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AT THE CITY HALL.

TO ABATE THE POLE NUISANCE.

DEBUT ORDINANCE CREATES LIVELY DISCUSSION.

Municipal League and Telephone and Lighting Companies Will Submit Rival Ordinances—Attorney Shum Says Corporations Will Meet Only More Than Half Way.

When, years ago now far as related to city conduit district is one of the knotted questions that has come before the City Council during the present administration. The compromise scheme which went to the Council on Monday seems to be acceptable to either the Municipal League, which has been making the fight for a straight conduit area, and to the telephone, lighting and power companies operating on city thoroughfares.

Both sides had their hearings yesterday afternoon before the Board of Public Works. With the result that the ordinances now under consideration to be be recorded and the corporations and the Municipal League will work after a solution. Each side agrees that there is reasonable probability for success. How to find that rebuke is the question.

The ordinance presented last Monday provides that the conduit district shall be extended two miles each year, beginning in 1905 that the street lamp shall be permitted to have poles about 40 inches inside the conduit district, in that any street be made of iron and not more than 40 inches in diameter.

Attorney W. H. Dunn, representing the Municipal League, contended that the conduit system as provided in the ordinance would work a hardship on the corporations, but yesterday he agreed to giving to the city any attachment rights, for the reason that in all residence districts poles would be necessary.

FURTHER THAN WIRES INTO THE DISTRICT. The ordinance provides that the telephone and lighting companies could not use the poles on one side of the street, and that the high voltage wires of the power companies could occupy a single pole on one side of the street, and that both telephone and lighting companies were desirous of placing the poles wherever practicable, and that, starting in that end, they were not the poles on the other side of the street to the residence district. Then they do by placing a line of poles down a rear street, and stringing wires to houses in the street on each side.

Mr. Dunn said that the members of the Municipal League were not so desirous of having the poles removed from the streets were largely responsible for putting them there. "I have found more of us are now for having up this question," said Mr. Dunn, when before the Council committee in the last very minute part with petitions that the Los Angeles Gas and Electric Company and the Home Telephone Company and the other minor companies and the same number of lighting companies be granted franchises to operate over the streets of Los Angeles. They did not stop to think that every pole company meant that many more poles among the overhead. Well, they have the competition, and they have to pay for it. The people of the residence districts were not your or the streets would be in a much worse condition from the pole nuisance than they now are.

Mr. President, if, when you speak of the nuisance to the property owners that the poles create, you ever think of the other side of the question. The required three companies have overhauled. You need, your persuasive powers to get them to pay transfers from the city. The latter been one was that of the Home Telephone Company, which had been here not a year and a half. That company is now in a very embarrassed to operate in those over the streets of Los Angeles. At that time Works were not inclined to look with favor on a petition from the Salt Lake Railroad Company for the abandonment of Fourth street, but the petition was granted upon the behalf that the Salt Lake Company owns the property on both sides of the street, and wants to use it for a location for the new Salt Lake shops. Members of the Council said that they were in that the city might have use for the street later on account of travel from Berlin Heights. They finally made the Salt Lake representative a tentative offer to abandon the street in question on condition that the railroad company deed to the city twenty feet of land along Fourth street to be used in making that an eight-foot street, and to give the city right of way for its extension of Sixth street.

This proposal the railroad more agreed to take under advisement, and action was delayed for one week.

OUTFALL SEWER. TITLE NOT PERFECTED

Failure to secure rights of way over a part of the line of the outfall sewer has put an unexpected stop to all proceedings attendant on letting contracts for the construction work on the big ditch that is to convey to the ocean the city's sewage.

Hostile forces of contractors came to the meeting of the Sewer Commission of the City Council yesterday prepared ready to do battle for the big contract for building the sewer. On one side were the contract bidders and their contractors and on the other the heavyweight representatives who make up the committee of the Los Angeles Construction Company, which has made a large effort of late to get the entire job. Neither side cared to fight to finish. Last on hand in attendance, no doubt, every interested contractor was present in person.

Chairman Nadeau during the discussion by moving the bid of the Los Angeles Construction Company, but withdrew the motion by saying that he did so only to get the matter before the committee and would probably withdraw the motion later.

Now and remembered, the other members of the committee, headed by the chairman, to delay.

"Through the motion," called out Carl Leonard one of the contractors in the construction company committee.

Then Rose Hickson, one of the young men interested in the bid for the contract, said, "I told the committee that it would be an injustice to the contractors who had gone into the competition in good faith, spending time and money and finally bidding lower than any one else, to refuse to accept their bid."

Chairman Nadeau then appealed to City Engineer Hadley for an opinion as to whether it would be more advantageous to the city to accept the bid of the Los Angeles Construction Company to do the work as a whole or to give the contract to the individual bidders of the bid that was the Construction company's bid.

"I am not in position to recommend any bids at the present time," said Mr. Hadley, "for the reason that the matter of right of way over section 1 has not yet been definitely settled. I do not feel that I can recommend any contract to have thrown up to the town to the right of way."

This was a power to bail effect as no one cared to accept this contract in full the power which the City Engineer and part of the bids would be. More promptly stated that the committee take the matter of recommending the letting of contracts under advisement until the title to the right of way had been perfected. The Engineer stated in answering an old a second one that the City Engineer making a recommendation to the Council as to which bids to accept.

Bids for the outfall sewer were brought by the city from Washington to secure title to a part of the outfall sewer right of way across the property of the Inglewood Land & Water Company. After the claim were in to report the property of the Inglewood offer. The Engineer stated a statement certainly is wrong was the first information that he some promise has been reached, and nearly 100 buildings may remain a source of several months in performing the job.

"PERNICIOUS ACTIVITY." WARNING TO EMPLOYERS.

"Pernicious activity" in municipal politics has been defined by the Civil Service Commission for the benefit of city employees holding civil service positions. Needless to say the Civil Service definition is about all that the politicians holding minor city positions have left to comfort them. In other words, the civil service rules are intended to prevent employees from working at elections, primaries or conventions. In other words, the civil service rules are intended to prevent employees from being used as political tools and to prevent employees from being forced into political activities, without prejudice to their official standing in unconditional. Their right to vote at primaries and elections is in fact from which. Taxpayers, however, and civil service employees are refraining from the efforts of partisanship, both as to appointment and tenure of office, it is a proper regulation, or rather a proper law, that employees be prohibited from engaging in active partisan political work. Pernicious activity in politics on the part of a civil service employee may, in part, be defined to include: Taking a prominent part in political meetings, making a speech for or against any partisan municipal position or taking working at conventions, primaries, conventions or elections, with a view to influencing votes for municipal offices, and thereby electing in any manner the interested candidates or helping some interested candidate or helping funds for party purposes, unless the employee whichever of and by some official position to influence the votes of others; making promises of rewards in the street of elections of a certain party or ticket, or doing anything which may bring pecuniary or reproach upon the civil service system, or may produce friction or friction in any department of the city government.

By order of the Civil Service Commission.

WHAT SECRETARY SAYS.

Secretary Spalding of the Civil Service Commission said last night that the communication was intended as a warning to all civil service men to keep out of politics during the coming campaign.

"The question has already been asked," said Mr. Spalding, "How are you going to enforce them that will bread the rule? That will be a matter of complaints. If a man is active in the support of the candidacy of some friend he will be making time and otherwise in the opposing candidate, who will find a way to bring the matter before the Civil Service Commission. If the charges be proved dismissal would be their to follow. This communication is following out the main object of civil service, which is to take municipal positions out of politics."

Must Play Fair.

The Civil Service Commission has come to the rescue of the well-meaning employees who have been vituperated of late by the sharp practice of certain civil service experts. It seems that some of the city employees have developed a scheme to beat the civil service rules which are always willing to make a tribute on city employees for a consideration.

Their scheme consists in hypothecating their claim for future money to two or more money lenders. The first to get the money gets the first in first, gets the money and the other gets the experience.

Recently some of the money lenders who put the experience into their treasure to the Municipal League. In reply to an appeal from that body the Civil Service Commission yesterday sent written requests to the City Auditor and City Treasurer to report all cases where duplicate hypothecations occurred so that the matter could be prevented. In the future getting caught at duplicate hypothecations will mean the boys.

Too Much Competition.

City Auditor yesterday petitioned the City Council to stop the sale of flowers on the streets. The petition notifies that the institution factors all per heavy rental and that their business is crippled by the sale of flowers by street venders. Accompanying the petition was a circular from a northern city listing all the passage of an ordinance in San Francisco forbidding the sale of flowers by street venders.

AT THE COURTHOUSE.

NEW HEIRS FOR HUGGINS ESTATE.

RELATIVES WITH VALID CLAIMS APPEAR ON THE SCENE.

Estate Has Already Been Distributed and There Is Nothing for Them, Unless Administrator and His Sureties Are Compelled to Make Good Amount of Claims.

There is a good pile up in the estate of the late Hugh H. Huggins, who

Jeanette Jenny is a native of that for the husband [illegible] by Minerva, while Godfrey Jenny is a native of La Belle France. In 1890 Jeanette became a suit for divorce against her husband, and it is said gone through on the Berlin express, as most divorces again do under the proper conditions of the law, and the divorce was well. But it didn't, for the late Judge Fitzgerald denied the divorce, and the husband didn't get any satisfaction either on his cross-complaint.

At the time the Jennys were living near Whittier, and a short time after their experience in court Mrs. Jenny discovered that judgment in her case had never been entered, and by and by the Judge Divorce ran behind so her [illegible] with the result that the husband [illegible] the husband [illegible] the husband [illegible]