Anaheim Gazette.

VOLUME XIX. ANAHEIM, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1889. NUMBER 31

LODGE MEETINGS.

ANAHEIM LODGE, NO. 207, F. & A. M., [illegible] regular meetings on the Monday [illegible] the full moon in each [illegible]. Sojourning brethren in good [illegible] are cordially invited to attend. PHILIP DAVIS, W. M. [illegible], Secretary.

M[illegible]ERN HILL POST, NO. 131, G. A. R. [illegible] at I. O. O. F. Hall, Los Angeles street, [illegible] every fourth Saturday of each month. E. BARR, P. C. [illegible] McDOWELL, Adjutant.

THE CHOSEN FRIENDS MEETS THE FIRST [illegible] third Saturday evenings in each month at 8 [illegible] Odd Fellows' Hall. WM. M. McFADDEN, Counsellor. [illegible] WHITE, Secretary.

ANAHEIM LODGE, NO. 199, I. O. O. F. REGU[illegible] meetings every Tuesday evening. Visiting [illegible] always welcome. J. H. BULLARD, N. G. [illegible] HARRER, Secretary.

ANAHEIM LODGE, NO. 85, A. O. U. W. MEET[illegible] on the first and fourth Friday of every [illegible]. J. HELMSEN, M. W. [illegible] GRIMSHAW, Secretary.

O[illegible]LUS LODGE, NO. 237, I. O. O. F., MEETS [illegible] Thursday at 8 P. M. at Odd Fellows' Hall. ROBERT MENZEL, N. G. [illegible], Secretary.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

J. H. BELLARD, A. B., M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office and Drug Store
[illegible] Los Angeles street, east of Planters' Hotel.
OFFICE HOURS:
[illegible] a. m.; 1 to 2, and 6.30 to 7.30 p. m.

RICHARD MELROSE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
[illegible] Block, Anaheim. Will be in his office at [illegible] and 87 Temple Block, Los Angeles every [illegible] and Friday.
[illegible] attention given to PROBATE matters.

JOHN C. PELTON, JR.
ARCHITECT.
[illegible], No. 14 W. First Street, bet. Spring and Main, LOS ANGELES, Cal.

J. LEE BURTON,
ARCHITECT,
[illegible] Second Street, Los Angeles, Cal.
Rooms 27 & 28 Newell Block.

S. WOOD,
ARCHITECT AND ENGINEER,
ANAHEIM, CAL.

CHARLES PAMPERL,
....Dealer in.....
HARDWARE, CROCKERY, and HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS
Los Angeles street, Anaheim.

WM. R. HARKER
SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER,
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PIONEER BOOT & SHOE MAKER.
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GEORGE BAUER,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.
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BLACKSMITHS AND WAGONMAKERS.
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PLEASE GIVE ME A CALL.
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Center street, Anaheim, dealer in
STOVES, TINWARE AGATEWARE,
Pumps, Pipes and Brass Goods
[illegible] done according to the San Francisco Sanitary Plumbing Law, to keep your house healthy and free from smell.
Agent for
Quick-Meal Gasoline Stove.
Also agent for the
HALIDAY WINDMILL,
The best in use.

HARRY REISBECK.
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Cor. Hyram and 11th Sts, Los Angeles.

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—GO TO—
Bentz & Steadman,
For Fresh Meats, Corned Beef, Pickled Pork, Chicken Lard and Smoked Meat.
The "Lily" Ham and Bacon cut to Order. Highest Market Prices Paid for
Fat Stock, Eggs and Poultry
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Fresh Bread, Pies and Cakes Every Day. Delivery Wagon Makes Daily Trips.
The Patronage of the Public Respectfully solicited.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Keeps Always on Hand the Best of
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, HARDWARE, TINWARE, STATIONERY, AGATEWARE, WOODENWARE, OILS,
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I sell my Stock of Dry Goods and Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes at Cost for Cash. Southeast Corner Center and Los Angeles Sts., Anaheim, Cal.

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The oldest established in Los Angeles county
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SANTA BARBARA SOFT-SHELL AND ENGLISH WALNUTS, WHITE AND BROWN SMYRNA AND ADRIATIC FIGS, ORANGES AND ALL VARIETIES OF FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS.
Cypress, Blue-Gum, Pine and Pepper Trees.
All in thrifty and first-class condition.
A cordial invitation is extended to all to visit the nurseries and inspect stock and prices.
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Just received a complete assortment of Spring Goods of latest styles and fabrics, to which the attention of the citizens of Anaheim and vicinity is directed.
Suits to order from - $25 up.
Pants to order from - $6 up.
An invitation is cordially extended the public to call and examine this stock.
FRED CRIST.

H. D. POLHEMUS,
REAL ESTATE AGENT.
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Walnut orchards and Orange Groves in full bearing. Also unimproved lands in irrigating district and artesian-water belt. From five acres upwards. Prices extremely low. Terms easy.
Correspondence Solicited.

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GROCERIES AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
I sell every article on its merits. Call and see for yourself, at my
STORE ON BROADWAY,
One-half mile west Southern Pacific Railroad Depot, near Fairview St
M. H. CHEESEMAN.

SALE! SALE! SALE!
— AT —
A. T. WALLOP'S
CLEARANCE SALE!
I AM KEEPING UP WITH THE TIMES. SELLING OFF ALL MY LARGE STOCK OF DRY GOODS, NOTIONS AND FANCY ARTICLES, LADIES' UNDERWEAR, HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC., TO DO ONLY AN
Exclusive : Grocery : Trade.
— COME AND GET —
GOOD BARGAINS : REDUCED PRICES
Times are hard and I will sell close for cash or trade.

The Weekly Gazette.

Established 1870.

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The GAZETTE is issued every Thursday morning, and sent to subscribers by the early mails. It is delivered by carrier in Anaheim on the morning of publication.

Entered at the Anaheim Postoffice as second-class matter.

Items of news and correspondence on all live subjects are solicited by the editor. Be brief, and write directly to the point. All communications must be signed by the author, not for publication, but for the information of the editor.

Fun With a Bull.

Arriving at the bull ring we found the fun had already begun, the seats, or fifty cent seats, were filled with soldiers, sailors, artisans—in short, the people; the palcos, or boxes, were all occupied by the gentry, foreigners or merchants. In the chief box was President Hereaux, or, as he likes to be called, "Lili." He is rather dark for a lily, but as we have black swans and black diamonds, why not a black lily?

The first glimpse at the ring was just like the first look at a freshly opened raisin box. There they were the four traditional Spaniards, in pigtails, round caps, knee breeches, braided jackets and crimson shawl, teasing an unfortunate bull. After some pretty narrow escapes from the vicious fangs of the horned brute, these four gave way to two picadors, each armed with a pair of steel shod rolls, not unlike closed Japanese parasols wrapped with ribbons a la barber pole. The bull went forward to welcome them with lowered horns and tail in air. One handsome young Andalusian stood erect and perfectly motionless, with both darts held high above his head, until the bull's horns were apparently within six inches of his chest. Then, with the rapidity of lightning plunged his two parasols into the maddened brute's neck, just abaft of his horns, and sprang to one side, where he lighted a cigar and watched with nonchalance the bull chasing his (up to this time) innocent companion around the ring. Before the circuit was made his bullship was still further adorned with two more flaunting barber poles in his neck.

The picadors then retired amid deafening plaudits and the matador, a dapper little chap armed with a thin, short sword and bristling with gold lace, strolled into the ring. By this time the bull was mad clear through, there was no one else in the ring, and one would have thought there was plenty of room for the two, but the bull acted as if he felt crowded. The Spaniard unwound a red silk scarf from his waist and shook it at the bull, who, of course, charged him. Failing to puncture the man he did the next best thing—he captured the scarf. In the Spaniard's effort to regain the scarf, his feet slipped and he fell on his knees, with the bull two feet behind him. Everybody except the natives and foreign women turned their heads away, but the only ripping done was on the Spaniard's breeches. One horn had caught him in the seat of these and ripped through to waistband. The man landed full length on his face in the sand, where he lay for a minute with the angry bull standing over him, waiting for another chance at his fallen foe, but the banderilleros and the picadors were soon in the ring, and by the use of their red flags and voices drew the bull's attention, and the "killer" arose by far the coolest man in sight.

The rent in his unmentionable and his solid velvet jacket might and probably did annoy him somewhat, but if he felt any timidity about being left alone with the bull again he didn't show it; on the contrary, he waved the man out of the ring and advanced to the center with his sword in one hand and his scarf in the other.

When he saw his chance he allowed his scarf to gently drop over the bull's head, and stepping one pace to the rear plunged his sword into the tawny hide, and without a second look at the bull to see the effect of his trust, walked forward to the ring side bowing his acknowledgement of the vociferous applause. Canes, Panama hats, fans, parasols and coins fell at his feet, and one enthusiastic darky tried to throw my hat into the ring, and he would had he been a little stronger in his arms. All these articles were passed up to their owner except the coin, which must have footed up a hundred dollars or more. There was at least one gold piece picked up in front of the Executive's box. No attention had been paid the bull, but he was there all the time with the sword through his heart. On receiving his death blow he had reeled forward a few steps, dropped on his knees and fallen over dead without losing a drop of blood except from the banderillos in his neck. A pair of mules were brought in, the carcass dragged off, the band struck up "La Paloma," and I had seen all the bull fighting necessary for the remainder of this life.—*New York Herald.*

Not Exactly Poetry.

The savage comes first, the herdsman and then the husbandman; soon the arts of horticulture follow, and lastly come beautiful flowers and landscape adornment. The sum of these is agriculture. The poetry of agriculture is horticulture, and beautiful flowers are the religion of agriculture. A mere husbandman may know nothing about horticulture; a horticulturist may know but little about husbandry, but he must necessarily know a good deal about agriculture. An agriculturist must understand all.—*Rural Californian.*

VIVID WRITING.

A little descriptive piece entitled "Over the Guns," from the Detroit *Free Press*, of which we give a paragraph, reminds us that great advertisers, H. H. Warner & Co., proprietors of Warner's celebrated Safe Cure, might get a hint from it. Here is the paragraph:

"Shoot to the right or left, over the guns or under them. Strike where you will, but strike to destroy. [illegible] bell [illegible] down, even to the [illegible] of the old [illegible] apple trees and [illegible] man see under the [illegible] of the guns [illegible] shooting [illegible] the [illegible]. No one [illegible] to know friend from foe. Shoot, slash, kill and [illegible].

"But the [illegible] [illegible]

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

[illegible]

California is a wonderful State in many respects. It contains 155,[illegible] square miles, being three times the size of England. It is [illegible] hundred miles in length, with an average breadth of one hundred miles. The stranger may obtain some idea of its vast proportions and resources, when we tell you, [illegible], that it is larger than the States of New York, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Maine and Delaware combined. Our climate, of which much has been said, is, taken as a whole, the finest to be found on the globe. We can suit the most fastidious in this particular, for in [illegible] hours' travel you can secure any variety of climate that you desire, from the extreme heat of the tropics to perpetual snow and ice, or any intermediate degree of the semi-tropics you may demand.

California is especially favored with a climate and soil, especially adapted to the growth of all varieties of the vine and fruit trees. Every known variety of deciduous, citrus and many tropical fruits are grown to perfection. We have, during the past few years, added largely to our population from a very desirable class of Eastern, well-to-do people, who are making many permanent, substantial improvements. We are fast becoming one grand community of fruit-growers; but, unfortunately, for our future prosperity, individual holdings are too large. The fact that our lands, cultivated and uncultivated, planted and unplanted, are owned by a few individuals in exceedingly large tracts, is to-day and will be in the future, one of our greatest drawbacks. It is no uncommon thing to see a thousand acres of grain in one field owned by one man, while one and two hundred-acre fruit farms or orchards are extremely common, and three hundred, five hundred and one-thousand-acre orchards and vineyards are not uncommon sight. The tendency of every community composed of such large estates or land holdings is conducive to a few very wealthy men and a large laboring population depending upon them for support.

A strictly prosperous country, in the full sense of the term, consists of one in which the masses own the land and cultivate it for their own benefit. Just in proportion as the people of a country become land owners and tillers of the land, in that same proportion does the wealth and prosperity of the country increase.

Industrious, prosperous France is a fair example, showing the benefits resulting largely from the subdivision of the whole country into smalls farms or tracts, which are being cultivated and honestly cared for by their present owners. The labor question in California, which is occupying the minds of our fruit growers at present, will have been practically solved the moment our fruit and vine industries fall into the hands and ownership of the masses, in place of being practically in the hands of a few individual owners, on whom the industrious portion of our population must depend for employment.

The prevailing idea or notion is that when a man goes into the fruit business he must plant the first year, fifty or one hundred acres and each succeeding year fifty or one hundred more, or, as the term goes, he is not considered in the fruit business. The people of the State of California have become so used to speaking of a hundred acres of peaches, a hundred of cherries, two hundred acres of pears, one hundred and fifty acres of prunes, that the grower with ten, twenty or forty acres, which, if properly cultivated, will, in proportion, prove the more profitable, is almost ashamed to mention that he is in the fruit business and has that amount under cultivation. It is quite a common thing in passing through the country and meeting a man with whom you are slightly acquainted, to hear him answer to your queries as to the condition of his fruit crop, "Oh, my crop is all right, but it does not cut any figure. I am only one of the small growers; I have only about sixty acres in peaches. What does that amount to?" The tendency of all this has been to discourage the owning and planting of small tracts, because to be so situated, to use a homely expression, "You are not considered in the swim." We must have small fruit farms of five, ten, twenty or forty acres at most, with the owner and his family residing on the land, cultivating and caring for it almost with their own hands. Under such conditions, the fruit grower will not only secure a very comfortable home and living, but will reap whatever benefit or profit there may be in raising fruit on a small, well cultivated farm, systematically managed and cared for by the owner, in place of intrusting it entirely to hired help, which, as a rule, seldom, if ever, take that interest in the care of an orchard that the owner does.—*California Fruit Grower.*

The Orange Crop.

The old-timer in Southern California witnesses nowadays a state of things which he little dreamed would exist, even so short a period ago as ten years. Then the shipment of a carload of oranges, or other fruit for that matter, would have been a subject of general comment from far and near. In fact, shipments in car lots were never dreamed of. Times have changed, so that now it is announced that from Los Angeles alone six special orange trains leave for the East weekly. Most of it goes to Chicago, and points west, very little going to Atlantic points, which are supplied by the Mediterranean crop, which was unusually heavy this year. Prices rule about the same as at the beginning of the season, and while the demand is healthy, there will probably not be any considerable advance in prices, at all events, not until the bulk of the crop is disposed of. The profits which our growers have realized, not only for this year's crop, but for the past few years, has stimulated orange planting to an enormous extent. Hundreds of acres will be planted in Southern California, and the people of Northern California, even, have been lured by the golden harvests which the orange grower of Southern California has reaped into planting extensively. Whether they will reap, remains to be seen; should they, we will indeed be gratified, but we still incline to the opinion that from the orange groves of Southern California must come the great bulk of that fruit needed to supply the markets of the East. Successful orange growing in Southern California is an assured fact, and few there are who may wish to engage in that branch of horticulture that care to take their chances in a section whose capabilities and adaptabilities have yet to be tested.

Orange growing in Southern California pays, and the knowledge of this fact has stimulated planting to an extent that has completely exhausted the local supply of trees and necessitated the importation of [illegible] quantities from Florida. The good work still goes on, however, and in a few years instead of six trains weekly we will be sending out ten times that quantity.—*Pomona Register.*

Transplanting an Orange Tree.

A *Press* reporter witnessed the removal of a [illegible] tree from Mr. [illegible]'s block [illegible] [illegible]

the third year. The weight of the tree and ball transplanted was about 3,[illegible] pounds. If this process is successful it will be of great benefit to our valley, and trees need not be cut down in the spring when transplanted. The cost is from $[illegible] to $[illegible] per acre.

Some Poultry Way.

There is money in poultry if the fowls are well kept. The business thrives according as personal care and attention is given. Our impression is, that fowls may not do as well if left to shift for themselves here as in some other parts of the country. The climate favors the rapid increase of vermin, and where fowls are kept in large flocks without proper attention, there are contagious diseases which are very destructive. These evil factors are, however, easily kept in check if the grower knows how and is willing to put forth the effort. We know of people who do this, and who understand the times and seasons for doing things in this climate, make a very profitable business with poultry.

The little industry of the poultry flock which adds so much and aggregate to the comfort of the farmer's home at the East, seemed to the Californian to be too small to occupy his attention. But, as we have said, those who do like to get money this way, and are content with a moderate amount of it, and are able and willing to give their fowls proper attention, do make money and are benefited by the high prices in our markets. The reason why so many failures have been experienced, in our opinion, is that proper care has not been given, and proper arrangement made for the birds. Poultry will not stand huddling together. Going into the business "on the large," has in the main proved a failure. At the same time we believe there is opportunity for much more profitable work with fowls than has been done. If one will work well with a few, until he learns the local points of the business, the proper way to provide shelter, the times for setting, the treatment for vermin and administration of preventives from disease, the furnishing of proper food, including plenty of green food in the dry season, abundance of pure water, and having learned all these things with a few fowls, extends the interest just as fast as he can keep the business well in hand and no faster, we believe that nothing in the range of our agricultural branches will pay better than poultry-growing.—*Rural Californian.*

Fair Chance for Orchards.

An orchardist of fifty years' experience was lately heard talking on his favorite topic, and a representative of *Farm, Field and Stockman*, jotted down some expressions, as follows:

"Of all the abused things on the farm the orchard is the worst. It is set out, then horn-pruned and barked. Two crops are taken from the land and nothing given back. Get a good growth of clover and you say: 'Come, boys, that is good clover; we will put it in the barn.' You put nothing back, and the ground is dry and cracks because it has no shade. Oh, yes! you want the trees to shade each other, so you plant them close and they rob each other of what little nourishment there is left in the land for them after being cropped. Plant apple trees two rods apart, and in five years their roots will meet. Plant the trees on new ground—then take care of then. Give them some manure. They want shade and protection. Wind from root to branches with straw, paper, or wire screen. Most [illegible] are set out and seeded to blue grass. [illegible] an orchard that has been out six years sod, is not matted down with blue [illegible]. Then go back and expect to find apples! Why don't you care for your orchard—care for it as you do your corn?"

Oranges for Health.

And while the orange was so highly esteemed by the ancients for its medicinal qualities, it is surprising how little attention the present generation gives to the many virtues enclosed in this little golden ball of fruit. A prominent physician once remarked that were his patients to eat an orange or two every morning they would require but little medical attention; for throughout the entire range of fruits that have attracted the attention of the medical profession as a means of alleviating many of the ills of mankind, there has been found none that has so many diversified uses as the luscious orange, particularly in cases of low fevers and malarial complaints, and it should more largely take the place of the unpleasant drugs so extensively used, to the great disgust of the patient. No fruit compares in cheapness with the beautiful and luscious orange, and particularly so now that our own country is raising the finest oranges in the world, the fruit selling at a price within the reach of the most moderate purse.

Paris Green for Caterpillars.

Complaint is made that there are a great many caterpillars playing havoc with some of the gardens of the city and surrounding country. These "varmints" are often very troublesome in the Southern States, where they devastate the cotton fields. Now away down South in Dixie they treat the crawlers to a liberal dose of Paris green. It is a common sight to see many lusty negroes armed with large sieves, which they swing over the delicate cotton plants, scattering Paris green far and near. The little bellows used for blowing fly powder about rooms would be a grand thing to use in small gardens. Spray the plants lightly with the Paris green, and the worms will soon disappear. Paris green is a poison, and, of course, will not be used on plants used for food of man or other animals; but on flowers it is the very thing. It is possible that buhach, a California product, used as an insecticide will do the work, too. It has the merit of being harmless to the higher forms of life, while it "lays out" the insects.—*L. A. Herald.*

Peach Pits for Fuel.

It has been demonstrated in Vaca valley that peach stones will make as good a fire for household purposes as the best kind of coal in the market. The fruit-growers, instead of as heretofore, throwing the pits away, dispose of the stones at $6 per ton. A sack of stones will weigh about eighty pounds and will last as long as an equal number of pounds of coal, and give a greater intensity of heat. At many of the orchards of the valley may be seen great stacks of peach and apricot stones, which will eventually find their way to San Francisco and other places, to be sold for fuel. The apricot stone does not burn as readily as the peach, and does not command as good a price. The fruit-raisers will undoubtedly be pleased to learn that they have another source of revenue open to them. A large number of peaches are dried during the season for shipment. As soon as the owners find they have a market for the stones a greater number of pounds will be dried than heretofore.—*Vallejo Chronicle.*

Neglected Farmers.

The last two Sundays we drove in our buggy over the country between here and the foothills. The chief thing we noticed was the neglect of the farmers in putting in a valuable crop. Plenty of fine barley is growing, but not one farm in twenty is raising anything to eat. Not a potato, hill of corn, pea, bean, cabbage, onion or beet can be seen. All of these things are valuable, yet all are neglected. A good garden is a [illegible] good living while it lasts. A few [illegible] of potatoes will supply a family during the season, [illegible] [illegible]. We would advise every one with a good piece of ground, if it is only a town lot, to plant it in something useful. It will come in good play.—*Santa Ana* [illegible]

THE OLIVE.

What a Practical Grower Has Done in the Foothills.

The following is an essay by John C. Gray of Oroville, read before the fruit-growers at Chico:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention: About the 20th of March, 1886, I set out twenty acres of Mission olives. They were planted in the foothills, about five miles east of Oroville, in Butte county. The trees grew from cuttings, and were two years old. They were two and three feet in length and about half an inch in diameter. The trees were taken from the care and hauled five miles to the land in which they were afterward set, and there piled on the ground, exposed to the hot sun and a fierce north wind. The ground had to be plowed. This was done as fast as three teams could do it. A crew of men were put to work setting out the trees as fast as possible. The rows were not straight, nor the trees put an equal distance apart, though an attempt was made to set them twenty feet from each other. The land consisted of a red loam, mixed with some gravel. It does not differ materially from the red earth found almost everywhere along the foothills of the Sierra on the side next to the Sacramento valley. The ground which had thus hastily been prepared and planted, was plowed again later in the spring and well harrowed. The trees were irrigated in July and again in the middle of August. About the 1st of October about half the number of trees were dry enough to break off close to the cutting. Many of them were, in fact, so broken off and supposed to be of no value. The remainder remained green, but showed no signs of having made any growth. During the following winter the ground was again plowed and harrowed. In May a few of the trees seemed to put forth new shoots and gave evidence of having some life left. Later in the season new shoots came up from some of the cuttings that the dried tops had been broken off from the season before, and these grew very rapidly, and are now the finest trees in the orchard. During the summer of 1887 the ground was well cultivated and the trees irrigated twice. They made but little growth during the year. During the year 1888 they have made very rapid growth, many of them being seven and eight feet in height. But the strangest part of the business is that at this late day trees are coming up from cuttings that had been in the ground since March, 1886. Some of them are not four inches in hight, and yet they give promise of one day becoming a tree like their more forward neighbors.

But the most important question that is asked by the person who desires to plant olives along the foothills of the Sacramento valley is, "Will they grow and bear fruit without irrigation?" Quite a number of the most thrifty as well as rapidly growing trees have not been irrigated at all. Those not irrigated look as well to-day as those that have been irrigated. A few days ago I visited the ten-acre field of C. E. Kussel, about two miles from Oroville. His trees are between two and three feet high, and were set out in the middle of March, 1888. They are of the Mission variety. They have not been irrigated, but have been well cultivated. More than 95 per cent were alive and growing as well as the owner could desire. I have seen the olives that grew upon two trees near Oroville that had never been irrigated, and the berry was large, plump and as perfect as those that grow in our yards about the house and receive irrigation daily. I am of the opinion that all one needs to do to make his trees flourish well and often and use fertilizers quite liberally, for these foothill lands are not so rich and strong as those farther down in the valley.

The winter of 1887-88 was the coldest we have had on this coast since 1854. The snow fell to the depth of two inches over my orchard and remained on the ground four days. On the second morning it was hard enough to bear my weight as I walked across the field. Yet when the warm days came again I could not see that the trees had suffered in the least from the effects of the cold. My neighbors examined them critically, for they felt sure that I had seen the last of my folly olive, but they found no sign of their having been injured. The olive will grow on lands that extend into the mountains to an elevation of at least 2,000 feet. I know of no tests having been made higher than that. Mine are on hand having an elevation of 700 feet.

Mme de Barrios.

Mme. de Barrios, widow of the South American Dictator, is thirty-three years of age, the mother of seven children, a beauty and worth $7,000,000. She is one of the prettiest woman in New York, of a rich, dark South American type, and despite the seven children has not lost the least hint of her freshness and charm. Her story is a romantic one. At fourteen years of age she had reach that sudden development to womanhood which comes to South American girls almost as soon as they turn into their teens; the Dictator Barrios, who was then nearly forty, caught a glimpse of her one day, and being inspired with a sudden passion, demanded her hand. Very naturally, the girl rebelled at being turned over to a man old enough to be her father, also, not only on account of disparity in the years, but on the ground that the position of a South American Dictator is not one of sufficient security to insure the future happiness of the woman who marries him, so the young lady was whisked off to a mountain convent and General Barrios' offer was respectively but firmly declined. The Dictator, however, was not of the stuff of which rejected suitors are made; his only answer was to clap the lovely senorita's father into jail and to inform him that he would remain there until his pretty daughter became Mme. de Barrios. The old gentleman stood it heroically for a while, but prison life and fare not agreeing with him, the senorita reappeared as suddenly as she had gone, and was wedded with great pomp and ceremony to her hardy wooer. There is some quality in the feminine heart which responds promptly to these Lochinvar methods of courtship, and in a very short while the pretty girl was more fond of her rugged and imperious husband than of all the young fellows who had been playing mandoline under the window ever since she turned of twelve. He on his part was passionately enamored of the little girl he had married, and at once began investing large sums in the United States and in France against the coming of any damp day, so that when he was suddenly taken off in an uprising his widow found herself not only the mother of several children, but also the sole owner of over $7,000,000, invested in the solidest fashion. She is a very prominent figure in society and usually spends her summers at Newport, a devoted mother to her little dark-eyed brood, and so far seems to have no intention of replacing her soldier husband, though the fortune-hunter spare no pains to persuade her to do so. One of her curious fancies was to have herself painted by a famous miniature painter in a picture which showed only her beautiful Spanish eyes above the edge of a crimson fan. This grew quite a rage for a while, and all the women with pretty eyes had themselves painted in like manner. It was she, too, who started the fashion of having her beautiful hand photographed and giving it to her friends in place of pictures of her face.—*N. Y. letter in Chicago News.*

Strawberry Fertilizer.

There is no better fertilizer for strawberries than good, well-rotted stable manure. But where this cannot be procured in sufficient quantities cover the ground with bone dust, poudrette, dry blood fertilizer, or blood and bone fertilizer, and [illegible] [illegible]

The Weekly Gazette.

ISSUED EVERY THURSDAY.

Henry Kuchel, Charles Kuchel,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

THURSDAY........................MAY 2, 188[illegible]

EDITOR GAZETTE.—The Wright bill opens, "Whenever fifty or a majority of freeholders owning lands," etc.; again, Section 2 says: "Signed by the required number of freeholders of such district," etc. This refers to the petition to the Board of Supervisors. The question occurs: If, at the coming election on the 3d, only said freeholders, who alone are materially interested in irrigation, or every registered voter in the district can vote. Please give as your valuable opinion in this matter. Respectfully,

O. DES GRANGES.

Anaheim, April 27th.

By referring to the election notice printed elsewhere this morning, our correspondent will find that the election is called for the purpose of taking the sense of all the qualified electors in the district as to whether said district shall be organized. It will require a two-thirds vote to carry the election to-morrow, and our correspondent has as much right to vote as any freeholder who signed the petition presented to the Supervisors. It is to be hoped that he may see his way clear to cast an affirmative ballot. See that your ballot reads: "Irrigation district—Yes."

A VERY encouraging letter in relation to the high quality of the sugar beets produced in this section will be found in our local columns this morning. The statement contained therein, that Anaheim beets subjected to polarization showed a greater quantity of saccharine matter than Watsonville beets, has long, in truth, been maintained by our grape growers. Grapes produced on the sandy, loamy soil of this valley have been for years a standing surprise to vignerons of the north. It was long since found necessary to use the heavy wines of the south to blend with the lighter varieties of the north. Our port and angelica wines are vastly superior to those of the north. Thus it has been argued that beets raised here would produce sugar in like proportion. The recent test at Watsonville, proving that our beets contain 10 per cent more sugar than those grown at that place, is simply a verification of a theory long held to be true by many of our citizens. Now that more sugar factories are to be established in the State, the reputation made by our beets ought to be of sufficient weight to secure the speedy erection of a factory here. At any rate, the countless experiments with beet seed now making by farmers in this vicinity will undoubtedly result in maintaining our reputation as beet producers fully up to our present high standard. Then the erection of a large factory will be a demand which capital will be quick to supply. When the crop now maturing adds its testimony to the high grade of our soil we apprehend a sugar factory will be near at hand.

A HARROWING story is that which wafts itself from the cultured precincts of Orange. The postmaster has enemies who thirst for his gore, and who engage themselves in the endeavor to oust him. These base-born plebeians are notoriously so unpopular that they dare not even aspire to an office in the new county. This is a serious state of things. Apart from the human fiend who "shakes hands with you like that," no one can possibly be more despicable than the fellow who is so wofully unpopular as not to aspire to office in the county of Orange. The postoffice hunters of Orange should hasten to free their skirts of the terrible charge, and hasten to place themselves in position, not only to be considered popular enough for an office, but to "aspire" to one as well. There is room for a few more candidates. There are not a dozen offices to be filled, and at the latest count of noses the army of candidates numbered several dozen dozen. By all means let our friends at Orange purge themselves of unpopularity and enter the race.

AFTER a year of experiment in his beet-sugar manufactory Claus Spreckels expresses the opinion that in a few years the United States will import no sugar. A new beet-sugar company has been formed which will build ten new factories on the same general plan as that in operation at Watsonville. With such results in sight there should be no further proposition to tinker with sugar duties, at least unless time shall demonstrate the fallacy of Mr. Spreckels' present views. He speaks from experience, but of course actual performance will be more satisfactory. We now pay about $80,000,000 a year for sugar. Except to the school of political economists who hold that we should buy irrespective to our wants in order that we may sell, there will be no dissent to the proposition that if we can make the sugar we need in the country it will be better for us. Foreign commerce may properly be limited to the export of articles which we produce in excess of our needs and the importation of articles we cannot produce to reasonable advantages.

A NUMBER of militiamen from Pittsburg who were sight seeing in New York city on Monday morning were attracted as they were going along Worth street by a large British flag floating from a shop window above an American flag of smaller dimensions. "Let's take it down, or make them do it," said one. They then commenced to call to the people in the house. Soon a crowd was collected, and they yelled and hooted at the English flag and demanded that it be taken down. The sergeant in command of the soldiers requested the proprietor to remove the flag, or at least to place it below the stars and stripes. This the owner seemed willing to do when he saw the flag was obnoxious to his neighbors, but his wife would not allow them to touch the flag. The soldiers then drew their knives and soon had the obnoxious flag on the ground without the slightest resistance being offered. When the flag came down the crowd cheered. Further down the street was another British flag above an American flag, placed there by a firm composed of English people. As soon as the soldiers requested the flag to be taken down the firm complied gracefully. A member of the firm stated that they flung the flag to the breeze simply as a decoration, and had no idea that it would be offensive to any one. As the soldiers passed on toward Broadway and disappeared from sight they were roundly cheered.

Newton B. Pierce, a special agent of the Department of Agriculture at Washington leaves in a few days for the San Gabriel valley, where he will spend some time in the investigation of the prevailing disease among vines there. The proprietor of one of the largest vineyards in that section, who last year lost over $60,000 by this disease, has signified his willingness to extend every [illegible] and pay the expenses of a special [illegible] who may come to [illegible]

A GREAT CELEBRATION.

NEW YORK, April 30.—The great celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the inauguration of George Washington as the first President of the United States, preparations for which have been so long in progress, is now at hand, its presence being manifested, outside of the newspapers, which have been daily printing columns of descriptions of the various features and attractions to be offered, by the rearing of flag poles, the building of arches, the filling of windows with "centennial decorations," the erection of reviewing stands, the increase of the street "fakir" with his wares of centennial medals, colors or badges, and by the numberless large and small tokens of the bustle of preparation that go to show that a memorable event is about to occur.

That nothing equaling the celebration has ever been heard of or thought of before in this country is a fact too evident to be even asserted. Hundreds of vessels on parade in the bay, great military and civic parades, distinguished guests, curious relics, miles of decorations, hundreds of thousands of visitors, three days of rejoicing festivity, all these and more combine to make up a festival wonderful from every point of view.

Indeed, so many are the attractions, so multitudinous the entertainments and so tremendous the variety of persons and things to see and hear that it is difficult within a short compass to tell of them or to do the slightest justice to them all.

Speaking generally, the celebration began on Monday, which will be devoted to the reception of President Harrison, after his journey, under escort, from Elizabeth, N. J., with naval and marine parades; Tuesday there will be a monster military parade representing the offensive and defensive forces of the United States, its army, navy and marine corps, and volunteer uniformed militia; Wednesday, May 1st, the special feature will be a vast industrial parade, in which mercantile and trade organizations, secret, benevolent, religious and civil societies, the police, the volunteer fireman, the sons of veterans, thousands of school children and associations of every imaginable sort will take part.

This parade will have for one of its leading purposes the display, in the most striking manner, of the national progress in the arts, sciences and manufactures during the century which has passed since the inauguration of the first President.

Washington's Inauguration.

On April 6, 1789, the electoral votes were counted and George Washington of Virginia was declared unanimously chosen President of the United States, having received the sixty-nine votes cast. John Adams of Massachusetts had been elected Vice-President. Charles Thompson was dispatched to Mount Vernon the following day with Washington's certificate of election, and reached there on April 14th. Thompson, who was a native of Ireland and had been for fifteen years Secretary of the Continental Congress, was by marriage an uncle of William Henry Harrison, and a great-grand-uncle of President Benjamin Harrison.

Washington took only a day to prepare for his departure. He paid a visit of farewell to his aged mother at Fredericksburg, borrowed £500 from a gentleman at Alexandria to pay all his personal expenses, and another £100 to meet the expenses of his journey, and on April 16th set out for New York, which was then the seat of government. When New York was selected by the Continental Congress in the previous year for the national capital, the old City Hall on Wall and Nassau streets, was transformed into Federal Hall, the repairs and changes costing $32,000. Federal Hall was taken down in 1813. The United States sub-Treasury now occupies the site.

Philadelphia which was the most important city in the country, had made great preparations to receive the President at Gray's ferry, where the road on which Washington rode from Baltimore crossed the Schuylkill. The floating bridge across the river was decorated with flags, bunting and [illegible] of cedar and laurel. At each end [illegible] triumphal arch. Gayly adorned boats were in the river. A signal was placed on the hill overlooking the bridge to let the thousands of people who were waiting know when Washington approached.

This signal was dropped about noon on April 20th. As he passed under the first arch of triumph, Angelica Peale, the young daughter of an artist of the Revolution, lowered a crown of laurel on his head, and a salute was fired from the cannon on the opposite shore. A military escort, headed by Governor Mifflin had gone up the road to meet Washington, and when the bridge was crossed other troops were found waiting for him. Twenty thousand people were on the road between the ferry and the city, and they cheered the President as he passed along with the cries of, "Long live George Washington!" "Long live the father of his people!" As he neared the city the procession grew larger, thirteen rounds of artillery were discharged, salutes were fired from the ship Alliance, which was gaudily decorated, and from a Spanish merchantman in the river, and the bells of the churches were rung. Washington was conducted to the historic City Tavern, on Second street, about Walnut, where a banquet was given him. He was presented with addresses from nearly all the political bodies in Philadelphia, and at 10 o'clock the next morning set out with a troop on horse for Trenton. He was escorted from county to county across New Jersey by the State militia to Elizabeth town and thence upon a barque up the bay to the city of New York, where the inauguration ceremonies were held.

The ceremonies of the day began with a discharge of artillery at sunrise on April 30th. At 9 o'clock the church bells rang for half an hour, and at each place of worship the blessings of Heaven were implored for the new Government and its favor and protection for the President and his administration. The city was crowded with visitors, and all the taverns and boarding-houses were full. Congress met in the forenoon. The Senate, which was called to order at 11:30, became confused over the formalities which should attend the reception of the President and its chamber. John Adams, who had been sworn into office the week before, and who as Vice-President ruled over the Senate, started a discussion by asking whether the President's address to Congress should be received standing or sitting. Members who had been present at the opening of the Parliament in London favored following the custom observed there, which, as Richard Henry Lee said, was that "the Lords sat and the commons stood on the delivery of the King's speech." Ralph Izard remarked that "the Commons stood because they had no seats to sit on, being arrived at the House of Lords." A protest was being made against aping the follies of royal government when it was announced that the Clerk of the House of Representatives was at the door, and a new discussion started as to how he should be received. Those who were taken with the English customs desired that the Clerk should never be admitted within the bar, but that the Sergeant-at-Arms, with the mace upon his shoulder, should march solemnly down to the door and receive the message. The objection to this course was that the Senate had neither Sergeant-at-Arms nor mace. In the midst of the debate the speaker and the House of Representatives entered the chamber. Confusion followed. Senator Lee rose again to speak, but could not be heard. There were enough seats for the Congressmen and they took them. Then Lee, Izard and Dalton who had been appointed by the Senate to attend the President, hastened to his house. Washington could not leave until they arrived, and the procession which had been forming all the morning was delayed by their absence. Half an hour after noon the parade from the Presidential Mansion to Federal Hall began. A troop of horse, artillery, two companies of grenadiers, a company of light infantry and the battalion men, a company in the full uniform of Scotch Highlanders with bagpipes, the Senate committee, the President in a coach of state drawn by four horses, officials, ambassadors of France and Spain, and a multitude of citizens. One company of grenadiers was composed of the tallest young men in New York. The military amounted to about 500 men.

For an hour and ten minutes the Senators and Representatives sat [illegible] At last [illegible] [illegible]

Miss Quincy [illegible] I was on the roof of the first house in Broad street, and so near Washington that I could almost hear him speak. The windows and the roofs of the houses were crowded, and in the streets the throng was so dense that it seemed as if one might literally walk on the heads of the people. The balcony of the hall was in full view of this assembled multitude. In the center of it was placed a table with a rich covering of red velvet, and upon this on a crimson velvet cushion lay a large and elegant Bible. This was all the paraphernalia for the august scene. All eyes were fixed upon the balcony, where at the appointed hour Washington entered, accompanied by the Chancellor of the State of New York, who was to administer the oath, by John Adams, Vice-President, Governor Clinton, and many other distinguished men. By the great body of the people he had probably never been seen except as a military hero. The first in war was now to be the first in peace. His entrance on the balcony was announced by universal shouts of joy and welcome. His appearance was most solemn and dignified. Advancing to the front of the balcony, he laid his hand on his heart, bowed several times, and then retired to an armchair near the table. The populace appeared to understand that the scene had overcome him, and were at once hushed into profound silence. After a few moments Washington arose and came forward, Chancellor Livingston read the oath, according to the form presented by the Constitution, and Washington repeated it, resting his hand upon the table. Mr. Otis, the Secretary of the Senate, then took the Bible and raised it to the lips of Washington, who stooped and kissed the book. Immediately a signal was given by raising a flag upon the cupola of the hall for a general discharge of the artillery of the Battery. All of the bells in the city rang out a peal of joy, and the assembled multitude sent forth a universal shout. The President again bowed to the people, and then retired from a scene such as the proudest monarch never enjoyed.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The San Jose scale is troublesome at Oroville.

Farmers in Nevada have tapped Blue lake for irrigation.

San Diego embraces eighteen miles and claims 30,000 inhabitants.

The Redlands Odd Fellows are preparing to erect a building of their own.

A man in Harney Valley, Nev., has been arrested for stealing a frame house.

Winnemucca's 601 were called together recently to rid the town of tramps.

A Philadelphia firm will put up glace fruits at Santa Cruz this season.

The Pacific Sewage Company demands $50,000 from the Pasadena *Star* for alleged libel.

A Tacoma man claims to have invented an electric light that discounts any other now in use.

The Episcopalians of St. Luke's Church, Tacoma, have decided to erect a parish house at once.

It is reported that some horses in the eastern portion of San Luis Obispo county are afflicted with glanders.

The physician at the Napa Insane Asylum says Verona Baldwin is improving, though not yet by any means a sane person.

One hundred and ten carloads of oranges is the prospective shipment from Pasadena this season, of which eighty carloads have already been shipped.

Application was made Friday for a county franchise to build a railroad from Pasadena to the iron mines in Tejunja canyon via La Canyada valley.

The festive pest, the cut-worm, is abroad in the land and is creating sad havoc with the late barley. One patch of seventy acres near Alhambra was taken off as clean as a whistle.

Louis Beer, aged fifty, a native of Switzerland, who has been living at San Bernardino some time, was found drowned in Major E. W. Jones' private reservoir on Seventh street, Los Angeles, on Thursday.

The steamer Carlos Pacheco arrived at San Diego from Guadalupe island on Saturday, bringing a cargo of goatskins and tallow. The island now has about 50,000 wild goats, and it is proposed to largely develop the trade in their products.

Ex-Governor Eli H. Murray emphatically denies any connection with alleged filibustering schemes. He is a personal friend of Governor Torres of Lower California, and if any such movement assumed dangerous proportions he would volunteer his services to help put it down.

It is contended by the squatters on the Laguna rancho, says the Santa Barbara *Press*, that only 18,000 acres out of 48,000 acres have been passed upon and confirmed by the Commissioners, hence there are 30,000 acres of this grant the title of which is still in the Government and subject to entry.

The Chicago *Times* has made a startling exposure of cruelties at the county insane asylum by having a reporter disguise himself, feign insanity and live among the inmates long enough to get the true inwardness of things. One inmate died from beatings by the attendants. Some of the latter will be arrested.

Statistics show a remarkably large increase in the acreage of orange orchards in Los Angeles and San Bernardino counties this season. More orange trees have been planted in this region this year than ever before in the same period. In Pomona valley over 134,000 trees have been planted, at Redlands about 85,000, at Riverside 60,000, at Ontario 40,000, at South Riverside 30,000, in the territory west of Pomona 25,000 and in other localities in this region about 35,000 trees.

John Oakes, the murderer of Cashier Morse, whom a jury found guilty of murder in the second degree, received a sentence at San Bernardino on Saturday morning of imprisonment for life at San Quentin. The scene was very sensational. The prisoner refused to stand up and defied the Court to sentence him, as he had no trial. At the conclusion of the sentence he was dragged and nearly carried bodily from the courtroom. His lawyers moved for an arrest of judgement and also for a new trial. Both motions were denied by Judge Campbell and an appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court.

The New Discovery.

You have heard your friends and neighbors talking about it. You may yourself be one of the many who know from personal experience just how good a thing it is. If you have ever tried it, you are one of its staunch friends, because the wonderful thing about it is, that when once given a trial, Dr. King's New Discovery ever after holds a place in the house. If you have never used it and should be afflicted with a cough, cold or and Throat, Lung or Chest trouble, secure a bottle at once and give it a fair trial. It is guaranteed every time, or money refunded. Trial Bottles Free at W. M. Higgins' Drug-store.

There is no doubt that we can produce as fine a sugar in this county as can be produced anywhere in the world. This was shown in 1888 when Remi Nadeau planted out an extensive field of that vegetable on his two-thousand-acre ranch at Florence. By the ignorance of a pretender much of the syrup produced from his beets was spoiled in the process of refining. But large quantities of them were shipped to the refinery at Alvarado with a resultant sugar extraction of twenty-five per cent greater than had been obtained from the Northern beets. With this ascertained fact, there will be no difficulty in securing for our county one or more refineries, if the farmers will only supply the quantity of beets required.—[illegible]

Consumption Surely Cured.

TO THE EDITOR—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address. Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl st., New York.

Spring Opening

—AT—

S. S. FEDERMAN'S

Elegant New Store.

Just received an immense and elegant consignment of Men's, Ladies' and Childrens' Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Dry Goods, Clothing, Etc.

Complete Assortment in every Departm't

Prices Lower than Ever Before.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO GIVE THE PUBLIC THE BENEfit of a fine line of Goods at the very lowest prices. Call early and see our astounding bargains.

S. S. FEDERMAN.

REISER'S OPERA-HOUSE.

Under the Management of PELLEGRIN BROS. & LANDELL

Saturday Evening, May 4

THE STAR DRAMA,

"UNDER THE LAURELS"

Will be presented by the

Anaheim Dramatic Club.

The first play under the gas lights. The proceeds of this play are to be given as a benefit to the Myers' family, who are in destitute circumstances.

ADMISSION, - - 35c. and 50c.

Children half price. Reserved seats at Pellegrin's.

Palace Meat Market!

Avery & Everhardy, Proprietors.

LOS ANGELES STREET, ANAHEIM, CAL.

Only Steam Sausage Factory this side of Los Angeles.

ALL KINDS OF FRESH MEATS, SAUSAGE, HAM, LARD, BACON, ETC., CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND DELIVERED IN VICINITY FREE OF CHARGE.

Give Us a Call.

JOSEPH HELMSEN,

—DEALER IN—

Groceries and Confectionery,

Stationery and Notions,

TOBACCOS AND CIGARS.

Fruits of the Season Always on Hand.

You can subscribe for any Newspaper or Magazine in the WORLD, through my agency, at publishers' rates, and they will be mailed to you direct from publishers.

A New Use for Lemons.

"If you ever use lemons," remarked one housewife to a lady friend, "and have a portion of one left over, be sure you do not throw it away." "I am never without them in the house, as I always use them for flavoring, but of what use are pieces?" "Just this. The next time you think you have done with a lemon just dip it in salt and rub your copper kettle or stewpan with it. You will be surprised to find what a brilliant surface you will obtain if you rub the afflicted parts well with a soft cloth. You can polish all brasswork by the same means, every stain disappearing as if by magic. A moderately lemon put into a dirty copper half full of water and boiled for half an hour cleanses the utensil amazingly, and removes any odor, such as fish or onions. Try it, and see if I am not right."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ST JACOBS OIL

FOR LAME BACK.

[illegible]

DR. S. L. STOERK,

Specialist from Vienna, Austria, makes a specialty of

THROAT

And other CHRONIC DISEASES, and gives every person satisfaction.

Office-Residence—Center street, one door west of Anaheim Bakery. ap25tf

Delinquent Notice.

Anaheim Union Water Company.

There is delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of assessment levied on the 2d day of March, 1889, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

NAME.	NO. SHARES.	NO. CERT.	AM'T.
Moore & Snyder	18	536	4 50
M. J. Paschall	11	507	2 75
H. L. Paty	15	100-433	3 75
[illegible]	15	65	3 75
F. D. Sanborn	10	557	2 50

And in accordance with law and an order of the Board of Directors made on the 2d day of March, 1889, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary, will be sold at the office of the Company on the 4th day of May 1889, at 2 o'clock P. M. of such day, to pay delinquent assessments thereon, together with costs of advertising and expense of sale.

J. B. GARDINER,
Secretary Anaheim Union Water Co.
Office at the Postoffice, Anaheim, Cal.
ANAHEIM, April 10, 1889.

NOTICE.

MEMBERS OF THE SUB-Committees appointed by the Central Committee to look after the election under the Wright Irrigation bill, are hereby notified to meet the Central Committee at the Postoffice building, THURSDAY EVENING at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of discussing election methods. By order Central Committee, F. G. RYAN, Chairman.
A. B. GARDNER, Secretary.

Election Notice.

Notice is hereby given that an election will be held in Los Angeles county, Cal., on Friday, May 3, 1889, to determine whether or not to organize the Anaheim Irrigation District in Los Angeles county and to elect the officers thereof.

Pursuant to an Act of the Legislature of the State of California, providing for the organization and government of irrigation districts, and other purposes, approved March 7, 1887, by [illegible] owning land susceptible of one mode of irrigation from a common source, and by the same system of works here, by their written petition [illegible] the Board of Supervisors of Los Angeles county at a regular meeting of said Board, [illegible] published for more than two weeks in a newspaper printed and published in Los Angeles county, and they having filed the bonds required by law with said petition proposing the organization of an irrigation district under the provisions of the Act aforesaid, to be known and named the Anaheim Irrigation District, and the boundaries of said district having been fixed by the Board of Supervisors as follows, to-wit:

Precinct No. One.

Beginning at a point on the Santa Ana river in the county of Los Angeles and State of California, designated as station 0, said station 0 being at and near a point and place known as bedrock crossing of the said Santa Ana river; said station 0 being at a course of south 29 degrees and 30 minutes west 60 feet distant from the center of the track of the California Central Railway and north 62 degrees and 30 minutes east from the headgate of the Anaheim Union Water Company's ditch where it enters into and connects with the Santa Ana river.

Thence n 81 deg 15 min w, 370 feet to station 1.
Thence n 85 deg 45 min w, 760 feet to station 2.
Thence s 81 deg 47 min w, 461 feet to station 3.
Thence n 79 deg 25 min w, 794 feet to station 4.
Thence s 88 deg 27 min w, [illegible] feet to station 5.
Thence s 73 deg 21 min w, 205 feet to station 6.
Thence n 77 deg 22 min w, 204 feet to station 7.
Thence n 60 deg 57 min w, 262 feet to station 8.
Thence n 79 deg 4 min w, 153 feet to station 9.
Thence n 70 deg 54 min w, 332 feet to station 10.
Thence s 65 deg 34 min w, 455 feet to station 11.
Thence s 89 deg 55 min w, 1,165 feet to station 12.
Thence s 85 deg 52 min w, 393 feet to station 13.
Thence n 61 deg 35 min w, 150 feet to station 14.
Thence n 51 deg 30 min w, 527 feet to station 15.
Thence s 81 deg 28 min w, 330 feet to station 16.
Thence s 68 deg 13 min w, 325 feet to station 17.
Thence s 87 deg 57 min w, 567 feet to station 18.
Thence s 77 deg 39 min w, 420 feet to station 19.
Thence s 62 deg 17 min w, 528 feet to station 20.
Thence s 60 deg 34 min w, 378 feet to station 21.
Thence n 82 deg 10 min w, 327 feet to station 22.
Thence s 71 deg 37 min w, 1,150 feet to station 23.
Thence s 87 deg 5 min w, 516 feet to station 24.
Thence n 64 deg 53 min w, 1,480 feet to station 25.
Thence n 17 deg 10 min w, 1022.7 feet to station 26.
Thence n 41 deg 12 min w, 957.5 feet to station 27.
Thence n 38 deg 35 min w, 1,389 feet to station 28.
Thence n 60 deg 24 min w, 492 feet to station 29.
Thence n 36 deg 42 min w, 747 feet to station 30.
Thence s 67 deg 13 min w, 848 feet to station 31.
Thence s 32 deg 5 min w, 406 feet to station 32.
Thence s 60 deg 46 min w, 237.5 feet to station 33.
Thence s 10 deg 14 min w, 515.5 feet to station 34.
Thence s 56 deg 34 min w, 1551 feet to station 35.
Thence s 33 deg 2 min w, 250 feet to station 36.
Thence s 7 deg 25 min w, 575 feet to station 37.
Thence s 36 deg 52 min w, 168 feet to station 38.
Thence s 81 deg 18 min w, 262 feet to station 39.
Thence s 52 deg 32 min w, 253 feet to station 40.
Thence n 53 deg 39 min w, 719.4 feet to station 41.
Thence s 45 deg 23 min w, 925 feet to station 42.
Thence n 85 deg 10 min w, 590 feet to station 43.
Thence n 63 deg 9 min w, 1,042 feet to station 44.
Thence n 75 deg 6 min w, 794.5 feet to station 45.
Thence s 66 deg 36 min w, 797 feet to station 46.
Thence s 25 deg 37 min w, 1,174 feet to station 47.
Thence s 83 deg 21 min w, 588 feet to station 48.
Thence s 56 deg 24 min w, 527.7 feet to station 49.
Thence s 52 deg 40 min w, 416.3 feet to station 50.
Thence n 73 deg 32 min w, 295.8 feet to station 51.
Thence s 8 deg 28 min w, 485.5 feet to station 52.
Thence s 46 deg 46 min w, 733 feet to station 53.
Thence s 32 deg 15 min w, 233.3 feet to station 54.
Thence s 58 deg 58 min w, 940.5 feet to station 55.
Thence s 1 deg 17 min e, 939.8 feet to station 56.
Thence s 45 deg 49 min w, 147.2 feet to station 57.
Thence s 79 deg 36 min w, 684.5 feet to station 58.
Thence s 73 deg 24 min w, 752 feet to station 59.
Thence n 75 deg 43 min w, 807.4 feet to station 60.
Thence n 57 deg 25 min w, 260.5 feet to station 61.
Thence n 70 deg 49 min w, 1,034.6 feet to station 62.
Thence n 74 deg 1 min w, 437.8 feet to station 63.
Thence n 27 deg 54 min w, 268.7 feet to station 64.
Thence n 10 deg 6 min w, 1,137.8 feet to station 65.
Thence s 45 deg 2 min w, 331.6 feet to station 66.
Thence n 86 deg 56 min w, 837.4 feet to station 67.
Thence s 65 deg 44 min w, 523.8 feet to station 68.
Thence n 65 deg 46 min w, 1,664 feet to station 69.
Thence n 28 deg 35 min w, 100 feet to station 70.
Thence n 28 deg 20 min e, 1,900 feet to station 71.
Thence n 85 deg 37 min w, 854 feet to station 72.
Thence n 40 deg 41 min w, 2,957 feet to station 73.
Thence s 74 deg 42 min w, 1,584 feet to station 74.
Thence s 72 deg 22 min w, 2,064 feet to station 75.
Thence s 79 deg 29 min w, 1,307 feet to station 76.
Thence n 6 deg 24 min e, 2,334 feet to station 77.
Thence n 47 deg 24 min e, 2,055 feet to station 78.
Thence n 57 deg 52 min w, 4,727 feet to station 79.
Thence s 33 deg 6 min w, 1,276 feet to station 80.
Thence s 77 deg 4 min w, 635 feet to station 81.
Thence n 75 deg 41 min w, 774 feet to station 82.
Thence n 41 deg 24 min w, 1,977 feet to station 83.
Thence south to the southeast corner of the Kraemer tract, Rancho San Juan y Cajon de Santa Ana, or station 133.
Thence n 84 deg 17 min e, 1,563 feet to station 134.
Thence n 74 deg 12 min e, 398 feet to station 135.
Thence n 67 deg 43 min e, 549 feet to station 136.
Thence n 52 deg 53 min e, 101 feet to station 137.
Thence n 65 deg 36 min e, 292 feet to station 138.
Thence n 48 deg 48 min e, 906 feet to station 139.
Thence n 1 deg 1 min w, 191 feet to station 140.
Thence n 54 deg 49 min e, 466 feet to station 141.
Thence n 39 deg 21 min e, 330 feet to station 142.
Thence n 49 deg 23 min e, 775 feet to station 143.
Thence n 43 deg 15 min e, 203 feet to station 144.
Thence n 71 deg 28 min e, 219 feet to station 145.
Thence n 54 deg 29 min e, 191 feet to station 146.
Thence n 77 deg 54 min e, 1,705 feet to station 147.
Thence s 76 deg 42 min e, 2,991 feet to station 148.
Thence s 86 deg 47 min e, 864 feet to station 149.
Thence s 82 deg 50 min e, 300 feet to station 150.
Thence s 74 deg 37 min e, 129 feet to station 151.
Thence n 79 deg 20 min e, 95 feet to station 152.
Thence s 72 deg 37 min e, 180 feet to station 153.
Thence s 87 deg 1 min e, 822 feet to station 154.
Thence n 73 deg 00 min e, 690 feet to station 155.
Thence n 36 deg 55 min e, 278 feet to station 156.
Thence n 73 deg 40 min e, 384 feet to station 157.
Thence n 52 deg 21 min e, 134 feet to station 158.
Thence n 85 deg 6 min e, 725 feet to station 159.
Thence s 60 deg 51 min w, 354 feet to station 160.
Thence s 42 deg 57 min e, 116 feet to station 161.
Thence n 85 deg 13 min e, 1,266 feet to station 162.
Thence n 68 deg 47 min e, 760 feet to station 163.
Thence n 57 deg 1 min e, 279 feet to station 164.
Thence n 36 deg 43 min e, 144 feet to station 165.
Thence n 35 deg 23 min e, 927 feet to station 166.
Thence n 73 deg 46 min e, 1,263 feet to station 167.
Thence n 62 deg 5 min e, 494.5 feet to station 168.
Thence n 30 deg 45 min e, 97.4 feet to station 169.
Thence n 19 deg 43 min e, 288 feet to station 170.
Thence n 22 deg 31 min e, 279 feet to station 171.
Thence n 16 deg 43 min e, 996 feet to station 172.
Thence n 32 deg .09 min e, 940 feet to station 173.
Thence n 60 deg .03 min e, 664.7 feet to station 174.
Thence n 83 deg 15 min e, 119 feet to station 175.
Thence s 79 deg 39 min e, 96 feet to station 176.
Thence n 36 deg 49 min e, 1140.5 feet to station 177.
Thence n 72 deg 08 min e, 444.7 feet to station 178.
Thence n 73 deg .02 min e, 376 feet to station 179.
Thence n 19 deg 33 min e, 630 feet to station 180.
Thence n 34 deg 53 min e, 314 feet to station 181.
Thence n 81 deg 14 min e, 414 feet to station 182.
Thence n 75 deg 19 min e, 747.5 feet to station 183.
Thence n 84 deg 11 min e, 585 feet to station 184.
Thence n 79 deg 21 min e, 928 feet to station 185.
Thence n 48 deg 35 min e, 550.4 feet to station 186.
Thence n 81 deg 28 min e, 938 feet to station 187.
Thence n 80 deg 16 min e, 382 feet to station 188.
Thence n 35 deg 50 min e, 168 feet to station 189.
Thence n 54 deg 10 min e, 1795.2 feet to station 190, which is on the north bank of the Santa Ana river near the place and point where a ditch known as the Anaheim ditch enters the Santa Ana river.
Thence in a northeasterly course along the north bank of the Santa Ana river to station 0, or the place of beginning.

Precinct No. Two.

Beginning at station 83.

Thence n 79 deg 5 min w, 1,165 feet to station 84.
Thence s 87 deg 32 min w, 689 feet to station 85.
Thence n 2 deg 43 min e, 416 feet to station 86.
Thence n 46 deg 48 min w, 2,508 feet to station 87.
Thence n 55 deg 22 min w, 950 feet to station 88.
Thence n 72 deg 20 min w, 822 feet to station 89.
Thence s 74 deg 22 min w, 460 feet to station 90.
Thence n 67 deg 21 min w, 337.5 feet to station 91.
Thence s 25 deg 13 min w, 846 feet to station 92.
Thence s 54 deg 12 min w, 2,435 feet to station 93.
Thence s 22 deg 47 min w, 751 feet to station 94.
Thence s 56 deg 40 min w, 2,840 feet to station 95.
Thence s 48 deg 4 min w, 3,717 feet to station 96.
Thence s 71 deg 42 min w, 1,288 feet to station 97.
Thence s 40 deg 37 min w, 750 feet to station 98.
Thence south 82 degrees, 43 minutes west, 881.5 feet to the ½ section line of section 25, T. 3 S, R. 10 W., S. B. M.
Thence south to the south line of section 2, T 4 S, R 10 W, S. B. M.
Thence east to the southeast corner of said section 2.
Thence south to the center of the Anaheim ditch; thence easterly along the center of said ditch to the eastern boundary of the Kraemer tract, Rancho San Juan y Cajon de Santa Ana; thence north along the eastern boundary of said Kraemer tract to station 83 or the place of beginning.

Precinct No. Three.

Beginning at a point south 82 deg. 43 min. 881.5 feet from 98; thence south 82 deg. 43 min. 374.2 feet to station 99.

[illegible]

Thence [illegible] to station 112, or the [illegible] of section 36, T 4 S, R 10 W, S. B. M.
Thence south to the southwest corner of section 3, T 4 S, R 10 W, S. B. M.
Thence east along the south line of sections 5, 4, and 3 to the center of section 2; thence north to the place of beginning.

Precinct No. Four.

Beginning at the [illegible] corner of section 6 T 4 S, R 10 W, S. B. M.
Thence south to station 113, or the southwest corner of section 26, T 4 S, R 10 W, S. B. M.
Thence east 6,000.7 feet to station 116, or the [illegible] of said section 25.
Thence south 7,000.7 feet to station 117, or the [illegible] corner of sections 29 and 30, T 4 S, R 10 W, S. B. M.
Thence east 7,850 feet to station 118, or the center of section 28.
Thence north 3,050 feet to station 119, or the south line of section 22.
Thence east 3,050 feet to station 120, or the south west corner of section 23, T 4 S, R 10 W, S. B. M.
Thence north 5,000.7 feet to station 121, or the northwest corner of section 26, T 4 S, R 10 W, S. B. M.
Thence e on the south line of sections 22 and 23 T 4 S, R 10 W, S. B. M. to the center of the S. P. R. R. track.
Thence in a northwesterly course along the center of said S. P. R. R. track until it intersects West street in the city of Anaheim. Thence northerly along the center of the said West street until it intersects the south line of section 4, T 4 S, R 10 W, S. B. M.
Thence w on the south line of sections 5 and 6 to the place of beginning.

Precinct No. Five.

Beginning at a point in the south line of section 23, T 4 S, R 10 W, S. B. M., where the S. P. R. R. crosses said section line.
Thence e to the southeast corner of section 23, T 4 S, R 10 W, S. B. M., to station 122.
Thence north 2,640 feet to station 123.
Thence east 1,320 feet to station 124.
Thence north 77 deg and 8 minutes east, 2,621 feet to station 125.
Thence n 89 deg 10 min e, 584 feet to station 126.
Thence n 16 deg 48 min e, 6,679 feet to station 127.
Thence s 38 deg 40 min e, 2,414 feet to station 128.
Thence s 35 deg 54 min e, 2,082 feet to station 129.
Thence n 46 deg 28 min e, 2,057 feet to station 130.
Thence n 86 deg 14 min e, 2,185 feet to station 131.
Thence n 71 deg 29 min e, 1,165 feet to station 132.
Thence n 32 deg 43 min e, 477 feet to station 133, or the southeast corner of the Kraemer tract, rancho San Juan y Cajon de Santa Ana.
Thence northerly along the eastern boundary of the said Kraemer tract to the Anaheim ditch.
Thence westerly along the center of the Anaheim ditch to the west line of section 12, T 4 S, R 10 W, S. B. M.
Thence n to the northwest corner of said section 12.
Thence w on the south line of sections 2, 3 and 4 to its intersection with West street in section 4.
Thence southeasterly along the center of West street in the city of Anaheim to its intersection with the center of the S. P. R. R. track.
Thence southeasterly along the center of said S. P. R. R. track to the place of beginning.
These courses are read with a magnetic variation of 14 deg and 40 min east.

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power and authority vested in the Board of Supervisors of Los Angeles county by the Act aforesaid, notice is hereby given that an election will be held in said district, and polls will be opened in each of the five divisions thereof on the

3D DAY OF MAY, 1889,

To take the sense of all the qualified electors in said district, as to whether or not said district shall be organized, and to elect the officers thereof, to wit:

AN ASSESSOR,
A COLLECTOR,
A TREASURER,
FIVE DIRECTORS,
One from each division.

Said district is now hereby divided into five Election Precincts to be known as Election Precincts Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 respectively.

The boundaries of said Election Precincts are hereby made the same as the boundaries of the divisions into which said district has been divided as aforesaid.

The voting place in election precinct No. One is hereby fixed at Yorba's store.

The polling place in election precinct No. Two is hereby fixed at Placentia schoolhouse.

The polling place in election precinct No. Three is hereby fixed at Chadbourne's Hall in Fullerton.

The polling place in election precinct No. Four is hereby fixed at Kellogg's office, S. P. depot.

The polling place in election precinct No. Five is hereby fixed at Kroeger's Hall, Anaheim.

For the purpose of holding said election the following Boards of Election are appointed, viz.:

Precinct No. 1—Inspector, Henry A. Smith; Judges, J. Berlin, David Yorba.

Precinct No. 2—Inspector, R. H. Gilman; Judges, Theo. Staley, John P. Greeley.

Precinct No. 3—Inspector, T. F. Williams; Judges, B. H. Bancroft, P. A. Schumacher.

Precinct No. 4—Inspector, F. Moore; Judges, Alexander Henry, B. F. Kellogg.

Precinct No. 5—Inspector, Theo Rimpau; Judges, E. J. Pellegrin, Max Nebelung.

The several electors are hereby required to cast ballots which shall contain the words "Irrigation District, Yes" or "Irrigation District, No," or words equivalent thereto, and also the names of persons to be voted for to fill the various elective offices of said District. The polls shall be opened in each election precinct at 6 o'clock A. M., on the morning of the election and be kept open until 7 o'clock P. M., when the polls shall have been closed; the ballots shall then be counted and duly certified by said election board and the Clerks to be appointed by them to the Board of Supervisors of Los Angeles county, Cal., in accordance with the general election laws of the State of California.

By order of the Board of Supervisors of Los Angeles county, Cal.

[SEAL.] C. H. DUNSMOOR, Clerk.

Application for a Patent to the Robinson Petroleum Placer Mining Claim.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Los Angeles, Cal., March 25, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BURDETTE Chandler, whose postoffice address is Los Angeles, California, has this day filed his application for a patent for the Robinson Petroleum Placer Mining Claim, bearing petroleum, the same being Lot No. 6, Sec. 5, T. 3 S, R. 9 W., S. B. M., and containing 31.15 acres, situated, lying and being in Los Angeles county, California, and known and designated as said Lot No. 6 in the official plat of the survey of said township approved by the United States Surveyor-General for California, January 7, 1889, and filed in the United States Land Office in Los Angeles, February 17, 1889.

The location of said mine is duly recorded in book 25, P 216, Miscellaneous Records of Los Angeles county, Cal.

All persons claiming adversely any portion of said mine or mining ground as hereinbefore described are required to file their adverse claim with the Register of the United States Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal., during the sixty (60) days period of publication hereof or they will be barred by virtue of the provisions of the statute. H. W. PATTON, Register.

It is hereby ordered that the above notice be published for ten consecutive weeks in the ANAHEIM GAZETTE, a weekly newspaper of general circulation published nearest the land claimed.

mar28-11w H. W. PATTON, Register.

MONEY • LOAN

IN SUMS OF FROM $1,000 to $10,000 on real estate security. Applications for loans may be made to

RICHARD MELROSE

Attorney, Postoffice Block, Anaheim.

ST. CATHERINE'S ACADEMY.

ANAHEIM..............................CAL.

A Boarding and Day School.

DIRECTED BY THE DOMINICAN SISTERS

Term Begins Monday, March 25th.

TO-MORROW'S ELECTION.

The Wright Bill Before the People.

Second Vote Upon the Question Whether New Methods Shall Obtain in Our Water Question—Boundaries of Voting Precincts.

...morrow is the day set for the election ... irrigation district. A year ago, Sat... ...y the first election in the district was ... and the Wright bill was overwhelmingly ...ted, because of the fact that the Super... materially changed the boundaries of ... district in face of a vigorous protest on ... part of the people. The matter came before the Supervisors on August 6th last, from that time to the present it was a ... whether the election would ever be ... The petition presented by the people ... dismissed without prejudice" month ...nth, until at the last session of the ... the longed-for election was called. ...rrow is the day fixed upon for the ... to decide whether our water affair ... pass into a district governed by the ...ions of the Wright Act.

... candidate for Director in Ana... precinct is J. P. Zeyn at pres... President of the Anaheim Water ...pany. T. A. Darling is the nominee for ...tor at Fairview, J. P. Greeley for Pla..., and John Hunter and Dr. Pfeninger ...llerton, B. F. Porter having withdrawn ... contest in the latter precinct. A ... received from Captain Wrede of ... on Saturday stated that he refused ... a candidate for Director to represent ...

... candidates for Treasurer are Plez ... of the Bank of Anaheim, S. Little... A. Korn, Mayor Ey and F. H. ...

... Nebelung and George Stadtegger of ... are candidates for Assessor, and H. ...shemus, the rising young statesman of ...orea, is the only candidate for Collec... With reference to the proposition on ... part of some of Mr. Stadtegger's friends, Mr. Nebelung decline to run for Asses... and enter the race for Collector, that ...leman stated that he would not consent ... change and that he would run for the ... to which he had in convention been ...inated.

...he general boundaries of the voting pre... in the district are as follows:

Precinct No. 1.—Begins at Bedrock can... at the head of the ditch and follows the ...dary line as surveyed just south of the ...ajon ditch to the west line of the old ...nklin ranch; thence south along the west ... of the Shanklin ranch and the east line ... Kraemer tract to the Santa Ana river; ... northeasterly along the north bank ... Santa Ana river as surveyed to the ... of beginning.

Precinct No. 2.—Begins at a point near ... west line of the Shanklin ranch south of ...ajon ditch and runs westerly along the ...yed line until it comes to the one-half ... line of section 26; thence the line ... south to the south line of section 2; ... east to the southeast corner of section ... land owned by S. Tucker; thence south ... the road passing in front of Leonard ...ker until it comes to the center of the old ...heim ditch; thence northeasterly along ... center of the Anaheim ditch until it ... to the east line of the Kraemer tract; ... northerly along the east line of the Kraemer tract and the west line of the ...nklin ranch to the place of beginning.

Precinct No. 3.—Begins at a point of the surveyed boundaries where the line crosses the center line of section 26; thence it runs westerly along said surveyed line to the northwest corner of section 26, township 3 south; thence west to the northwest corner of section 31; thence south 2 miles to the southwest corner of section 6, township ... south; thence east along the south line of sections 6, 5, 4, 3 and 2 to the center of section 2; thence north on the one-half section line of sections 2, 33 and 36 to the place of beginning.

Precinct No. 4.—Begins at the southeast corner of section 6 and runs south two miles until it reaches the southwest corner of section 18; thence east to the southeast corner of section 18; thence south 1½ miles; thence east along the center of sections 29 and 28 to the center of section 28; thence east one-half miles to the southwest corner of section 27; thence north one mile to the northeast corner of section 28; thence east to the center of the S. P. R. R. track; thence northerly along the center of said track until it intersects West street in the town of Anaheim; thence northerly along the center line of West street until it comes to the south line of section 4; thence west along the lines of sections 4, 5 and 6 to the place of beginning.

Precinct No. 5.—Beginning at a point where the S. P. R. R. track crosses the south line of section 23; thence northerly along the center line of the said S. P. R. R. to the point where it intersects West street; thence northerly along the center of West street until it intersects the south line of section 4; thence easterly along the south line of sections 4, 3 and 2 to the southeast corner of section 2; thence south to the center of the old Anaheim ditch; thence northeasterly along the center of said ditch until it reaches the east line of the Kraemer tract; thence south on the east line of the Kraemer tract until it reaches the Santa Ana river; thence southwesterly along the surveyed line on the north bank of the Santa Ana river to the west line of section 24; thence south one-half miles to the southeast corner of section 23; thence westerly along the south line of section 23 to the place of beginning.

Officers of election and polling places are as follows:

The polling place in Precinct No. 1 is fixed at Yorba's store. Henry A. Smythe is appointed Inspector, and J. Berlin and David Yorba are Judges.

The polling place in Precinct No. 2 is at Placentia schoolhouse. R. H. Gilman is Inspector, and Theo. Staley and J. P. Greeley Judges.

The polling place in Precinct No. 3 is at Chadbourne's Hall, Fullerton. T. F. Williams is Inspector, and B. H. Bancroft and P. A. Schumacher Judges.

The polling place in Precinct No. 4 is at Kellogg's office, near the Southern Pacific depot. F. Moore is Inspector and Alex. Henry and B. F. Kellogg Judges.

The polling place in Precinct No. 5 is at Kroeger's Hall. Theo. Rimpau is Inspector and Ed Pellegrin and Max Nebelung Judges.

Precinct Committees.

Anaheim—P. Davis, Chairman; Precinct Committee, H. Kaapke, H. Boege, J. Benterscheidt, F. Backs.

Placentia—J. P. Greeley, Chairman; Precinct Committee, Thomas Strain, Hugo Wetzel.

Fullerton—John Hunter, Chairman; Precinct Committee, J. Hunter, H. G. Wilshire, J. J. Hunter, Dr. Pfeninger, H. McDermott, B. F. Porter, V. Schumacher.

Fairview—F. G. Ryan, Chairman; Precinct Committee, B. F. E. Kellogg, B. J. Snodgrass, J. S. Gardiner, T. Carroll.

Yorba—Capt. Wrede, Chairman.

Prospects for Sorghum Sugar.

Professor H. W. Wiley of the Department of Agriculture devotes considerable space in his report to a presentation of points to be considered in building a sorghum factory. Southern and Western Kansas have the best soil and climate for sorghum-raising, so far as is now known. Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee and North Carolina, probably present equally favorable conditions, but this yet awaits demonstration. The Indian Territory, in his opinion, is destined to be the center of this industry. [illegible]

[illegible] to a minimum. A steady and abundant supply of fuel is not less important than the raw material itself. Recent experiments show a strong probability that the chips of the cane may be used for fuel. The cost of a complete factory capable of working 200 tons of cane a day may be estimated at from $80,000 to $100,000. And finally, in order to succeed, investors must secure some one to take charge of the factory who understands the ... perience in the ... [illegible]

THE WRIGHT BILL.

Last Appeal to Electors to Vote "Irrigation—Yes."

EDITOR GAZETTE.—Having heard many stockholders of the A. U. W. Co. ask how and what will they get for their shares if they vote for the Wright Act, I would say that if the new district is voted and directors elected, they will have to treat with the directors of the old company, who will get their authority from the stockholders, and the Yorba district to purchase their water rights and ditches, as these are the only and necessary means of supply for the district. Each will ask their price and the new board can complete a purchase, or if they cannot agree to this or arbitration, the rights disagreed upon will then be condemned and the award of the court paid the owners. In the case of the A. U. W. Co. the directors would receive the amount to pay off their debts and divide the balance to each stockholder according to the amount of shares held and wind up the concern. As to the amount of our award no one can at present tell, but from what I can see of the works constructed I believe we ought to get from $120,000 to $150,000. If the first amount, it would, after paying our debts of nearly $50,000, leave $70,000, or a little over $10 per share net. If we get the larger amount, we would have, after paying our debt, nearly $15 per share net.

But suppose that the new district does not give us what we think right and we wish to continue as we are, I think we have only to refuse to vote bonds and then the thing comes to the wall. I believe the stockholders of the old company can thus secure themselves, as we have a controlling vote in the district. So vote, "Yes." Now, when the vote for bonds comes, if things are not satisfactory vote "No."

Some people think that when bonds will be issued and a tax levied to meet same that this gives them a right to use water free of charge. But this is not so. It simply gives them a right to purchase water in proportion to the amount of such tax. This county is taxed for bonds of the Southern Pacific Railroad, but we cannot travel free. But we can travel by paying. So with the water. It won't be wasted by those paying tax, but will still be carefully used by those paying for it.

Another misapprehension is that the tax is the same as county tax. This is not so. The tax for our water district will be only on real property. There is no tax on money, merchandise, furniture, stock and implements, but only on houses and lands.

Yet another objection I have heard. It is stated that by amendments lands can be taken out or put into the district by the vote of the directors. This is not so. The amendments provide that any party having lands and wants them brought in the district must petition the directors who must advertise a day for hearing, and if any one voter lodges a written protest then an election must be ordered and a two-thirds majority required to have it included. So the people and not the directors control it.

The same applies to taking any land out of the district with this difference, that any bondholder can object to any part being excluded; then neither director nor voter can exclude any land but if no bondholder objects any one voter may, and it then takes a two-third vote to carry such exclusion.

Some object to giving our right to others who have no water rights, but I believe this is a case that blesses both the giver and the receiver. The irrigation system is too long and too expensive for a few to carry, while for the many to carry it will be light and do more good, as we will be able to develop and save our water which the present proprietors are unable to do.

We will have an opportunity on Friday by our vote to show whether we are large-hearted and public-spirited, or chicken-hearted and selfish. Vote "Irrigation—Yes" and you will settle once for all our vexed irrigation broils and make much that is now desert blossom as the rose.

You have it within your grasp. Will you shut your hand, or will you let it fall? This rests with you. Do your duty.

THOMAS STRAIN.

Anaheim Sugar Beets the Best.

A letter was received a few days ago by M. Nebelung from a resident of Anaheim, whose name is withheld by request, who recently visited the Watsonville beet-sugar factory. The following extract is taken from the letter:

"A company has been organized with a capital of $5,000,000 for the purpose of erecting beet-sugar factories in the State and I am credibly informed that our little town of Anaheim is to have a first-class one costing at least $200,000. I saw a test of some beets grown at Anaheim and it went 10 per cent better than any grown at Watsonville. Was told this confidentially. I believe there is a great future for Anaheim and land is bound to go at high figures. The Watsonville factory sent land up 300 per cent and if my information is correct you may look out for same result in our town."

A Picnic Party.

The first of a series of pleasant picnic parties for the summer season occurred on last Thursday at Santiago Canyon. The picknickers left here at an early hour in a four-horse coach well provided with eatables such as are to be found on such occasions. The ride to the canyon was highly enjoyed by all, the scenery along the way being very beautiful at this season of the year. At noon lunch was spread under the broad oaks, and ample justice was done the good things provided. Time was merrily spent in this famous resort until late in the afternoon when the party proceeded on their homeward journey. The party consisted of Miss Dora Zeyn, Miss Minnie Zeyn, Miss Emma Schneider, Miss Louise Schneider, Miss Lute Bailey, Miss Dora Scott, A. L. Lewis, Joseph Becher, Henry Strodthoff, Victor Browning, Frank Schaumburger and Charles Kuchel.

To Dispel Colds,

Headaches and Fevers, to cleanse the system effectually, yet gently, when costive or bilious, or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to permanently cure habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity, without irritating or weakening them, use Syrup of Figs.

Irrigation.

In the April Forum Senator Stewart has a paper on "Reclaiming the Western Deserts." He opens by showing that the region of the United States that to be cultivated must be irrigated equals two-fifths of the United States, aggregates 1,200,000 square miles, and is really of greater area than the British Isles with seven or eight States of Europe added. He thinks it is capable of supporting 200,000,000 people. At least it is larger than British India that does sustain 200,000,000 people, largely by irrigation. Next [illegible]

[illegible] ... the Province of Madras, India, the English found 53,000 reservoirs, ... After ... system, and thinks that the federal government and the States and territories directly interested should join forces in the work. He thinks, of course, that the first essential is a system of surveys to determine how much water may be secured, and upon what lands it can be directed, thus separating the lands that may be irrigated from those that never can be. What may be expected he gives an idea of by what has been done in India, where for twenty years past a large corps of engineers employed by the government have been steadily at work in building dams, reservoirs and canals. The original estimate for the work was $115,000,000, but this has been greatly exceeded. These improvements, coupled with the demonetization of silver in this country, have enabled India to begin to push the United States products from European markets. He gives an estimate that 6,500,000 acres of land are already under cultivation through irrigation in the United States, and notes that the water causes in some places an advance of from a few dollars to sometimes as high as $1,000 per acre. Finally, he notes that $250,000 has been appropriated by Congress for beginning the work of surveying the arid regions and that a commission has been appointed to visit the region and report.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Ex-Supervisor Ross of Las Bolsas was in town on Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. John Hartung and the two children are visiting relatives in Los Angeles.

Mrs. A. W. Steinhart of San Luis Obispo is visiting at the residence of P. Davis.

Mrs. Yocum and daughter, Mrs. Stephens, of Los Angeles were in town on Tuesday.

Theo. Reiser has been seriously ill during the past week, but is recovering.

J. A. Kellerman, J. K. McGinnis and Mr. Hearst of the Puente oil wells were in town yesterday.

J. K. Tuffree, who has been in San Francisco for several months past, returned home on Saturday.

Isaac Federman of Pennsylvania, a brother of S. S. Federman, has accepted a position in the latter's dry good store.

William Wolf, a wholesale and retail liquor dealer of San Diego, was in town a few days last week.

T. C. L. Kay, who has been sojourning in Anaheim for some time past, departed yesterday for British Columbia.

C. E. French and family of Santa Ana, accompanied by several lady friends from Boston, were looking at the sights in town yesterday.

Isador Pinte, formerly a resident of Anaheim, was in town last week. Pinte has a shoe store in San Luis Obispo, won a plug hat at the last election and has a bad cough.

Tears Fall Fast as April Rain.

There was a rumor on the streets last evening that Mayorette Ey had disposed of his possessions in town and would forthwith hie himself to San Francisco. By a judicious saving of pennies earned in the pompadour and shampoo line the Mayorette has amassed a fortune, running into the many millions. He leaves us full of honors thrust upon him, excellently well qualified to enter the wicked city's very four hundred. In whatever place his future lines may be cast, whether in the confines of the lowly ten-cent barber shop or in the gilded promenades of fame and fortune, the best wishes of this journal go with him. May he live on forever the incarnation of a good barber and bad legislator.

A Sound Legal Opinion.

E. Bainbridge, Munday, Esq., County Atty., Clay Co., Tex. says: "Have used Electric Bitters with most happy results. My brother also was very low with Malarial Fever and Jaundice, but was cured by timely use of this medicine. Am satisfied Electric Bitters saved his life."

Mr. D. I. Wilcoxson, of Horse Cave, Ky., adds a like testimony, saying: He positively believes he would have died, had it not been for Electric Bitters.

This great remedy will ward off, as well as cure all Malarial Diseases, and for all Kidney, Liver and Stomach Disorders stand unequaled. Price 50c. and $1. at W. M. Higgins' Drugstore.

A Bargain.

A No. 1 cook-stove, good as new, for sale cheap. Inquire of C. L. Ennis.

The Glendale Encinal says that Ed. Dunham, who has a prosperous place in La Canada valley, has contracted his strawberry crop to a Los Angeles party, and is getting about ten dollars a day from a single acre, planted in his prune orchard. It is expected that the picking will continue for three months. He has also sold about $600 worth of plants—Monarch of the West—during the past six months. Fifteen hundred dollars from an acre in a single year is more than enough to make Eastern growers envious of Southern California as a fruit-growing region.

Cole's Carbolisoap

Is a medicinal Toilet Soap, absolutely pure and free from the deleterious ingredients used in many of the so-called skin soaps. It purifies the skin, allays the irritation of sunburn, rash and prickly heat, softens the hands and prevents roughness and chapping, cures black heads, pimples and skin blemishes, and preserves, freshens and beautifies the complexion. It produces a soft, creamy emulsion, even in hard water, and is a positive luxury for the bath, the toilet and the nursery. Get only the genuine, the label on which is black and the letters green. Price 25 cents. Sold at the Anaheim Pharmacy.

A Riverside nurseryman has shipped by express a box containing some fifty orange trees of different varieties to Jacob Wrench & Sons, London Bridge, London, England. From there the trees will go by freight to their destination, which is Martinsburg, Natal, South Africa. The express charges alone upon the box are $103.

Avery & Everhardy's Home-made Lard is the best in the market. Ask your butchers and grocers for it. ap18tf

Ladies' Hats.

Miss Mossemann has just received an assortment of large sun hats, which she will sell at 30 cents, hack hats at 40 and 50 cents, besides all the leading dress hats. apl 11-2m

Ask your butchers and grocers for Avery & Everhardy's Home-made Lard. ap18tf

The City Meat Market keeps the best meat that the market affords. Leave your orders with them.

Farmers, Look Here.

You can get Lubricating Oils, of all kinds, Machine Oil, Castor Oil, Harness Oil at the Anaheim Pharmacy. ap 11-2t

BUSINESS BRIEFS.

Go to A. T. Wallop for best Mocha and Java coffee. 1y2

Attention is called to the advertisement of A. T. Wallop. His store is stocked with a ... line of goods.

Go to A. T. Wallop for ... [illegible]

Go to A. T. Wallop for fresh ... butter. 1y2

[illegible]

Skirmishes.

[illegible]

—There is an advertisement of interest to members of sub-committees on the election to-morrow, to be found in our advertising columns.

—The Fullerton Star appeared last week. Success to it. Dr. Hagedorn was in town with Photographer Peckham on Monday afternoon.

—Mrs. N. H. Mitchell gave a card party in the parlors of the Planters' Hotel last Saturday evening. Quite a number of friends were present.

—Frantz advertises baths in connection with his barber shop. Customers can secure hot and cold baths on Wednesdays, Saturdays and Sundays.

—The Southern Pacific waiting-room has recently been fitted up in handsome style, and late newspapers are kept on file for the benefit of patrons of the road.

—The town was pretty well deserted yesterday. What with excursions and picnic parties at one point and another there were only a few of the best of us left.

—Quite a large party of ladies and gentlemen went on the excursion yesterday to San Juan-by-the-Sea over the California Central line. They returned in the evening, every one having had an enjoyable time.

—Attention is directed to the advertisement of Avery & Everhardy, who have purchased the butchering business of Theo. Kling and will conduct the same at the old stand in the Odd Fellows' building.

—Fred Eichler yesterday gave up his lease of the Anaheim Hotel, and retired from its management. He was a popular caterer to the wants of his friends and the traveling public, and his retirement will be regretted.

—This is the picnic season. On Sunday a large crowd spent the day at the Landing, and on Tuesday a delegation from Fullerton and vicinity picnicked in Brea canyon, where the party was joined by many residents of Ontario.

—Hippolyte Cahen and family will leave shortly for a visit to the Paris Exposition. Mr. Cahen has not seen the gay capital in many years, and as the exhibition offers many inducements he has determined to make the trip. *Bon voyage.*

—Dr. Hardin's large Newfoundland dog Nebo, surnamed Brandy, attempted to stop the San Diego express on the California Central on Monday afternoon, with the result that Nebo was split in twain. The doctor says that $200 would not have bought the dog.

—County division meetings have been held at Fullerton, Placentia and Orangethorpe. Messrs. Edwards, Towner and Messmore were the speakers, but it is said their eloquence did not result in making many converts.

—Fritz Crist will shortly begin the erection of a dwelling house on Philadelphia street near his tailor shop. Fritz is a sensible, good-looking young man and has become tired of living alone. But we cannot say anything more in this respect, because it is a secret.

—The Haddox farm of 80 acres at Placentia was sold last week to Manager French of the "Little Lord Fountleroy" troupe which recently performed in Los Angeles. Mr. French will build a palatial winter residence costing $15,000 on his newly acquired property.

—Gade's ice-house is one of the new features that came to stay. He delivers several hundred pounds of ice per day. Every one wants ice during the warm season and should make it a point to patronize home industry and have Gade deliver it free of charge.

—The Board of Supervisors advertise for proposals for the construction of the bridge across the Santa Ana river at Olive, plans and specifications to be submitted to them on May 24th. Each bid must be accompanied with strain sheets, working details and a certified check for $500.

—An enjoyable evening was spent on Thursday evening last at the house-warming of Company G at their new armory in Music Hall. After the company drill and mustering in of recruits dancing was the order of the evening, and the young folks tripped the light fantastic until a late hour.

—Sanford Johnson's trotter "Rocky Mountain Tom" is at present being taken care of at Mitchell & Everharty's stable. The horse has a record of 2:18, is fourteen years old, and in his day could beat all comers. A ride behind the speedy Thomas is a great pleasure. Mr. Johnson recently refused $2,500 for the horse.

—Mrs. Yorba (nee Miss Duarte) was married to Mr. McGaffee, an uncle of Fred Smith, a large sheep owner living near Westminster, on Saturday night, in Schneider's Hall on Los Angeles street. A pleasant dance concluded the evening's programme, which was enjoyed by a large assemblage of Spanish people.

—Ye olde folkes will give a grand concert at Westminster Friday evening, May 17th. The singers will appear in ancient costume and sing old-style music, glees, songs, duets, humorous pieces, etc. A grand and unique entertainment is expected. A diagram of the building can be seen at Harris's store, where reserved seats can be secured at any time during the week before the concert.

—On Saturday evening next the Star Dramatic Club give an entertainment at Music Hall for the benefit of Mr. and Mrs. Meyers, ... [illegible] ... "Under the Laurels," in the rehearsals of which the members show great talent. A crowded house should greet the new company.

—There is blood upon the moon at Orange. Advices from our neighbor indicate that the community is considerably "worked up" ... [illegible]

—The ... [illegible]

[illegible]

—The public schools had a vacation yesterday. ... [illegible] ... on May Day ... [illegible]

Thermometrical Statement for the Past Week.

[illegible]

Bucklen'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.

Church Announcements.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Services every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., Rev. Mr. Elliott, preacher. The topic for next Sunday's sermon of the Presbyterian Church will be the same as last Sunday.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—On Philadelphia street. Sunday School at 10 A. M. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday at 7:30 P. M. D. O. CHAMBERLAYNE, Pastor.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH—Services every Sunday at 3 P. M. Rev. J. M. Schaefer, Pastor.

GERMAN M. E. CHURCH—Services regularly. Sabbath school at 9:45 A. M. Preaching at 11 A. M. Rev. C. A. Priesing, Pastor.

ST. BONIFACE CATHOLIC CHURCH—Services every Sunday, morning and evening. Rev. P. Stoeckman, pastor.

Expand the Mind.

By seeing as much as you can of the world. But ere you set out either as a tourist, commercial traveler or emigrant—whether you go by rail, steamship or steamboat, provide yourself with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which the traveling public recognizes as the finest medical safeguard and preventive of sea sickness with which any one journeying by land or water can be provided. It furnishes to the western pioneer adequate protection against malaria, rheumatism, and those disorders of the bowels which miasma tainted water begets. Its sedative effect upon a stomach perturbed by the rocking of a ship is truly magical, and it is a capital appetizer and nerve invigorator. Excellent is it for biliousness and kidney inaction, and it counteracts, in a remarkable degree, the effects of fatigue, physical or mental. After wetting and exposure in inclement weather, it should be used as a preventive.

Santa Fe Route.

CALIFORNIA CENTRAL RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Trains pass Anaheim as follows:

SOUTH BOUND.

Santa Ana Accom. (daily except Sunday)..10:21 A. M.
San Diego Express, daily..........11:20 A. M.
San Diego Express, daily..........4:56 P. M.
Santa Ana Accom. (daily except Sunday)..5:59 P. M.

NORTH BOUND.

Los Angeles Accom. (daily except Sunday) 7:45 A. M.
Los Angeles Express, daily..........11:05 A. M.
Los Angeles Accom. (daily except Sunday) 1:56 P. M.
Los Angeles Express, daily..........8:02 P. M.

Connection made at Orange with 11:05 and 4:56 train from and to Riverside.

L. A. DESMOND, Agent.

Southern Pacific Route.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Trains pass Anaheim as follows:

Going North { 7:43 A. M. / 2:43 P. M.
Going South { 10:20 A. M. / 5:50 P. M.

T. A. DARLING, Agent.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. SOLD ONLY IN CANS. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

SYRUP of FIGS

Combines the juice of the Blue Figs of California, so laxative and nutritious, with the medicinal virtues of plants known to be most beneficial to the human system, forming the ONLY PERFECT REMEDY to act gently yet promptly on the

KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS

—AND TO—

Cleanse the System Effectually,

—SO THAT—

PURE BLOOD, REFRESHING SLEEP, HEALTH and STRENGTH

Naturally follow. Every one is using it and all are delighted with it. Ask your druggist for SYRUP OF FIGS. Manufactured only by the

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

LOS ANGELES BUSINESS COLLEGE

—AND—

English Training School,

..., 40 and 42 S. Main St., Los Angeles, Cal.

The Leading Business College on the Pacific Coast.

FIVE DEPARTMENTS. LARGE FACULTY.

NEW COLLEGE BUILDING.

MODERATE RATES.

FOR YOUNG PEOPLE OF

BOTH SEXES.

FOR CATALOGUE, ADDRESS

D. B. WILLIAMS.

PRINCIPAL.

NEW STOCK

—OF—

Summer Goods

Just Received, consisting of the

LATEST STYLES

Sateens, Lawns, French Chambrays,

Seersucker, Worsted Ginghams, French Percales,

And a number of other new styles of

Dress : Goods

Specially suited for the Summer.

Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Our prices are lower than the lowest.

RIMPAU BROS.

ICE!

Having built a good ICE house, I will now keep ICE constantly on hand at my office, next door to Harker's harness shop.

I will deliver on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

NO RAISE IN PRICE.

Examine the ICE and see for yourself. Also

COAL, Baled HAY

— AND —

BOTTLED BEER!

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

All kinds of Trucking and General Teaming Promptly Attended to. Respectfully,

H. C. GADE.

REED & MOYE,

— SUCCESSORS TO —

BAUERLE & SONS,

Look-Congden Block, Fourth St., - SANTA ANA, Cal.

$18,000 Stock of FURNITURE!

Carpets, Linoleum, Matting, Etc.

— WE GUARANTEE TO SELL GOODS —

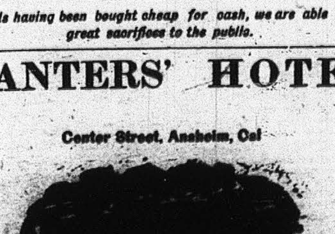
20 Per Cent Cheaper!

Than any other house in Southern California for Cash.

These Goods having been bought cheap for cash, we are able to make great sacrifices to the public.

PLANTERS' HOTEL,

Center Street, Anaheim, Cal



N. H. MITCHELL, PROP.

Headquarters for Commercial Travelers

THE GAZETTE JOB OFFICE

TYPICAL DIAVOLOS.

LUXURIOUS BRIGANDS WHO MAKE EUROPE THEIR CAMPING GROUNDS.

Picturesque Regions of Eastern Roumelia. Lazy Rascals Who Are Not Content with Common Things—The Real "Fra Diavolo"—Scribe's Delusive Creation.

Brigandage—which may happily be said to be all but defunct in Spain and the Italian peninsula, which is only heard of now and again in feebly spasmodic outbursts in Sicily, which has lost much of its former virulence in the kingdom of Hellenes proper, and which, thanks to railways and the maintenance of something approaching a stable government, is fading even out of Mexico—seems, by all accounts, to be flourishing in the fullest luxuriance in Eastern Roumelia. The energy and impudence of the gang of bandits who recently captured two Austrian subjects, MM. Landler and Binder, at Bellova, and demanded no less a sum than 1,200 Turkish pounds for their ransom, are almost of a nature to vie with the late M. Edmund About's delightfully picturesque but slightly imaginative narrative of the achievements of the Greek "Klept" Hadji Stavros, "King of the Mountains."

It cannot be denied that there is a slight touch of humor in the proceedings of these ruffianly outlaws, and that they have contrived to cast a new light on the domestic economy of brigand life. There has been hitherto a tolerably general consensus among travelers that the modern brigand in Roumelia and on the Turko-Greek frontier is, as a rule, a deplorable ragamuffin, usually a ne'er do well peasant or an insolent horse couper, who is in league with the dram shop keeper and sometimes with the priest of the village round about which he prowls. His innermost garment is more frequently a goat skin than a shirt of textile fabric; he rarely washes; his ideas touching combs are indistinct and he never heard of a tooth brush.

As for his diet, it is one in which salt fish and sausages largely predominate over butcher's meat, and rancid oil over both, and as regards stimulants, he will drink as much as he can get of the commonest red wine, the most fiery corn brandy and the most malodorous mastic or "raki." Of course, he smokes, but usually his tobacco has been the vilest Russian "mahorka" and his pipe a rude chibouck of cherry wood. The Bellova brigands seem, however, to have souls far above such primitive garb and such simple viands as we have glanced at.

PERFECT SYBARITES.

The rogues are perfect sybarites, and, in a letter addressed to a rich merchant of Tartar-Bazardjik, they demanded that there should be forthwith sent to them six Martini rifles of the pattern furnished to the Eastern Roumelian gendarmes, together with a large supply of ball cartridge, thirty-five pairs of shoes, as many shirts, ornamented with the finest Russian embroidery, thirty-five pairs of stockings of the best quality, thirty-five cakes of scented soap, an equal quantity of ivory combs, three dozen less one of ivory cigarette holders, a large quantity of tobacco and cigarettes, and a neatly assorted stock of cognac, vermouth, bitters, cheese and other creature comforts. It is only to be wondered at that these dandy brigands did not add a few dozen boxes of sardines, Paris kid gloves, hand mirrors, birthday cards and flasks of eau de Cologne to their list. Their attar of roses they probably prepare for themselves, the odoriferous manufacture being indigenous to the region they adorn with their presence.

About the only tenable hypothesis that can be formed to account for the elegant luxury in which the Bulgarian brigands have taken to living may be that they have been reading a translation of the libretto of Scribe's "Fra Diavolo," and that they have resolved to "live up to it."

The real "Fra Diavolo," whose name was Michele Pezza, was the most repulsive of highway robbers. He had been a stocking knitter in a small way of business in the kingdom of Naples, and, going bankrupt, took naturally to the road. He became the scourge and terror of the two Calabrias, and a price was set on his head, but when in 1798 Cardinal Ruffo undertook to force the French to evacuate the Neapolitan territory he pardoned "Fra Diavolo," and even gave him a commission as lieutenant colonel of volunteers.

EXECUTED AT LAST.

For eight years this inconceivable blackguard waged guerrilla warfare on the Gallic invaders, robbing and murdering his own countrymen when there were no foreigners to fight, but in 1806 he was captured, shot and gibbeted, the officer who ordered his execution being, oddly enough, a gallant French general, the father of the great master of the romantic school in France—Victor Hugo. There was in reality nothing more romantic about Fra Diavolo than there was about our Anglo-French highwayman, Claude Duval, who was simply an absconding profligate footman of the Duchess of Portsmouth, but in the early days of French romanticism every incident and every personage that could be perverted to picturesque use were eagerly seized upon by the novelists and playwrights. They turned to Spain, and especially Italy; and, while Victor Hugo fabricated a wholly unhistorical Lucrezia Borgia as the hero of a tragedy, Alexandar Dumas manufactured an equally unveracious Fra Diavolo as the hero of a novel.

The ready witted Scribe at once availed himself of the latter amusing but delusive creation, and with the collaboration of the composer, Auber, he produced the always charming comic opera of "Fra Diavolo." There can be but little doubt that, while the lyric art benefited largely by the popularity of Auber's sparkling and harmonious numbers, an appreciable amount of social harm was done by the highly picturesque and histrionic presentment given by Scribe of the sham "Fra Diavolo" and his gang of murderous desperadoes. Society began to believe in the existence of a marauder elegantly and expensively attired in plum colored velvet, with gilt sugar loaf buttons to his jacket, his lower limbs swathed with cris-cross thongs, and wearing a conical hat profusely ornamented with ribbons.

This ideal brigand was scrupulously polite to ladies, and would bow over and reverentially salute the taper fingers from which he gently removed the diamond rings, and only under extreme pressure of necessity would this orthodox bandit, who was usually a devout son of the church, rob a bishop.—New York Graphic.

To Keep Away Musquitoes.

Hadji Hassein Khouli Khan, Persian ambassador at Washington, always sleeps with his hands resting in a pan of cold water. He got into this habit partially because he has been used to a warm climate and could cool his blood in this way, and also because in Teheran musquitoes are a great pest. Hadji claims that a musquito will not bite a man who has both hands plunged in water. He asserts that it is heated blood which a musquito desires, and that a person whose veins have been slightly chilled offers no attractions to the pernicious insect.—Chicago Tribune.

Do not leave anything standing in a sick room that can vitiate the air. Milk must not stand in a room. It is a bad custom of burning coffee, rags and pastiles. Open dishes with evaporating solutions, such as carbolic acid, etc., do no good.

Did you ever go into a small room where a person had been sleeping for even a short time without detecting bad air? How much more important to a sick person, who cannot leave his quarters, that the air should be thoroughly changed.

Ventilation cannot be accomplished by simply letting the pure air in; the bad must be let out. If rooms, especially sleeping rooms, are not constructed on this plan, a little contriving will find a way.

Do not eat too much. Each person can best determine for himself when that amount is reached. Dio Lewis says: "After all, it is not so much the quality as the quantity."

Drink at close of meals, not too strong nor too hot; never a full glass of very hot or very cold liquids to wash down food, as the saliva is washed and the stomach flooded.

[illegible] —— ——ously clean: change [illegible] do

PAINLESS BEECHAM'S PILLS EFFECTUAL
GREAT ENGLISH MEDICINE
[illegible]
WEAK STOMACH; IMPAIRED DIGESTION; DISORDERED LIVER;
[illegible]
WILL MAIL BEECHAM'S PILLS ON RECEIPT OF PRICE 25 CENTS A BOX.

J. P. DES GRANGES.
Steam Boring Well Tools.
Deep and Shallow Wells bored on shortest notice. Also deep and shallow Drive Wells.
All orders through the postoffices at Anaheim and Fullerton promptly attended to. Agent for the
CYCLONE WINDMILL,
Pumps and Tanks supplied and set up.

Notice to Creditors.

ESTATE OF HENRY SCHWARTZ, DECEASED. Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Henry Schwartz, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator at his place of business at Rooms 35 to 38, Lanfranco building, offices of Willis & Treat, attorneys-at-law, city of Los Angeles, in the county of Los Angeles, State of California.

Dated this twenty-fourth day of January, A. D. 1889.

Z. DECKER,
Administrator of the estate of Henry Schwartz, deceased.

Willis & Treat, attorneys for Administrator.
jan31-4w

J. M. Griffith Company
(A CORPORATION.)
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 Wednesdays and Saturdays of each week. Grain, Feed, Meal, Etc., of all varieties. Corn shelled and shipped. W. T. BROWN, Agent.

Anaheim Union Water Co.

Location of principal place of business—Anaheim, Los Angeles county, California.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT A meeting of the Directors, held on the 2d day of March, 1889, an assessment (No. 16) of twenty-five cents (25c) per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable on or before April 2, 1889, to the Secretary of the corporation, at his office, in the town of Anaheim, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 2d day of April, 1889, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on the 27th day of April, 1889, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

J. S. GARDINER, Secretary.

Office at the Postoffice in the town of Anaheim, county of Los Angeles, State of California.
Anaheim, March 2, 1889.

Quick Time and Cheap Fares
To Eastern and European Cities,
Via the great Transcontinental All-Rail Routes.
— OF THE —
Southern Pacific Company
(PACIFIC SYSTEM.)
Daily Express Trains make prompt connections with the several Railway Lines in the East,
AND AT
NEW YORK AND NEW ORLEANS
With the several Steamer Lines
TO ALL EUROPEAN PORTS.
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars
— AND —
TOURIST SLEEPING CARS
Attached to Overland Express Trains.
Tickets sold, Sleeping-Car Berths secured and other information given upon application at the Company's Offices, where passengers calling in person can secure choice of routes, etc.
A. N. TOWNE, Gen. Manager. J. C. STUBBS, Gen. Traf. Mgr.
T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

RAILROAD LANDS
For Sale on Reasonable Terms.
For lands in Central and Northern California, Oregon, Nevada and Utah, apply to or address
W. H. MILLS, Land Agent, C. P. R. R., San Francisco.
For lands in Southern California, apply to or address
JEROME MADDEN, Land Agent, S. P. R. R., San Francisco.

WILLIAM McINTOSH,
Galvanized IRON CORNICE
—MAKER—
PLUMBER,
GAS FITTER AND TIN ROOFER.
Clementina St., off Center., ANAHEIM.

Lands to Lease and for Sale.
Forty thousand acres of wheat land to lease for a term of years, also 10,000 acres of choice vine, fruit and alfalfa land for sale, near Fresno, the county-seat of Fresno county. For particulars apply to
E. B. PERRIN, 402 Kearny St., San Francisco. feb28-3m

P. DAVIS & BRO.,
CENTER STREET, - ANAHEIM,
(Between Los Angeles and Lemon.)
DEALERS IN PROVISIONS,
GROCERIES, CROCKERY,
HARDWARE, GRAIN,
LIQUORS, CIGARS,
WOOL, HIDES, ETC.

ORANGE TREES
FOR 1889.
Great Reduction in Prices.
FIRST-CLASS TREES.
The best Orange Trees are now within the reach of all planters. Genuine Washington Navels, of our own budding, and other varieties at about one-half usual prices.
NAVEL
Orange Orchards $300 to $400 an Acre.
Rooted Muscat Vines and Cuttings.
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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.

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JOB-WORK
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SEMI-MONTHLY.
[illegible]
Free Sleeping Accommodations
[illegible]

Pacific Coast Steamship COMPANY.
GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., General Agents, San Francisco.
NORTHERN ROUTES.
[illegible]
SOUTHERN ROUTES.
TIME TABLE FOR APRIL, 1889.

STEAMERS.	Leave San Francisco.	Arrive San Pedro.	Leave San Pedro.	Arrive San Francisco.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The steamers Queen of the Pacific and Santa Rosa leave San Pedro for San Diego on the dates of their arrivals from San Francisco, and on their trips between San Pedro and San Francisco call at Santa Barbara and Port Harford (San Luis Obispo) only. The Eureka and Los Angeles call at all way ports. Cars to connect with steamers leave S. P. R. R. Depot, Fifth street, Los Angeles, as follows:
With Queen of the Pacific and Santa Rosa at [illegible] o'clock, A. M.
With Los Angeles and Eureka going north, at 5:10 o'clock, P. M., railroad time.
Plans of steamers' cabins at agent's office, where berths may be secured.
The steamers Los Angeles and Eureka will call regularly at Newport pier for and with freight and passengers.
The company reserve the right to change the steamers or their days of sailing.
For passage or freight, as above, or for Tickets to and from
All Important Points in Europe,
Apply to W. PARRIS, Agent.
OFFICE—No. 8 Commercial Street, Los Angeles.

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Capital Stock $200,000
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Persons in Anaheim or vicinity desiring to send to any point in the countries named for any relatives or friend can purchase ticket here and forward them to the proper person by mail.

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Watch Maker and Jeweler
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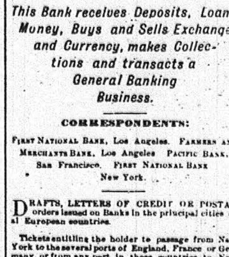

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Elgin and Waltham Watches.

NOTICE.

CAME TO THE PLACE OF THE UNDERSIGNED [illegible]

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Spring Wagon
FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH. Apply to
S. A. DENNIS, the PAINTER

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.
(Pacific System.)
FEBRUARY 6, 1889.
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LEAVE FOR	DESTINATION	ARRIVE FROM
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Connects at Colton with motor for San Bernardino and Riverside.
‡ Daily except Sunday. * Fridays only. † Saturdays only. ¶ Sundays only. ‡ Tuesdays and Saturdays to and from Beaumont.
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Or, C. F. SMURR, A. G. P. & F. A., Los Angeles.
A. N. TOWNE, General Manager. T. H. GOODMAN, G. P. & T. A.

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This popular remedy never fails to effectually cure
Dyspepsia, Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliousness
And all diseases arising from a Torpid Liver and Bad Digestion.
The natural result is good appetite and solid flesh. Dose small; elegantly sugar coated and easy to swallow.
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When I say CURE I do not mean merely to stop them for a time, and then have them return again. I MEAN A RADICAL CURE. I have made the disease of
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A life-long study. I WARRANT my remedy to CURE the worst cases. [illegible] failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my INFALLIBLE REMEDY. [illegible] and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and it will cure you. [illegible]
H. G. ROOT, M. C., [illegible]

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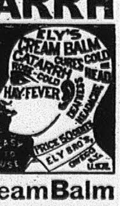
Try the Cure


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