

PROFESSIONAL CARES
DR. CHARLES E. LEE
(Successor to Dr. Bullard.)
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

Office and Residence—Corner Hermine and
Hartness Streets, Anaheim.
Office Hours—7 to 9 a. m.; 1 to 3 p. m.; 7 to 8
p. m.

Dr. J. A. Champion
Office and residence, on Center street, near
Clementina.
Calls Promptly Attended Day or Night.

Paul A. Derge.
Graduate in Pharmacy.
DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Perfumes and Toilet Articles.
BEST 5-CENT CIGAR IN TOWN
MEDICAL HALL,
KOLL BLOCK.
PUBLIC TELEPHONE OFFICE.

NICK HUGO
BLACKSMITHING,
WOOD WORK, HORSESHOEING, AND A
GENERAL JOBBER BUSINESS.
Schauman's old stand, Los Angeles street.
Having purchased the blacksmithing and
wood work business heretofore owned by John
Schauman, I take this means of informing the
public that I shall continue the same and be
ready to give satisfaction in all work entrusted
to my care. The best workmanship and most
reasonable prices. Give me a call.

DR. S. S. TWOMBLY, D. V. S.
Veterinary Surgeon

Graduate from the Faculty of Comparative
Medicine and Veterinary Science, McGill Uni-
versity, Montreal, Canada.
Late Professor of Chemistry and Veterinary
Medicine at Agricultural College of Utah.
Office—Center street, one door east of Barker's
real estate agency. Residence, 1 mile
east of Fullerton, on Placentia road. 179-1m

CHAS. S. ROGERS
Civil Engineer.

Irrigation and Hydraulic Work a Specialty.
Surveys and Estimates made at Reasonable
Rates.
OFFICE—East of Santa Fe Depot, Anaheim.

H. W. CHYNOWETH,
Attorney-at-Law.
Helm Building, Center street.
NOTARY PUBLIC.
Real Property Law a Specialty.
ANAHEIM, CAL.

RICHARD MELROSE
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
AND
NOTARY PUBLIC.
Center street, Anaheim, Cal.
Special attention given to PROBATE matters.

H. A. McWilliams,
Contractor
AND
Builder.
Office, first door east of City Hall.

GRAY BROTHERS & WARD
Cement Contractors
Contractors for REPAIRING, IRRIGATION
DITCHES, Cellar and Stable Floors, Sidewalks,
Etc.
OFFICES—No. 125 N. Broadway, Los Angeles,
Cal. Telephone—286.
No. 318 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

O. WARLING
PIONEER SADDLER
AND
Harness Maker.
Having moved my stock of saddles and harness
to the Krug Building, I take this means of in-
forming my friends and the public generally
that I shall be pleased to wait upon them
for all their wants in my line. I shall carry
a stock of goods, which will be disposed of
at prices cheaper than the cheapest.
Give me a call.
O. WARLING

L. GUNTHER.
PIONEER BOOT & SHOE MAKER.
Corner Adelaide and Los Angeles Streets.

GEORGE BAUER
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.
Center street, Anaheim.

J.M. Griffith Company
LUMBER DEALERS
Near Railroad Depot
ANAHEIM.
Keep constantly on hand
Doors, Blinds, Windows,
MOULDINGS,
Posts, Shakes, Shingles,
LATH, HAIR, PLASTER OF PARIS

ANAHEIM GRIFF MILLS OPERATING ON
Wednesdays and Saturdays of each week.
Cuts, Feeds, Meal, Etc. of all kinds of grain
clean and shipped.
W. Z. BROWN, Agent.

GO TO THE
Oak Barber Shop
FOR A
FIRST-CLASS SHAVE OR
HAIR CUT.
TWO DOORS WEST OF BANK.

HUSMANN BROS.

Great Sacrifice Sale

OF
CLOTHING AND STRAW HATS

THE SAN FRANCISCO CHEAP CASH STORE

Calls the special attention of the general public to its Sacrifice Sale of
Clothing and Straw Hats. It will pay you to call on us and
get prices on these articles, as they will be slaughtered.
Regardless of Cost.
We also call the attention of the public to the fact that we keep the
best School Shoes in Anaheim, and our prices are so low that
you will save from 25c to 50c on each pair.

Ladies' percale waists..... Reduced to 40c
German knitted worsteds..... from 25 c to 20c
Saxony yarn..... from 12c to 8 c
Dimities..... from 10c to 7c
Percales..... from 12c to 9 c
Lonsdale Muslin..... from 10 to 8 c
Ginghams..... from 8 to 4 c

Reductions in our Shoe Department:
Ladies' Dongola Oxford Ties..... \$1.50 to \$1.00
Ladies' Dongola Button..... \$1.75 to \$1.25
Men's working shoes..... \$1.75 to \$1.25
Children's Dongola Button..... \$1.00 to .75

Remember, when you want to purchase
GOOD AND FINE SHOES
At low prices, call at the SAN FRANCISCO CHEAP CASH STORE
—OUR STORE IS LOCATED IN—
ODD FELLOWS' BUILDING, LOS ANGELES ST., COR. OF
CHARTRESS, ANAHEIM.

E. B. MERRITT & CO.,
—DEALERS IN—

FURNITURE
AND A COMPLETE LINE OF
House Furnishing Goods.
Heath and Mulligan's best prepared Paints for all kinds of work.

Wall Paper—Latest Designs.
Pure, Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil, Varnish, etc.
Agent for The Majestic Steel and Malleable Iron Range, the
best on the market.

The war is over; get our prices; you will find them right.
Center Street, Opposite Postoffice, Anaheim, Cal

H. A. DICKEL
HEADQUARTERS
FOR

FRUIT JARS,
JELLY GLASSES
AND
FRUIT CANS.

BENTZ BROS.
(Successors to Bentz & Bailey.)
Wholesale and Retail Butchers
Dealers in Beef, Pork, Mutton, Veal, Sausages and Lard
Of Our Own Make.

Highest Market price Paid for Live Stock!
Mrs. G. Davis

Groceries and Seeds!
Informs her customers and the general public that she is prepared
to sell goods at the smallest margin possible. She buys for cash and
therefore can sell for a very small profit, giving her customers the ben-
efit of low prices. No charge for showing goods or answering ques-
tions. Come one, Come all!

All Kinds of Produce and Poultry Taken in Exchange

The Weekly Gazette.

Established 1870.
Subscription, - \$1.50 Per Year.
Six months..... 1.00
Three months..... .75
Single copy..... 25c
Payable in Advance.

Transient advertising rates, \$1 per inch
per month.
The GAZETTE is issued every Thursday morning,
and is sent to subscribers by the early mail. It is de-
livered by carrier in Anaheim on the morning of publication.

Entered at the Anaheim Postoffice as second-class
matter.
Terms of news and correspondence on all
live subjects are solicited by the editor.

FOOLING BUYERS OF WINE.
A FRENCHMAN EMPLOYS SPIDERS TO
SPIN WERE OVER FINEST BOTTLES.
There is a new wine trick just out in the
East, and it is the cleverest yet concocted
to deceive the lovers of ancient vintages.
Spiders play the leading role. The indus-
trious little creatures are turned loose in the
thousands into wine cellars, and allowed
to spin their webs over the newly corked
bottles, thus giving them the appearance of
having been stored for years.

Simple as the trick is, it has put thousands
of dollars into the pockets of some large
merchants, and has also played an impor-
tant part in the recent success of the cellars
of some New York millionaires.

The story came out last week, through
the boasting of the spider raiser, who was
feeling extra jubilant. He had just made
a big contract, and as he walked around the
wine district it was hard for him to keep
his tongue from running out. He had shown
the liquor trade how to make money quickly
and felt that he was entitled to some com-
pensation.

"You see," said he, "it's awful hard for a
wine merchant to tell 'new' goods. The
public won't have them, and he must have
a careful twenty-year goods or get out
of the business. Now, I am a Frenchman
and was raised in the wine cellars of my
native place. I have been in nearly every
cellar in France, and just know the labor
and expense that is necessary to produce
twenty-year old wine. It takes all the skill
of the gods."

"One day I was standing in one of the
biggest wine vaults in Paris, when suddenly
I noticed an immense spider. Lurking
under the ceiling and settle down upon the
neck of a bottle. I was not a spider raiser,
but, for we have plenty of them there, but
the great size of this one attracted me.

"I picked up a stick to smash him when
he made a complete chain, marveling at
his work, but disgusted with his ugliness. I
picked up a stick to smash him when he
proprietor caught my hand. 'Don't do that,'
he said, 'you will ruin my business.'"

"Thinking he was joking, I laughingly
asked him how his business depended upon
such an intruder, and you may imagine my
surprise when he answered that his business
had really been built up by these little
creatures."

"You see those bottles?" he said. "They
look as if they had laid there for forty years,
don't they? Well, they have been there
just two months. I saw through it at once.
The next day I began collecting spiders,
and in another month I was selling several
houses of them in America."

"I began the breeding at once, and to day
have twenty customers in this city who take
all the spiders I can give them. I only sell
them in hundreds and to the wholesale mer-
chants, whose vaults are always filled with
new stock. With my aid one of these
gentlemen has been able to sell his wine
freely, freshly labeled bottles, and in
three months he was valed with cobwebs,
and that the effect of twenty years of storage
on the wine is to make it taste like a
customer can be imagined and is hardly to
be measured by dollars and cents. It is a
trifling matter to cover the bin with dust.
That is easy to the most inexperienced. In
trade, but cobwebs spun from cork to cork
with cobwebs that drape the slender necks
with delicate hair, the signs of age and
slow maturing—that is another story."

**WHAT MAY BE EX-
PECTED.**
CHEAP SILVER WILL DEPRECIATE THE
VALUE OF PAYMENTS—SECRE-
TARY CARLISLE'S VIEW.
LITTLE ROCK (Ark.), July 30.—A state-
ment was widely published by the press a
few days ago that President G. L. Greene
of the Connecticut Life Insurance Company
of Hartford, had issued a circular letter to
policyholders notifying them that in event
of the government adopting the free coinage
of silver, the company would be compelled
to pay all claims in depreciated silver coins.

F. W. Alope of this city sent a clipping
of this statement to Secretary of the Treas-
ury Carlisle with a request for an expression
on the subject. He has received a reply from
Carlisle, which is in part as follows:

"In case free coinage of silver should be
established in this country I presume insur-
ance companies and all other institutions
would continue to make their payments by
checks and drafts on banks as heretofore;
but in my opinion the whole value of our
currency would sink at once to the silver
basis and thus checks and drafts would be
paid in silver dollars or their equivalent in
gold, or its equivalent as is now the case.

"I presume no one would object to the
fact that it would be the duty of the government
to attempt to keep the standard silver dollar
coined for private individuals and cor-
porations equal in value to a gold dollar;
in other words, that it would be the duty
of the government to attempt under a system
of free coinage to maintain the parity of the
two metals. The dollars would be coined
on private account and delivered to private
individuals and corporations as their own
property, the government having no interest
whatever in them, and being therefore un-
der no obligations to sustain them by guar-
anteeing their value.

"Under our existing system, all silver
dollars are coined on account of the govern-
ment and are used by the government in
payment of its expenditures and other ob-
ligations, and it would be an act of bad faith
therefore to permit them to depreciate. Very
truly, (Signed) JOHN G. CARLISLE."

Jacobson Bros. have just received a dozen
new 20th century Concord buggies, being far
ahead in style and finish of anything
else, and the price so low that any one
can have one. When in Santa Ana, go and see
them.

For your Protection.—Catarrh "Cures" or
Toxins for Catarrh in liquid form to be taken
internally, usually contain either Mercury or
Iodine or Potassa, or both, which are injur-
ious if too long taken. Catarrh is a local, not
a blood disease, caused by the change of
cold or damp weather. It starts in the nasal
passage, affecting eyes, ears and throat.
Cold in the head causes excessive flow of
mucus, and, if repeatedly neglected, the
cold or damp weather. It starts in the nasal
passage, affecting eyes, ears and throat.
Cold in the head causes excessive flow of
mucus, and, if repeatedly neglected, the
cold or damp weather. It starts in the nasal
passage, affecting eyes, ears and throat.

Under our existing system, all silver
dollars are coined on account of the govern-
ment and are used by the government in
payment of its expenditures and other ob-
ligations, and it would be an act of bad faith
therefore to permit them to depreciate. Very
truly, (Signed) JOHN G. CARLISLE."

Under our existing system, all silver
dollars are coined on account of the govern-
ment and are used by the government in
payment of its expenditures and other ob-
ligations, and it would be an act of bad faith
therefore to permit them to depreciate. Very
truly, (Signed) JOHN G. CARLISLE."

A Currency Catechism.

THE REPUBLICAN VIEW.
Question. What is meant by "silver to
one?"

Answer. That Congress shall declare six-
teen ounces of silver to be equal in money
value to one ounce of gold.

Q. Are sixteen ounces of silver worth as
much as one ounce of gold?

A. No; it takes about thirty-one ounces
of silver to equal in value one ounce of gold.
Q. Can Congress alter this relative value
of silver to gold?

A. It cannot; the relative worth of gold
and silver is determined primarily by the
relative production of these two metals.

Q. What is the commercial ratio of actual
value, the rate at which gold and silver can
be exchanged?

A. The exchange of the price of silver falls
heavily since 1873.

Q. Chiefly because of its increased pro-
duction. In the United States silver was in-
creased from 27,000,000 ounces in 1873 to
66,000,000 ounces in 1892.

Q. What is free coinage at 16 to 1?

A. No change by the mint, without
limit or restriction, of the silver offered for
that purpose into dollars containing silver
as much as 13 cents of gold.

Q. Would these be "cheap dollars?"

A. They would not. Each dollar would
contain 13 cents of gold, and would be stamped
with a lie on its face.

Q. Why do silver dollars now in exist-
ence, which contain only 83 cents' worth of
silver, pass as nearly with gold?

A. Because the United States, by pledg-
ing itself to keep all its currency at par, has
created a demand for a thing, and that
demand will enhance its value and if the
legislative demand is for the total avail-
able supply, it will be received, it will be im-
possible for the value of the thing to fall below
the legislative limit. It might rise, but the
legislative limit, but it could not, by any
possibility, fall below it. More than fifty
years ago the government fixed the value of
gold at \$20.67 per ounce, the price to be
paid in gold coin. It also fixed the com-
mercial value of an ounce of gold at \$20.67.

Q. Is it true that the suspension of free
silver coinage in 1873 has contravened the
currency and made money scarce?

A. No; that statement is a brazen fal-
shood. In 1873 the amount of money in
circulation per capita was \$18.04. In 1894
the amount in circulation per capita was
\$27.72.

Q. What are the leading gold standard
countries?

A. The United States, France, Germany,
Great Britain, Italy, Austro-Hungary and
Spain. Russia is preparing to go on a gold
basis.

Q. Is not a great, fully civilized country on
a permanent silver basis?

A. No; Mexico, Peru, China and Japan
are the leading silver standard nations, and
in none of them is the gold standard the
gold standard—the universal monetary
standard of civilization.

Q. Have gold generally depreciated
under the silver standard?

A. No; in the United States the wages of
workmen were never so high in purchasing
power as they are now. Q. What has cheapened
the price of farm products?

THE DEMOCRATIC DOCTRINE.

Question. What is meant by 16 to 1?

Answer. It means the amount of pure
silver contained in a silver dollar shall be
sixteen times as great as the amount of pure
gold contained in a gold dollar.

Q. Are sixteen ounces of silver worth as
much as one ounce of gold?

A. The present commodity value of six-
teen ounces of silver bullion is only about
one-half as much as the present commodity
value of one ounce of gold bullion, but sixteen
ounces of silver money, in the United
States, is to-day worth precisely as much as
one ounce of gold money. In Europe it is
worth 60 cents more than one ounce of gold
money in the United States.

Q. Why is the value of silver money in the
United States so high?

A. Value rises upon the law of supply
and demand. Value is a relative term,
and of course cannot be legislated into ex-
istence, but it can be legislated into a thing,
and that demand for a thing, and that
demand will enhance its value and if the
legislative demand is for the total avail-
able supply, it will be received, it will be im-
possible for the value of the thing to fall below
the legislative limit. It might rise, but the
legislative limit, but it could not, by any
possibility, fall below it. More than fifty
years ago the government fixed the value of
gold at \$20.67 per ounce, the price to be
paid in gold coin. It also fixed the com-
mercial value of an ounce of gold at \$20.67.

Q. Is it true that the suspension of free
silver coinage in 1873 has contravened the
currency and made money scarce?

A. No; that statement is a brazen fal-
shood. In 1873 the amount of money in
circulation per capita was \$18.04. In 1894
the amount in circulation per capita was
\$27.72.

Q. What are the leading gold standard
countries?

A. The United States, France, Germany,
Great Britain, Italy, Austro-Hungary and
Spain. Russia is preparing to go on a gold
basis.

Q. Is not a great, fully civilized country on
a permanent silver basis?

A. No; Mexico, Peru, China and Japan
are the leading silver standard nations, and
in none of them is the gold standard the
gold standard—the universal monetary
standard of civilization.

Q. Have gold generally depreciated
under the silver standard?

A. No; in the United States the wages of
workmen were never so high in purchasing
power as they are now. Q. What has cheapened
the price of farm products?

A. No; in the United States the wages of
workmen were never so high in purchasing
power as they are now. Q. What has cheapened
the price of farm products?

A. No; in the United States the wages of
workmen were never so high in purchasing
power as they are now. Q. What has cheapened
the price of farm products?

A. No; in the United States the wages of
workmen were never so high in purchasing
power as they are now. Q. What has cheapened
the price of farm products?

A. No; in the United States the wages of
workmen were never so high in purchasing
power as they are now. Q. What has cheapened
the price of farm products?

A. No; in the United States the wages of
workmen were never so high in purchasing
power as they are now. Q. What has cheapened
the price of farm products?

A. No; in the United States the wages of
workmen were never so high in purchasing
power as they are now. Q. What has cheapened
the price of farm products?

A. No; in the United States the wages of
workmen were never so high in purchasing
power as they are now. Q. What has cheapened
the price of farm products?

A. No; in the United States the wages of
workmen were never so high in purchasing
power as they are now. Q. What has cheapened
the price of farm products?

SNAP SHOTS AT THE NEWS.

The bank of Peris, which recently sus-
pended, has levied an assessment of \$30 per
share.

The debt statement issued Saturday
shows a net increase in the public debt, less
cash in the treasury, during July of \$10,
867,283.30.

Attorney General Fitzgerald has given it
as his opinion that Monday, the 10th day of
August—next Monday—will be the last legal
day for registration of voters.

The State board of bank commissioners
has called upon all banks in the State of
California to make reports showing their
financial condition on July 31st of this year.

Some months ago Jim Carey immigrated to
Clinton, Mo., from Iowa, and made his
home with his uncle, W. C. Carey. During
the latter's absence one day last week Mrs.
Carey aloped with him, taking her baby
along. A warrant has been issued, but it is
thought they have fled over into Iowa.

The question of the constitutionality of
the four year term of office for county offi-
cers was submitted to the Supreme Court
on Friday. The decision on the point is not
expected for several days, although it is un-
derstood the individual members of the
court have their minds made up as to their
decision.

Warrants for the payment of the sugar
bounty entered in 1894 for the purpose of
payment, which was provided for in the
appropriation of \$5,000,000 in the deficiency
act of 1895, were passed the other day. The
approved claims were pro rated, each claim-
ant receiving under the \$5,000,000 appro-
priation 94 per cent of his claim. The num-
ber of claims was 1,000, and the amounts
are insignificant. Three warrants amounting
to \$11,944 were issued, making the total
amount of \$4,988,036.

A municipal bond for the purpose of
road company taxes on about \$10,000 has
been discovered in Kern county. The state-
ment furnished the Assessor of machinery,
the bond, etc., was in the name of the
Southern Pacific Company, and in that name
the assessment was made. When the Board
of Equalization Aaron Smith appeared with a
petition in the name of the Southern Pacific
Railroad Company, asking for certain reduc-
tions in the taxes, the board noticed the dif-
ference in the names and granted some of
the reductions prayed for. As the County Clerk
can find no assessment in the name of the
Southern Pacific Railroad Company he is
unable to make the reductions.

Nellie Baighel of Sacramento, 19 years of
age, who adopted the name of Nellie Baighel
and the name of her profession, is being
sought for by the Chicago police. She is
supposed to be lost in that town, after hav-
ing been indicted from her home by promise
of an engagement at Cripple Creek, Colo.
The mother reported her daughter's return
from Chicago by false promises and that
she was not the same person as the girl who
was in the name of Nellie Baighel. The
mother caused the letter to be sent to the
matron of the Florence Prison, Mission, who
turned it over to the police with a request
that a search be made for the girl.

Some months ago it was reported that
Riverside had become a shipper of orange
peel. It has been supposed the peel was
exported to the East. The orange industry
has sprung up. The orange industry began
shipping green peel in alcohol the past sea-
son. The peel is closely packed in casks,
and the casks are labeled "Green Peel." On
reaching the Eastern market, the alcohol is
distilled out of the peel, and it is left in its
natural green state, fit for use by chemists.
It is said to be marketable at a lower price
than imported peel and still still leaves a
good profit.

Leonard Hartman, a wealthy contractor
of Dubuque, Ia., has a family of six children.
He has eleven of his own, all boys. He has
often expressed the wish that he might have
a daughter or two, and the other day he
acquired one. His brother's widow, Mrs.
Greenheart Hartman, arrived in New York on
the Spauldard with nine of the prettiest
children who ever saw the light of day, so the
people there said. The youngest is 3 and
the eldest is 14 years old.

When Mr. Hartman, who went on from
Dubuque to New York, saw the family, saw
the little ones and learned that there was
some doubt about his sister-in-law being ad-
mitted with so many little mouths to care
for, he stopped up and said:

"I'll take care of those girls. They'll
almost match my boys. I've got eleven of
them out West, and I want some subdi-
vision. Just furnish the outfit with
tickets and I'll adopt the whole lot."

Mr. Hartman produced the evidence that
he had the right to take care of the girls,
and Dr. Senner allowed them to land. The
Hartmans all left for Dubuque. Mr. Hart-
man is a widower.

Roundman Snyder of the Los Angeles
post had had a family of six children. He
has eleven of his own, all boys. He has
often expressed the wish that he might have
a daughter or two, and the other day he
acquired one. His brother's widow, Mrs.
Greenheart Hartman, arrived in New York on
the Spauldard with nine of the prettiest
children who ever saw the light of day, so the
people there said. The youngest is 3 and
the eldest is 14 years old.

When Mr. Hartman, who went on from
Dubuque to New York, saw the family, saw
the little ones and learned that there was
some doubt about his sister-in-law being ad-
mitted with so many little mouths to care
for, he stopped up and said:

"I'll take care of those girls. They'll
almost match my boys. I've got eleven of
them out West, and I want some subdi-
vision. Just furnish the outfit with
tickets and I'll adopt the whole lot."

Mr. Hartman produced the evidence that
he had the right to take care of the girls,
and Dr. Senner allowed them to land. The
Hartmans all left for Dubuque. Mr. Hart-
man is a widower.

Roundman Snyder of the Los Angeles
post had had a family of six children. He
has eleven of his own, all boys. He has
often expressed the wish that he might have
a daughter or two, and the other day he
acquired one. His brother's widow, Mrs.
Greenheart Hartman, arrived in New York on
the Spauldard with nine of the prettiest
children who ever saw the light of day, so the
people there said. The youngest is 3 and
the eldest is 14 years old.

When Mr. Hartman, who went on from
Dubuque to New York, saw the

