

ANAHEIM



GAZETTE

VOL. XII.

ANAHEIM, CALIFORNIA: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1882.

NO. 52

WEEKLY GAZETTE
Established 1870.

For Terms see Fourth Page.

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of his work. He is a graduate of the University of
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every day, between the hours of
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Having had several years' experience in different
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Best of references given. A. L. TAYLOR.
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L. F. Lewis, - - Proprietor.

THESE STABLES ARE THE BEST VENTILATED

and most commodious in the town, and special

attention will be paid to boarding and grooming horses.

The charge in all cases will be reasonable.

Single and Double Teams

Furnished at short notice and careful drivers, familiar

with the country, supplied when required. The pas-
senger of the public is respectfully solicited.

D. E. MILES,

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Wheat, Barley, Corn,

Rye, Potatoes,

And all Country Produce. Cash ad-
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Sacks and Twine

At lowest market prices. Office opposite Railroad
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and is now in such condition as to secure for guests the

Very Best Accommodations.

The Table will always be supplied

with all the Delicacies to be ob-
tained in the Market.

An elegant Billiard Hall and Reading

Room for amusement of Guests.

The Bar supplied with only the best of

Wines, Liquors & Cigars.

FREE COACH to the House from all trains

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WELL FURNISHED AND WELL VENTILATED.

Rooms to let by the day, week or month in the

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CHURCH MUSIC.

Its Past and Present History.

Philadelphia Record.

Attendants of the great city churches,

with their organs and their salaried choirs,

have little idea of the great improvement

that has taken place in the system of church

music within the last half-century. The

contrast may in a degree be realized by a

visit to some rural church where the school

of "Yankee church music," which was es-

tablished in 1805, still exists in its original

simplicity. This school was the result of

the second controversy that occurred in the

history of church music in this country.

The first raged about 1720. When the Pil-

grim Fathers landed at Plymouth they

brought with them Alnworth's version of

the Psalm, which was not relinquished

finally till 1892. Indeed, when a new col-

lection or version, called the "Bay Psalm

Book," was made, it met with determined

opposition from the sturdy Puritans, "who

wanted to have all things just as they al-

ways had been. But whatever Psalm they

sung, they sung them, the historian tells us,

with decorum, if not ability; and their land-

able intentions were manifested by their cul-

tivation of music at Harvard College. But

this excellence soon declined. Many books

were lost and none others could be obtained;

and music was neglected until at last three

or four tunes constituted the repertoire of

most congregations, and these were so cor-

rupted that no two persons sang them alike.

Every melody was tortured and twisted as

every unskilful throat saw fit, until their

plaints were uttered in a melody of confused

and disorderly noises rather than in a decor-

ous song. One patient divine of that period

says of their singings that it sounded "like

500 different tunes roared out at the same

time;" and so little attention was paid to

time that they were often one or two words

apart, producing noises "so hideous and dis-

orderly as it had beyond expression." The

manner of singing had also become so tel-

lous and drawing that the same author says:

"I myself have twice in one breath, passed to

take breath." To remedy this state of things

it was proposed about the year 1729 by some

daring innovators, that the people should

learn to sing by note. Then followed the

conflict before mentioned. Surely singing

by note, said the fathers, can be nothing

else than a device of the devil. "Truly,"

says a writer in the New England Chronicle,

in 1723, "Truly I have a great jealousy that

if we once begin to sing by note the next

thing will be to sing by rule, preach by rule,

and then comes popery." When a man

learned to read notes so as to sing a melody

he had never learned, many of the supersti-

tious people considered him a sorcerer. The

controversy raged furiously, and gave rise to

the natural right of the settler to his pos-

session and use of any unoccupied public

lands be guaranteed by law.

9. We believe that freedom cannot exist

apart from intelligence and that the present Chi-

nese restriction law should be strictly en-

forced.

10. We are utterly opposed to Chinese

code immigration and that the present Chi-

nese restriction law should be strictly en-

forced.

11. We believe in the equal rights of all

citizens before the law and are therefore in

favor of woman suffrage.

12. We demand that all officers from

President of the United States down be

elected by the direct vote of the people.

The convention then proceeded to nomi-

nate a county ticket, which is made up al-

most entirely from the Republican and

Democratic tickets already placed in the

field.

For State Senator—S. A. Waldron.

For Assemblymen—R. W. Reedy, of Los

Angeles; H. S. Rosenbaum, of San Juan;

District Attorney—Stephen M. White, of

Los Angeles.

Sheriff—W. R. Rowland.

County Clerk—A. W. Potts.

Treasurer—J. W. Broadhead.

Auditor—B. W. Tarwater.

Recorder—E. F. De Celis.

Assessor—R. Bilderrain.

Coroner—Dr. H. Nadeau.

Administrator—J. W. Potts.

School Superintendent—J. W. Hinton.

Supervisors—First District—J. J. Morton.

Second District—C. Schieffelin.

Third District—Wm. Osborne.

Fourth District—A. H. Rogers.

Fifth and Sixth to be filled.

Seventh District—Patterson Bowers.

Nomination of Justices and Constables

deferred to a future time.

The County Central Committee is com-

posed of one member for each Supervisor

district and two members at large, as follows:

First District—S. A. Waldron; Second

District—W. J. A. Smith; Third District—

G. A. Bunch; Fourth District—M. Golden;

Fifth District—Henry Roberts; Sixth Dis-

trict—John Condra; Seventh District—J. J.

Bodkin. At large—E. M. Hamilton and D. M.

Graham. Chairman—E. M. Hamilton.

Secretary—W. J. A. Smith. Treasurer—G.

A. Bunch.

The Secretary of the Interior has decided

to reopen for settlement the large tract of

agricultural land, embracing about 10,000.

000 acres in northern Dakota, withdrawn

from settlement by Secretary Schurz. The

tract once formed part of the great Sioux

reservation, but was purchased by the Gov-

ernment from that tribe. Portions have

been occupied by the Turtle Mountain In-

dians, a roving band of Chippewas. These

Indians presented a claim urging their right

to occupancy, and Secretary Schurz with-

drew the lands from settlement, pending

consideration of the claim. Secretary Teller

now decides that the claims of the Chippewas

are invalid, and reopens the land to set-

tlement.

advocated returning to the old times and

others like them. Then followed the second

controversy, before mentioned, about the

year 1805, which was waged stoutly between

the "Old Hundred" singers and the ad-

herents of the Billings school. Finally, though

not without excitement and struggle, the

Yankee music came to the ground. "In

some places, at the commencement of the

change of music, singers in towns and

churches were so equally divided that the

struggle was long and tedious to decide

which should carry on the singing in the

church, where neither party, in fact, were

strong enough to sustain it; and in some

instances sang alternately their favorite tunes

on the Sabbath. But the effect of this was

bad; each would sing from his own book

with energy, while the opposers would sing

with indifference and destroy the effect.

This state of things could not prevail long

for a house divided against itself cannot

stand." What the chronicler has said of

church music in those days is equally ap-
plicable in some of the country churches of the

present day. In short, there is little or

nothing of it, and the acquaintance of the

singing master is desirable; but who shall

say that the simple tunes, generally incor-

rectly rendered, are not as effective as those

given in the most approved high art style.

SUMMER FALLOWING.

A. R. Smith (of Anaheim) is Semi-Tropic California.

I have often wondered why our farmers in

this county did not summer fallow their

lands more than they do. It seems to me

that in this section, with our peculiar soil

and climate, the value of summer fallowing

can be hardly over-estimated. If any one

should wonder what I mean by the expres-

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WEEKLY GAZETTE.

SATURDAY.....OCT. 7, 1892

AN ILLEGAL BUSINESS

The clairvoyants, mediums and others of that ilk who do business in San Francisco have been in a flutter of late because of an attempt to compel them to pay a heavy municipal license. They contended the claim on the ground that there, being a sort of religious business, the Supervisors had no right to impose a tax on them. They have won their case, but on another ground, and the victory can give them but little satisfaction. The Judge says:

The defendant is charged with carrying on the business of fortune telling without a license, as required by order of the Board of Supervisors; the defendant demurs on the ground that the Board had no power to pass such an order. The Consolidation Act gives the Board of Supervisors power to license all callings and trades. Calling must be construed into meaning lawful calling, for no one can grant a license to do an illegal act. The question presented is, "Is fortune telling a lawful business?" Blackstone says fortune telling is a misdemeanor, punishable by one year's imprisonment and standing in the gallery. The Board of Supervisors having made all common law misdemeanors misdemeanors within this city and county, can they license an illegal act? I think not. It cannot be claimed that a fortune teller can collect his fee by an action at law, nor that a license will protect him from a criminal prosecution. If not, the license cannot be collected, and the failure to pay the same is no crime. If, however, the defendant has committed an offense, complaints should be drawn that will reach them. The demurrer is sustained.

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

It is stated that the official report of the receipts and expenditures of the Postoffice Department will show that for the last fiscal year the department earned at least one million of dollars in excess of its expenditures. The New York Times says it is thirty-two years since the postal service of the United States ceased to be self-sustaining, and for the last ten years it has shown an annual average deficiency of about five millions of dollars. Since 1850 the extent of post routes in miles has nearly doubled, the number of postoffices has more than doubled, the salaries of postmasters have increased five and one-half times, and the cost of transporting the mails eight times. The achievement of placing our postal system on a paying basis is one for which the credit belongs almost solely to Mr. Thomas L. James. In the hands of a man less able and resolute than he the task would have been impossible, and had he done nothing more than to restore honest administration to the Star route department of his office he would have deserved the lasting gratitude of his fellow countrymen. The two millions saved on Star route expenses in one year represent but a part of Mr. James' administrative success, though it was the part which needed all his energy and firmness to carry out, and called down on his head the most virulent abuse.

Here is the tangle that was presented to the Supreme Court of Michigan to straighten out: A debtor of a firm made a chattel mortgage of his stock of goods to them, and put it on record. He then informed a member of the firm of what he had done, and, by agreement, the firm's name was put over the store as though they were the proprietors. But the debtor really continued the business, and contracted new debts, upon one of which the firm was sued. The court affirmed a judgment against the firm, saying: "The debt was a partnership debt. The mortgagee had authority to take goods in payment, and to create an agency for the purpose of selling of the goods so taken. Secret instructions to the agent under such circumstances cannot avail. It would be a reproach to the law if it could suffer a principal to escape responsibility for those acts of the agent which, according to the usual course of the business in which he was engaged, the public had a right to understand were authorized."

FOLLOWING in the wake of the Rev. Kalloch, Henry Ward Beecher has taken to delivering political lectures to his Sunday evening sermons. His subject last Sunday evening dealt with the political aspect of affairs in New York State. He said:

"In the great Convention which met at Saratoga, why was Cornell set aside? It has been the policy of the administration when a Governor has administered his office in an honest, straight-forward way, that the people recognized the fact. In this case no national principle was involved, and the young men would never get a better opportunity of administering a reproof to the party than the present. Judge Folger was an upright man. For that reason the reproof would be administered to the corrupt nomination and not to the man himself. Once let Judge Folger be sent home, and never again, in this generation at least, would this thing be repeated. Beecher in emphatic terms deprecated the Administration taking part in the management of the local government. He ridiculed the idea of the President of the United States having as bosom friends men like one of the Police Commissioners. Mr. Beecher was frequently interrupted by applause, which he checked once by telling his audience not to 'boil over,' as he was merely discussing the morals and politics of the day."

In his report to the War Department Col. Mendell, the engineer in charge of the river and harbor improvements on the Pacific coast, says of the improvement and enlargement of Wilmington harbor: "The first step ought to be the excavation of the channel, to give it the dimensions of 400 feet by 16 feet, instead of 235 feet by 12 feet, as at present. The material obtained by this excavation is to be deposited on lines of jetty extended into the bay of San Pedro. These jetties are then to be raised with stone from Catalina Island, and as the project develops, the stone jetty inside of Deadman's Island is to be raised to high-water mark. The sum of \$100,000 was appropriated at the last session for the work, and it is thought it can be completed for \$125,000, which sum, the engineer thinks, can be profitably expended next year."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23th.—The public debt was reduced about \$16,000,000 during September.

A REFORM SCHOOL.

We were not aware, until our attention was called to the matter by Dr. Walter Lindley, that in this State there is no reformatory or other institution where boys and girls of tender years, who have been convicted of petty crimes, can be restrained of liberty and at the same time have the benefit of moral training, so that when they have expiated their offense, they will emerge from detention better able to withstand evil influences. The benefits of such an institution are everywhere recognized; and in establishing and fostering such a reformatory as suggested, California would only be following in the wake of sister States. It is true that there is in San Francisco an Industrial School, but it is a municipal institution, supported by the city, and the other counties can not send their child-criminals to it. The hardened criminal of fifty and the vicious gangster of ten, have upon conviction a common destination—the county jail or the State Prison, according to the nature of the offense. And no matter how able and strict the management of these places may be, it is notorious that they are but schools for crime—places where the profane thief imparts his knowledge to the novice; and the latter invariably leaves the prison a more hardened and dangerous criminal than when he entered it. The theory of imprisonment for criminals is that it inspires terror and serves to repress crime, but this is only true in a very limited degree.

It was in recognition of these well-known facts that the Republican County Convention adopted a plank calling upon our representatives to secure the establishment of at least one Industrial Farm and Reform School, to be supported by the State, to which vicious children may be committed. Let us hope that in the hurly-burly of political strife, this philanthropic movement be not forgotten or ignored. When it is known that there are now seventy-two boys between twelve and eighteen years of age imprisoned in the State penitentiary, and who come in daily contact with criminals of every degree, the necessity for a reformatory cannot but be recognized.

IS THERE A BARGAIN?

It is charged and generally believed that Baker and Head, the Republican and Democratic candidates respectively for Assemblymen, are in favor of the division of Los Angeles county, and that they will receive the vote of members of both parties in that part of the county where division is desired. The only part of the county where county division meets with favor is in Santa Ana.

It is also charged and generally believed that there is a secret understanding between R. F. Del Valle, the Democratic candidate for Senator, and the county divisionists, whereby in the remote event of Del Valle's election he is either to favor a county division bill or, at least, not to oppose its passage by the Legislature.

What say these gentlemen to these rumors? If they are in favor of county division, it would be a really thing for them to come out squarely and say so. If they are not in favor of county division, they will add materially to their chances of election by denying the rumors we have quoted.

The war in Egypt being over, the Nihilists in Russia being reasonably quiet, and there being a lull in the Irish agitation, the Europeans have to resort to starting canards to furnish them the excitement which they have come to think indispensable. Last week a rumor was extensively circulated to the effect that Queen Victoria had been shot at while on a visit to her Scotch retreat, Balmoral. There was no foundation for the rumor. This week, it is the Pope who was reported shot, but this rumor is also denied. The husband who was asked why he allowed his wife to pull his hair and scratch his eyes replied that it amused her and didn't hurt him, therefore he permitted it. These sanguinary rumors about in Europe seem to please the people, and as nobody is hurt there is no use in criticizing them.

A SEVERE storm of wind and rain prevailed at various points on the coast last Monday and Tuesday. At Merced one inch of rain fell; at Napa 1.71 inches; at Stockton .78 of an inch; at Salinas 1.20 inches; at Hollister 1.73 inches; at Vallejo 1 inch; at Healdsburg 2 inches, and at other towns the rainfall amounts to from 1 to 1 inch. The San Francisco Chronicle says: "The rainfall already amounts to .67 inches, with a promise that that amount will soon be increased. The record shows that only once before since 1849 have we had so much rain so early in the season. The exception was in 1851, when 1.03 inches fell in September. The nearest approach to the present early rainfall was in 1878, when .62 of an inch fell in September."

The Supreme Court has a method of circumventing the provisions of the Constitution which provides that a decision must be rendered in all cases within ninety days after the submission of a cause. On September 25th it made an order in the case of Emerie against Alvarado, which had been submitted for almost ninety days, that the submission be set aside and that the cause be submitted anew, thus giving them ninety days additional in which to render a decision. At the end of these ninety days if a decision shall not have been reached, the case may be resubmitted until the end of time.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3d.—Mair Marcus, formerly a well-known dealer in furs in this city, committed suicide by shooting in Lincoln Park, this morning. Cause, financial embarrassment. He leaves a wife and daughter in Vienna, Austria, and relatives in Southern California.

At Norwood Park, the northern suburb of the city, this morning Rudolph Krick, aged eight years, killed a domestic in a neighbor's family with an Enfield rifle, loaded with slugs. The killing rose out of a quarrel because the girl drew water from his father's well.

A Fine Display of Fruit.

SAN JOSE, Cal., Sept. 30, 1892. ED. GAZETTE.—The fruit display at the present Fair is so far in advance of former years, as regards general size, variety, and well-grown appearance, that it seems well worthy of mention by itself, showing the efficacy of the remedies so faithfully applied by the fruit growers of this county to exterminate the many insect pests that, for a time, seemed to threaten quite seriously to affect the fruit growing interests of this valley. Noteworthy, too, is the artistic arrangement of the fruits of exhibition, exemplifying the beneficial results of the practical side of the "aesthetic craze," so called by those whose whole yearning is after the unadorned practical, and who do not appreciate whatever of the "souful" there may be in the object of their quest.

Snow-white cloths cover the tables; the fruits are arranged upon plates with ample space between the different varieties to allow the eye to appreciate the beauty of each while the varieties themselves are grouped with a thought as to the effect of each upon the other and to form a harmonious whole, while here and there some of the most beautiful of the natural autumn leaves are added with charming effect.

Dr. Chapin, President of the Viticultural Society, exhibits some beautiful specimens of pears, apples and almonds, grown without irrigation.

The members of the Santa Cruz Mountain Fruit Growers' Association—who live near the line between Santa Cruz and Santa Clara counties—showing what may be done with the foothills west of the valley, is a very fine. The following are some of the varieties of wine, raisin and table grapes displayed by one member alone: Elaine Tokay, Emperor, Teutonia, Sultan, B. of Peru, Large Bloom, Verd, White A. A. White Nis, White Muscatel, Muscat of Hamburg, Purple Damascus, Carcinon, Chili Rose, Catawba, Sweetwater, Burger, Muscat of Alexandria, Chasselas de Fontainebleau, Chasselas Rose, Chasselas—thirty varieties in all from this gentleman, Mr. D. C. Treely. Mr. Portal of this valley has a table containing wine grapes, nearly all French, with the wine made from them.

The apples and pears from the mountain fruit growers are well called magnificent. The following are some of the members of the Association, some of them also being members of the Viticultural Society of this city: D. C. Treely, A. Loomis, C. A. Aiken, D. M. Lawrence, Jas. Rhodes, Jas. Taylor, H. C. Morell, A. E. Sears, V. Averill, E. Scullers, B. Burrell, Thos. Slough, Anson S. Miller and sons, Wright Bros. and Miss Burrell.

Miss Burrell has the largest German Prunes in the exhibition.

Viticultural Society members, besides Mr. Treely, are the following: J. B. Burrell, J. C. Merriam, L. D. Combs, C. Aiken, S. C. Thornton, Jas. P. Pierce, of Santa Clara, and J. B. J. Portal. The specimens include the different black grapes, the seedless and five common French varieties.

Others, not belonging to either of the above societies, make creditable displays of mammoth vegetables, pears, apples and quinces, grapes and almonds, among which are handsome seedlings.

Among the dried fruits, those by the evaporating process present a natural color and size; apricots, apples, pears, quinces and prunes being exhibited that were preserved by this process.

This Fair, like all its annual predecessors, has brought its showers of rain, which have made the streets unpleasantly muddy, and have caused the closing exercises to be postponed until next week.

Monday, Oct. 2d.—It still rains at intervals, with promise of more.

JENNIE R. BUSH.

OMAHA, September 29.—At the session of the National Woman's Suffrage Association resolutions were adopted thanking Congress for the appointment of a select Woman's Suffrage Committee in the last House, and thanking Senators Lapham, Ferry, Blair and Anthony for their report in favor of an impartial suffrage amendment to the Constitution of the United States; also declaring that it is the paramount duty of Congress to submit a sixteenth amendment, which shall secure the enfranchisement of women; that the Association should labor for the submission of such an amendment to the National Constitution, prohibiting the States from disfranchising on the ground of sex; that the action of the State Conventions of Republicans in Kansas and Indiana, of the Democrats in Massachusetts and of the Anti-Monopolists in New York and of the Prohibitionists in Chicago, indicate the recognition of strength and show the near approach of a full recognition of woman's political rights; that it is the duty of the Legislatures of Iowa, Oregon and Indiana to unify the people of the proposed woman's suffrage amendments and of the enlargement of woman's political freedom in Ireland, Scotland, India and Russia, while the refusal of these privileges is more inconsistent in our Republic.

DENVER, Oct. 1.—Full particulars of the train robbery at Granada, Col., were received here to-day, as follows: While the west-bound train was on a side track to allow the east-bound passenger train to pass, two men mounted on the engine, and with drawn revolvers compelled the engineer to run the train a mile and a half out of town, where fifteen men, with revolvers, took possession of the train. The only shots fired were at the conductor, Dees, who had gone forward to learn the cause of the train stopping. The conductor ran back into the smoking car, where a Sheriff and a Deputy Sheriff from Raton, also a Sheriff from Las Vegas, were. They drew their revolvers, which saved the passengers from losing their valuables. The robbers then robbed the express car of \$5000 in money, ordered the engineer to pull out, got their horses, which were hitched near by, and departed. A safe in the rear car containing \$10,000 remained secure. A posse of citizens has gone in pursuit of the robbers.

WILLIAMSPORT (Pa.), Sept. 30th.—All the members of the City Council were under arrest upon information of several property owners, charged with failing to keep the streets in proper condition. They gave bail.

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

Thomas Kelleher, a painter, aged 42, fell through the hatchway of the steamer Oregon at San Francisco and was killed.

Israel Landers, aged 74, who lives about six miles from Stockton on the Copperopolis road, fell from a ladder and broke his neck. He was a 48er.

At National City, San Diego county, on Wednesday, John Patterson fell from a telegraph pole while in the act of fixing the wire and sustained concussion of the brain. He will probably die.

A young man named Jenkins in trying to beat his way from Vina station to Chino on the down freight train, was run over and killed. In jumping on the train while in motion he slipped and was run over—his left leg being crushed under the knee.

An altercation took place in a store at Te-hachepi over the purchase of a pair of boots between Henry Pauly and Will Ticker, both young men between 20 and 22 years old. Ticker shot Pauly three times. Pauly cannot live.

The following changes have been ordered in the Star Route schedule in California: Route 46,327, from Santa Ana to Foster; mail leaves Santa Ana daily at 1 p. m., and arrives at Foster by 9 p. m. Leaves Foster at 5 a. m., and arrives at Santa Ana by 1 p. m.

A Stockton dispatch of the 3d instant says: The heaviest storm ever known in this section at this time of the year commenced this morning about two o'clock and continued with but little interruption until three p. m. Trees were blown down and several buildings in the country were damaged. Considerable damage has been done to grain.

In view of the recent decision of the United States Circuit Court in the railroad tax cases, it is evident that the Board of Supervisors of San Diego county acted wisely when they acquiesced in the petition of the people and settled with the Company on a fair basis. San Diego has her money in the treasury, and is to be congratulated. San Mateo and the other counties contended for a "great principle," and they have got it—San Diego Union.

Mr. J. A. Fairchild, a banker of San Diego, suspended business on Wednesday. The Union says: "There was a short 'run' by depositors on Tuesday and yesterday morning until about 10 o'clock, when all the funds had been paid out. The liabilities of the concern are not large, being for the most part secured." A list given makes the liabilities \$13,140, and he makes an assessment of the rancho Los Penasquitos, containing 7000 acres for the benefit of his creditors. The Union further says that with a little time it is believed every demand can be paid in full.

The Grand Lodge of Good Templars met in San Francisco on Tuesday. G. W. C. Thompson called the Convention to order with a brief address. Owing to the number of delegates, nearly 900, the Lodge adjourned to Dashiway Hall. Grand Secretary Katzenstein presented a report showing a gratifying increase in the number of lodges and members—number of lodges 359, members 18,747; receipts during the year, \$41,579.73; disbursements, \$39,616.32. The report of the Chief Templar was mainly devoted to the consideration of the lecturing plan. W. C. Winchester was elected Grand Worthy Chief Templar.

It is stated that the big Forster ranch in San Diego county has been sold to James L. Flood, Richard O'Neill and Dan Murphy. The tract embraces some 130,000 acres, located in San Diego county and bordering on Los Angeles county. The sellers were understood to want \$500,000 for the entirety, while \$400,000 was believed to be the limit of the buyers. We understand the consideration eventually agreed upon was \$450,000. The land is represented to be fully enclosed in the best farming land in that section. It is the intention of the new owners to engage in cattle raising in this spot, and Richard O'Neill is to be entrusted with the entire supervision of the ranch, a position that probably few men could fill better.—S. F. Daily Exchange.

The will of A. C. Rand, deceased, provided that after the payment of the funeral expenses, the residue of his property, consisting of real estate in San Francisco and Oakland, should be received by Mary Babcock. The will, which was written on the form of a stationer's blank, contained the usual printed lines with insertions in the testator's handwriting, was admitted to probate as a holographic will. Subsequently an heir of the deceased was found who moved for a revocation of the probate, on the ground that the will was not entirely in the handwriting of the deceased, and for that reason was not an holographic will. The motion was granted by the lower Court, and an appeal taken to the Supreme Court, which affirmed the judgment a few days ago.

J. F. CRANK,

REPUBLICAN NOMINEE FOR STATE SENATOR.

A. E. SEPULVEDA,

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE FOR THE OFFICE OF County Auditor.

A. W. POTTS

IS THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR COUNTY Clerk of Los Angeles County.

J. W. HINTON,

REPUBLICAN NOMINEE FOR COUNTY SCHOOL Superintendent.

C. W. MOORES,

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE FOR COUNTY SUPERintendent of Schools.

A. B. MOFFITT,

OF SAN FRANCISCO,

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR MEMBER OF the Assembly from Los Angeles County.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at one of the following places: J. H. BROWN & CO., Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 211 Broadway, N. Y. City; J. H. BROWN & CO., Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 211 Broadway, N. Y. City; J. H. BROWN & CO., Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 211 Broadway, N. Y. City.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LAND FOR SALE.

160 ACRES OF LAND 3 MILES NORTHWEST of Anaheim, covered by water right. This land will be sold in 20 and 40-acre tracts to suit purchasers. There are on the land 200 orange trees coming into bearing, 200 apples, peach, pear and apricot trees, six acres of gum trees four years old.

A House, Stables, Corral, Chicken Houses, Crib, Granaries and two Wells.

The land is first quality for orange trees or vines. Will be sold at a reasonable price, and terms of payment made satisfactory.

J. M. GINN, Apply to P. O. Box 317 Los Angeles.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN TICKET.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

[Election Tuesday, Nov. 7, 1892.]

For State Senator.

HON. J. F. CRANK.....of Pasadena

For Members of the Assembly.

NATHAN BAKER.....of Santa Ana

MELVIN MUDGE.....of Compton

For Sheriff.

A. T. CURRIER.....of Spadra

For District Attorney.

RENEER WILLIAMS.....of Downey

For County Recorder.

K. F. DECELS.....of Los Angeles

For County Treasurer.

LOUIS LICHTENBERGER.....of Los Angeles

For County Clerk.

W. H. RUSSELL.....of Los Angeles

For Superintendent of Public Schools.

JOHN W. HINTON.....of Los Angeles

For Assessor.

JOHN DOLLAND.....of Norwalk

For Auditor.

BENJAMIN W. TAYLOR.....of Downey

For Surveyor.

EDWARD THOMAS WRIGHT.....of Los Angeles

For Tax Collector.

DANIEL W. FIELDS.....of Newhall

For Coroner.

ANDREW MCARLAND.....of Compton

For Public Administrator.

J. W. POTTS.....of Los Angeles

For Supervisors.

First District.....J. J. MORTON

Second District.....C. SCHIFFER

Third District.....W. M. OSBORNE

Fourth District.....A. H. ROBERTS

Fifth District.....S. WASHBURN

Sixth District.....C. C. MARON

Seventh District.....J. H. MOSENER

First District.....J. J. MORTON

Second District.....C. SCHIFFER

Third District.....W. M. OSBORNE

Fourth District.....A. H. ROBERTS

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Seventh District.....J. H. MOSENER

First District.....J. J. MORTON

Second District.....C. SCHIFFER

GOODMAN & RIMPAU will remove to their new store on Monday. The work of removal will take several days, but they will be ready to receive their patrons on Friday or Saturday. They begin business with a large assortment of new goods.

New Store, New Goods, New Prices.

THE GREAT STORM
Of January 12th, 1892, which injured or destroyed acres of Windmills in Los Angeles County proved conclusively that the

JACKSON'S CALIFORNIA WINDMILL

is the only one that can stand, unimpaired, a heavy gale. Although some of nearly every other make of windmill were destroyed, so far as known every one of the California Mills put up by the undersigned escaped injury. These Mills are so strongly made and so perfectly self-regulating that, when properly put up, it is almost impossible for a storm to injure them. It is now superior to other Mills in having an ADJUSTABLE STROKE, (a different length) in the ease and convenience of its work, in the beauty of its design and finish and in the marvellously low price at which it is sold. I will furnish these Mills with Pumps and Tanks and set them up in complete running order at the lowest possible rates. For further particulars call upon or address

N. B. SMITH, Anaheim, Cal.,
The General Agent for Los Angeles County.

Best and Cheapest

10 foot.....\$75
12 ".....\$85
14 ".....\$100
16 ".....\$110
18 ".....\$125
20 ".....\$140
22 ".....\$155
24 ".....\$170
26 ".....\$185
28 ".....\$200
30 ".....\$215
32 ".....\$230
34 ".....\$245
36 ".....\$260
38 ".....\$275
40 ".....\$290
42 ".....\$305
44 ".....\$320
46 ".....\$335
48 ".....\$350
50 ".....\$365
52 ".....\$380
54 ".....\$395
56 ".....\$410
58 ".....\$425
60 ".....\$440
62 ".....\$455
64 ".....\$470
66 ".....\$485
68 ".....\$500
70 ".....\$515
72 ".....\$530
74 ".....\$545
76 ".....\$560
78 ".....\$575
80 ".....\$590
82 ".....\$605
84 ".....\$620
86 ".....\$635
88 ".....\$650
90 ".....\$665
92 ".....\$680
94 ".....\$695
96 ".....\$710
98 ".....\$725
100 ".....\$740

MADE BY JACKSON & TRUMAN, San Francisco.

PROF. W. A. PACKARD,
TEACHER OF
Vocal and Instrumental Music,
ANAHEIM.

TO TAXPAYERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE TAXES of the Town of Anaheim for the fiscal year 1892-93 are now due and payable.

The said taxes are payable to me at my office at the Bank of Anaheim every day except Sundays and legal holidays, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 3 o'clock p. m.

W. W. TYLER,
Town Marshal and ex-officio Tax Collector.

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

ANAHEIM WATER COMPANY,

Location of principal place of business, Anaheim, Los Angeles County, California.

NOTICE IS HEREBY

