, Santa Barbara, Gaviota, Port Harford, Cayucos, San Simeon, Monterey and Santa Cruz, at 6:30 p. m. April 3, 7, 11, 15, 19, 23, 27, May 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29 June 2 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, 30. Cars connect with steamers via San Pedro leave S. P. R. R. (Arcade depot) at 5:03 p. m. and Terminal ry. depot at 5:05 p.m. The company reserves right to change without previous notice, steamers, sailing dates and hours of sailing. W. Parris, Agent, 124 W. Second st., Los Angeles.

GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Gen. Agts., San Francisco.

LOS ANGELES TERMINAL RAILWAY.
In effect April 12, 1897.

PASADENA.

Leave. Los Angeles.	Arrive. Los Angeles.
7:30 a. m.	8:47 a. m.
9:35 a. m.	11:10 a. m.
11:40 a. m.	1:05 p. m.
3:15 p. m.	4:50 p. m.
5:38 p. m.	6:40 p. m.

MT. LOWE AND ALTADENA.

9:35 a. m.	11:10 a. m.
3:15 p. m.	4:50 p. m.

The only line from Los Angeles making connection with Mt. Lowe Railway without change of cars.

GLENDALE.

7:25 a. m.	8:33 a. m.
1:15 p. m.	2:28 p. m.
5:20 p. m.	6:30 p. m.

LONG BEACH AND SAN PEDRO.

8:50 a. m.	8:30 a. m.
1:10 p. m.	11:36 a.m.
5:12 p. m.	5:36 p. m.

CATALINA ISLAND.

8:50 a. m.	5:36 p. m.

Direct connections with steamer Falcon going and returning daily, except Sunday. Tourists can make the round trip in one day if desired. The best fishing on the coast. Boyle Heights cars pass Terminal station.

W. J. COX, General Passenger Agent.

LOS ANGELES AND REDONDO RAILWAY Company.
Los Angeles depot: Corner of Grand avenue and Jefferson street.

Leave Los Angeles for Redondo		Leave Redondo for Los Angeles
9:30 a.m	Daily	8:00 a.m.
1:30 p.m.	Daily	11:00 a.m.
5:00 p.m.	Daily	3:45 p.m.

Take Grand avenue electric cars or Main street and Agricultural Park cars.

L. J. PERRY, Superintendent.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Southern District of California. Whereas, on the 31st day of March, 1897, C. J. Smith, as receiver of the Oregon Improvement company, filed his libel in the district court of the United States for the southern district of California, against the steam tug boat "Tiger," of the port of Wilmington, her boats, tackle, apparel and furniture, in a cause of contract, civil and maritime. And, whereas, by virtue of process in due form of law, to me directed, returnable on the 20th day of April, 1897, I have seized and taken the said steam tug boat Tiger, her boats, tackle, apparel and furniture, and have her in my custody. Notice is hereby given, that a district court will be held in the United States court room, in the city of Los Angeles, on the 20th day of April, 1897, for the trial of said premises, and the owner or owners, and all persons who may have or claim any interest, are hereby cited to be and appear at the time and place aforesaid, to show cause, if any they have, why a final decree should not pass as prayed.

N. A. COVARRUBIAS, U. S. Marshal. 20

Dr. Yokum

Specialist in the treatment of the mind and nervous system. "X" Ray" used in the diagnosis of all diseases. Office hours, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.; 5 to 7 p.m.