WEEKLY

ANAHEIM GAZETTE.

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America's Billions.

The total wealth of our country, now the richest in the world, is reported at $43,500,000,000, in a population of 50,000,000, with a total of 17,500,000 producers, says Rev. Dr. Behrends. An enormous sum, in the aggregate, representing, however, the accumulations of 250 years, much of it in lands, buildings and machinery. An equal division would give to each man, woman and child a capital of only $870, much of it relatively worthless to the individual owner, or of $2,500 to each producer. The latter sum represents the limit of average wealth attainable. There is no more to be had. The same result is ev[illegible] in analyzing the annual production. The most careful estimates place this at $10,000,000,000 annually. From this must be deducted $700,000,000 paid in taxes, $1,300,000,000 to make good the annual wear and tear of the means of production, leaving $8,000,000,000 to be divided among 50,000,000 consumers, without allowing anything for interest or invested capital or for its increase. Allowing 5 per cent. for these, the net production is reduced to $5,725,000,000. Throwing capital out of the account, there are only $160 a year for each inhabitant, or of $115 if capital is entitled to a dividend—an average of thirty one to forty-four cents a day. Forty cents a day must suffice, on the average, to feed, clothe and shelter the people of this country. Or, dividing the actual production among the actual workers, the average income will be between $327 and $475 a year. Three hundred and fifty dollars a year must buy bread, raiment, pay house rent and provide a margin for saving in every family of three persons; $2 a day is far above the average income that the productive energy of the country can pay. He who secures it belongs to the privileged classes, with many perhaps above him, but with many more below him; and every man belongs to the bloated plutocracy, against whom Socialism urges its crusade, who owns $2,500 worth of property, or who receives more than $400 a year for his work.—*St. Paul Globe.*

A Stricken Journalist.

A recent issue of the Texas *Trombone* contains a touching tribute to the memory of Mrs. Spinner, the talented wife of the editor. He says feelingly:

"Thus my wife died. No more will those loving hands pull off my boots and part my back hair as only a true wife can. Nor will those willing feet replenish the coal shed or water pail. No more will she arise amid the tempestuous storm of winter and flie away to the fire without disturbing the slumbers of the man who doted on her so artlessly. Her memory is embalmed in my heart of hearts. I wanted to embalm her body, but I found that I could embalm her memory cheaper.

"I presented to Ed Midget, a neighbor of mine, a pretty gravestone. His wife was consumptive, and he kept it on hand for several years in anticipation of her death; but she rallied last spring, and his hopes were blasted. Never shall I forget the poor man's grief when I asked him to part with it.

"Take it, Spinner, and may you never know what it is to have your soul disappointed as mine has been," and he burst into a flood of tears. His spirit was indeed utterly broken.

"I had the following epitaph engraved upon the soul[illegible] one:

"'To the memory of Tabitha, wife of Moses Spinner, Esq., gentlemanly editor of the *Trombone*. Terms, three dollars a year in advance. A kind mother and an exemplary wife. Office over Coleman's grocery, up two flights of stairs. Knock hard. We shall raise thee. Job printing solicited.'

"Thus did my lacerated spirit cry out in agony, even as Rachel weeping for her children. But one ray of light penetrated the despair of my soul. The undertaker took his pay in job printing, and the sexton owed me a little account I should not have gotten any other way. Why should we pine at the mysterious ways of Providence and vicinity? (Not a conundrum.)"—*Texas Siftings.*

A Cannibal Banquet.

M. Garnier, who was recently sent by the French government on a tour of exploration through the island of New Caledonia, describes an anthropophagous feast which he and his companions witnessed. The scene was a thicket in the wildest portion of the country, and only the chiefs of the tribe, which had just gained a victory over its enemies, took part in the feast. A burning fire threw its bright glare on a dozen figures seated around huge banana leaves, on which were spread the smoking viands of the diabolical repast. A disgusting odor was wafted toward the spot where our Frenchman and his companions lay perdu, enchained by a horrible fascination which produced the sensation of nightmare. Directly in front of them was an old chief with a long white beard and wrinkled skin, who gnawed a head still covered with singed hair. Thrusting a pointed stick into the eye-sockets, he contrived to extract a portion of the brain, afterward placing the skull in the hottest part of the fire, and thus separating the bones to obtain a wider aperture. The click of a trigger close to his ear recalled M. Garnier to his senses, and arresting the arm of his sergeant, who excited to indignation had brought his musket to his shoulder, he hurried from a scene calculated, beyond all others, to thrill the nerves and curdle the blood of a civilized spectator.

In no other medicinal preparation have the results of the most intelligent study and scientific inquiry been so steadily and progressively utilized as in Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It leads the list as a truly scientific preparation for all blood diseases.

Irrigation in India.

The rainfall during a period of four months on the west slopes of the Neilgherries is about 400 inches, and on the mountains east of Calentta 600 inches. In the Carnatic, the region south and west of Madras, there are only about forty inches altogether. This falls principally in heavy bursts, often ten or twelve inches in a night, thus giving half a year's supply in two showers. In the Madras Presidency alone there are 40,000 tanks for the storage of water, many of which are from ten to twenty five miles in circumference and from ten to sixty feet deep. One of these reservoirs will contain 100,000,000 cubic yards of water. Besides these tanks there are many old irrigating canals leading off from the rivers. These are supplied by weirs built of immense stones across the streams, the ingenious construction of which by the natives has shown the British authorities the best way of doing similar work on a much larger scale across some of the largest rivers. For many years the Indian Government has been improving the ancient irrigating works and perfecting new systems. In the Tanjore district alone the returns to the Government from this policy have been enormous, the revenue having increased £350,000 a year, on an expenditure of £400,000. The system has been extended to other parts of India, and all the belts of lands, comprising many millions of acres, that have been reached by this grand system of irrigation now present a marked contrast to the tracts of arid waste that met the eye of the traveler a few years ago.—*Appleton's Cyclopædia for 1885.*

Cure for Piles.

Piles are frequently preceded by a sense of weight in the back, loins and lower part of the abdomen, causing the patient to suppose he has some affection of the kidneys or neighboring organs. At times, symptoms of indigestion are present, flatulency, uneasiness of the stomach, etc. A moisture, like perspiration, producing a very disagreeable itching, after getting warm, is a common attendant. Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles yield at once to the application of Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy, which acts directly upon the parts affected, absorbing the Tumors, allaying the intense itching, and effecting a permanent cure. Price 50 cts. Address, The Dr. Bosanko Medical Co., Piqua, O. Sold by A. Krug. July18-1yr

The theatrical circles in London are in a flutter of excitement over the disappearance of a very valuable histrionic flea whose interesting performances caught the town. The disconsolate manager of the unique troupe of fleas offers a reward of $125 for the return of the *police in case* alive.

An Enterprising, Reliable House.

Wm. M. Higgins can always be relied upon, not only to carry in stock the best of everything, but to secure the Agency for such articles as have well established merit, and are popular with the people, thereby sustaining the reputation of being always enterprising, and ever reliable. Having secured the Agency for the celebrated Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, will sell it on a positive guarantee. It will surely cure any and every affection of Throat, Lungs and Chest, and to show our confidence, we invite you to call and get a Trial Bottle Free.

A resident of Arbuckle, Colusa county, proposes to engage in the business of raising foxes for their pelts. The silver gray variety will be raised, and the enthusiastic projector thinks there is a large profit in the scheme.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Wm. M. Higgins.

Irishman (relating his exploits)—"I walked up boldly to wan o' the inemy and cut off his legs wid me sword." Listener—"Why didn't you cut off his head?" Irishman—"That was already off."

A Positive Fact

The National Horse Liniment will remove all enlargements quicker than anything you have ever used. Try it once and you will never use anything else. W. M. Higgins agent for Anaheim and vicinity.

Young Benedict—"Hello! old man; have not seen you in an age. I've got married—yes, married yesterday." Old Wayoff (who is awfully absent minded)—"So! That's nice. How are all the children?"

Keynote to Health.

Health is wealth. Wealth means independence. The Keynote is Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup, the best Cough Syrup in the world. Cures Coughs, Colds, Pains in the Chest, Bronchitis and Primary Consumption. One dose gives relief in every case. Take no other. Price 50 cents and $1.00. Samples free. Sold by A. Krug.

Artist—"Have you taken my picture to the exhibition?" Porter—"Yes, sir; it seemed to please the gentlemen very much." Artist—"What did they say?" Porter—"Oh, they didn't say anything; they only laughed."

Doomed.

All competing Liniments are giving away to the pressure of the National Horse Liniment. Horsemen and Stockraisers are getting ex[illegible]d over it. Be on the safe side and get a bottle. This Liniment is the only remedy known that will cure Lockjaw.

W M. Higgins agent for Anaheim and vicinity.

It is a wise cork that knoweth its own pop. A wise cow knoweth her own fodder.

No injurious effects can follow the use of Ayer's Ague Cure in the treatment of malarial diseases. It contains, besides a specific and unfailing antidote for miasmatic poison, other remedial agents which unite to expel the poisonous humors, purify the system, and leave it in a healthy and reinvigorated condition.

Wine and Wine Grapes

The wine grape crop will be enormous this year, but will not reach the promise it made a month ago. For the past three years some variety or other has been subject to the dropping of the grapes, a disease to which the French give the name of Coulour. Last year the Rieslings suffered, this year it is the Zinfandel, a variety which has hitherto been free from this drawback. The aggregate crop from all varieties will, however, still be large and there will be all the Zinfandel wine the market can take without a serious break in values. We hear nothing of any contracts between grape growers and wine makers, but it is probable that prices will rule in Napa not much less than last year or say $19 a ton for Mission and $18 for foreign. This would make the naked cost of Mission must in the cellar of the maker, about 9 cents a gallon and of foreign must 16 cents. At the above prices, vineyard owners would average a fair, though not extravagant profit, and wine makers and wine jobbers be able to make prices in the east that would enlarge our field of consumption, especially if we could by legislation, kill off the business of the bogus wine makers. There is some resumption of business in shipping wine east, that is both to New York and New Orleans, which had fallen off after the close of overland freight war. In May of 1885, the receipts in New York by the Pacific Mail S. S. Co. were 116,360 gallons and last May only 37,759 gallons. The totals for the first five months of this year amounted to 340,201 gallons. Last year in the same time 456,999 gallons arrived, and in 1884, 499,516 gallons. Of brandies the arrivals during the month of May were 3228 gallons, as against 7865 gallons for May, 1885. Since the first of the year a total of 6179 gallons has been received. Last year in the same time 473 gallons arrived.

The following statement shows the arrival of California wines by rail in March, 1886, during which month freight cutting prevailed: From San Francisco, 10,484,800 lbs; from Los Angeles, 2,061,700 lbs; from Sacramento, 879,900 lbs; from Stockton and Marysville, 168,600 lbs; total, 13,595,000 lbs., or about 1,359,500 gallons.—*S. F. Herald of Trade.*

Of Course They Bit.

New York Sun.

The Bleecker street crook stood on the top step of his home, just around the corner from Police Headquarters, holding a somewhat worn copy of a country newspaper in one hand. On the local news page of the paper was a small advertisement surrounded by a big blue mark, which some one had made to draw attention to the advertisement. He showed it to a friend who came along. It read:

COUNTRY MERCHANTS IN TROUBLE.—Assistance given to those financially embarrassed, on the most favorable terms; it is worth your while to write us in confidence. WILDS & CO., Brokers, Bleecker street, New York.

"What's the game?" was asked.

"Simple enough. I placed those advertisements in a thousand papers at once throughout the South and West at a cost of $50. I was astonished to find what an immense number of country merchants were in need of assistance. I got 1,728 answers to the advertisement. It makes my head ache to think of the work I did writing answers. But I persevered. Letters are better than circulars. I told each man in confidence that I had by bribery secured wax impressions of the genuine greenback $5 plates, and was prepared to supply $5 bills in any quantity at 25 cents on the dollar to those who would assert on honor that they were in absolute need of money to tide over a present financial distress. The price to all others was 50 cents on the dollar, and but $1,000 worth would be sold to any one person."

"Bite?"

"Certainly. I think you must give me credit for originality in my methods of obtaining the names of people most likely to be tempted by my bait; and of course such genius as mine never goes wholly unrewarded. The sums realized will serve to keep the wolf from the door for six months."

ANN ARBOR, Mich., June 25.—Dr. Vaughan, in examining a specimen of the ice cream which recently poisoned a number of persons at Newton, Mich., has made the important discovery that tyrotoxicon, an active element in poisonous cheese, which he discovered some time since, was also present in the ice cream and was the cause of the sickness. This proves that tyrotoxicon is due to the decomposition of milk, and may be developed in any milk which is kept in an impure atmosphere or unclean vessels. The germs seem to multiply very rapidly, and a small amount of tainted milk will poison a whole family. It is Dr. Vaughan's theory that tyrotoxicon has much to do with cholera infantum, the symptoms of which are similar to the symptoms of cheese poisoning.

Antidotes for Certain Poisons.

A standing antidote for poison by poison oak, ivy, etc., is to take a handful of quicklime, dissolve in water, let it stand half an hour, then paint the poisoned parts with it. Three or four applications, it is said, will cure the most aggravated case. Poison from bees, hornets, spider bites, etc., is instantly arrested by the application of equal parts common salt and bicarbonate of soda, well rubbed in on the place bitten or stung.

Too Late.

"I left a little check for $10,000 among the wedding gifts," said the girl's father to his prospective son-in-law, "and after the ceremony is over we will quietly tear it up. See! That's the style nowadays, George."

"Yes," hesitated George, "that's the style, but I'm afraid it's too late to tear it up now."

"Why?"

"Because I went down to the bank and got it cashed."

PARMELEE'S BAZAR.

CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASS,

Stone and Plated Ware.

Ollas, Water Coolers, etc.

FILTERS.

We carry the Gale City Stone Filter. The water filters through natural stone. They are durable, cheap and easily cleaned. A brush accompanies each filter, and a child can wash them. No family should be without one.

LAMPS AND CHANDELIERS.

We make a specialty of these goods, and carry the largest line of lamps and chandeliers to be found in the city and at prices lower than ever before. A beautiful hanging or library lamp now costs less than you formerly paid for a common stand lamp. They are up out of the way, and an ornament to any room.

OIL STOVES.

The Monitor Oil Stove is the only absolutely safe stove in the market, as the oil is in an elevated reservoir back of and removed from the burners, and cannot become heated. Price of single stove, 2 burners, $6.00; double stove, 4 burners, $10.00. We also have the Globe, an all iron two-burner stove; will boil a kettle of water in seven minutes, and costs only $2.50. The Iron Clad is an all-iron lamp stove; will boil a kettle of water in ten minutes, burns thirteen hours with one filling, and gives a light equal to four ordinary lamps. Price, $1.25.

ICE CHESTS and REFRIGERATORS

The Iceberg Chief is constructed upon the open, hollow air principle. Pure, fresh air passing all around and through the chest keeps everything pure, sweet and cold. No filling to become mouldy. Provisions kept in them will not become musty nor partake of the flavor of other things in the same provision chamber. All sizes, suitable for families, stores or markets.

ICE CREAM FREEZERS.

The "White Mountain Tripple Motion" is the only freezer having three distinct motions for mixing and freezing the cream. No poisonous zinc in contact with the cream, but the best of tin. Will do the work easier and quicker than any freezer in the market. All sizes from 1 to 25 quarts.

Please Call and See Our Goods And Get Prices.

Z. L. PARMELEE, 108, 110, 112 North Main St., Los Angeles.

TENNESSEE

WHITE RYE

WHISKEY.

A ROYAL TONIC Recommended By PHYSICIANS.



TRADE MARK

STRICTLY PURE For HOUSEHOLD And HOSPITAL USE.

From A. Fenkhausen & Co., 414 Front St., San Francisco.

A. LANGENBERGER,

DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Agent, - - - Anaheim, Cal.

Mch2-6m

P. PELLEGRIN, Practical Watchmaker. E. J. PELLEGRIN, A. L. PELLEGRIN, Portrait & Landscape Photographer.

P. PELLEGRIN & SONS'

ART AND MUSIC ROOMS!

P. O. BLOCK, CENTER ST.,

Anaheim, - - California.

AGENCY FOR NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS.

Latest importation at lowest freight rates of a full line of goods, including

Walnut, Ash and Mahogany FURNITURE, Parlor Sets, Etc, Etc.

—ALSO—

BODY BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY, AND EXTRA SUPERIOR CARPETS, LINOLEUMS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS AND WINDOW SHADES.

I cordially invite the readers of this paper to call at my store and get prices on these goods.

NILES PEASE, 22 South Spring street, - LOS ANGELES.

my22-3m

The German Wine Pump.





Mr. Theodore Reiser, agent for these sterling pumps, has received a new lot, and is prepared to furnish them at the usual

LOW RATES.

As a wine pump they are unexcelled, and for use in spraying trees, etc., they fill a long-felt want. They are the

Cheapest & Best

pumps in the market. For further information call upon or address

Theodore Reiser, - - Anaheim.

F. H. KEITH,

REAL ESTATE AGENT,

Live Stock Bought and Sold on Commission.

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Melrose & Knapp

TRANSACT A GENERAL BUSINESS IN

REAL ESTATE

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

LOANS NEGOTIATED, COLLECTIONS MADE, ETC.

Fire Insurance Policies written and Delivered at once

ALL BUSINESS CONFIDED TO THEM WILL BE

Promptly and Honorably Executed.

J. H. BULLARD, A. B., M. D.

Physician and Surgeon.

Office and Drug Store on Los Angeles St. East of Planters' Hotel.

OFFICE HOURS:

8 to 9:30 A. M.; 1 to 2, and 6:30 to 7:30 P. M.

DR. E. L. COWAN,

DENTIST,

Will be in the Anaheim office on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of each week.

We Have Just Received a Carload of

FURNITURE!

Direct from Eastern Factories.

Latest Styles at prices lower than in Los Angeles. Call and examine for yourselves.

F & J BACKS

H. C. KELLOGG,

Civil Engineer and Surveyor.

(Deputy County Surveyor.)

Office in Room 2, over Langenberger's Store, corner Center and Lemon streets, Anaheim.

RICHARD MELROSE,

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Rooms 4 and 5, Commercial Bank building. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

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Real Estate & Insurance

AGENT.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TAKEN FOR NEWSPAPERS and Periodicals. Accounts kept with neatness and accuracy. Store opposite Lewis's Stable, Anaheim

L. GUNTHER,

Pioneer Boot and Shoe Maker,

Cor. Adele and Los Angeles streets.

ANAHEIM.

GEORGE BAUER,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

Center Street.

MAKING AND REPAIRING AT THE LOWEST cash price. All orders promptly attended to. All work guaranteed.

WM. R. HARKER,

SADDLE & HARNESS MAKER,

CENTER STREET, ANAHEIM.

S. A. DENNIS,

Carriage and Sign Painter,

Center Street, Anaheim,

OFFERS AS REFERENCES THE NUMEROUS wagons and signs painted by him in Anaheim.

PRICES REASONABLE.

The patronage of the public respectfully solicited may3

E. G. HUNTINGTON,

Carpenter and Builder

All Kinds of REPAIRING Done.

Oct3-3m

M. NEBELUNG,

(Center Street, opposite Lewis' Stable,

— DEALER IN —

Cigars, Cigarettes,

And the most popular brands of Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos, Pipes, etc., etc.

Call and examine my fresh stock of Candies and Cakes.

I always keep on hand a full and well selected stock of stationery, such as Blankbooks, Memorandums, Letter, Note, Bill and Legal papers, Inks, Pencils, Pens, Envelopes and a general school supply. Legal Blanks (Bancroft's form) a specialty.

Fresh Fruits of the season and Nuts always on hand. Also a stock of Canned Fruits, Jams and Meats which I offer at the lowest market prices. Highest prices paid for eggs.

JOHN HANNA,

Real Estate & Commission

—AGENT.—

OVER FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

Entrance, No. 120 North Main Street,

LOS ANGELES.

P. O. BOX 1009.

J. M. Griffith & Co.,

LUMBER DEALERS

(Near Railroad Depot)

ANAHEIM

Keep constantly on hand

DOORS, BLINDS, WINDOWS,

MOULDINGS,

POSTS, SHAKES, SHINGLES,

LATH, HAIR, PLASTER OF PARIS.

Anaheim Grist Mills

Operating on WEDNESEAYS and SATURDAYS of each week.

Grain, Feed, Meal, etc., of all varieties.

Corn Shelled and Shipped

Chas. Wille. Chas. Albrecht.

Wille & Albrecht,

Proprietors of the Old

Pioneer Cooperage.

AUGUSTE STREET.

ANAHEIM, - - - CAL.

COOPERAGE

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

BARRELS, HALF BARRELS,

10 Gallon and 5 Gallon Kegs

For Sale Cheap.

Apply to B. DREYFUS & CO., Anaheim.

Anaheim

COOPERAGE.

Puncheons, Barrels, Half Barrels, Small Kegs

Made and Repaired.

Cooperage in all Branches

WILLIAM FISCHER,

POMOLOGICAL MEETING.

A MOST SUCCESSFUL CONVENTION

A Brilliant Audience Listens to the Essays and Debates—The Characteristic Hospitality of Anaheim Captures the Visitors.

We have the assurance of the veteran members of the Pomological Society, who have attended every meeting since its organization, that the meeting at Kroeger's Hall on Thursday was the most successful one of the series in every point of view. The hall was filled during the afternoon session, and in the evening it was crowded to suffocation. It was an attentive and intelligent audience, too, and one which would inspire any speaker to his best efforts. The hall itself was decorated with unimpeachable taste. Festoons of flowers there were, appropriate floral mottoes and designs which showed at once the wealth of flora to be found in Anaheim gardens and the trained skill of the talented young ladies who arranged them. A small display of canned fruits, fresh oranges and Muscat grapes was also made, all of a very superior quality. The surroundings, therefore, were inspiring; and though the weather (like a capricious child which never behaves right when good behavior is most desired) was a little warmer than it had been for several days, yet the visitors, especially the Pasadena people, seemed to consider it cool enough.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the meeting was called to order by President Hamilton, after an overture by the orchestra. Mr. Melrose welcomed the society in a brief address. He said, in substance:

Mr. President and Members of the Pomological Society:

It is a pleasing task that has been assigned to me—that of bidding you welcome to our town and giving you the freedom of our corporation. Almost a superfluous task too, for who does not know that the stranger within our gates is always welcome—that the latchstring is on the outside of every door, and that Anaheim's whole souled hospitality is proverbial? But custom having dictated that at your meetings a formal expression of pleasure at your visit should be made, I will briefly say that Anaheim gives you hearty greeting, individually and collectively.

It is unfortunate that we have been unable to transform this hall into a Fair, in which the productions of our valley could be displayed; but as practical fruit growers you know that an exhibit of fruits is impossible at this time of year. I have a very serious notion of asking our most stalwart committeemen to lock the door of the hall, and keep it locked until the members of the Pomological Society pledge themselves to hold another meeting here at a more auspicious time, when Ceres and Pomona can be made to yield their luscious gifts. We have a rich and prolific country 'round about, and though for some inscrutable reason it has not developed as fast nor partaken of the phenomenal growth of some other places, yet I have good reason to believe that the turn in the long lane has about been reached and that the mist of semi-obscurity is about to be dissipated. We confidently look to you gentlemen to assist us in our ambition to share in the general prosperity. You can do it by inspecting our country and acquiring accurate knowledge concerning it, and when you hear it traduced you will be in a position to intelligently set us right. I speak thus because I know that you are gentlemen who are interested in the advancement of every acre of our imperial county and are not imbued with a prejudice against any part of it.

The Pomological Society is a noble institution, which has spread among the people much information of benefit not only to the pioneer in fruit culture but to the novice as well. And I have no doubt that the proceedings of this meeting will show to our people the value of the society, and as a result its most zealous members hereafter will be found to hail from Anaheim.

I again bid you welcome, and trust that when you leave for your homes it will be with a determination to come again soon and often.

President Hamilton then read the following

ADDRESS:

The science of pomology is as old as the human race. The first lessons in it were given by the Creator Himself.

Eden was a pomological garden and supplied the wants of our first parents. Its products were both food and raiment. Long before silks and satins were in style Mother Eve made beautiful garments of fig leaves.

Pomology has lent its enchantment to the best literature of all ages. The ancient Greeks planted their elysian fields with every variety of fruit and flower and vine. The most beautiful passages in Homer are descriptive of the fruit-bearing "Isles of the Blessed." Ovid celebrated in song the pleasing story of Pomona, the Godess of Fruit, so long worshiped on the banks of the Tyber. The Book of Books is full of imagery borne of pomology. The Savior of mankind assured the little band of disciples he was about to leave, that He would drink anew with them of the fruit of the vine in His Father's Kingdom. The Heavenly Jerusalem is adorned with trees of perennial fruit and leaves for the healing of the nations. The magnificence of Babylon was greatly beautified by her hanging gardens of fruits and flowers. A pen-picture unsurpassed in any literature was that of Caleb and Joshua, two faithful scouts, entering the camp of Moses loaded down with magnificent clusters of the grapes of Eschol.

The mission of this society is the development of pomological science and its application to the soils and climate we possess. This is accomplished by four quarterly meetings in each year in such places as invite and arrange for it. The plan of each meeting is the previous appointment of two or three such questions as are of vital interest to the fruit grower; each question to be led by an essayist and followed by such discussions as will draw out the knowledge and experience of the membership for the benefit of all. Entertainment and hospitality to be extended as far as practicable. The early pioneers of California were noted for their hospitality; so let all their successors be. The choicest literature of the Pacific coast records the large-heartedness of its pioneers, and it was this that gave the *Overland Monthly* its early prestige.

In its work, this society recognizes the influence of the press and solicits its co-operation. The committee of arrangements have done well in inviting every press in the county to a representation here. We are glad to see so large a response. Gentlemen of the press, *thrice welcome*. Catch our thoughts as they fly and photograph them for the benefit of those not able to be here. Our aims are alike—the public good, and our reward will be the same.

We meet to-day with Anaheim, the mother of colonies. After a decade of toil and experiment we, her children, meet under the maternal roof and gather around her table. In what measure of success we have attained, we rejoice together. For her generous efforts to minister to our pleasure we ascribe all honor to Anaheim. We wish her a happy present and a glorious future.

The fields that we cultivate have no superior. If success fails us in it, it will surely be chargable to our stupidity. The choicest fruits of every clime reach perfection here. It is a land of wine, milk and honey. The climate is such that one-half of the year is made to accommodate the other. The showers that water the earth abstain from falling upon the mown grass. The intense heat of the long summer day is moderated by the timely and health-giving breezes from the wide Pacific. No lightning rod is needed to protect life or property from the wrath of the thunderbolt. No cyclone ever devastated this fair land. No unwelcome breeze ever swept these plains, except an occasional Riverside zephyr, and such a thing as frost at any season of the year is almost unheard of.

The crop of the season just passed has greatly exceeded that of any former year, both in quantity and quality, and in the prices realized. The excess of the season just past over that of the one next preceding, of oranges alone, was eight hundred and fifty carloads, while the better distribution of it has given a better price than has been obtained for any previous crop. Thanks are due to this society for the better distribution.

If any one doubts the success of orange culture in Los Angeles county, let him consult Dr. Wall of Tustin. His grove of 12½ acres netted him on the trees $6700; over $500 per acre. The question is pertinent. What is a grove worth per acre which nets its owner $500 per acre?

The raisin industry during the past season has enhanced in value equal to that of citrus fruits, if not greater, and the present season promises better than the past. The outlook is cheerful.

The question that interests us most is "How to produce the best fruit?" The market is unlimited for good fruit when properly distributed.

One vineyard, that of Mr. Ross near Santa Ana, produced fourteen tons of Muscat grapes per acre. These were sold to McPherson Bros. on the vine at $25 per ton or $350 per acre. These were made into raisins, yielding about 400 boxes of 20 pounds each, saleable at $1 50 per box or $600 per acre. A very handsome interest on $5000 per acre.

After more music by the orchestra, the President announced an essay on "Raisin Grapes" by Robert McPherson of Orange. Mr. McPherson appeared in the person of Mr. H. S. Knapp, who explained his presence and McPherson's absence in a humorous way. The latter having been called to San Francisco, he had delegated the reading of his essay to Mr. Knapp, who with clear and distinct utterance read the following elaborate and valuable contribution on

RAISIN GRAPES.

I need not make an apology for not being prepared to do justice to the subject, as everyone acquainted with me knows that I have not the leisure to sit down and take the time that justice to this subject demands. The importance of our raisin industry is such that it should command the careful consideration of the best minds of our country. This importance is felt not only in the fact that it is an industry which may support an immense number of people, but it now has and will have much to do with the health of our whole country. This latter point is well worth the examination and study of the most scientific minds, as the result of their investigation of the subject would be of great benefit, by proving the health-giving properties of our raisin grapes. It is an established fact that where the best raisins are produced there is the best place for people suffering from lung or bronchial affections. It is known, too, that in cases of exhaustion a handful of raisins will do very much to revive sunken energies; and it is true, too, that where the nervous system has been depressed for a long time the continued use of raisins will very much improve its tone. There is high authority on this subject and for the benefit of both producers and consumers this subject should be studied and the knowledge acquired and diffused all over the country. Were this properly understood the consumption of raisins would be very much greater than at present. Among ourselves and in our own families if we would put them into more general use we would more thoroughly realize the benefit. Let any one try them when on a camping trip. A handful of raisins, a piece of bread and a cup of water is relished; and work can be performed on such a diet as easily as upon a diet of animal food. I would not adopt the vegetarian system, but I believe that much benefit would result from a more liberal use of raisins in our diet.

In this essay on the subject of "Raisin Grapes," I do not presume it was intended that I should treat particularly of the different varieties but rather of the characteristics of varieties, and in doing this I shall not pretend to do more than treat lightly of other varieties than the Muscatel, or Muscat of Alexandria, so called.

The varieties included in the list of raisin grapes as cultivated with us here in California are the Muscatel (or Muscat of Alexandria), the Sultana, the White Corinth, Black Corinth and some other varieties not well known and not largely cultivated. The Sultana, White Corinth and Black Corinth are seedless, and the manner of pruning, cultivating and handling differs materially from that of the Muscatel; but as these varieties are not extensively cultivated among us in my section, I will only speak briefly of them, and that more especially as to the manner of pruning, the quantity produced and the profit derived from them. These vines require canes of considerable length to be left, which need to be supported by stakes, growing at the same time, from short spurs, wood for the following year. With us the White Corinth and Black Corinth do not produce in sufficient quantities to make it profitable, though the flavor of the fruit is such that if it did produce largely it would be a favorite.

The Sultana is of very recent planting and has not been sufficiently tested here yet to decide whether it will acquire that degree of perfection that it does in some other parts of the country where it is grown.

The Muscat of Alexandria, or Muscatel, is considered *the* raisin grape of the country. It is not only the best grape for raisins, but it is well adapted to shipping and is used to some extent in the manufacture of wine and brandy. It is, with us here in the southern portion of the State particularly, the favorite, because some of the wine grapes and shipping grapes do not do so well. With us at Orange and vicinity, including Anaheim, Tustin and Santa Ana, and extending up the valley nearly to Los Angeles, it seems to be especially at home. The growth of the vine is abundant and when the vine has acquired sufficient age it produces annually a good quantity of fruit. On the higher and warmer lands the fruit ripens considerably earlier, giving it an advantage in the curing, as at that time we have the long, warm days for drying; and the nights are shorter and with much less fog.

In growing the Muscat of Alexandria during the first years of its cultivation we found that we were making a mistake in its pruning—that is, pruning it with too few buds, the result being that the growth of the wood was too heavy, causing the fruit to drop from the stem. This falling of the fruit was so extensive that in the earlier years of the raisin business here it was considered somewhat of an uncertainty whether the vineyards would set heavy enough to produce profitable crops. As time rolled on, however, we discovered the fact that the vine must not be pruned too closely; that we must leave a sufficient number of spurs, containing a sufficient number of buds, so that the canes will not make such excessive growth as to produce this dropping of the fruit. We find that in the earlier years of the vineyards this dropping of fruit is much greater than it is after the vines have acquired some considerable age. This is proven by the fact that in all our oldest vineyards the quantity of fruit produced varies very little from year to year, while that of the younger vines is uncertain making a difference, one year with another, of 30 or 40 per cent.

In leaving spurs on the vines for the production of fruit, it is a matter of considerable importance what length they are to be grown, as it is a fact that the bud nearest the stock is the bud that produces the finest fruit, and that the one following may produce a larger quantity of fruit on the stem, but yet not so good in quality, and as we go farther from the stock the fruit deteriorates in quality; and while our section of country has done much in the past to keep up the quality of the grape produced and raisin manufactured, we are arriving at a time when we may go to the opposite extreme. Vineyardists finding that by more liberal pruning the quantity is increased, the tendency to-day is that many will prune so liberally that the quality of the fruit will be materially affected. The true policy would be to prune so that the quality is kept up, even if the quantity is not so great.

There is another important point to be observed in the pruning of our vineyards for raisins, and that is to keep the vine low, as it is a fact that our finest fruit comes from the lowest vines. It may be that in localities that require much summer irrigation the heads should be kept up to protect the fruit from the dampness caused by irrigating the ground; but with us at Orange we have no necessity for irrigating our vineyards in summer, consequently the surface of the ground is sufficiently dry anywhere on the warmer lands, even if the fruit lay entirely upon the ground. On the low lands this would not be safe, yet the heads should be kept no higher than is necessary to keep the fruit from the effects of the moist soil and escaping evaporation from the same.

I know of no better rule to give a vineyardist not well up in the knowledge of pruning, in regard to the number of buds to leave than this: Whenever the vine produces canes of large size (for instance the size of the thumb) it should next year carry a greater number of canes. The canes should not grow much larger than the little finger, as the fruit does not set on the stem when the wood grows too heavy.

SUCKERING AND SUMMER PRUNING.

None of us need to be told of the necessity of suckering, (as we call it) which consists of taking off the canes that grow under the ground and the canes growing on old wood, or, better expressed, we leave the canes that have grown on one-year-old wood which has itself grown on one-year-old wood. Of course, we find it necessary sometimes to leave some of those canes growing in blind bud that we may balance the vine, as we should strive to make the spurs of our vines from the framework of an imaginary basket.

There is yet considerable difference of opinion about the necessity of summer pruning. There is a necessity to do some clipping, (not pinching as some would advocate, for it is too slow) but that is on those canes that are inclined to run out laterally, covering the surface of the ground and making late cultivation, which is necessary to secure good fruit, an impossibility. These may even require a second cutting, which like the first should be done before the cane grows woody or before the cane carries so much sap that the cutting of the cane may throw too much sap where it has not been, and where it is not needed. The cutting of canes that have advanced too far often causes a shock to the vine that seriously affects it to its detriment.

SULPHURING.

At the present time one who wants to consider himself an authority on sulphuring should not say anything, as there are so many different opinions on the time and number of applications, and where it should be put. I do not have any authority to say that grapes should be sulphured before the flowering or opening of the blossom, but I can say that until I commenced the use of sulphur I could get no good fruit on account of mildew, but by the use of sulphur I have never failed to produce large and perfect fruit, and I always apply the sulphur before the opening of the blossom. I am satisfied also that sulphuring in the open blossom will effectually prevent mildew, and I have met those of the opinion (and very well founded, too,) that it is the time to sulphur, advancing the theory that *couleur* is brought about by insects, and that the sulphur is an insecticide, and hence the benefit. I have met many of that opinion, but on examination I have never yet seen sufficient evidence to cause me to believe that such was the case. I am more inclined to believe that the minute insects and flies are attracted by the decomposition of the blossom and fruit, and that the webs seen there so frequently are put there for the purpose of catching the flies and insects that gather around this decomposition. I consider *couleur* as being caused more by changes and conditions of atmosphere than any other cause. Any considerable variation of temperature between day and night produces this result. This can be noticed in sections where the fruit does not stay on, and is especially noticeable where the Muscat is planted on coarse sand, which heats up considerably during the middle of the day and becomes very cold during the night. This class of land does not produce Muscat grapes in such quantities as land not subject to these conditions. It must not be understood that our gravel soils come under this head, as they do not cool off to such an extent, as many a person has discovered by sleeping upon them on a cold night. The manner of applying the sulphur the second time also differs a great deal, some throwing it in handsful upon the fruit, leaves or anywhere except where it should be, while scientists may say that we should not throw sulphur on the ground—that the ground will absorb it. I say that we can sow it on the ground and pass through the vineyard and feel that it is not all being absorbed, as the air becomes well filled with the sulphur vapor, so much so that it will effectually destroy the fungoid growth when it has taken a pretty strong hold. I have seen a crop saved by throwing the sulphur on the ground, when the owner thought it was ruined. My reason for favoring this method is that if the fruit is of considerable size the sulphur should not be thrown on it. I have seen the fruit so strongly impregnated with sulphur at the time of packing to ship fresh that some men could not endure the strong vapor that was escaping from it at the time. The quality of the fruit for raisins is affected, and it really impairs its value in the market. It is much better to avoid this error by scattering the sulphur on the ground when applied the second time. I do not believe that there is danger of mildew even with one application, except for the second crop.

KIND OF SULPHUR.

We have our choice between the native and the French sulphur. We have used the California product except two years and find that from fifteen to twenty pounds per acre will actually prevent this growth, and I see no reason why we should use the foreign product. The gross sulphur can without sublimation contain the useful material, and I see no necessity of going to the expense of preparing the native sulphur and removing this gross material from it, as if we apply it before the opening of the blossom it does not harm the vine; and especially is this the case in the second application, when it is thrown on the ground.

APPROACHING MATURITY.

Having now treated in a very crude and disjointed manner, of the conditions of the vine previous to the ripening of the fruit, I will touch briefly upon the treatment of the grape as it approaches maturity. We have read frequently that on the low-headed vines of Spain the growers dig the dirt away from the stock that the fruit may hang around it. This I have heard contradicted by what I consider better authority. Our present Superintendent, Mr. E. B. Willis, spent considerable time among the vineyards of Spain, visiting the principal vineyards around Malaga, Valencia, Denia, Alacante and throughout the Granada district. He says that while there may be individual growers who pursue this course, yet most of the producers of the best raisins raise the soil in little mounds around the vine to support the grapes. This preserves the clusters in better shape and renders them much less liable to injury in packing. While we cannot afford to expend so much labor on the growing crops of grapes as the Malaga people do, on account of the great difference in the cost of labor (ours costing four or five times as much as theirs) we can afford to pay proper attention to a few facts. When we see one vine growing an unusual amount of fruit while its neighbor, eight feet away, appears much stronger, growing a larger amount of wood, we must remember that the roots of the stronger vine are thrown out so as to take away from the weaker one a part of its support (for in common ground they throw out roots several times the distance allowed them) and we should relieve the vine of its surplus fruit, else it will not mature properly. The growers of grapes at Malaga do much more than this. They clip the imperfect fruit from the stem while growing, and thus they secure more perfect clusters. Our grapes do not ripen as early as those of Malaga, hence those who lose any time after the fruit is ripe lose a great deal, for it requires much more time and trouble to cure raisins that ripen two weeks out of season. While twelve days will suffice for curing early fruit, it often requires three times that period to accomplish the same result later. The later fruit will often carry only 19 per cent. of saccharine matter, while rich, sweet, early fruit contains as high as 27 per cent.

Our method of drying by the use of trays is very convenient, but there is no question at all but that the raisin can be cured more perfectly upon the ground if the place selected is free from dust. If the ground is used there is need of a protection of some kind. In raisins dried upon the ground, we find none with the skins perfectly smooth on one side and the seeds settled down near it, having the appearance of rot, the air not penetrating between the tray and the skin so as to cure the fruit on all sides equally.

It is unnecessary to give at length any method of drying, as we all understand that pretty well now. The greatest difference between us now is that we do not all understand when the grape will do to lay down, as we call it. I do not know that I can tell any one not experienced what that time is. The grape should have taken on its amber color, the seed its natural appearance and generally the stem will show by its drying up near the cane, and it should contain sugar enough so that the sense of taste will tell us; or if we have a sacchrometer and the sugar is measured it should contain about 22 per cent. or thereabouts. If the fruit is grown on ground not rich enough to make this amount, that fact would inevitably show itself by the raisin not being plump, the grooves would be deep and few, the corresponding ridges sharp and the raisin would be imperfect and acid. If the fruit is over ripe, then the raisin will be dark and lose some of its richness, but nevertheless will be sweet and will fill the requirements of a good product; the grooves will be numerous and shallow; the ridges correspondingly rounded and the raisin will have a plump body. It will be pliant and if pressed will to some extent resume its shape; and when the fruit is picked just right it is more amber and its flavor richer.

THE POINTS OF A GOOD RAISIN.

The character of the raisin is made up of a number of points, which are about as follows as regards importance: On Layers—size, flavor, bloom, plumpness, thickness of skin, size of seeds, proximity of berries to each other on the stem and color of the stem. No fruit is expected to possess the most favorable side of all these characteristics, but no grape can lay claim to superiority that has few of them. Many localities can produce raisins of good flavor, but the large bloomy fruit with small seeds and thin skin will outsell them, and that really is what determines which is superior. Some of those points can be improved upon, as: bloom is kept on by careful handling, plumpness is secured by picking the fruit when fully ripe, size by correct pruning, good cultivation and irrigation if necessary, flavor by giving the vine all it requires as the fruit is growing. No raisin can attain to perfection if it lacks anything that its nature calls for; as, for instance, a climate suited to its delicate power of resistance during its growing period. If the climate is too severe it will adapt itself to such condition by thickening the skin and growing harder and more seeds. If any material of the soil is too full and abundant, either in vegetable or mineral matter, the flavor is affected. Too much moisture in the soil stimulates wood growth and fills the fruit with water that has to be dried away, leaving the raisin thin and uninviting in appearance.

The method of handling the grape from the vine to the raisin is too thoroughly understood to need more than a passing mention. I have almost entirely left that out of this paper, but will refer briefly to the manner of handling the fruit when taken from the drying beds. The process called sweating is simply evening the cured fruit. It is not equalizing separate stems cured in different degrees of perfection but the fruit upon the same stem. If a stem is not cured it should not be taken up from the tray, or from the ground, but when a portion of the stem is wholly cured and some part is not, then sweating is necessary in order that one part of a cluster may assist in curing the balance of it, which suggests that we do not know how much curing is done by the escape of moisture through the stems. If the weather in curing is not extra hot or dry but little sweating is needed, but if hastened by extreme heat or hot weather then the unevenness is greater and the fruit will require more time to equalize. If the fruit is taken up too green it may sour, or sugar as we call it. In early times they used to tell us that our raisins were not so good as others because they did not sugar, but that complaint is never heard now, as this sugaring is only too frequently observed on account of fruit being taken up too green.

Right here it may be mentioned that we are putting 20 pounds of fruit into too close quarters. If our boxes should be made half an inch higher, with other dimensions the same, we would find that our fruit would keep very much better. Last year we increased the size of our boxes one quarter of an inch and will this year add still another quarter of an inch. The manufacturers of boxes do not like this, as it does not admit of the working up into raisin boxes of remnants, not to say refuse stock. The time has come when we must insist upon good lumber for these boxes, as it has much to do with the price realized. We should not only have good boxes but they should be kept clean and neat, as the purchaser will suspect fruit of any brand which he finds in a dirty or slovenly kept package.

STYLE OF PACKING.

The style of packing now generally adopted is to carefully hide the stems, though that style is often criticised. It does the party making these criticisms very much good and makes him feel that he has discovered something that no one else has. The fact is that the present style of packing was adopted after very severe criticisms on the very style of packing which is now advocated in some quarters, that is, that the stems should be packed one above the other, so that they show the exact quality of the fruit, size of the stem, and so forth, as they appear in the box. I notice that one of our San Francisco houses in writing upon this subject lately sustains the present style of packing, hiding the stems. Certainly a box so packed presents a much more inviting appearance than one packed so that the stems show.

MANNER OF GRADING.

Perhaps no two packing-houses in the State grade exactly the same, and no one can present himself as authority on this subject; but the style adopted by us is: London Layers, Layers and two grades of Loose Muscatel, with one now and then of a higher grade which we term Dehesa. It is claimed by some that we should have but one grade of Layers, which should be London Layers, and that all not packed in Layers should be taken from the stems and graded in a Loose Muscatel, making two grades, which they would do by using a mill for assorting, as it is perfectly honest in its work.

FACING.

It is now becoming common to face Loose Muscatels, by which is meant laying the top of a box over with raisins in some design—straight rows, circles, or the form of some object, adding a cost of about 12½ cents per box but making the fruit present a much more attractive appearance and sell for enough more in the market to pay for the extra work, besides the satisfaction of feeling that the goods are placed upon the market in a more creditable shape.

I cannot close this essay without making some little apology for the crude condition in which I am compelled to present it. The press of important business has rendered it impossible for me to prepare it as I should have liked, but I submit it in the hope that you will take this fact into consideration and be lenient in your judgment of its merits.

The essay was criticised and discussed by a number of gentlemen. Mr. Smith of Santa Ana explained the philosophy of sulphuring. As it is the fumes of the sulphur which prevent mildew, it is important that it be applied in a proper way. That way is not in scattering the sulphur on top of the vines. If it is placed on the ground under the vines, the best results are attained, and the idea that the ground absorbs the sulphur is fallacious. Referring to methods of pruning, he condemned the method of allowing the canes to grow rankly and then cutting them off late in the season. Severe pruning will inevitably produce consumption in the vine, or it will become barren. His own method was to remove all suckers and non-bearing shoots, and leave a good many spurs, but the latter must be determined by the kind of soil. When the fruit-bearing shoots develop two or three leaves beyond the first cluster of grapes, pinch them back, so as to cause the flow of sap to be carried into the fruit branches, which has a tendency to enlarge the fruit, and throw out laterals, making the leaves larger. When the laterals have grown to two or three feet go through the vineyard with a knife and clip the ends, which tends to throw the vitality of the vine into the second crop.

Mr. J. W. Sallee of Pomona said that the point of most interest had not been touched by the essayist—the cause and cure of blight. Along the base of the Sierra Madre, on the granite soil, the Muscat was a flat failure. The vines grow well, but the grapes fail to set. This is all the more to be deplored because that region is better situated than this for raisin making. Every imaginable plan has been tried, but heretofore without success. Messrs. T. A. Garey, B. O. Clark, H. Hamilton, John Hunter, George Rice and Abbot Kinney continued the discussion exhaustively, but the pressure on our columns compels the omission of their ideas. They were good, and will keep until next issue.

The Quartette sang "O, Hail Us, Ye Free," after which Mrs. Kate Parker read the following paper on

MARKET GARDENING.

Ladies and Gentlemen:—

In a general sense this world is a garden; mankind, the gardener. The producers who toil and earn their bread by the sweat of their brows, the marketers who buy and sell, the great majority who consume the fruits of the earth, laws and customs are so arranged that the non-producers, the politician, the idle at both ends of society look down on the other. The lucky ones that don't have to work say the tramps might earn their living. The tramps plead their inability to get work and wages to suit them. The inefficient are to be pitied. Without land, without energy, they wait at the door of charity for aid.

Firstly, we must have a garden to produce something, to sell or market. We take the idea from education and experience what a garden is and what it should be. I cannot refrain from giving my idea of a garden gained by reading the Scriptures, sixty years ago, when all the books owned by the great middle class was a bible and almanac. By the way, in some files of Benjamin Franklin's (he has been dead ninety five years) "Poor Richard's Almanac," I found a perfect treasure in the rules laid down of frugality and strict economy. At six years old I would spell out the words in the Bible, my mother pronouncing them as well as she was able. I learned in that way that the Lord God made a garden and planted a tree in it called the tree of knowledge; then he wanted a gardener to keep it. So he made a man out of the dust and breathed the breath of life into him. Then he found that it was not good for man to live alone, and caused a deep sleep to fall upon man and took a rib out of him, and made a woman; called him Adam, her Eve. He forbade them from eating of the tree of knowledge. All else they were welcome to. But sad to relate, the Lord God had made a serpent that could talk, and he found out that Adam and Eve were very ignorant; so he told Eve that if she would get some of that fruit she would be like the gods, knowing good from evil. She forgot that God had said, "in the day, thou eatest, thou shalt surely die." I went to bed before I read that she ate and gave Adam. I was afraid to go to sleep for fear that they would eat and die, and the Lord would not have a gardener. Eve, woman-like, was anxious to get knowledge, and is said to have brought sin and death into the world by her act. For over thirty years I have heard from pulpit and the press a sad wail, because of her bravery or audacity in plucking and eating and tempting good, perfect Adam. Why, our primers had it, "In Adam's fall, we sinned all." In fact, I felt so keenly the disgrace that Eve had brought on woman that I regretted belonging to the female persuasion. But when I read Darwin's theory of evolution, I will confess that I began to doubt and think it allegory until our renowned, reliable fellow-citizen, Mark Twain, assured the world that he had stood by the veritable grave of Adam and soliloquized so pathetically over our relationship. I saw at a glance the absurdity of my doubting the statement. We read that bread is the staff of life. Again, man cannot live by bread alone; experience proves it a fact. He needs and must have a variety of fruits and vegetables.

Experiment in producing anything that has been or will be adopted for food in the vegetable line is called gardening. I was told that we would have an onion bed by my father. He gave my brother some little black seed and showed us how to spade and rake a smooth surface with a narrow path around a bed about 6 inches higher then the path (you will learn to reverse it where you irrigate). We sowed the tiny seed; they grew; then came hard work to pull out the weeds and leave the onions. We had a stent given us to do so much that day. After mine was done, brother got tired. "It's too warm; won't you help me," he whined. I could not refuse, so I learned that patience and industry in pulling weeds and stirring the soil, with the blessed rain and sun would produce a valuable esculent. The same rules will apply to all other vegetables. In a brief essay it will not be necessary to enumerate particulars. Horace Greeley told what he knew about farming, and perhaps a short record of my experience in market gardening will be of interest:

Fifteen years ago we were told that potatoes were raised at Frisco. In 1872 a small cabbage not weighing a pound cost 37 cents. Nothing fresh could be procured; had to go by teams to Los Angeles. Strawberries 25 cents all the year and scarce; could not raise them here; it had been tried, they said. We tried them set out in depressed beds, so as to irrigate 5 or 6 inches deep, keeping all weeds down, soil loose, and by cutting off the runners they bore fruit heavily all the year round, and such berries as were on them were good to look at and better to eat. Having always saved all kinds of garden seeds cast, we were well supplied. After we got the Santa Ana river running between the house and barn, we set out our orange trees, so small then that I did not think I should live to see them fruit (in '61 and '70 I was assured that I had ten chances to one to die, by two eminent M. D.'s) But Anaheim's climate invigorated my strength to such a degree that early and late I would work in our garden. I am afraid that if I should give you the facts in regard to the production of Anaheim land, my veracity would be doubted.

A row of sage planted between trees 40 feet long in four years when rooted out filled a lumber wagon bed twice full. Beans, peas, sweet potatoes, lettuce, cauliflower, celery, tomatoes and melons in variety proved the productiveness of this paradise on earth. I have the honor of stating that I drove the first market carriage in this town regularly to supply the thrifty housewives with vegetables and fruits. Such peaches and grapes as were then grown on fresh cactus land, I have seldom seen equaled; never excelled. In '73 and '74 twice a week I called at their doors happy to furnish them and replenish my purse. Many of my customers occupy their silent homes, few are here before me. Many thanks to my patrons who were helping me to live and regain my health. The thought comes to me that many a feeble, over-worked mother in the household tread mill would regain vitality if permitted to luxuriate in out of door exercise and thoroughly try "Terrapathy," and if the male invalids that come to this land of fruits and flowers would try gardening, lay off their coats, let the sun bronze their cheeks, perspiration moisten their aching limbs, they could soon solve the Chinese problem. Boycott them before they get the start.

Is it wisdom to let our children grow up in ignorance of gardening, making ourselves believe that it's cheaper to buy than raise? Again gardening, considered morally, presents to the thoughtful many lessons. A child with a small plat in vegetables and melons learns to be careful and industrious. It gives one something to talk about, besides scandalizing the good name of neighbors and strangers in the land. When dealing with Mother Nature, we find that "as we sow, so shall we reap." To strangers in our midst I will say, "Don't be discouraged at failures; they lead to victories." Let us all work together harmoniously, hopefully, pomologically, faithfully, doing all in our power to fulfill the Scriptures, viz: "To make the desert places blossom like the rose," or something near that, if my memory is correct. I still wish to know more about gardening.

A most interesting discussion followed. Mr. Garey gave some interesting reminiscences of his success in gardening in the spring of '53 or thereabouts. He recalled how he sold $1,500 worth of cabbage from an acre of ground, part of the cabbage being peddled in Anaheim in the form of sauer kraut. He had raised on an acre of land in El Monte 65,000 pounds of onions. He contended that the industrious white man could raise vegetables cheaper than a Chinaman, and put in a vigorous plea for more attention to the business of market gardening.

Mr. Rice said that before he came to California the four places he heard most about were San Francisco, San Diego, Santa Barbara and Anaheim. It had been his first determination to settle in the latter place, but an attack of sickness had altered his plans. But one day he met a resident of Anaheim, and broached the idea of going there with a view to going into the business of market gardening. "Better not do it," was the sage advice given him, "the Chinamen sell vegetables cheaper than we can raise them, and they bring them to our doors every morning before we are out of bed!"

Mr. Sallee contended that the raising of small fruits was a business of much profit. He said that a Pomona merchant had for three months been advertising that he would buy a thousand pounds of strawberries a day, but he could not get anywhere near that quantity. This merchant puts up the berries in glassware and ships them to Arizona and Texas, and finds that he can't begin to get fruit enough to supply the demand. There is also a great demand for guava jelly, and as guavas grow finely here, he recommended that fruit to the consideration of growers.

Dr. Chubb, of Orange, agreed with Mr. Garey that the Chinaman could not compete with the white man in growing vegetables. The Caucasian could grow vegetables as cheaply as the Asiatic, and who would not prefer to buy from the white man? It is well known that market gardens in the Eastern States make small fortunes out of the business, and the same thing can be done here. If white men can be persuaded to grow vegetables and small fruits, it will be found to be the true boycott.

Mr. Milton Thomas of Los Angeles followed in the same line of argument and gave facts to prove that market gardening was an industry which it would be folly longer to neglect.

The discussion being closed, Mr. Abbot Kinney took the platform and said he was charged with two messages to the society. The first was an invitation from the Mechanic's Institute of San Francisco to Los Angeles county to make an exhibit of fruits during the session of the G. A. R. in that city. The second invitation was from the G. A. R. of Los Angeles, asking that each section of the county make an exhibit of the products at Armory Hall in Los Angeles. It was proposed to keep the hall open from July 15th to September 20th, except during the two first weeks of August, when the hall would be virtually closed. Mr. Kinney outlined the advantages to be derived from accepting these invitations, and we will refer to the matter again. The society resolved to appoint a committee to attend to the matter, which committee will be duly appointed by President Hamilton and announced through the Press.

The orchestra rendered Grant's Presentation March, and the audience adjourned to accept an invitation to supper tendered by the ladies of Anaheim.

The supper was given in the Town Hall, and was a revelation in its way. The tables were beautifully decorated, and groaned beneath the weight of the carefully prepared viands. The service was more than elegant, and the hundreds who partook of the supper could have been supplemented by a hundred more, without exhausting the supply of eatables. The only criticism we heard made was by Brother Berry of the *Herald*, Secretary Rice of the Orange Growers' Union and other young gentlemen like them, who averred that the ladies were so distractingly pretty that they could not keep their minds and appetites upon the good things before them, so enchanted were they with the young ladies who flitted about in attendance upon the guests. It was difficult to make some people understand, too, that they were not expected to pay for their entertainment. The Anaheim way of doing things, however, is thorough, and not by halves.

The evening session convened at 7:30, and the audience filled the hall to overflowing. An overture by the orchestra was followed by an essay written by Mr. A. Langenberger, and read by Mr. Melrose, on

WINE GRAPES.

As some of our visitors may take an interest in knowing what kinds of vines we plant here, and which varieties are best suited to make a certain kind of wine, I will give them what little experience I have, and hope it may serve them to avoid serious and costly mistakes, which all beginners are apt to make, because they don't know any better.

Before I proceed I must tell you that my faith in viticulture is very great. I believe that, in course of time, the products of the California vineyards will outstrip in value not only that of all other fruits and cereals raised in our fruitful and glorious State, but you may add the millions produced by her gold, silver and other mines, and yet I do believe that the products of our vineyards will be greater than from all these other sources combined. To show you that I do not exaggerate, you must recollect that California has as much or more land fit for grape-vine planting than France has, and France produces about 2000 millions of gallons of wine worth 250 millions of dollars. To produce such an amount of wine would require perhaps six million acres of land. It would give employment to an incredible number of people—from the vineyardists on to blacksmiths, teamsters, coopers and so on to the merchants.

The vine grows on all kinds of soil, from the poor sandy to the rich bottom land, on hill and dale. Nothing beautifies the country more than these lovely symmetrical-planted vineyards, with their bright green [illegible]. Another reason why vineyard planting [illegible] go on is that as soon as the people, that is, the mechanic and the common laborer, begin to drink wine at their table the use of alcoholic stimulants will be discarded, and wine will in this way become the greatest friend and help to the temperance people. In France and Germany where the workmen drink this light wine instead of coffee and tea drunkenness is rare. If these people did not have their stimulant—their light wine—they probably would drink whisky, because nature demands some kind of a stimulant, and a light wine is not only wholesome but healthy.

But I am running away from my subject, and will now tell you something about our grapes. We here in Los Angeles county only lately began to plant the new varieties of grapes instead of the Mission, but now that grape happily is but seldom planted. Another grape which, unfortunately, has been extensively planted is the Malvoisie. It should only be used for sweet red wine or for eating purposes, but never for table wine. In my opinion the Mission is the better grape of the two. I know from experience that vineyardists have planted Mission and Malvoisie cuttings because they could get the cuttings for nothing. They will be sorry for it yet. For from $3 to $5 per thousand cuttings they could have bought a good class of vines, of which they could have sold the fruit readily and at a much better price. This reminds me of a little story I read the other day and which I would ask the great wine makers to follow out; if they do, no more Mission and Malvoisie will be planted:

The Prior of the Cloister Newburg near Vienna was, as all Priors and monks are supposed to be, a lover of a good glass of wine. Unfortunately his vineyard was too small to supply the wants of the good monks. He was therefore obliged to buy wine from the vineyardists of his neighborhood to fill his cellar, but these neighbors had only of such vines in their vineyards which never failed to make big crops, like Mission and Malvoisie; for quality they did not care. The Prior had frequently advised them to plant better kinds and offered them cuttings of good grapes at very low rates, but the farmers could or would not see the advantage of better grapes and better wines. They simply said that as their fathers and forefathers had drank this wine it was good enough for them. The Prior then knew what he had to do. When the time for vineyard planting came on he had a lot of cuttings of the kind he wanted wine of prepared and told his overseer to haul a lot of them to a convenient place where his neighbors would surely see them. The next morning the overseer reported that the cuttings were all taken. The Prior in that way disposed of all the cuttings he could spare. True enough, he did not realize even for his cuttings, but he knew that in a few years he could buy enough good grapes for his wants.

The grape which next to Mission and Malvoisie is most common is the Zinfandel. As everybody knows it, I will not further describe it. The Zinfandel is one of the best red grapes we have. It makes a good white and also a good red wine. On poor soil it will not do, but is a good bearer on the better class of land. It should never be irrigated after April. The berries grow in very compact bunches on short stems, and as late maturing on good soil swells the berries to such an extent that they have no room to expand, they burst in the middle of the bunch and the consequence is that the whole must rot. I think the planting of Zinfandel is overdone and should be stopped a little while, as too much of one kind will depreciate its value.

Black Hamburg I do not advise to plant. It is liable to rot and is besides not a good winegrape. Black Morocco and Rose of Peru I discard for the same reason, although not subject to rot like the Hamburg is. Both are vigorous growers and produce good table grapes.

I continue the list of black grapes and come next to the Concord, a native of the Eastern States. This grape does well here. I have never used sulphur on it, yet never saw mildew nor any other disease neither on the leaves nor on the fruit. At least a row of them should be planted in every vineyard for the excellent jelly they make. For wine it has the disagreeable habit of never ripening its bunches perfectly, as there are always entirely green berries on otherwise ripe bunches. This will not hurt for jelly but would never do for wine.

I further have tried the Malbec and Black Pinot. They are poor bearers, particularly the first one, and do not make up in quality for loss in quantity.

Next comes the Lenoir (the black). It is a wild grape of the Southern States and a resistant, that is, proof against the phylloxera. The foliage is of a dark green with an abundance of very large leaves, making the

vine very handsome. The fruit grows in long, loose bunches all over the vine. The juice in the berries is already red and the wine of an inky darkness. It is on this account a very valuable variety for coloring red wines, as in some years the Zinfandel and other varieties are deficient in color and a very small quantity of the Lenoir wine is sufficient to make a red out of even a white wine. The Lenoir makes a first-rate grafting stock, as it takes the graft readily and grows very vigorous even on poor soil. To make it bear much, it should be pruned long with many spurs, the more left the better it is.

Now I come to the Cabernet Sauvignon, a Bordeaux grape, which is considered in France as making the very best red wines. Of the Cabernet with Merlot is made the celebrated Sant Julien, Chateau la Rose and other fine wines. The foliage is dark green leaves, deeply serrated, a strong grower even on poor soil. The bunches are small and berries the same; the wine of a dark, ruby color. I think nobody will regret to have the Cabernet planted instead of Zinfandel or any other much bearing vine, as in a short time quality will be sought and paid for; this is my firm belief. I see that a Livermore winemaker offers for Cabernets $50 per ton, while for Mataro, Zinfandel and Carignon he only offers $20 per ton.

The Merlot is a vine very similar to the Cabernet, also a fine Bordeaux grape, but not quite so renowned. It grows here extremely well. I have further planted the Trousseau or, as others call it, Bastardo. It should never be planted on sandy soil, but does well on heavy bottom land. The bunches of this grape are small, berries medium size. It is a good grape for red wine, but is the best for Port. It is the real Port wine grape of Portugal, and as the demand for Port wine is very large this grape cannot be planted too much.

The Mataro is said to be the foundation of the French clarets with Carignon and Grenache. I have eight acres of it planted and will make this year the first wine of it. I can not, therefore, speak from experience about the wine. Mr. Wetmore, whom we recognize as an authority in matters concerning the vine and wines, says that the Mataro makes the best keeping wine of any grape, on account of the large amount of tannin it contains, and that it imparts its keeping quality to other wines it is mixed with. It is, therefore, a wine we ought to plant more. The plant wants good soil and is a rather slow grower in comparison with others.

Next is the Grenache, a black grape from southern France, one of immense growth and a heavy bearer, as I found out on eight acres I planted two years ago, and on which I shall make this year quite a good crop. It is said to be the grape used mostly for French claret, and very valuable to make sweet red wine, on account of its good color and great amount of sugar it contains. The Carignon, of which also I have eight acres planted, is doing very well and is said to be a good bearer and good claret grape.

The two last ones, but particularly the Grenache, do well on poor soil. I have tried it and can recommend it for such land. Many serious mistakes occur in planting vines on soils not suited to its habits and a failure is sure to follow. I had to pay dear for several mistakes I have made in this way and it may save loss and annoyance to some of you if you will listen to what I have said.

These are all of the black grapes I am acquainted with from personal experience, and will now continue with what I know of white grapes:

Old-fashioned Riesling should be trained on long canes, and if rigidly trimmed is a very good bearer. With me it is not a strong grower, which may come from having it planted on rather poor land, on which I had formerly Mission which grew splendidly on this same land. The berries are below medium, very compact, bunch good size. The grape ripens late, second and latest I have. The wines from it is slow in maturing, like all good wine.

White Chasselas, as it is called here, which several experts call the Palomina and they possibly are right, is one of the best white grapes I know of. It is a very thrifty grower, makes fine leaves to shade the grapes, which are large and in large clusters of a delicious taste. It is a medium good bearer every year. The wine ferments easy without any trouble whatever. It is to my taste the best table grape without exception, but does not bear transportation well. It, as the experts say, this grape is the true Palomina, then we have in it the very best sherry grape of all. I have always recommended this grape to wine growers. I have offered the cuttings for what they cost and am seriously contemplating to do what the Prior of Clouster Newberg did. I would have done so already if I had known that many sooner. Mission and Malvoisie were too much for Chasselas or Palomina and so I had to burn my cuttings. The Chasselas grows well on all soil, even on poor. The wine of the Chasselas or Palomina is as good as the grapes are for eating, and they are excellent.

The Muscatel Alexandria is only fit for sweet wine and the best grape for raisins. I will not say anything of this grape as Mr. McPherson will tell you all about it. It does well here.

The Burger, or Berger—I do not know which is the right name—is the next on the list. It is the principal white grape planted here; a strong grower on good soil and on such a heavy bearer. It should never be planted on poor land where water is not to be had in time wanted. The Burger has very large compact bunches; the grapes have an exceedingly thin skin and are all juice. The wine of it is light and agreeable, without any pronounced flavor or bouquet, which makes the wine so very useful for mixing with other wines. It has, although a wine of only 7 or 8 degrees of spirit, remarkable keeping qualities.

The gray Riesling is a very early grape. The branches grow up straight and thick and therefore shade the fruit well. The color of the grapes is a light, dirty gray, berries medium size, bunches small, but many of them. The juice is very rich in sugar and makes a very fine white wine after being treated two or three years. It grows best on good land.

White Semillon is considered the finest French white wine grape, of which the celebrated Chateau Yquem is made. It has not done well with me on account of the small amount of fruit it makes. The bunches are small and few, the berries rather large and of a delicate flavor. As it bears so little I would not advise planting it. I am trying a number of other vines, but as they have borne no fruit as yet, I will not speak of them this time.

After a discussion of the theme, the Anaheim Liederkranz rendered a chorus which was warmly applauded, and then followed an interesting discussion on "Table Grapes," participated in by Messrs. Hamilton, Thomas, Sallee, Garey, Rice, Melrose, McFadden and Kinney. The ideas advanced will be published hereafter. The Liederkranz sang again and then followed some uninteresting routine business of the Society, which ought to have been transacted among the members exclusively, and at some more opportune time. The next meeting of the Society will be held at Downey, an invitation having been extended by the citizens of that place.

Just before adjournment, Messrs. Kinney, Sallee and Rice offered resolutions complimentary to the ladies of Anaheim and people generally for their hospitality, and there was some good-natured chaff as to which should be carried, President Hamilton solving the enigma by putting them all at once.

Mr. Rice's beautiful and poetic resolution to which a rainbow was added by Mr. Kinney, was as follows:

WHEREAS, We, the visitors to Anaheim in attendance at the fifth quarterly meeting of the Los Angeles County Pomological Society, having heard of the wonderful fertility of this beautiful section, and now having come and seen for ourselves, as well as tasted—referring to the splendid dinner so bountifully spread,

Resolve. That wherever we go, or wherever we are, under all circumstances and at all times, when the question of a fruitful soil, a delightful climate, brave men and fair women and bright, healthy children may arise, we shall from a sincere heart speak in their praise as they so worthily merit.

And so ended a day spent most profitably and pleasantly. So they declared, all of them.

NOTES AND INCIDENTS.

At the close of the meeting an impromptu reception was held at the residence of Mr. Langenberger, at which most of the guests from abroad were present. Mr. and Mrs. Langenberger and their charming daughters entertained their guests royally, and the reception was a fitting finale to the day's entertainment.

As the convention adjourned the Anaheim Brass Band stationed on the piazza of the Planters' Hotel, played some of its most effective airs in its usual creditable way.

The ladies of Anaheim—bless 'em—did nobly. Without their aid any public entertainment would be a flat failure. When called upon to contribute to the Pomological Supper, they responded without hesitation, and we would gladly publish a list of the donors if such a list could be had. The hard work of preparation devolved upon the following committee, who are deserving of all praise: Misses Frances, Rosa and Clemmie Schmitt, Lennie Saxton, Matilda Rimpau, Mary Horstman, Katie Bremermann, Mrs. J. W. Hart, Mrs. S. Scott, Mrs. E. J. Pellegrin, Mrs. T. S. Grimshaw, Mrs. R. J. Northam, Mrs. W. J. Smith, Mrs. H. Cahen, Mrs. W. M. McFadden, Mrs. L. F. Lewis, Mrs. Lionel Browning, Misses Amy Hartman, Amy Saxton, Ida Witte, Fannie Higgins, Clara Schulte, Minnie Bailey.

Hiram Hamilton, President of the Society, is a successful fruit grower of Orange. He presides over the meetings with dignity, and his apt suggestions stimulate and direct discussion.

Mr. Fred. L. Alles, the Secretary of the society, is the editor of the *Rural Californian*, a paper of great value to everybody, and which we take pleasure in commending.

Mr. Milton Thomas is the Treasurer, to whose council the society owes much of its success. He is prominent as a nurseryman, whose trees can be relied upon to be as represented.

Mr. George Rice is the Secretary of the Orange Growers' Union, a man thoroughly posted in all that pertains to horticulture. May his shadow never grow less.

Dr. Chubb of Orange has spent the most of the past year in the East as agent of the Orange Growers' Union. He is a man who observes as he travels, and he has been able to communicate many valuable ideas to the Society.

Mr. T. A. Garey is a versatile speaker on every subject connected with horticulture, and his views have been evolved from practical experience in the field.

Mr. Abbot Kinney of Pasadena is an intelligent, enterprising gentleman, who is ever ready with pen and voice to foster and encourage measures for the public good. He has the courage of his convictions, too, which is a refreshing characteristic in these degenerate days.

Among other members of the society present were Messrs. Snow of Tustin, Sallee of Pomona and Byron O. Clark of Pasadena. Others there were, whose names we are not familiar with.

The press was represented by Mr. Berry of the *Herald*, a veteran journalist who wields a powerful pen, and an honest one. Mr. J. M. Davies represented the *Express*. He is a statistical writer of great clearness and force, and brings to his work a great fund of energy.

Fourteen new members joined the society during its session in Anaheim.

The orchestra, comprising Mrs. Knapp, Mrs. Schubert, Messrs. Packard, Grimshaw and Knapp, were highly and deservedly complimented for their playing. And the quartette—Mrs. Knapp, Messrs. Williams, Packard and Grimshaw, also received warm praise.

Some of the visitors were yesterday driven about the country by Mr. Silas Holman and Mr. Knapp, who showed them many points of interest, and started them upon their homeward journey more than pleased with Anaheim.

—We are sorry to announce the death of Frank Bertsch, aged about 11 years, which occurred on last Saturday. Frank was a bright, winsome boy, and a great favorite of his schoolmates. His parents feel his loss deeply. An autopsy on the body was made by Dr. Bullard, assisted by Dr. Fox. It was discovered that an abscess forming in the intestinal wall had broken into the abdominal cavity and caused purulent peritonitis, an inevitable and rapid cause of death.

—The celebration by the Deutsche Verein to-morrow begins at Greeley's Grove at 1:30 P. M. The programme is as follows: National Hymn, by Liederkranz; selection, by the orchestra; climbing pole; song by the Liederkranz; music; sack racing; egg race; recitation; music; song; wheelbarrow race; pig race; other games; dancing. An excellent celebration is assured.

—Messrs. Wille & Albrecht are just now at work filling an order for 50 one-thousand-gallon casks, and they have plenty other orders for cooperage. They have received lately several carloads of staves, etc., from the East of a very superior quality. We chronicle their prosperity with pleasure.

—Master Willie Lawrence, grandson of Dr. Hardin, has been so seriously ill that his recovery was considered doubtful. We are pleased to know that his symptoms are now much more favorable.

WEEKLY GAZETTE

SATURDAY.....JULY 3, 1886

Kleinigkeiten.

—A small supplement, containing an overflow of local news, is issued with this number.

—Only nine special delivery stamps were sold by the Anaheim postmaster during the last quarter.

☞ Extra copies of the GAZETTE are kept on sale at the stores of J. Helmsen and Max Nebelung.

—The editor has had a power of work to do this week, and it is possible that the local department of the paper is not up to the usual standard.

—A reward of $250 is offered by the Forestry Commission for the arrest and conviction of any person who willfully sets fire to brush or trees in any canyon or mountain within the limits of Los Angeles county.

—To-day is the first anniversary of the death of Don. Prudencio Yorba, and in commemoration thereof a mass will be held at the church in Yorba district at 10 o'clock this morning. The friends of the family are invited.

—Mrs. Dr. Higgins, who has been at Santa Cruz for some months, had a third attack of paralysis on Monday. Immediately upon the receipt of the telegram, her daughter, Miss Fannie, left for Santa Cruz.

—The pale-faced gentleman who stands mutely in the door at Cahen's store, clad in a bathing suit of gorgeous hue, is a reminder that there are for sale at the store a full assortment of bathing suits, warranted to fit any form.

—Mr. J. D. Bowley, who has served long and faithfully as mail carrier between Anaheim and Westminster, was succeeded on Thursday by Mr. George Turner, who was awarded the contract for the ensuing year.

—Fourth of July services, appropriate for the day, will be held in the German M. E. Church to-morrow (Sunday) evening at 7:30 P. M. G. D. Field, Esq., Rev. Mr. Bollinger and Rev. McNiff will deliver addresses. All are invited.

—This week it is Master Harold Butler of Centralia who is the victim of the bone-breaking epidemic among children. On Wednesday he fell from a donkey on which he was riding, and broke one of the bones of the wrist. He bears his misfortune like a Trojan.

—A contemplated change in business compels Rimpau Bros. to practically give away their present stock of dry goods, and the housewife in search of bargains should drop in to their store during the coming week. This is a bona fide announcement, and should be taken advantage of by the public. Read their ad.

—There is war in Los Angeles over securing the postoffice site. It is to be removed from its present quarters because they are too cramped. One syndicate of property owners offer ample accommodations, rent free and will, in addition, pay the salary of the postmaster—$3,100 per year.

—The *News* of Edinburgh, Scotland, says that Edwin Bennett has purchased fifty-six Clydesdale stallions at the celebrated stock farm of David Riddell of Paisley. It is the largest sale of Clydesdales ever effected in Scotland, and involves an outlay of £15,000. Mr. Bennett is now in France purchasing Norman horses. It was he who sold the Norman horse, La Perchole, to Mr. Pierce and other gentlemen of Anaheim.

—A fire at San Pedro at 2 o'clock on Sunday morning destroyed a store and several saloons, involving a loss of $20,000. The fire followed an explosion in the store of S. Phillips, who places his loss at $9,000 and his insurance at $5,800. The other losses are: F. Mahlated, $800; A. Olsen, $500; E. Anderson, $4,000, insurance, $2,500; J. W. Hellman, $300; Leading Wind Saloon, $2,500.

—The death of Mr. D. Strodthoff on Sunday was sudden and unexpected by the community, few knowing that he was ill. His sickness was of short duration. Mr. Strodthoff was a pioneer resident of Anaheim, of great industry and thrift, and by his death a familiar face has been removed from our little world. His wife and children have the sympathy of all.

Mrs. Strodthoff and the family desire us to express their thanks to the friends who have been so kind to them, and also to the lodges of Odd Fellows and Chosen Friends, under whose auspices the funeral services were conducted.

BORN.

In Anaheim, July 1, to the wife of Jacob Vetter, a daughter.

DIED.

In Anaheim, June 27, Jose Maria Garcia, aged 87 years.

In Anaheim, Sunday, June 27, Dietrich Strodthoff, aged 45 years, 9 months and 8 days.

In Anaheim, June 26, Frank Bertsch, aged 11 years.

A Wise Reform.

The habit of administering quinine in powerful doses, as an antidote to malarial maladies, was once dangerously common. Happily this practice has undergone a wide reform. Not only the public, but professional men have adopted, not wholly, of course, but largely, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a safe botanic substitute for the pernicious alkaloid. The consequences of this change are most important. Now fever and ague sufferers are cured—formerly their complaints were only for the time relieved, or half cured—the remedy eventually failing to produce any appreciable effect, except the doses were increased. A course of the Bitters, persistently followed, breaks up the worst attacks and prevents their return. The evidence in favor of this sterling specific and household medicine is of no ambiguous character, but positive and satisfactory, and the sources whence it proceeds are very numerous.

Delays are Dangerous,

You say, well 'tis only a slight cold, look out, it may lead to an inflammation of the lining of the numerous air cells of the Lungs, thus is Pneumonia; or to Spasmodic contractions of the fibers of the air passages, which is Asthma; or the inflammation of the lining membrane of the throat and tubes which pass through the Lungs, which in the first stage is called Bronchitis, and may lead to Consumption. SANTA ABIE is delicious in flavor, certain and perfect in its results. A few doses will relieve, a thorough treatment cure the above named diseases. Every bottle warranted by A. Krug.

Hon. M. A. Foran, of Ohio, member of House of Representatives, writes that St. Jacobs Oil relieved him of acute bodily pains.

Jacob Kline, a musician of Sacramento, was shot and killed on the streets of that town by Miss Fenny Wiezel on Sunday evening. She says that he betrayed her.

A bottle of Red Star Cough Cure made a thorough and permanent cure of a cold so severe that I could not talk, says Mr. J. P. Roach, assistant superintendent New York Central Sleeping Car Company.

BUSINESS AND PLEASURE.

You can insure against death or accident by the payment of a small premium in the Travelers' Life & Accident Association, of Hartford. Pellegrin Bros. agents. tf

When you go to store your grain remember that Kellogg Bros. have a large, commodious warehouse. tf

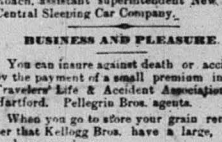
If you have anything you want to get rid of leave it at Kellogg Bros. on commission.

Kellogg Bros. took advantage of the cheap freights and laid in their stock of Lighting and Mason Fruit Jars and Crockery direct from the factories East. tf

New carriages, good horses, nobby rigs, at Lewis's. tf

Best double and single rigs at Lewis's. tf

Ladies, Try Madam Dean's Spinal Supporting Corset. H. Cahen, Agent.



California Cat "R" Cure.

Guaranteed a positive cure for Catarrh, Cold in the Head, Hay Fever, Rose Cold, Catarrhal Deafness and Sore Eyes. Restores the sense of taste and smell, removes bad taste and unpleasant breath, resulting from Catarrh. Easy and pleasant to use. Follow directions and a cure is warranted by A. Krug, druggist. M. A. Newmark & Co., Wholesale Depot, Los Angeles.

Dressmaking in Los Angeles.

Miss S. E. Stanley, late of Indianapolis, Ind., has opened a dressmaking establishment at Room 6, Solomon Block, 44½ South Spring street, and most cordially invites the lady readers of this paper to call upon her when in the city. Miss Stanley makes a specialty of fine dinner, reception and evening dresses. je12-4t

—SEE THE WOODBURY FRUIT JARS before buying any other. For sale by Chapman & Paul, 12 and 14 Commercial Street, Los Angeles. 26-4t

—Dr. F. P. Hoy, Oculist and Aurist, lately with Dr. Rosa and Dr. Norton of New York City, has opened an office at 45½ North Spring street, Los Angeles, for the exclusive treatment of diseases of the Eye and Ear. 26-4t

Wanted

A position on a farm in the vicinity of Anaheim by a boy 15 years of age. Apply to this office.

Dress Goods

Will be offered for the next 30 days at greatly reduced prices, at Dobner's.

Schumacher, the photographer opp. P. O., Los Angeles, having remodeled his studio, is making the finest photographs in Southern California. je12-4t

H. C. Gade has been appointed agent for John Wieland's Philadelphia Bottled Beer, and will deliver it to families in quantities to suit.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WAGON FOR SALE OR TRADE.

I HAVE A SIDE AND END SPRING WAGON, second hand, but which is as good as new, having been thoroughly overhauled and painted, which I offer for sale at a low figure, or will trade. Apply to S. A. DENNIS, Painter, Anaheim.

NEW CANDY STORE.

G. W. SMITH & CO.,

LOS ANGELES, CAL.,

Have opened out a new confectionery store for the manufacture of pure candies of all kinds for wholesale and retail. All orders from the country promptly filled, at honest prices. Call on or address,

G. W. SMITH & Co.,

232 S. SPRING St., LOS ANGELES.

je19—1m

New Drug Store.

REMOVED TO THE FIRST HOUSE EAST OF the old drug store, opposite Anaheim Hotel. A complete assortment of drugs, medicines, perfumeries and all toilet articles always on hand and sold at a reasonable price. Also imported wines, liquors, English Ale and Porter and Punch, Squire, Key West and Havana Cigars,

AUGUST KRUG.

Anaheim, Cal., Jan. 23, 1886.

Saloon and Fixtures FOR SALE.

COMPRISING A FULL ASSORTMENT OF BAR Furniture, Billiard Table, Stock of Liquors, etc., in the saloon on the S. E. corner of Los Angeles and Center streets. This place will be sold cheap, as it must be disposed of at once. Apply to

H. CAHEN,
Anaheim.

Millinery.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS OPENED A MILLInery Store on Center street, adjoining Holman's and will always keep on hand a full line of

—LADIES'—

Hats, Ribbons, Trimmings, Etc.

Of the latest and most

Fashionable Styles.

I respectfully ask the patronage of the ladies of Anaheim and vicinity, and will endeavor to merit their favor.

LOUISE MOSSEMANN.

Delinquent Notice.

Anaheim Union Water Company

There is delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of assessment levied on the 15th day of May, 1886, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

NAME.	NO. CERT.	NO. SHARES.	AMT.
P. W. Brao	54	20	$50 00
D. Crowe	not issued	7	2 80
T. Carroll	375	17	8 50
O. desGranges Jr	360	10	5 00
A. E. Hendricks	400	20	10 00
C. W. Brook	not issued	8	4 00

And in accordance with law and an order of the Board of Directors made on the 15th day of May 1886 so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary will be sold at the office of the company on the 2d day of July, 1886, at 2 o'clock P. M. of each day, to pay delinquent assessments thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

RICHARD MELROSE,
Secretary Anaheim Union Water Co.
Office at the Postoffice, Anaheim, Cal.

VISIT F. ADAM,

— THE —

Pioneer Tailor,

No. 113 North Spring St., Los Angeles,

For the Latest and Finest Styles of goods.

je12-2m

HURRAH

— FOR THE —

4th of July

— A GRAND —

PICNIC

By the DEUTSCHE VEREIN of Anaheim will be held at

Greeley's Grove,

One mile west of ANAHEIM, near the railroad depot, on

SUNDAY, JULY 4TH.

Grand Concert. Popular games for young and old folks. Valuable prizes will be distributed. The Anaheim Liederkranz will sing popular songs.

A Large Platform for Dancing.

All kinds of refreshments served at the place. Grounds open at 10 A. M. Concert commences at 1:30 P. M.

EVERYBODY IS INVITED.

Fire Works! FLAGS!

THE ONLY COMPLETE STOCK IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Private and Public EXHIBITIONS FURNISHED.

We guarantee our fireworks to be the

Best

In the market and absolutely safe

☞ SEND FOR CATALOGUE TO

Lazarus & Melzer,

111 N. SPRING St., LOS ANGELES.

je19—1m

Pacific Coast Steamship COMPANY.

GOODALL, PERKINS & CO. General Agents, San Francisco.

NORTHERN ROUTES.

STEAMERS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO

For Wrangle, Sitka and Harrisburg, Alaska; and Nanaimo and New Westminster, B. C., as advertised in San Francisco newspapers.

For Victoria, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Steilacoom and Olympia on July 2, 9, 16, 23, 30 and Aug. 6 at 9 A. M.

For Astoria and Portland, July 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28 and Aug. 3 at 10 A. M.

For Eureka, Arcata and Hookton, every Wednesday.

For Point Arena, Cuffy's Cove, Little River, Whitesboro, Mendocino City and Novo every Monday

SOUTHERN ROUTES

TIME TABLE FOR JULY, 1886.

STEAMERS.	Coming South: Leave San Francisco	Coming South: Arrive San Pedro	Going North: Leave San Pedro	Going North: Arrive San Francisco
Orizaba	June 28	Jun 30	July 2	July 4
Eureka	" 30	July 2	" 3	" 6
Geo. W. Elder	July 1	" 3	" 5	" 7
Santa Rosa	" 4	" 6	" 8	" 10
Los Angeles	" 5	" 7	" 8	" 11
Orizaba	" 7	" 9	" 11	" 13
Eureka	" 9	" 11	" 12	" 15
Geo. W. Elder	" 10	" 12	" 14	" 16
Santa Rosa	" 13	" 15	" 17	" 19
Los Angeles	" 14	" 16	" 17	" 20
Orizaba	" 16	" 18	" 20	" 22
Eureka	" 18	" 20	" 21	" 24
Geo. W. Elder	" 19	" 21	" 23	" 25
Santa Rosa	" 22	" 24	" 26	" 28
Los Angeles	" 23	" 25	" 26	" 29
Orizaba	" 25	" 27	" 29	" 31
Eureka	" 27	" 29	" 30	Aug. 2
Geo W Elder	" 28	" 30	Aug 1	" 3
Santa Rosa	" 31	Aug 2	" 4	" 6

Steamers Santa Rosa, Orizaba and Geo. W. Elder go through to San Diego, leaving San Pedro on the dates of their arrivals from San Francisco.

The Santa Rosa Orizaba and Geo. W. Elder call at Santa Barbara and Port Harford (San Luis Obispo) only on the route to and from San Francisco.

Cars to connect with steamers leave S. P. R. R. Depot, Los Angeles, as follows:

With Santa Rosa, Orizaba, and Geo. W. Elder at 9:40 o'clock, A. M.

With Los Angeles and Eureka, going north, at 5:35 o'clock, A. M., railroad time.

Rates of Fare

FROM LOS ANGELES

	CABIN	STEERAGE
To San Francisco	$15 00	$10 00
To San Francisco and return	$25 00	
FROM SAN PEDRO WHARF		
To Monterey and Santa Cruz	14 00	9 00
To San Simeon	12 00	9 00
To Cayucos	11 50	9 00
To Port Harford	10 50	8 00
To Gaviota	9 00	7 00
To Santa Barbara	6 00	5 00
To San Buenaventura	5 00	4 00
To San Diego	5 00	4 00

Plans of steamers' cabins at agent's office, where berths may be secured.

For Newport Landing, viz Santa Cruz, etc., freight steamers leave San Francisco about every two weeks as tide serve on the Newport bar.

The Company reserve the right to change the steamers, or their days of sailing.

For passage or freight; as above, or for Ticket to and from

All Important Points in Europe,

Apply to R. McLELLAN, Agent

OFFICE—No. 2 Commercial Street, Los Angeles

TO THE PUBLIC:

The undersigned desire to announce that for reasons that at present cannot be stated, but which will be duly announced, they are compelled to reduce their stock of

DRY GOODS,

And to that end offer their goods at a great reduction from former prices.

This announcement is made in good faith, and we hope the public will so consider it.

There will be no reserve of goods. Everything we have has been marked down, and will be sold.

RESPECTFULLY,

RIMPAU BROS.

LOW RATES. CHEAP FREIGHTS.

Call, examine and price my large stock of

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware, Etc., Etc.,

Before Buying Elsewhere.

Will give all the benefits of

Cheap Freight Rates

FOR CASH.

THE BEST GOODS

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT

IN ANAHEIM.

Call And Convince Yourselves.

HIPPOLYTE CAHEN. - ANAHEIM.

KELLOGG BROS.

Have now got most of their SPRING GOODS consisting of

Straw Hats,	Figured Lawns,
Chambrays,	Ginghams,
Victoria Lawns,	Muslins and Sheetings
Cross Barred Muslins	Etc. Etc. Etc.

OPEN FOR INSPECTION.

Call early and secure some of the bargains offered and don't forget that we carry a full line of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE.

Cheap Freights Make Cheap Goods

And we give the Consumer this Advantage.

Goods Delivered Free of Charge Anywhere in Anaheim and Vicinity.

A LINE OF

Men's and Boys' Clothing

Will be sold for less than wholesale prices for CASH.

TAXES DUE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE TAXES in Anaheim School District we now due and payable to me at my office in the town of Anaheim.

RICHARD MELROSE,
School Tax Collector.

ANAHEIM, May 3, 1886.

DON'T BUY WATER STOCK

UNTIL YOU HAVE LEARNED THE PRICE FROM

MELROSE & KNAPP,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Published every Saturday.

Established 1870.

Richard Melrose

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One Year ... $2 00
Six months ... 1 25
Three months ... 75

OFFICE—In P. O. Building, Center Street, Anaheim.

TRANSIENT ADVERTISING:

SPACE	1 week	2 weeks	3 weeks	4 weeks
1 square	$1 00	$1 50	$2 00	$2 50
2 squares	2 00	3 00	3 50	4 00
3 squares	3 00	4 50	5 00	5 50
4 squares	4 00	6 00	7 00	8 00

ST. JACOBS OIL

TRADE MARK



THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY

For Pain

Cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sprains, Bruises, etc., etc. PRICE, FIFTY CENTS. AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS. THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

RED STAR

TRADE MARK.

COUGH CURE

Absolutely Free from Opiates, Emetics and Poison.

SAFE. SURE. PROMPT. 25 Cts.

AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS. THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

W. H. Masser M.D. D.D.S., D. R. Wilder D.D.S.

MASSER & WILDER,

DENTISTS,

We respectfully announce to you that one of us will be at the Planters' Hotel on the 10th of every month to attend to any dental work that you may wish to have done.

Cor. Main and Commercial Sts.,

LOS ANGELES,

Over Farmers' & Merchants' Bank,

Rooms 15, 16 & 17.

Respectfully yours,
DRS MASSER & WILDER.

se11s

City Meat Market,

Center Street, Opp. P. O,

ANAHEIM, CAL.

JOHN C. STEGE,

Dealer in all kinds of choice cuts of Beef, Mutton, Pork, Veal and Lamb. All kinds of sausages constantly on hand. Orders for meat taken and delivered every day to all parts of the city and vicinity free of extra charge.

Give me a Call.

H. GIESE,

44, 46 & 48 Los Angeles st.,

LOS ANGELES, CAL,

DEALER IN

Weber Wagons,

Iron Turbine

WIND MILLS,

Buckeye Pumps, McCormick Mowers, Bradley Plows and Rakes, Bissell Chilled Plows, Walking and Riding Cultivators, etc., etc.

In fact a full line of

STANDARD FARM IMPLEMENTS

Bought from FIRST HANDS, and can always guarantee prices. A full line of

Repairs always in Stock.

H. GIESE.

ja5—1m

F. & J. BACKS.

Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in

Furniture, Bedding, Paper Hangings, Picture Frames, etc,

UNDERTAKERS,

Agents for the Howe, Eldridge and Victor Sewing Machines.

Los Angeles Street, : : Anaheim.

B. Dreyfus, Anaheim, — E. L. Goldstein, San Francisco.
J. Frowenfeld, New York, — J. J. Wegelin, New York.

B. DREYFUS & CO.

Grower and Dealers in

California Wines and Grape Brandy.

630 to 642 Brannan Street San Francisco; 45 Broadway New York

Dairy Cows for Sale.

THIRTY-SIX HEAD OF MILCH COWS AND young heifers.
One span of mules.
A full line of farming utensils.
The above are for sale cheap. This is an excellent opportunity to go into a paying business, as I have a profitable milk route. Apply to

D. W. C. COWAN,
Anaheim.

STAGE-SINGING BY PROXY.

A Common Trick of Actresses—How Performed—A Disaster.

["Uncle Bill" in Chicago Herald.]

Among the things that can be had for 10 cents in this city now is "East Lynne," with the dual role of Isabel and Madame Vine acted with remarkable strength of lungs by an actress whose account indicates that she has not long been out of England, and certainly her fame has not yet arrived in this country, but she is worth the admission dime—yes, even the extra coin demanded for a box seat. She is sonorous in her pathos, guttural in her grief, and vociferous in her passion, but she can't sing "When other lips and other hearts," without which song "East Lynne" would be rejected even by a museum audience. It has been a common trick of actresses in this part to sit close to a wing, with the back turned to the audience, and let some other woman just out of sight do the warbling. That was the device of Matilda Heron and she has been imitated in that respect by such notable Isabels as Mrs. Bowers and Clara Morris.

But the actress of whom I speak will descend to no such falsity of art. It may be true that she cannot sing a note, but the audience shall not know it—at least only when there is such a mishap as occurred at the matinee recently. She bravely faced the audience when the time came to sing, opened her mouth expressively, and the familiar melody concerning "other lips and other hearts" was heard. It was only because my seat was in a box close to that side of the stage that I detected the bold feat. She was mouthing the song without uttering a note. A singer was concealed at her side by the scenery, while she opened, shut and contorted her lips in harmony with the voice. I admired her audacity and skill. It was worthy of Irving, who performs a somewhat similar deception in "Eugene Aram," where he seems to play on the spinet at which he sits. He goes through the requisite motions, and scarcely a hearer doubts that he produces the music. His assumption of graceful command over the old fashioned instrument is perfect. Back to back with the spinet, but hidden by a thickness of painted canvas, stands a piano, on which the sounds are produced, while Irving gesticulates and poses in unison.

But the unseen aid proved disastrous this time. The first verse had been touchingly rendered. The supposed vocalist was so soulful, so intense, so demonstrative that a deep impression was manifested in the audience. Tears were flowing and handkerchiefs were out. The applause was loud and long. The actress bowed low in acknowledgment. Then she straightened up for the second verse. The orchestra leader started the accompaniment. She sprung her mouth open to its widest limit and set it going in conformity with the words which ought to have come from the singer, but not a sound was heard until the roar of laughter which the audience emitted.

Help the Phonograph Needs.

[Pall Mall Gazette.]

Why does not some modern Gutemberg do for the phonograph what has been already done for the printing press? is the question asked by a writer in the new number of The Nineteenth Century. To stop short at the phonograph and not go on to invent a reading machine whereby books should be printed upon cylinders of metal would be as if the age of Faust and Gutemberg had remained content with immovable types. The written word has already been made immortal, and the world has been half revolutionized thereby; it only now remains to complete the revolution by giving immortality to the spoken word as well. The metal cylinders might be worn in the hat and the sounds be conveyed to the ear by wires.

There would be no more cases of blinded eyesight from poring over miserable books, the old quarrel between physical and intellectual development would disappear, for "the good genius of humanity" in this metal box would accompany men to the moor and the fields of the ditch. The weary learning of an unphonetic written language could be neglected, and previous years of our lives would be saved from waste. Foreign languages would be learned with far greater ease, for whenever a book was there the spoken language would be. The political consequences of the invention are passed over by the writer, but it would clearly be most important. For one thing, the necessity for a representative parliament would disappear, and direct government by the people would once more become possible.

Gen. Grant in China.

[San Francisco Ingleside.]

When Gen. Grant returned from China I was quite struck with the amusing account he gave of the difficulty he had in making the court officials of the middle kingdom understand his position in this country. They kept constantly addressing him as the emperor of the United States. "But I am not the emperor," insisted Gen. Grant. "I was president of the United States, but I am out of office now." "You are in exile then?" said one of the mandarins in great alarm. "No, I am traveling. I am now on my way back to my country." "Ah, then you are the emperor still." And the moon-eyed Celestials shook their heads and smiled faintly. It was their Chinese idea of a joke.

A Lesson for Newspaper Strategists.

[Macmillan's Magazine.]

We cannot all be expected to emulate the sobriety of that Parisian bootmaker, a hero of a fable—I am afraid—who, on being asked his opinion of the respective merits of Turenne and the Grand Conde on the stricken field, replied: "I made the boots of both gentlemen. As far as boots go there is not a pin to choose between them. beyond that I cannot go, for it lies outside my profession."

An Unpublished Code.

[Philadelphia Call.]

The latest thing in the rink line is the "roller skating flirtation." As it involves a series of extraordinary gymnastic gyrations, including spread eagles, glides, pirouettes, and several other complicated movements hitherto unknown in the skatorial arena, it is deemed best to leave the code unpublished in the interest of life and limb.

The Island of Jersey.

[Exchange.]

The island of Jersey, the home of the famous breed of cattle bearing that name, contains only 39,000 acres, and yet it supports about 60,000 people and 2,000 head of cattle. The average rent of the farms is at the rate of $43 per acre.

Conversation.

[Exchange.]

Conversation fills all the gaps, supplies all deficiencies. What a good trait is that recorded of Mme. de Maintenon, that during dinner, the servant slipped to her side. "Please, madame, one anecdote more, for there is no roast to-day."

Killed by his 14-year Old Boy

LEARY, GA., June 20.—The mysterious murder of Washington Mitchell, a substantial colored farmer, has been finally traced to his 14-year-old son. The father had given the boy a whipping, after which he departed for the adjoining market town. During his absence the mother and four children resolved on revenge. When the father was asleep that night the 14-year-old son crushed his skull with an axe.

Two Buckets of Lager.

A stone-cutter, whose office adjoined his stoneyard, was seated in his office when a friend called upon him, and they discussed several topics together, among them the question as to what extent lager beer was an intoxicant. The stone-cutter maintained that beer was not intoxicating, while his friend maintained the opposite. The stone-cutter said, "There is a man at work in the yard (pointing to a brawny-chested German) who could drink a bucket (three gallons) of beer at one sitting and feel none the worse for it." The friend doubted, and a wager was made, and the workman called, who when asked if he could drink that bucket (pointing to a large water bucket) full of beer at one sitting, replied, "Vell, I don'd know; I lets you know after a vile." The German went away, and after remaining about fifteen minutes, he returned and said, "Yes, I can trink dot peer." The bucket of beer was procured and placed before the German, who very soon absorbed the last drop, and arose from his seat, wiping his mouth with his sleeve and was walking away with a firm step, when his employer recalled him and said to him, "See here, my friend and I have some curiosity to know why you did not drink the beer when you were first asked." The German replied, "Vell, I don'd know dot I could trink it, so I vent out und trink a bucked; den I know I could do it."—*W., in Harper's Magazine for July.*

Jeff Davis' Secretary of State.

The case of Robert M. T. Hunter, confirmed a few days since to be Collector of the Port of Tappahannock, Va.—an office worth only $250 a year—is a curious and suggestive illustration of the uncertainties of political life and the transitory nature of political reputation in this country. It is doubtful if one in a thousand of the readers of the newspapers recognized Mr. Hunter's name as that of a man once everywhere well known as an active and potent character in national politics. He was conspicuous for forty years, and rose successively from one office to another until he reached the Senate, from which he was expelled in 1861, when he became Secretary of State in Jeff Davis' Cabinet. He served the Confederacy faithfully and ably until the end of the war, and was taken prisoner with Davis and confined at Fort Monroe until President Johnson released and pardoned him. Few men ever had a more successful career, as politicians estimate success; and yet, after all his labor and all his experience, he finds himself compelled in his old age to ask for a humble little office to save him from want, and it is given to him as a charity, since his infirmities are known to be such that he cannot properly perform its duties.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

Diet.

The question of diet will never be settled. An exchange says: "The Roman soldier, who built such wonderful roads and carried a weight of armor and luggage that would crush the average farm hand, lived on coarse brown bread and sour wine. They were temperate in diet, regular and constant in exercise. The Spanish peasant works every day and dances half the night, yet eats only his black bread, onion and watermelon. The Smyrna porter eats only a little fruit and some olives, yet he walks off with his load of 800 pounds. The coolie, fed on rice, is more active and can endure more than the negro fed on fat meat." Yet the progressive, conquering races of to-day are those which live chiefly upon animal food. The rice-eating nations invariably succumb to the meat-eaters.

Legal Assistance.

"I sent you an account of $25 for collection," said a man, coming into the office of a Dakota lawyer.

"Yes, you did."

"What success have you had?"

"Sued it last week and got it."

"That's good. Give me the money and tell me the amount of your fees and I will pay you."

"My fees are $50. I have given you credit for the $25 collected—pay me another $25 and we'll be square."

"What!" gasped the man; "I don't see where I make anything by collecting the debt."

"Nothing, my dear sir, from a money point of view, but you have the satisfaction of knowing that a dishonest man has been brought to justice! You can use your own pleasure about paying the $25 now; I took the precaution to bring a suit against you for the amount this morning."

With Poison Made of Snakes' Heads

CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 20.—Jacob Parker is on trial in Rowan county for the murder of his wife. Parker got mad with his wife while they were attending a corn shuck, and kicked her in the abdomen, and she became an invalid.

It is alleged that he afterward gave his wife, who died on the 3d inst., a poison made from snakes' heads, which were beat into a powder and given in whisky. A former wife of Parker's died under circumstances not entirely free from suspicion.

Seventeen-year Locusts.

The seventeen-year locusts have appeared at Ashford, in eastern Connecticut, and the din they make fills the country and is heard for miles. Just seventeen years ago they appeared in that part of the country. They do no damage. Mysteriously they appear, their deafening cry is heard for a few weeks, and then they suddenly disappear. Many people have visited Ashford to see the locusts. There is a peculiar mark on the back of the insect, which is interpreted to mean either war or peace for the country.

WORTHY

Of Confidence.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla is a medicine that, during nearly 40 years, in all parts of the world, has proved its efficacy as the best blood alterative known to medical science.

SARSAPARILLA (extracted from the root of the genuine Honduras Sarsaparilla) is its base, and its powers are enhanced by the extracts of Yellow Dock and Stillingia, the Iodides of Potassium and Iron, and other potent ingredients.

IS your blood vitiated by derangements of the digestive and assimilatory functions? is it tainted by **Scrofula?** or does it contain the poison of Mercury or Contagious Disease?

THE leading physicians of the United States, who know the composition of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, say that nothing else so good for the purification of the blood is within the range of pharmacy.

ONLY by the use of this remedy is it possible for a person who has corrupted blood to attain sound health and prevent transmission of the destructive taint to posterity.

THOROUGHLY effective renovation of the system must include not only the removal of corruption from the blood, but its enrichment and the strengthening of the vital organs.

RELIABLE witnesses, all over the world, testify that this work is better accomplished by AYER'S SARSAPARILLA than by any other remedy.

BLOOD that is corrupted through disease is made pure, and blood weakened through diminution of the red corpuscles is made strong, by AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

PURIFYING the blood and building up the system require time in serious cases, but benefit will be derived from the use of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA more speedily than from anything else.

MEDICINE for which like effects are falsely claimed, is abundant in the market, under many names, but the only preparation that has stood the test of time, and proved worthy of the world's confidence, is

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all druggists: Price $1; six bottles for $5.

DUJARDIN'S NEVER FAILS NERVINE IS UNFAILING AND INFALLIBLE IN CURING *Epileptic Fits Spasms, Falling Sickness, Convulsions, St. Vitus Dance, Alcoholism, Opium Eating, Scrofula, and* ALL

NERVOUS and BLOOD DISEASES.

To Clergymen, Lawyers, Literary Men, Merchants, Bankers, Ladies and all whose sedentary employment causes Nervous Prostration, Irregularities of the Blood, Stomach, Bowels or Kidneys, or who require a nerve tonic, appetizer or stimulant, DUJARDIN'S NERVINE is invaluable.

To Ladies—On account of its proven merits it is recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country. One says: "It works like a charm and saves much pain. It will cure entirely the worst form of falling of the uterus, Leucorrhoea, irregular and painful Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, [illegible] all Displacements and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life."

Thousands proclaim it the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained a drooping system.

Price, $1.50 per bottle.

For Sale by all Druggists.

REDINGTON & CO.

WHOLESALE AGENTS,

San Francisco, Cal.

UNDERTAKING



A SPECIALTY.

Bodies embalmed or preserved for any length of time, without the use of ice. Finest hearse in Los Angeles county.

TELEPHONE TO

JOHN R. PAUL,

Santa Ana,

Embalmer and Funeral Director, who will give his personal attention to all cases.

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 charge in all cases will be reasonable.

Single and Double Teams

Furnished at short notice and careful drivers, familiar with the country, supplied when required. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

PILES

SURE CURE FOR BLIND, BLEEDING and Itching Piles. One box has cured the worst cases of ten years standing. No one need suffer ten minutes after using

Kirk's German Pile Ointment

It absorbs tumors, allays the itching, acts as a poultice and gives relief. Dr. Kirk's German Pile Ointment is prepared only for Piles and itching of the private parts, and nothing else. Every box is warranted. Sold by Druggists and sent by mail on receipt of price, $1.00 per box.

J. J. MACK & CO.,
Wholesale Agents, San Francisco, Cal.

je 5—4m

DR. WOOD'S LIVER REGULATOR

Prepared from the Active Medicinal Properties Contained in Mandrake, Dandelion, Butternut, Black Root, Bog Bane, Bitter Root, Blood Root, Calisaya Bark, Barberry Bark, Sweet Flag, Indian Hemp, Wa-a-Hoo, Golden Seal, etc.

For the Speedy and Permanent Relief of the most hopeless cases of

Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chills and Fever, Disordered Digestion, Sick Headache, General Debility,

And all other diseases arising from a Bilious State of the stomach, or an inactive or Diseased Liver.

REDINGTON & CO., S. F., Wholesale Agt's.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

SPLENDID

Central Property!

IN LOS ANGELES.

Increasing Daily in Value.

12 MINUTES FROM the POSTOFFICE

Lots Fronting on Eleventh, Twelth and Pico sts. Two Blocks from Pearl St. and Horse cars. Immediately on line of Electric Motor Railway on Pico St.

—THE—

WILLIAMSON

TRACT!

Also the Cassenave Five-acre Lots adjoining

The last and only first-class tract and Central Location at owner's price per acre.

188 LOTS

$390 EACH!

Title Perfect

And Deed Held in Trust for the subscribers.

Los Angeles National Bank the Depository for Payments Made. Four Elegant Villa Residences

Streets all 60 feet wide and graded, with first-class plank Sidewalks on each side. Mast with Electric Lights without charge for one year.

All the streets to be planted with large shade trees. A nursery of 3,500 trees of fine size now on the tract for that purpose.

Payments

On the installment plan. 188 lots at $390 per lot. Monthly payments $20, without interest. First payment $50.

Last opportunity for Owner's Bed-rock Prices.

Beautiful, Central Residence Property.

Immediately adjoining the City Centre Tract, Eleventh, Twelfth and Pico sts. Only 2 blocks west of Pearl st.

The last first class homestead for sale, located in the heart of the city, and level with Main and Spring sts.

Rails now being laid for the Electric Motor Road on Pico street. Cars will be running in sixty days.

[illegible] from postoffice. Street cars to Pico and Pearl streets, within one and a half blocks. Electric Motor Railway past the entire front of these lots. [illegible] streets with planked sidewalks and ornamental trees to be planted the entire length on each side. Four beautiful villa residences [illegible] with Electric Lights without charge. Distribution of lots [illegible] of this year, and all [illegible] given at that time. Immediately adjoining the City Centre Tract [illegible] leading business people of Los Angeles.

The Williamson Tract, 188 Lots

[illegible] lots for residences in the [illegible] in Los Angeles [illegible] OPPORTUNITY to acquire [illegible] located lots at the owner's price per acre. Three hundred and ninety dollars is a nominal sum and the payments are extended over one and a half years without interest. The location is within 12 minutes of the Postoffice, with two lines of street car (the Hellman line and the Electric Motor Railway) directly to the property.

The success of the Homesteads of the Southern California Land Company is strictly owing to the low rate at which its properties are placed before the public, and the fact that it only offers first-class city locations. This company points with just pride to the Childs Tract, Columbia Colony, Urmston Tract and the City Centre Tract, the latter immediately adjoining the present lots.

A new feature of this beautiful property will be the planting of all the streets with large ornamental shade trees. A nursery of 3,500 splendid trees of large size is already on the tract to be set out in the fall.

Careful gardeners will be employed by the Company to take charge of them for one year.

Four handsome VILLA RESIDENCES to be erected. They will be all elegantly finished inside in Eastlake style, even to the kitchens. The houses will be 24x42, parlor and chamber, with sliding doors, dining room, large hall, spacious kitchen, bath rooms and porticoes.

There are no Narrow Streets and no Side Lots.

EVERY STREET IS 60 FEET WIDE.

The masts for the Electric Lights are now being erected. These masts, being four in number on the City Centre and this Tract, will illumine every lot and residence with a flood of light; an ornament, a necessity and a safeguard.

PLANKED SIDEWALKS, four feet wide, with substantial stringers 2x4, will be placed on each side of every street.

Think of the Location, Eleventh to Pico, and but two blocks from Pearl Street.

The sale of this tract is on the Homestead Plan. The land is sold as an entirety, and delivered over to the subscribers with all

The Improvements of Villa Residences, Planked Sidewalks, Electric Lights, Ornamental Shade Trees, Etc.,

Without further charge than the amount received in the aggregate from the subscribers, each of whom has a vested right in the entire track.

The meeting of the subscribers for the distribution of these lots is fixed for November 8th, 1886. They agree to a mode of distribution (according to the Homestead Laws of 1862) on the same plan as that of the Childs Tract, the Urmston Tract and the City Centre Tract.

The street railway on Pearl street, at the corner of Pico street, is within two blocks of the tract, and in sixty days Colonel Howland's Electric Motor Road will be completed on Pico street past this entire property.

Southern California Land Co.,

263 NORTH MAIN STREET,

Los Angeles, Cal.

LEGAL HOMESTEADS.

The best lawyers in Los Angeles state that the Childs Tract, Urmston Tract, City Centre Tract and Williamson Tract Homesteads, conform strictly to the law of the State in making a division of the property among the purchasers—each purchaser holding a vested right in the whole tract until the meeting for subdivision of interests.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

Resolution

Of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Los Angeles, adopted Friday, May 14, 1886.

On motion Supervisor Ross, the following resolution of the Board of Supervisors of the county of Los Angeles was unanimously adopted, viz:

WHEREAS, It appears that the property hereinafter described belongs to the county of Los Angeles, and is not required for public use, and that the sale thereof will be for the best interests of said county; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Clerk of this Board be and he is hereby directed to give thirty days notice by publication in the Anaheim GAZETTE, a newspaper published at Anaheim, in said county, that said property will be sold at public auction at the door of the Courthouse of said county, on Main street, in the city of Los Angeles, California, on Tuesday, the 6th day of July, 1886, at 12 o'clock M. of said day, to the highest bidder for cash.

That said property will be sold as follows, to wit: The west 20 feet of that real property described in deed of conveyance between the Trustees of the Fairview Grange Hall Building Association to the Board of Supervisors as recorded in Book 140, page 552, and described as commencing at a stake 40 ft north from the southeast corner of Lot 8 of Helen & Lynch subdivision of NW ¼ of Sec. 16, T 4 S, R 10 W, S. B. M.; thence 100 feet west along Broadway; thence at right angles north to the railroad ground; thence southerly along the line of the depot grounds to the east line of said lot; thence south along said line to the place of beginning.

The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

C. H. DUNSMOOR,
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of Los Angeles county, Cal.

tje26

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT

Of the State of California, in and for the County of Los Angeles.

In the matter of M. SUMMERFIELD, An insolvent debtor. } ADJUDICATION OF INSOLVENCY. Sec. 6, Act of April 16, 1880

M. Summerfield having filed in this Court his petition, schedule and inventory in Insolvency, from which it appears that he is an Insolvent Debtor, the said M. Summerfield is hereby declared to be insolvent. The sheriff of the county of Los Angeles is hereby directed to take possession of all the estate, real and personal, of the said M. Summerfield, insolvent debtor, except such as may be by law exempt from execution, and of all his deeds, vouchers, books of account, and papers, and to keep the same safely until the appointment of an assignee of his estate. All persons are forbidden to pay any debts to the said insolvent, or to deliver any property belonging to such insolvent, to him, or to any person, firm, corporation or association for his use; and the said debtor is hereby forbidden to transfer or deliver any property, until the further order of this Court, except as herein ordered.

It is further ordered, that all the creditors of said debtor be and appear before the Honorable Wm. A. Cheney, Judge of the Superior Court, of the county of Los Angeles, in open court, at the court-room of said Court, in the county of Los Angeles, on the 21st day of June, 1886, at 10 o'clock A. M., of that day, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of the estate of said debtor.

It is further ordered, that the order be published in the Anaheim GAZETTE, a newspaper of general circulation, published in the county of Los Angeles, as often as the said paper is published, before the said day set for the meeting of creditors.

And it is further ordered, that, in the meantime, all proceedings against the said insolvent be stayed.

Dated May 22, 1886.

Wm. A. CHENEY,
Judge of the Superior Court.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, County of Los Angeles } ss

In the matter of the estate of James M. Roberts, deceased,

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION OF TIME FOR PROVING WILL, ETC.

Notice is hereby given that Monday, the 12th day of July, 1886, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at the court-room of this Court, in the county of Los Angeles, has been appointed for hearing the application of Martha E. Roberts, praying that a document now on file in this Court, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of James M. Roberts, deceased, be admitted to Probate, and that Letters Testamentary be issued thereon to said Martha E. Roberts, at which time and place all persons interested therein may appear and contest the same.

Dated June [illegible], 1886.

To be published once a week for 4 weeks in the GAZETTE.

CHARLES H. DUNSMOOR,
County Clerk.

By F. B. FANNING,
Deputy.

[No. 4525.]

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT

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

In the matter of the estate and guardianship of Adda Wood, Edith Wood, Cora Wood, Edwin Wood and Fannie Wood, minors.

Order to show cause why order of sale of real estate should not be made.

Salome A. Wood, the guardian of the person and estate of Adda Wood, Edith Wood, Cora Wood, Edwin Wood and Fannie Wood, minors, having filed her petition herein praying for an order of sale of part of the real estate of said decedent, for the purposes therein set forth.

And it is further ordered by the said court, that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, appear before the said Superior Court on the 12th day of July, 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the courtroom of said Superior Court at the courthouse in the city and county of Los Angeles to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said Salome A. Wood to sell so much of the real estate of the said minors as shall be necessary.

And that a copy of this order be published at least four successive weeks in the Anaheim GAZETTE, a newspaper printed and published in said county of Los Angeles.

WM. A. CHENEY,
Superior Judge.

Dated June 14, 1886.
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