Anaheim Gazette.

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LODGE MEETINGS.

ANAHEIM LODGE, NO. 207, F. & A. M., hold regular meetings on the Monday preceding the full moon in each month. Sojourning brethren in good standing are cordially invited to attend.
PHILIP DAVIS, W. M.
... Gardner, Secretary.

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

ORDER CHOSEN FRIENDS MEETS THE FIRST and third Saturday evenings in each month at 8 ... Old Fellows' Hall.
WM. M. McFADDEN, Counsellor.
... White, Secretary.

ANAHEIM LODGE, NO. 199, I. O. O. F. Regular meetings every Tuesday evening. Visiting ... always welcome.
J. H. BULLARD, N. G.
... Harker, Secretary.

ANAHEIM LODGE, NO. 85, A. O. U. W. Meetings on the first and fourth Friday of every ...
J. HELMSEN, M. W.
... Grimshaw, Secretary.

ORPHEUS LODGE, NO. 237, I. O. O. F., MEETS every Thursday at 8 p. m. at Odd Fellows' Hall.
ROBERT MENZEL, N. G.
... Nebelung, Secretary.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

J. H. BULLARD, A. B., M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
... and Residence, corner Hermine and Chartres streets, near Planters' Hotel.
OFFICE HOURS:
... a. m.; 12 to 1:30, and 6 to 7:30 p. m.

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

JOHN C. PELTON, Jr.
ARCHITECT.
... Block, No. 14 W. First Street, bet. Spring and Main, LOS ANGELES, Cal.

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

S. O. WOOD,
ARCHITECT AND ENGINEER,
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CHARLES PAMPERL,
.....Dealer in.....
HARDWARE, CROCKERY, and HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS
... Angeles street, Anaheim.

W. M. R. HARKER
SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER,
... street ...ANAHEIM.

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PIONEER BOOT & SHOE MAKER.
... Adele and Los Angeles streets.

GEORGE BAUER,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.
... street ... Anaheim.
Making and repairing at the lowest cash price. All ... promptly attended to. All work guaranteed.

SCHAUMANN & BOETTCHER,
BLACKSMITHS AND WAGONMAKERS,
CENTER ST., ANAHEIM.
All kinds of jobbing done at reasonable rates and satisfaction guaranteed. New work a specialty.

PLANTERS' HOTEL BARBER-SHOP.
First-Class Style.
BATHS - 25 Cts.
PLEASE GIVE ME A CALL.
A. ZRANTZ, Prop., opp. P. O., Center St.

J. S. WEBER.
Center street, Anaheim, dealer in
STOVES, TINWARE AGATEWARE,
Pumps, Pipes and Brass Goods
Plumbing 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.
Boating.
Parties visiting the Landing should not fail to avail themselves of the pleasures of a boat ride. I have fourteen first-class boats, which will be rented at reasonable prices.

House Movers.
N. L. GALBRAITH & CO.,
SANTA ANA, CAL, P. O. Box 232.

CITY MEAT MARKET
—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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P. MIRTLE, PROP.
Fresh Bread, Pies and Cakes Every Day. Delivery Wagon Makes Daily Trips.
The Patronage of the Public Respectfully solicited.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HIPPOLYTE CAHEN,
.....DEALER IN.....
General Merchandise
Keeps Always on Hand the Best of
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, HARDWARE,
TINWARE, STATIONERY, AGATEWARE,
WOODENWARE, OILS,
Boots and Shoes. Men's Furnishing Goods.
I sell my Stock of Dry Goods and Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes at Cost for Cash. Southwest Corner Center and Los Angeles Sts., Anaheim, Cal.

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EVERGREEN NURSERIES!
The oldest established in Los Angeles county
Timothy Carroll, - Proprietor.
From Three to Four Million Trees and Plants for Sale!
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.
PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

F. CRIST, MERCHANT TAILOR.
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.
Postoffice Block, Anaheim, Cal.
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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SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT
I take pleasure in announcing that I am prepared to meet the wants of the public with an assortment of
Boots, Shoes, Hats, Clothing, Dry Goods,
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.

Removed--Backs' Building
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.

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Established 1870.
Office in Postoffice Building, Center Street.
SUBSCRIPTION, - $2 Per Year.
Six months 1 25
Three months 75
Payable invariably in advance.

Transient Advertising.

SPACE.	1 week	2 weeks	3 weeks	4 weeks
One square........	$1 00	$1 50	$2 00	$2 50
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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.

Getting Married.

Here is something delightfully sketchy and readable:—Evelina is engaged. Indeed she is shortly to be married. Her "set," of whom she is the first to take this important step, are greatly flattered by the approaching event, and talk it over on every possible occasion.

One of them says it is dreadful for an unknown man to come from away out West and carry off one of their girls. They will never see her again—never! She will come home to visit, probably; but a girl who is married tells "him" everything, and has lost interest in people, and isn't the same at all; and they may as well make up their minds to lose her, once for all.

Here there is a chorus of sighs and groans, and another nice girl says he isn't nice to look at, either; she has seen his photograph. He has pale eyes and a ridiculous moustache that she knows by his looks he is extremely proud of. Why Evelina wants him she can't imagine. He isn't handsome, or rich, or heroic, or anything else interesting. He is just a commonplace young man.

Some one here timidly ventures to remark that Evelina is nothing very remarkable herself, and, perhaps, a commonplace young man will exactly suit her.

Silence follows this observation, and the person who at length breaks it discreetly, selects another branch of the inexhaustible subject: Does anybody know anything about the trousseau? It appears that they all do, but the information possessed by one exactly agrees with that of no one else, and it is half an hour before they have sifted out the probable truth from a mass of conflicting accounts, all given at once and very loud.

When this most important point has been debated and settled, they take another half hour to express their amusement at the idea of Evelina's actually keeping house; they say it is nearly as absurd as to call her Mrs.

They then discuss the coming ceremony and each gives at length a description of the manner in which her own wedding should be conducted were she to marry. Several of the girls say they should like to marry just to show their friends what a wedding ought to be.

One remarks that she, too, would like it, that she might demonstrate to everybody that a bride need not be pale, and can say "I will" loud enough to be heard beyond the first three rows if she only make up her mind beforehand to do it.

Then Evelina's marriage really takes place. She is very pale indeed, and too nervous to tend properly to her train.

But her friends forgave her these little errors of conduct and admit that on the whole she did very well. One of them, who steps down to the station and stands behind a pillar to see her start off with her husband for their new home, even says afterward that she had almost forgiven her for choosing him.

He looked as commonplace as ever, she declares; only, when two people seem as happy as they did, somehow you have to forgive them everything, and she hopes the other girls will stay single for a long time to come, but to Mrs. Evelina she wishes her good luck with all her heart.

This is about the way nice girls behave when one of their number makes a commonplace young man happy.

The Verdict Unanimous.

W. D. Sult, druggist, Bippus, Ind., testifies: "I can recommend Electric Bitters as the very best remedy. Every bottle sold has given relief in every case. One man took six bottles, and was cured of rheumatism of 10 years' standing." Abraham Hare, druggist, Bellville, Ohio, affirms: "The best selling medicine I have ever handled in my 20 years' experience, is Electric Bitters." Thousands of others have added their testimony, so that the verdict is unanimous that Electric Bitters do cure all diseases of the Liver, Kidneys or Blood. Only a half dollar a bottle at Wm. M. Higgins' drugstore.

Sheridan at Winchester.

"Lieutenant Turner, of the Eighteenth Infantry, who came up from Fort Hayes in charge of the regimental band, has been on the frontier so long that he is perfectly delighted to get to Denver, which he says is the "loveliest city in the whole country." The Lieutenant is a man of taste and culture. Like all regular army officers, he is modest and retiring in disposition. When, at Winchester, Phil Sheridan "dashed down the road amid a storm of applause," Turner was in the retreating army. Of course, it was no fault of his that the army was pushing helter skelter for Washington when little Phil checked the wave of retreat. The new Lieutenant was then a plain, ordinary soldier in a "critter company."

Turner says he was going to the rear as fast as a badly wounded cavalry horse could carry him, "when the sight of the master compelled him to pause." How one man could in half an hour turn a retreating army into a victorious one he never knew, but Phil did it all the same. Like the famous Black Horse Cavalry at Waterloo, Turner says the Yankee cavalry seemed to multiply themselves at sight of Sheridan. The Lieutenant's rehearsal of the retreat, the face about and the glorious victory that followed, is thrilling. "These things to hear would any Desdemona seriously incline," and how the handsome Lieutenant has thus far escaped the the silken cord seems beyond comprehension.

A Woman's Discovery.

"Another wonderful discovery has been made and that too by a lady in this county. Disease fastened its clutches upon her and for seven years she withstood its severest tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly and could not sleep. She bought of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption and was so much relieved on taking the first dose that she slept all night and with one bottle has been miraculously cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz." Thus write W. C. Hamrick & Co., of Shelby, N. C. Get a free trial bottle at Wm. M. Higgins' drug-store.

"Northern Citrus Belt Heard From."

It is an actual fact that flies will not touch a sore on which FARMERS' HEALING LINIMENT is used. This liniment is a new healing remedy manufactured by Graham & Fish, Lodi, Cal. W. M. Higgins, your Anaheim druggist, will tell you its merits and sell you a bottle. Price 50c and $1. ma8tf

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

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

Fruit-Growing in California.

It was foreseen years ago that this State would produce ten times as much fruit as could be consumed at home. That result will probably be realized this year. A thousand carloads do not fully represent the bulk of the orange crop. As many more carloads may fall short of representing the shipments of grapes and other fruits to Eastern markets, provided the markets afford sufficient encouragement to shippers. The largest grape crop ever known in the history of the State will be produced this year. The viticulturists are casting about for ways and means to dispose of this immense crop so that a reasonable profit shall be realized. There are two sources of profit which may be calculated with some degree of confidence, viz.: The shipments of early table grapes to Eastern markets, and the conversion of certain kinds of grapes into raisins. The returns from these sources, it is judged, have been satisfactory, and there is no reason to suppose that they will be less so this year, and for many years to come. There is no State in the Union that can produce and place in Eastern markets the best quality of grapes as early as California. Nor is there any other State that can produce some of the choicest varieties, which are grown here, or if produced, not in sufficient quantities to make any impression on the market. Here is a positive advantage which, according to the present outlook, will be permanent. For six weeks or more shippers have the cream of the Eastern markets. That is true of some other fruits, as peaches, plums and apricots.

The raisin-growers are making good progress every year. At the present rate of increase they will control the market of this country within a very few years. Hardly a complaint has been recorded from the raisin-growers of California during the last two or three years. They obtain fair prices for their products, and they are not not afraid of foreign competition. They are confident that they can lay down as good a quality of raisins in any market in this country as can be imported from Spain or any other country. It will not be long before the raisin growers of this State will begin to build a large export trade. They will not be content with the mere control of the home market. For having routed the foreign product at home, they will compete for other markets as keenly as they have for their own. So far the prospect is a good one. There is hardly a cloud in this part of the horizon.

The citrus-growers have, also, a fair prospect. They made money, this year, on the best qualities of oranges sent to Eastern markets—less upon the poorest qualities. Oranges now are cheap, and in some instances cheaper than apples in the local markets. One of the largest orange orchards in this country was recently planted near Pomona, where 125 acres were devoted exclusively to navel orange trees, which cost the proprietor not much short of a dollar for each when they had been set in the ground. The citrus-growers have furnished one of many illustrations that there is no trouble in selling the best fruit at a good profit. The trouble comes is selling indifferent fruit so that there is any margin for the producer.

Then it may be assumed that the growers of apricots and the best qualities of prunes have made money right along. One instance might be cited, and not a solitary one, where the owner of a prune orchard realized $25,000 for his crop of a single year, and was then satisfied that he could make a great deal more by drying his fruit. Here the advantage was that the owner had the whole country for his market, with only the competition of the foreign product. Prunes cured in California have been subjected to the same tests as raisins. They must lack no commercial quality of the best of foreign product. Whenever that point has been reached the market becomes large enough for all the prunes that California growers will ever be able to place on the markets. So far the fruit-growers appear to have had a pretty clear field.

The present rub is outside of the products here named. There is a prospective grape crop larger than can be handled with profit, unless the demand should be greatly increased. The growers of wine grapes have not been content with prices of raw wine dropping down as low as fifteen cents a gallon, nor with the price of wine grapes going as low as half a cent a pound, or a shade above. They complain that they cannot make any money at these low prices, and are casting about for some method of improving prices. It takes from three and a half to four tons of fresh grapes to make one ton of dried grapes. If these could be sold in the market for four cents a pound, the producer would realize less than one cent a pound on his fresh grapes, because the cost of shipping must be defrayed by him, and the only market where there is any adequate demand for dried grapes are foreign ones. The distinction to be kept in mind is that dried grapes are not raisins in the commercial sense. They are used to give color, tone and body to foreign wines. The viticulturists of the State have met with more obstacles in the home markets in securing good prices for wine than the raisin and citrus-growers. The competition has been keener, and the recognition much more tardy. The result is that there are overstocks of raw wine, with a crop of wine grapes just maturing larger than can be handled at a profit. That, at present, is the outlook. Then there are considerable areas covered with vines which do not produce the best wine grapes, or not such which are in quickest demand. The soil of California produces every variety and quality of grapes. There is no element lacking in the soil and no defect of climate. But here, as in France, there is the same variation—a single vineyard producing a quality of wine grapes that cannot be produced in another in the same neighborhood.

The only way out of the present pinch is that which the raisin and citrus-growers have found. When they produced the best they found a market. There are many known varieties of orange trees which it would not pay any grower to plant. Of the nearly three hundred varieties of grapes known in this State, there are hardly more than a dozen varieties which would now be chosen for extensive cultivation by the most intelligent viticulturists, who are looking for satisfactory returns from distant markets. Whatever may have been the discouragements of fruit-growing in this State, they have not arrested the progress of orchard and vineyard planting to any considerable extent. It is evidence that the fruit-growers, in the long run, believe that they will obtain satisfactory results. Fortunes have been made from these industries in California. The number of successful fruit-growers increase every year, while the question is constantly becoming a more pressing one, What is to be done with all the fruit?—*Bulletin.*

The Way to Make Wine.

If all our winemen would adopt Captain Niebaum's plan a great and radical change would soon take place in the wine business. His motto is "quality, not quantity." He allows no spoiled or inferior grapes to get into his wine press; everything has to be in a healthy and sound condition. Even after the grapes are picked they are subjected to a careful examination and thoroughly sorted over. We contend that all should adopt this plan. Some may say Mr. Niebaum is wealthy and can afford to be very particular; the wine business with him is a diversion, he does not carry it on entirely for profit. We will not dispute all this, but still we say all our winemen should do as he did, and no matter how pinched in circumstances a man may be he can well afford it. As Mr. Niebaum say: Winemaking is like making butter; cleanliness is the most essential thing if you wish to be successful and get a good price for your product. It requires considerable time to go through this sorting process, but it makes the business doubly remunerative in the end, as your wine is held to be of a superior nature and will readily command a much better price than it would if it were partially made from a mixture of rotten and sour grapes. There is no disputing the fact that a cellar half full of good sound wine is worth much more than one full of an inferior type. If this plan would be universally adopted, the change that would take place would startle our people; instead of resting on the bed rock, the business would take a bound and soon rank as one of the leading industries of the State, which position it should now occupy. Our winemakers should adopt the motto "Quality, not quantity."

The Colusa District Decision.

It is now more than two years since the Wright irrigation law became a law and yet not one district in the State has got into working order. Several districts have been organized but when they came to selling the district bonds the bonds would not sell and as nothing of importance could be done without money nothing of importance was done. It takes money to make a district go. This is all very discouraging to friends of the district, but they have by no means lost hope. Far seeing men understand that the district system is one that the necessities of irrigation demand and that nothing short of that will suffice, and out of existing conditions that system is sure to be evolved.

The trouble has been with capitalists, who have thus far declined to purchase district bonds. The reason given was that they could not be certain that the bonds would be legal and the investment safe. Assured upon this point, they would take the bonds readily and the work of the district could be built forthwith. It was for the purpose of satisfying capitalists as to the absolute legality of the district bonds and consequent absolute safety of the investment that the Colusa case was brought before the Supreme Court, and the decision handed down is one that makes the heart of every friend of the district leap with joy.

In this case every step in the process of forming a district from the filing of the petition to the issuance of the bonds was ably contested and every point was decided in favor of the district. This ought to settle and we believe will settle the validity of irrigation district bonds and in consequence millions of dollars' worth of those bonds will be placed before the close of the year 1889.

The salient points of the decision are as follows:

1. That the irrigation law is constitutional.
2. That an irrigation district is a public corporation, and take private property for public purposes, due compensation being paid therefor.
3. The provisions of the irrigation district law should be liberally construed as with municipal corporations in general.
4. A description of the boundaries of the district which should be held sufficient in a deed is sufficient in the petition or the formation of a district.
5. The bond accompanying the petition was good inasmuch as it was conditioned to pay the costs in the event of the district's not being organized, although it is provided for doing things not required by the statute.
6. A verbal application to the Board of Supervisors to have certain lands included is sufficient.
7. The judgment of the Board of Supervisors as to excluding lands from the district is final, but if error be made in that particular it cannot affect the validity of the district.
8. An order of the board fixing the boundaries of the district is sufficient even though the reasons for including or excluding lands are not set forth.
9. The Colusa District bonds were made payable in installments as the law directs, instead of having certain bonds fall due in eleven years, and others each succeeding year. The Court holds that bonds payable in such installments are valid.

It would seem that from this and the Turlock decision, capitalists ought to be satisfied and we believe they will be.

Indeed application has already been made by San Francisco capitalists for a portion of the Colusa bonds.—*Tulare Register.*

This Year's Wheat Crop.

New crop wheat is selling at $1.23½ for July delivery. This is less than a cent and a quarter a pound, and means an average of something less than a cent a pound on the farm. At that price no small wheat-grower can live; it is only large farms which can make a profit at the business.

The depression in the market is due partly to the high rates of freights, which are quoted at thirty-five shillings, but more directly to the prospect of the largest wheat crop ever harvested in this State, as well as to cheap India wheat. Crop estimates vary from 1,400,000 tons to 1,700,000 tons, while some operators are actually figuring on a surplus for export equal to 1,500,000 tons. Such tremendous figures, especially when studied in comparison with last year's returns, which gave a total crop of some 800,000 tons, appear to have turned the head of our grain men, who have forgotten that California cuts but a small figure among wheat-producing regions of the world. They fail to remember that France alone carries over each year a surplus reserve equal to the entire quantity which California will export, even on the most liberal estimates of the crop.

It is possible that the wheat-producing area of the world may this year be blessed with uniformly bountiful crops. But it is not probable. There is no precedent for such a phenomenon. Indeed, when we ran an eye over the remarkable differences in point of soil and climate among the wheat-producing areas of the world, it would be astonishing indeed if all enjoyed similar seasons. It would be singular if the same year were equally good for wheat in the prairie lands of Iowa and Dakota, in the wet, soggy fields of England, in the partially exhausted plains of France, on the swampy borders of the Danube, on the steppes of Russia and in the irrigated levels of British India. Weather that was good for one could hardly fail to be bad for some of the others. They might all be lucky, but the circumstance would be very remarkable.

The chances are that within a few days we shall begin to hear of crop failures somewhere, and when we do, the wheat market will recover. For several days the weather in England and France has been monotonously fine; when that occurs, it is safe to look for a change. And the reserves of wheat at all the great distributing centers are so low that any unfavorable news would affect the market quickly. Dealers have been trading from hand to mouth for quite a while—afraid to act for fear of some wild operation at Chicago or Liverpool interfering with the annual course of trade. The disastrous failure of the latest bull operations in wheat have been calculated to deter operators from loading up except on a certainty.

There has been no increase worth mentioning in the world's production of wheat for ten years, and in the meantime the population of the United States has increased 20 per cent, and the population of England, Germany and some other countries in a substantial though less ratio. And more than this, the decade which will end next year has been generally a period of prosperity throughout the world. There have been no wars, and no pestilences; industry and trade have been fairly prosperous everywhere. Of such prosperity the first consequence is an increased consumption of wheaten bread in preference to the coarser and cheaper grains. Far more wheaten bread is consumed in this country and in Europe in proportion to population than was consumed in 1879. Under such circumstances a decline of nearly 50 per cent in the price of wheat, from 1879 to 1889, appears a singular anomaly. It must be regarded as one of those variations in values which are not based on commercial grounds, but are mere whimsical fluctuation.

An advance of a quarter of a dollar a cental in wheat from present prices would mean a net gain to California—assuming that we have 1,200,000 tons available for export—of $6,000,000, a larger sum than the whole of our wine, raisin and fruit crop will probably yield.

The Loquat.

Concerning this fruit, which is little known here, J. H. Kellow read the following interesting paper at the recent fruit-growers' convention at National City:

The loquat is commonly known by the misnomer "Japan plum." The Kelsey Japan plum differs from the loquat, and the true Japanese plum is entirely different. At a late meeting of the Florida Nurserymen's Association it was voted that the Eriobotrya Japonica be known as the loquat, and the Kelsey Japan plum simply as the Kelsey plum.

The loquat was introduced into London from Japan about a hundred years ago. It came directly from Japan to California to the hight of twenty-five or thirty feet. The leaves are large, eight or twelve inches in length, undulated, thick and shiny, and dropping freely at certain seasons of the year. The blossoms are produced in racemes or spikes at the end of the branches, are small, white and inconspicuous. The fruit ripens beginning at the 1st of March to the 1st of May, and but for the birds would remain sound on the tree until the 4th of July. The fruit is yellow, plum-like, elongated in shape, from one and a quarter to two inches long and containing from one to two stones or pits. It has a pleasant, peculiar, acid taste, combining the flavor of the tamarind and pineapple. * * * We are told by ex-Commissioner Coleman that the loquat is extensively cultivated in Lower Louisiana. The fruit is marketed in strawberries baskets and brings fancy prices. For the year 1886 and 1887 the crop was light, owing to the late and severe frosts.

Orchards of loquats may be seen in Florida. One near Jacksonville was said, a few years ago, to have brought in more cash per acre than any other piece of land used for agricultural purposes in the State.

The tree is grown from seeds which germinates slowly but readily if planted while fresh. It is also grown from layers and cuttings, and can be grafted and budded on the quince and hawthorne, which are closely related trees.

The loquat is not known as an orchard tree in California, and the single purpose of this brief paper is to call the attention of Southern California and of all the northern citrus belts to the value of loquats planted orchards. I am told it is perfectly hardy in the coast region, from Marin county southward, but, blooming in the coldest season, it is not apt to set fruit excepting in comparatively frost-free localities.

I have but two trees, standing on opposite sides of the walk passing from the front door to the street. They are ten years old, twelve feet high, and would have been fifteen feet or more but for cutting back; white with blossoms in January and yellow with fruit from March on. Strangers invariably notice their beautiful foliage and early blossoms and ask what the fruit is good for. Hitherto my reply has been to feed mocking-birds and linnets, and after them ourselves, with the first fruit of the season.

The earliest pear and peach are composed mostly of water, and are eaten and relished because they are early. But the loquat, two months before the earliest pear or peach, contains a juice more delicious than that found in any other fruits.

For two years past my cook has placed on my table loquat sauce and pied with about one-half apple. But at my suggestion a few weeks since she tried to jelly the fruit, and those who have sampled it exclaimed, "Eureka!" Guava, the queen of jellies, must abdicate in favor of her majesty, the loquat.

If our opinion of the merits of this jelly be confirmed by the experiments of others, may we not have in time a new industry, stimulating the planting of loquat orchards, thus giving employment to many, enjoyment to thousands?

Something Needed.

It is a matter of constant surprise to us to read of the quantity of butter, eggs and poultry being imported to Southern California. It seems impossible to induce any one to think of producing anything but fruit and wine, and when the matter of establishing such an undertaking as a creamery is broached they seem disposed to let some one else do it. Some one else will do it sooner or later and then when they see the fortunate individual or company making money hand over fist, they will regret not having the enterprise to engage in it themselves. There is a great deal to be said on the subject, and many obstacles have been interposed when we have broached it. But from our vantage ground the obstacles are altogether hidden by the advantages to be gained. The butter which we are compelled to eat, or go without, lacks uniformity in grade; in the same box good, bad and indifferent varieties are found, so it is a stroke of luck if the consumer gets two good rolls consecutively. A creamery would do away with this, as the milk would be collected each morning, put into the separator, the cream extracted would be thoroughly mixed and butter of a uniform grade would result. Another advantage gained would be the utilization of our bottom lands, which are now productive of nothing but alfalfa and hay. It would give employment to many more men, and would put a very large amount of money into circulation that is now sent to Kansas, Missouri and Northern California. Of course, a creamery could not be put on an extensive scale at once; it would have to be built up by degrees. The farmer could be soon made to see the advantage to be gained by milking two or three cows and sending the milk in to the creamery every morning. The country should be canvassed and each day milk cans distributed; the early trains would bring it into the city if the creamery were established in Los Angeles. The chief objection is said to be a lack of dairy farms. If the farmer had a market for his milk he would not be slow in creating dairy farms, and we have no doubt that many a small landholder of from two to ten acres would be only too glad to receive an income for milk. We believe that if the undertaking were properly presented there would be no difficulty about obtaining the milk.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

Disarming an Unseen Foe.

"This was sometime a paradox," as Hamlet says. Since, however, the people of America and other lands have been enabled to pit Hostetter's Stomach Bitters against that unseen foe, malaria, it is no longer a paradox, but an easy possibility. Wherever malaria evolves its misty venom to poison the air, and decaying unwholesome vegetation impregnates the water, there, in the very stronghold of miasma, is the auxiliary potent to disarm the foe and assure efficient protection. Fever and ague, bilious remittent, dumb ague and ague cake, no matter how tenaciously they have fastened their clutch on the system, are first forced to relax their grasp and eventually abandon it altogether. But it is its preventive force that should chiefly recommend the Bitters to persons dwelling in malaria-cursed localities, for it is a certain buckler of defence against which the enemy is powerless. Certs, likewise, dyspepsia, rheumatism, kidney and bilious ailments.

Ladies.

I teach and sell the Buddington Dress Cutting Machine, an adjustable tailor system which can be learned in three hours' time for cutting ladies' and children's wearing apparel. Every lady her own dressmaker. I will cut a Test Lining free of charge to those buying a machine. Call at Mrs. [illegible] residence on Center street.
ma23tf Mrs. Jno. [illegible]

The Weekly Gazette.

ISSUED EVERY THURSDAY.

Henry Kuchel, Charles Kuchel,
Editors and Proprietors.

THURSDAY JUNE 27, 1889

ORANGE COUNTY.

As we go to press we learn the Superior Court has decided the Orange county Act constitutional.

The decision is unexpected. We leave Los Angeles with sorrow, and join hands with the good people in the new county to maintain a wise and economical county government. The case goes to the Supreme Court, but it is a grave question whether the unanimous decision will be reversed.

Let the people elect! No slates, gentlemen!

THE TWO CONVENTIONS

The advertisement calling for primaries to elect delegates to a non partisan county convention to assemble at Orange on July 8 will be found in our columns this morning. It will be seen the call is numerously signed by voters throughout the new proposed county. Simultaneously with this call there appears a small poster upon the streets calling for a non partisan convention to assemble at Santa Ana on the 21st of July. The advisability of holding the Orange convention has been discussed for over two weeks, and the calling of another convention to meet at Santa Ana a week before the assembling of that at Orange, when nothing of the kind had previously been hinted at, savors rather strongly of the existence of the proverbial colored gentleman in the woodpile. People throughout this portion of the county are of the opinion that it is not absolutely necessary that a candidate, to insure success at the polls, must possess a certificate of a Santa Ana nomination. If a county convention is to assemble, and no county seat exists for its accommodation, voters here are just as willing to meet at the Rochester Hotel as at Santa Ana. They do not understand, then, the unseemly haste of our Santa Ana brethren in "jumping the claim" of the citizens of Orange in the premises. If this is a sample of the policy to obtain in the new county, there will be no living with our big neighbor on the other side of the river.

The probability seems to be that, so far as the Santa Ana convention is concerned, so far from its being non partisan, it is called in the interest of certain candidates of both political parties, who have all along imagined that, so soon as the county shall be organized, they should be inset ed into office. The nominations were of course to be "non partisan"—ostensibly so. But political debts were to be paid and the people made to suffer the injustice of bad nominations solely because the office-seeker had done the bidding of his Santa Ana masters. Is this the reason why Santa Ana is so hasty in the matter? Why is she so desirous of having her state convention labeled "non partisan," and so have it meet a week in advance of the Orange convention in the classic precincts of the prospective county seat? Why cannot Santa Ana wait a week and attend the non partisan convention at Orange? If the people in the rest of the county are satisfied, why cannot Santa Ana be content? By her action she has precipitated a crisis in politics that does not augur well for harmony in the new county.

Copies of the Gazette were last week in great demand, containing as the issue did a full account of the ceremonies of commencement in the public schools of Anaheim. We publish this week the names of promoted scholars, together with the essays of two of the graduates, Katie Champlin and James A. Rompau, whose clever efforts were unavoidably crowded out of last week's issue. The young gentleman referred to committed his essay to memory, and delivered it, together with the valedictory, with grace creditable alike to himself and teacher. Anaheim has come to be proud of her schools. The list of promotions shows a healthy progress, and when, under the efficient tuition of our able corps of teachers, commencement comes again, let us hope the same happy results may be attained which this year have proven such a prolific source of satisfaction not only to teachers, scholars and parents, but to every one with whom even the most meager schooling has left traces of love and veneration for this sound bulwark of our county's development, progress and prosperity.

The Central Irrigation District of Colusa county was organized some time ago and its bonds issued. These bonds have been decided to be valid by the Supreme Court of the State, and are now placed on the market. The question of the legality of the law authorizing the organization of irrigation districts having now been settled, there is no reason why such districts should not be organized wherever water is available. The law authorizing the organization of irrigation districts is one of the most beneficent ever enacted, and will add hundreds of millions to the value of the property of the State.

We have received a copy of the Illustrated Annual edition of the Los Angeles *Herald*, containing forty-eight pages of valuable matter, numerously illustrated. Although the portion devoted to Anaheim is not so large as we should desire to have it in a magazine of such special excellence, the present number is perhaps better than any of its predecessors. It is very neat typographically, reflecting credit upon its printers, and is just the thing to send East to a friend or to keep on hand for reference.

Our esteemed contemporary, the *Fan*, after peacefully slumbering for a fortnight, appeared last Saturday afternoon, with the name of W. J. Collier as editor and publisher. We welcome the new manager to the newspaper field of Anaheim. It is refreshing to know that the disreputable tinhorn roustabout, lately in command, is to retire from the profession, which he has disgraced with consummate and signal indecorum since the day he essayed to perform the duties obviously mapped out for his superiors.

Our cultured contemporary, the Los Angeles *Herald*, some time ago, we believe, spoke of the Gazette's "faulty syntax," referring to an obvious and unparliamentary indiscretion of the types. But when our c. c., referring to Mrs. Hayes' late unfortunate sickness, spells, in scarce two dozen lines, the family name Hayes, Mayes and Aayes, the question arises why, if an assortment of misfits were at all to be given, the Nayes were omitted, and whether the c. c. will promise never, never to do so again?

While the Santa Ana *Blade* may lash itself into a fury over our remarks last week about its printing Orange county literature *free of charge*, the interesting fact remains that doing work for pay is one thing and doing it for nothing decidedly another. That is what we referred to—the haste of some alleged newspapers rushing in to do work for nothing in preference to allowing it to go to a reputable publisher for pay. When the *Blade* refers to a champagne supper in Anaheim and unwarrantably connects this journal with the same, it dances to a string pulled by some wicked Santa Anan. If it occurred somewhere near the time this journal "came out for division," it should be patent to the most obtuse that the story is without foundation. No money was spent for champagne in Anaheim—that was done elsewhere. The *Blade* continues:

Evidently the Gazette thinks it has been badly misused because the Commissioners or the people of Santa Ana did not see fit to foot the bills out of their own pockets for publishing the proclamation in its columns. Only this and nothing more.

If the *Blade* were the only other newspaper in the new proposed county, we should certainly think so. Only this and nothing more.

PROMOTED SCHOLARS.

Good Boys and Girls Who Have Advanced During the Year

The following list includes the names of all pupils of the Anaheim Public Schools, whose standing in the recent examinations entitle them to promotion. The standing required for promotion was an average of 70 on a scale of 100. Parents would do well to ascertain from the children, or the teachers, in which studies their children are deficient and have the deficiencies made up during vacation, as some of the promotions are conditional.

First Department—C. L. Ennis, teacher: Lantie Hendricks, Herman Husmann, Elmer Holman, Louis Kroeger, Maud McDowell, Lena Snodgrass, Neill Bailey, Ana Boege, Charlie Boege, Eddie Boege, Frank Dyer, Guy Holman, Lina Kroeger, George Pfenninger, Gussie Strodthoff, Flora Davis, Freda Dravesen, Anna Knapke, Teresa Knapke, Amy Kroeger, Addie Speerl, Hilda Witte, Maud Wright, May VanBrunt, Martha Hartung, Harry Davis, Eddie Crowther, Hugo Strodthoff.

Second Department—Kate B. Power, teacher: Clement Sheffield, Willie Mitchell, Eva Littlefield, Gussie Langenberger, Mabel Langenberger, Emma Hilmer, Rita Rivas, Charlie Goldthwaite, Stella Goldthwaite, Mena Bauer, Bessie James, Lina Selinger, Albert Neipp, Oscar Renner, David Smythe, Charlie Baker, Willie Baker, Nellie Moote, Henry Knapke, John Selinger, Bertha Selinger, May Weaver, Zelma Bailey, Charlie Dorr, Minnie Champlin, Blanche Mitchell, Charlie Knowlton, Anna Halbritter, Adair Scott, Stella Scott, Oscar Warling, Ida Warling, Emma Warling, Charlie Newbauer, Laura Brown, Clarence Hudson, Victoria Ramella, Eula Berry.

Third Department—Jennie Burton, teacher: Gussie Bennersheidt, Mary Sonnen, Mabel Hunt, Adele Mossemann, Edith Wetzel, Lottie Watts, Lillie Reeder, Horr James, George Knowlton, Katie Oelinger, Eleanor Parker, Adolph Pfahler, Addie Wallop, Winnie Melrose, Jesus Lisaldo, Alice Bates, Willie Sorensen, Gray Roberts, Bessie Scnubert, Eddie Bennersheidt, Willie Renner, Bertha Oelinger, Alice Warner, Sophia Backs, Kate Berch, Lulu Van Brunt, Robert Wetzel, Bertie Sorensen, Ida Selinger, Ella Warner, Laura Hendricks, Bennie Prather, Pearl Roberts, Fred Halbritter, Edith Bates.

Primary Department—Edith L. Clothier, teacher: Alfons Fossek, Rudolph Fossek, Clementine Fossek, Herman Backs, Allan Melrose, Allie Ey, Presido Heffner, Welburn Wallop, Adolph Lisaldo, Emil Classen, George Roderiquez, Artine Bustamente, Willie Halbritter, Josephine Knapke, Julia Christian, Elita Hurtardo, Isabell Whartenby, Tony Wetzell, Willie Wallop, Matelda Lisaldo, Anulf Molino, John Nothem, Emil Fossek, Fred Pfahler, Otto Dorr, Murry Paschall, Ernest Moot, Olof Warling, Ella Littlefield, Louse Knapke, Bessie Baker, Ida Pfahler, Teresa Bustamente, Fannie Simms, Amelia Hederick, Willie Engler, Georgia Ey, Domingo Silvas, Pascal Rivas, Cora McGuire, Emily Backs, Mamie Simms, Melanie Cahen, Guadalupe Rivas, Nellie Weaver, Jessie Hudson, Bessie Prather, Clara Field, Inez James, Daisy Seale, Edith Roberts, Beatrice Aguilar, Sallie Paschall, Jessie Taylor, Phillis Whartenby, Laura Smith, Estell Fox, Augusta Roderiquez, Chlorinda Bustamente, Adele Strodthoff, May Remilla, Florence Silvas, Manuel Hurtardo, Adolph Heintzman, Manuel Bustamente, Frankie Bates, Leigh Hunt, Lewis Hilmer, Avis Knowlton, Fannie Seale, Millie Nothem, Josie Bennerscheidt, Alfretta Hancock, Laura Conrad, Paul Pfahler, Emil Hurtardo.

Fairview School.—First department—Mary M. Baker, teacher: Carrie Kellogg, Gertrude Snyder, George Schwentker, Stella Marion, Anna Marion, Jerry Schulz, Robert Dunn, Arthur Neumann, Dora Snyder, Maude Wilmoth, Adella Neuman, Daniel Mauerhan, Gertrude Bennerscheidt, Annie Paty, Major Schulz, George Betz, Eddie Betz, Fritzie Heimann, Charlie Henderson, Willie Henderson, Gustave Heimann, Willie Hack, Max Boege, Mamie Handy, Louise Schumacher, August Menzel, Fred Hickey, Damon Snodgrass, Herman Nuemann.

Primary Grade—H. M. Meade, teacher:—Lottie Brown, Waldo Brown, Mary Bolz, Emil Bolz, Bertha Bennerscheidt, Jossie Bennerscheidt, Dolf Darling, Poldy Heimann, Moina Huntington, Emil Menzel, Emil Neipp, Earnest Newbauer, Louisa Rinker, Carrie Schwentker, Anna Vail, Katie Betz, Charlie Handy, Julius Neumann, Albert Vail, Philip Kopp, John Hickey, Rosie Darling, Clemthena Darling, Earl Snyder, Oscar Neipp, Willie Bolz, John Schumacher, August Bennerscheidt, May Snodgrass.

Pleasant Party.

A large circle of friends of Frank Littlefield and Lloyd Bailey assembled at the residence of S. Littlefield last Thursday evening in response to invitations issued by the young gentlemen. A most enjoyable time was had by all, and an excellent lunch was done full justice to. Miss Bailey hightened the evening's amusement by rendering one of her emotional recitations, shortly after which, the hour being late, the party dispersed.

Among those present were Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Van Brunt, Mrs. Lawton, Mrs. Bailey, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. Polhemus; Miss Meta Polhemus, Miss Mai Polhemus, Miss Kate Champlin, Miss Hilda Witte, Miss Maud Wright, Miss Maggie Trower, Miss Minnie Zeyn, Miss Dora Zeyn, Miss Lettie Beckington, Miss Ida Witte, Miss Jessie Witte, Miss Hartman, Miss Lute Tate, Miss Clara Mossemann, Miss Clemmie Schmidt, Miss Francis Schmidt, Llyod C. Bailey, Miss Emma Van Brunt, Miss Mary Van Brunt, Miss Emma Schneider, Miss Bailey, Frank T. Littlefield, Julius Schneider, Gilbert Lahdell, Harry Dyer, Otto Strodthoff, A. B. Cadman, Fred Crist, S. A. Littlefield, George Whitaker, Frank Whitaker, W. Votaw, Mr. Holmes, Dr. Bailey, Dr. Bullard, Frank Schaumberger and S. O. Wood.

Syrup of Figs.

Produced from the laxative and nutritious juice of California figs, combined with the medicinal virtues of plants known to be most beneficial to the human system, acts gently on the kidneys, liver and bowels, effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds and headaches, and curing habitual constipation.

Thermometrical Record for the Past Week.

Prepared by Sergeant Thomas, with A. Langenberger

June	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
6 A. M.	65°	65°	64°	61°	62°	61°	61°
12 M.	79	80	79	82	83	83	83
6 P. M.	75	76	75	76	76	74	74
Average	73	75	73	74	73	73	76

Mrs. Hayes, wife of ex-President Hayes, died at Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday.

Avery & Everhardy's Home-made Lard is the best in the market. Ask your butchers and grocers for it. apl8tf

Ask your butchers and grocers for Avery & Everhardy's Home-made Lard. apl8tf

New Scale Pest Law.

The following is the new law in regard to scale pests. The law was printed in these columns at the time of its passage, but is reprinted again at the request of Inspector Keith, who will carry on a vigorous warfare against the enemy.

Section 1. Whenever a petition is presented to the Board of Supervisors of any county, and signed by twenty-five or more persons who are resident freeholders and possessors of an orchard, or both, stating that certain or all orchards, or nurseries, or trees of any variety, are infested with scale insects of any kind; injurious to fruit, fruit trees, and vines, codlin moth, or other insects that are destructive to trees, and praying that a Commission be appointed by them, whose duty it shall be to supervise their destruction as herein provided, the Board of Supervisors shall, within twenty days thereafter, select three Commissioners for the county, to be known as a County Board of Horticultural Commissioners. The Board of Supervisors may fill any vacancy that may occur in said Commission by death, resignation, or otherwise, and appoint one Commissioner each year, one month or thereabouts previous to the expiration of the term of office of any member of said Commission. The said Commissioners shall serve for a period of three years from the date of their appointment, except the Commissioners first appointed, one of whom shall serve for one year, one of whom shall serve for two years, and one of whom shall serve for three years, from the date of appointment. The Commissioners first appointed shall themselves decide, by lot or otherwise, who shall serve for one year, who shall serve for two years, and who shall serve for three years, and shall notify the Board of Supervisors of the result of their choice.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the County Board of Horticultural Commissioners in each county, whenever it shall deem it necessary, to cause an inspection to be made of any orchard, or nursery, or trees, or any fruit packing house, storeroom, salesroom, or any other place in their jurisdiction, and if found infested with scale bug, codlin moth, or other insect pests injurious to fruits, trees, and vines, they shall notify the owner or owners, or person or persons in charge or possession of the said trees or place, as aforesaid, that the same are infected with said insects, or any of them, or their eggs or larva, and they shall require such person or persons to disinfect or destroy the same within a certain time to be specified. If within such specified time such disinfection or destruction has not been accomplished, the said person or persons shall be required to make application of such treatment for the purpose of destroying them as said Commissioners shall prescribe. Said notices may be served upon the person or persons owning or having charge or possession of such infested trees or places, or article as foresaid, by any Commissioner, or by any person deputed by the said Commissioners for that purpose, or they may be served in the same manner as a summons in a civil action. If the owner or owners, or the person or persons, in charge or possession of any orchard, or nursery, or trees, or places, or article, infested with said insects or any of them, or their larva or eggs, after having been notified as above to destroy the same, or make application of treatment as directed, shall fail, neglect, or refuse so to do, he or they shall be deemed guilty of maintaining a public nuisance, and any such orchards, nurseries, trees, or places, or articles thus infested, shall be adjudged and the same is hereby declared a public nuisance, and may be proceeded against at such. If found guilty, the Court shall direct the aforesaid County Board of Horticultural Commissioners to abate the nuisance. The expense thus incurred may be a lien upon the real property of the defendant.

Sec. 3. Said County Board of Horticultural Commissioners shall have power to divide the county into districts and to appoint a local Inspector for each of said districts. The State Board of Horticulture, or the Quarantine Officers of said Board, shall issue commissions as Quarantine Guardians to the members of said County Boards of Horticultural Commissioners and to the local Inspectors thereof. The said Quarantine Guardians, local Inspectors, or members of said County Board of Horticultural Commissioners shall have full authority to enter into any orchard, nursery, or place or places where trees or plants are kept and offered for sale or otherwise, or any house, storeroom, salesroom, depot, or any other such place in their jurisdiction, to inspect the same, or any other part thereof.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of said County Board of Horticultural Commissioners to keep a record of their official doings, and to make a report to the State Board of Horticulture, on or before the first day of October of each year, of the condition of the fruit interests in their several districts, what is being done to eradicate insect pests, also as to disinfecting, and as to quarantine against insect pests and diseases, and as to carrying out all laws relative to the greatest good of the fruit interest. Said Board shall publish said reports in bulletin form, or may incorporate as much of the same in their annual reports as may be of general interest.

Sec. 5. Each member of the County Board of Horticultural Commissioners, and each local Inspector, shall be paid for each day actually engaged in the performance of his duties under this Act, payable out of the County Treasury of his county, such compensation as shall be determined by resolution of the Board of Supervisors of the county before entering into the discharge of his or their duties.

Sec. 6. The said County Board of Horticultural Commissioners shall have power to remove any local Inspector who shall fail to perform the duties of his office.

Sec. 7. If any member of the County Board of Horticultural Commissioners shall fail to perform the duties of his office, as required by this Act, he may be removed from office by the Board of Supervisors, and the vacancy thus formed shall be filled by appointment by the Board of Supervisors.

Sec. 8. It shall be the duty of the County Board of Horticultural Commissioners to keep a record of their official doings, and to make a monthly report to the Board of Supervisors; and the Board of Supervisors may withhold warrant for salary of said members and Inspectors thereof until such time as said report is made.

Scale Pests.

Quarantine Guardian F. H. Keith has been busy during the week at work on duties appertaining to his office. Acting under orders from the Board of Horticultural Commissioners he proposes to rigidly enforce the laws relating to the suppression of fruit pests, and especially is he instructed to enforce that provision of the Act which provides that no person shall import or sell any trees, plants or fruit which are infested with scale. He desires us to say that any infraction of this provision will be taken cognizance of. It is notorious that numerous persons purchase plants, flowers, etc., in Los Angeles and bring them to Anaheim, this in all likelihood spreading the scale pest, and especially making it possible to introduce the white scale. To such persons, Mr. Keith will pay special official attention. 2t

For Diseases of Horses

There is nothing that compares with Cole's Veterinary Carbolisalve. It cures Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Collar and Saddle Galls, Sores, Mange, Scratches, Thrush, Inflammations and all skin and hoof diseases quicker than any other remedy. *It is the only preparation that will invariably renew the hair to its original color.* Edwin D. Bither, driver of Jay Eye See, says: "Having given Veterinary Carbolisalve a thorough trial, I can fully endorse it, and take pleasure in recommending it to all owners of horses as the best remedy that I ever saw for general stable use." Large cans $1.00; Small cans 50 cents. Sold at the Anaheim Pharmacy.

Ladies' Hats.

Miss Mossemann has just received an assortment of large sun hats, which she will sell at 30 cents, back hats at 40 and 50 cents, besides all the leading dress hats. apl11-2m

Hard Times Prices

On Sewing Machines at Pellegrin & Son's Jewelry, Art & Music Store, Postoffice block, Anaheim. New Home, Standard, Royal and Singer Machines, from $20 to $40, cash or installments. Needles for all Machines, Oil, Attachments, etc. jul6tf

Stray Bits.

In European Russia from 1870 to 1887 no less than 2,[illegible] persons were killed by lightning.

There are 3,[illegible] languages in the world, and its inhabitants profess more than 1,000 religions.

An experiment recently made in Scotland proves that the tortoise can walk a mile in four hours.

We have over 160,000 miles of railway in the United States, and this year we shall build 10,000 miles more.

The Russian minister of railways has issued an order that in future all passengers who play cards will be "judicially pursued."

The occupants of an Astoria, Ore., hostelry fish from their bedroom windows and haul in their supper from the surging water about the hotel foundations.

There are on the earth 1,000,000,000 inhabitants. Of these 33,033,033 die every year, 91,554 every day, 3,730 every hour, and 60 every minute or one every second.

James Miles, an Idaho man, refused to chip in even a nickel to bury a fellow townsman, and a bolt of lightning killed thirteen horses for him on the day of the funeral.

The London Telegraph has received 27,000 letters on the question, "Is Marriage a Failure?" an issue, after all, which can be practically decided by two persons better than by a million.

Less than fifty years ago there was not a photograph camera in the world; today there are 15,000 photographic establishments, to say nothing of the thousands of amateur outfits, in the United States.

It is estimated that there are 3,000,000 men in America who get shaved three times a week. That means an expenditure of thirty cents a week, or $15.60 a year for each man, or for the 3,000,000 $15,600,000 annually.

A few days ago a spring burst voluntarily forth from the ground immediately in front of the Central hotel in Las Vegas, while the artesian well borers in the same town are searching fruitlessly so far at a depth of 1,100 feet.

Archibald Campbell, while out driving near Cincinnati the other day, pulled out his handkerchief to wipe his nose. Mrs. Osborne was at her gate and thought he meant to flirt with her, and she followed him up and shot him in the arm.

The physicians at Bellevue hospital have advertised for a four handed baby. A year ago a girl baby with three nearly perfect hands attached to her right arm was brought to the hospital, and the physicians wish to rediscover the phenomenon.

It has hitherto been thought that Buenos Ayres was one of the most expensive cities to live in, a medium sized house renting there for $2,500 a year. It is learned, though, that an eight room house in the outskirts of Sydney brings $1,750 a year.

It is said that in eight cases out of ten if a man gets $50,000 all of a sudden he will either go cracked in the head or make a laughing stock of himself. That's doubtless the reason why Providence keeps $50,000 away from so many of us.

The practice of running trains on the left hand track is now being largely put in force by railroad corporations throughout the United States. The custom originated in England, and affords the engineer a better and fuller view of the tracks ahead.

A singular coincidence occurred at Astoria, Ore. Mrs. Clooney died at 3 o'clock in the morning quite suddenly, after having been in good spirits all day. Her canary bird, which had been singing all day, died at the exact time of its mistress' death.

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 postoffice address. Respectfully,
T. A. Slocum, M. C., 181 Pearl st., New York.

Some of the Aspirants.

Fullerton Star.

As the time approaches for the election of officers for the new county of Orange, the names of the prominent statesmen who are willing to sacrifice themselves for their county's good are coming to the surface. Of course no one is seeking office, but the best material is being talked of. Col. Edwards, Judge Towner and V. Montgomery are being talked of as good candidates for Superior Judge. It is said Jim Hickey would not refuse to be sheriff if it was offered him, and F. C. Smythe of Anaheim, is also spoken of. R. Q. Wickham of Garden Grove, is mentioned for County Clerk. Dr. J. S. Gardiner of West Anaheim, is mentioned as a candidate for Recorder. Geo. C. Hagar as a suitable man for Supervisor from the 4th district, and R. Eagan for the 5th. J. P. Greeley of Placentia, and J. N. Kenan of Santa Ana, for County Superintendant of Schools. Out of so much good material, competant and honest men can be found to transact the business in a more satisfactory manner than the county of Los Angeles.

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

BUSINESS BRIEFS.

Go to A. T. Wallop for best Mocha and Java coffee. jy2

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

Go to A. T. Wallop for best of maple syrup and sugar and rock candy syrup or any other make. jy2

Go to A. T. Wallop for fresh ranch butter. jy2

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

St. JACOBS OIL



For Cure of SPRAINS & STRAINS use St. Jacobs Oil
Cures PROMPTLY AND PERMANENTLY WITHOUT RETURN OF PAIN.
At Druggists and Dealers Everywhere
The Chas. A. Vogeler Co. Balto. Md.

For Sale at Public Auction

Three horses, double and single harness, cart, plows, Acme cultivator and other farming utensils, household furniture, to be sold at public auction next SATURDAY, June 29th, at 1 P. M., at my residence, ¾ of a mile west of S. P. depot.

FRANK MOORE.

CALL

— of —

CITIZENS' CONVENTION.

Pursuant to the wishes of a large number of citizens of both political parties, we the undersigned do hereby call a Primary on the 1st day of July, 1889, in the several precincts of the County of Orange, for the purpose of electing Delegates to a non-partisan Citizens' Convention, to be held

At the Rochester Hotel, City of Orange, on the

8th Day of July, 1889,

at 10 A. M.

for the purpose of nominating a Superior Judge, a Sheriff and Tax Collector, a County Clerk, an Auditor and Recorder, a Treasurer, an Assessor, a District Attorney, a Coroner, a Superintendent of Schools, a Surveyor, one Supervisor in each of districts No. 1, 2, 4, and 5, a Campaign Committee for the Election, and for such other business as may properly come before such Convention.

The basis of representation to said Convention is made as follows:—One Delegate to each fifty voters, or fraction thereof larger than one-half, and one at large from each Precinct. The Convention will, accordingly, be composed of 82 Delegates, apportioned as follows, and the following are named as Polling places and as Officers of Election:

Anaheim.—Six delegates. Polling place, H. C. Gade's office; judge, S. O. Wood; inspectors, N. H. Mitchell and W. H. Frink.

El Modena.—Three delegates. Polling place, W. G. McPherson's packing-house; judge, T. N. Harper; inspectors, Chas Harter and W. F. Harris.

Fullerton.—Four delegates. Polling place, Amerige's Real Estate Office; judge, A. McDermon; inspectors, J. B. McCullough and Alex. Gardner.

Garden Grove.—Four delegates. Polling place, Richard's store; judge, E. S. Richards; inspectors, Geo. Hough and H. W. Head.

Laguna.—Two delegates. Polling place, Arch Beach Store; judge, W. M. Boring; inspectors, L. N. Brooks and O. N. Brooks.

New Hope.—Two delegates. Polling place, Fountain Valley Schoolhouse; judge, S. N. Jasper; inspectors, W. D. Lamb and Jas. Pope.

Newport.—Four delegates. Polling place, schoolhouse; judge, W. N. Tedford; inspectors, John Devenny and J. J. Williams.

Orange.—Five delegates. Polling place, Plaza Hotel; judge, S. Armor; inspectors, Geo. L. Massey and J. H. Frederick.

San Juan.—Three delegates. Polling place, R. Egan's office; judge, J. E. Bacon; inspectors, B. F. Gauldin and M. A. Forster.

Santa Ana.—Precinct No. 1.—Five delegates. Polling place, Pacific House; judge, J. C. Thomas; inspectors, J. G. Kimball and T. E. Johnson. Precinct No. 2.—Polling place, C. E. Leonard's Store; judge, E. L. Swartsell; inspectors, C. E. Leonard and Harry Blee. Precinct No. 3.—Polling place, Engine House; judge, J. A. Buckingham, inspectors, R. M. Dungan and W. H. Drips. Precinct No. 4.—Polling place, City Hall; judge, Geo. W. Ford; inspectors, L. Goepper and A. A. Dickson. Precinct No. 5.—Polling place, Robinson's tool house; judge, A. F. Marsells; inspectors, M. Nisson and R. B. Guthrie. Five delegates to each precinct.

Silverado.—Two delegates. Polling place, Schoolhouse; judge, George Mason; inspectors, Isaac Harding and J. E. Pleasant.

St. James.—Four delegates. Polling place, D. J. Watson's store; judge, J. G. Shumaker; inspectors, E. W. Squires and C. P. Taft.

Trabuco.—Two delegates. Polling place, Schoolhouse; judge, Geo. Havens, inspectors, A. Staples and A. J. Cook.

Tustin.—Five delegates. Polling place, Utt's store; judge, L. Utt; inspectors, J. W. Stuckenbruck and B. E. Maxson.

West Anaheim.—Three delegates. Polling place; S. P. R. R. Depot; judge, A. Henry; inspectors, H. D. Polhemus and H. L. Paty.

West Orange.—Three delegates. Polling place, C. Bush's house; judge, Chas. Bush; inspectors, T. J. Lockhart and S. Yarnell.

Westminster.—Four delegates. Polling place, Hotel Syndicate; judge, Samuel Waters; inspectors, G. H. Carlyale and J. S. McFadden.

Yorba.—Two delegates. Polling place, Yorba's store; judge, J. Berlin; inspectors, D. J. Yorba and H. Wrede.

Said Primary Election of July 1st shall be held subject to the provisions of the Primary Election law, and the polls in the several precincts shall be kept open between the hours of 1 and 5 P. M.

We recommend as a test for voters at said Primaries: "Do you intend to support the nominees of the Citizens' Convention at the ensuing County Election?"

To the Citizens of Orange County:

In issuing the above Call for a Citizens' Convention for Orange county we have felt that party politics, in the national sense, have no proper place in our own local public business; that it is of great importance that the affairs of the new county shall be started aright, in the direction of an economical, honest and energetic conduct of public business, freed from the exigencies of partisan politics, and that these objects can best be accomplished by a movement of this character.

The Delegates to the Convention will come direct from the people, and we feel sure that a body of men so selected will nominate candidates whose high character and standing in private life will be their certificate of fitness and ability for public station.

Beyond the issuance of the Call the matter is left where it properly should be, in the hands of the voters in each precinct.

SIGNED BY:

Anaheim—S. O. Wood, N. H. Mitchell, W. H. Frink, Alex. Wright, F. H. Kern.

Fullerton—W. C. Hegabson, A. McDermont, Lionel Browning.

West Anaheim—H. D. Polhemus, A. W. Danforth.

St. James—Jonathan Watson, G. C. Hagar, H. C. Taft, T. Bush, J. A. Barger, C. A. Dillin, D. J. Watson, W. Robbins, W. T. Bush, W. C. Bush, W. S. Rose, J. M. Bush, J. G. Schoemaker, W. C. Squires, S. W. Squires, D. Dominguez.

Orange—A. Caldwell, Jesse H. Arnold, I. H. Parker, H. K. Small, W. B. Forsyth, W. H. H. Clayton, J. C. Travis, H. Hamilton, H. F. Gardiner, G. L. Massey.

West Orange—J. J. Lockhart, B. Goodrich, W. P. Northcross.

Silverado—Chas. Baker, Frank Greenwood, J. Irons, Geo. W. Mason.

El Modena—W. F. Harris, Ira Carter, W. Murray, W. G. McPherson, Geo. E. Taylor, G. E. Foster, A. S. Harris.

Yorba—Jacob Berlin, J. Yorba, Marcus Yorba, Geo. Stadtegger, Vicente Yorba, F. Yorba.

San Juan—M. A. Foster, R. Egan, J. Salaberri, M. Mendelson, Adolph Mendelson.

Garden Grove—E. S. Richards, D. Webster, Geo. Hough, C. Snively, O. J. Hough, E. G. Ware, A. Warner, J. W. Hawkins, H. W. Head, N. A. Beckett.

Westminster—T. C. Hall, R. T. Harris, W. H. Harper, Geo. C. Mack, H. A. Stough, S. Edwards, John Turner, G. L. Turner, G. H. Carlyale, Samuel Ragles, S. Watters, F. H. Kiefhaber, L. F. Bickford, J. S. McFadden, J. Harris, J. F. Sherwood.

Tustin—W. W. Martin, E. Chase, C. F. Bennet, L. Utt, B. F. Maxson, D. E. McCharles, J. W. Stuckenbruck, R. L. Eddy, Geo. Irvine.

Trabuco—A. J. Cady.

Laguna—W. M. Boring, L. N. Brooks.

Santa Ana—R. G. Balsam, J. W. Layman, J. G. Nichols, and many others.

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.

RE-OPENED!

THE ANAHEIM HOTEL.

RENOVATED THROUGHOUT.

Ree & Fraser, Props.

P. PELLEGRIN. Established over Sixteen Years. E. J. PELLEGRIN

P. Pellegrin & Sons,

JEWELRY, ART AND MUSIC HOUSE.
ANAHEIM, CAL.

Agency for Leading Makes of

Pianos & Organs,



Violins, Banjos,
Guitars, Accordeons,
Sewing Machines.

Fine Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing at Reasonable Rates and Warranted. A Repairer of Pianos, Organs and Sewing Machines is connected with our house. Complete line of Artists' Materials.

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.

PLANTERS' HOTEL,

Center Street, Anaheim, Cal



N. H. MITCHELL, PROP.

Headquarters for Commercial Travelers

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.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

Microbes the Cause of the Vine Disease.

Profound Impression Made by the Discovery of the Government Expert on Vine Disease—Good Scholars Who Were Promoted—Essays—The New Irrigation District—Condition of Sugar Beets.

It is extremely probable that a solution of the dread vine disease which has devastated the vineyards of the southern portion of the state for some years past, baffling all efforts made to stay its havoc, is at last arrived, and so soon as the proper remedies may be applied, the awful visitation will probably be a thing of the past. The government expert, Newton B. Pierce, sent here from Washington, is the gentleman to whom the credit for the discovery is due. His microscope has detected the presence here of the deadly microbe, which has been allowed to go unmolested, while countless methods of spraying for fungus and other imaginary ills which Mr. Pierce says never existed, served probably still further to weaken the vines. There have been many causes assigned by different people for the presence of the vine disease—fog, mildew, fungus, the influence of pepper and other trees, climatic peculiarities and others—but it is probable that the discovery of microbes in the sap of the vine is the prime factor in the decay of our vineyards. When Mr. Pierce arrived here last week, knowing that our vines had been examined microscopically for several years and no trace of an insect found upon their roots, trunks or branches, he determined to bring a powerful glass to bear upon the sap of the vine.

He cuts a piece of the bark from a vine, places a drop of distilled water upon the wet surface and gently scrapes the spot with a penknife; then, using his glass, the deadly microbe is revealed. Mr. Pierce's glass magnifies 800 times and is powerful enough to show the deadly parasite in great numbers. They resemble a bubbling mass of whitish substance, considerably like yeast rising in a glass jar. Many vines were inspected in this manner, with the same results obtaining in each instance. The shoots of healthy vines are free from traces of the disease, but in the expert's opinion, it will be only a question of time when all vineyards must necessarily succumb to the blight—a view shared in by many of our vineyardists—unless efficacious remedies are discovered soon. The theories of Prof. Hilbert Dowlen and J. De Barth Shorb in regard to fungus are ridiculed by the expert as most nonsensical. Mr. Pierce has no remedy, but that will come in all probability within a short time.

He has sent to Missouri for specimens of healthy vines which will be planted in an experimental vineyard in this section. Half the vines will be inoculated with the virus and the effect of the disease and its influence upon other vines noted. This will require many months before the nature of the disease can be ascertained.

It is the opinion of Mr. Pierce that these microbes may subsist upon vegetation and be carried in irrigation ditches. He thinks the best plan, with a vineyard diseased with microbes, is to root up the vines and allow the ground to grow to weeds. When the latter are burned from the ground in the summer all traces of disease will be dispelled. An examination will be made of the bark of different trees, to note the difference between them and the vines. There are some who have not as yet accepted the logic of Mr. Pierce's views, but there is not much doubt that we are to-day nearer the solution of this vexed problem than ever before.

WATER SYSTEM.

President of the Anaheim Irrigating District Talks on the Subject.

EDITOR GAZETTE.—Having a little time on my hands, I visited President Hunter of the Anaheim Irrigation District with the view of finding out whether or not anything had been attempted towards the solution of the irrigation problem in our valley under the newly adopted system. Being assured that all reasonable question would be answered, the conversation began.

"I believe you are President of the new district, and I am of the opinion that every new administration should have a policy to carry out. What are your views on the question of the best mode of irrigating the district?"

"That is a broad question. We have not as yet had the case before the board further than a conversation on the subject, but the question will come before us shortly."

"I might ask what are your personal views of the subject?"

"My views remain unchanged on that point. We do not need to develop water as in many places enough runs to waste in the winter season to serve all our wants, if stored and used economically. My policy, if concurred in by the board, would be to build reservoirs of sufficient capacity to hold, say, six months' water. Any water we get from the river in the summer, after serving the upper portion of the district, would probably be sufficient to overcome the seepage and evaporation."

"Do you propose to procure the ditches at present in use?"

"Well, yes; these ditches carry the water sufficiently high above the land to be irrigated. That will make them suitable. Besides, I dare say they can be bought for less than new ones could be made for."

"Would you purpose to improve the upper, or Cajon, ditch?"

"Yes. That ditch would need a good deal of improvement, so that more water could be run in it. For instance, the bends must be cut off and in many places the ditch must be made larger, as we need several reservoirs on that branch. For instance, for the Yorba settlement we must have a reservoir at Flume 7. The bank of this reservoir will be over 600 feet long and 40 feet high. I have not as yet obtained the capacity, but it must hold a good deal of water."

"Would you not be afraid, after reading of such terrible disasters in the East, that the like might happen here?"

"Well, it is hard to say what might happen. But every precaution must be taken in building the embankments. For instance, a wall of concrete and cobble stones or asphaltum could be built in the center so as to prevent gophers or squirrels doing any harm. Then, again, if such is built we could on the top of the wall pipe the ditch water across and do away with the present wooden flume, which otherwise will soon have to be replaced. The present structures cannot last much longer. Until a calculation is made as to the capacity of the reservoirs I could not say whether one would be necessary at Flume 8, but if so it will be as large as the one at Flume 7. We need one at Flume 13 for the Kraemer ranch. This one will be smaller than the other, but will be needed. The old reservoir can be repaired and made to hold double the quantity it now holds. Further to the west and north of Mr. Hetebrink's land is a natural site for a very large reservoir. This will supply Fullerton and all west and north of the sandwash."

"Do you intend to use the Kraemer reservoir?"

"Of course I do. We must construct about three miles of new ditch to meet the one already constructed from the river to the Yorba settlement."

"How about the distributing ditches from the reservoirs?"

"The Yorba land north and below the line of the upper ditch would be watered from the ditch direct. The land between the bluffs and the county road would be watered from the reservoir through the new ditch made to Kraemer's reservoir; then the lands south of the county road would be watered by the ditch from the reservoir leading near the site of the present Anaheim ditch, and extending through Anaheim and branching as the present ditches do in the city. Another branch would leave the Kraemer reservoir, extending in a southerly direction and joining the other ditch as an auxiliary. These would be constructed so as to water all the land in the district south of the sandwash. The others then would water the north of the sandwash. We must take care of the water by connecting the main ditches or by piping, if the same can be done at a reasonable cost. I would suggest storing a six-months' supply in the proportion of one inch to every ten acres in the district. We will need somewhere near $600,000 to complete the system. Of course, we would not contemplate issuing that amount of bonds all at once. It will take years to complete the system."

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

Detailed Statement of Freight Handled in the Past Six Months.

The following figures show the amount of freight handled at the Southern Pacific and California Central depots here for the six months ending May 30th. The figures are taken from the books of Agents Darling and Desmond, who courteously placed the same at the reporter's disposal, and represent pounds:

DECEMBER.			
Mdse	215,990	Brandy	20,100
Wine	77,220	Oranges	41,350
Wool	4,900	Potatoes	20,000
Hay	30,400	Househ'd Goods	20,000
Lumber	56,450	Wheat	30,285
Total			516,695
JANUARY.			
Mdse	91,150	Brandy	22,750
Oranges	43,050	Wine	22,200
Lumber	25,520	Hides	1,325
Grain	40,500	Total	246,495
FEBRUARY.			
Mdse	86,245	Brandy	10,230
Wine	17,320	Oranges	133,060
Hay	20,000	Total	266,855
MARCH.			
Mdse	95,980	Wine	31,580
Oranges	473,570	Wool	156,600
Hides	1,405	Hogs	20,000
Lumber	20,000	Total	799,135
APRIL.			
Mdse	130,755	Wine	41,055
Brandy	26,645	Oranges	589,590
Wool	235,675	Hay	20,000
Hogs	40,000	Brick	320,000
H'h'd Goods	21,000	Total	1,414,720
MAY.			
Mdse	102,208	Oranges	251,195
Brick	20,000	Honey	1,365
Wool	102,081	Lumber	10,000
Total			486,849

Total exports in six months—3,710,744.

IMPORTS.	Pounds.
December	1,016,918
January	1,437,562
February	268,165
March	377,724
April	720,218
May	1,012,185
Total	4,832,772

During this time the freight handled by the California Central was as follows:

EXPORTS.	Pounds.
December	202,470
January	224,420
February	190,230
March	271,620
April	374,870
May	175,570
Total	1,439,180

IMPORTS.	Pounds.
December	185,950
January	224,420
February	215,000
March	173,010
April	190,390
May	191,200
Total	1,179,970

The Southern Pacific shipped, during the past season, 91 carloads of oranges, and the California Central 40 carloads, a total of 131 carloads shipped from this point. At 300 boxes to the car there were thus 39,300 boxes of oranges sent to market on both lines of railway. The California Central had six carloads of wine, ten carloads of wool, one carload of potatoes and two carloads of cabbages among its exports.

RECAPITULATION.	Pounds.
Exports by S. P.	3,710,749
by C. C.	1,439,180
Total	5,149,929
Imports by S. P.	4,832,772
by C. C.	1,179,970
Total	6,012,742

From the above it will be seen that the gross amount of freight handling at both depots during the past six months is 11,162,671 pounds. Our exports for the six months preceding November last amounted to 4,029,680 pounds, showing an increase in the past six months over the six months preceding of something over a million pounds. Our imports have fallen off about 1,500,000 pounds in the past six months as compared with the half-year preceding, having during that time aggregated 7,610,803 pounds. Our exports stand about stationary, having been 5,288,659 in the first period and 5,149,929 in the last.

Graduates' Essays.

Following are the essays of graduates of the public schools which were unavoidably crowded out of last week's paper. Both are worthy of perusal by all of our readers.

KATIE CHAMPLIN'S ESSAY: "Treasure Trove."—In the far northeastern portion of this vast country there are still related in dewy summer twilight and by winter firesides mysterious tales of treasures buried by the notorious Captain Kidd, "as he sailed, as he sailed." From hunting pirates he turned pirate himself, for which crime he was executed. This all happened in the romantic, stirring seventeenth century. There is a true old saying that the love of money is the root of all evil. Like many other sayings that have passed into proverbs, this is to be taken with limitation; but that the inordinate love of money is the root of incalculable evil some of the stories about Kidd's money prove. The greedy passion of accumulation possessed the pirates whom Captain Kidd was sent out to capture; the contagion of it passed from them to him. The strong temptation to get rich easily overcame him also, and was his final ruin. Like the ever-widening circles formed by throwing a pebble into the water, like the great crops that follow the sowing of a few seeds, the strong temptation to discover those same ill-gotten, buried gems has undermined the moral and physical strength of many and many a man and proved his ultimate ruin. The truth of these remarks is illustrated by the short and simple story that I am going to tell you; and the story applied more broadly hints also at the fate to which our country is rushing in its universal and hardening greed for gain and its enervating love of luxury. This has been true of all other nations, and as nations, like individuals, prefer to experiment themselves rather than profit by the experience of others, it will be true of them. It is an old, old story: the struggle from poverty to comfort, then to luxury—the highest point, then the toppling over into the abyss. But time presses and the moral should not be longer than the story.

About thirty years ago a wealthy Long Island farmer died, bequeathing to his sons, Armstrong and Russel Glenn, his large estate. The share of Armstrong, the elder, was an exact half of the rich, well-cultivated farm, together with the old homestead. To Russel fell the other half and sufficient money to build himself a home equally large, pleasant and comfortable. At the time of the father's death the elder son was married and had formed systematic, industrious habits. The other married next year the prettiest, brightest girl in the neighborhood and settled down comfortably in the newly furnished new house. Shortly after this, one of those vague stories of buried treasure, that periodically start up, nobody knows where, whence, or how, was circulated around the surrounding country, and as it happened, was located within or near the boundaries of the Glenn farm. Armstrong hardly gave the rumor a passing thought, but it made a strong impression upon Russel. After a little it was noticed that Russel was digging upon his land and that it was not done in the ordinary method, or followed by the usual results. He grew moody and irritable, depressed and gay by turns. He not only tilled the soil in this peculiar way, himself, but hired others to work with him and his money, time, strength, health and courage were gradually sapped. While each year added to his plodding brother's prosperity and happiness, and that of his family, it took from Russel just as surely and steadily all the blessings and brightness of life.

While Armstrong was gathering from the rich soil of his farm, its legitimate crops of fruit and vegetables, Russel was ruining his farm by turning up sand and gravel over the rich top soil, in his endeavor to find some of Kidd's buried treasure. As the sunny year improved the handsome old home where Armstrong lived, and made it a credit to him and the town in which it stood, they took from Russel's home, first luxuries, then comforts, until only bare necessaries remained. Few were able to recognize his wife, the rosy country belle, who only a dozen years ago had begun her married life with the sunniest of prospects. She was older than her years, bowed by hard work, pinched by want and soured by disappointment. Of four dear little children that came to bless their home, only one played about the bare, cheerless rooms. At first the graves of the others had been tended and flowers grew upon them, but as the weary, wasting years crept by, wild black-berry vines replaced the pansies and lilies and instead of little white head-stones, the dreary but sacred was sentinelled by mullein stalks. The climax of Russel's folly came upon a Christmas evening. The season had been unusually mild and wet, and there was not yet enough frost in the ground to prevent the ordinary labor of the man whom every one now believed to be a monomaniac. All day he had been working in the field, and toward sunset his spade struck a hard substance that proved to be a large, rusty iron box. The sudden joy of his discovery after so many years of that heart-sickness, that comes of hope deferred, almost frenzied him. By superhuman strength he raised the box on his shoulder and bore it to the house.

At Armstrong's house they were already lighting the candles on the Christmas tree. This should be his Christmas tree. His baby's eye should shine with joy. His wife's white throat should blaze with jewels, and more precious still, the ruddy bloom of her youth should flush her faded cheeks. They stood around the table in breathless expectancy while the rusty lid was pried off. They searched with eager clutching fingers among the faded water-stained documents and deeds, once valuable to others, useless as ashes to them. No shine of gold or blaze of jewel met their wild, famishing eye. At the last gleam of the winter's sunset crept up the wall and vanished a look of stony despair settled on the face of husband and wife, and the deathless silence was only broken by the child's unconscious prattle. Russel's false momentary strength was succeeded by corresponding weakness. Tottering across the room he fell upon his bed. At that moment his wife, who for many years had borne a double burden, noticed mechanically that his mud-covered, broken boots were also water-soaked and that he was shaking with chills. Why linger over the painful details? Rheumatism followed and within a week it attacked his heart. On New Year's day a longer grave was dug by the little graves in the burial lot, and so ended his personal share in his mistaken life. Hard work, deprivation, daily, hourly disappointment, loss of money, loss of property, loss of children, loss of life—a pathetic story, but, alas! a true one. True happiness only follows honestly directed efforts toward a healthful end. My simple story carries its own moral—nay, its hundred morals and suggestions with it.

JAMES A. RIMPAU'S ESSAY: "The Duties of an American Citizen."—The personal impulse of every true American burns with ardent zeal to honor and uphold that which is most meritorious in the daily vocations of human life. It is upon this noble principle and its perpetuity that rests the foundation for honest citizenship.

The personal character of the citizens of any country determines its political and social standing, and upon their individual conduct and uprightness depends the success or failure of the whole structure.

If the people are correct, so is the government, and if ignorance and dishonesty prevail, fools and knaves will control the destinies of the nation. If the people loose all sense of justice, the bench cannot administer it and if they openly defy the law, the executive cannot enforce it. If they cease to practice charity, peace and harmony will soon be superseded by strife and discord. History teaches us that all these evils and more have overtaken those nations whose people gave themselves up to luxury and blinded passions. There is all philosophical maxim that the smallest particle in the universe exerts an influence upon every other body, however large it may be. So it is in our political and social structure; a person however humble, influences to some degree the entire community in which he lives. And yet no one person can be held responsible for the action of all; he must answer for his own. And if every citizen would realize this responsibility and would under its teachings, the administration, justice and the execution of the law would become a comparatively easy undertaking. We often hear the expression "dignity of labor" ridiculed by those who do not realize its true meaning. The young man of poor parentage, who has been obliged to labor continuously for scanty wages, that would hardly supply the necessaries of life, may sometimes fail to realize its significance; as may also the one reared in luxury and accustomed to see soft hands and fine clothes as marks of a gentleman, and who has been taught to dispise all that is below him in society. Monarchical governments are based on such false notions, but in America all labor is honorable, and those who earn their living by the sweat of their brow are often even more honored than the gentleman of wealth and influence. Here, as elsewhere, one must support himself or be supported by others, and if supported by others he becomes a useless member of society, and draws from the happiness of those who support him. If he supports himself his labor is converted into that which is of value to others, and he in return receives the product of their labor. As manufacture is dependent on agriculture; and commerce on agriculture; so is each individual, more or less, dependent on others, and their interests are so interwoven and interdependent that the removal of one affects the interests of all. Hence the necessity for each to contribute his mite to swell the proportions of the grand total, and to increase the prosperity of the whole nation. When we view it from this standpoint, then, and there only, do we have a clear conception of the true "dignity of labor." All over our land where now stand populous cities, and thrifty farms, a century ago stood dense forests and unplowed prairies. Our development and growth have no parallel in the history of nations. And yet how few of us ever assign as a reason for this rapid growth the underlying principle that here all must be producers, and that all labor is honorable. It is said that opportunity makes the man, but with us man makes the opportunity, and hence the man makes himself. This is true literally, for all over our land have been found and yet may be found self-made men, such as Roger Sherman, Benjamin Franklin, Abraham Lincoln, James A. Garfield, James G. Blaine and Grover Cleveland, who have begun on the lower plains, and by constant effort and the exercise of their faculties rose higher and higher till they could survey the whole world at their feet.

The example of such men is a model worthy to be imitated by every youth who cares for his own prosperity and that of his country.

Not all can attain the eminence reached by these men, but all can rise higher and higher as years roll on, and as they ascend the circle of their influence for good will extend farther, and yet farther.

To sum them up, we desire that every citizen should be a producer, a laborer if you please, so that he may be even more than self supporting; he should be educated, so all his acts may be guided by intelligence; he should be progressive, so that he can advance in usefulness; he should be honest, so that he can be depended upon to fill responsible positions, and he should be moral, so that his influence may always be on the right side.

The work of such a citizen will outlive him, his memory will be revered by future generations, and his name will be enrolled with those of the truly blest.

VALEDICTORY.—This is the close of the school term. With it ends our school days in the Anaheim Public School. Having finished the course of study, we are compelled to yield our places to others. Schoolmates, the time has now come when we must break the happy relationship existing between us; but we carry with us the memory of the many pleasant incidents, which have occurred during our school life. In after years they will be pleasant to recall, and while dwelling on them it will carry us back to our school days. And now, hoping to continue the friendship formed during our school, we bid you farewell. Friends and trustees, we thank you for the interest shown in our program. Mr. Ennis, our teacher and friend, we regret that we can no longer remain under your scholarly care and instruction. Accept our warmest thanks for the deep interest you have always and readily taken in our advancement, to which we are so indebted in a great measure for our present success. And although a pupil must depend mainly on his studies, yet with the aid of a faithful teacher the difficulties which he meets with at every step his advance are made comparatively easy. Again thanking you for your kind interest, we bid you farewell.

AMUSEMENTS.

"The Ivy Leaf."

Murphy Kerrigan, a true-hearted Irish Lad	Smith O'Brien
Robert Nolan, in love with Colleen's fortune	Alfred W. Fremont
Gerald Daly, a young officer	Leighton Baker
Dennis Dennavin, Robert Nolan's henchman	J. A. Dailey
Darby Flynn	W. A. Mack
Barney, the Piper	P. Toughey
Captain Connor, of the Military Police	John McLaughlin
Colleen O'Brien, an heiress	Miss Jennie Elbon
Maureen Dedlish, a true Irish Colleen	Miss Nellie Rosebud
Mrs. Dedlish	Miss Allie Smith
Nerine O'Brien	Little Zella

An excellent play and excellent people. By far the best picture of Irish life seen here in many a day. The pity is that the company's superb scenery could not all be called into play, but otherwise the piece went with the same enjoyable zest, which was greatly relished by the large audience in attendance. Mr. Smith O'Brien, as Murphy, was every inch of him a true-hearted Irish lad and played his character with becoming grace. His song, "A Whiff of the Pipe," in the third act, was the happiest bit of melody we have heard for a long time. A finished actor with a fine stage presence, and fortunate in possessing a splendid voice, Mr. O'Brien is a whole show in himself. Miss Jennie Elbon, the leading lady, and Miss Nellie Rosebud, the soubrette, are both ladies of culture and were both charming on the stage. Leighton Baker as Gerald Daly showed himself to be a clever actor, as did the other persons in the cast. We cannot refrain from mentioning the fact that Max Fehrmann, the musical director of the company, was the original Moses Solomon of Milton Noble's "Phoenix" company, in which part he convulsed theater-goers with laughter the world over. Besides his side-splitting Jewish comicalities, he sings with great *eclat* two exquisite songs composed by himself, "Zip, Zip" and "This is for Somebody Else." Mr. Fehrmann also composed the music of Mr. O'Brien's song "A Whiff of the Pipe." After the performance a merry group assembled at the Planters' Hotel to listen again to some of the gems of the play. A most pleasant soiree resulted. The sun was high when the party dispersed, every one wishing the company all manner of good luck and hoping they may soon come this way again.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Jacob Everhardy left last week on a business trip to Arizona.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Avery returned last week from their Eastern trip.

Louisa Boege, at present living in Los Angeles, is at home on a short visit to her mother.

T. T. Johnson, who has resided in this vicinity for several years, left yesterday for Cumberland, Md.

Mr. and Mrs. Sommers of Cucamonga were in town during the week, visiting friends and relatives.

Mrs. Clothier, mother of the amiable young lady who teaches the primary department in the public school, is here on a visit to her daughter.

J. S. Webber, the tinsmith, has for some time past been suffering with an affection of the eyes, which has greatly interfered with his sight.

Dr. W. Horr of Sterling, Kansas, father of G. V. Horr, cashier of the Bank of Anaheim, is in town on a visit to relatives and friends, and will probably make a prolonged stay.

Miss Alice Chevalier of Los Angeles is visiting her sister, Mrs. John Hartung. She has lately recovered from a severe attack of typhoid fever, and under the bracing climate of Anaheim hopes soon to be quite herself again.

George C. Hagar of Orange was in town on Tuesday. He is one of the signers of the call for the county convention to assemble in his city, and is confident there will be a large gathering present to place officers in nomination.

A. B. Caldwell, an extensive nurseryman of Pomona, was in town during the week, and reports rather a novel method practiced by some orchardists of his city to kill the scale bugs. It is nothing more or less than the insertion of poison in a hole bored in the trunk of the tree near the ground. This is absorbed by the sap and is so deadly to the scale that, in several cases where the experiment was tried, they were destroyed in great quantity. The poison is not sufficient to affect the fruit, so Mr. Caldwell says, and is regarded by him as a most efficacious mode of exterminating the pest.

Sugar Beets.

The beet seed planted by farmers in this vicinity promises excellent results. Already the bulbs are in some cases three inches in diameter, and it is confidently believed their saccharine qualities have fully developed. The beets of Mr. Schulte of Orangethorpe, an experienced beet-raiser, are spoken of as being in particularly fine condition and will undoubtedly polarize above the standard. This is in fact true of the others who have planted beet seed, because great care and attention have been shown the plants. As this section is pre-eminently a sweet-potato country, it is contended that beets here will do correspondingly well. Among the farmers who are experimenting with the new industry are H. Kroeger, E. D. Ward, A. Gardiner, H. Werder, M. Nebelung, J. P. Zeyn, L. Parker, F. H. Keith, Otto Rust, L. Hickox, C. J. Hough, J. Hunter, Mrs. Collins, G. W. Maxson, H. A. Boege, J. W. Landell, Wm. Schulte, Dr. Warner, J. Dawsier, Silas Wright and many others whose names were not learned. It is proposed to send a shipment of beets to both the Spreckels and American sugar refineries during the opening days of September, and as all conditions have been favorable and consummate care given the plants it is certain that beets in polarization will result favorably. Beets of 14 per cent of sugar bring $4 per ton, and 50 cents additional is paid for each unit in percentage over that figure. Thus beets of 20 per cent of sugar bring $7 per ton. Twenty tons per acre is an average yield. This rate has been attained at Watsonville in exceptional cases, and it is not improbable some of ours may go as much. As we raise the sweetest wines and best sweet potatoes we certainly should raise beets of standard excellence, if not indeed better than those already propagated. A large beet factory at Anaheim will be a mint to our farmers, and inside of three months it is believed preliminary plans will be [illegible] to insure that end.

Kleinigkeiten.

—The fence for St. Catherine's Academy is being built.

—There is a rumor that a wedding is to occur in town during the coming week.

—The Board of City Trustees had no quorum at its meeting yesterday afternoon.

—The Planters' Hotel is receiving a coat of paint, together with other improvements.

—The streets are being cleared of weeds, which considerably improves their appearance.

—The Anaheim Hotel is very much improved in appearance since it received its new coat of paint.

—Quite a severe shock of earthquake was felt on Monday morning at 10:07 o'clock. The vibrations were from north to south.

—We acknowledge the receipt of an invitation from the Executive Committee to attend the Fourth of July celebration at Los Angeles.

—The German Evangelical Church will picnic to-day near Garden Grove. Carriages will be in waiting at the church to convey those intending to go.

—Captain Wrede has been appointed Director for Yorba in the new irrigating district, vice Mr. Brown, failed to qualify. It is said the Captain will refuse to serve.

—Dr. Hunt informs us that the Anaheim Pharmacy is to have a competent and affable drug clerk who will attend to the numerous wants of its customers after the most approved style.

—The suit brought by the Anaheim Orange Growers' Association against the Culver & Keach Fumigating Company has been compromised to the mutual satisfaction of the contestants.

—A colony of thirty-two Poles from Russia have lately settled in our midst, and are occupying houses near the Southern Pacific depot and other places. Nearly all of them have already secured employment.

—The meeting on Friday evening, to take steps looking to a proper celebration of the glorius Fourth, was not largely attended and there was no enthusiasm. Consequently there will probably be no celebration here on that day.

—It is probable that Company G will take part in the Fourth of July parade at Los Angeles, should their new uniforms arrive in time. Captain Wood received a dispatch yesterday afternoon saying that the uniforms would be shipped next Saturday.

—Frank Moore advertises his household goods and farming implements for sale at public auction. He intends to move to Kern county to reside. We are sorry to loose so estimable a citizen, and hope he may prosper in his new home.

—The Southern Pacific will take passengers to Los Angeles July 3d and 4th for 80 cents the round trip, good to return July 4th or 5th. The regular round trip excursion ticket to Los Angeles is sold at $1.25 which rate went into effect on June 20th.

—Erwin Barr informs us that a lemon tree in his orchard, which a few months ago was covered with scale, was found upon inspection last week to be entirely free from the pest, which had been eradicated by a colony of lady-bugs of the local variety.

—The Board of Supervisors on Monday sold $3,000 of North Yorba school bonds at par to Newstadt and Pirtle. All streets in Bellview addition to El Modena were on the same day abandoned by the board except Chapman street, and the tract thrown back to acreage.

—Mrs. Blair, who recently contemplated moving to The Palms to reside, has given up that intention and purchased some lots on Broadway and East streets, where lumber is being hauled for the erection of a residence. Mr. Remick's house, near by, is also being considerably improved.

—William Schumacher of Las Bolas beach says that several coveys of young duck have been seen in the creeks near his place, and he threatens to take a shot at them. Last season he bagged, in round numbers, ten thousand ducks and snipe for market.

—The Ivy Leaf Company's "telescope" was the means of considerable amusement to those of our citizens who watched persons "take a peep" through it on Monday. Professor Ennis looked for the new comet, Mr. Buck wanted to see how Frantz's barber shop looked "under the microscope," and D. W. Hudson looked to see if he couldn't find a new way to beat his creditors.

—A lot of little girls gave a "masquerade ball" in a vacant room in the rear of this office last Friday afternoon. After the ball recitations and songs were given. Among the maskers were Addie Wallop, flower girl; Mabel Hunt, fortune teller; Regina Classen, princess; Lottie Watts, Queen of Spain; Winnie Melrose, washwoman; Adele Mosseman, Alice Bates, old maids; Bessie Schubert, monkey.

—Samuel Williams, an old and respected citizen of this vicinity, died at his farm about four miles northwest of Anaheim on Tuesday, of asthma, from which disease he has been a sufferer for many years. He was buried yesterday, and his funeral was largely attended by his neighbors, by whom he was universally liked. He leaves a wife and family who have the sympathy of all who know them.

—Contractor Ledbetter last Friday opened the bids for hauling the lumber of the new bridge at Olive, and awarded the contract to C. W. Whitcomb of Los Angeles for $1 per thousand feet. Other bidders were as follows: H. C. Gade $1 29 per thousand feet, John Hunter $1 20, J. D. Ott $1, Geo. Bixby $1 25, Boege and Mickel $1 50. It is understood that the successfull bidder agreed to move Mr. Ledbetter's tools here from Los Angeles if his contract for hauling the bridge lumber was accepted.

—We have been permitted to look over a prospectus of a work entitled "The Memorial History of Southern California" to be published at as early a date as possible by the Lewis Publishing Company of Chicago. The work will contain an outline history of this favored locality from its Spanish occupancy to the present time, and will be illustrated with grand mountain scenery, full page portraits of the early poineers, and illustrations showing some of its fruit orchards, orange groves, elegant residences, etc. Not the least important feature of the work will be the personal sketches of the early settlers and prominent citizens of to-day. The publishers have the indorsement of the Historical Society of Los Angeles, and the work promises to be first class in every respect. We bespeak for them through their agent, J. N. Mercer, a liberal support.

—Charles A. Wetmore of Alameda, Viticultural Commissioner and the greatest living expert upon grape culture in California, will be in Anaheim shortly, on his annual tour of inspection of the vineyards of Southern California. "We are getting the better of the vine pest," Mr. Wetmore said, when interrogated in Los Angeles upon the subject. "It is a long, hard battle, but I think that the wine growers will gain the victory at last. There is, at any rate, a sensible abatement in the ravages of the pest. The outlook? For this time of the year it is fairly good. It is too early in the season to speak authoritatively, however, upon that point." It would be well for Messrs. Wetmore and Pierce to get together and discuss vine pests from their respective standpoints.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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.

Church Announcements.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Services every Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., Rev. Mr. Elliot, preacher.

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.

FRUIT FESTIVAL.—The second donation for the Building Fund of the M. E. Church will be held on Tuesday evening, July 2d. Fruits and ice-cream will be served. A short literary programme with music will be given. All are invited.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH—Services every Sunday at 3 P. M. REV. J. M. SCHAEFLE, 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. STOTTERS, pastor.

Santa Fe Route.

CALIFORNIA CENTRAL RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Trains pass Anaheim as follows:

NORTH BOUND.	
Overland, daily	6:42 A. M.
Los Angeles Accom. (daily except Sunday)	7:43 A. M.
Los Angeles Express, daily	11:53 A. M.
Riverside Accom (daily except Sunday)	5:58 P. M.
SOUTH BOUND.	
San Diego Express, daily	9:28 A. M.
Riverside Accom (daily except Sunday)	11:25 A. M.
Overland, daily	5:20 P. M.
Santa Ana Accom (daily except Sunday)	6:10 P. M.

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.

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

JOHN EVERHARTY,
.... PROPRIETOR ....
FASHION LIVERY,
FEED AND BOARDING
STABLES.
.... FIRST-CLASS ....
TURNOUTS FURNISHED!
WITH OR WITHOUT DRIVERS.
Horses Bought and Sold.

City Stables,
Center Street (Opposite Kroeger's Block)
ANAHEIM.
A. L. Lewis & Co.
Proprietors.
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.

ARTISTIC
JOB-WORK
Gazette Job Office

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE PARTnership heretofore existing between N. H. Mitchell and John Everharty, under the name and style of Mitchell & Everharty, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Everharty will continue the business at the old stand. All bills due by said firm will be paid by him, and all outstanding accounts are payable to him. N. H. MITCHELL, JOHN EVERHARTY.

Anaheim, May 22, 1889.

Referring to the above I would respectfully say that I am thankful for the generous patronage of the public in the past and bespeak the same liberal share for my successor. N. H. MITCHELL.

NOTICE!

CAME TO THE PLACE OF THE UNDERSIGNED one heifer and one steer about the latter part of April. Both cropped on left ear. Owner can have same by paying costs. B. WILLIAMS, Orangethorpe.

Notice to Teamsters.

BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE OF S. O. Wood, engineer, for the hauling of the lumber for the bridge at Olive, up to June 21st, from the S. P. depot at Anaheim and Woods station, near Joel Parker's ranch, on Tustin branch, S. P. R. R.

ABOUT 265,000 FEET,
— MORE OR LESS. —
M. H. LEDBETTER.

DRIFTED JUNKS.

RECORD OF JAPANESE WRECKS IN THE NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN.

A List of Oriental Castaways That Runs from 1617 to 1881—Tales of Awful Suffering by the Shipwrecked—A Voyage of Seventeen Months.

Among the many theories that are set up to explain the original settlement of the North American continent that which ascribes it to the enforced visitation of some storm driven Japanese fishermen meets with much favor. Without recounting the various arguments that are based on architectural, physical and philological similarities between the aborigines of the Pacific coast of the New World and the old races of the Orient, it may be said that the shipwrecked sailor idea has many plausible features to recommend it.

Charles Walcott Brooks, who was a firm believer in this theory, devoted much attention to the subject, and certainly proved three things. First, that the number of wrecked junks that have been reported in one way or another exceeded a hundred; second, that every junk found adrift or stranded on the North American coast has proved to be Japanese; third, that their presence is due to the existence of the Kuro Shiwo or Japanese stream, which sweeps northeasterly past Japan toward the Aleutian Islands, thence curving around and passing south along the coast of Alaska, Oregon and California.

The first record of storm driven junks goes as far back as 1617, when mention is made in an old Spanish book of a Japanese boat being at Acapulco. Usually, however, the junks were driven north rather than south, stranded Japanese vessels being reported on the coast of Kamchatka in 1694, 1696, 1710 and 1729. So, too, in 1782 a Japanese junk was wrecked upon the Aleutian Islands; in 1805 a Japanese junk was wrecked on the coast of Alaska, and in 1812 and 1813 two others were run across by Russian sloops in similarly high latitudes.

HEADED UP IN FIRKINS.

The first reported wreck of the sort which came to the California coast occurred in 1815. On the 24th of March in that year the brig Forrester, Capt. Piggott, was cruising off Santa Barbara when he sighted a Japanese junk drifting at the mercy of the winds and waves. Her rudder and masts were gone. Although blowing a gale, he boarded the junk, and found fourteen dead bodies in the hold, the captain, carpenter and one seaman alone surviving. They were on a voyage from Osaka to Yeddo and were seventeen months out. In 1820 a junk was cast upon Point Adams, the southern shore of the mouth of the Columbia, and in 1833 another was wrecked on the coast of Washington territory, in the immediate vicinity of Cape Flattery.

Many of her crew had perished and several dead bodies were headed up in firkins in the customary Japanese style, ready for burial. In 1840 a Japanese junk of about forty tons was driven on the Bonin islands, while in 1845 the United States frigate St. Louis took from Mexico to Ningpo three shipwrecked Japanese, survivors of a junk's crew which had drifted from the coast of Japan entirely across the Pacific ocean.

In 1845 Capt. Cooper, of the whaleship Manhattan, rescued eleven shipwrecked Japanese from a little island near Niphon, and a few days after rescued several more from a sinking junk. Rescues of a similar character were made in 1847, 1848 and 1850, and then in February, 1851, seventeen shipwrecked Japanese were brought to San Francisco by Capt. Jennings, of the bark Auckland, the junk from which they were taken having been drifting about in mid-ocean since the fall of the previous year.

So the record goes on to 1876, until sixty cases are enumerated. Of these four were from 1613 to 1694, three from 1710 to 1782, six from 1804 to 1820, eleven from 1831 to 1848, and thirty-six, from 1850 to 1876. This apparent increase during the last mentioned period is not owing to their increased number, but solely to the fact that the increase of commerce on the Pacific has distributed there a large fleet whose presence has materially increased the chances of rescue to disabled vessels and the likelihood of receiving reports from stranded wrecks.

Taking up the record from where Mr. Brooks dropped in 1876, it is seen that since and including that year only six cases have been reported, and none at all since 1881. The reason for this decrease lies in the fact that Japan has recently awakened to the necessity of improving the models of her vessels and adopting those with sea going qualities.

ONLY TWO ALIVE.

The Chronicle of Wednesday, Aug. 16, 1876, contains the following story, which was well entitled "A Horror of the Sea:"

"The Emma Utter arrived in port yesterday evening (Aug. 15, 1876), bringing a statement made by Capt. Nelson, master of the British bark Abbey Cowper, which described an encounter he had had with a phantom ship on the preceding 31 of July. He says that on that day he was in latitude 37.10 north, longitude 167.35 east, with light winds, when a hulk was discovered drifting in a southeasterly direction, dismasted and with signals flying. He bore down upon her and an officer was sent aboard, who found that she was the Japanese junk Coke Cyeman, bound from Hakodde to Yokohama, and that she had left the former port on Nov. 9, 1875. Her crew formerly consisted of twelve men, but two of whom were alive.

"They were removed to the Abbey Cowper and everything possible was done for them. One of the men was entirely helpless, being nearly dead with the scurvy, while his companion, although not so bad, was still in a deplorable condition, and was barely able to climb aboard.

"The wretched men had been drifting more dead than alive for six months, and as one by one their companions had succumbed to that frightful disease, scurvy, they had been salted and stowed away in the hold, which emitted a horrible stench. At the time they were found they had been without the means of making a fire for some time, having used everything that was available for that purpose long before, and were sustaining an existence with nothing but dry rice and what fish they caught. Their supply of water had been long exhausted, and they were obliged to depend on what they could save whenever it rained.

"The wretched survivors would ere long have perished as had their fellow sufferers, and the fate of the vessel would in all probability never have been known but for this timely discovery, for even if the men had been able to sustain life in such a horrible manner, still the vessel would have soon gone to the bottom, as she was a complete wreck."—San Francisco Chronicle.

Breathe Through the Nose.

Do not breathe through the mouth unless it is impossible to breathe through the nose. The nose was made for breathing, and air, passing through the long, moist, nasal passage, is purified, and leaves behind dust, disease germs and various impurities, while the air is warmed and tempered for the lungs. But when the mouth is left open, dust, dirt and disease rush down into the lungs, and fastening there, develop and destroy the whole system.—Good Housekeeping.

DRAWING ROOM GOSSIP.

Japanese rose jars have taken a new lease of popularity among fashionable people.

Too many women of fashion do not know where fashion stops and vulgarity begins.

Anything that has to do directly or indirectly with the "family tree" is fashionable.

The over sumptuous drawing rooms of the day are compared to museums by foreigners.

The rage for fancy tables leads one to believe that many of them were made by idiots.

It is to be noted that necklaces are coming into fashion again with considerable of a rush.

As many women as men will appear this winter in the universally fashionable cape ulster.

Receptions to introduce daughters at their own homes are more to be desired than the great ostentatious ball over a restaurant.

If all fashionable people knew as much about history, geography and spelling as they do about horses and dogs it would be a very good thing.

Brides are running very strongly to point lace veils this season, veils that have been in the family since the flood especially. As a rule, [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

PAINLESS. EFFECTUAL.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

THE GREAT ENGLISH MEDICINE. WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, and Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy, Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES. This is no fiction. Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one Box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be a Wonderful Medicine. BEECHAM'S PILLS, taken as directed, will quickly restore females to complete health. For a

WEAK STOMACH; IMPAIRED DIGESTION; DISORDERED LIVER;

they ACT LIKE MAGIC:—a few doses will work wonders upon the Vital Organs; Strengthening the muscular System; restoring long-lost Complexion; bringing back the keen edge of appetite, and arousing with the ROSEBUD OF HEALTH the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are "facts" admitted by thousands, in all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is that BEECHAM'S PILLS HAVE THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PATENT MEDICINE IN THE WORLD. Full directions with each Box.

Prepared only by THOS. BEECHAM, St. Helens, Lancashire, England.

Sold by Druggists generally. B. F. ALLEN & CO., 365 and 367 Canal St., New York, Sole Agents for the United States, who, (if your druggist does not keep them,)

WILL MAIL BEECHAM'S PILLS ON RECEIPT OF PRICE 25 CENTS A BOX.

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 price.

NAVEL

Orange Orchards $300 to $400 an Acre.

Rooted Muscat Vines and Cuttings.

ORANGE AND VINEYARD LANDS AT LOW PRICES. Send for circulars.

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CALIFORNIA

PRODUCTS,

GREEN & DRIED FRUITS, NUTS, ETC.

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REFERENCES: COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK, and THE WHOLESALE GROCERY TRADE HERE. Chicago.

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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.

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 31.18 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, 1868, and filed in the United States Land Office in Los Angeles, February 17, 1868.

The location of said mine is duly recorded in Book 35, 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.

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,

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NEW YORK AND NEW ORLEANS

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TO ALL EUROPEAN PORTS.

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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.

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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.

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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. feb23-3m

NOTICE.

CAME TO THE PLACE OF THE UNDERSIGNED (on the Mayne Yorba ranch), one bay mare, white feet and face, said to some [illegible] in July, 1889. Owner may have same by proving property and paying for advertisement.

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Continues to keep the most

Reliable Drugs and Desirable Patent Medicines.

A Large Line of TOILET ARTICLES. PEARS' Superb Toilet Soap a Specialty. We are just adding a complete line to our

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WITH OR WITHOUT DRIVERS.

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ANAHEIM.

A. L. Lewis & Co.

Proprietors.

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.

Notice to Creditors.

ESTATE OF CLAUS WILKENS, DECEASED. Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Claus Wilkens, 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 of said estate at his residence, West Anaheim, Cal., or to Gottschalk & Leahi, attorneys, [illegible] Schumacher Block, [illegible] street, Los Angeles, Cal., in the county of Los Angeles.

Dated this 5th day of June, A. D. 1889.

[illegible]

Administrator of the estate of Claus Wilkens, deceased.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

—OF—

Los Angeles.

Capital Stock $200,000

Reserve $235,000

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Pacific Coast Steamship COMPANY.

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

NORTHERN ROUTES.

Embrace lines for Portland, Or., Victoria, B. C., and Puget Sound and Alaska, and all coast points.

SOUTHERN ROUTES.

TIME TABLE FOR JUNE, 1889.

STEAMERS.	Coming South: Leave San Francisco		Coming South: Arrive San Pedro.		Going North: Leave San Pedro		Going North: Arrive San Francisco.	
Corona	May	29	May	31	June	2	June	4
Eureka	"	31	June	2	"	3	"	6
Santa Rosa	June	2	"	4	"	6	"	8
Los Angeles	"	4	"	6	"	7	"	10
Corona	"	6	"	8	"	10	"	12
Eureka	"	8	"	10	"	11	"	14
Santa Rosa	"	10	"	12	"	14	"	16
Los Angeles	"	12	"	14	"	15	"	18
Queen of Pacific	"	14	"	16	"	18	"	20
Eureka	"	16	"	18	"	19	"	22
Santa Rosa	"	18	"	20	"	22	"	24
Los Angeles	"	20	"	22	"	23	"	26
Queen of Pacific	"	22	"	24	"	26	"	28
Eureka	"	24	"	26	"	27	"	30
Santa Rosa	"	26	"	28	"	30	July	2
Los Angeles	"	28	"	30	July	1	"	4
Queen of Pacific	"	30	July	2	"	4	"	6

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 9:50 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,

$100,000.00.

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FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Los Angeles. FARMERS AND MERCHANTS BANK, Los Angeles. PACIFIC BANK, San Francisco. FIRST NATIONAL BANK, New York.

DRAFTS, LETTERS OF CREDIT OR POSTAL orders issued on Banks in the principal cities of all European countries.

Tickets entitling the holder to passage from New York to the several ports of England, France or Germany, or from any port in these countries to New York, via the Hamburg American Packet Company, sold at regular rates. Return tickets at a reduction.

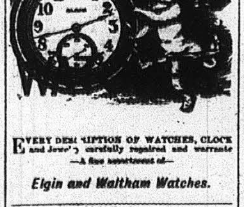
Certificates, entitling the holder to passage on railroad from San Francisco to New York, or vice versa, issued at the established rate.

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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A Boarding and Day School.

DIRECTED BY THE DOMINICAN SISTERS.

Term Begins Monday, March 25th.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

(Pacific System.)

IMPORTANT CHANGE OF TIME.

Friday, June 21. 1889.

Trains leave and are due to arrive at LOS ANGELES New Arcade Depot, daily as follows:

LEAVE FOR	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE FROM
‡3:50 P. M.	Banning	‡10:04 A. M.
8:00 P. M.	Banning	9:21 P. M.
9:00 A. M.	Colton	8:57 A. M.
‡3:50 P. M.	Colton	‡10:04 A. M.
4:45 P. M.	Colton	4:20 P. M.
8:00 P. M.	Deming and East	9:21 P. M.
8:00 P. M.	El Paso and East	9:21 P. M.
12:35 P. M.	Long Beach	11:55 A. M.
9:50 A. M.	Long Beach and San Pedro	8:35 A. M.
5:10 P. M.	Long Beach and San Pedro	4:15 P. M.
‡9:50 A. M.	San Pedro	‡7:05 P. M.
10:20 P. M.	Ogden and East	7:25 A. M.
10:20 P. M.	Portland	7:25 A. M.
9:00 A. M.	Riverside	8:57 A. M.
‡3:50 P. M.	Riverside	‡10:04 A. M.
4:45 P. M.	Riverside	4:20 P. M.
	Riverside	9:21 P. M.
9:00 A. M.	San Bernardino	8:57 A. M.
‡3:50 P. M.	San Bernardino	‡10:04 A. M.
4:45 P. M.	San Bernardino	4:20 P. M.
1:30 P. M.	San Francisco & Sacramento	7:25 A. M.
10:20 P. M.	San Francisco & Sacramento	7:15 P. M.
9:30 A. M.	Santa Ana and Anaheim	8:35 A. M.
5:03 P. M.	Santa Ana and Anaheim	3:35 P. M.
7:25 A. M.	Santa Barbara	3:15 P. M.
4:30 P. M.	Santa Barbara	8:20 P. M.
9:37 A. M.	Santa Monica	8:23 A. M.
1:07 P. M.	Santa Monica	12:58 P. M.
5:17 P. M.	Santa Monica	4:25 P. M.
6:10 P. M.	Santa Monica	7:35 A. M.
‡10:40 A. M.	Santa Monica	‡6:40 P. M.
4:28 P. M.	Tustin	9:20 A. M.
10:00 A. M.	Whittier	9:20 A. M.
4:28 P. M.	Whittier	3:15 P. M.

† Sundays excepted. ‡ Sunday only.

Three Routes—The Sunset via El Paso, the Central via Ogden, and the Shasta via Portland. Direct connections: Pullman Palace Buffet Sleeping Cars. Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars. Semi-monthly Sunset excursions through to New York and Boston with but one change.

For freight and ticket rates apply to T. A. DARLING, Agent, Anaheim, Or, C. F. SMURR, A. G. P. A., Los Angeles.

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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.

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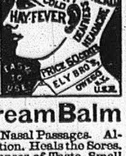
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ABSOLUTELY PURE.

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