

10 YEARS STEADY PROGRESS

Chamber of Commerce's Annual Meeting

THE SATISFACTORY REPORTS

RENDERED BY THE PRESIDENT AND OFFICERS

Finances Flourishing—Exhibits Increasing—Scope of Work Broadening—Encouraging

At the annual meeting of the chamber of commerce, held yesterday afternoon, the following reports were read by officers and chairmen of the various committees:

PRESIDENT'S REPORT
Gentlemen of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce: The year just closed has been one of substantial progress and development for this city and Southern California, and the outlook for the future is not inferior to any previous year since 1882.

The population of this city as shown by the census taken last year has reached over one hundred thousand, and there is every reason to believe that the census to be taken in 1900 will show that Los Angeles has a population of not less than one hundred and fifty thousand.

The chamber of commerce during the year has considered and passed upon many questions of great importance to the welfare and future prosperity of this city and Southern California. All have been carefully considered, and such assistance and recommendations as were deemed advisable were given.

Government officials, congressional parties, prominent citizens and various associations have been entertained by the chamber, and the courtesies and attentions due from our organization extended to them. There can be no doubt of the beneficial results following these receptions.

Many public relations opens with communications have been addressed to our senators and representatives in congress and to the authorities at Washington, and legislative and executive attention secured upon many important matters relating to the welfare of this section, for the details of which I refer you to the report of our secretary.

Exhibits were prepared and sent to the exhibitions at Guatemala and Hamburg. Our exhibit hall has been visited by about one hundred and sixty thousand persons, and all visitors furnished as far as possible with such information as they desired. More than ten thousand letters of inquiry have received proper attention, and about two hundred and twenty thousand pieces of literature relating to Southern California have been sent out on request and otherwise distributed by the chamber.

Large numbers of the Klondike edition of the chamber's pamphlet, "Los Angeles City and County, Cal.," have been sent to Alaska, and arrangements perfected for sending many more to Dawson and the Klondike section in the Northwest territory. In this connection let me again urge that great care be taken to maintain the record that the chamber has so well established for its impartial and reliable statements of fact given in all the literature and other information sent out by it, and that it continue to resist all attempts to weaken or endorsement and influence in favor of private schemes.

Our membership has increased during the year from eight hundred and seventy-five to one thousand, the largest number that the chamber has ever had. This, I take it, indicates an unusual interest in our organization and appreciation of the work it is doing. It should be borne in mind by all good citizens that each new name added to our membership serves to increase and extend the usefulness of the chamber. The membership should be increased during the ensuing year to at least twelve hundred.

During the past year fourteen members, all prominent citizens, have been taken from us: H. G. Billings, J. G. Chamberlain, J. M. McCullum, E. M. Hanna, E. Norman, W. L. Packard, ex-Mayor Frank Rader, H. Singer, K. H. Wade, Max Werner, William Lacey, K. Cullen, T. D. Stimson and S. B. Caswell, making the death roll the largest of any year in our history.

The question of a deep-water harbor at San Pedro may be considered settled, and there is almost absolute certainty that work upon the breakwater will be commenced within a few months, and we have positive assurance that the Lake railroad will be speedily built. The benefits that will accrue to Southern California from the construction of the deep-water harbor and the railroad to Salt Lake City are inestimable.

Our friends and collaborators, the Merchants and Manufacturers' association, are to be congratulated upon the successful installation of their Fall of Industry for their splendid exhibit of home products. The effect of calling attention in this manner to our products must be very beneficial and result in greatly extending the demand for such products. Our city is also to be congratulated that it possesses so enterprising and progressive a body of men who are doing so much in the up-building of Los Angeles and Southern California. May their undertaking meet with the unbounded success that it merits.

In this connection it is perhaps fitting that I should refer to the several enterprises which in the near future are to furnish energy electrically transmitted to this city from water power generated on the rivers in the mountains. These enterprises will supply power in large quantities and at such moderate cost and convenience that it should not only greatly facilitate the operations of all existing coal and oil burning institutions, but should stimulate industrial activity generally in this city and vicinity and render possible the installation and operating of many enterprises which have heretofore been impracticable because of the high cost of fuel. The introduction of energy electrically transmitted from points where it is generated by water power will enable this city to have large manufacturing establishments giving employment to thousands of workmen and without any of the annoyances from smoke, soot or cinders.

After persisting for some time upon the part of the chamber, the office in charge of the weather bureau station in this city has been made a forecast official, and forecasts for Los Angeles and vicinity are now made here by him, as well as by the San Francisco office. The course pursued is to collect by telegraph from observers scattered over the country frequent reports of the weather conditions from them compile weather maps. From these the forecaster sees the conditions that exist in the various sections and the changes that are taking place, and is thus enabled to give warning of a storm or of a cold wave to places on the course along which it is moving.

There is at present a vast extent of country to the east of California from which no reports are received, a region about 600 miles wide by 800 miles long. We are pleased to see that Secretary Wilson has recommended that stations be established in this region, therefore in my judgment, this chamber should endeavor

through our senators and representatives in congress to secure the necessary appropriation for establishing and maintaining stations at Independence, Needles, Riverside and Mount Tamalpais in this state, at Flagstaff, Arizona, and at Elkins in Utah. Stations at these points reporting to the office in this city would increase the accuracy and extend the period covered by the forecasts. Today a high percentage is obtained on forecasts covering a period of thirty-six hours than was formerly accomplished in twenty-four hour forecasts. It is generally conceded that the rain and frost warnings have been of almost incalculable value to the horticultural interests in California.

During the year great progress has been made in the beet sugar industry in Southern California. The Alamitos sugar factory, owned by Messrs. Clark Bros., has just closed a most successful campaign. They are now at work enlarging their factory to more than double its present capacity. The Oxnards are constructing a factory at Oxnard in Ventura county, which will have a capacity of producing 100 tons of beets per day, and may increase it to 2000 tons per day.

The success attained by the citrus fruit growers in this section during the past year in organizing their associations should stimulate the deciduous fruit growers to form similar associations in every fruit growing district throughout Southern California. It is to be regretted that their fruit, both fresh and dried, through this medium and use, so far as seems to their advantage, the machinery of the citrus fruit association, if they are associated, are conducted upon business principles they will be able to satisfactorily solve the problem of profitably marketing their fruit.

The good work done by the chamber in assisting to secure the necessary protection for our various products is, I believe, thoroughly appreciated by our fruit growers and other horticulturists. The immediate construction of the Nicaragua canal, which the chamber has constantly advocated, will be of the utmost importance to Southern California. There would seem to be almost no limit to the prosperity which we may reasonably hope for upon the completion of this great work. Upon the completion of this canal our fresh fruits and other products will be transported from San Pedro in refrigerated steamers to New Orleans in eight days, to New York in ten days and to Liverpool and Havre in fourteen days. The latest advice from Washington encourages the hope that congress will, during the present session, pass the necessary bill to aid in the construction of the canal.

It is also very gratifying to know that capitalists and contractors who have abundant means at their command, who have been engaged in excavating the drainage canal at Chicago, are at the present time with their engineers engaged on the ground in making a thorough examination of the route of the canal, with a view to constructing it in case the government does not take it up at this session of congress.

This would seem to be an opportune time to secure the establishment of a military post in this vicinity. There is no post of much importance within 500 miles of this city, and now that the frontier has been obliterated by the construction of the transcontinental railroads it has become the policy of the government to abandon the small posts and concentrate the troops into larger posts in the interest of economy and better discipline.

I think this chamber should also take up the matter of securing the return to this city of the army headquarters that were removed from here in 1895. Geographically this city is much the best location for the headquarters. Many trains daily arrive from or leave for the principal posts in Arizona and New Mexico. It is a strategic point in a military sense; a cheaper market for supplies, and the most convenient for rapid movement of troops and supplies to posts in these territories.

There are so many sound reasons that can be given to prove that it would be in the interest of economy and convenience for the government to have a twelve-company military post located in this vicinity also to have the headquarters returned here, that there is little doubt that if the chamber should take these matters up with its usual vigor and persistence it could secure both of them.

In conclusion, I desire to acknowledge with sincere thanks the uniform courtesies and assistance which I have received from the officers and members of the chamber during the past year, and to express the hope that I may receive your hearty support and co-operation during the ensuing year. (Signed) CHAS. FORMAN, President.

REPORT OF SECRETARY

To the Members of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce—Gentlemen: This report covers the period from February 1, 1897, to February 1, 1898. On March 14, 1897, C. D. Willard resigned the position of secretary; to him you have been indebted for annual reports giving concise and comprehensive views of the advancement made by this organization since the year 1891, when he was first installed in the office of secretary. Since his resignation we have endeavored to keep the department up to their usual standing.

The encouraged condition of affairs within the past year has been made apparent in the progressive work of the chamber. Both the membership and the amount of money in the treasury have been increased. The finances of the chamber for the past year are as follows: February 1, 1897, cash on hand, \$71.46; Reserve fund in savings bank, \$2,022.12; Receipts, 1897, \$13,250.55; Expenditures, 1897, \$12,290.43; The actual income shows an increase of \$96 and initiation fees \$270 over last year. The reserve fund has been increased \$47.88. While the expenditures show a decrease of only \$2.84, the salary and labor account shows a decrease of \$88.20.

The chamber has expended more of its funds for printed matter than in any previous year. But few additions have been made to the chamber's possessions within the past year; sufficient, however, to overcome the percentage deducted for actual wear and tear of furniture and fixtures. During the year eighty-one members were dropped from the roll, on account of resignations, deaths, removals or for non-payment of dues. Two hundred and eighteen new names have been added; 186 of those were secured by the actual work of the membership committee since June 1, 1897. The greatest number appearing on the membership roll for the past year was 1013. The membership now stands at an even thousand, making this organization the largest of its kind west of Chicago, and the only one of its kind that exists in the United States that is more active and productive of more good.

The chamber's correspondence has more than doubled over that of last year; the average daily mail being twenty to thirty letters and from thirty to forty newspapers and circulars. On many days the letters of inquiry run from seventy-five to one hundred; these have all been answered either by letter or pamphlet. These inquiries are more intelligent than were the inquiries of a few years ago, showing that the information desired by persons who are gradually becoming acquainted with our conditions and advantages. While they deal largely with Los Angeles city and county, they cover the whole of Southern California, from Santa Barbara to San Diego and often extend as far north as Sacramento. If it is within the power of the chamber every inquiry is answered from its own office. If this cannot be done, reference is given to where a proper answer can be obtained. The chamber has published within the past year more reports than in any year of its existence. The pamphlet con-

titled "City and County of Los Angeles" was in the printers' hands at the beginning of the year, since the interest of the publishers and before sixty days another edition will have to put to press. The total number of publications issued under the auspices of the chamber since the past twelve months is 25,000, as follows: 10,000 pamphlets and magazines, 25,000 circulars and cards, 31,000 leaflets; 110,000 of these deal with Southern California, the remainder with Los Angeles city and county and the various products of Los Angeles county; 10,000 pamphlets were distributed in San Francisco in connection with the Christian Endeavor convention last July; 1,000 pamphlets and 20,000 leaflets were distributed at Milwaukee during the National Educational convention. In addition to the work done by the chamber, it has handled 600 publications from other Southern California counties and 700 copies of special editions of Los Angeles daily papers. While such a supply of literature is being put to the assortment is running short, and will soon have to be replenished.

"The Klondike," one of the editions of "The City and County of Los Angeles," is being sent forward to Alaska as fast as opportunities offer. Several members of the chamber have contracts with the Land Office of the United States to supply the chamber with from 200 to 300 copies of each issue of the magazine; these are mailed to parties most interested in such publications.

The distribution of such quantities of literature is having a telling effect, as is shown by the fact that the greater portion of the mail orders for the Klondike are being booked for Southern California. While the chamber cannot claim credit for all of this, it surely can be said to have had considerable to do with educating the people up to the present time. In February last the board to locate a deep-water harbor in Southern California was given a public reception. That its members were ready to receive the chamber with from 200 to 300 copies of each issue of the magazine; these are mailed to parties most interested in such publications.

During the month of July two receptions were given to the National Christian Endeavor association; nine thousand of these delegates met in San Francisco, and a large number of them were in the city. During this section of the country, while many have returned to live among us and many more are coming. In August Congress met in Washington and the chamber was entertained and gave a drive around the city. The Native Sons of the Golden West were tendered a reception early in September. On Sept. 15th congressmen B. H. Davenport, West Virginia, and party were given a reception and drive. Sept. 15th delegates from the convention of the United States Letter Carriers, which met in San Francisco, were entertained here. From these receptions we are confident that much good will result.

During the year the chamber sent delegates to the Pure Food congress in San Francisco, to the Transmississippi commercial congress in Salt Lake, to the Irrigation congress in Lincoln, Neb., to the Stockmen and Growers' convention in Denver, Col., and a special delegation was sent to the National Educational convention at Milwaukee for the purpose of inducing the construction of the transcontinental railroads. In this connection it is to be noted that in 1888 in this city, Washington, D. C. however, was the city chosen for the convention of 1888 and we have the promise for 1898.

Through the efforts of the chamber the Mexican government has established a consulate in this city, and has appointed Major G. Andrade consul. Through the efforts of the chamber both the railway mail service and the postal delivery service within the city have been greatly increased.

During the campaign for increase of tariff on citrus fruit the chamber's support was given in the interest of our growers, and had much weight in creating the tariff rate of one per cent. An invitation has been extended and accepted for holding the next Indian School association convention in this city. Initiations have also been extended to the National Forestry association and the American Pomological association to hold their next annual meetings here, and the same are being favorably considered.

During the year the chamber has been arranged for the purpose of giving the members a chance of inspecting the progress being made in different enterprises, and assistance which I have received from the officers and members of the chamber during the past year, and to express the hope that I may receive your hearty support and co-operation during the ensuing year. (Signed) CHAS. FORMAN, President.

GROWTH IN MEMBERSHIP
To the Members of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce—Gentlemen: As chairman of the committee on membership I beg leave to report that, recognizing the fact that its main duty consists in securing new members for the chamber, early in the year 1897 a canvass was made. A personal canvass was begun among those persons judged worthy to be accepted as members, and who would most likely be of service to the chamber in its efforts to promote the growth and prosperity of Southern California. The result has been that since that time one hundred and eighty-six applicants have been admitted to membership.

In making the canvass your chairman had the valuable assistance of Messrs. Gephart, Godin and Parsons. These gentlemen have the entire charge of the work, and I hereby tender my personal and official thanks. It has been most gratifying to your committee to note the uniform cordiality with which it has been received, and I feel grateful to the citizens of Los Angeles for the many words of encouragement, marks of confidence in the chamber and the hearty approval of its work so generally expressed.

With the exception of the fruit exchanges this canvass was confined to the limits of the city of Los Angeles. As the chamber is working for the benefit of Southern California, not of Los Angeles city alone, it is the sense of your committee that the citizens of our neighboring towns should more largely join the same, and thereby making year special pains will be taken in an endeavor to bring this about. The chamber at this date has on its roll one thousand and thirty-five members, and as Southern California grows and develops and the labors of the chamber increase, so will the expense increase. Having no other revenue than what is received from initiation fees and dues, it is absolutely necessary that an adequate membership be maintained.

While your committee has been fairly successful in its attention was so directed. Your committee has found cases where good people felt more or less hurt at not having been invited to join, being as they supposed slighted. Any person properly vouched for, having the good of Southern California at heart, is eligible to membership. As your committee will not be able to see all the applicants, I would earnestly urge the members of the chamber to assist the committee in reaching such persons and in inducing them to join. Blank lists of names for membership will at all times be procured at the office of the secretary. Respectfully submitted, (Signed) E. F. C. KLOCKE, Chairman Committee on Membership.

In addition to the foregoing reports, there were those of the treasurer, the ways and means committee, J. R. Newberry, chairman, and that on hotels, O. T. Johnson, chairman, in which topics under those several heads, which were touched upon in the reports of the president and secretary, were presented in detail with convincing figures which substantiated the facts printed above.

Over 1000 persons have contributed an aggregate of 3000 articles to the exhibit within the year, showing that the interest of the producers is not lagging. The lack of interest taken by the growers in the citrus exhibit annually held under the auspices of the chamber is conducted in evidence that they have ready the limit of competition in this line, and the continuance of a competitive exhibit is not recommended. Respectfully submitted, (Signed) FRANK WIGGINS, Secretary and Superintendent.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON MANUFACTURES

The manufacturing industry in Los Angeles and throughout Southern California has made steady progress during the past year. The industry has been greatly helped by the steady supply of cheap fuel, in the shape of petroleum, which is now sold at \$1 per barrel of forty-two gallons, as compared with \$1.50 per barrel of 35.00 per ton for steam coal. At this rate Los Angeles manufacturers are on an even footing with those of many other sections of the country, having in addition the advantage of a climate which permits of outdoor work the whole year round, and which obviates the need of expensive protection against the weather.

A still cheaper power, in the shape of electricity, brought from the mountains in streams of this section, will soon be available for our manufacturers. One power house is now in course of construction in Los Angeles, and work is under way on a similar enterprise while several more are projected. It may be safely stated that not less than 2000 horse power from water sources in adjacent mountains will be ready for the end of 1898.

The rapid development of the mining industry in Southern California and adjacent territories has greatly increased the demand for machinery within this city before the end of 1888. The aggregate a large number of men, have been started during the past year, among which may be mentioned several new establishments for the pickling of olives and the manufacturing of olive oil; several creameries, an organ factory, a new cigar factory, and several other enterprises.

Our manufacturers now turn out almost every variety of building material, and there is every encouragement to believe that the supply of such material from the east will soon be made here. Brick has been in such demand during the past year that prices have advanced from \$1 to \$1.25 per thousand.

The fields of oil and surrounding country, while furnishing cheap fuel for our manufacturers, have, in their turn, created a demand for much machinery, all of which is being supplied, and new fields are being steadily developed in outside territory. Prof. Watts of the State Mining bureau, recently expressed the opinion that the oil fields of this section in this section had yet been developed.

Many small industries, employing in the aggregate a large number of men, have been started during the past year, among which may be mentioned several new establishments for the pickling of olives and the manufacturing of olive oil; several creameries, an organ factory, a new cigar factory, and several other enterprises.

Several inquiries have been made of your committee during the past year in regard to giving factory in this section. The project is a perfectly feasible one, glass having already been made here, about ten years ago, in an experimental run with the machinery within the city limits. Most of the inquiries ask for a subsidy or a bonus, to start such a factory, of which plan your committee does not approve, as the subsidies may be mentioned several in other places where it has been tried.

There is a good opening in this section for a tannery, with machinery that could be built in this city. The first sugar factory at Alamitos proved very successful. Work has commenced on a still larger best sugar factory near Hueneque, in Ventura county, and a few sugar factories are to be built in Santa Maria, in Santa Barbara county. Negotiations are on foot for the construction of several other best sugar factories in Southern California.

With the results of his chemical and physical tests before him, Prof. Sadtler decides in favor of the material submitted by the Alcatraz Asphalt company, and certifies that this particular material is capable of making a strong and durable paving, and in these respects is superior to the other mixtures analyzed by him.

To the ordinary reader this would appear to settle the controversy, and has been so accepted by the board of public works. The Western Refining company, however, is not satisfied with the result of the arbitration to which it was a willing party, and yesterday filed a long communication with the board of public works, in which an attempt is made to show that Prof. Sadtler meant something different from what he said when he decided in favor of one of the three materials submitted to him.

The object of the protest is to induce the council to change the asphalt street specifications so as to allow the artificial asphalt to come in on the same terms with the natural product, although the analysis shows that it is a very inferior material.

In this connection it is worthy to note that the specifications for asphalt paving in leading cities of the United States usually designate by name some particular kind of natural asphalt, as the Trinidad or the Bermudez, which is required to be used, and in some specifications it is provided that "the use of coal tar, petroleum residue and so-called artificial asphalts will not be tolerated."

It is probable that the council at its meeting on Monday will fix a time for taking up the paving specifications and coming to a final determination in the matter. Vegetables which have suffered physical injury are said to be thrown into a state of fever, showing a distinct rise and fall of temperature.

The great silver champion, Hon. Charles A. Towne, at Hazard's Pavilion this evening. Hear him. Seats free. All prices of wall paper greatly reduced. A. A. Eckstrom, 324 South Spring street.

PAVING CONTROVERSY

THE ANALYSIS OF ALCATRAZ ASPHALT ANTAGONIZED

The Rival Company Files a Protest Against the Decision of Its Own Referee

The long-drawn-out contest which has been carried on between the representatives of the various asphalt companies as to the wording of the city paving specifications, and the claim made by each company that its material is superior to any other, was supposed to have been put in process of settlement when, by agreement of all parties, the question of the relative excellence and suitability of the respective asphalts was referred to a competent authority, Prof. Samuel F. Sadtler of Philadelphia. Each company made up its package of samples and these were sent by the board of public works to the well-known professor for his analysis and physical tests. The samples were distinguished by number and letter, and nothing to inform the analyst as to the origin of any of the materials. The cost of these tests, amounting to a good round sum, was paid by the asphalt companies themselves, and it was understood that the result of this reference should be final.

One time the professor sent forward his report, which was printed in these columns on the 6th inst. The document was a long one, full of figures and scientific terms, and as it refers to the respective samples by number and letter, it takes some little time to follow it through the various stages by which the professor shows how he arrives at his conclusions. In brief, however, Prof. Sadtler explains the proportions of petroleum and asphaltene, which together make up the total bitumen of the samples, and he states that the best ratio, according to most authorities, for a tough and yet solid and durable paving is about three parts of petroleum and one part of asphaltene; but he also lays stress upon the point that even with these proportions the petroleum must have a certain body and tenacity, and not be made up simply of this petroleum or light oils, which of course are soluble in petroleum ether.

The samples tested were submitted by the Western Refining company, the Alcatraz Asphalt company and the California Asphaltum company. The professor describes how he made briquettes with pulverized limestone and sand, treating the California asphalt with materials alike, so that the result should fairly show their different values under these conditions. In his tests for tensile strength at 32 deg. F. on briquettes of one inch in section, the results were as follows: Alcatraz, 628 pounds; Western, 440 pounds; California, 307 pounds. Similar tests for tensile strength at 74 deg. F. showed as follows: Alcatraz, 201 1/2 pounds; Western, 118 1/2 pounds; California, 110 1/2 pounds.

He next gives the results of his compression tests on two-inch cubes (four square inches area), with the following results in favor of the material submitted by the Alcatraz Asphalt company, and certifies that this particular material is capable of making a strong and durable paving, and in these respects is superior to the other mixtures analyzed by him.

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SILENT SUFFERERS.



Women do not like to Tell a Doctor the Details of Their Private Ills.

The reason why so many women suffer in silence from the multiple disorders connected with their sexual system is that they cannot bear to broach the subject to a man, even if he is a physician.

No one can blame a modest, sensitive woman for this reticence. It is unnecessary in these times, however, for a woman makes to all afflictions, women a most generous offer. Mrs. Pinkham of Lynn, Mass., bids every woman who suffers to write to her and confide every symptom that annoys her, and she will give her advice without charge, and that advice based upon the greatest experience ever possessed by man or woman in this country, and extends over a period of twenty-three years, and thousands upon thousands of cases. Why suffer in silence any longer, when you can get help for nothing? Don't fear to tell her everything.

The case of Mrs. Colony, whose letter to Mrs. Pinkham we publish, is an illustration of the good to be received from Mrs. Pinkham's advice; here is a woman who was sick for years and could get no relief—at last in despair she wrote to Mrs. Pinkham—received in return a prompt, sympathetic and interested reply. Note the result and go and do likewise.

"I was troubled with such an aching in my back and hips, and I felt so tired all the time, and had for four years. For the last year it was all I could do to drag around. I would have such a ringing in my head by spells that it seemed as though I would go crazy. I ached from my shoulders to my feet and was very nervous. I was also troubled with a white discharge. I wrote to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., received a prompt reply and followed her advice, and now I have no backache and begin to feel as one ought; in fact, I never felt better in ten years than I do now. I thank God that I went doctoring with Mrs. Pinkham when I did, for if I had not I know I would have been in my grave."

—MRS. NELLIE E. COLONY, Nahma, Mich.

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This is to certify that I have had 32 teeth extracted by Dr. Schiffman without pain or bad after effects, all at one sitting. W. H. WHELAN, Pastor First Baptist Church, San Luis Obispo, Cal.

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A Woman Wants a Consulate
The Pugilist of the Twentieth Century
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