# THE HERALD.

LOS ANGELES: SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 18, 1893.

### CAREER AND CHARACTER.

A Finished Story of Edwin Booth's Life.

Some New Light on the Tragedian by an Able Critic.

Tragedy Died With Him and a New Era of Theatrical History Begins-Some Incidents of His Life-A Besume of His Record.

[The following sketch of the career and characteristics of Edwin Booth is from the pen of Stephen Fiske, the noted dramatic critic of the New York Spirit of the Times.]

Death, however long expected, always comes with a shock of surprise and sor-row. This is especially true of the death of Edwin Booth, which had been discounted for months and anticipated for weeks, and which occurred at his New York residence, about an hour after this midnight. Like King Charles, our only tragedian was long a dying; but yet we now seem to realize for the but yet we now seem to realize for the first time what a tremenduous loss is inflicted upon the American stage. He had so long been before the public and was so intimately connected with a national misfortune that his name had become a household word. The son of a genius, he inherited and extended his father's fame. The brother of an assessin his own marits redeamed him sasin, his own merits redeemed him from the ignominy of his brother's crme.

from the ignominy of his brother's crme.

The sole remaining representative of the great tragic actors of the past, tragedy itself dies with him, and a new era of theatrical history begins.

Edwin Booth, the fourth son of the famous English tracedian, was born at Baltimore, November, 15, 1833, and at Baltimore, by his father's, in Greenmount cemetery, he will be buried. As a boy he accompanied his father on starring tours and was literally educated on the stage. His play was reciting on the stage. His play was reciting poetry, picking the banjo and singing negro melodies in juvenile theatricals. As he grew older he became his erratic As he grew older he became his erratic father's guard, dresser and companion, and tried to act, as a minor member of his father's company, at \$6 a week, but failed miserably. His formal debut was at the Boston theater, in 1849, as Tressil, in Richard the Third, and was successful. Thereafter he played small parts during his father's tours. His New York debut was at the old National theater. Chathem street as Wilfrad, in New York debut was at the old National theater, Chatham street, as Wilfred, in The Iron Chest, September 27, 1850. A year later, he appeared as Richard the Third as a substitute for his father, and was cordially applauded. At Sacramento, in 1852, his Hamlet was suggested. He had dressed for Jaffer, in Venice Preserved, in the conventional black velvat and his father said: "You black velvet, and his father said: "You look like Hamlet—why don't you play

For five years, during which his father died, Edwin Booth acted in California and Australia, sometimes as a star, and Australia, sometimes as a star, sometimes in a stock company. He could play anything, from Dandy Cox in a negro farce and Legree in Uncle Tom's Cabin to Shylock in The Merchant of Venice, Marco in The Marble Heart and Claude Meinotte in the Lady of Lyons, and was advertised as "the flery star." His farewell benefit at San Francisco, in 1856, was as King Lear. In 1857 he starred through the south, beginning at success there brought him to New York. where he appeared at the Metropolitan theater (Burton's), on Broadway. We remember him as a slender, handsome, melancholy, almost shabby young man, slipping in quietly at the stage door. time he had the idea that he cause his father had drunk a great deal necessary to drink deeply in order to act but he outgrew this fallacy in later life. On the night of his wife's death, in 1863, he had to be held up while he mumbled the words of his

After starring for two years in the west and south on the strength of his Boston and New York engagements, Boston and New York engagements, Booth went to England, and appeared at the Haymarket Theatre, London, in September, 1861, as Shylock. He lacked the fire and fury of his father; our civil war had just begun; his affairs were badly managed and his English tour was a failure. But it ultimately led to his greatest success, as he formed a part nership with his brother-in-law, J. S. Clark, the Philadelphia comedian, and they engaged William Stuart, as their manager. Stuart was a brilliant Irishman, whose real name was O'Flaherty and who had been a member of Parliament. He cleared the way for Booth by a series of caustic articles in the Tribune, ridiculing and attacking Edwin Forrest. Then, in imitation of Fechter in Lon on, he organized a 100 night run for Hamlet, at the Winter Garden, New York, in 1864, and this splendid advertisement made Booth's fame and for-

Now a weathy man, thanks to the partnership with his shrewd brother-in-law, Booth seemed at the height of prosperity, when the assassination of Presi-dent Lincoln by his brother, Wilkes drove him into retirement for a year. In 1866 he reappeared at the Winter Garden, and was enthusiastically received. Nobody doubted his patriotism, and sympathy was added to admiration. In 1867, when he was presented with the Danish medal for his Hamlet, among the distinguished gentlemen on the stage were Admiral Farragut and General Andersen, of Fort Sumter fame. The Winter Garden was burned March 23, 1867, and a year after the corner-stone of theater Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street, was laid. In June, 1869, he married Miss McVicker of Chicago, having played Romeo to her Juliet at the opening of his theater, February 3d. The theater was managed lavishly; every play was produced magnificently although the receipts were very large, the expenses exceeded them. Thus Booth became involved in a financial failure which annoyed him for years, and was finally settled by a compromise with the creditors. His first starring tour after the failure netted him He revisited San Francisco, after an absence of 20 years; was shot McVicker's theater, Chicago, by a lunatic; a public break-last was arranged for him at Del-

played a great engagement together at the Lyceum, alternating Othello and Iago. In 1882 he acted at the Adelphi theater, London, and in 1883 played King Lear in English, supported by Ger-

King Lear in English, supported by German actors, at Berlin.

After his return to America and his usual successful tour through the provinces, Booth played Hamlet for Salvini's benefit at the Academy of Music in 1886, and for Lester Wallack's benefit at the Metropolitan Opera house in 1888. Then Lawrence Barrett became his manager; the prices were raised at most of the the prices were raised at most of the theaters at which the combination appeared, and Booth grew more wealthy than ever before. At the Academy of Music in 1888, the first premonition of his fatal disease was noted. He fell upon his face in the middle of a performance. But his condition was noted. formance. But his condition was unjustly ascribed to intoxication, and he speedily recovered. At the Lyceum theater, Rochester, April 3, 1889, he bad a second attack, and the audience had to be dismissed. Lawrence Barrett, in his speech of apology, said that Booth would never act again; but Booth rejoined him in a fortnight, and they played together until December, 1890, when Booth for-mally retired. At Barrett's suggestion, he bought a house at Gramercy Park, and gays free quarters to a clin of player and gave free quarters to a club of players and friends of the theater to amuse him. There he has since lived, and there he died. All these facts and figures are but the

background against which stands out the peculiar personality of Edwin Booth. Undoubtedly, he inherited something of the moody madness of his father. He looked like Hamlet, and in many respects he was a real Hamlet. That was spects he was a real Hamlet. That was his greatest part, because he was acting his true self. He invented no new readings; he tried to solve none of the physchological puzzles; he was mad in one scene and sane in the next, just as Shakespeare wrote the text; but the acutest critic in the stalls and the most acutest critic in the stalls and the most ignorant boy in the gallery agreed that he was Hamlet. The part in which he displayed the greatest ability as an actor was Bertuccio, in the Fool's Revenge. His face, voice and manner completely disguised, his limbs deformed and distorted, his own individual ality was entirely lost in that of the poor Jester—and this is the art of acting. As King Lear, his legs were never old. As Macbeth, the contrast between his uncouth make-up and such classical language as "Multitudinous seas incarnadine" was almost ridiculous. As Shylock, he could not compare with Kean, nor with his own father as Sir Giles Overreach. As Romeo, though he looked the part perhe could never act it satisfactor liy. As Iago, he was too obvious a vil-lain, and forgot that Othello's lieuteuant had been a soldier and a gentleman. As Richelien, he had no idea of reproducing an historical character, and probably never read a line about the French original. When he tried to create a part for himself, like Richard the Second, he failed to attract the public. But no one can think of Hamlet without thinking of Edwin Booth—nor of Booth without thinking of Hamlet.

tion upon the stage. He was a great actor, but nothing more than an actor. He was not educated nor did he try to educate himself, like Edwin Forrest. He originated nothing, and he has left no school of acting. He cared and did nothing whatever for the American drama. Instead of being a prince of players, like Irving, he knew nothing of the social side of art, and until his last years, when he gave a club house to the players, he extended no hospitalities starred through the south, beginning at Baltimore; was betrothed to Miss Mary Devlin of Troy, whom he married in 1860, and made his Boston debut. His learned his parts by rote, and could not learned his parts by rote, and could not last regular meeting on Wednesday learned his parts by rote, and could not last regular meeting on Wednesday learned his parts by rote, and could not last regular meeting on Wednesday learned his parts by rote, and could not last regular meeting on Wednesday learned his parts by rote, and could not last regular meeting on Wednesday last regular meeting on Wednesday last regular meeting on Wednesday quote the most familiar passages from them unless somebody gave him the cue. In the technique of his art he was perfect-we think the most perfect of all actors-but his perfection was mechanical. He never thought of educat ing other actors. Rehearsals, in which true artists delight, because they can then communicate their ideas to their associates and carry out their ideals, were his abhorrence. He always entrusted his share of them to his dresser. Out of the theater his pleasure was to smoke and chat with an old com rade, like David Anderson. Society never met him off the stage. He tool no note of the events of contemporaneous human interest; in the theater passed his spare time in his dressingoom, drinking strong tea and smoking a pipe, and his only anxiety seemed to be in regard to the receipts. He once wrote frankly to a friend: "Had Na-ture fitted me for any other calling I should never have chosen the stage. Were I able to employ my thoughts and labor in any other field I would gladly turn my back upon the theater for

These considerations fix Booth's posi-

of somebody else, and often this domi-nation saved him from becoming a mere money-making machine and roused him something like ambition. Left to himself, he was like a melancholy and indifferent child. His profits were extraordinary. For years he brough nothing into a theater except himsel and his costumes, and took out of it hal the gross receipts, leaving the manage to pay the rent, company, orchestra and all other expenses. He was never known to give the usual gratuities to all other expenses. the stage mechanics, although he caused them more extra work than any other star. The tradition that no manager ever lost money upon Edwin Booth's engagement is only a tradition. Several of his New York engagements were financial failures so far as his managers were concerned. The company who sup-ported him was invariably criticised; but no manager could afford to employ a first-class company when he gross receipts up to \$1000, and 75 per cent of all over \$1000. Take a \$2000 house, which is above the average, and Booth received \$1250 for one night's work. He could draw this in Hamlet

Booth was always under the influence

but not in other plays. His Richard the Second seldom paid expenses. The gentleness which endeared Edwin Booth to all who met him was a natural indifference, beneath which was a child-ish petulance. He would quarrel with his best friends and then forget how they had offended him. After his first en-gagement at the Fifth avenue he declared that he would never act in that theater again. Vain attempts were made to discover the cause of this resolution, and Booth wrote: "The cause was so trivial that I do not remember it and will sign the new contract whenever you send it." When he was playing there to bad business, Manager Daly offered him \$1000 cash to appear at an exmonico's, and, in 1880, he again visited England, appearing at the Princess theater, London, November 6th. Again he failed to please the British public, but Irving, the king of the English stage, came to his relief, and they

prevent people from buying them at night for \$1 50 is difficult to understand, but a little ciphering will explain the protest. On his nightly terms Booth would have received \$1550 instead of \$1000 for the matinee performance, and hence his indirection.

hence his indignation.
What Edwin Booth might have been to the American stage is evident from his magnificent productions at Booth's theater, when he was under the influence of the McVickers, and from his equally magnificent benefactions, when he was under the influence of Lawrence Barrett. When William Stuart presented him to the public as the champion of intellectual acting as contrasted with the physical robustness of Forrest, he had unequaled opportunities. He might have founded an American school of acting. He might have developed the American drama. He might have had American drama. He might have had great modern plays written for him. He might have created new characters. Instead, he limited himself to the old legitimate round and will be remembered only as the ideal Hamlet, What he did was done perfectly—and this, of itself, is high praise—but we should have been glad to praise him for sublime ambitions and grand artistic endeavors to improve his profession. One night, in his dressingand grand artistic endeavors to improve his profession. One night, in his dressing-room, costumed as Richard the Third and smooking a cigar that seemed oddly incongruous, Booth said to us: "Here is the difference between my father and myself! This is his costume; I have helped him to put on this hump hundreds of times. But he could never have smoked a cigar as Richard. As soon as he was dressed he used to walk about muttering to himself and work. about, muttering to himself and working himself into the character. When he made his first entrance he had his audience with him. The men applauded, the women shuddered. I am coned, the women shuddered. I am contented to get them into sympathy with me by the third act. But," he continued, with a faint amile, "I draw three times as many dollars at this theater as my father ever did." The portrait of Edwin Booth, painted by himself, is in these statements.

#### THE FORRESTERS.

LAUREL CIRCLE ADDRESSED BY GRAND TRUSTEE MRS. M'KAY.

A Social and Hat Trimming Entertainment to Be Given on Friday Evening-Los Angeles Circle News Matters.

Laurel circle, No. 109 Companions of the Forrest, held their regular meeting in G. A. R. hall, No. 6101/2 South Spring street, on Friday evening. The attendance was quite large, all the circles in the city being well represented.

Grand Trustee Mrs. David McKay was present, and under the head of Good and Welfare of the Order delivered an eloquent speech, in which she fully illustrated the business transacted at the state convention recently held in the city of San Francisco. She also in a most able manner described the condi-tion of the circles in general of the Bay city. Several of the enterprising and most active lady members of the Laurel circle have been very busy for the past two weeks making the necessary ar-rengements for a social and hat trim-ming party, to be given on next Friday evening at their hall. It is an assured

evening. June 14th. The business was dispatched expeditiously in order to begin the social part of the evening. The entertainment committee deserve great praise and credit for the elaborate programme they had arranged and was as follows: Overture, "Fra Diavelo," Miss Haye; recitation by little Mable Kellird; piano solo, Miss Mamie Sills; select reading, Mr. C. W. Collins; instru-mental trio, The Parker Bros.; recitation, Perry Dosch; remarks, Mrs. David McKay; character song and dance, Mr. Shoraton; humorus epeech, Judge W. A. Ryan; a reply to the above, Judge L. S. Seamans; closing remarks, Mrs. A. B. Andrews. Each number received vociferous and well-

merrited applause.
Putting the little hints and inuendoes inadvertently dropped by companions Ryan and Seamans, the writer is afraid that the Forestic delegation from the Angel city to the grand court which convened in Sacramento, became as badly "mixed" as some of the representatives and senators. It is a wonder the Queen Bee" of the capital city didn't ouz in real bumble bee style after their

departure. Pleasant and laudatory remarks were made by Companions Krimminger and McGinnis. The last named gentleman a grand court official and was particularly pleased with our evening's enertainment. The C. C. wishes a large attendance of

the members at next regular meeting, as she has a business matter she wishes to

The scribe regrets to record the illness of Companion Kellock; Companion David McKay is also indisposed. The various committees of the courts and circles who are arranging the great Forresters' picnic will meet at Companion McMead's office on Broadway at 10 o'clock Sunday morning.

#### THE MOUNTAIN RAILWAY.

Simpson Church to Have the First Ex-

On next Saturday the Mount Wilson railroad will be opened up as far as Mount Echo, 3500 feet above sea level, and Simpson church and Sunday school will be given the first excursion to this wonderful place on Saturday, June 24th. It is reached first by the Terminal railroad to Altadena, thence by the Electric road over 11 bridges and along the sides of deep canons until the great pavilion is arrived at far up in the wonderful Rubio cañon, at the foot of the great incline cable road which reaches up towards the sky 3000 feet at a 60 per cent grade, which is the steepest railroad in

The excursion proper will terminate at the pavilion in Rubio canon at a waterfall at its head. All friends desiring to join this excursion can do so at the same low rate that is offered those who properly belong to the church and

Tickets are on sale at Bartlett's music house, and as the number of ttckets is imited those who wish to go should purchase their tickets early, that proper accommodations may be effected for the comfort and safety of all who go.

## He Tells All About the Fair

Situation.

The Way Southern California Got in its Work.

An Explanation of Some Criticisms-Facts About Pomona's Exhibit-The Matter of Laborers Employed in the Exhibit.

The board of supervisors has received letter from Frank Wiggins, general manager of the Los Angeles county exhibit at the world's fair, describing the condition of affairs. It is an interesting and frank letter, and the greater portion

of it is reproduced, as follows:

I have withheld replying to your last in order to give you some idea of how we were installed. This morning at 12:30 we placed our last exhibit in position in the California building, and all that it now requires is a few finishing touches to complete the entire installation. The work has been very tedious, discouraging and not as complimentary

as I could have wished. The miscellaneous character of the exhibits from the various sections made it nearly an impossibility to establish any systematic rules for installation. However, we have succeeded in placing upon the main floor six distinctive features that illustrate the leading productions of our various sections, and I must say they attract universal attention from the throngs that are daily passing through the California building. Our installation features are not as

elaborate as are many of the others, but the productions placed on them counteract any deficiency here. The average visitor enters the building with the impression that he is here for the purpose of laborator of California as a categoria. looking at California as a state and seems to have no special idea of the different localities, consequently when he runs against a striking feature he naturally inquires the locality from which it came; then is when the Southern California and the striking feature he against a striking feature he against a striking feature he was a striking the striking and the striking striking and the striking striking and the striking striking striking and the striking str came; then is when the Southern Call-fornia people get in their work, as every feature we have is more or less striking in its arrangement. The oil, the fruit, the beans, the raisine, the citrus industry, the nute, miscellaneous fruits and the grasses are all separately arranged so that any one interested can easily be convinced of the magnitude of our pro-ductions in each of these various lines. Our own people, however, are complaining at the manner in which many of the exhibits are installed, but could they remain here a few days they would they remain here a lew days they would find out that it is the product that the visitor wishes to see and not wood-work, glass-cases, etc. Had the financial standing of the association permitted my carrying out the ideas I had of the installation, I am sure I could have satisfied the most enthusiastic citizen. Under the contract of the country of th der the existing circumstances I have done the best in my power.

If fresh material is continually sup-

plied us, we will be able to keep up our end of the building. The biggest kickers we have from California are those who have contributed nothing to the exwho have contributed nothing to the exhibit. The papers, I notice, are complaining that exhibits from certain localities are hard to find. Pomons, I believe, is growling somewhat in consequence of the measly appearance of some of their citrus fruit. I opened up several boxes in the presence of some of their citizens, and they will youch for the unsatisfactory condition in which the fruit was presented. From in which the fruit was presented. From this fruit I made the best selection postables and nut the rest on the tower. It was the understanding when we started into this exhibition that we were to make an exhibition as a county and not as any one locality. I begged Pomona to take a space and make a seperate exhibit of her citrus fruits. She failed to do so, and I see no reason why I should be criticised for the lack of interest that they took in the matter. Her trees are displayed in the horticultural court and the Midway Plaisance, and are all prop-erly labeled. Her fruit in display jars occupy positions on the large pyramid of fruit and in the Palace of plenty; each donator receiving due credit for such varieties as arrived here in good condition. Her samples of wheat and where they belong. Howland's olive oil is placed on the same shelf with Kimball and others; in fact it is ex-hibited in three localities on the grounds; the same way with the dried fruit. I don't see that Pomona has any kick coming whatever.

Los Angeles county is represented with three of the largest citrus exhibits on the ground; the largest walnut dis-play, in two buildings, and more fruit in glass in the Horticultural building than any other county in the state. also has a creditable exhibit in the state classification in the Hor-ticultural building, and occupies one third of the space in the state's exhibit in the agricultural building; in the California building she has the credit of making the Pampas palace, in conse-quence of the plumes being raised in that county; her fruits in glass, with the balance of the counties, are exhibited in the palace of plenty and on the pyramid of fruit, which contains 1200 jars; her grains and nuts and woods are also exhibited in the booths, jointly with the other localities; her name also appears in the other parts of the building where the state classified exhibit is made; while in the front of the building name appears on ninety trees and plants; on the roof garden her name is attached to 35 plants, and in the horticultural court she fills one-third of the space; in the midway plaisance about one-thin of the trees there carry her label. I fail of the trees there carry her label. I fail to see where the averge citizen of our county has any complaint to make at not finding Los Angeles county's exhibit. To be sure she has no palace of her own wherein nickle-plated show cases, polished redwoods and silk portieres predominate; her products show up to a better advantage than many of the other counties that are installed. the other counties that are installed after the fashion mentioned above.

Mr. Hay, on his visit here, seemed at first to be somewhat dissatisfied, but the other buildings on the ground, left fully convinced that we were doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances, and gave me to understand that he fully appreciated the con-ditions under which we were laboring and had no complaint to enter. He gave me to understand the position that the board occupied, and expressed a willingness on his part to assist in any.

## WIGGINS' VERY FRANK LETTER. THE HERALD'S WORLD'S FAIR TRIP OFFER, AFFAIRS AT THE CITY HALL.



First-One First-Class Ticket to the | Third-Ten Days' Board, Free of all World's Fair and Return Via the Santa Fe Route.

ond-One Double Berth in Pullman Palace Sleeping Car from Los Angeles to Chicago and Return.

Charge, at a First-Class Hotel in Chi-

Vote as early and as often as you please. and for any person you like, using the coupon printed below.

The liberality of this offer can be

judged when it is understood that it rep-

resents what would cost the winner

the three-day line, which is the only road which has its own tracks from

California to Kansas City, St. Louis and

The sleeping cars are of the latest ves-tibuled pattern of the Pullman palace

cars, and are run through to the world's

fair city without change.

The fortunate winner of the Herald's

offer will be taken to the great show at Chicago by a most picturesque and instructive route. The road passes through eight states and territories and

cated will virtually be presented with a journey to and from the world's fair and

KID STILL SHOOTING.

TWO PROSPECTORS.

ber as the Daring Outlaw

Apache-An Exciting

Incident.

months on a promising mining claim in the Sierra Madre mountains near the

head waters of the Bavispe river, and

within three miles of a large sawmill in

operation there. They had been warned to be on the lookout for the redskins, it

part of the country. Some Indian signs had been noticed the day previous and

an extra sharp lookout was kept by the

paring dinner, when suddenly Miller noticed within 20 yards of the camp

two Indians rising up from behind a huge rock. His partner also saw both Indians rise with Winchesters pointed in their direction. Both men immediate

ately had visions of scalping and bullet

holes, when luckily one Indian missed

his footing and fell against his compan-

ion, who in turn slipped, and the Win-chesters simultaneously discharged, widely missing their mark, and before

the Indians could regain their former

position the prospectors made tracks for civilization and arrived at the saw mill

the river, and a search made for the Indians. When the party arrived at the

camp of the prospectors they discovered that the entire outfit had been stolen,

all provisions, etc., and the entire camp had been rifled of its contents. The

owing to the roughness of the country soon had to be abandoned.

Miller says one of the Indians he saw was Kid. He once knew him and is

could see him very plainly. Both Indians were well armed and had several

belts of cartridges strapped around them. It is supposed that there are five or six in the band, and they roam

of molestation from either the Mexican

Found.

At the drug store, a valuable package, worth its weigth in gold. My hair has stopped falling and all dandruff has disappeared since I found skookum root hair

wer. Ask your druggust about it.

or United States troops.

confident he is not mistaken, as

two lonely prospectors.

At about noontime the men were

eing particularly dangerous in that

the trip during vacation.

with their lives.

about \$200,

HERALD'S WORLD'S FAIR COUPON JUNE 18, 1893. The round trip first-class ticket to Chicago will take the winner to that city over the popular Santa Fe route,

The HERALD hereby makes an offer of round-trip first-class ticket, a double berth in a vestibuled Pullman Palace Seeping car and 10 days' board at a first-class hotel in Chicago FREE to the person getting the most votes between this date and August 4th at midnight. The conditions are as follows:

All votes must be made on coupons cut from the issues of the daily Herald.

No cupon will be good for a vote after three days from the date on which it appears. That is to say, votes must be sent to the Herald office, where they will be credited to the person named on them, within three days' time of the date printed on them. This provision will not apply, however, to the last days of the publication of the cupon, for none will be received under any circumstances after midnight of August 4th.

No votes will be received for any person in any way employed with the HERALD.

All cupons must have the name and address of the person voted for plainly written. written.

further appropriation necessary to carry out the work. I am not prepared to say now just how much funds will be necessary to carry out the work, but, on the arrival of Mr. Forrester tomorrow, I HE CLEANS OUT THE CAMP OF will go over the work with him and any suggestions that he makes i will carry out, and together I think we can make an estimate, and give you within a few days an idea of the expenses it will be One of the Men Identifies the Rob-

necessary to incur.
I note what you say with reference to surplus workers, etc., and will carry out instructions, but thus far, our force has You are aware that we have four men on the county pay roll as regular workers, keeping up the special feature in the horticultural, the two special features in the California building and assisting in the general installation of the association exhibit has required from two to three extra men. The satisfactory condition in which the oranges have been received has com pelled me to keep one man continually rting and looking over the boxes order to preserve the fruit for renewals. takes the time of two men to answer uestions and explain exhibits. course after we are thoroughly installed our regular force can look after the display and entertain the public. Whether ber, I will decide later. One thing is certain, no one is loafing on my hands nor will I permit any one to soldier under my employ. For the last four weeks our men have put in from 16 to 18 hours per worn out, and I will have to give them a few days' layoff. As for myself, I have taken off my coat and worked with them, just the same as I did in Los Angeles. The commission have been kicking because we have been, as they say, a little tardy in getting our exhibits in position. They fail to appreciate the fact that we waited on them from four to six weeks before we could begin our work. Since beginning we have in-stalled one-quarter of the building in less time than it has taken one county in the other quarter to place their ex-I propose to turn Mr. Charles Forres-

ter loose when he gets here and let him take up such matters with the commis sion as are necessary to be settled, and I guess he will able to convince them that we are able to cope with any of them, and are fully awake to our own interests.

I enclose you a statement of the exenses to date, and will state in connec ion with the same that I am holding back \$500 on the walnut tower until the contractors replace the glass that they failed to place in position when they turned the case over to us. The second \$1000 placed in Mr. Lukens' hands I have not had occasion to use, but will probably draw on him for it the coming week. If any of the expenditures contained in this statement are extravagant, in your estimation, please note the same and I will endeavor to keep them

We have had the usual carnival weather for the past few days. Many visitors from Los Angeles, bringing re-ports of many more to follow.

Hot Weather Insurance. For twenty-five cents you can insure ourself and family against any bad reults from an attack of bowel complaint during the summer. Chamberlain's about the country at will, without fear Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy is a certain cure for these diseases. It costs but 25 cents. For sale by C. F. Heinzeman, druggist, 222 North Main

We invite competition and allow no person to beat us. Largest discounts ever known given on all paper. Everything in special sets at 237 South Spring street.

### Meeting Yesterday of the Various Committees.

The Supply and Finance Committees Do Little Business.

A Long Report From the Board ob Public Works-A Number of Street and Other Matters Acted Upon.

The regular meeting of the council supply committee was held yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Considerable time was spent in looking over and passing requisitions. No action was taken upon them. Nothing of consequence transpired.

FINANCE COMMITTEE. The finance committee met in the city hall yesterday at 10 o'clock, but outside of auditing the customary warrants for salaries, etc., nothing of importance was

PUBLIC WORKS. Board of public works at its meeting yesterday adopted the following report: In the matter of the ordinance for the acceptance of Center Place, referred to the board, the same was referred to the city attorney for an opinion as to whether section 26 of the state law makes it mandatory for the council to accept the same.

In the matter of petition No. 439, from William Niles, asking to have the grade of Sixteenth street established, between Main street and Central avenue, the city engineer was instructed to present the necessary ordinance, and also to pre-sent the same for Sixteenth street, be-

tween Grand avenue and Hope street.
In the matter of petition No. 442, from J. M. Baker et al., asking to have Cummings street graded, graveled and curbed, according to specifications No. 5, under the bond act, between First street to a point 350 feet south of Fourth street, the city engineer was instructed to make an estimate of the cost, and if the same exceeds the sum of \$1 per foot, to present the necessary order of inten-

through eight states and territories and presents to the traveler a most enjoyable variety of scenery. It also posses the great advantage of landing passengers in Chicago from 24 to 36 hours quicker than other routes.

The advantage of this offer can readily be seen. The person who gets the greatest number of votes in the time indicated will virtually be presented with a In the matter of petition No. 440, from G. S. Blake et al., asking that Pennsylvania avenue, from St. Louis street to Baily street, be graded, graveled and curbed, according to specifications No. 5, under the bond act; also that a cement sidewalk six feet wide be included, it was decided that the it was decided that the same be granted and that the city engineer make an esti-mate of the cost, and if the same ex-ceeds the sum of \$1 per front foot per side, to present the necessary order of intention

a ten days' stay there at no expense.

It is a prize that any one might well be glad to get. It is especially advantageous to school teachers or school children, for it will enable them to make In the matter of petition No. 382, from Miles Dodd et al., asking to have the grade of Belmont avenue, from the north line of Otter street to the north ine of Bellevue avenue, changed to a certain line, as shown in profile No. 85, of map of the engineer's office, it was referred to the city engineer for investigation and a report requested as to whether the matter asked for is proper and in conformity with the other street. and in conformity with the other street.

In the matter of petition No. 419, from
W. E. Francis et al., asking to have the
grade of Kent street, from Belmont
avenue to Bonnie Brae street, the same
was granted and the city engineer was
instructed to present the necessary order of intention.

From Line Rider Charles Smith, who came in yesterday from Bisbee, the W. H. Workman et al., and petition No. 438, from R. H. Mathews et al., asking Tombstone Prospector learns that sevto have First street widened 10 feet on the north side between Main and Wileral Mormons came into Bisbee from Mexico the day he left with the report mington street, owing to the magni that Indians had made their appeartude of the same, it was decided that proceedings be instituted, provided that ance near their settlement and had carried away the entire camping outfit the petitioners secure a petition signed of two prospectors, who barely escaped by a majority of the property holders in a district of assessment, on First street; Hill street to be fixed as the west line Kid, who was at the reservation of and the property of the Southern Cali-tornia railroad as the east line, on the San Carlos last week, could easily have been in that neighborhood at the time, north side east of Center street and in all probability the depredating Sania Fe avenue on the south side, the petition to be presented to the council Indians are no other than Kid and his band. Moreover, Miller, one of the prospectors, claims to have seen Kid be-fore he was on the warpath, and states he was sure that one of the Indians he not later than two weeks from June 19th,

1893. It was recommended that the street superintendent have the street car com-pany remove their tracks from the Main saw was Kid. Miller and his partner, whose name Mr. Smith has forgotten, have been working for the past few and Massachusetts intersections and pave the street according to law, and also put the west side intersection in good condition with porphery rock. It was recommended that the street

superintendent be allowed to pur-chase the gravel for which he has presented requisitions which were referred to the board. In the matter of petition No. 268, from

S. A Crumrine et al, asking to have Union avenue between Pico and Eleventh streets graded, graveled, cement curb and cement sidewalk five feet wide under the bond act, the same was granted and the city engineer instructed to make estimate of cost, if the same exceeds the sum of \$1 per foot per side, and to persent an ordinance of inten-

In the matter of petition No. 441, from R. N. Walton, in regard to the condition of Second street below Alameda street, the street superintendent having cleaned the street, the subject mat-ter of the petition is now being looked after by the contractor satisfactory to the petitioners.

the petitioners.

The matter of widening First street was thoroughly discussed by the board in due time. Miller, who weighs 200 pounds astonished his leaner companion in the sprinting contest, by coming in and a number of property owners. It developed that the improvement would probably cost \$30,000 to \$40,000, and several yards ahead.

A posse was hastily formed from the mill and Mormon settlement near by on that there would be considerable objec-tion to assessment for the same, especially by property owners east of Main street. It was therefore thought better, instead of council going ahead and instituting proceedings, and probably in-viting law suits that would tie up the matter, to leave it with the people them-selves to determine whether the majority trail was followed for some distance, but of them in the district of assessment

want to go shead with the improvement It was suggested that Main street and San Pedro street would be greatly benefited by the improvement and ought to be included, for a proper distance north and south of First, in the assessment district; but the answer was made that this would only increase the difficulties in the way of the improvement, and that it would be better to confine the listrict of assessment to First street. This was accordingly done in the recem-mendation above detailed.

This annoying scalp trouble, which gives the hair and untidy appearance, is ured by skookum root hair grower. All