

WEEKLY GAZETTE
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For Terms, see Fourth Page.

ORANGE CULTURE.

If there is any other tree more pleasing to the eye than the orange tree—if there can be found in any part of the world a more beautiful sight than that of a well-kept orange grove—the pen of author and brush of painter have failed to describe it. It is a beautiful sight at all times and seasons, but it is in its full glory in December, bleak December. For it is then that the fruit becomes a golden yellow, and the leaves, washed by the rains, form an exquisite setting for the ripening orange. The tree itself, naturally symmetrical, is made more so by skillful pruning; and, take it all in all, there is no earthly possession more enviable than an orange grove. A writer in the December number of *Harper's Magazine*, referring to an orange grove in this country, says: "The air was heavy with the fragrance from extensive avenues of limes as we came up to it. The orange trees were propped to prevent them breaking under their weight of fruit. Forty oranges on a single bough, so close together as to touch—I have seen it with my own eyes. . . . The orange tree bears a close resemblance to the formal 'idealized plant, with its symmetrical fruit, which the medieval painters were accustomed to construct for that momentous 'tree of the knowledge of good and evil' of the first chapter of Genesis." No wonder, then, that it is the ambition of so many members of the human family to become owners of such groves as depicted, and to live in a land whose generous climate fosters the growth of the tropic orange.

And this leads us to the question of locality. No more erroneous idea was ever entertained than that any part of Southern California—any part of Los Angeles county—is fitted for orange culture. On this point we wrote some years ago: "There are places within the borders of this county that are no more fitted for orange culture than are the pine regions of Maine, and an attempt to raise the juicy orange or the acidulous lemon in such places would be the height of folly. Any locality where the thermometer during winter frequently 'marks 25' or 28° Fahr., is altogether too 'arctic' for the successful growth of citrus trees. As a matter of fact, the area in which orange culture can be carried on is very limited, even in this county. The much-vaunted San Gabriel valley has been frequently visited by injurious frosts; in portions of Los Angeles city the winter frosts are so intense that all attempts to grow orange trees have been abandoned; and in the Downey and Artesia region there are only a few isolated trees 'growing with any thrift.' An orange grower of experience, referring to the question of locality, said in an address before the Anaheim Horticultural Society:

Land agents are apt to represent the area adapted to the successful culture of the orange larger than actual facts justify. Experience has shown that it is really much smaller than any of us thought a few years ago. Within only a very short time large numbers of trees were being planted throughout the northern part of the State, also in low, wet and cold lands in our immediate vicinity. With but few exceptions, these ventures have proved failures.

These views have been strengthened by subsequent observation and experience, and the warning is of deep import to those who come to this county with the intention of engaging in the culture of the orange, the lemon and the lime.

From a point six miles north and east of Anaheim, clear south to San Diego, and back from the coast ten to twelve miles, the climate is extremely favorable for the culture of citrus fruits, and the orange can be profitably grown at any point within the area mentioned where there is suitable soil and sufficient water for irrigation. The orange trees of Anaheim, and in the locality known as North Anaheim, are as thrifty and fruitful as the most exacting could wish. The trees make a wonderful growth, and the fruit is as sweet and grows as large as is desirable.

Mr. S. Robinson, a recognized authority on matters horticultural, asserts that there are in Florida orange trees over one hundred years old that have borne 20,000 oranges at one time. There are some who will read this article who may yet see an hundred-year-old California orange tree, and who may amuse themselves by counting even more oranges pendant from it than borne by the Florida patriarchs, for in prolificness California trees are fully the match for those of Florida. Two hundred and fifty fully matured oranges have been picked from a tree three years old from the bud. Two hundred boxes of oranges have been shipped from 300 five-year-old budded trees; 100 boxes from 85 trees four years old; 36,000 oranges from 500 budded trees six years old; 10,000 oranges from 600 trees four years old. The prices in San Francisco range from \$2.50 to \$5.00 and the number of oranges in a box varies from 120 to 200. In connection with this subject we are constrained to reprint the following paragraph which appeared in the *GAZETTE* a couple of years ago:

"In conversation with a lady who returned but recently from a protracted visit to the East, she told us of the incredulity with which some of her statements about the horticultural capacity of Southern California, and Anaheim especially, were received by her friends. The lady in question owns a very handsome homestead in town. On half an acre of ground surrounding the house are thirty orange trees and twenty-six lemon

trees. Last season, from these thirty orange trees, she picked, counted and shipped 23,000 oranges, for which she received \$175—a sum which would have been greatly increased had it not been for the smallness of the fruit, which, it will be remembered, was a feature of last year's crop. Besides these 23,000 oranges sold, five or six boxes were presented to friends, and quite a large family used the fruit without stint. The lemon trees also bore a large crop, but we forgot to ask what the pecuniary returns were from that fruit. It is not to be wondered at that, having such palpable evidence of the horticultural possibilities of the county, the lady should in vain against the men who asperse the country and declare that its attractiveness and capacity are persistently overrated. If half an acre in orange trees can be made to yield \$175 a year, why cannot a twenty-acre orchard be made to give an annual income of \$7,000? she very pertinently asks. And she answers the question by alleging incapacity and bad management on the part of the owners."

An intelligent and practical orange grower, writing to the *GAZETTE* two years ago on the subject of orange culture, and in reply to the question, "Is there any money in it?" said:

And now, let us get down to the pertinent part of your inquiry. "Whether there is any money in it?" and although I have fully as much faith in seedling trees, yet as budded fruit is now the fashion, we will make our calculations on that basis. In Italy, the oldest and best orange-growing country from which we can gather authentic facts, they set 100 of seedling and 200 of budded trees to the acre. We will start in with ten acres of land and put only 100 budded trees to the acre. Then we have:

10 acres choice land with water and stock \$ 500.00

1000 trees 1 yr buds on 2 yr roots 250.00

Cultivation and water 8 yrs (ample) 400.00

Interest at 10 per cent 100.00

Total amount \$ 1250.00

From that we can certainly deduct \$750 for oranges to be sold during the last four of the eight years, giving an 11-year orchard—9 year old budded trees on 2 year old stocks—at a cost of \$500. Now, I don't believe there is a man in Los Angeles county who knows anything about an orange grove, that will estimate the average annual crop of oranges after the trees are eleven years old as low as 500 to the tree, on either buds or seedlings; but let us be safe and put it at that, and although I believe that in eight years of growth of the great, great West, and in the increased facilities for transportation, then, that oranges will be higher instead of lower, still, we will not calculate on that. If we raise good oranges and put them up in good shape still we must not calculate on \$8.00 or \$7.50 nor even \$6.00 per box; but let us put them so low that Kearney's Sand Lotteries—if there are any then—can buy a few, down to half a cent apiece on the tree. Then we have the annual interest on the cost of an 11 year old orange grove, viz: \$500; cost of cultivation and irrigation, \$500; total, \$1000. Cost: 500,000 oranges at 1 cent each, \$5,000. Annual profit, \$1500. Now, this is not the profit that is generally figured on an orange grove; but in making estimates we should be positively safe. In regard to the work and cost of an orange grove I do know. I have seen and I know that a man can thoroughly cultivate a ten-acre orchard with six months work of each working day in the year; that the cost of water will not exceed \$25.00 for his acreage, with just work enough for a pair of light horses to give them sufficient exercise for a gentleman's carriage.

There are few tracts of land suitable for orange culture which can now be bought, with water stock, for \$50 an acre. It would be safe to estimate the cost at \$100 per acre, but as an offset, the profits are much greater than in the estimate given in the foregoing paragraph.

POSSIBILITIES OF FORTY ACRES

"What can be done with forty acres" was the title of an article written for the *GAZETTE* some time ago. The writer, after quoting the income of several fruit growers to establish a fair average, says:

"Now let us return to our 40-acre lot. Reserve 2 acres for a house, garden, chicken yard and the necessary out-buildings. Set out 1000 trees, and divide the remaining 38 acres equally between oranges and olives."

1. At the end of three years the grapes will bring \$1000 if sold raw to the wine makers, and at least \$2000 if turned into raisins at a profit of \$200 an acre, which is about 20 per cent, lower than in case (i) mentioned above, and 54 per cent, less than the profit in case (b).

2. At the end of 7 years the olives will be bearing largely and bringing in a profit of not less than \$500 an acre, which in nine years, the trees being then in full bearing, will be at least \$1000 an acre.

3. At the end of 10 years—or at most 12—the oranges will clear \$500 an acre.

Combining these profits, we have:

Raisins, 20 acres @ \$ 300 per acre . . . \$6000

Olives, 9 " @ 1000 " 9000

Oranges, 9 " @ 500 " 4500

Total \$19,500

This total is made by taking amounts per acre very much less than the actual receipts of well-known persons—fully one-half less in the case of oranges and olives; but in order to allow for any possible ill success, let us reduce the estimate still further by one-third, and we shall still have a total of \$11,666 as the average annual profit from and after the 10th, or at least the 12th, year.

At the full rate of profit made in case (b), the return in the 3d year from the 20 acres of grapes would be \$7400, and taking the low rate of \$200 an acre, it would be \$4000, one and one-half times the amount spent in purchasing the whole 40 acres, supposing the price to be \$75 an acre.

Taking the orange and olive profits at the rate given by the receipts of the gentlemen above, we have at the end of the above period an annual income from the 40 acres as follows:

Raisins, 20 acres @ \$ 370 an acre . . . \$ 7,400

Olives, 9 " @ 2000 " 18,000

Oranges, 9 " @ 1000 " 9,000

Total \$34,400

If this were regarded as interest at the rate of 10 per cent, per annum, it would represent a capital sum of three hundred and forty-four thousand dollars."

—An incident of the late vintage was the enormous yield of a four-year old vineyard of Berger grapes. The average yield was seven tons to the acre.



THE ANAHEIM SCHOOL HOUSE.

The view of the Anaheim Public School building which we present to-day (by kind permission of Mr. George Rice, publisher of the *Semi-Tropic California* and *Rural Californian*) will give strangers a good idea of the handsome building in which our youth are taught. It is by long odds the handsomest building of the kind in the county, and there is only one larger school in Los Angeles city.

The school grounds comprise two acres of land, bordered by a fence of cypress trees, and dotted here and there with pine and pepper trees, which afford grateful shade in the summer months. The building was erected in 1875, and is 62x72 feet; from the ground to the main cornice it is 40 feet, and from the ground to the cresting of the tower 75 feet 6 inches. It will be seen therefore that the building is a very conspicuous object. The clock tower, of unique design, is 10 feet square at the base and rises to a height of nearly 35 feet above the apex of the main roof. The bell which occupies the space above the clock dial was bought by the pupils and presented to the district.

There are four school rooms—two in each story—besides commodious hall ways, ward-robies, etc., and the furniture is of the most approved pattern. The cost of the lot, building, furniture, etc., was \$15,000.

THE WINE CROP OF 1882

A very careful estimate, based upon a knowledge of facts, shows that the wine crop of Anaheim for 1882 amounts to 700,000 gallons, an increase over 1880 of 115,000 gallons and over 1881 of 38,000 gallons. Add to this fact that the wine is of a very superior quality—rich in sugar and in coloring matter—and it will be seen that the vignerons have good reason to be satisfied with the year's crop.

We have heretofore assumed that 20 cents per gallon would be a fair figure in estimating the profits of wine making, but we are assured by experienced persons that 25 cents per gallon would not be too high an estimate, as the white wines sell at from 18 to 20 cents, and the sweet wines from 40 to 50 cents. According to these prices, the wine crop of Anaheim is this year worth \$175,000. To hold the wine, 4,666 pipes will be required, worth \$12 each, or \$55,992. Three hundred and eleven cars will be required for the transportation of this wine, and assuming that it is all sent to San Francisco the cost of transportation, at \$60 per carload, will amount to \$18,660.

In the above statistics, no notice has been taken of the production of grape brandy from the pomace, etc., because it is yet too early to estimate the production.

—The population of the town of Anaheim, in 1880, when the census was taken, was 333 and there were twenty or thirty vacant houses. Now every habitable house is occupied, and a recount of the population would show that there is at least 1000 population. The population of the township in 1880 was but 1400, but there must be now about 2000 inhabitants. The population of the county in 1880 was 33,379, but it is now placed at not less than 50,000, and it keeps growing.

A VALUABLE RESERVOIR.

There can be no question that as the area of land under cultivation increases, every drop of water which now runs to waste during six months in the year will have to be stored so as to furnish the means of irrigation. At the present rate of progress, the time is not far distant when the building of these reservoirs must of necessity be undertaken, and fortunate it is for Anaheim that it is in possession of the best natural reservoir in Southern California. This reservoir is situated about six miles East of town. It was given to the Anaheim Water Company by the late Daniel Kraemer. Two different surveys have been made by different engineers, and its capacity and cost of making it serviceable have been very carefully estimated. It has a superficial area of 47.61 acres, and contains 2,073,891 square feet. To make it serviceable requires the construction of a dam 25 feet in height. With a depth of water twenty feet at the dam and a mean depth of twelve feet, the contents of the reservoir, including the ravines and bays outside of the 47.61 acres (and which under the deed the company can utilize) will be 28,886,620 cubic feet, equal to 216,087,477 gallons. If it is desired to increase this capacity a small reservoir contiguous can be used, and the total capacity of the two reservoirs will amount to 40,441,306 cubic feet, or 302,522,468 gallons. By increasing the height of water at the dam to 25 feet, as can be done, the capacity is increased to 58,074,019 cubic feet, equal to 434,393,662 gallons. The first estimate of cost of preparing the dam and building the ditch to it was \$46,000, and the second estimate \$36,000.

In order that a better idea may be formed of the value of the reservoir, it may be stated that it will hold water sufficient to run ten heads of water during 12 hours each day for 67 days, without taking into account the water flowing into the reservoir in the meantime.

If the editor of the *Riverside Press* and *Horticulturalist* will again read our article on orange culture, he will see that in describing the orange belt we referred exclusively to the area in the southern portion of Los Angeles county which in our opinion was most favorable to the culture of citrus fruits, and therefore his criticism was based upon a misapprehension. It is not our purpose to attempt to set forth the claims of any other section but Anaheim and the contiguous settlements; and when we say that "from a point six miles north and east of Anaheim, clear south to San Diego and back from the coast ten to twelve miles the climate is extremely favorable for the culture of citrus fruits" we do not intend to be understood as claiming that the orange can only be grown successfully in the belt described. We cheerfully admit that Riverside oranges are as good as any grown in California, but we also maintain and can prove that the oranges sent from the best orchards in the vicinity of Anaheim command as high a price as the Riverside fruit. And yet orange land here is selling at from \$75 to \$100 an acre, with water right, while at Riverside it is held at from \$300 to \$500 an acre.

WILL THE FRUIT MARKET BE OVERDONE?

A correspondent of the Los Angeles *Semi-Tropic Californian* thus discusses the question of overstocking the fruit market:

It is often asked, "Will the fruit business not be overdone?" You might as well ask, "Will there ever be too much bread and meat produced?" You would say "No," most emphatically. Bread and the meats are produced in every country. But how is it with the fruits that we produce in California? For instance, this is the place where the apricot grows to perfection. There are not few places in the world where the apricot grows at all, and even here in California it grows and does well only in certain localities. "And where is our market?" Everywhere in the civilized world. The demand increases faster than the supply for canned apricots. It is a matter of fact that the apricot is one of the best of fruits raised in our country, and that it is sold in all parts of the world, and the cry comes for more. And for dried or evaporated apricots the demand is much more than can be produced for the next twenty years. The dried apricot can be kept or sent to market two, four or six months hence, and the freight is nominal compared to the freight on oranges. The apricot is also about as good for eating as others of our fruits—the French prune and the nectarine does not do well only in portions of California. It is good for canning, and especially good for drying. The French prune is particularly good for drying and always commands prices that pay the producer a good profit. Then the Bartlett pear is wanted to ship east to Chicago, St. Louis and further east to New York, Philadelphia, Boston and from these places to be distributed to almost every city and town in the United States. Then the demand for canned Bartlett pears is enormous, and the canner wants all the good Bartlett fruit he can obtain. And the market for dried Bartlett pears is good. But other pears are wanted for shipping east at remunerative prices. Then certain varieties of peaches are wanted for canning, and for the Philadelphia, Boston and from these places to be distributed to almost every city and town in the United States. Then the demand for canned Bartlett pears is enormous, and the canner wants all the good Bartlett fruit he can obtain. And the market for dried Bartlett pears is good. But other pears are wanted for shipping east at remunerative prices. Then certain varieties of peaches are wanted for canning, and for the Philadelphia, Boston and from these places to be distributed to almost every city and town in the United States. Then the demand for canned Bartlett pears is enormous, and the canner wants all the good Bartlett fruit he can obtain. And the market for dried Bartlett pears is good. But other pears are wanted for shipping east at remunerative prices. 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WEEKLY GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, DEC. 30, 1882

SUBSCRIPTION, per year, \$2.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

We offer the GAZETTE in combination with the American Agriculturist for \$3 a year (cash in advance), which includes postage on both. In addition, we will send free to every person who takes both papers, a magnificent Plate Engraving of Dupre's last great painting, "IN THE MEADOW," now on exhibition in New York, and offered for sale at \$500.

The eminent Artist, F. S. Church, writing to a friend in the country last October, thus alludes to this picture:

"... I was delighted this morning to see offered as a premium a reproduction of a very beautiful picture, 'IN THE MEADOW,' by Dupre. This picture is an educator. ... This superb engraving (17 1/2 inches, exclusive of wide border) is worth more than the cost of both Journals. It is mounted on heavy plate paper, and sent securely packed in tubes made expressly for the purpose. When to be mailed, 10 cents extra is required for packing, postage, etc."

GREETING.

To all the readers of the GAZETTE, a Happy New Year.

For the past ten years it has been our privilege to send forth an annual greeting through these columns. During this decade, many and wonderful are the changes that have been wrought in the localities where the GAZETTE circulates most largely. The progress has been sometimes retarded and checked by untoward circumstances, but the rally has been prompt, and the forward march has been one of increased impetus. It may be that in the year just opening some industries will languish and some enterprises be held in abeyance, if the rainfall will be as scant as it now threatens; but even these dry years have their recompense.

It is safe to say that to this day the old slowly and wondrously of irrigation would still have been in vogue had not the occasional seasons of drought compelled an improvement in the system. We doubt not that in the next twelve months a marked advance will be made in this direction; the minds of the people will be spurred to cogitation on the subject; and whenever any problem of such great moment is seriously considered by the people, the solution is readily found. Nay, the solution is already found; and one or two dry years will force an application of the remedy. Are not rivers of water now flowing to waste? Yes. Are there not convenient reservoirs wherein this surplus water can be stored up? Yes.

So that, take it all in all, 1883 opens auspiciously, and there is little doubt that to all our readers it will prove a Happy New Year.

THE GAZETTE

Readers of this paper will bear us out in the assertion that we have never burdened our columns with any great amount of self-laudation. On the contrary, it has been quite often intimated to us that by "tooting our own horn" occasionally, the result would be beneficial in a business way. But we have been content to gang our aim gait, because the course suggested is distasteful, and for the further reason that the business of the GAZETTE has increased as satisfactorily as any reasonable person could desire. When we purchased the GAZETTE ten years ago, it was a six-column paper, and the subscription price was \$5 per year. Now the paper is larger and better in every way, the price is but \$2 per year—and yet the receipts of the office are much greater now than at any time during the past decade. The success of the GAZETTE is not due to any straining after popularity. On the contrary it has more than once knowingly and willfully antagonized the sentiments of its best patrons, simply because its editor has opinions of his own upon every subject and has always expressed those opinions whenever he thought it necessary to do so, regardless of how they were received. And as the GAZETTE has prospered, we are forced to the conclusion that we have in the main pursued a course that is pleasing to its readers.

We shall try in the coming year to make the GAZETTE better than it has been, and to that end we ask readers to contribute to its columns any facts of general interest which may come under their observation.

Is the debate on the Civil Service Bill in the Senate, John Sherman said: "It may as well be understood now first as last, that the reason of the Republican defeat in Ohio grew out of the demand on the part of our people, or a portion of our people, for 'free whiskey and no Sunday.'"

Same over here in California, John.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—A great deal of comment is being indulged in here among the lawyers and others in regard to the case of San Mateo Co. against the Southern Pacific Railroad, and Justice Fields' action in connection therewith, by his presence at the banquet given by Leland Stanford, of the Central Pacific road, to Conkling and others of the counsel who appeared for the Southern Pacific. The unanimous verdict is that Justice Fields did a very indecorous thing, to say the least, in view of the fact that he tried the case in California. No other member of the United States Supreme Court participated in the banquet and, indeed, it is safe to say that no other of its Justices were invited.

—The extension of the main of the Town Water Works is now in progress.

CLIMATIC

A very large proportion of the people who come to settle in Los Angeles county are induced by the fact that it is favored with a climate which nearly approaches perfection. One need not be an invalid, nor an aesthete to desire to live where nature is genial and smiling during all time. It is just as natural for the strong and rugged to desire to escape the rigor of winter; and our experience is that the climate of this county has been the greatest factor in bringing people here, and in keeping them here.

As we write this, the wind is whistling loudly against the eaves and dust is quite conspicuous. One of the so-called Santa Ana winds is blowing. It is a very unpleasant, parching wind, dries up moisture rapidly and its influence on some systems is disagreeable. In its wildest tantrums it blows off superfluous oranges from the trees, and breaks a limb occasionally. This wind is the one unpleasant feature of the climate here, and what a fuss is made about it by some people! Granted that it is disagreeable while it lasts—about fifteen days in the year—has it not its recompense? Every ill soon disappears before it; every germ of malaria is made infertile, every lurking atom of disease is dissipated. Nothing more prejudicial to the healthfulness of this county could happen than a complete cessation of these winds; and if there is any country where there is less wind and storm than here, we have yet to be told where it is. Surely, if we have 350 days of calm throughout the year, we ought not to carp at whatever caprice is embodied in the other fifteen.

It is of the winter months that inquirers most ask about, and we have compiled the following reliable thermometrical data, which will give a fair idea of our winters:—On December 25th, 1877, the lowest reading of the thermometer was 42°, and the highest 57°. January 1st, 1878, lowest 36°, highest 57°. December 25th, 1878, lowest 32°, highest 59°. January 1st, 1879, lowest 52°, highest 59°. December 25th, 1879, lowest 33°, highest 57°. January 1st, 1880, lowest 39°, highest 66°. December 25th, 1880, lowest 53°, highest 62°. January 1st, 1881, lowest 41°, highest 62°. December 25th, 1881, lowest 37°, highest 63°. January 1st, 1882, lowest 38°, highest 70°.

Since 1877, the GAZETTE has published weekly a thermometrical record giving the readings of the thermometer at 7 A. M., 7 P. M., and the highest and lowest points reached during the day. The average temperature during each month, made up from these four daily readings, is given in the following table:

	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Jan.	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	48 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2
Feb.	56	56	54	49 1/2	53	49 1/2
March	58	54	56 1/2	49 1/2	52 1/2	54
April	57 1/2	56	57 1/2	54 1/2	60 1/2	56 1/2
May	61 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	63 1/2	61 1/2
June	70	64	66 1/2	64	66 1/2	67
July	72 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2	65 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2
Aug.	70 1/2	69	70 1/2	66 1/2	69 1/2	72 1/2
Sept.	69 1/2	66 1/2	69 1/2	63 1/2	66 1/2	67
Oct.	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Nov.	59 1/2	56	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	57
Dec.	54 1/2	50 1/2	52 1/2	54 1/2	52 1/2	57

The aesthetic side of our climate is summed up in the following extract from our correspondence: "Can Eastern people imagine, as they sit around their firesides 'this gloomy December evening, how we in 'Southern California are looking? What? 'File on the wood, close the shutters tight, 'for the wind is howling a carnival, and the 'black ominous clouds go darkly, hurrying 'past the pale moon, while the furious 'gusts bring the storm against the windows. 'Here on the Pacific Coast we sit with open 'doors and windows. The perfume of scented 'plants comes to us with the breeze, and 'bouquets of lovely roses, freshly cut from 'the garden, stand on the table. The larks 'are bubbling over with melody, and the 'twittering of the linnets and chattering of 'blackbirds take the place of the roaring 'fire and wailing wind. Luscious grapes, 'fresh from the vine, are brought for our 'refreshment, and our cribs are bursting 'with yellow corn."

The healthfulness of the climate here has passed into a proverb. Some really wonderful instances of prolongation of life could be noted. On this point we quote the views of a physician who writes to the GAZETTE: "In my opinion there is no section of the world that possesses a more perfect climate than this. None have a more genial and purer atmosphere; none more free from malaria; none where the mean temperature through the year is so nearly the same; none where one can sleep and live in the open air with less inconvenience. No one county is so diversified with mountain, valley and plain, and we of course have a great diversity of climate, so far as relates to temperature. On some of the mountain heights snow may be seen for four or eight months in the year, while in the valleys and canyons but a few miles distant perpetual summer reigns. In the valleys back from the coast the air is dry and the heat most intense; while upon the plain stretching away from the foothills to the ocean, the air is permeated with moisture from the ocean and the temperature is modified and equalized by the trade winds which prevail from April to November. ... This county is emphatically the home of the invalid, and is destined to become one vast sanatorium for the enervated and diseased in more rigorous climates of the world."

A clergyman writing to a Canadian paper says: "The most characteristic features of the climate here are, first, its perennial sunshine; and second, its extraordinary equality. From the beginning of May to the end of October a single cloud in the sky is an unusual sight and attracts notice. Between the dates mentioned, rain is almost unknown. The rainy season does not begin until December and is over before May. And during the rainy season, rain does not fall so often nor as continuously as it frequently does in Ontario during September. What is more to the purpose, it generally falls at night, leaving the days clear and bright as sunshine can make them. ... No sufferer from lung disease can make a mistake in coming here unless the disease has gone too far. In the earlier stages of the disease very great benefit and in many cases complete restoration may be found in this climate if

the sufferers remain amid its healing influences long enough."

The atmosphere varies considerably throughout the county, so that asthmatic persons or those afflicted with lung disease can find within the limits of the county localities where the atmosphere is beneficial to them.

STATISTICAL

The annual report of Surveyor-General Shunklin, a copy of which we have received, deals largely with the subject of irrigation, and for that reason is especially interesting to the people of Southern California. His views on this subject, though interesting, are in our opinion fallacious; and as we said some months ago Mr. Shunklin's private interests are such as to preclude the possibility of his looking at his plan of confiscation of all existing water rights as a trifling too communitarian for the present day.

From the statistical portion of the report we compile the following information, relative to Los Angeles county. The information is obtained from the report of the County Assessor for 1880-81. There were in that year 67,500 acres of land inclosed and 150,000 acres under cultivation. The yield was:

	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Wheat	43,350	70,200	70,200	70,200	70,200	70,200
Barley	31,450	62,900	62,900	62,900	62,900	62,900
Oats	500	500	500	500	500	500
Rye	100	100	100	100	100	100
Corn	21,400	1,070,000	1,070,000	1,070,000	1,070,000	1,070,000
Buckwheat	200	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Peas	130	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200
Beans	1,250	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
Onions	215	43,000	43,000	43,000	43,000	43,000
Peanuts	100	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Castor Beans	900	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Flax	200	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000
Hops	75	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000
Tobacco	95	95,000	95,000	95,000	95,000	95,000
Potatoes	3,375	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500
Sweet Potatoes	250	1,680	1,680	1,680	1,680	1,680
Hay	10,650	21,290	21,290	21,290	21,290	21,290
Sugar Beets	170	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400

Of better there were made 115,000 pounds; cheese, 547,500 pounds; wool, 3,402,536 pounds; honey, 575,000 pounds; value of fruit crop, \$750,000; bearing lemon trees, 41,250; bearing orange trees, 256,135; bearing olive trees, 3,056. There were 9342 acres of grape vines, and the yield was 2,800,000 gallons of wine and 150,000 gallons of brandy. The seven breweries made 94,500 gallons of beer. The sheep numbered 423,317. The eight grist mills made 65,304 barrels of flour and ground 115,000 bushels of corn. There were 345 miles of irrigating ditches. The real estate was assessed at \$16,758,665 and the personal property at \$3,262,892, a total of \$20,021,557.

In the fiscal year 1881-82, 92,000 acres of land were reported inclosed and 212,000 acres under cultivation. The yield was:

	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Wheat	85,000	1,700,000	1,700,000	1,700,000	1,700,000	1,700,000
Barley	36,450	72,900	72,900	72,900	72,900	72,900
Oats	500	500	500	500	500	500
Rye	100	100	100	100	100	100
Corn	25,340	1,267,500	1,267,500	1,267,500	1,267,500	1,267,500
Buckwheat	100	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Peas	100	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Beans	1,100	33,000	33,000	33,000	33,000	33,000
Onions	275	55,000	55,000	55,000	55,000	55,000
Peanuts	80	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000
Castor Beans	900	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Flax	25	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
Hops	25	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
Potatoes	3,500	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000
Sweet Potatoes	310	1,860	1,860	1,860	1,860	1,860
Hay	12,535	25,070	25,070	25,070	25,070	25,070
Sugar Beets	950	19,000	19,000	19,000	19,000	19,000

Of better 220,000 pounds were made; cheese, 855,450 pounds; wool, 3,553,675 pounds; honey, 275,000 pounds. The value of the fruit crop is placed at \$950,000. Of bearing lemon trees there were 48,350; bearing orange trees, 420,125; olive trees, 3,155; bearing apple trees, 64,844; pear trees, 23,640; peach trees, 38,175. Of grapes there were 11,440 acres, and the yield was 3,100,000 gallons of wine and 145,000 gallons of brandy. Seven thousand barrels of beer were made by the breweries. Of sheep there were 305,312. The work of the ten grist mills is not reported. There were 415 miles of irrigating ditches, and 307 miles of telegraph line. The assessed value of real estate was \$17,479,083; personal property, \$3,330,767. Total, \$20,809,850.

To many staid old people back East, California is a new and lawless country, where all manner of outrages on civilization are perpetrated daily. The dear old souls loudly ignore the horrid mess of crime occurring daily near their own homes, but concern themselves greatly over Western peccadilloes. It may to them seem strange, but it is nevertheless true, that the penal laws of California are as strict, and as fully enforced as are those of any State in the Union; and that the moral sense of the average Californian is more sensitive than the average New Yorker, for example. Some time ago, a boxing match between two women was proposed in San Francisco, and the fair bruisers went into training. But the moral sense of the community was against the proposed scene, and the police promptly forbade the fight. In New York, however, the law is not so rigid, or its administration is more lax, as the following telegram, dated the 27th instant, shows:

Two regularly-trained heavy weight colored female pugilists last evening took the mark and battered each other around the historic ring to the Queen's bar. Bessie Williams, when down to her fighting weight, turns the beam at 290 pounds, while Josephine Greene in her clothes weighed 280 pounds. The husbands of both ladies are experts at the manly art, and have taught their housewives how to defend themselves otherwise than by their tongues. For some time past every effort to bring the Amazons together and settle the question of superiority has been tried without success, but eventually a number of sporting men, with Billy Mettley at their head, succeeded. The match was for twenty dollars a side and the colored lady championed. They had a bloody, brutal and vicious fight, and during its progress both looked like spotted tigers. Finally Bessie got in a right-hander on Josephine's nose, and knocked her out of time. A large crowd witnessed the scandalous proceeding.

WASHINGTON, December 26th.—In answer to an inquiry on the subject, the Treasury Department has decided that a Chinese warehouse man should be considered a laborer, and as such is excluded from the United States under the provision of the act restricting Chinese immigration.

TOPEKA, Kan., December 23d.—Mrs. T. J. Brundage has an infant son whose weight is but eighteen ounces.

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

Miguel de Pedraza, a well known Californian, died at his ranch in San Diego county on Monday night.

Henry C. Kinsel, the City Treasurer of Tucson, has skaddled to Mexico taking with him several thousand dollars belonging to the city.

James Clark was accidentally shot and killed by his brother at San Bernardino on Monday. James was fighting with a stranger, and his brother interfered and began beating the stranger with a revolver. It exploded, with the result stated.

Thos. Kerr shot and killed Wm. Hartley at Globe, A. T., on Monday. The mariner was unprovoked, and Kerr was hanged half an hour afterwards by the citizens. He confessed to having killed several men. After being drawn up once he was let down, whereupon he asked permission to take off his boots. The request was granted, and he was then launched.

The San Francisco Bulletin of Dec. 27th, says: On the arrival of the steamer *Oriente*, this morning, from the Southern coast, Captain Johnson notified Officer Lermen, who is on duty on Broadway street wharf, that he had a passenger on board who seemed afraid that some one would kill him. Officer Lermen thereupon boarded the steamer, and Gustave Schill was pointed out to him as the man. In conversation with the officer, Schill stated that he lived in Los Angeles, and on Sunday started for church with his little daughter aged ten. Fearing, however, that some one (unknown to Schill) would kill him, he boarded the train for San Pedro, keeping his daughter with him, and at the latter place he secured passage on the *Oriente* to this city. Schill, who is a draughtsman and very intelligent in all matters except the expected killing, was taken to the City Prison by the officer, and from thence was sent to be examined by the Commissioner of Lunacy. He had on his person \$102.85 but had changes of clothes neither for himself nor his child.

The special jury convened to pass upon the question of the insanity of Josiah Smith, the child murderer, returned a unanimous verdict that he was sane, and his trial for murder was proceeded with on Thursday before Judge Hines. The attorney for the defense asked to interpose a plea of guilty, provided the sentence would be imprisonment for life, but the defendant refused to agree to it, and the request was denied by the Court. The case was given to the jury who, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of murder in the first degree, and fixed the punishment at imprisonment for life.

Anheim is an important town in this important county. It is situated about twenty-seven miles south-east of Los Angeles, in the valley of the Santa Ana. The town was established in 1867 by an association of Germans who undertook the cultivation of the vine on the co-operative principle. Twenty acres of a large plot of land were given to each shareholder, a canal from the Santa Ana was built for irrigation and the colony waxed prosperous. Anheim is now a principal center of the "grape growing district."—*San Francisco Spirit of the Times*.

Father Peter Verburgh, of the old Church at the Plaza, has purchased for his church a "crib," being a representation of the stable at Bethlehem. The principal figures within the stable are the Virgin mother, St. Joseph and the infant Jesus in a cradle, with an ox and an ass on each side. On the outside are the shepherds and the Magi or three Wise Men. The crib has been placed near the altar of the Church of Our Lady of Angels, where it will remain until the 14th of January.—*Herald*.

An interesting sequel to the event of the baby being left in a cradle on the steps of the Orphan's Home, on Figueroa street, is about to be made public. The physician, who waited on the mother during her sickness in this city, is about to sue her father for her child. The mother lives in Orange, and hitherto has borne a good name.—*Express*.

The following real estate transactions occurred during the week:

N. H. Mitchell to Chas. F. Rice and Wm. Reed, NW 1/4 of NE 1/4 Sec 18, T 4 S, R 10 W; \$1800.

Louis Durr to Charles Schindler—Lot 44, block E 5, Anaheim; \$75.

Alfred Robinson, trustee, to John Kerr—East 20 1/2 acres of NW 1/4 of SW 1/4 Sec 1, T 8 S, R 12 W; \$627.60.

A Vexed Clergyman.

Even the patience of Job would become exhausted were he a preacher and endeavoring to interest his audience while they were keeping up an incessant coughing, making it impossible for him to be heard. Yet, how very easy can all this be avoided by simply using Dr. King's New Discovery for Cough, Croup, and Colds. Trial Bottles given away by W. M. Higgins, Drugist.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Grape Cuttings.
100,000
BERGER, GOLDEN CHASSIS, BLACK MALBAC and Zinfandel Grape Cuttings for sale by M. O. ENGEL, Anaheim.

Grape Cuttings.
20,000 ZINFANDEL, 10,000 MALBAC, 10,000 M. O. ENGEL, Anaheim.

The Days of Monopoly are Over in Anaheim.

JAMES T. STEWART,
PLUMBER, GAS FITTER AND TINSMITH,
line at reasonable prices.

Remember the CREAM OF TARTAR WORKS.

P. RANZONI, THE PROPRIETOR, RESPECTFULLY REQUESTS wine growers to save all their deposits from wine, etc., which he will buy and pay cash for. He has removed his factory to J. Bernard's place, on Alameda street, Los Angeles, and added many improvements. Address, P. O. Box 398.

New Year PRESENTS!

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
Glassware, Willowware,
Toys, Yankee Notions, Fancy Goods,
Candies, Cakes, etc., etc.,
—Will be found at—

Frank Eys New Store

In brick building formerly occupied by the Bank of Anaheim.
Cigars, Tobaccos and Cigarettes.

I respectfully invite the public to examine my stock, assuring them that they will be welcomed, and not importuned to purchase. As to prices I guarantee that they are as low as those of any store in Los Angeles county. Inquire the prices of the various articles, and make comparisons. Respectfully
FRANK EY.

Notice to Creditors.

ESTATE OF HENRY F. EVANS, DECEASED.
Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Henry F. Evans, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at the law office of Robt. W. Scott, Esq., in Anaheim, Cal., the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate.

ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ESTATE OF SAID DECEASED.
R. W. SCOTT, ATT'Y FOR ESTATE. dec30-4t

Notice to Creditors.

ESTATE OF HIRAM H. CROSS, DECEASED.
Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Hiram H. Cross, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at the law office of Robt. W. Scott, Esq., in Anaheim, Cal., the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate.

ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ESTATE OF SAID DECEASED.
R. W. SCOTT, ATT'Y FOR ESTATE. dec30-4t

W. G. POTTER,

BREEDER OF FIRST-CLASS

Plymouth Rocks

BROWN LEGHORNS.

ONE YARD PLYMOUTH ROCKS FROM A. C. Hawkins, Massachusetts; one yard brown Leghorns from J. S. Downey, Massachusetts; one yard of each (brown Leghorns and Plymouth Rocks) from W. K. Kirtles, Plymouth, Mass. For hatching at \$1.50 per dozen, two dozen, \$2.50; three dozen, \$3.50. A few fine young cockerels for sale. Call and see them. Notice to close on January 1st. Address, Anaheim, Los Angeles County, Cal. dec30-3m

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT,

In and for the County of Los Angeles, State of California.

Order to show cause on application of Guardian for Order of Sale of Real Estate.

In the matter of the estate and guardianship of Louisa Keller, an incompetent.

ON READING AND FILING the PETITION of Theodore Keller, the guardian of the person and estate of Louisa Keller, an incompetent, praying for an order of sale of certain real estate belonging to said Louisa Keller, and for the purpose therein set forth.

It is hereby ordered, that the next of kin of the said ward and a person interested in the said estate, appear before this Court at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 27th day of January, 1883, at ten o'clock A. M., at the Court room of this Court, at the Court House in the said County of Los Angeles, and there to show cause why an order should not be granted for the sale of such estate.

And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published

HEALTH STATISTICS.

To the various organizations paying benefits in time of sickness, and sums varying from \$1000 to \$5000, there is probably no question of greater vital importance than the "health" question, and therefore anything that will act as a guide in distinguishing good material from bad among the applicants, or any information of a reliable character as to improving the health, and thus lessening the death rate, is valuable.

Consumption causes many more deaths than any other disease, and any statistics bearing upon its causes or the conditions of its development are of much importance to both the medical profession and the public. With the view of obtaining information concerning the etiology of the disease, Dr. Playton of Toronto sent out a list of questions to each of many hundreds of physicians having cases in practice in Canada and the States of New York, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Louisiana. The questions related to the age, sex and general structure of the patients, and to their ancestry, general habits, etc. About 250 physicians answered the questions, and the doctor has made up from these 250 cases a concise report of much practical value. The average age of the patients was twenty-seven years; 46 per cent were males, and 54 per cent, females; only 23 per cent were married. The circumference of the chest was in every case much below the average of vigorous persons of the same height, being only 31 1/2 inches. The average height being 5 feet 5 1/2 inches. Persons of such stature should have a chest circumference of about 37 inches. About 55 per cent had light blue eyes and light hair, and the nervous temperament largely prevailed. Two-thirds of the patients had been engaged in indoor, sedentary occupation, and spent but little time in the open air. Much the greater part of them had slept in small, unventilated bedrooms, two in a bed, had not usually worn flannel next the skin, nor used habitually any form of bath, and nearly all had been small or very moderate eaters, and used very little fatty food except butter. The general habits of nearly all had been good, and but very few had used alcoholic spirits to excess. In only 36 per cent of the cases had ancestors died of the disease, while nearly three-fourths had resided in a locality favoring a humid, cool atmosphere.

Dr. Playton draws some important deductions: Marriage in certain conditions and certain stages of the disease is probably unfavorable to the development and progress of consumption. Heredity is not of such constancy and importance as a cause as appears to have been commonly believed, further than in so far as configuration and structure of the body, the relation and relative size and vigor of the different organs to each other are influenced by percentage. That is, in a want of general stamina from defective construction. With the small lungs and consequent imperfect respiratory capacity, the individuals could not consume enough oxygen to utilize the digested products of a generous or full diet, especially that containing much carbonaceous matter, while there would be in all probability accumulations in the body of unused and waste substances which should have been thrown off through the lungs. The one means which will best tend to prevent the development of the disease in those thus predisposed to it is apparent enough; it is that of increasing in early life by judicious physical exercise the size and capacity of the respiratory organs. The doctor draws attention to the desirability of taking into consideration the respiratory capacity of patients suffering from tubercular phthisis before prescribing a full or too carbonaceous diet. —*Can.*

CURRENT HIT.

Some men claim that they don't care two straws about politics; but when they come to mixed drinks they are mighty particular to have at least two straws, and sound ones at that, too.

The daughter of a Texas cattle king has just returned from Paris, where she says she walked through the Tuileries, and visited a shooting where she saw the statue of Physics and Catherine De Medici.

A household writer says: "Lemons may be kept fresh for a long time in a jar of water, changing the water every morning. If a church fair happens to be going on, the water may be sold for lemonade."

"Pa, I'll be right sorry when you get well," said a little Austin boy to his sick parent. "Why, my son?" "Because I won't get any more empty medicine bottles to sell. I sell 'em for five cents apiece to the drug store."

"Smoker." It is probably true that smoking blackens the lungs and cremates the corpses of the blood, but so long as you do not see your lungs and your corpses, it is not clear why you should care about how they look.

"I declare," exclaimed Brown, "I never saw such a time as you have with servant girls. I don't believe you will ever be satisfied until you have one manufactured to order." "Nonsense, Brown," said Mrs. R. "I shall be satisfied when I find one ready made."

A colored minister wished to say, "Brethren, we shall have no more service here until we have raised by contribution sufficient money to fresco this recess," but he said, "Brethren, de gospel will not be dispensed with any mo' till we have took up a contradistinction cuff to have dis yer abcess frescoed."

An Arkansas editor, in retiring from the editorial control of a newspaper, said: "It is with a feeling of sadness that we retire from the active control of this paper; but we leave our journal to a gentleman who is able than we are, financially, to handle it. The gentleman is well known in this community. He is the Sheriff."

A Bradford lady's husband was detained late one night at his business in Haverhill, and could not join a whist party to which he had been invited. "Why didn't Charles come?" asked the host. "Because," answered his wife, "he had to stay at the store—(after a vain search for the word she wanted)—testing his accounts." "Balancing" was the word she was hunting for.

THE STORY OF A JEWISH RENEGADE.

Continued.

The story of Il Guideo, the Jew, contains some rare touches of humanity, and the end of it is strangely pathetic. The man was, as his name implies, a Jewish renegade. He was born at Smyrna, and acquired great riches by his piracy. The Arabs called him Sinan, the Turks Chief Pasha, and the Italians Il Guideo. After the conquest of Rhodes the pirates infested the Mediterranean like a pack of hungry wolves, and Il Guideo surpassed them all in astuteness and an intimate knowledge of every creek and hiding place along the coasts and among the islands. Monte Argentario, Elbe, Ponza, he knew them all, and could play at hide and seek among them with his swift treacherous galleys. He had a fleet of thirty-four of them, and ravaged the coasts of Sicily, Naples and the Roman States. For the most part he was successful and almost unmoled in his marauding expeditions. But once three ships belonging to the Knights of Rhodes, and commanded by Captain Paolo Vettori, made a raid upon the robbers and captured some pirate galleys off Giarfari, a tiny island of the Tuscan Archipelago.

But this was a comparatively unimportant check to Il Guideo. None the less for it did he scour the Mediterranean to his own great profit and the terror of the littoral populations. In 1533 he found him triumphantly carrying off from near Messina three vessels belonging to Andrea Doria, laden with silk—a very rich prize. In 1535 he defeated La Goletta with a body of 6,000 picked Turkish troops against the Christian armies commanded by Charles V. in person. The Moslems made valorous defense, but were overpowered and compelled to fly to Tunis, where Barbarossa was then reigning, having forcibly seized that kingdom from the descendant of the ancient Berber dynasty of the Hasid. Within the city of Tunis at that time were upward of 10,000 Christian slaves taken by the pirates. These were Spaniards, French, Germans, and, above all, Italians; people of both sexes and all ages and conditions; merchants, soldiers, knights, sailors, priests. These unfortunate, on the first approach of the Christian army, had been huddled into some underground caverns called the *Quas* originally intended for storing grain. Barbarossa, seeing the fortune of war against him, absolutely proposed to massacre all these helpless wretches, and was with difficulty dissuaded from his atrocious intention. Il Guideo chiefly opposed it, and it was mainly owing to his intercession that the prisoner's lives were saved. This La Goletta was a great victory for the Christian arms. Besides putting the enemy to flight and confusion, the Christians captured all the Moslem ships, without losing one on their side. Among the prisoners taken was Il Guideo's favorite child, a boy 10 years old, who is stated to have been serving as a sort of cabin boy on board of one of the captured Moslem vessels. The child fell to the share of the Prince of Piombino, who caused him to be baptized, had him educated in all the accomplishments of a gentleman of that day, and brought him up in his own house, "where he lived honored and beloved by all."

Meanwhile Il Guideo was advanced to even greater honors by the Sultan. Escaped from the disaster of La Goletta and Tunis, he was nominated Admiral of the fleet of the Red Sea, the principal scope of which was to harass and oppose the Portuguese, whose progress in the Indies was giving umbrage to Soliman. Il Guideo's headquarters were at Suex. He was enormously wealthy, powerful, and honored. But the terrible price had not concealed the strong parental affection so characteristic of the race and teachings of the Hebrew religion, and he never ceased to lament the loss of his son. Nearly ten years after the disaster of Tunis, Barbarossa—another celebrated and especially truculent Moslem pirate—attacked the island of Elba, which was a possession of the Prince of Piombino. Barbarossa threatened to ravage the island with fire and sword if Il Guideo's son were not given up to him. This act appears to have been dictated less by friendship for his comrade in piracy than by greed of gain. There is little doubt that he expected the Prince to pay a heavy ransom for the youth to whom he had become attached. Only a short time previous the republic of Genova had been compelled to the humiliation of buying him off from the destroying of Savona.

However, the young man at once declared himself willing to go and see his father, as was right and dutiful, but stipulated spontaneously that the dominions of his benefactor, the Prince of Piombino, should be respected. Accordingly, the baptized son of Il Guideo set out for Egypt, where his father anxiously awaited him.

So one day he appeared before him, a handsome, elegant cavalier, richly attired and surrounded by a train of servants and attendants. The old man embraced his long-lost son in such a paroxysm and transport of joy that "his heart burst and he fell dead." The circumstance was well attested by Bono, Mambrino, Jovious, etc. And as Padre Guglielmotti remarks, Il Guideo was probably the only one of the dreaded company of Moslem pirates to whom it could possibly have happened.

Poisoning from Red Stockings.

Dr. J. Woodland writes to the *Lancet* that, having had his attention directed to several cases of great irritation of the feet and legs, causing small pustules to arise and the skin to subsequently exfoliate, and suspicion being fastened upon red stockings which the patients wore, he carefully analyzed them. He found a tin salt which is used as a mordant in fixing the dye. He succeeded in obtaining as much as 22.3 grains of this metal in the form of the dioxide, and as each time the articles were washed the tin salt is rendered more easily soluble, the acid excretions from the feet attack the tin oxide, thus forming an irritating fluid.

Fair weather shakes corn; foul weather makes 'em ache.

Beer Adulteration.

Considerable commotion (the *British Medical Journal* says) has been raised in the beer-drinking world by a letter written by a firm of drug brokers in Mincing Lane, with reference to the substitution of drugs possessing bitter flavor and tonic qualities for hops. They state that, in consequence of the failure of this season's crop of English hops, calumba root, camomiles, quassia, and chertadava, greatly advanced in price, were being employed in producing the flavor dear to the palate of the consumer of "bitter." The great firms of brewers have, in consequence, unanimously protested that they never use anything but hops to produce the bitter constituent of their beers, and therefore practically deny the inference to be drawn. This, doubtless, is the fact; but if the case were otherwise, and the drugs named were used in the brewing of bitter beer, no possible injury, but rather benefit, would result to the beer-drinking public. Quassia is one of the most efficient vegetable bitters known to pharmacists. The same may be said of chertadava and camomiles. So that even if the hop crop were deficient, it is certain that the public health would not suffer, and drinkers of bitter beer would not detect any difference of flavor.

As idea of the prices obtained for advertising in some of the great dailies of the country may be gathered from the following: The *Chicago Tribune* for a column a year receives \$26,000. The *New York Herald* receives for its lowest-priced column \$30,724, and for its highest \$345,000. The *New York Tribune* for its lowest \$29,064, and for its highest \$85,748, and these papers are never at a loss for advertisements to fill their space. The *Cassette* ought to receive \$43,000 a column, but it has adopted the plan of making a liberal reduction to regular customers.

A hurried trip through Anaheim Sunday showed us that that sterling old colony, the original and archetype of the many which have since added to the wealth of Southern California, is still, as of old, self-sustaining and prosperous. There are few spots on the American continent in which such homelike comfort and independence may be noted as in Anaheim. The vineyards all look well, and the banks of the Anaheim river will this year be heavily recruited. —*Herald.*



Administrators Sale of Real Estate.

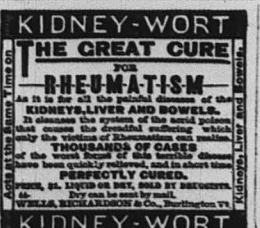
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Probate Court in and for the County of Los Angeles, State of California, made on 26th day of June, 1875, in the matter of the estate of Conrad Kuehl, deceased, the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of said Conrad Kuehl, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, in gold coin of the United States of America, and subject to confirmation by said Probate Court, on Saturday, the 26th day of December, 1882, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Robert H. Chapman, No. 3 Commercial street, in the City of Los Angeles, County of Los Angeles, all the right, title and interest and estate of said Conrad Kuehl be at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that said estate has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to that of said Conrad Kuehl at the time of his death, in and to all those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situated, lying, and being in the County of Los Angeles, State of California, and bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

Lot (C) five in Block B, and Lots two (2), three (3), four (4), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), and ten (10), in Block D, and also the whole of Blocks C and F, as the same appear and are designated on a plat, map or diagram of vineyard lot D-3 in the town of Anaheim, attached to a deed from the Bergson et al. to John Fischer, as Administrator of the estate of Conrad Kuehl, deceased, filed for record in the Recorder's office of Los Angeles County, May 28th, 1875; and also the west half (1/2) of building lot No. 59, as the same appears on the map of the lands of Anaheim, Texas, and confirmed of said cash in gold coin of the United States, ten per cent of the purchase money to be paid on day of sale, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at expense of purchaser. Bids or offers may be made at any time after the first publication of this notice and before the making of the sale. All bids or offers must be in writing and left at the office of Robert H. Chapman, Attorney at Law, or delivered to the undersigned in the City of Los Angeles.

JOHN FISCHER, De, Administrator of the estate of Conrad Kuehl, deceased. Dated Anaheim, Nov. 25th, 1882.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE.

Best in the World. Get the genuine. Every package has our trade mark and is marked **FRAZER'S**. SOLD EVERYWHERE.



Flax Culture.

The area under flax in Great Britain last year appears to have fallen off 27.3 per cent, as compared with 1880, the figures being 6,534 acres. The area under flax in Austria last year was 225,244 acres, a slight increase over 1880, but lower than for any year in the previous decade. In Hungary the acreage under flax last year was 29,089 acres, an increase over the two preceding years, but a considerable decrease as compared with the average from 1870 to 1872. The number of acres under flax in France in 1881 was 169,430, showing an increase over the two preceding years, but a marked decline as compared with the years from 1871 to 1878. In Germany, where a larger area is sown with flax than in any other European country except Russia, the number of acres under flax in 1881 was 319,326, a decrease of about 10,000 acres as against 1878. In Holland 48,095 acres were sown in 1880, an increase over the three preceding years, but a decline as compared with the average from 1870 to 1876. It is estimated that there has been a diminution in the acreage under flax in all these countries during the current year. In Russia, the great source of supply, the area under flax is estimated at 2,000,000 acres, or more than one half the estimated acreage of the whole of Europe—3,342,018.

While the United States ship *Albatross* was on her way up from Honolulu, on the evening of the 12th inst., a very brilliant meteor was seen. It exploded, and fragments of fire flew in all directions. The apparent place where the meteor reached the water was directly astern of the ship, where she had been but a short time before, and had it struck the vessel it is probable her last record would have been, "Sailed from Honolulu."

A drop of ink may make a million think. —*Byron.* Yes, and it may make one woman express, in very strong terms, her thoughts regarding a man who can't write two lines without getting it on his shirt cuffs.

Certain members of the London Stock Exchange have read much and made little, say that the first and greatest requisite to success in their business consists in being an ass.



Administrators Sale of Real Estate.

FIRE Insurance Agency.

I beg to inform the citizens of this vicinity that I am agent for the following first-class Fire Insurance Companies:

GIRARD, of Philadelphia
AGRICULTURAL, of Watertown
WATERTOWN, of Watertown
ST. PAUL, of St. Paul
LA CONFIANCE, of Paris
PEOPLES, of Newark
TEUTONIA, of New Orleans
NEW ORLEANS, of New Orleans
STANDARD, of London.
FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION of London, England.
COMMERCIAL UNION, of London, Capital \$12,500,000
CITY OF LONDON, Capital \$10,000,000
SOUTH BRITISH AND NATIONAL, Capital \$10,000,000

All of the above named Companies are staunch and reliable, and insurers can have their choice of Companies.

Richard Melrose,

"Gazette" Office,
Anaheim - Cal.

PRINTING

Wife of Journalism.

"You dog of a printer," cried the enraged poet, "you have not punctuated my poem at all." "Yes, but you see, sir, I'm not a printer—I'm a setter," replied the printer. Things one would wish to have expressed differently.—Musical maiden:—"I hope I am not boring you, playing so much!" Enamored youth:—"Oh, no! Pray go on. I—I'd so much sooner hear you play than talk."

A northern man writes to know if there is really a greenback party in Texas. Why, certainly there is. We are reminded of the gentleman who asked a German neighbor if a certain man was in. "Yes, he is in, but he is tied."

A daily paper has been started in China. As soon as coal oil and American mowing machines were introduced into that country accounts accumulated so rapidly that a daily newspaper was necessary to keep up with them.

"Mr. Brown is not very young, but Clara says he's pure gold," remarked Matilda, speaking of Clara's matrimonial choice. "Yes," said Sarah, "I know that old gold is quite fashionable, but I prefer to take my gold when it is young."

An English Bishop quentionally remarked to his servant that he was dying. "Well, my lord," said the good fellow, "you are going to a better place." "John," replied the prelate, with an air of conviction, "there's no place like Old England!"

"I see," said old Mrs. Anchovy, "that they are making car wheels out of paper. What do you suppose that's for, Mrs. Birdseye." "That, oh, I have no doubt they are getting scared about so many people being run over and out in two ends, and are trying to get some kind of stuff that ain't so dangerous."

"I'm not going to school any more," said a four-year-old to his mother on his return after the first day at the kindergarten. "Why, my dear? Don't you like to see the little 'boys and girls'?" "Yes; but I don't like 'em," persisted the boy. "Cause my teacher says that to-morrow she's going to put an idea into my head."



Administrators Sale of Real Estate.

B. DREYFUS & CO.

Grocers and Dealers in California Wines and Grape Brandy.
630 to 642 Brannan Street, San Francisco; 45 Broadway New York.

COOPERAGE

A LARGE QUANTITY OF BARRELS, HALF BARRELS, 10 Gallon and 5 Gallon Kegs For Sale Cheap.

Planters' Hotel,

ANAHEIM, CAL.
J. E. STACKPOLE, - - Manager.

THIS POPULAR HOTEL ESTABLISHED IN 1869, has just been thoroughly renovated throughout, 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 obtained 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.

MAXIMS FOR THE THOUGHTFUL.

A burst moustache dreads the short cigar. There's many a slip between the pulpit and the church door.

A silver in your hand is worse than two thousand in the hand of your friend.

Never build castles in the air. They are ever liable to be overthrown.

Put a rich man on mule-back, and the mule will throw him just as quickly as he would a beggar.

Least said is soonest the deadlock is ended.

Piety is often but knee-deep.

You can't make a portmanteau out of a two-legged calf.

Like the dog in the manger, the nose is above kissing and is always ready to interfere with the kissing of others.

When the spring bonnet comes into the house, money flies out of the pocket-book.

Oh, that mine enemy had been at home during spring cleaning!

A cigarette in the month shows which way the money goes.

Lonesome is whom handsome does.

The man who pleads his own cause is unlabeled of lawyers.

The man who saves five cents by walking gives ten to the shoemaker.

It is a short layup that has no turn in it. The boot-tree is known by his boot.

The scissors has two blades, crying steal, steal.

Honest tea furnishes its own grounds.

Of two women, choose the one that will have you.

The beauty is not so bright as she is painted.

Two in a tirade seldom agree.

Speech is cheap, but votes are what tell.

A woman after his own heart is what pleases the man.

Money is the principal thing; therefore get money; and with all the gettings get it will invest.

The coal-hole goes before destruction, and a banana skin before a fall.

A bald head is a fly's paradise.

The race is not to the swift, but to the pool seller.

A short time note soon goes to protest.—*Boston Transcript.*

City Stables,

Center Street (Opposite Kroeger's Block), ANAHEIM.

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 charges 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 patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

D. E. MILES,

Warehouseman and Commission Merchant.

Highest Cash Price Paid for Wheat, Barley, Corn,

Rye, Potatoes, And all Country Produce. Cash advances made on all consignments of Grain and Wool.

Sacks and Twine

At lowest market prices. Office opposite Railroad Depot, Anaheim, Cal.

BLACKSMITHING

—AND— Wagonmaking!

All Work Warranted. Prices as low as the lowest.

Center Street, Anaheim.

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DR. JAMES ELLIS.

OFFICE AND DRUG STORE IN THE BUILDING East of Gazette Office.
Office hours at 7 A. M. and 9:30 A. M. and at 2 P. M. and 5 P. M.

Dentist,

Has opened an office in the upper part of Mrs. Metz's building, Los Angeles Street, Anaheim. Having had twenty years experience, he can speak with confidence of his work. If a scale of prices is very low. He will be found in his office every day between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

OFFICE—BANK OF ANAHEIM.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

GAZETTE OFFICE.

Surveyor and Civil Engineer.

PARTIES DESIRING TO CONSULT ME PERSONALLY will find me at the residence of B. F. Kroege's Block, Anaheim, Cal. 10 P. M.

Attorney-at-Law.

Office in Planter's Hotel Building.

MONEY TO LOAN.—Ruling rate 10 per cent.

ROBT. W. SCOTT.

Attorney-at-Law.

Office in Dibble's brick building, nearly opposite the Postoffice.
Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Attorney-at-Law.

Rooms 56 and 57 Temple Block, LOS ANGELES.

Attorneys-at-Law.

Rooms 49, 50 and 51 Temple Block. Will practice in all the Courts.

MONEY TO LOAN.

Apply to R. W. SCOTT, Attorney at Law

Vocal and Instrumental Music,

ANAHAIM.

Pioneer Boot and Shoe Maker,

Cor. Adelaide and Los Angeles streets. ANAHEIM.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

Center Street

COOPERAGE.

Pipes, Barrels and Kegs on hand at all times. Tanks and Tubs made to order. Honey Barrels for sale cheap.

UNDERTAKERS.

Agents for the Howe, Edgeridge and Victor Sewing Machines

Los Angeles Street, : : Anaheim.

Real Estate Agent.

Live Stock Bought and Sold on Commission.

ANAHEIM BAKERY.

WM. MEER, - - Proprietor.

IF YOU WANT

TO GET RID OF SQUIRRELS AND GOPHERS

USE CARBON BI-SULPHIDE

Everybody who has used it recommends it as the ONLY SURE EXTERMINATOR

Of this vermin. For sale by

A. LANGENBERGER,

Dealer in Groceries, Hardware

WEEKLY GAZETTE

SATURDAY, DEC. 30, 1892

Kleinigkeiten.

The value of the stamps canceled at the Anaheim Postoffice during the past six months amounted to \$750 65.

The average daily attendance at the Anaheim Public Schools during the past year was 150.

Mr. John Dillard, as we learn from the Signal, had a slight apoplectic stroke last week.

Thirteen marriage licenses were issued by the County Clerk last Saturday. Love laughs at a dry season.

The cream of tartar manufacturer advertises to-day that he will purchase scraps from wine manufacturers.

Mr. J. J. Hunter is receiving congratulations on his marriage to Miss Williams, which event took place on last Wednesday.

The regular meeting of the Board of Town Trustees will be held on next Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The cargo of the bark *Kitty Stearns* is now being unloaded at the yard of Messrs. Saxton & Cox. It comprises 165,000 feet of redwood.

Extra copies of this issue of the GAZETTE are for sale at the stores of J. Helms and Frank Ry, and at the publication office.

The twenty acres in North Anaheim bought by Frank Ry a few weeks ago has been sold by him to P. Hansen at an advance of \$200.

Rudolph Wartenberger committed suicide on Wednesday night at the residence of James Dille, near Norwalk, by severing the radial artery near the palm branch.

Rev. M. L. Ferrie Hill of Corning, N. Y., is expected to preach in the Presbyterian church in Westminster to-morrow (Sunday) at 2:45 P. M.

The marriage of Mr. E. Crowe to Miss Juanita Aguilar is announced to-day. Their many friends join us in wishing them a life of happiness.

Nine cargoes of lumber were imported into Anaheim during the past year. The amount was 1,365,000 feet, equal to 250 carloads.

The Collier tract of land, near Anaheim, which is well known to be first-class, has been placed in the market. Mr. John Hansen has the sale of it, and will be pleased to show it to any one who desires to purchase.

Attention is called to the advertisement of Mr. Frank Ry. He keeps a very handsome assortment of goods, and he guarantees to duplicate the price list of any store in Los Angeles county.

A postoffice has been established at West Los Angeles, to be known as University. Charles W. Tarr is the postmaster. A post-office has been established at South Pasadena called Hermosa. F. M. Glover is the postmaster.

The Board of Directors of the Anaheim Water Company have resolved to take no action in the matter of the proposed compromise with the Cajon Irrigation Company, until the proposed contract is accepted by the stockholders of the latter company.

A fire occurred in Los Angeles at 1 o'clock on Monday morning, opposite the Railroad depot on San Fernando street. The Southern Hotel and six adjoining houses were burned, the total loss being about \$25,000, partly covered by insurance.

The ball on next Monday evening to be given by the Anaheim Social Club, will probably be attended by a large number of persons from the surrounding country. A very strict supervision will be exercised over all the arrangements, so that all present may enjoy themselves to the fullest extent.

Divine service as usual in the Presbyterian church at 11 A. M. to-morrow (Sunday). Subject of discourse, "The fig tree in the vineyard."

The Week of Prayer will be observed in the Presbyterian church, commencing Sunday, January 7th.

The beef which Mr. Leonard, of the Washington Market, dispensed to his customers on Christmas was good, but that which he will have for sale on New Year's Day will be more than good. There is no need of buying turkeys when such prime roasts are to be had.

The Examination Board have issued teachers' certificates to the following: Misses Mary McCulloch, Cora Williams, Magina N. Walker, Alice C. Gray, Mary A. Whitmer, Jessie A. McCoy, Lucy W. Ricketts and Ous Hickman, and also to Messrs. Samuel Armour and J. D. James, Jr. First grade certificates were granted to Misses Letta Fulton and Agnes Wilson and to Mr. Leon Taylor. First grade certificates were granted to Messrs. G. W. Wilson and H. H. Heath upon life diplomas.

Rooted Vines. Several thousand rooted grape vines of the Muscat variety for sale cheap. Apply to E. Truett, Westminster.

THE STEARNS RANCHES.

A Day's Ride With the Agent—A Brief Description of the Country Traversed.

A reference to the map of Los Angeles county, which will be found on another page, will show that no considerable portion of the county is grouped under the title of the Stearns Ranches. These ranches embrace the San Juan Capon de Santa Ana, Los Coyotes, La Habra, Las Bolsas and La Bala Chica, and comprise 140,000 acres of land. This land, together with 60,000 acres in San Bernardino county, was purchased in 1868 from the late Abel Stearns by a syndicate of San Francisco capitalists. Of the land in this county they have sold about sixty thousand acres in small tracts, and have remaining unsold about 80,000 acres.

Mr. R. J. Northam, to whose charge this vast estate is committed, makes his headquarters in Anaheim; and land buyers have of late been numerous enough to keep him "on the road" almost every day. It is no easy task to traverse this princely estate day by day, and answer the thousand and one questions with an intending purchaser demands a real estate agent; but Northam is equal to the occasion, and a day's journey with him over the ranches is, to the unfamiliar with the country, a pleasant excursion.

Let us in imagination accompany him in a drive over the ranches, and ask him to point out the various characteristics of the localities through which we pass so rapidly. Leaving direction we proceed in a north-easterly direction to what is now known as North Anaheim. On the verge of town is a sandy, cactus strip, which though dreary enough now, will yet be covered by vineyards and olive orchards. This sandy strip is narrow and well defined, and is passed in a few minutes' drive. Nor is its barrenness noticed so much until we suddenly "fall" the road harder and find ourselves in North Anaheim, and the contrast between the soils at once impresses the observer. As we drive through this region, our companion points to vineyards planted last year in which over ninety per cent of the cuttings flourished; to orange orchards, young and old, in which the trees are as thrifty and clean as it is possible for trees to be. There are some very beautiful places in North Anaheim, and land there is changing ownership quite often, and always at an increased rate. The Land Company, as the owners of the Stearns Ranches are commonly designated, have a few small tracts for sale in this vicinity at reasonable figures. Some choice land is held by private parties at \$1000 per acre, and the tendency of prices is still upward.

Continuing our journey we come to La Habra, one of the most magnificent ranches in the county as regards soil. Unfortunately, by reason of lack of water for irrigation, the ranch has been given over to the sheep owners, whose flocks have found upon it good grazing. But the time is near at hand when every acre of this ranch will be eagerly sought for by the viticulturist and the fruit grower. It is rumored that even now the Company are preparing to utilize the immense natural reservoir on the ranch by filling them in winter from the Santa Ana river, a project feasible and easy of accomplishment. When this is done, the land which is not now worth \$1 an acre for fruit-growing purposes will readily command over \$100 per acre, for the soil of La Habra is as rich as that of any other part of the county—or the world.

Traveling west, by barely perceptible roads, but which are perfectly familiar to our chaperone, we pass over some hilly country on which thousands of sheep find rich pasture, and find ourselves in Orange-thorpe district. The soil here is of a different character from that previously described, but is as fertile, judging from the appearance of the vineyards and orchards which here cluster quite thickly. Here also land has been bought at a great rate during the last two or three months, and tracts which could have been bought for \$50 an acre six months ago could not now be had for less than double that price. As an illustration of this, we will quote one tract of 100 acres, which was offered for \$5000 a year ago. The owner closed it out three weeks ago for \$11,000. The Company have several tracts in this district, ranging from \$40 to \$50 per acre.

Now we reach the Artesia district, and our guide discourses at length on the size of the pumpkins and corn which everywhere meet the eye. If the wife of Peter, the pumpkin eater, was a lady of ordinary size, her husband would have not the slightest difficulty in finding in Artesia a pumpkin shell in which he could keep her very well, for that kind of fruit grows to the most outrageous proportions. Artesia is certainly a most prolific country, and corn, barley, alfalfa, etc., yield heavily. As its name implies, it is in the arid belt, and flowing wells are obtained at an average depth of 200 feet. The ground is too damp and the winter cold too severe for the successful growth of the orange and lemon, but vines do well. The Company have choice tracts for sale at from \$30 to \$35 per acre.

Centralia, a few miles east of Artesia, is quite a settlement, and there are a number of very thrifty, handsome farms in the district. Northam calls our attention to several orange orchards which look clean and healthy, and we know of our own knowledge that the grapes raised here are very superior. Land is also valued here at from \$30 to \$35 per acre.

Driving in a southerly direction we reach Westminster, where the Company has quite a large body of land. No extended reference to this thriving locality is needed from our pen, for has not our valued correspondent depicted elsewhere in this issue its advantages, triumphs and achievements in a manner at once convincing and interesting? Suffice it to say that all he has said of it as a fruit, dairy and stock country, is amply substantiated by what is seen in driving through the colony.

Traveling still towards the south we reach the famous La Bala Chica and Las Bolsas, a famous "hog and hominy" locality. It is pre-eminently a corn country, and the yield of some of the fields is simply marvelous. Land is selling here at from \$30 to \$40 per acre, and the agent is seldom without applications for the purchase of land in this ranch.

Turning homeward, and approaching Anaheim from the southwest, Mr. Northam points out several fine tracts of land near town which range in price from \$30 to \$40 per acre. It is all good vineyard land, and suitable for general farming, and will doubtless ere long be the homes of many people.

Such is a brief and general description of the territory seen during a day's drive. We have passed over half a dozen different kinds of soil, and experienced half a dozen different climates—for it is a peculiar and noticeable fact that the atmosphere varies greatly in localities not far apart. But take it all in all, we doubt whether in any part of the inhabitable globe there is a finer body of land of similar extent, or on which can be grown productions as diverse and numerous.

Will Poultry Pay?

ED. GAZETTE.—That question has been asked so many times, especially by strangers coming here to settle among us, we thought the readers of the GAZETTE might be interested in some figures taken from our poultry book of 1892.

We have averaged about one hundred and fifty hens, mostly Leghorns. They have for their morning meal wheat bran and corn meal (about two-thirds bran to one-third corn meal) mixed with some milk and butter-milk, with scraps from the table. They are given also an occasional meal of boiled potatoes and other vegetables, and meat scraps procured from the pork packing houses, boiled and mixed with their morning meal twice a week; also a dose of cayenne pepper once a week mixed with their food. At night they have whole grain, corn and wheat. For green food plenty of alfalfa. We cannot give the cost of feeding, but have had to buy nothing but the bran and scraps, as the grain was all raised on the ranch.

Number of eggs laid (including breeding pens) from Jan. 1st to Dec. 25th, 1892:

January.....1304	July.....2379
February.....1633	August.....2133
March.....2353	September.....1748
April.....2332	October.....1358
May.....2385	November.....1616
June.....2244	December.....1542
12,251	10,876
	12,251

Total.....23,127
The proceeds from the breeding pens for eggs and chickens sold, amounted to \$74.85; and the proceeds from the whole, (including the breeding pens for eggs and chickens sold, amounted to \$571.33.

The number of eggs laid by six Brown Leghorn pullets, from March 1st to October 1st, amounted to 729. W. G. POTTER.

A Fat Pocket Book.

ED. GAZETTE.—Wm. Henry Edwards farmed 280 acres in Westminster in 1881. Of this 130 acres were in corn, 40 acres in barley (a poor stand) and the balance, 110 acres, was in pasture—wild feed only. The corn averaged about 100 bushels to the acre. The barley was fed to his own stock in part, but mainly for outside stock at feed rates per month. The outside stock put in ribs and sold this last spring. The hogs were sold when fattened. Pasture accounts were kept. No account was kept of the product of four milk cows and the chickens, which nearly supported the family. After paying the large bills for hired help, and a single item of \$1500 for rent, the net profits left were but \$5000. The balance sheet for 1882 cannot be made up until the corn is sold. He has now 10,000 bushels in the crib. At present prices this is worth about \$7,500. R. S.

Personal.

We had the pleasure of meeting Dr. Bartlett of Colorado, a brother-in-law of our townsman, Mr. Erwin Barr. The harsher climate of Colorado no longer agrees with the Doctor, and he intends to settle in Anaheim, that he may be benefited by our generous climate.

We acknowledge a call from Mr. R. Strong of Westminster. He reports progress in that flourishing community.

Mr. R. Eccles, of the Westminster pork-packing establishment, informs us that the product this year will be much in excess of any former year. There is a demand for the hams and bacon put up by Mr. Eccles which he finds it difficult to supply.

Mr. T. C. L. Kay arrived from Japan a few days ago, and will remain here throughout the winter. Mr. Kay brought to his friend Dr. Ellis a very handsome Japanese vase, of exquisite workmanship.

Mr. R. J. Northam went to San Francisco on Tuesday, to be gone ten or twelve days.

Mr. J. D. Fish is in from Arizona on his annual visit here.

Mr. Addison Dyer, who is in business in New Mexico, is also spending the holidays with his parents.

Mr. Herman Fesenfeld arrived from Tombstone a few days ago to enjoy the holidays. Chris. Meyerholz, who has been stopping here for the past two weeks, returned to San Jose on Thursday.

Post-Office Letter List.

There are letters in the Anaheim post-office for the following persons:

J. B. Colby,	Trestan Shirley,
Oscar George,	A. T. Taylor,
T. Kinsley,	Geo. Waterbury,
A. H. Kinsman,	S. M. Wier,
Marion F. Marsh,	Alice Woodington,
Wm. Richmond,	J. A. Wood.
Dr. R. Shelton,	

Wells, Fargo & Co.

There are packages in Wells, Fargo & Co. office for the following persons.

R. F. Sidwell,	F. Rhenmann,
J. P. des Granges,	Mrs. A. Frohling.

Freight Movement.

We are indebted to Mr. E. J. Pellegrin for the following report of the freight movement from Anaheim Station, S. P. R. R., from January 1st to December 1st, 1892:

EXPORTS.	
By.	To.
January.....	Miscellaneous 419,664
21 carloads.....	465,099 July.....
Miscellaneous 369,989	9 carloads.....
February.....	Miscellaneous 376,070
15 carloads.....	326,203 August.....
Miscellaneous 245,491	10 carloads.....
March.....	Miscellaneous 87,951
29 carloads.....	644,570 September.....
Miscellaneous 384,715	20 carloads.....
April.....	440,264
22 carloads.....	500,194 Miscellaneous 289,130
Miscellaneous 292,848	October.....
May.....	9 carloads.....
26 carloads.....	602,001 Miscellaneous 218,550
Miscellaneous 232,158	November.....
June.....	9 carloads.....
11 carloads.....	248,574 Miscellaneous 104,570
Total No. carloads.....	181.
Total No. lbs.....	7,069,309.

IMPORTS.	
By.	To.
January.....	Miscellaneous 178,717
56 carloads.....	1,161,068 July.....
Miscellaneous 163,548	36 carloads.....
February.....	734,116
54 carloads.....	Miscellaneous 156,739
Miscellaneous 147,163	8 carloads.....
March.....	123,700
33 carloads.....	673,800 August.....
Miscellaneous 163,448	September.....
April.....	769,950
30 carloads.....	639,944 October.....
Miscellaneous 206,748	October.....
May.....	21 carloads.....
20 carloads.....	407,060 Miscellaneous 194,440
Miscellaneous 244,349	November.....
June.....	31 carloads.....
21 carloads.....	424,895 Miscellaneous 294,615
Total No. carloads.....	347.
Total No. lbs.....	9,105,953.

The miscellaneous freight was handled by the agent, and the carload lots were loaded by the shipper.

The shipments of grain from March 1st, 1891 to March 1st, 1892, were as follows:

Barley.....	Wheat.....	Corn.....	Rye.....
244,275	822,726	409,663	206,517
Total.....	1,683,181		

Thermometrical Record.
The following is our record (taken 14 miles North of town) for the week ending Wednesday, P. M. Dec. 27, giving lowest point by night preceding date and highest by day:

DATE.	Lowest.	A.	Highest.	M.
Dec. 27.....	21	40	43	55
" 28.....	22	39	39	55
" 29.....	23	39	39	55
" 30.....	24	39	40	54
" 31.....	25	38	38	51
" 1.....	26	31	32	70
" 2.....	27	48	48	73
Average Temperature.....	32			
Average highest and lowest.....	56			

LOS ANGELES MARKETS.

Corrected weekly for the GAZETTE by E. GERMAIN, Commission and Shipping Merchant, 25 Main street, Los Angeles. P. O. Box 1131.

BUTTER, fresh, choice, per lb. 27 1/2c.
" to be made, 26c.
EGGS, per dozen, 25c.
RACON, light breakfast, per lb. 16c.
" Medium, 15c.
HAMS, California, per lb. 16c.
LARD, 10 lb. tins, 13 1/2c.
" 5 lb. " 14c.
" 2 1/2 lb. " 15c.
HENS, per dozen, \$5 00; \$6 00.
ROOSTERS, " \$5 00; \$6 00.
BROTHERS, " \$1 00; \$2 00.
DUCKS, " \$5 00; \$6 00.
TURKEYS, live, per lb. 15c.
dressed, 20c.
POTATOES, per 100 lbs. \$1 25; \$1 35.
RAISINS, California, per box, \$1 50; \$2 00.
WALNUTS, per lb. 8c.
HONEY 7c 3/4.

BORN.

In Anaheim, Dec. 19th, to the wife of T. A. Darling, a daughter.

In Los Angeles, Dec. 26th, to the wife of Simon Mayer, a son.

In Los Angeles, Dec. 27th, to the wife of Wm. H. Gould, a daughter.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday evening, December 27th, at the house of Daniel Williams, by Rev. F. H. Robinson, John J. Hunter to Annie Williams.

At the Catholic church, Anaheim, December 28th, by Rev. V. Foran, E. Crowe to Miss Juanita Aguilar.

In Los Angeles, Dec. 25th, B. McMurray to Edith A. Tilley.

In Los Angeles, Dec. 25th, Robert F. Weiss and Miss Evy Fagin.

In Los Angeles, Dec. 23d, H. C. Hall to Miss Addie E. Neeley.

In Los Angeles, Dec. 27th, G. J. Bohannon to M. J. Williams.

At Santa Monica, Dec. 25th, Willard E. Webb to Winona Dexter.

DIED.

In Los Angeles, December 23d, Mrs. Agnes McKenzie, aged 49 years.

In Los Angeles, Dec. 25th, George B. Ross, aged 50 years.

In San Francisco, Dec. 25th, Mrs. E. J. C. Kewen, aged 92 years.

In Los Angeles, Dec. 27th, Wm. R. Collins, aged 31 years.

HAPPY NEW YEAR To ALL

New Goods! New Goods!

HOLIDAY TRADE!

For Ladies:
NEW DRESS GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SILK VELVETS, SILKS AND SATINS.
NEW PRINTS, NEW CORSETS,
LACE TIDIES, HOSIERY,
LADIES AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS AND ULSTERS.

FANCY GOODS,

KID GLOVES, ALBUMS, PERFUMERIES, ETC.
The largest assortment in Ladies and Children's Shoes,
Underwear, Etc., Etc.

For Gentlemen:

450 Business Suits,
280 Dress Suits,
350 Young Men's and Boy's Suits,
40 New Styles in Hats,
100 Dozen Silk Handkerchiefs,
Initial and Plain Linen Handkerchiefs in Fancy Boxes.

Boots AND Shoes

IN GREAT VARIETY.
The latest in Neck and Underwear,
Which I offer 20 to 30 per cent. cheaper than such can be purchased
anywhere outside of San Francisco.

Ladies in the habit of getting samples of goods from San Francisco are
invited to compare qualities and prices.

Come and Convince Yourself.

SAN FRANCISCO CASH STORE,

Los Angeles St., near Planters' Hotel, Anaheim.

M. DOBNER.

NOTICE.

On Tuesday, Dec. 5,
I WILL OPEN IN
Kroeger's Building,
ANAHEIM,
With a large Stock of

Dry Goods,

Clothing, Hats,
BOOTS and SHOES,

—AND ALL KINDS OF—
Ladies and Gents Furnishing Goods.

All Fresh and New from Eastern Markets.

And will sell cheap enough to satisfy everybody

—CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELF.—

S. S. FEDERMAN.

INVITATION!

Strangers as well as old customers are in-
vited to call and be convinced that all their
wants can be supplied at the

NEW STORE,

Near the Anaheim Railroad Depot,
Or they can write for any Goods they may happen to want and get them
probably just as well as if they were on the spot.

Anything Purchased that don't Suit can be Returned.

Whatever Wanted suppose you drop a line,

I'LL HELP YOU GET IT IF I CAN.

M. H. CHEESEMAN.

Well Boring.

I HAVE PURCHASED A COMPLETE SET OF
Well Boring Tools, and am now prepared to un-
dertake the boring of wells. I make my own well
pipes, and can guarantee all my work. The charge
of the public is solicited.
J. T. STEWART.
Center Street, Anaheim.

WASHINGTON

Meat Market!

CENTRE STREET, ANAHEIM,
C. E. LEONARD, Proprietor.

THE PATRONAGE OF THE PEOPLE OF ANA-
heim and vicinity is respectfully solicited.

PRINTING

THIS PAPER may be found on file at our
Advertising Bureau (101 Broadway St., New York)
contracts may be made for in NEW YORK

WEEKLY GAZETTE

Published every Saturday.

Richard Melrose,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One Year \$2.00
Six months 1.25
Three months 75

Office: In Corcoran's Block Building, Los Angeles Street, Anaheim.

TRANSIENT ADVERTISING:

SPACES	1 week	2 weeks	3 weeks	4 weeks
1 square	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$2.00	\$2.50
2 squares	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00
3 squares	3.00	4.50	6.00	7.50
4 squares	4.00	6.00	8.00	10.00

All legal advertisements must be paid for before acceptance of publication is given.

Advertisements must reach this office not later than Friday morning in order to insure their appearance on the day following.

Brief communications on current topics are respectfully solicited from our readers.

A DAIRY AND FRUIT COUNTRY

Correspondence of the Gazette.

As your regular correspondents have turned their attention to other pursuits, I give you a few notes last year's readers may think of interest. In the East I find here healthy signs of progress, and great hopefulness in future developments. A recent purchase of forty additional acres by a resident of a year's standing, who came originally from Central New York and then from Colorado, was accompanied with the remark that this was the best dairy country in the United States, favored by both climate, soil and water. Stock has been perfectly healthy this year, and feed has been plentiful. In fact the woodiness of this section, which is so evident to strangers after seeing the clean filled orchards and vineyards of the dryer foothill lands, testifies to the quantity of feed that has grown, and the quality is steadily improving. A number of new pastures have been enclosed the past year, and more are in progress.

It seems evident now that the development of Westmontshire, including Garden Grove, will be in the double direction of fruit and stock; the best land in bodies for fruit, and the lowest and interior lands fenced in for alfalfa and natural pastures. Visitors from the foothills, where our native immense grapes, and delicious pears. Apples and peaches have yielded famous crops, beyond a market, and the glut has prepared the way for dryers next season. French prunes have been good crops. Huckleberries are a beautiful fruit, as the Gazette knows, but the difficulty of finding a market for the fresh fruit will probably make them unprofitable, as they are so well adapted for drying as French and Italian. Japan persimmons bear well, and the fruit is delicious, and while they will carry well, their future as a marketable crop is still uncertain. Our specialties in fruit must be apples for water, pears, apricots, peaches, plums, and peaches. We are justified in expecting the higher lands to give way to us in profitable apple and pear culture, and can equal if not excel them on the others. Our damp nights have prevented rain making on any large scale, but our present crops are so much larger than in almost any other locality that we believe we have a future in that direction by the aid of perhaps of sun driers.

In these two directions of fruit and stock great progress is manifest. The one does not interfere with the other. The character of our lands point to this on every farm. In this way the inferior lands can be put to profitable use. The mixture of alfalfa, salt grass, burr clover, tulle, Bernadine grass, millet, ryegrass and bunch grass makes the best of feed. Even the alkali wastes are now coming into value in this connection, and the free use of artesian water is helping the growth. The grass known as blue joint or ryegrass is rapidly spreading, and gives the first green feed in the winter. We consider our best natural pasture grass. This, with the Bermuda and the bunch grass, will grow in all soils, even the worst alkali, with water, and when once started will spread indefinitely, except when stopped by plowing. The time is approaching when most of our waste lands will be fields of living green. The time has gone by for undertaking to farm defective lands. They have a certain value as pasture, and as such will pay well. The time is approaching when most of our waste lands will be fields of living green. The time has gone by for undertaking to farm defective lands. They have a certain value as pasture, and as such will pay well.

Our neighbors on the mesa lands bring their young stock and dairy cows here for pasturing. We can do good care of the horse, butter, cheese, beef and pork go to a hungry market. Our corn is fed at home, or sent abroad and brings rich returns. But besides these, on our lands reserved for fruits, we can raise more apples, pears and grapes, and as many apricots, peaches and plums to the acre as they can. Even if we do not raise oranges profitably, and are still experimenting for raisins, have we not in these other points a counterbalancing advantage. Our superior healthfulness for almost all persons not far advanced in consumption, and needing strength, must be conceded in the end. The air is moister, cooler, and more invigorating, and the unobscured artesian water and fresh sea breeze drive away fevers. The time is surely coming when these points will be appreciated. Strangers neglect their own interests by not inquiring into them. Investments here at present prices of improved and unimproved lands will pay largely in the near future, both in net returns and increase of values. What out people now need to do is to see that their natural pasture lands for stock, and increase their planting of tested varieties of fruit, and to show that they discern the signs of the times.

Recent purchases of real estate have been made as follows: Thomas Edwards, 80 acres at \$20; Wm. Clark, 40 acres at \$12; R. S. Hazard, 40 acres at \$15; Robert Eccles, 80 acres at \$20, and Jas. A. Smith has engaged 40 acres at \$45 and E. P. Justice 20 acres at \$22. Other sales are in progress, but not in a shape to be reported.

Every color of the Diamond Dyes is perfect. See the samples of the colored cloth at the drugstore. Unequalled for beauty.

AN ARITHMETICAL CURIOSITY

To find the day of the week for any date within the first thirty centuries of the Christian era.

From the number indicating the year drop all the left of the tens. To this result add its fourth part (regardless of any remainder), the day of the month, index of the month, and index of the century. Divide the sum by 7, and the remainder will be the day of the week, counting Sunday 1, Monday 2, Tuesday 3, Wednesday 4, Thursday 5, Friday 6, and Saturday 0.

TABLE OF INDICES FOR MONTHS.

January 3 May 4 September 1
February 6 June 0 October 3
March 6 July 2 November 6
April 2 August 5 December 1

For leap year the indices for January and February would each be one less than in the above table.

TABLE OF INDICES FOR CENTURIES.

0—Index for 8, 18, 28, 38, 48, 58, 68, 78, 88, 98.
1—Index for 1, 11, 21, 31, 41, 51, 61, 71, 81, 91.
2—Index for 2, 12, 22, 32, 42, 52, 62, 72, 82, 92.
3—Index for 3, 13, 23, 33, 43, 53, 63, 73, 83, 93.
4—Index for 4, 14, 24, 34, 44, 54, 64, 74, 84, 94.
5—Index for 5, 15, 25, 35, 45, 55, 65, 75, 85, 95.
6—Index for 6, 16, 26, 36, 46, 56, 66, 76, 86, 96.

To find the index of the century for any given year, find in the table the number dropped from the year, and its index will be the index required.

EXAMPLE.

Required upon what day of the week the Declaration of Independence was signed, July 4, 1776.

Drop 17 and we have 76
Add its fourth part, ... 19
Add the day of the month 4
Add index of the month 6
Add index of the century 2
Sum 103

Divide 103 by 7, the remainder is 14, and five remaining, or Thursday, answer.

A. G. Palmer, in Terre Haute Gazette.

A Very Good Thing

to have in every home, by everybody, old and young, in the country or village, and in cities as well. A marvel of condensed information, both useful and trustworthy, with a thousand or more engravings, illustrating labor-saving methods and devices in the field, in the garden, and in the household. Animals, Plants, etc.—with many large beautiful pictures illustrating Stories for Children and Instructive Talks with Boys and Girls. Plans of Houses, Barns and Out-Buildings, with Specifications. All these, and much more, will be found in the 421 Volume of the *American Encyclopedia*, now being published, and at less cost than anywhere in the world. Its exposures of humbug, a more valuable feature, is to be pushed with increased vigilance. To the previous staff of editors and contributors many additions are now made, including the best writers all over the country. In its prime, this journal enters its 421 volume, more vigorous than ever, with new writers, new artists, new dress, etc. Though prepared at larger expense than most \$3 and \$4 magazines, it is, owing to its immense circulation, supplied, post-paid, for \$1.50 a year, and less to clubs. English, French or German edition. Single numbers, 15 cents. One specimen, post-paid, 6 cents. A plate copy of Dugue's last great painting, "The Mexican," is presented to each yearly subscriber. Address Publishers of *American Encyclopedia*, 751 Broadway, New York.

A Market for California Wines.

WASHINGTON, December 21.—Consul Warner of Düsseldorf, Germany, in an official communication to the State Department, says: "As efforts are being made to encourage the sale of California wines in this part of Germany, I undertook, in conjunction with my friend, Professor Stutzer, Director of the German Agricultural Experimental Station for the Rhineland province, to chemically investigate two qualities of wine which I purchased from a wine house in Cologne, namely, Riesling (white) and Zinfandel (red), from St. Helena, Cal. According to Professor Stutzer's opinion the California Riesling is a good wine, having a superior taste and well fitted for importation into Germany. It contains a high percentage of alcohol, and it could be used by wine dealers for mixing with the German lighter wines or be drunk alone as a good and strong wine. There is not the least doubt in my mind but that this wine could be brought into very great demand in this country, as the Germans like its taste, and the only objection that they could find against it would be in the price. The real Zinfandels cannot be so well recommended for importation on account of there being too large an amount of sulphate of lime used in the preparation of it, which addition is very much disliked in Germany. The bisulfate of potash contained in this wine forms, with the sulphate of lime tartrate of lime, and a mixture of sulphates largely in the wine. They exert an injurious physiological influence on the human organism, and, therefore, it is not advisable to mix sulphate of lime with red wine that is intended to be sold in Germany. The importation of French red wines into Germany is very large, and if proper attention is given in the preparation of California Zinfandel, I can see no reason why America could not gain a good proportion of this trade."

Chicago, Dec. 23.—A special to the Tribune from Brookings, D. T., says:

The absence of Mr. Barker of Estelline, his wife left her three children—two of them aged five and three years, and a little babe six months old—in the house while she went out to do chores about the barn. It is thought that the children commenced playing about the fire and set themselves on fire. Mrs. Barker saw the flames and hastened to the house, but two of the little ones were charred corpses, and the fire in the house was under such headway that in rescuing the baby, which afterwards died from the burns it received, she herself came near perishing in the flames, and is now in a critical condition.

Cross as a Bear.

They had been married only about two years—Mr. and Mrs. Polkings. I mean "Oh!" exclaimed the true hearted woman, "he is just as cross as a bear!" meaning her husband, of course. Reader, there was some cause for this state of affairs so soon after the honeymoon. Ritchie Pike took a firm hold of the naturally kind husband, smothering every spark of love in his heart. A single box of Swayne's Ointment brought matters round all right again, and now a happier couple does not exist under the sun.

Premature grayness avoided by using Parker's Hair Balm, distinguished for its cleanliness and perfume.

Too Many Officers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The raid made on the paymaster's corps of the army in the House this afternoon by General Browne of Indiana has caused a sensation in army circles. It was entirely unexpected. He said that statistics showed that our army had more officers in proportion to privates than any army in the world. There were but 17,557 privates, and yet there were 2,622 officers, besides 400 more on the retired list. Of the officers, 55 were paymasters, each of whom had clerks, who were paid by the government to perform whatever duties fell on them. He said there were a number of instances during the late war when one paymaster paid more men than were now in the entire army. The amendment offered by Browne, and adopted as part of the Army Appropriation bill, provides for the gradual extinction of the paymaster's corps by filling no vacancies nor making any promotions, and the transfer of the duties of paymasters to quartermasters, who were, he said, not kept so busy now but that they could perform the additional duty imposed upon them. The army paymasters here say that they are confident they can muster strength enough to have Browne's resolution stricken out when the bill reaches the Senate.

Useful Receipts.

(By's Boomerang.)

To remove oils, varnishes, resins, tar, oyster soup, currant jelly and other selections from the bill of fare: Use benzine, soap and chloroform cautiously with whitewash brush and garden hose. Then hang on the wood-pile to remove the pungent effluvia of the benzine.

To clean ceiling that have been smoked by kerosene lamps or the fragment of fried salt pork: Remove the ceiling, wash thoroughly with borax, turpentine and rain-water, then hang on the clothes-line to dry. Afterward pulverize, and spread over the pie-plant bed for spring wear.

To remove starch and roughness from flat-irons: Hold the iron on a large grindstone for twenty minutes or so, then wipe off carefully with a rag. To make this effective, the grindstone should be in motion while the iron is applied.

To soften water for household purposes: Put an ounce of quicklime into a certain quantity of water. If it is not sufficient, use less water or more quicklime. Should the immediate lime continue to remain deliberative, lay the water on a stone and pound it with a base-ball club.

To give relief to a burn: Apply the white of an egg. The yolk of the egg may be eaten or placed on the shirt bosom, according to taste. If the burn occurs to a lady she may omit the last instructions.

To wash black silk stockings: Prepare a tub of lather, composed of tepid rainwater and white soap with a little ammonia. Then stand in the tub till dinner is ready. Roll in a cloth to dry. Do not wring, but press the water out. This will necessitate the removal of the stockings.

If your hands are badly chapped wet them in warm water, rub them all over with Indian meal, then put on a coat of glycerine, and keep them in your pockets for ten days. If you have no pockets convenient, insert them in the pockets of a friend.

Woolen goods may be nicely washed if you put half an ox-gall into two gallons of tepid water. It might be well to put the goods into the water also. If the mixture is not strong enough put in another ox-gall. Should this fail to do the work, put in the entire ox, reserving the tail for soup. The ox-gall is comparatively useless for soap, and should not be preserved as an article of diet.

Mind Your Own Business.

The War Department has addressed the following letter to General E. W. Hinks, a retired army officer living at Tucson, A. T.:

Sir: Referring to your personal letter of May 8, 1882, to the Secretary of War, in which you stated that much of the want of confidence and the feeling of contempt entertained by the people of Arizona toward the army is due to the apparent demoralization existing among representatives of the army stationed in Arizona and charging misconduct on the part of certain officers and men upon arrival at and departure from Tucson on that date, I am directed by the General of the Army to inform you that, after full investigation of the matters contained in your letter, which are in every particular controverted by the statements of numerous gentlemen, among whom may be named the Governor of Arizona, he is constrained to advise you to mind your own business and not meddle in the affairs of the lawful military of Arizona.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
[Signed:] CHAUNCEY McIVER,
Acting Adjutant General.

A California Tree.

There was recently felled in Sonoma county, California, a tree which cut up as follows. The *Peuluma Argus* says that the details can be relied upon. The standing height of the tree was 247 feet, and its diameter near the ground was 14 feet. In falling the top was broken off 200 feet distant from the stump, and up to the point of breaking the tree was perfectly sound. From the tree saw-logs were cut of the following lengths and diameters: 1st, 14 feet long, 9 feet diameter; 2d, 12 feet long, 8 feet diameter; 3d, 12 feet long, 7 feet 2 inches diameter; 4th, 14 feet long, 7 feet 6 inches diameter; 5th, 13 feet long, 7 feet diameter; 6th, 16 feet long, 6 feet 6 inches diameter; 7th, 16 feet long, 6 feet 6 inches diameter; 8th, 16 feet long, 6 feet 4 inches diameter; 9th, 16 feet long, 6 feet 3 inches diameter; 10th, 18 feet long, 6 feet diameter; 11th, 12 feet long, 5 feet 6 inches diameter; 12th, 18 feet long, 5 feet 6 inches diameter. It will thus be seen that 180 feet of this remarkable tree was converted into saw-logs.

The Immigration Association.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 22.—The first annual meeting of the Immigration Association was held to-day. Secretary Street reported that during the year there had been 955 applications, in person, at his office for land and 2,497 by letter. Fifty-five thousand pamphlets in English and twenty-six thousand in foreign languages, describing the available lands of the State, had been sent out. President Briggs read a report of his trip to the Eastern States. He found that east of Chicago but little is known of California and that European emigrants arriving at Castle Garden mostly have their baggage already checked for different points in the West, showing that the society should do its role in Europe rather than in New York.

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Chicago, Dec. 23.—General Sherman, having been accused of having the "Presidential bee in his bonnet," was recently interviewed upon the subject, and this declared himself:

"You see I cannot be fool enough to decline what is not offered, but why do I want to turn from the prospect of rest and peace, at least for a period of years to the delusion of four years in an office that is just hell. That's what it is. It is hell. What did General Harrison get out of it? Nothing but a month of misery. What did General Taylor get out of it? Twelve months of misery. What did Grant get out of it? [?] Do I want to resign this competence that Congress has bestowed on me for four years of hell? What did Hayes get out of the presidency? What did Garfield get? Take them all within your memory; nothing but worry, trouble and misunderstanding."

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Dec. 23.—

Ellen Duncan of Palmer was yesterday convicted of an assault upon her stepson, Alfred Duncan, aged six years, with intent to maim. The maiming, which was revolting in the extreme, will probably result in maiming, temporarily, the boy's reason. The deed was committed with a knife, the woman waking the child from sleep to perpetrate it.

GALESBURG, Dec. 23.—Last evening

a trunk fell from the top of a track that was taking a load from a train and burst open, disclosing the gory body of a man, thirty years old, with his throat cut from ear to ear. A man on the train was discovered holding the check tallying with that on the trunk. He was detained but refused to talk. The trunk had been checked from Chicago.

"Slow and steady wins the race."

Steadily, but not slowly, Kidney Wort is distancing all competitors for universal popularity and usefulness. This celebrated remedy can only be obtained in the usual dry vegetable form, or in liquid form. It is put up in the latter way for the special convenience of those who cannot readily prepare it. It will be found very concentrated and will act with equal efficiency in either form. Read advertisement.

How to Avoid Drunkenness.

Forbidden intoxicating nostrums and use Parker's Ginger Tonic in your family. This delicious remedy never intoxicates, is a true blood and brain food, and aiding all the vital functions never fails to invigorate.

Swaynes' PILLS

TO LIVE TO A GOOD OLD AGE, FREE FROM ALL DISEASES, USE SWAYNE'S PILLS.

THIS GREAT HEALTH RESTORER.

ACT AS A

HEART CORRECTOR

And cleansing, regulating, and strengthening the organs of digestion, secretion and absorption. Cure Anger, Fits, Paralysis, Nervousness, Drunken Debility, Rheumatism, Headache, Low Spirits, Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Headache, Constipation, Fevers, Malaria and Chills, Fear and Apathy, Dropsy, Colds, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Stomach, Ulcers, Bile, and all irregularities of the Spleen, Stomach, Bladder and Bowels.

Prepared by DR. SWAYNE, 107, Philadelphia, Pa. ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR THEM. Price, 25 Cts. Per Box, \$1. Sent by Mail on Receipt of Price.

R. LUEDKE.

Watch Maker and Jeweler

Centre Street, Anaheim.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF WATCHES, CLOCKS and Jewelry repaired, cleaned and warranted.

English and Waltham Watches.

JEWELRY AND CLOCKS ALWAYS ON HAND.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A gentleman who suffered from Nervous Debility, Protruding Breast, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will find the only relief in the use of this medicine. It will cure all the errors of youth, and restore the system to its normal condition. It is a powerful blood purifier, and will cure all the diseases of the blood. It is a powerful nerve tonic, and will cure all the diseases of the nerves. It is a powerful stomachic, and will cure all the diseases of the stomach. It is a powerful cathartic, and will cure all the diseases of the bowels. It is a powerful diuretic, and will cure all the diseases of the kidneys. It is a powerful expectorant, and will cure all the diseases of the lungs. It is a powerful antiseptic, and will cure all the diseases of the skin. It is a powerful anesthetic, and will cure all the diseases of the nerves. It is a powerful sedative, and will cure all the diseases of the brain. It is a powerful stimulant, and will cure all the diseases of the system. It is a powerful tonic, and will cure all the diseases of the body. It is a powerful restorative, and will cure all the diseases of the soul. It is a powerful preservative, and will cure all the diseases of the future. It is a powerful protector, and will cure all the diseases of the past. It is a powerful defender, and will cure all the diseases of the present. It is a powerful conqueror, and will cure all the diseases of the world. It is a powerful savior, and will cure all the diseases of the universe. It is a powerful redeemer, and will cure all the diseases of the eternity. It is a powerful deliverer, and will cure all the diseases of the infinity. It is a powerful liberator, and will cure all the diseases of the omnipotence. It is a powerful sovereign, and will cure all the diseases of the omniscience. It is a powerful monarch, and will cure all the diseases of the omnipresence. It is a powerful emperor, and will cure all the diseases of the omnibenevolence. 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