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Why Silver Is Cheaper.

It is not always the cost of production which determines the price of a commodity. Sometimes it costs more to produce a commodity than it will bring when it is produced, but that condition can not exist for any great length of time because production which does not pay its way has ultimately got to cease, and the fact that most of the silver mines in the world are now in active operation shows that the cost of producing silver is not above the market price of that commodity. But under conditions which prevailed a few years ago it would have been. In those days the silver mines were far removed from railroads, but the great era of railroad building between 1880 and 1890 brought all the great mines within reach of transportation facilities. Under the old system drilling was done with hammer and hand drill. Now drilling is done with steam, hydraulic or electric rock drills which do the work of a hundred hammers and "jumpers." They use steam hoists instead of rope windlasses turned by hand. Air exhausts were set up, light ore railways were built to the nearest shipping stations and machinery of all kinds was perfected so that the cost of mining silver was but a fraction of what it was under the old days when, as the saying went, "it took a gold mine to run a silver mine." It will be stoutly asserted, nevertheless, that silver has fallen because of a world wide "conspiracy" to discredit silver, but the simple fact is that silver has fallen just as many other products have fallen, because produced cheaper than under the old system, and in much larger quantity. For instance, the American production of silver from 1860 to 1864 averaged $5,230,000 each year. From 1890 to 1894 the production of the silver mines in America averaged $73,911,800 each year. Is it any wonder that, with such a tremendous increase of production in so short a time, silver has fallen? The world's production of silver from 1861 to 1865 averaged annually $9,154,000. For the years 1890 to 1894 it averaged annually $161,400,840. These figures are all taken from statistics furnished by the director of the American mints and are reliable. In all reason is not the fall of silver accounted for without the element of "conspiracy?"

ABOUT HIS CAREER.

LI HUNG CHANG SAYS GRANT AND GORDON WERE THE ONLY REALLY GREAT MEN HE EVER MET.

When General Grant returned from his famous trip around the world he said that he met four really great men; Besconsfield, Bismarck, Gambetta and Li Hung Chang. Gossip ranks Li Hung Chang as the richest man in the world. He has admitted that he is worth $50,000,000 and gossip says that he is worth five times that much.

Great and rich is Li Hung Chang, and yet his greatness and his riches avail him little. He is old, his enemies are young and powerful. He left China unwillingly. As long as he remained at home he knew that the influence of the Dowager Empress would suffice to retain him in high esteem. The visit to Russia was a scheme. His political enemies arranged it.

They wanted him out of the way. They have had him out of the way for some months, and Li, the greatest Chinese man of many centuries, knows that he can expect little good fortune in the future. To day he is rich, great, in a month he may be nobody, as poor as when he entered the service of the Tartar dynasty in his youth.

Europe he adopted as his model. He reorganized the school system, tried to introduce railways and the telegraph and overhauled the army and navy. But he refused to learn any European language. He employed few Europeans.

In 1895 Li Hung Chang's greatest temptation offered itself, and he lost his opportunity. The Tartar court was in a state of chaotic disruption and corruption. Russia was stealing land on the frontier and threatening further aggressions. Li turned to Gordon, who had forgiven if not forgotten Soo Chow.

"What shall I do?" asked Li.

"You have 50,000 men at your command. They are European drilled and armed. The rabble at Peking is powerless. Put yourself at the head of your men, march to Peking, expel this wretched Tartar dynasty and make yourself the head of a new China. You can do it. I will help you."

That was Gordon's reply, and Li probably could have done it, but lacked either the courage or the inclination. But Li was rich and getting old, and his family was well provided for, and so he lost his chance.

He would let well enough alone, he made answer; and then Russia heard of the plot, complained to England and Gordon was interfering, and Mr. Gladstone, at the Czar's suggestion, called Gordon home, and later sent him to meet his death in Khartoum.

Li did not take advantage of Gordon's advice at that time, but remembered it a few years later, when a powerful intrigue had been formed in Peking against him, and he was ordered to go to headquaters. There the grateful Brother of the Sun intended to strip him of his power, confiscate his wealth and probably put him to death.

Li went thither, but took his European-drilled army, and when he reached the walls sent in a message to tell the Emperor that he had arrived, and asked him what he wanted.

As Li's army could have wiped out the whole Chinese forces and court in brief order, the Emperor sent back word that he simply wanted to ask him his opinion about the delicacy of the new tea crop.

So Li accumulated property and lived a purely peaceful life until the aggression in Cores resulted in the war with Japan, for the conduct of which he was held directly responsible. Li did his best, but it was not enough. He was stripped of his honors one by one. Another was put in command. His enemies declared that he was a traitor, in the pay of Japan. But his successor was not as efficient as Li had been, so the yellow jacket and his other honors were returned to him, and Li was sent to Japan to sue for peace. About a year ago his Viceroyalty was taken from him, and he was made the first Prime Minister that China has ever had.

After acting as a target for an overzealous Japanese man Li did all he could for China, but the terms he signed were declared hard at home, and he was attacked fiercely. His enemies, however, could not displace him in the royal favor. His great power has been with the dowager Empress, who really rules. His enemies suggested the Moscow trip, and it is thought that in his absence they achieved his undoing. It remains to be seen what this wonderful old man will do when he gets home.

THE WAR IN CUBA.

NOTABLE ACHIEVEMENTS BY THE PATRIOT INSURGENTS—AN IMPORTANT TOWN BURNED—IS MACEO DEAD?

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—The Herald publishes the following special correspondence from Palmacita, Cuba, under date of August 29: "Cescoro is in ruins and another step has been taken toward the ultimate expulsion of Spanish troops from Cuba. The forces of Ross and Pena have laid waste the entire heart of the town, leaving the occupants of the forts in a precarious condition. The inmates of Cescoro's forts are now in a pretty bad way, no food of any kind being allowed to enter the place. Cescoro is a small place, but important from the fact that it is a relay station for troops marching between the cities of Puerto Principe and Guayamaro."

HAVANA, Sept. 5.—The Military Governor of Candelaria, Province of Pinar del Rio, has notified Captain General Weyler that he has been assured by several countrymen of Antonio Maceo that the insurgent leader died recently of wounds received in an attack upon a military train in the vicinity of Taco. Efforts are being made to ascertain if the information is correct.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—Captain D. C. Durgin of New Orleans has been in the city for a week, endeavoring to purchase a boat of from two to three hundred tons, which he can transport to New Orleans either via the Illinois river or the St. Lawrence, and which is to be used in filibustering for the benefit of the Cuban patriots.

Captain Durgin has unlimited means at his disposal, furnished to him by New Orleans merchants and capitalists who believe in the cause of Cuba. His instructions are to purchase in northern waters a boat which will stand the swift current of the lower Mississippi and the gulf of Mexico. He expected to find a boat of this character at Paducah, but it had been sold before he reached there. He went over the dry docks of St. Louis and could not find what he wanted.

Speaking of the Cuban cause, Captain Durgin said:

"Captain General Weyler is beaten in Cuba. The insurgents will win. Now Cuba is a unit in favor of the situation on the island, and whatever can be done there for the insurgents will be."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The treasury department has received telegrams stating that the suspected filibuster Three Friends slipped out of Jacksonville, Fla., harbor last night, probably for a trip to Cuba. She is supposed to have been loaded with arms and ammunition and men for the insurgents. As she has several hours' start it is not probable she will be apprehended.

KEY WEST, September 7.—News of one of the bloodiest encounters of the Cuban war has just been received. It occurred last Thursday near Bayamo, where a company of Spanish troops was ambushed, and, with the exception of one man, completely exterminated by 400 insurgents who formed part of Rabi's column.

The Spanish garrison had been shut in Bayamo for several weeks by insurgents. Provisions and ammunition were scarce, and the commander sent word to his superior officer at San Diego de Cuba that he would be forced to surrender Bayamo unless relief came soon. Last week he was notified that a convoy was on its way to Bayamo, and 150 Spanish — were ordered to meet it. The Spaniards left Thursday morning, expecting to meet the relief train near Bayamo. They marched till noon and then halted for dinner.

Rabi detailed 400 men to attack the company, while with his main body he advanced to intercept the convoy. The 400 men fell upon the 150 Spaniards while the latter were at dinner, and the Spaniards were cut to pieces almost before they were aware of the enemy's presence.

In the meantime Rabi, with his main forces, had captured the convoy and gained 200,000 cartridges and 500 rifles, besides provisions, clothing and medical supplies.

PHILADELPHIA, September 3.—Important news from Cuba was brought to this port by the British steamer Ardandhu, which left Santiago de Cuba a week ago. On the day the vessel sailed General Maximo Gomez passed in sight of Santiago, bound toward Guantalamo, with 5000 men. The men could be seen in the daytime climbing El Cobre mountains, and at night their camp fires were visible to all in town, causing great consternation among the residents as well as among the Spanish soldiers. It is believed that Gomez is bound to receive the arms and ammunition landed there by the Danubian.

On their march Gomez visited in person a number of French coffee planters, who have been given eight days' notice to quit work and leave their plantations. One of their number, the leader, and representative of a Paris banking syndicate, is reported to have been strung up by the neck until nearly dead, and when resuscitated sent to Santiago to warn others that the order issued to stop work must be obeyed.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—A dispatch to the Herald from Havana says: The Herald's correspondent on the Meron Jucaro trocha sends word that the insurgents have seized a Spanish convoy, which left Ciego de Airla for La Piedra, August 23, wounding and capturing the entire government force consisting of 300 men who were in charge of the convoy.

The Spanish commander, with eight members of his staff, was released, however, after being disarmed by the rebels. They reached Meron at 9 o'clock on the night of the attack.

CONGRESS AND THE PRESIDENCY.

AMERICAN PRESIDENTS WHO HAD PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE IN CONGRESS.

Both candidates for the Presidency this year have had experience in Washington. Major McKinley was for more than twelve years a member of the House of Representatives from the Canton district, and in the last year of his service he occupied, as Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, the place of Republican leader. Mr. Bryan achieved what little national distinction he had before the meeting of the Democratic Convention in Chicago as a member of the House of Representatives for two terms. Both candidates, therefore, have had previous Congressional experience, something which has not occurred in a Presidential contest in the United States for many years. Mr. Cleveland, who was for three campaigns the Democratic standard bearer, had no Congressional, or, indeed, any legislative experience at the time of his first nomination in 1884. Neither had Gen. Hancock, who was in the service of the United States Government when a candidate; nor Mr. Tilden. Horatio Seymour, though he had held many offices, was never a member of Congress, and neither was Gen. McClellan.

In order to find a Democratic candidate for Presidency with Congressional experience and service before Bryan, it is necessary to go back to Stephen A. Douglas, who was for four years a member of the House of Representatives and for fourteen years a member of the United States Senate. On the Republican side candidates for the Presidency with previous Congressional experience have been more numerous in recent years. Fourteen years before his election to the Presidency, Mr. Lincoln represented the Springfield district of Illinois in Congress. Gen. Grant had no previous experience in Congress, but Andrew Johnson had represented one of the mountain districts of Tennessee in Washington for ten years. He had been a United States Senator for five years before his election to the Vice Presidency. Hayes had been a Congressman, elected in 1864, twelve years before his installation in office as President. When a candidate for Congress in one of the districts of Cincinnati in 1872, he was defeated. Gen. Garfield had sixteen years of consecutive service in the House of Representatives before his nomination for the Presidency, and he was at the time Senator elect from Ohio. Gen. Arthur had no previous Congressional experience. President Harrison had served six years in the United States Senate. Buchanan had been a member of Congress for five terms in the House and one in the Senate before his nomination to the Presidency. Pierce served four years in Congress, Millard Fillmore had been a Congressman from the Buffalo district, and Polk was fourteen years a member of Congress and twice chosen Speaker of the House before his nomination for the Presidency. Tyler had been a member of Congress from Virginia, and when Andrew Jackson was elected to the House of Representatives from Tennessee and afterward was a United States Senator. John Quincy Adams was a member of Congress before his election to the Presidency, and so was James Monroe of Virginia. James Madison was eight years in Congress before he became Secretary of State, and after having been Secretary of State he was elected President. John Adams, the second President, and Thomas Jefferson, the third, were both members of the first Colonial Congress, and both were signers of the Declaration of Independence. George Washington was elected a delegate to the first Colonial Congress, and he took an active part in its affairs.

Previous Congressional experience is not thought to be necessary, but it is not usually detrimental to the chances of candidates. There seems to be an unwritten political law against the election of Presidents from the Senate of the United States. Mr. Blaine was for twelve years a member of Congress and for six years a member of the United States Senate before his nomination to the Presidency in 1884. He was Senator when nominated.

THE THIRD TICKET.

BRIEF BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF THE NOMINEES OF THE INDIANAPOLIS CONVENTION.

United States Senator John M. Palmer of Illinois, the nominee of the Gold Democrats for the Presidency, may be said to be "the grand old man" of Illinois. Since 1840 he has been serving his State or his country in some capacity. Long before he sat in the Constitutional Convention of 1847 John M. Palmer was a Judge on the bench, and for forty years thereafter he administered the laws in the same capacity. From 1852 to 1856 he was State Senator. He was a delegate to the Republican Convention of 1860 and was a Republican Elector in the same year. He was a member of the peace conference in Washington in 1861.

Then he went to the war. As Colonel of the Fourteenth Illinois infantry he did good service and was rapidly promoted. For conspicuous gallantry at the battle of Stone river he was made a Major General.

In 1868 he was elected Governor of Illinois, but after his term of service expired he was less fortunate in politics. He became a Democrat and was three times defeated when before the Legislature as a candidate for Senator. In 1888 he was defeated as a Democrat for Governor, but the next time he appeared on the political field he won, and was sent to Washington as an Illinois Senator. Senator Palmer is a native of Kentucky and is 79 years old.

General Simon Bolivar Buckner is 75 years old, and was born in Hart county, in the southern part of Kentucky, and still lives in the log cabin in which he was born. This log cabin was built by the General's father over 100 years ago, and the only time he has lived away from his birthplace was when he was Governor of his native State. The General has added to the original cabin, and he now has one of the most picturesque homes in the State. At West Point he graduated in the same class with General Grant.

General Buckner has married twice and his present wife is a direct descendant of one of the oldest settlers in the country and her family is one of the most aristocratic families of Virginia. After his term as Governor had expired he returned to his home where he was born. He was the Democratic gold standard candidate for United States Senator in Kentucky last winter, but owing to the troublous times he withdrew from the race, and no one was elected. General Buckner is worth something over $1,000,000, nearly all of which is invested in farm lands and real estate. He is quite a poet, having written a number of very creditable verses. He is also a very versatile writer in prose, and has written many articles on the financial question. He is a great Shakespearean scholar and is reputed to be able to quote the plays from beginning to end.

In 1844 General Buckner graduated from West Point, two years previous to the Mexican War. During the struggle for Mexican independence he entered the army as lieutenant and came out as captain. When the Civil War came on Buckner resided in Kentucky, and was made Adjutant-General of the State, with a command of the State guard. During the siege of Fort Donelson Grant surrounded the fort on all sides, and after the attacks of February 13th and 14th the Confederate forces saw that further resistance would be fruitless, and the senior Generals turned the command over to Buckner, and in the evening departed by boats with 5000 men. Buckner, quickly realizing that his situation was hopeless, at once decided to surrender. He wrote a letter to General Grant suggesting an armistice until noon of February 16th, that terms of surrender might be agreed upon by appointed commissioners. To this General Grant immediately replied in a letter that has since been chronicled and made famous in history. At the close of the war General Buckner devoted himself to his business interests in farming and real estate.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is tenfold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and is made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by druggists price 75c. per bottle.

Jacobson Bros. have just received a dozen new 20th century Concord Buggies, being far ahead in style and finish of anything on wheels, and the price so low that any one can have one. When in Santa Ana, go and see them. jy23 tf

500 cords of wood, $6 per cord. C. OTTO
Rugs. jy30

SNAP SHOTS AT THE NEWS.

Revised returns from the Vermont election give Grout (Rep.) 53,076, Jackson (Dem.) 13,983, a Republican plurality of 39,093.

All the justices of the peace in Kern county are in trouble. The grand jury has demanded of them that they pay into the county treasury all moneys collected as fines and paid to constables as their share of the fees or costs in cases. The justices do not deny having paid the constables out of fines, but contend they had a right to do so. The matter will be settled in the courts.

The Executive Committee of the Republican State Central Committee have appointed D. E. McKinley, a house painter of Santa Rosa, as Presidential Elector in the place of Colonel Charles F. Crocker, who resigned on account of having failed to register. The appointment of McKinley was in deference to the demand for a laboring man on the ticket.

The grape growers of northern Ohio are troubled with a big crop, the heaviest known for years in many sections. The vines are black with fruit, which is selling at 5 cents a basket of ten pounds in the vineyards. There is no profit in such a price, for the basket cost 2½ cents and picking as much more. It is said that no grapes will be sent to market, but the remainder of the crop will be sold to wine makers.

Chief Justice Beatty of the Supreme Court on Saturday signed an order which will permit Theodore Durrant, the convicted murderer of Blanche Lamont, to remain in his present quarters in the San Francisco county jail, instead of having to go to San Quentin, pending the decision on his appeal. In doing this the Chief Justice certifies that in his opinion there was "probable cause for the appeal of said defendant." The order also amounts to a stay of execution.

The fusion committee of the Democrats and the Populists met again in San Francisco on Saturday, after a recess of several days during which it seemed there was little prospect of fusion. The committee decided to endorse Cutler in the First District, Devries in the Second, Maguire in the Fourth and Castle in the Seventh. No decision has yet been reached in regard to the Third, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Districts. In the Fifth district neither of the nominees, Kelly and Rogers, will be endorsed, but the Populists will probably nominate a third man.

Charles Mitchell, a carpenter, despondent and out of a job, broke into the San Francisco jail on Sunday in search of something to eat. He knew he could get plenty to eat in the jail, so resolved to break a window when a policeman was near, and thus force his arrest. But he could not find any policeman on duty, and wandered about disconsolate. Finally he went into the city hall and threw a pistol through the window of Chief Crowley's office. The minions of the law lost no time in arresting him for malicious mischief, and Sunday night Mr. Mitchell enjoyed a square meal at the city's expense.

Hundreds of people on the beach near the Cliff House in San Francisco on Saturday spent hours watching an apparently interminable procession of ducks flying southward, a quarter of a mile off shore, at a height of not more than twenty feet from the water. They flew in one long and regular line, twenty-five or thirty birds abreast, and as closely together as possible. As far as the eye could reach north or south there was an unbroken line of them. One watcher waited four hours for the end of the procession, but it seemed no nearer at that time than at the beginning. Birds ought to be plentiful in the marshes and seashore hereabouts when the season opens.

John M. Palmer of Illinois and Simon Bolivar Buckner of Kentucky, two whitehaired veterans of the war, rival commanders of the blue and the gray, were nominated by the National Democratic Convention at Indianapolis on Thursday for President and Vice-President on a brief but emphatic platform, which repudiates the doctrines enunciated by the Chicago convention, indorses President Cleveland and his administration in glowing terms, declares for the gold standard, tariff for revenue only, liberal shipping laws, currency reform, civil service reform and economy in public expenditures.

Salvador Romero and a woman named Ren Garcia were found dead in a lodging house in San Francisco on Sunday, elapsed in each other's arm. The woman, who was the wife of Ben Garcia, of Redwood City, went to the city Saturday night with Romero. They engaged rooms at the Alpha house and retired. Sunday morning the proprietor of the hotel went to their room and found them dead on a lounge. The woman had removed her clothing and attired herself in a white garment, evidently her wedding dress. Both left letters expressing their love for each other, and the woman left one saying she had been ill-treated by her husband, and had left him for that reason.

S. W. Livingston of Pasadena is suing his wife, Mary A. Livingston, for support. He is 83 years of age and she is 79. The couple were married in 1831 in Indianola, Miss. Mrs. Livingston was at that time in possession of about $10,000 and Mr. Livingston had $2,000 in the bank. On coming to California Livingston's money was invested in a place, on which was filed a declaration of a homestead. The marriage was not happy and last March Livingston instituted proceedings for divorce on grounds of cruelty, but the case on advice of counsel was dismissed. Mrs. Livingston had charged her husband with being insane. Livingston now asks that the court compel his wife to grant him $75 a month in his old age.

Mrs. Sarah Hayden, the wife of a San Francisco butcher, had a thrilling encounter with a highwayman early Sunday morning. Her husband being unwell, she paid off the employes and left the store shortly after midnight, carry a small satchel in which she had placed $110, and accompanied by her twelve-year-old daughter, started homeward. While standing on the corner waiting for a car, a man poked a pistol into her face and commanded her to give up the satchel. She screamed for help, and two men rushed to her assistance, but were threatened by the ruffian and kept aloof. An officer arriving at this juncture, the robber fled across some vacant lots and escaped.

The Supreme Court has denied the petition of John C. Lynch for a mandate compelling Gov. Budd, in his proclamation for the coming election, to include a call for the election of a Lieutenant-Governor to fill the unexpired term of Spencer G. Millard.

The decision is a victory for Gov. Budd and a defeat for Lynch, and means that William T. Jeter, Gov. Budd's appointee to the position of Lieutenant-Governor, made vacant by the death of Millard, will hold his office until 1898. The opinion of the court was written by Justice Temple and concurred in by Justices McFarland, Van Fleet, Harrison, Beatty and Henshaw. Justice Temple's opinion in part is as follows:

"In this case both parties concede, as indeed the exigencies of each requires him to do, the vacancy caused by the death of Millard was one which the Governor had the power to fill.

"But it is conceded by the parties that upon the death of the Lieutenant-Governor the Governor may fill the vacancy by appointment. This is unmistakably within the language of sec. 8, article V, which reads as follows: 'When any office shall from any cause become vacant, and no mode is provided by the Constitution and law for filling such vacancy, the Governor shall have the power to fill such vacancy by granting a commission, which shall expire at the end of the next Legislature at the next election of the people.'

"If, however, the phrase 'the next election of the people,' is equivalent to the phrase 'the next election,' and we assume that it was intended thereby to mean the election by which such vacancy should be filled, we would feel compelled to hold that the next election was that in which the Constitution provided for filling that particular office; that is, the next gubernatorial election."

After quoting decisions in support of this proposition the opinion continues: "The effect of these decisions is that the term 'next election' means the next election for a Lieutenant Governor, and the language used in sec. 8 cannot be understood as itself directing that at the next succeeding general election the vacancy shall be filled."

Joe Chenoweth, 22 years old, walked into the street in front of the Arlington hotel at Bakersfield at noon on Saturday, drew a revolver and said: "Here it goes, boys," and shot himself in the head. It was premeditated. He had traded a small pistol and a watch at a pawnshop for a big revolver and wrote several letters to an uncle before committing the act. Unrequited love is supposed to be the cause.

The Chino ranch passed from the Chino Ranch company and Richard Gird, the former owners, by deed in San Francisco on Saturday, to an English syndicate, represented by John Farquhar Gilmore. The ranch was purchased by C. H. Phillips in September, 1894. The Chino Ranch company was organized, and in September, 1895, gave an option to Easton, Eldridge & Co., who induced English parties to purchase it. In March Gilmore came over from London and entered into a contract, which was closed on Saturday, the title passing to a new company organized by Gilmore. The purchase price was $1,600,000, the Chino Ranch company reserving 1,000 acres of land and the townsite of Chino.

Congressman W. W. Bowers of the Seventh District has sent the following open letter to a newspaper at San Bernardino with a request to publish:

"Please permit me to say that the article first appearing in the Examiner and widely copied throughout the State stating that I had received letters from Mark Hanna and bankers in the East telling me I must not talk silver, etc., and that I was going to denounce them on the stump, is a fabrication from beginning to end. Mr. Copeland never said anything of the kind. I have received no such letters, consequently am not called upon to denounce anybody. The article was concoted in Los Angeles, where as you are aware, I have some left-handed friends, particularly one newspaper which claims to be Republican, but has never failed to lend itself to help defeat a part of the Republican ticket. It is impossible to keep up with all the industrious campaign liars. Very truly yours, W. W. BOWERS."

Radyard Kipling with his wife and two children sailed from New York last week for Europe. He may not return to America. Kipling said that he and Mrs. Kipling would spend some time on the Continent, going from there to England. How long a time he would spend there he didn't know. Eventually he would go to India, the country of his birth, and possibly he would visit Samoa and the other islands of the southern Pacific, a trip he contemplated taking several years ago and gave up.

"Will you return to America, and if so, when?" Mr. Kipling was asked. "Oh, yes; I expect to come back again, when I get ready. I haven't the slightest notion as to when that will be." "Do you call America your home?" "That is my home where I choose to live." "You have the reputation, Mr. Kipling, of being a man who was never interviewed. Is that true, and, if so, why do you so object to subject yourself to an interviewer's questions?" "If I object to being interviewed it must be because I don't care to be questioned about those things which concern me more than they do any one else. Good day; I must see about a piece of luggage which is not in my stateroom and which I want there."

With that the young man, breaking into a nervous little run, hurried away after the missing luggage.

A year ago D. O. Davies, cashier and manager of the Citizens' Exchange Bank of East Peru, Iowa, wrecked the bank and disappeared with $14,000 of its cash. He left absolutely nothing in the little institution, which was a private concern. Davies had come from the East with good letters and a small amount of money and started the bank. He was located at New York after several months, where he was running another bank in the same way. He was found to be an old hand at the business. He was brought back to the Iowa town and locked up in jail. After two months he and another prisoner named Streeter escaped, digging out of the jail.

Posses of the infuriated farmers of the county went in search and caught Streeter, but Davies was never found unless the sensational story which has just come out is true. It is said he was lynched by the posse that caught Streeter.

The story is told by a man named Ed Jones, who is now in Omaha. He was in the Madison county jail at the time Davies escaped. He tells the story that after Streeter was brought back some of the vigilantes called on him and Jones overheard their conversation. From it he learned that Streeter and Davies had been together when the posse came upon them in the woods. The posse shot Davies full of lead and then buried him. Streeter was spared because he swore he would never tell of what he knew of Davies' end. This story has been known to Davies' relatives and the attorneys in the case for two weeks, but has just become public. The officers have been working on it but have been unable to develop much. There is great interest in the story from the fact that an attempt was made to lynch Davies when he was first put in jail, and his life was not considered worth a cent if the people of the county ever got hands on him. Streeter is now in the penitentiary and denies the story.

At the meeting of the Regents of the University of California on June 9th, 1896, a special committee of Ways and Means composed of Regents Reinstein, Black and Rodgers submitted a report embodying a plan for promoting the agricultural interests of the State, which was adopted by the Board.

At a meeting of August 11th the following committee was appointed to carry this provision into operation: Regents Kellogg, Reinstein, and Black; Professors Hilgard, Jones and Wickson. The committee increased its number to seven by the election of Regent Chase to membership, and issued the following declaration of purposes.

The Board of Regents of the University of California has arranged to hold throughout this State fifty meetings of those engaged in occupations dependent on the soil, at which meetings the representatives of the University of California will seek to bring about such a relation between the University and the agricultural interests of the State as will minister to the welfare of all concerned.

These meetings are expected to strengthen the Farmers' Institutes already organized, and to further the creation of new Farmers' Institutes and local farmers' clubs, the eminent utility of which is universally admitted.

A prominent purpose of these meetings is to obtain the opinion of those interested in agriculture throughout the entire State, as to the best means of spreading and practically applying the scientific teaching and knowledge of the University of California on agriculture and other industrial subjects. With the aid of such opinions it is expected to plan, as soon as possible, the system best calculated to accomplish that result and thereby increase the value and variety of the products of the soil of this State.

Merit wins and that is why Hood's Sarsaparilla holds the abiding confidence of the public. Hood's Sarsaparilla is known by the cures it has made. It is the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, jaundice, sick headache, biliousness. 25c.

Bicycles! Bicycles!
At McCollum's Cyclery, Center street, Anaheim. All kinds of wheels to sell, from $10 up. All kinds of bicycle supplies. New and second hand wheels for sale. Wheels to rent. All kinds of repairing done.

Do not experiment in so important a matter as your health. Purify, enrich and vitalize your blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla and thus keep yourself strong and healthy.

Hood's pills are the best after-dinner pill; assist digestion, cure headache. 25 cents.

Church Notices.
Methodist Episcopal Church, on Philadelphia street—Services every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sunday school at 10. Epworth league at 7 p. m. Mid-week prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30. Rev. D. R. Collings, pastor.

This Is Your Opportunity.
On receipt of ten cents, cash or stamps, a generous sample will be mailed of the most popular Catarrh and Hay Fever Cure (Ely's Cream Balm) sufficient to demonstrate the great merits of the remedy.
ELY BROTHERS,
56 Warren St., New York City.

Rev. John Reid, Jr., of Great Falls, Mont., recommended Ely's Cream Balm to me. I can emphasize his statement, "It is a positive cure for catarrh if used as directed."—Rev. Francis W. Poole, Pastor Central Pres. Church, Helena, Mont.

Ely's Cream Balm is the acknowledged cure for catarrh and contains no mercury nor any injurious drug. Price, 50 cents.

The Weekly Gazette.

ISSUED EVERY THURSDAY.

Henry Kuchel. Charles Kuchel,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

THURSDAY..............SEPTEMBER 10, 1896

Because we last week pointed out four glaring errors in the correspondence from Santa Ana in the report of the Farmers' Institute at Fullerton in the Los Angeles *Times* —errors which no self-respecting or conscientious correspondent would permit himself for a moment to commit—the vindictive little gutter-snipe of the Santa Ana *Herald* (the "partner" of the correspondent referred to) takes it upon himself to adorn his paper with a lengthy bit of characteristic abuse concerning us. We shall have very little to do with this illiterate jasper, and are quite content to let the proof of this correspondent's unfitness to hold the place he is suffered to occupy to stand alongside the answer which his "partner" makes for him.

The Santa Ana correspondent of the Los Angeles *Times*, in his letter to that publication one day last week, in referring to Friday evening's session of the Farmers' Institute at Fullerton, made four separate and distinct errors in a single paragraph, the first three of which may be summed up thus: (1.) Mr. Chamblin of Riverside was said to have read a paper on the "Fruit Exchanges." Mr. Chamblin was not present at the meeting at all, and read no paper on fruit exchanges or any other topic. (2.) Prof. Wickson was said to have delivered an address on "The Agriculturist's Use of the Imagination." The Professor did not deliver an address, being in ill health, and although he presided, in the absence of Prof. Cook, delivered no address either on Friday or Saturday, if we except his short talk on Pruning the Apricot on Saturday afternoon, when he again announced that his ill health would not permit of going into the subject except for a few short sentences. (3.) Mrs. Holverson was said to have read a paper on "Home Reading." Mrs. Holverson did not respond to her name, although she was called for at two and if we mistake not at three sessions; and was probably not present at the meetings. Perhaps the *Times* desires truthful news for its readers; if that is what it wants, we consider that we did it a service in pointing out the errors of its impossible correspondent.

Recently this correspondent printed the item that sixty men were at work at the site of the Alamitos sugar factory, when as a matter of fact not a single man was at work at the site at all. A number of woodchoppers were at work chopping down willows for firewood along New river some miles away, and perhaps a half-dozen surveyors were laying out the route of the railway spur. But the statement that there were sixty men at work at the site was utterly untrue—any fool would have known as much, if he had stopped to consider that no work requiring the employment of sixty men could be done upon the factory until the building of the railroad thereto and the bringing in of the material and machinery to place the men at work upon. This report started many of the unemployed to Alamitos, a number of them walking from Los Angeles, only to find themselves deceived in the end by the incomprehensible errors of this impossible correspondent. Col. Otis was blamed for it all. "Being an enemy of labor," as one of them expressed it, "the Colonel had printed the item to lead the workingmen astray and to cause them pain." This was all very unjust to Col. Otis, to be sure, but it was impossible to impress this upon the minds of those who had been deceived by the *Times* and had walked down from Los Angeles to secure work, only to find starvation staring them in the face, when many miles from home and no one near and darkness gathering in upon them.

We do not care to refer to this impossible correspondent's attitude toward the best people in this community during the water election the past winter, nor to his silly attempt to manufacture railroad sentiment at Santa Ana within the past two weeks to be used as a stalking horse against those with whom he differs in opinion and whom he seeks to discommode. If reports that reach us are correct, he was very emphatically "called down" for this latter transgression of the rules of decency, much as he should have been for the first.

Last week we printed the item that "J. T. Nourse of Santa Ana" visited Anaheim in the capacity of a *Blade* reporter. The initials should have been "J. R. Nourse," yet the calibre of the *Herald's* editorial head was never shown to better advantage than, when referring to the error in the initials, in the gangrened envy that suffuses his every fibre, he solemnly avers that "J. T. Nourse was never in Anaheim for the *Blade* in his life," giving out the inference by implication that our item had been made out of whole cloth, similar to the work of the *Times* correspondent. In this he fails signally, as we tear the mask from his disguises, and he stands forth revealed in all the grandeur of the precious little gutter-snipe that he is.

We are content to let our arraignment of the illiterate bumpkin with whom he is associated stand beside his abuse. A plague upon both their houses!

Hezekiah Wright Ball, who breathed his last at his home in West Anaheim Tuesday night of last week, was born March 2d, 1826, in Monroe county, Ky., and was thus in the seventieth year of his age at the time of his death. In early life he moved with his family to Missouri, and there married Ellen Stephens. He emigrated to Arizona in the 60's, and with his sons he teamed across the desert for a livelihood and profit. During this time he had many narrow escapes from being murdered by the Indians and lawless whites, who infested the region. He was a born frontiersman, and delighted in a wild and dangerous life. In early life, with gun and hounds, he would hunt all day and night in deep snow and raging winds, and among howling wolves that made night hideous. Later in life, on coming to Southern California, he settled on a ranch in West Anaheim, and here he spent his declining years in beautifying his home. Here the latch string hung out proverbially to all his friends, who were numbered by scores. He departed this life like the brave man that he was; and after suffering hours of severe pain, he desired those who were waiting upon him to let him rest. They laid him down tenderly, he placed his hands over his eyes, closing them, and his spirit was gone without a struggle. He looked as if in peaceful sleep. He leaves a wife and seven grown children to mourn his loss.

As we go to press the report comes in that right-of-way matters are straightening themselves out, and the indications are now better than ever for the closing up of the matter by the end of this week. Four of those refusing to grant right of way were settled with on Tuesday and yesterday, and only a few more remain to make terms with. With these settled with, the matter will be closed, and work on grading the road will probably begin next week.

THE CITY FATHERS.

SPECIFICATIONS TO BE DRAWN UP FOR THE INCREASE OF WATER WORKS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT.

The Board of City Trustees met in regular session on Tuesday evening; present, Rust, Lewis and Helmsen.

Marshal Steadman reported collections for the month as follows: For license, $166; water, $129 75; electric lights, $187 55; total $483 30, less 5 per cent commission ($24 17); deposited with the Treasurer $450 13. Delinquents for water, $18; collected $1 20; delinquents for licenses, $6 25.

Treasurer Cahen reported a balance of $435 31 in the General fund and $954 42 in Interest and Sinking fund; total $1,389 73.

Clerk Nebelung's monthly report showed $435 32 in the General fund on Sept. 2, $764 34 in the Improvement fund, and $190 08 in the electric light fund; total $1,389 74, a difference of the time-honored one cent between himself and the Treasurer.

The electrical engineer reported having installed eleven new lights for Frantz, and others for Boyd & Hatfield and Wm. Connolly; lamps renewed for W. M. Higgins, Bentz Bros., Fleischman, Conrad, Nebelung and Callahan.

The Finance Committee reported the purchase of 5,000 carbons, and a car of oil; also the auditing of the demands against the town and the officers' reports.

The Ordinance Committee reported Ordinance No. 117 for second reading, providing for the issuance of municipal bonds. It will be found in another column.

Committees on ditch in front of Fred Mickle's place, and on revision of the water rates, granted further time.

Under the head of new business, the board discussed the propriety of procuring plans and specifications for the increase in the water works and electric light plant, and decided to have Engineer Rogers perfect plans and specifications for the former, and to employ some competent electrical engineer for the latter.

Mayor Rust said that complaint had been made that the electric lights were not turned on early enough.

Trustee Lewis reported the existence of the same state of affairs.

Engineer Des Granges stated the lights were turned on every evening at sun down.

Trustee Helmsen suggested that the lights be turned on 10 to 15 minutes earlier, and it was so ordered.

Communication of the Lancashire insurance company, enclosing inspection report of the boilers at the power house. Read and filed.

Communication of C. O. Hawly asking for warrant of $150 for insurance of the boilers. The Clerk looked up the agreement and found that Mr. Hawly agreed, on May 12th, to wait six months for his money. A warrant was ordered drawn in his favor payable Nov. 12th.

Application of Frank Stout for a saloon license in the Commercial Hotel. Granted.

Bills to the amount of $550 25 were audited and ordered paid, and the board adjourned.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

For the Week Ending Sept. 8, 1896

Furnished by the Orange County Title Company, Santa Ana.

Thomas S. Ewing and wife, Fannie K. Ewing, to Eliza Walford Keating—Lot E, in portion of lot 1, subdivision of Rancho Canada de los Alisos; $10.

Same to W. H. Keating—Lot D, in same subdivision; $10.

D. W. Hunt to E. Gomer Davies—N½ of lot 5, block 17, subdivision of Sec. 21, T 4, R 10, lot 24, block D, and lots 1 and 2, block E, Foster and Cox addition to McPherson; $1.

Same to same—Lots 12 and 13, block A, subdivision of vineyard lot D 3, Anaheim; $1.

The Stearns Rancho Co. to Edward E. Burrows—W½ of SE¼ of SE¼ of Sec. 11, T 4, R 11; $10.

Francis Mora to George Montgomery, Roman Catholic Bishop in trust—NW¼ of NE¼ of Sec. 25, T 4, R 11, subject to life, estate of John Timney, to build church at Anaheim.

Same to same—Lots 1, 2, 6, 7 and 9, San Juan Capistrano.

Henri F. Gardner and wife, Emma Howard Gardner, and W. W. Martin, to Barbara J. Martin—Lots 1 to 15, Santa Ana Grand avenue tract, 15.56 acres; $1.

Amalia Frohling to Walter C. Eymann—NW¼ of NW¼ of Sec. 9, T 4, R 10; $5.

Jno. C. McCoy and wife, Mary H. McCoy, to James Dickson—Lot 1, block A, of McCoy's addition to Orange; $4,000.

Nancy T. Magoffin to William A. Palmer—S½ of NE¼ of SE¼ of Sec. 6, T 5, R 10, 20 acres; $1,200.

A. B. Chapman to Thomas H. Putnam—13 acres in West Orange, to correct deed in Book 32,281, Los Angeles county; $1.

Anna A. Mundell and husband, I. N. Mundell, to George C. Horton—S½ of lots 4 and 5, of Fletcher tract, and 10 acres in Van de Graff tract; $5.

Samuel W. Garretson and wife, Mattie C. Garretson, to Thomas S. Ewing—Part of lot 1, Canada de los Alisos, near El Toro, 77.25 acres; $10.

Stearns Rancho Co. to B. M. Green and J. C. McDowell—NW¼ of Sec. 30, T 5 S, R 10 W, 160 acres; $2,400.

United States of America to Albert Staples—Lots 1 and 2, Sec. 4, T 6, R 7, 78.18 acres, a re-record on account of error in recording the name of Staples.

OSTEOPATHY BREVITIES.

Miss Roberts of this city and Miss Aldrich of Santa Ana are making rapid progress in the school of Osteopathy.

A solicitor for the *Osteopath* visited Buena Park and Westminster this week and secured sixteen new subscribers to the paper.

Miss Jennie D. Lane has returned from Puente and is now stopping at the Sanitarium. She is also undergoing treatment.

The September number of the *Osteopath* will appear on time, containing new illustrations and interesting reading matter.

A party of six or eight are expected from Quincy, Illinois and Kirksville, Missouri, the present month to remain at the Sanitarium this winter.

Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Scheurer were visitors in Santa Ana yesterday.

Dr. A. C. Moore was called professionally to Los Angeles last week.

Mrs. Brown of Los Angeles and Mrs. Brown of San Francisco who have been visiting at the Sanitarium for several days, returned to Los Angeles the early part of the week.

A wee bit of an Osteopath made his appearance at the Sanitarium over a week ago, born to the wife of R. B. Northrup.

F. S. Northrup and F. M. Brown left for Newport Beach yesterday morning.

Make the Most of Yourself.

It is the duty of every man to make the most of himself. Whatever his capacities may be, he is sure to find some place where he can be useful to himself and to others. But he cannot reach his highest usefulness without good health and he cannot have good health without pure blood. The blood circulates to every organ and tissue and when it is pure, rich and healthy it carries health to the entire system, but if it is impure it scatters disease wherever it flows. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the one true blood purifier. It cures salt rheum, scrofula, catarrh, dyspepsia and rheumatism because these diseases have their origin in the blood. sept

Card of Thanks.

The family of the late H. W. Ball takes this means of returning their sincere thanks to the many kind friends who rendered such timely assistance in the hour of their recent bereavement, consequent upon the death of husband and father.

MRS. H. W. BALL AND FAMILY.

HALF THE CROP GONE.

EIGHTY-SIX HUNDRED TONS OF BEETS SHIPPED TO THE REFINERY AT CHINO—THE TESTS OF SUGAR AND PURITY.

Up to last evening 8600 tons of beets had been shipped from Anaheim and Buena Park to the Chino refinery. The tests of sugar and purity have been low, as a rule, but some of the individual tests are high.

AVERAGE DAILY TESTS.

	Sugar.	Purity
Monday, Aug. 31	14 5	80.1
Tuesday, Sept. 1	14.2	80.4
Wednesday, Sept. 2	14.0	80.2
Thursday, Sept. 3	14.4	80 7

Individual tests, taken at random from the chemists' books at the laboratory, have been as follows:

	Sugar.	Purity.
J. Amlin	17.5	85.2
B. B. Hadley	13.8	79.7
G. Lentz	16.7	84.7
H. Eckstein	13 0	78.7
Jackson & Music	14.7	80.3
J. T. Carson	11 8	76 0
J. Everharty	13.8	81.0
McLellan & Walls	12 0	76 8
W. A. Morrell	16.1	85 4
J. Rumland	18 6	84.8
J. Parks	11.3	76 2
Geo. Betts	15.0	86.8
R. R. McCamish	14 8	78 8
F. J. Robinson	18 5	86.6
F. Stienke	17.1	84 9
M. F. Dunham	12.7	79.3
A. Brusky	13 8	81.0
R. H. Coffee	9.3	71.5
S. D. Winters	14.4	83.5
T. Jessup	14.2	78 9
O. S. Devoe	13.7	82 3
C. S. Holt	12.6	76.4
W. S. Abbott	11.8	74.2
A. Gillison	16 8	83 4
J. Amlin	16.8	85.9
G. Lentz	12 6	79.6
F. J. Speidel	14.0	75.0
J. Hamm	13.8	78 8
G. W. Snyder	17.3	82.7

WHERE BLAINE STOOD.

A Popocratic Trick Unequivocally Exposed.

Of all the names of modern statesmen there is none which, spoken to a Republican audience, calls forth such hearty applause as that of James G. Blaine. His is a name to conjure with, and this fact is known to none better than to those who are now conducting the campaign for the "popocratic" aggregation. For this reason these worthies have ransacked all of Blaine's speeches to see if they could not somewhere find something to give them aid and comfort, some utterance at some time which by implication or otherwise could be quoted in favor of free coinage of silver. That Blaine was opposed to the single gold standard does not admit of a doubt, and by selecting a few sentences here and there directed against the single gold standard theory of money, unprincipled persons have made it appear that Blaine would, if alive at this time, favor independent free coinage of silver. That there is not the smallest foundation for this supposition the following copious quotations from a speech delivered by Mr. Blaine in the Senate of the United States on the 7th of February, 1878, show so plainly that one who reads them will never entertain a doubt on that point again. Mr. Blaine was not in favor of any wildcat experiments, and if alive to-day would be heartily in accord with the Republican policy in this campaign.

This is the speech in which Mr. Blaine declared so emphatically against the single gold standard and said:

"If, therefore, silver has been demonetized I am in favor of remonetizing it. If its coinage has been prohibited, I am in favor of ordering it to be resumed. If it has been restricted, I am in favor of ordering it to be enlarged."

Following the above declaration, Mr. Blaine discussed the causes that led to the fall in the value of silver—the dollar at that time containing 92 cents worth of the metal.

"The demonetization of silver in the German Empire and the consequent partial, or well nigh complete, suspension of coinage by the governments of the Latin Union, have been the leading causes for the rapid decline in the value of silver."

OUR RELATIONS WOULD BE CRIPPLED.

After speaking of the remonetization of silver by the joint action of a number of commercial nations, Mr. Blaine said:

"The difficult problem is what shall we do when we aim to re-establish silver without the co-operation of European powers, and really as an advance movement to coerce those powers into the same policy. Evidently the first dictate of prudence is to coin such a dollar as will do justice among our citizens at home, but will prove a protection—and absolute barricade—against the gold monometalists of Europe, who, whenever the opportunity offers, will quickly draw from us the one hundred and sixty millions of gold which we now hold. If we coin a silver dollar of full legal tender, obviously below the current value of the gold dollar, we are simply opening our doors and inviting Europe to take our gold. With our gold flowing out from us we shall be forced to the single silver standard and our relations with the leading commercial countries of the world be not only embarrassed but crippled."

AGAINST 16 TO 1 FREE COINAGE.

"The question before congress then—sharply defined in the pending house bill—is, whether it is now safe and expedient to offer free coinage to the silver dollar of 412½ grains, with the mints of the Latin Union closed and Germany not permitting silver to be coined as money. At current rates of silver, the free coinage of a dollar containing 412½ grains, worth in gold about 92 cents, gives an illegitimate profit to the owner of the bullion, enabling him to take 92 cents' worth of it to the mint and get it stamped as coin and force his neighbor to take it as a full dollar. This is an unfair advantage which the government has no right to give to the owner of silver bullion, and which defrauds the man who is forced to take the dollar. It assuredly follows that if we give free coinage to this dollar of inferior value and put it in circulation, we do so at the expense of our better coinage in gold; and unless we expect the invariable experience of other nations to be in some mysterious way suspended for our peculiar benefit, we inevitably lose our gold coin.

GOLD WILL FLOW OUT.

"It will flow out from us with the certainty and with the force of the tides. Gold has indeed remained with us in considerable amount during the circulation of the inferior currency of the legal tender; but that was because there were two great uses reserved by law for gold—the collection of customs and payment of interest on the public debt. But if the inferior silver coin is also to be used for these two reserved purposes, then gold has no tie to bind it to us. What gain, therefore, should

Cures

Prove the merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla—positive, perfect, permanent Cures.

Cures of scrofula in severest forms, like goitre, swelled neck, running sores, hip disease, sores in the eyes.

Cures of Salt Rheum, with its intense itching and burning, scald head, tetter, etc.

Cures of Boils, Pimples, and all other eruptions due to impure blood.

Cures of Dyspepsia and other troubles where a good stomach tonic was needed.

Cures of Rheumatism, where patients were unable to work or walk for weeks.

Cures of Catarrh by expelling the impurities which cause and sustain the disease.

Cures of Nervousness by properly toning and feeding the nerves upon pure blood.

Cures of That Tired Feeling by restoring strength. Send for book of cures by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

To C. I. Hood & Co., Proprietors, Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

we make for the circulating medium by, on opening the gate for silver to flow in, we open a still wider gate for gold to flow out? If I were to venture upon a dictum on the silver question, I should declare that until Europe remonetizes silver we cannot afford to coin a dollar as low as 412½ grains. After Europe remonetizes on the old standard, we cannot afford to coin a dollar above 400 grains. If we coin too low a dollar before general remonetization our gold will leave us. If we coin too high a dollar after the general remonetization, our silver will leave us. It is only an equated value before and after general remonetization that will preserve both gold and silver to us.

THE POLITICAL GUESSERS.

Assurances from empirics and scientists in finance that remonetization of the former dollar will at once and permanently advance its value to par with gold are worth little in the face of opposing and controlling facts. The first effect of issuing any silver that will pay custom dues and interest on the public debt, will undoubtedly be to raise it to a practical equality with gold; but that condition will last only *until the amount needful for customs shall fill the channels of its use; and the overflow going into general circulation will rapidly settle to its normal and actual value*, and then the discount will come on the volume of the paper currency, which will sink, pari passu with the silver dollar in which it is made redeemable. That remonetization will have a considerable effect in advancing the value of the silver dollar is very probable, but not enough to overcome the difference now existing—a difference resulting from causes independent of our control in the United States.

MUST BE A DOLLAR DOLLAR.

The responsibility of re-establishing silver in its ancient and honorable place as money in Europe and America, devolves really upon the Congress of the United States. If we act here with wisdom and firmness, we shall not only successfully remonetize silver and bring it into general use as money in our own country, but the influence of our example will be potential among European nations, with the possible exception of England. Indeed, our annual indebtedness to Europe is so great that, if we have the right to pay it in silver, we necessarily coerce those nations, by the strongest of all forces, self-interest, to aid us in upholding the value of silver as money. But if we attempt the remonetization on a basis which is *obviously below the fair standard of value as it now exists*, we incur all the evil consequences of failure at home, and the certainty of successful opposition abroad. We are, and shall be, the greatest producers of silver in the world, and we have a larger stake in its complete monetization than any other country. The difference to the United States, between the general acceptance and the general destruction of silver as money in the commercial world, will possibly within the next half-century equal the entire bonded debt of the nation. But, to gain this advantage, we must make it actual money, the accepted equal of gold in the markets of the world. Remonetization here, followed by general remonetization in Europe, will secure to the United States the most stable basis for its currency that we have ever enjoyed, and will effectually aid in solving all the problems by which our financial situation is surrounded.

LETTER FROM ILLINOIS.

QUINCY, Ill., Aug. 20, 1896.

EDITOR GAZETTE.—Through the kindness of Dr. A. C. Moore of your Anaheim Sanitarium, with whom I am well and intimately acquainted, I often receive a copy of your paper, and I am at present much interested in the news from California, having about made up my mind to move there as soon as I can sell out here and make proper arrangements to move with my family, as I have been in very poor health for almost a year, and I have been advised by good physicians that the change to a California climate from this in Illinois would be likely quite beneficial. I am glad to hear my old friend Dr. Moore is doing well in your city. He richly deserves success, and I am informed that quite a number of persons in this section of the country are thinking seriously of leaving this uncongenial climate and go to California, and likely several of them will to Anaheim or some place in Orange county, as your vicinity, since Dr. Moore has located there, is becoming quite well advertised. Miss Ora Lee Thompson, an accomplished young lady of this city, will leave for Anaheim September 1st, and Mr. Luke Humphrey will leave here in October to spend the winter in Los Angeles, where he at one time resided in the early days of California. The writer of this article has a good many friends in Los Angeles, also one who lives on a ranch in Orange county, and whose postoffice address is Anaheim.

So if I can sell out here and go to California I will not be entirely among strangers. I am also well acquainted with Judge F. M. Brown and his most esteemed and worthy lady, having known them well in their old home, Kirksville, Missouri, where they were well and favorably known. Mr. Brown when residing in Kirksville was one of its leading citizens.

At present we are having a warm time in this country, politically, but the great majority of our people have no doubt whatever of McKinley's election. Quincy has a population of about 40,000 people and is Democratic in politics, but they are mostly Sound Money Democrats and will not support the Chicago platform, but will support the nominee of the Indianapolis Convention and many Democrats here will vote for Major McKinley.

If these few lines are worth publishing you may do so, and I at some future time may meet you in California.

J. MONROE RIFENBERICK.

Best grade of both gut and silvered steel wire, Violin, guitar and banjo strings at O. R. Luedke's. Also violin trimmings. [je4-tf]

COME

—TO THE—

Orange County Business College

—ON—

MONDAY, - - SEPT. 14, 1896.

And Prepare Yourself for Business.

R. L. BISBY, Principal of Commercial and Stenographic Departments.
E. R. BAKER, Principal of English Training Department.
J. H. HILDRETH, Teacher of Penmanship.
G. P. GREGORY, Teacher of Spanish, Latin, Mathematics, Etc.

PALACE

MEAT MARKET

F. W. Fleischmann,

PROPRIETOR.

Best Meats the Market Affords Always on Hand.

Also keeps on hand Sausages, Bacon, Ham, Lard, Etc.

Meats delivered to all parts of the city free of charge

Shop on East Center Street.

Handles Cudahy Cold-Storage Meats, Inspected by the Government Inspector.

Ordinance No. 117.

An Ordinance to Provide for the Issuance of Municipal Bonds.

The Board of Trustees of the City of Anaheim do ordain as follows:

Section 1.—That, whereas, pursuant to law, and to ordinances heretofore passed, the qualified electors of the City of Anaheim did, at the special election held therefor, in the said city of Anaheim, on the first day of August, 1896, vote as required by law, in favor of the issuance of municipal bonds to the amount of eighteen thousand dollars, and all the steps required by law, to authorize the issue of said bonds, have been duly and legally taken.

Section 2.—That said bonds, together with the necessary interest coupons attached, shall be substantially in the following form, with appropriate border and engraving:

No........ State of California, Municipal Improvement Bond, of the City of Anaheim.

Know all men by these presents, that the City of Anaheim, in the County of Orange, State of California, for value received, hereby promises to pay the bearer the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, in Gold Coin of the United States of America, on the first day of December, A. D. ...., at the office of the City Treasurer, of said City of Anaheim, County of Orange, State of California, with interest thereon, from date, at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, in like Gold Coin, payable semi-annually, at the office of the City Treasurer, of said City of Anaheim, on the first day of December and June in each and every year, on presentation and surrender of the interest coupons thereto attached.

This bond is one of a series of one hundred and twenty bonds of even date and tenor, and numbered consecutively from one to one hundred and twenty, both numbers inclusive, amounting in the aggregate to eighteen thousand dollars, and is issued in pursuance of an Act of the Legislature of the State of California, approved March 19th, 1889, entitled "An Act authorizing the incurring of indebtedness by cities, towns and municipal corporations, incorporated under the laws of this State, for the construction of water works, sewers, and all necessary public improvements, or for any purpose whatever, and to repeal the Act, approved March 9, 1885, entitled, an Act to authorize municipal corporations of the fifth class, containing more than three thousand and less than ten thousand inhabitants, to obtain water works; also to repeal an Act approved March 15, 1887, entitled, an Act authorizing the incurring of indebtedness by cities, towns and municipal corporations incorporated under the laws of this State," as amended by an Act approved March 11, 1891, by an Act approved March 19, 1891, and by an Act approved March 1, 1893. And also pursuant to Ordinance Number 115, of said City of Anaheim, duly passed and adopted on the 9th day of June, 1896, and authorized by more than a two-thirds vote of all the voters voting at a special election of the qualified electors of the said City of Anaheim, held on the first day of August, 1896, and it is hereby certified and declared that all the terms and provisions of said Act have been duly complied with, and performed as required thereby, and that the debt of said City of Anaheim, incurred by the issue of said bonds, is within the limitation of indebtedness provided for in said Act.

In witness whereof, the said City of Anaheim, by ordinance has caused its corporate seal to be hereto affixed, and this bond to be signed by the President of the Board of Trustees of the City of Anaheim, as Executive of said City, and its Treasurer, and countersigned by its Clerk, this first day of December, A. D. 1896.

....
President of the Board of Trustees as Executive of said City of Anaheim.

....
Treasurer of the City of Anaheim.

Countersigned by ....
Clerk of the City of Anaheim.

The interest coupons shall be substantially in the following form:

$............ The City of Anaheim will pay to bearer............ dollars, in United States Gold Coin, at the office of the City Treasurer on the first day of.................... A. D.............., being six months interest on municipal improvement bond No..........

....
Treasurer of the City of Anaheim.

Section 3.—That said bonds and the interest thereon shall be payable at the office of the City Treasurer, at the said City of Anaheim.

Section 4.—That the President of the Board of Trustees of the City of Anaheim, the City Treasurer and the City Clerk, be authorized, and they are hereby authorized and directed to issue said bonds in the manner required by the aforesaid Act of the Legislature of the State of California, approved March 19, 1889.

Section 5.—The City Clerk shall certify to the passage of this ordinance and cause it to be published once in the ANAHEIM GAZETTE, a newspaper, printed, published and circulated in the City of Anaheim, and thereupon and thereafter the same shall take effect and be in full force.

C. O. RUST,
President of the Board of Trustees of the City of Anaheim.

I hereby certify, that the foregoing ordinance was introduced at a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the City of Anaheim, held on the 11th day of August, 1896, and that it was duly passed and adopted at a regular meeting of the Board of Trustees of the City of Anaheim, held on the 8th day of September, 1896, by the following vote:

Ayes—Trustees Rust, Helmsen, and Lewis.

That the President of the Board of Trustees of the City of Anaheim signed the same on the 8th day of September, 1896.

M. NEBELUNG,
Clerk of the City of Anaheim.

Hereafter We Shall Do a

Strictly Cash

BUSINESS

ONLY!

NO DEVIATION FROM THIS RULE.

All parties indebted to us are requested to call at once at our establishment and settle.

BENTZ BROS.

Wholesale and Retail Butchers. sep3-3t

NOTICE.

Stockholders' Meeting!

Office of the Anaheim Co-operative Beet Sugar Company, Anaheim, Cal.

Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of a resolution made by the Board of Directors, on Tuesday, the 18th day of August, 1896, a special meeting of the Stockholders of the Anaheim Co-operative Beet Sugar Company will be held at Kroeger's Hall, in Anaheim, Orange county, California, on Saturday, the 3d day of October, 1896, at one o'clock p. m., for the purpose of considering and voting upon the dissolution of this Corporation.

By order of the Board of Directors,
sep3td H. H. BARTLETT, Secretary.

BONDS FOR SALE

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, Clerk of the City of Anaheim, will receive bids for the purchase of $18,000 Municipal Bonds of the City of Anaheim, dated December 1st, 1896, and bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually.

Bids will be opened at 8 o'clock p. m., on Tuesday, October 13th, 1896.

The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids. M. NEBEBUNG,
ag27td Clerk of the City of Anaheim.

Notice of Assessment

Anaheim Union Water Company.—Location of principal place of business, Anaheim, Orange County, California.

NOTICE is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Anaheim Union Water Company, held on the 15th day of August, 1896, an assessment of One Dollar per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable on or before September 19th, 1896, to W. H. Blennerhassett, Secretary of said Corporation, at his office, in Backs' Block, Los Angeles street, Anaheim, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 21st day of September, 1896, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and, unless payment shall have been made before, will be sold on the 10th day of October, 1896, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

Dated, August 15th, 1896.

W. H. BLENNERHASSETT,
Secretary Anaheim Union Water Company.
Office in Backs' Block, Los Angeles Street, Anaheim, California.

Palace Barber Shop!

—AND—

POOL ROOM.

Having taken charge of my old establishment, I take this means of informing my friends and the public generally that the place has been entirely renovated and repapered, and fitted up with electric lights, and I shall be pleased to have my old customers again favor me with their patronage.

The best of shaving, hair cutting and shampooing, and customers will receive the best of attention. The baths have been renovated and enameled and everything put in first-class condition.

Side board for all temperance drinks.

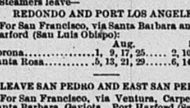
GIVE ME A CALL,

W. A. FRANTZ.

Aug. 20-tf

Pacific Coast

Steamship Company.



Steamers leave—

REDONDO AND PORT LOS ANGELES

For San Francisco, via Santa Barbara and Port Harford (San Luis Obispo):

	Aug.	Sept.
Corona	1, 9, 17, 25	2, 10, 18, 26
Santa Rosa	5, 13, 21, 29	6, 14, 22, 30

LEAVE SAN PEDRO AND EAST SAN PEDRO

For San Francisco, via Ventura, Carpenteria, Santa Barbara, Gaviota, Port Harford (San Luis Obispo), Cayucos, San Simeon, Monterey and Santa Cruz:

	Aug.	Sept.
Eureka	2, 10, 18, 26	3, 11, 19, 27
Coos Bay	6, 14, 22, 30	7, 15, 23, ..

LEAVE PORT LOS ANGELES AND REDONDO For San Diego.

	Aug.	Sept.
Santa Rosa	3, 11, 19, 27	4, 12, 20, 28
Corona	7, 15, 23, 31	8, 16, 24, ..

Steamer Corona will also call at Newport (Santa Ana.)

The Company reserves right to change steamers or sailing dates.

Cars to connect with steamers via San Pedro, leave S. P. R. R. (Arcade Depot) at 5:05 P. M., and Terminal R. R. Depot at 5 P. M.

Cars to connect via Redondo leave Santa Fe depot at 9:50 A. M., or from Redondo Railway Depot at 9:05 A. M.

Cars to connect via Port Los Angeles leave S. P. R. R. Depot at 1:10 P. M. for steamers north bound.

W. PARRIS, Agent,
124 W. Second St., Los Angeles.

Goodall, Perkins & Co., General Agents, San Francisco.

Roman Wisser.

Favorite Saloon.

Finest of Wines, Liquors & Cigars

Pool & Billiard Tables

Schindler's Building, Center St., Anaheim

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Jeane H. Rathbun, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, administratrix of the estate of Jeane H. Rathbun, 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 administratrix, at the office of Richard Melrose, Center street, Anaheim, Orange county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the county of Orange.

Dated this 20th day of July, A. D. 1896.

MRS. MYRTLE GALLMAN,
Administratrix of the estate of Jeane H. Rathbun, deceased.
Richard Melrose, attorney for administratrix.
jy23-5t

Blankets, Quilts

......AND......

COMFORTERS

Washed and Renovated

......BY THE .....

Santa Ana

Steam Laundry Co.

We guarantee entire satisfaction on all general laundry work, being prepared to give our patrons highest grade of work obtainable. Ask for prices of driver or Chas. Puckett, Agent.

O. WARLING

PIONEER SADDLER

......AND......

Harness Maker.

Having moved my stock of saddles and harness to the Krug building on Center st., opposite the Commercial Hotel, I take this means of informing my friends and the public generally that I shall be pleased to wait upon them for any of their wants in my line. I shall carry an A 1 stock of goods, which will be disposed of at prices cheaper than the cheapest.

Give me a call. O. WARLING

Wieland's Beer

ON DRAUGHT

......AT......

The Club,

R. CALLAHAN, PROP.

Finest stock of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Best service in the city. Courteous Treatment.

Stern Bros.

——ARE——

Headquarters......

....FOR....

Beet Knives, Beet Forks,

FRUIT JARS, Etc.

All Kinds of Country Produce

Bought and Exchanged.

PACIFIC SANITARIUM

......AND......

School of Osteopathy

ANAHEIM, CAL.

Now open for Patients and Students. Board and rooms can be had at the Sanitarium.

The Osteopath, a monthly illustrated journal, devoted to the science of Osteopathy, and the interests of Anaheim, published by W. L. Metcalfe. Office in Osteopathic building. je18tf

OFFICERS.

Dr. B. W. Scheurer, President; Dr. A. C. Moore, Vice President; R. B. Northrup, Secretary; Citizens' Bank of Anaheim, Treasurer; William L. Metcalfe, Publisher of the Osteopath, and Advertising Representative.

DIRECTORS.

Dr. B. W. Scheurer, Dr. A. C. Moore, F. M. Brown, F. S. Northrup, Lona S. Brown, Flora C. Scheurer.

H. A. DICKEL

HEADQUARTERS

——FOR——

FRUIT JARS,

JELLY GLASSES

....AND....

FRUIT CANS.

FRED MAURER

......DEALER IN......

Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigars

Call In and See Me.

Opp. S. P. depot. - - - Anaheim

White-wine Vinegar FOR SALE.

FRED. PRESSEL

Blacksmithing

......AND......

Wagon-Making.

Horse-Shoeing a Specialty.

........AGENT FOR......

TULOL,

(HOOFCOOL STUFFING.)

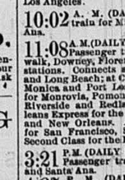
Superior to anything for Stuffing horses' feet. It keeps the frog soft and the hoof tough and draws fever from the foot. Guaranteed to prevent corns, fever in feet, brittle hoof, etc.

10 pound can, $1 25. Try it.

Shop on Center Street, opposite Metropolitan Block.

O R LUEDKE.

Watchmaker and Jeweler



A Fine Assortment of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware and Optical Goods always on hand.

All Work Carefully Repaired and Warranted.

CENTER TREET.

Opp. Commercial Hotel.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

(Pacific System.)

......Commencing......

JUNE 21, 1896,

Trains will leave Anaheim as follows:

8:09 A. M. (DAILY) LOCAL PASSENGER train for Buena Park, Norwalk, Downey, Florence, Whittier, Los Angeles, and way stations. Connects at Los Angeles for Colton, Redlands, Riverside, San Bernardino, Monrovia, Long Beach, San Pedro, Santa Monica and Port Los Angeles.

10:02 A. M. (DAILY) LOCAL PASSENGER train for Miraflores, Orange and Santa Ana.

11:08 A. M. (DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY) LOCAL Passenger train for Buena Park, Norwalk, Downey, Florence, Los Angeles, and way stations. Connects at Florence for San Pedro and Long Beach; at Clement Junction for Santa Monica and Port Los Angeles; at Los Angeles for Monrovia, Pomona, Colton, San Bernardino, Riverside and Redlands. Also with New Orleans Express for the East, via Deming, El Paso and New Orleans. Also with Sunset Express for San Francisco, Sacramento and First and Second Class for the East via Ogden.

3:21 P. M. (DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY) LOCAL Passenger train for Miraflores, Orange and Santa Ana.

4:27 P. M. (DAILY) LOCAL PASSENGER train for Buena Park, Norwalk, Downey, Florence, Los Angeles and way stations. Connects at Florence for San Pedro and Long Beach; at Clement Junction for Santa Monica and Port Los Angeles; at Los Angeles for Ontario and Chino; also with "Sunset Express" for San Francisco, Sacramento, Portland, Or., and First Class for the East via Ogden.

6:03 P. M. (DAILY) LOCAL PASSENGER TRAIN for Miraflores, McPherson, Tustin, Orange, Santa Ana and way stations.

OVERLAND TICKETS SOLD

Sleeping Car Berths Secured

....AND....

Full information regarding transcontinental routes furnished on application.

....Parties can arrange to join the....

WEEKLY FAMILY EXCURSIONS

Over the Sunset Route by corresponding with

T. A. DARLING, Agent,
DEPOT..Anaheim,
Or, J. M. CRAWLEY, ASST. GEN. PASS. AGT.,
229 South Spring street, Los Angeles.
RICHARD GRAY, T. H. GOODMAN,
General Traffic Mgr. Gen. Pass. Agt.
San Francisco, Cal

CITIZENS' BANK

OF ANAHEIM.

Hippolyte Cahen - President

W. T. Brown, - Vice President

L. Goldwater, - - - Cashier

DIRECTORS.

Kaspare Cohn, W. T. Brown. Richard Melrose, L. Goldwater. Hippolyte Cahen.

STOCKHOLDERS:

Herman W. Hellman, T. J. F. Boege, W. T. Brown P. Nicolus, Richard Melrose, L. Goldwater, Kaspare Cohn H. Cahen, J. A. Goldwater, J. Schlesinger.

CORRESPONDENTS:

Farmers and Merchants' Bank of Los Angeles; London, Paris and American Bank, San Francisco; Importers and Traders' National Bank, New York City, N. Y.; First National Bank, Santa Ana.

Exchanges for sale on all the principal cities of the United States and foreign countries.

NEW BUGGIES.

L. NEMETZ, the Painter, has just received a number of New Buggies, which he is painting and preparing for the trade. The vehicles are of the best workmanship and are warranted to be first-class. Call at shop, on Center street, near Opera-house, and inspect same and prices, which defy competition.

feb20-1m L. NEMETZ, The Painter

No. 1136.

......IN THE......

Superior Court

Of the County of Orange, State of California.

The Stearns Ranchos Company, Plaintiff, vs. S. G. McDowell, Anna Maude McDowell, Charles McDowell, Dorcas McDowell, John Doe, Nancy Roe, defendants.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Orange, State of California, and the Complaint being filed in said County of Orange, in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

The people of the State of California send greeting to S. G. McDowell, Anna Maude McDowell, Charles McDowell, Dorcas McDowell, John Doe, Nancy Roe, Defendants.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Orange, State of California, and to answer the Complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this Summons—if served within this county; or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days, or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint.

The said action is brought to foreclose all rights of defendants under a certain contract for sale of the south half of the northeast quarter of Section Seventeen, township five south, range ten west, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, in Orange county, California, upon which contract plaintiff claims there is due $2100, with interest at 8 per cent per annum, from November 22, 1889, compounded semi-annually, and which said contract was issued by the Stearns Ranchos Company to S. G. McDowell on the 22d day of November, A. D. 1889; to obtain the judgment of the Court determining the amount due to plaintiff under the contract aforesaid, and specifying some reasonable term within which the said defendant, S. G. McDowell, or his assigns, may pay into Court for the benefit of plaintiff the amount so determined, with interest and costs, and that after such payment the plaintiff shall convey to defendant, S. G. McDowell, subject to tax liens created by him by deed of grant, bargain and sale, the lands hereinbefore described; and that in default of such payment within the time specified, it be adjudged that the said defendant, S. G. McDowell, and each and all the other defendants, have no claim to the lands aforesaid, and no claim against plaintiff under the contract aforesaid, and that plaintiff be restored to the possession of said lands, and that writ of restitution issue therefor.

And that plaintiff have and recover judgment against defendants for all costs.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said Complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the Complaint.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal of the said Superior Court, at the county of Orange, State of California, this 23d day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

(Seal) D. T. BROCK, Clerk.
By W. A. BECKETT, Deputy Clerk.
E. W. McGraw, attorney for plaintiff.
Melrose, Counsel. jy2-2m

LATE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Republican Convention at Santa Ana.

John W. Ballard Nominated for Superior Judge, and H. W. Chynoweth for Assemblyman—Delegates Selected to the Senatorial Convention to Meet at Newport Sept. 26—A Harmonious and Enthusiastic Meeting of the Republicans of the County—Hydraulic Rams in the Water Company's Ditches Must Come Out—A Fullerton Man Who Amuses Himself by Dumping Manure in an Irrigating Ditch—Mr. Rea Raises a Crop of Almonds—Other Items—Local Mention.

The Melrose delegates in the Republican County Convention at Santa Ana on Tuesday, while clearly in the majority, were nevertheless not sufficiently adroit to have a resolution passed binding the delegates to the Senatorial convention to support him for the State Senatorship. Major McKelvey, the only other avowed aspirant for the office, had withdrawn from the contest, the number of delegates elected at the primaries favorable to him being of such scattering character that he had no show of securing the nomination. After the election of the three delegates at large to the Senatorial Convention, to meet at Newport on the 26th (Messrs. Fay, Whitney and Marco Forster, each of whom is relied upon as being a staunch supporter of Mr. Melrose), Mr. Crowther arose in the convention and offered a resolution instructing the delegation to the Senatorial Convention to support that gentleman for the nomination, and in the discussion that followed, relative to whether the instructions would bind only the three delegates at large, or the entire delegation of eight, the opponents of the Anaheim candidate were given a chance to insert a pebble in the cog-wheels, as it were, and on a sprinkling vote to table the resolution, the same was carried before the Melrose cohorts had time to consider that they were neatly sidetracked when upon the point of having the nomination within their grasp.

Mr. Craddick of Orange, who is understood as being one of the dark horses in the fight, delivered himself of a little talk to the effect that there was plenty of time to think over the Senatorial question, and on his suggestion the motion endorsing Melrose was tabled with probably not half the delegates voting.

Judge Ballard had an easy victory over Judge West for the Superior Judgeship, receiving 83 votes to West's 43 on the first ballot. Judge West moved to make the nomination unanimous, in a neat little talk, that brought down the house in great applause. Subsequently Judge West was elected Chairman of the County Central Committee.

Mr. Chynoweth of this city had no opponent for the nomination of Assemblyman, and was nominated by acclamation.

The delegates assembled early and were called to order promptly at 10 o'clock.

A. Y. Wright was elected chairman of the convention and R. Y. Williams acted as Secretary.

The following usual committees were appointed by the chair:

On Credentials—C. W. Marden, Henry Yount, W. S. Hale, James Buckingham, Cash Harvey.

Permanent Organization and Order of Business—S. Armor, H. Carpenter, Josiah McCoy, J. R. Powers, F. Smythe.

On Resolutions—W. J. Fay, S. W. Craddick, C. A. Norman, M. A. Forster, H. T. Matthews. Mr. Fay declined, and B. C. Barker of Villa Park was appointed in his stead.

An adjournment was taken until half-past 1 o'clock.

On reassembling after luncheon the Committee on Permanent Organization reported, recommending that the temporary officers be made permanent, and recommending the following order of business. Nomination for Superior Judge, nomination for Assemblyman, selection of three delegates at large to the Senatorial Convention, election of one delegate to the Senatorial Convention from each of the five Supervisor districts; also an advisory committee of one from each Supervisor district.

Secretary Williams read the report of the Committee on Credentials, and announced at the close C. H. Nickerson had given his proxy to E. Barr, who was not a delegate. To the admission of this proxy Mr. Crowther had filed a protest.

Subsequently the proxy was changed to C. W. Marden.

The Committee on Resolutions made the following report.

We, the Republicans of Orange County, Cal., in convention assembled, do hereby adopt the following resolutions:

1. We endorse the nomination of William McKinley of Ohio for President, and Garrett A. Hobart of New Jersey for Vice-President of the United States.

2. We affirm our adherence to the doctrines and principles of the Republican party as enunciated and set forth in the St. Louis platform and invite all patriotic citizens, irrespective of former party affiliation, to join with us in defeating an attempt to plunge our country into financial distress and national dishonor.

3. We heartily approve the course of Hon. Geo. C. Perkins, our United States Senator, and do hereby recommend and instruct our nominee for Member of Assembly to use all honorable means to secure his re-election to the United States Senate.

4. That the delegates to the joint Senatorial Convention this day elected be, and they are hereby instructed to vote for and secure the passage of a resolution endorsing Senator George C. Perkins for re-election to the position he now so ably occupies, and instructing the nominee of said convention to vote in the Legislature for Senator Perkins.

A discussion arose as to the propriety of adopting the Crawford county system in the primaries two years hence, H. T. Matthews and J. T. Nourse of Santa Ana favoring the plan, and W. J. Fay, S. Armor and others opposing it.

The motion to adopt the Crawford county system was lost—66 to 41, amid applause from the country delegates. The Crawford system is the pet hobby of the Santa Ana politicians.

Nominations for Superior Judge were next declared to be in order, and U. Sid Lemon arose and nominated Z. B. West. J. T. Smith seconded the nomination.

Henry Yount of Tustin nominated John W. Ballard in a neat speech.

Chairman Wright called Mr. Armor to the chair, and seconded Judge Ballard's nomination.

The vote resulted: Ballard, 83; West, 43.

Judge West moved to make the nomination unanimous.

Judge Ballard was called for and appeared amid applause and made a speech thanking the convention for the honor conferred upon him.

Nominations for Assemblyman were next in order, and H. W. Chynoweth of this city was nominated for that office by acclamation, there being no other aspirant. Mr. Chynoweth was called for and responded in a neat speech.

The next business was the election of three delegates at large to attend the Senatorial Convention.

T. W. Fawcett, W. S. Whitney, W. J. Fay, and Marco Forster were placed in nomination.

The vote resulted: Whitney, 94; Fay, 77; Forster, 77; Fawcett, 69.

Fawcett was understood to be for one of the dark horses in the Senatorial fight. The three others favor Melrose.

Mr. Crowther here offered a resolution instructing the delegates to support Melrose in the Senatorial convention, but the resolution slipped a cog and was tabled.

The other Senatorial delegates were elected as follows:

First Supervisor district—E. D. Waffle, who defeated Jim McFadden, the Santa Ana boss.

Second Supervisor district—F. P. Chaffee of Garden Grove.

Third Supervisor district—Billy Hale of Fullerton.

Fourth Supervisor district—S. M. Craddick of Orange.

Fifth Supervisor district—Cash Harvey of Delhi.

The Auditing Committee was appointed as follows:

First Supervisor district—H. T. Matthews of Santa Ana.
Second—Mitt Phillips of Santa Ana.
Third—B. C. Barker of Villa Park.
Fourth—Henry Seymour of Santa Ano.
Fifth—Henry Yount of Tustin.

THE WATER BOARD.

HYDRAULIC RAMS TAKING WATER FROM THE DITCHES TO HAVE THEIR SUPPLY CUT OFF.

The water board at their meeting on Saturday added two more rules to the articles governing the company, the first providing that all water used by stockholders other than for purposes of irrigation be charged for at the rate of 20 cents per thousand gallons, and the second prohibiting the taking of water from the company's ditches by means of pipes or otherwise, without first receiving the permission of the company to make such connection. The new rules are as follows:

Rule 26. Should any stockholder desire to run a pipe from any of the company's ditches, to divert water therefrom for any purpose, he shall present his application to the Board of Directors, who shall grant or refuse the permission asked for, in their discretion. When permission is granted, such work shall be done under the supervision of the Superintendent, and at the expense of the party to whom the permit is granted.

Rule 27. Should any stockholder desire to divert water from the ditches of the company, otherwise than through the irrigating ditches, he shall make application to the Secretary therefor, and on being granted permission so to do, shall pay for the water at the rate of 20 cents per 1000 gallons.

Immediately upon the adoption of the new rules, a resolution was passed that no water shall be taken from the ditches of the company except in conformity to the new regulations.

These rules were made necessary by the placing of hydraulic rams in the company's cement ditch on Placentia avenue, and the taking of water by others from the ditches for watering stock, and, in one case at least, by pumping it from the ditch for irrigation purposes. Perhaps it is not strictly true to say that the hydraulic rams were placed *in the ditch* on Placentia avenue, a couple of letters received by the company, and which were read to the meeting by the Secretary, conveying the information that the rams were not in the ditch, but upon the private property of the owners of the rams alongside the ditch! As it appeared however that holes had been made in the side of the cement ditch and water piped therefrom to the rams alongside of the canal, the board determined, while being forced to the conclusion that the rams were not *in the ditch*, nevertheless there was nothing to hinder them from closing up the apertures that had been unlawfully made in the cement, and shutting off the supply. There are more ways of killing a cat than by choking it to death on butter.

Supt. Sheppard said that in the case of Mr. Wilshire, owning property along the North Branch ditch, that gentleman had pumped water from the ditch sufficient to irrigate thirty acres of young trees in orchard. At one time the pumping apparatus had caused a bad break in the ditch, and had it not been for prompt measures taken to repair the break, a disastrous break in the ditch would have ensued.

The Superintendent also reported that while passing along the road above Tuffree's, Sunday was a week ago, he espied some men bathing in the ditch. They were strangers, and a break in the ditch was just about to occur, on account of their presence in the ditch. He repaired the impending break and ordered the men out of the ditch. Boys also come from Fullerton and go bathing, and they take the boards from the drops to float down the ditch. Several times breaks have been just discovered in time to save expensive damages on account of these boys.

Mr. Amerige said that men who were not strangers made a practice of going in bathing in the Placentia ditch, and that it ought to be suppressed.

Mr. Botsford suggested that all boys and others found bathing in the ditches should be arrested and prosecuted, that all pipe connections leading to hydraulic rams be disconnected, and that parties using water for stock and other domestic purposes should be made to pay for the same.

The new rules were subsequently drawn up, and the Superintendent was instructed to see that their provisions are carried out to the letter.

Mr. Botsford was in the chair and there were present Messrs. Nebelung, Spencer and Amerige.

Secretary Blennerhassett read the following report of transactions in his office during August;

Cash on hand August 1	$143 86
Water sales—Anaheim	414 06
" North Anaheim	880 95
Bills payable	6200 00
Assessment	358 50
Total	$7997 36
Paid Treasurer	7927 36
On hand	$70 00

Treasurer Goldwater reported a balance of $278 91 in bank in favor of the company.

Superintendent Sheppard reported the expense account during the month to have been $632 07. He called attention to the condition of the flume on the Anaheim ditch at Yorba, saying it was in bad condition and needed repairs. It would be impracticable to run water through it another season. The back filling in the ditch east of Botsford's had settled, and he had put a gang of men at work to repair it.

Engineer Rogers reported that he had made a test of the Schade pipe and that he was getting it in good working condition. A stream of 150 inches of water had been flowing through it continuously for thirty-six hours, and all the repaired joints had stood the test. One joint remained to be repaired, and when that was done he expected to have the pipe in good working condition. Hitherto, the joints, of which there are 400, were many of them in such poor condition that whenever a stream of water was run through it, many breaks would immediately appear. Mr. Rogers said he expected to have a good pipe made out of it before he got through with it.

Mr. Nebelung reported that the ditch expenses for the month had been $632 37; bills allowed, $275 87; expenses of litigation committee, $376 80; total expenditures, $1284 74.

Communications of W. F. Botsford, Samantha E. Thickstun and W. B. Carter, relating to lost stock certificates, and asking that new ones be issued them. Granted, on condition that an indemnifying bond be given the company.

Protest of M. M. Barron against the report of the committee allowing him nothing for damages alleged to have been sustained by reason of lack of water, with communications from J. C. Abbey, Chas. Newman and W. C. Eyman, stating in their opinion damages in the amount of $30 had been sustained. Tabled. Mr. Barron has 10 acres in the patch, on which there are two shares of stock, not enough to irrigate the piece properly. He stated that unless paid something, he would be compelled to take his case into the courts. No action.

Supt. Sheppard called attention to more trouble caused by Mr. Pendergrast of Fullerton, who some time ago ploughed in a ditch on his place for which the company have a deeded right of way. This latter had led to a passage at arms between the Superintendent and Pendergrast, in which the latter got decidedly the worst of it, being given a thrashing and subsequently in a court of justice being told it served him right. The Superintendent reported that Pendergrast was amusing himself by dumping manure into the ditch. The engineer was instructed to survey the line of the ditch, Pendergrast having raised some quibble as to its precise location, and that gentleman will probably find himself with a suit for damages on his hands if he is not careful.

Kleinigkeiten.

—New moon last night—indicates wind.

—The weather prophets are predicting early rains and a wet winter.

—Yesterday was Admission Day, and Monday was Labor Day, both legal holidays.

—*On dit* that announcements of a couple of weddings hereabout will be made before many days.

—The Epworth League will give an entertainment at the Methodist church, on Thursday evening, Sept. 17.

—The San Francisco cheap cash store will be closed Thursday, the 17th inst., on account of the Jewish holiday, the Atonement Day.

—The asphalt flooring on the Sandwash bridge has been completed, which makes an improvement the traveling public highly appreciate.

—The Peck family of colored jubilee singers will give a concert at the Presbyterian church this (Thursday) evening, for the benefit of the church.

—It only took one Ballard (ballot) to decide the vote on Superior Judge in Tuesday's convention, as one wicked Santa Ana man said after the vote was over.

—The Security Savings Bank of Los Angeles has begun actions against B. F. Pritchard and others to foreclose two mortgages amounting to $10,905 64, and $1,085 costs.

—The Bentz Bros. will hereafter do their own killing, until the anthrax scare at Santa Ana has subsided. They will kill nothing but the best of beef, free from all taint, and will keep the best the market affords.

—The passenger department of the Southern Pacific Railway have issued the most interesting pamphlet of the year descriptive of the scenic beauties and the wealth of game and fish to be found in the State.

—The beet industry for '96 has not made any bloated millionaires, nevertheless it has been a source of revenue in a time of need, and without it things would have gone hard with more than one rancher.

—The Santa Ana *Blade* has been awarded the job of printing the Great Register at 10.9 cents per name. The Orange *News* was the only other bidder, at 11½ cents per name. There will be 4179 names on the Register.

—Sheldon Littlefield resigned as zanjero of the water company on Monday morning, and his place is being filled by William Kroeger. Sheldon has gone to Los Angeles, and it is reported that he does not intend to return.

—The suit of Miss Kate Champlin vs. Dr. and Mrs. Paschall, to recover money alleged to be due on a sewing contract, and in which judgment was given by Justice Freeman of Santa Ana in favor of the plaintiff in the amount of $215 and costs, has been appealed to the Superior Court.

—A lady's tan-colored shoulder cape, trimmed with braid, was found on the southern end of Los Angeles street by Billy Berdrow, on Saturday, and left at Rimpau's store, where the owner may recover the same on proving property and paying fifty cents charges for this advertisement.

—There will be a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of Anaheim at the City Hall this Thursday afternoon at 3 p. m. for the purpose of reviewing a report of the committee on right of way and construction of railway to the beet factory, and any other business that may be presented for consideration. A full attendance is requested.

—The wife of J. Harry Whitaker of Buena Park presented him with a bouncing baby boy at 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning, weighing ten pounds, and although he was not able to attend the Republican convention himself, came near keeping the old man away also. The new comer is a believer in sound money and protection and prosperity.

—F. W. Fleischman went to Los Angeles on Tuesday, and made arrangements with the Cudahy Packing Company for meats to be sold hereafter at his shop. Mr. Fleischman went through the packing house, and saw that all the stock slaughtered at the establishment is inspected by a government inspector, which is an assurance to his customers that all meats sold by him will be of the very highest quality.

—A Bryan silver club was organized at Backs' hall on Thursday evening last. Chester Spencer, a delegate to the Populist convention, and a good man, was made President of the club. W. L. Metcalfe and H. A. McWilliams were elected Vice Presidents, B. L. Bourland, Secretary, and J. Helmsen, Treasurer. The club will meet again this evening.

—There will be a meeting of the stockholders of the Anaheim Fruit Association on Monday, Sept. 21st, 1896, at 10 A. M. at the City Hall, Anaheim, Cal., for the purpose of receiving report of the management of the business for the present season; also for the election of officers for the coming year, and for such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

—What was wrong with the atmosphere on Monday last? Nearly everybody in Magnolia and near it was a victim either to neuralgia or some bilious affection, while those who escaped were overtaken with an insufferable ennui. The weather wise said the condition of the atmosphere heralded a Santa Ana wind storm, and notwithstanding the disgusting beasts that they are when they blow at their best, yet they have their redeeming qualities. They clear the air and sweep away the peculiar conditions that tend to biliousness and ennui.

—The Lulu James dramatic company telephoned from Santa Barbara yesterday that they would be at the Opera-house in this city on next Monday evening. The leading lady of the company is our former townswoman, Miss Lulu James, and she ought and doubtless will be greeted by a packed house. Let all her old friends turn out and give her a rousing welcome. She is said to be a very fine actress, having traveled with Madame Modjeska, and ought to be greeted by a crowded house.

—Marshal Steadman deputized Ed Bustamante to slay a particularly vicious looking bull dog on Tuesday, and Ed decoyed the purp out of town, waylaid him, and ambushed him. He struck him three good licks upon the head and left him in the cactus for dead. Ed came back to town, collected his fee, and went on his way rejoicing. Yesterday morning the dog came to town as well as ever, seeming to like his treatment of the day before, and was ready to call it square. At latest reports Ed was deploying his forces in the attempt to get the purp out into the cactus again.

Later—Ed reports as we go to press that he killed the dog again.

Mr. Rea has placed us under obligations to him by bringing in a donation of almonds which were raised on his two-year-old trees at Katella, and which are an eloquent disproof of the frequently heard expression that almonds will not grow in Southern California. Mr. Rea has a very promising orchard of almonds, of the paper-shell variety, and the new crop of nuts are sweeter and better flavored than any we have ever eaten. He tells us that he will grow large crops of these nuts as his trees grow older, the reason why so many have failed to raise them before, being on account of a lack of knowledge in selecting the proper varieties of trees and with little or no regard to the keystone in the arch of successful horticulture—pollenization. Without this latter *desideratum*, no almonds can be grown, and when to this is added the planting of worn-out varieties the trees, while growing luxuriantly, produce no nuts. Mr. Rea has avoided these pitfalls, and that he is raising his orchard upon a scientific basis, his crop of almonds attests. If he shall succeed in raising almonds in paying quantities, he will do a great service to horticulture in Southern California, as he will thereby add a crop to the list of our products that has hitherto been a failure. He is confident that he will succeed, and we believe he will. The recent Farmers' Institute decided that almonds did not do well in Southern California, but Mr. Rea is prepared to prove that in this the learned gentlemen in attendance at the Institute were mistaken.

—Following closely upon the burning of Col. Northam's residence at La Mirada comes the news of the burning of the Santa Fe depot at Rivera, which was entirely destroyed by fire at half past 1 o'clock on Monday afternoon.

—The Democratic county convention meets at Santa Ana Saturday. Mr. Daniel is thought to have the nomination for the Superior Judgeship safely tucked away in his inside pocket, having swept the primaries at Santa Ana last Saturday. It is said that Judge Montgomery failed to get a delegate in the county seat.

—The Turners gave one of their enjoyable picnics at Curtis' grove on Sunday, when a large crowd was present and a very pleasant time enjoyed by all. A few outsiders who attempted to interfere with the festivities went home sadder but wiser men, but that only promotes the gayety of nations and proves that the spirit of mortal should not be proud. *Hoch* the Turn Verein!

—A Bryan Silver Club was organized at Fullerton last week. The following officers were elected: William M. McFadden, President; C. Woodward and B. F. Porter, Vice-Presidents; L. P. Drake, Secretary; P. A. Schumacher, Treasurer; Executive Committee: B. F. Porter, P. A. Schumacher, J. A. Vail, William Everette, Edgar Johnson.

—Charley Turner who has lately given up his position in Smith & Thowson's butcher shop at Buena Park on account of failing health, was in town on Monday morning. Mr. Turner finds that his hearing has become impaired, so much so that he will give his entire attention to an endeavor to obtain relief. We hope he may soon recover and be his robust former self again.

—G. W. Snyder harvested 97 tons of beets from a patch of 9 acres, and the average of saccharine content was 18, which is probably the highest average for beets of this size thus far harvested this season. For these beets Mr. Snyder received $4 75 per ton, and for the patch $480 75. Pretty good for a dry season. He is now harvesting from another patch, the beets from which also promise well.

—Derge has received a number of copies of the new telephone directory, with all the errors of the old directory eliminated. The rule now is that the operator must respectfully decline to make connections unless the subscriber gives the prefixed word and number wanted. Thus if you desire to call up THE GAZETTE, you must say "Main—2," or you can't talk with us.

—A broken armature wire at the power house on Sunday evening at the time of the start-up of the electric light works served to put the town in darkness until 7 o'clock, when Engineers Des Granges and Schneider repaired the break and started up the works. Coal oil lamps were brought out, and services at the churches were about to begin with that mode of lighting, when the current was again turned on and floods of light dispelled the darkness.

—Katella is the name of Mr. Rea's ranch situated two miles south of town, and the way it came by the pretty name was thus wise: Mr. Rea has two amiable and gifted daughters, one called Kate and the other Ella. Calling them in for dinner one day, Kate and Ella, the combination of the two names struck him as a pretty name for his ranch, and a nicely printed board by the entrance gate bears the name "Katella ranch." When the country gets filled up, these distinguished names will be freely applied to our ranches.

—At dinner at the Richlieu in Santa Ana on Tuesday a coterie of delegates setting at the table together turned their attention to walnuts, and discussed the wonderful fecundity of the Southern California soil. Jack Hunter said that in looking over his walnut grove the other day, he found a cluster of nine walnuts which beat anything he ever saw. Mr. Shanley said he would go him two better, as he had a cluster of eleven walnuts in his orchard which was a little ahead of anything he ever saw. Mr. Ruddock said he would be compelled to lay them both in the shade, as he had gathered a cluster of thirteen walnuts from his orchard. They are now on exhibition at Fullerton, and twelve nuts remain in the cluster, one having been broken off in the handling.

—Prof. Frantz has on exhibition in his window a cage of trained mice that attract a good bit of attention. In the cage a slanting stick revolves and has attached to it two circular pieces of paper, which open out vertically, with raised edges, much in the nature of a shallow pie plate. On this the mice are wont to congregate. As long as they remain settled upon the lower edge of their roost, there they remain undisturbed, but the moment one arises to explore the sides or top of the apparatus, the thing revolves, and the faster it revolves, the faster scamper the mice, to the unspeakable merriment of the spectators on the sidewalk. The Professor got the idea while he was with the circus. The Professor has also rigged an "up-stairs" department to the rear of his poolroom, where he will curtain off a card room, and will install a piano, and have Joe Barrett regale his customers with music. Joe is coming to be a first-class piano player, and when he runs his fingers over the keys one is reminded of Paderewski.

—Seventy-five votes were cast at the Republican primaries in town on Saturday, and thirty-five at the Democratic. Fifty-four votes were cast at the Republican primaries at West Anaheim, and only seven at the Democratic. The Republicans had a contest at West Anaheim, a fight being made against E. Barr, an anti-Melrose man, and he was defeated. No other contests were made, the eight delegates in town as well as those in West Anaheim being for both Melrose and Chynoweth, the former for the Senate and the latter for Assemblyman. The elected delegates in town are: W. J. Fay, H. A. Dickel, Arthur Lewis, Frank Shanley, C. E. Groat, Max Nebelung, Amos Jennings and F. Smythe.

The Republican delegates elected at West Anaheim are Lyman Pike, George H. Dunn, C. H. Nickerson, C. W. Marden and Chas. Norman.

The Democratic delegates in town are W. T. Brown, L. C. Bailey, W. L. Metcalfe, H. A. McWilliams, Henry Oelkers, Julius Schneider and Frank Steadman.

The Republican delegates at Fullerton are: Billy Hale, G. W. Sherwood, G. A. Ruddock, Jack Hunter, E. H. Stone and Wm. Crowther. There was a friendly contest as to who should go to the convention, and 98 votes were polled.

At the Democratic primaries at West Anaheim the following delegates were elected: A. D. Porter, B. J. Perry, E. W. Champlin, M. L. Rogers.

At the Populist primaries in town the following were elected: Rex Cayce, L. K. Meade, C. Spencer, H. C. Gade and Dr. Paschall.

The Republican delegates elected at Buena Park were J. H. Whitaker, I. R. Williams, Gilbert Landell, E. B. Foster, Archibald and Weber.

The Democratic delegates from Fullerton are: Victor Schumacher, Ben F. Porter, W. M. McFadden, J. A. Vail, Wm. Everett and E. Johnson.

The Populist delegates elected at West Anaheim are G. W. Snyder, Walker Adams and Carl Raah.

H. Harris & Co. of Santa Ana have dissolved partnership. They are advertising a dissolution sale. Their magnificent stock of dry goods, clothing and shoes will be sold for cash only and at such figures as are bound to attract the attention of the people.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE

Dr. Covalt, a well-known dentist of Los Angeles, visited friends in town on Sunday.

Mrs. L. C. Bailey went up to Los Angeles last Friday to attend a reception given by Miss Fannie Adams.

Mrs. Warner and family have taken the rooms upstairs in the Metz block, where they will reside.

Frank N. Drake, a druggist of Los Angeles, accompanied by his wife, visited with Mr. and Mrs. Derge a few days last week.

Clarence Groat has been spending the week at San Diego, looking after some big cement contracts to be awarded in that town.

Miss Estelle Meyer of Los Angeles and Miss Maud Hirsch of Salem, Or., visited in town during the week and were the guests of Miss Florence Davis.

A. M. Williams went to Santa Ana on Monday to take over his daughter, Miss Edna, who will attend the Orange county business college.

W. R. Stark, the butcher, who lives on Citron street, is rejoicing over the arrival of a new girl baby which arrived at his home on Tuesday morning.

Mr. Deutsch came down from Los Angeles yesterday and employed a part of his time nailing a few loose pickets on his fence at his lot on the corner of Lemon and Center streets.

J. E. McLarey and wife and three children, of Garden Grove, who have been residents of this section for a year, left on Monday for Ironton, Mo., to remain. The two Hickox boys go with them.

Mr. Robert Benjamin Kuchel of the Big Rock ranch, near Escondido, San Diego county, was joined in the holy bonds of wedlock to Miss Alwina Blum, at the residence of the bride's parents in Escondido, Wednesday, two weeks ago. Here's congratulations, Bob; hope your troubles will all be little ones.

H. A. McWilliams has received word from his wife, who has been visiting with her parents in Iowa for some months past, that she will return to her home in this city the latter part of the month. Whereat Mac is correspondingly elated, and by the first you won't be able to touch him with a forty-foot pole.

Forbes B. Sandilands left on Tuesday for Pasadena, where he will be joined by his mother and sister, and will start with them for New York to-day. Mr. Sandilands expects to be absent during the greater part of a year, and will act as his own agent in disposing of his crop of oranges, as well as the crop of a number of his neighbors.

Mrs. Frances Cadman, widow of the late John Cadman, breathed her last Monday night at midnight, Sept. 7, 1896, at her home in the Placentia school district. Mrs. Cadman was born Oct. 16, 1827, in Pennsylvania, and was thus in the sixty-ninth year of her age at the time of her death. She was married Nov. 10, 1874, to John Cadman, in Joe Davis county, Illinois, and was the mother of six sons and two daughters, all of whom survive her. She came to Anaheim with her family in the Fall of 1887, and had since resided here, highly respected by all with whom she came in contact. The funeral occurred from the residence north of town at two o'clock yesterday afternoon, and a sorrowing concourse of friends followed the remains to their last resting place. The family have the sympathy of the community in their bereavement.

John Garner of Santa Ana, son of the late Dr. Garner, was in town on Monday and dropped in to see us. Mr. Garner is continuing his father's business at the old stand and we hope he may be as successful and grow to be as good a citizen as his father was in the estimation of those who knew him. The physicians were at a loss to know what troubled the Doctor, when he was compelled, on account of the accumulated virulence of the anthrax poisoning, to take to his bed, and although everything was done to save him, he died in less than forty-eight hours after being stricken down. The Doctor had been unwell for many days previous to going home in a helpless condition, suffering excruciating pain. He was conscious to the last, expressed his sorrow at being compelled to leave his family, and breathed his last with his wife and children and a few friends gathered about him. We cannot refrain from again saying that in his death the county has lost a valuable citizen, his wife and family a devoted husband and father, and those who knew him a staunch friend, whose kindly traits of character endeared him to all with whom he came in contact.

Supervisor Armor dropped into town shortly before noon on Saturday just as the hosts of the Republican camp were about to beging voting at the primaries. The presence of the Republican chief in town at that particular moment caused quite a flurry among the politicians, as it was known his name had been used in reference to the Senatorial nomination, and although it had been announced that he had withdrawn from the contest, nevertheless his presence set people to wondering whether his trip over just as the primaries were about to begin was for the purpose of doing a bit of politics. These surmises were ill-founded, however, as Mr. Armor came over merely to meet with Supervisor Potter, for the purpose of going over to the sandwash bridge and measure the amount of asphalt put upon the floor of the structure, so that the bill for the work might be passed upon at this week's session of the Supervisors. The asphalt put upon the bridge, so Mr. Armor informed us later in the day, comes to $530.25.

Alex Davis came down from San Francisco last Friday on a visit to his old-time friends here, and returned to the city on the afternoon train. Alex is in the wholesale coffee business in Central America. His brother Izzy is associated with him in the business.

Judge Marks and the committee on right of way have been putting in their best efforts during the week to close up the right of way question, and yesterday afternoon had progressed so far that hopes were entertained that the whole matter would be closed up by Saturday night. If this be so, the graders and tracklayers will probably get to work early next week.

D. Fred Pride, the well-known Santa Ana merchant, whose friends in Anaheim are numbered by the score, has sold out his business at the county seat, and leaves shortly for the East to take up his permanent residence. While he tells us he will locate permanently in the effete East, his many friends nudge one another in the side and say Fred will be back again before long.

W. J. Smith has struck a good flow of artesian water on his place in Orangethorpe. The well had been sunk years ago and was permitted to remain unfinished, and lately Mr. Smith decided to sink it deeper, being confident of a flow. After going down to a depth of about 450 feet water was reached, which flowed a good stream over the top of the pipe four feet above the ground.

Mr. H. E. Huntington, Chief Engineer Hood and party arrived in Anaheim on a special train on Saturday morning, and drove over the contemplated right of way for the railroad spur from this point to the sugar factory. They were gone an hour or two, and on their return gave out the information that if right of way matters were closed up by Saturday evening, two hundred and fifty men would be put at work upon the road on Monday morning.

Conductor Lucey who brought Mr. Huntington's special train to town on Saturday has remained with us and is now running the Santa Ana accommodation train in place of Conductor McAvoy, who is taking a lay off. Conductor Lucey's engineer has one of the old-fashioned big smokestack engines on the accommodation train, and while it is considerable of a novelty in its line, the engineer, when he squeals out of the station, makes it get over the ground ahumpin'.

—Catherine R. Ball of West Anaheim, through her attorney, H. W. Chynoweth, has petitioned for letters of administration upon the estate of her recently deceased husband, H. W. Ball. The estate consists of real estate and personal property in this neighborhood valued at $8,639 45. There are eight heirs, besides the petitioner. The petitioner states that all of the property was acquired by deceased before their marriage.

—School began on Monday with 276 pupils in the Central school building, and 110 at West Anaheim, distributed as follows: Central school—Prof. Keran, principal, 54 scholars; Miss Roberts, 60; Miss Norton, 60; Mrs. Horr, 42; Miss Kerlin, 60; total 276.

West school—Prof. Evans, 39; Miss McDonald, 34; Miss Burton, 37; total 110.

The returns from Katella school are not yet in, but it is thought 25 or 30 scholars are in attendance there.

Dr. Thompson of Clair has been appointed correspondent of the Los Angeles *Times* in this section, and his interesting letters are now appearing twice a week in that paper. Dr. Thompson is a most graceful writer and when descanting upon the moonlight, the sea breeze, a maiden's curls, and the weather and wind and news of the day writes with a grace of diction that is most entertaining, his practiced eye seeing volumes in a trifle that many would pass by unnoticed. We look to see the Doctor occupy a wider field before long, one to which his talents as a correspondent so aptly fit him.

Judge J. E. Bacon of Capistrano was one of the notable personages present at the recent Republican convention. Judge Bacon has sat in Republican conventions as a delegate from this county for forty years—never missed one of them in that time. He was first a delegate from Anaheim to the Los Angeles conventions, and when Orange county was formed he attended the conventions at Santa Ana. The Judge has been a resident of Capistrano for upwards of thirty years, and while a resident of Barriel Point (now Olive), before moving to Capistrano, was the only Republican in the vicinity. He is a more enthusiastic Republican than ever, remains hale and hearty, and a convention without him would not be a success.

C. F. Scholl took his departure on Saturday morning for his home in Oakland, going by way of Redondo on the steamer Santa Rosa. Mr. Scholl was among the original promoters of the Los Angeles vineyard society, from which the city of Anaheim was evolved, and was an enthusiastic worker for the colony along in the later 50's. He was himself a Pioneer, and came to Anaheim, in the early 60's, as much for the benefit of his health, having been advised by his physicians to seek a southern climate, as for the purpose of engaging in horticulture. Mr. Scholl was not in particularly ill health at that time, but was regarded in the light of a health seeker rather than a vineyardist. That was thirty-five years ago and upward, and our old friend looks as hale and hearty to-day as he did in those early days, and gives every indication of being good for many more years of usefulness before retiring from the business activity that has characterized his lifetime. He has contracted for some improvements on his lot, which is one of the most desirable in this city, and goes north again to attend to his business interests in the northern metropolis.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Dissolution of Partnership

Having dissolved partnership by mutual agreement, we wish to announce to the people of Orange county that Saturday, Sept. 5th, we started a

GRAND DISSOLUTION SALE !

In order to raise sufficient funds for the payment of the retiring partner. We will spare no legitimate effort to make this SALE a success. For the next sixty days goods will be sold at prices that will prove genuine inducements for the intending purchaser. Our price list will reach you by mail.

—:—

H. Harris & Co.

116 WEST FOURTH ST., SANTA ANA.

YOU CAN GET

Just exactly what you want for your prides in our

Boys' Department

We have a magnificent stock of boys' and youths' suits and shoes, of the kind that wear well and look dressy.

Come and look at our

Boys' Knee Pants Suits AGE 4 to 14

That we are selling from ☞ **$1 00 —TO— $5 00**

The varieties include almost anything you can desire. We have them in double seat and knee and other most desirable styles in vogue at the present time.

Youths' 3-Piece Long Pant Suits, (Age 12 to 19)

We have at from ☞ **$4 00 —TO— $8 50**

Your older boys want to appear well dressed when they are at school or out walking Sundays. We have provided for them in a way that is bound to please them.

—SHOES—

We can give you at any price you may want; come and see the way we are selling our footwear.

The Red Front

Progressive Clothiers and Shoers, and Pioneers of Low Prices.

304-306 West Fourth Street, Santa Ana, Cal.

STRICTLY ONE PRICE TO ALL. NO MISREPRESENTATION OF GOODS.

Country Orders Promptly Attended To.

BRANCH SAN BERNARDINO. BRANCH SAN FRANCISCO.

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And therefore I call your attention to the fact that I want to sell you

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And as I am agent for ALL papers and magazines, you can sav Time, Trouble and Risk by subscribing through my agency.

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SUMMER SUITS

Reduced in prices this Month.

Suits, $18 up. Pants, $5 up.

Goods of Latest Styles. Call and see my stock

Center Street, near Opera-house.

City Stables,

A. L. LEWIS & CO., - - PROPS

Center St., opp. Kroeger Block

BICYCLES

FOR SALE OR RENT.

Single and Double Teams

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

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EIGHTY ACRES OF LAND

In the north half of southwest quarter, Section 9, T. 5, R. 11, situate nine miles west of Anaheim, and two miles and a half from the site of the Alamitos Sugar Factory.

WILL BE SOLD IN TRACTS OF

20, 40 OR 60 ACRES.

Easy terms of payment. Apply to

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CALL ON

NICOLL The Tailor,

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FINE TAILORING.

134 S. SPRING ST.

Business Suits in fine fabrics from twenty dollars, made up in the latest styles.

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Abstracts and Certificates of Title to all lands in Orange County.

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Olive Culture & Semi-Tropic Fruits

Papers Read at the Farmers' Institute at Fullerton.

OLIVE CULTURE.

Paper read by John S. Calkins of Pomona before the Farmers' Institute at Fullerton, August 20, 1896:

The olive has attracted attention in this country from a remote period of our history. As early as 1755 olive trees were imported and planted at Charleston, S. C., and later at other southern points. In 1789 Thomas Jefferson wrote home from France, as follows: "Of all the gifts of heaven to man the olive is the next to the most precious, if it be not the most precious. Perhaps it may claim a preference even to bread, because there is such an infinitude of vegetables which the oil renders a proper and comfortable nourishment. In passing the Alps at the Col de Tende, where they are mere masses of rocks, wherever there happens to be a little soil, there are olive trees and a village supported by them. Take away these trees and the same ground in corn would not support a single family. A pound of oil is equal to many pounds of flesh by the quantity of flesh it will prepare and render fit and comfortable food. Without this tree the country of Provence and the territory of Genoa would not support one-half, perhaps not one-third, their present inhabitants. The nature of the soil is of little consequence if it be dry. The trees are planted fifteen to twenty feet apart and will yield when tolerably good fifteen or twenty pounds of oil yearly, one with another. There are trees which yield much more. This is an article the consumption of which will always keep pace with its production. Raise it and it begets its own demand. Cover the Southern States with it and every man will become a consumer of oil within whose reach it can be brought in point of price. Having been myself an eye witness to the blessings which this tree sheds on the poor, I never had my wishes so kindled for the introduction of any article of new culture into our own country."

Owing to an ungenial climate the olive did not get a foot hold in the South, and Jefferson's desire was not realized. But in California the result has been different; trees planted more than a hundred years ago by the mission fathers are yet in bearing condition, and lately olive culture has become a subject of general interest throughout the State.

Consul Mathews in a report on the olive to our Government says: "The great value and importance of the olive tree is that it will thrive and prosper in soils where nothing else of value would grow. Those dry soils of arid aspect in many parts of California, are the genuine lands for raising the most productive olive orchards, worth in due time, and no distant period, millions of dollars." The prospective value of this industry to California is more fully realized when we consider the importance of the olive crop to the people of the olive growing regions abroad. A late Consular report puts the average annual production of olive oil in Italy at ninety millions of gallons, which at $1 50 per gallon, not much more than one-third the price of California olive oil, amounts to one hundred and thirty-five million dollars, which is more than the value of the annual wheat exports of the United States. The total value of the crops of California for 1895, including fruits, has been estimated at about seventy-two million dollars, or nine millions more than one-half the value of the Italian olive oil crop. The world's gold production of 1895 was less than two hundred million dollars. That of the United States fifty millions, while the output of California was fifteen millions, as against the annual Italian olive oil crop of one hundred and thirty-five millions, to say nothing of her output of pickled olives; thus we see by comparison what the olive crop means to Italy alone, and what possibilities are within our reach in the line of olive culture. The importations of alleged olive oil for table use in 1895 as given by the United States Treasury reports were 776,900 gallons, duty 35 cents per gallon, and 829,889 gallons for mechanical and manufacturing purposes unfit for table use, free of duty. The value of imported pickled olives for 1895 was $325,352, present duty 20%. I use the term alleged olive oil because imported olive oil is known to be basely adulterated. William L. Welch, Esq., our Consul at Florence, in 1884, reported to the Department of State that no pure olive oil was exported from Italy, that the liquid exported was composed of 25% to 50% cotton seed oil. It is conceded that the foreign olive as it is put up for our market is immature and without nutriment, simply an indigestible condiment as is the cucumber pickle, while our ripe California olive as we find it in the market, is a nutritious food. According to an analysis lately made at the Experiment Station at Berkeley, California, it was found to contain as much nutriment as roast beef, pound for pound. The purity of California olive oil cannot be denied when found in the packages of the producers. The American public needs to be educated on the olive question, and the fact of the impurity of foreign oil, and the inferiority of imported pickled olives to those of our own production, cannot be too often repeated.

A glance at some of the cultural features of the olive may be of interest. The question of how to trim olive trees before planting in the orchard and afterward has been a subject of considerable discussion. The trimming off of all the side branches and the cutting off of the top before shipment from the nursery, leaving the trees one or two feet high, offers several substantial advantages. By doing this no stakes will be needed; the removal of the foliage will diminish the loss in transplanting; they can be packed in closed boxes which cannot be done if the foliage is left on, as the trees would heat and be injured; the freight is less when entirely boxed, as it comes in a lower class, besides if trimmed before shipment the trees weigh less and as they can be more securely packed in closed boxes they will arrive at their destination in better condition. Cutting off the trees to one or two feet high before planting does not necessitate forming the head at that height unless it is so desired. Sprouts from the roots should be destroyed as soon as they appear, but all the side growth on the stem should be left the first year, as it causes the tree to become stocky and shields the stem from the hot sun. Afterward it may be shortened in and taken off gradually from year to year until the desired height of trunk is attained, which should be as short as possible consistent with convenient tillage under the tree. The trees should be trimmed annually, and if this is done a shears and pruning knife will be all the tools required; if done only every two or more years large limbs will have to be removed and much bearing wood sacrificed, besides the limbs will become long and bare, with no bearing wood except at the ends—a very undesirable condition; the object aimed at being a low tree with open head and bearing wood evenly distributed along the large limbs as well as at the ends. Happily, the nature of the olive tree is such that if a stub a half-inch long is left where a branch has been cut from a limb, new growth will soon start from which bearing wood may be secured. After a little branch has borne twice its fruiting capacity is about exhausted and it should be removed. The annual pruning consists mainly in cutting back the top and side branches of the current season's growth if needed, cutting out the dead and enfeebled branches which have borne one or more crops, suppressing those strong upright and unfruitful shoots which sometimes appear, and taking care that the tree does not become so thick inside as to prevent the free admission of the rays of the sun. The olive naturally becomes a tall tree in a few years; it is expensive to gather the fruit when high, hence the importance of a low head, so that all the fruit may be gathered by the aid of a step-ladder. This may be accomplished by close planting, say 20 feet apart, and by persistently top-pruning the trees. It should be remembered that the fruit is borne on the wood of the previous season's growth and in the annual shortening a plentiful supply of that growth should be left to bear the crop of the ensuing season. No doubt the best time for the annual pruning is immediately after the January freezes are over. I have every reason to believe that the removal of large limbs in March or later in the spring is a shock to the tree, lowering its vitality and rendering it less capable of setting and holding its fruit. Some summer pruning may be needed, especially in young orchards in the way of heading back extra vigorous limbs. The shortening in of the new growth during summer of those extra strong growing varieties, like the Nevadillo, may be beneficial in checking a too rapid growth, thus promoting the formation of fruit buds and insuring a larger crop the ensuing year. I regard the proper pruning of the olive tree not a difficult operation, but the neglect of it at the right time is no doubt one of the chief causes of unproductiveness when that occurs.

The question, "Which is the best olive to plant?" is often asked, but is not easily answered; all the good qualities are not possessed by any one variety that I am acquainted with; by planting a number of varieties a good combination may be secured, besides the benefit of cross-pollination. Again individual opinion differs; for instance, a pioneer grower informs me that he has only the Mission and is satisfied with it. Another grower had a Mission orchard which he changed to other varities by grafting. I know of an orchard of Redding Picholine trees whose owner has been so successful in making oil and selling it that he does not want a change of variety, while many orchards of that variety are being grafted with other kinds. There are probably one hundred varieties of olives in propagation in the various nurseries of the State, comprising the choicest European sorts. Of these the Mission, Nevadillo, Manzanillo, Columella, Rubra, Pendulina, Oblonga and Uvaria are the best known, and have been most largely planted. There are a number of varieties which are beginning to attract a good deal of attention, owing to the extremely high percentage of oil of excellent quality which they contain, namely the Razzo, Corregiolo, Morajolo, Grossaio, Frantoio, Marchiaio, and Plazzriolo. The following varieties are noted on account of their large size: Sevillano, True Picholine, True Regalis, Polymorpha, Macrocarpa, Pleurre de Grasse, Ascolano, Oblitza, Santa Caterina, St. Agostino, and Manzanillo, the Sevallano being the largest one named. There are a couple of varieties which have lately come into bearing, which are nearly or quite devoid of bitterness; these will be valued for drying and pickling. Their names being unknown, they are called Sweet olives. As to which varieties are best for oil and which best for pickling, I would say that the medium and small varieties offer less difficulty in expressing the oil and generally contain a larger percentage of it than the larger varieties, while the larger fruit as a pickle is more attractive to some, but the more oil the fruit contains, the richer and more delicate the pickle, and from this fact, the varieties which cannot be classed as large, will always be in demand as pickles on account of their superior quality, though the large fruit will attract those customers who "eat with their eyes." The foreign packers cater to this class to that extent, that about all the good there is in the olives they send here, is in their looks.

Before closing I wish to invite the attention of those interested in olive culture, to several publications on the subject, all of which may be had free upon application, namely: Bulletin No. 104, and the Appendix to the Report of Work of the Experiment Stations of the University of California, for the year 1894-5, Berkeley; the publications of the State Board of Horticulture on the Olive, Sacramento; and the Olive Growers' Handbook, issued by myself, Pomona, Cal.

SEMI-TROPIC FRUITS.

Paper read by I. H. Cammack of Whittier, Cal., at the Farmers' Institute at Fullerton August 20, 1896:

In accepting the invitation to present the Institute something under the above title, I take it for granted that some information is asked for concerning others aside from the very common "Semi-Tropical Fruits," the orange, lemon, olive, pomegranate and others, perhaps too common to mention. In undertaking this theme, I suffer the limitations coming to nearly all our native writers in Southern California, namely, lack of observation, having no semi-tropic experiment station in a protected location to appeal to for information wanted by many. But like other amateurs here and there, I have indulged somewhat the experimental mood and planted a number of the rarer fruits reputed to grow in localities approximating tropical conditions.

I have indulged in these experiments, believing that the scope of possibilities along practical lines has not been exhausted. I shall scarcely assume to be dogmatic in the opinions expressed, remembering that "It takes more than one swallow to make a summer," and that even Southern California is uneven in many of her soil and climatic conditions and characteristics. While there are features in common it is safest for the ambitious in new horticultural lines to make haste slowly in untried fields.

But to get to business, allow me to introduce perhaps my favorite, at least so for today, the Cherimoya *(Anonacherimolia.)* I feel quite assured that this fruit affords more horticultural possibilities for the more protected warmer sections of Southern California than perhaps any other not generally well known fruit tree. It is a tree that will bear some exposure to frost, only a very few degrees, however, as it shows a tendency towards a period of dormancy and will at least readily recover from such a period when enforced by exposure that it may not actually need. The tree is now growing in a number of localities of varying temperatures, and I am led to believe that it can be grown almost as extensively as the lemon, certainly co-equal with the lime and citron. There is a large specimen of the tree standing in one of the lower levels of Los Angeles, where it must undergo considerable vicissitudes of frost, yet extending its branches triumphantly above a house-top and yielding its fruit annually. It may be seen from the electric cars as one passes from the Arcade depot up to the Westminster Hotel.

Some of our more enterprising horticulturalists have "caught on" to this fruit and some young groves are started in the Cahuenga valley, at East Whittier, Long Beach and perhaps elsewhere. The trees in bearing are beautiful specimens of health and vigor and fruitfulness, and I think with almost perfect exemption from insect enemies. The fruit which matures chiefly through the winter and spring, can and really should be gathered while yet firm and may be shipped for several days with perfect freedom. At the end of from three to seven days, or even longer, it begins to soften and is then indescribably delicious. If it has a fault in this respect, it is almost too good. Imagine its pulp, the consistency of ice cream or custard, delicately flavored by a blending of pineapples and bananas, although sweet, and without acid, yet delicious without being sickish. One writer speaking of it says extravagantly, "He who has not tasted the Cherimoya has yet to learn what fruit is." Another avers: "The pineapple, mongosteen and the Cherimoya are considered the finest fruits in the world." I have tasted them in those localities in which they are supposed to attain their highest perfection. The pineapple in Guayaquil, the mongosteen in the India, Archipelago, and the Cherimoya on the slopes of the Andes. And if I were called upon to act the part of a Paris, I would without hesitation assign the apple to the Cherimoya. Its taste, indeed, surpasses that of any other fruit, and Hanke was quite right when he called it the masterpiece of nature." Of course not every one will like it so well; if it has a fault, I would almost say it is too rich. With me it quickly surfeits, but one forgives a fault of this kind when one must confess the fault is with the taster and not the thing tasted. Of this I feel confident, that it is at first more generally liked by northern palates than most tropical fruits.

The color when ripe is a brownish yellow, sometimes with a reddish cheek, often rather heart-shaped, usually containing a small percentage of seeds the size of a grain of corn, very little in the way of eating. The skin is nearly smooth when ripe, though previously showing slight depressions all over, such as one's finger nail would make on a ball of putty. The tree has proven hardy in the milder coast regions of Spain, where it is said to be grown quite extensively for the markets of Marseilles and Paris. The leaves are from two to five inches in diameter, ovate, pubescent, remaining until the enlarged growth of the branch throws them off. The branches have an upright habit of growth, the wood of which is rather brittle, and they have rather a weakness for splitting down from the larger branch or trunk, hence the tree ought to be protected from gusts of wind which are liable to split it down or snap the heavy foliaged branch asunder. The fruit that has been produced in this region has been sold from 60 cents to $2 40 per dozen, and I believe it has a wide market and a promising and interesting future before it. The young plants from fifteen inches to five feet sell from 30 cents to $2 each—either potted or balled. The trees grow nearly true to seed, are never budded, and come into bearing about the fourth year. A six year old tree will produce hundreds of fruits if well cared for. They should have as much room as an orange tree, and as good care for the best results.

To-day, at least, I would place second in importance to the foregoing the Avocado or Alligator pear *(Persea gratissima.)* It is not a pear at all, except in appearance. The fruit, which sometimes weighs two pounds, contains one large seed surrounded when fully ripe by a fleshy part around the stone, of a bright yellow color, which seasoned with pepper or salt is much relished by many. It certainly is not so great a favorite as the Cherimoya; though it is stated that so long ago as ten years a single firm in New York sold an average of three hundred to five hundred fruits per week, where they retail at from 20 to 40 cents each from June to November. The fruit is said to ship well and to be steadily gaining in popularity in that city. The tree, which is a handsome one, and a vigorous grower, attaining the size of a rank apple tree, has large oblong, yellowish green leaves, which are very ornamental. The young growth is a rich wine color. While it has usually been classed as a purely tropical fruit, it is claimed for it that it will bear some frost without special detriment. Its fruit ripens from August to October. A Florida writer claims it will easily yield 1000 pounds annually, beginning to bear at five years, and the fruit sells readily at 6 to 8 cents per pound or at the lowest at 75 cents per dozen; hence destined to become of commercial importance. There are three varieties—the red, purple and green—the latter most highly esteemed. A correspondent in Mexico writes me that he feels well assured that it can be profitably grown in Southern California. Young trees that I have put out are growing very thriftily and give excellent promise of success. With slight protection they have survived as low temperature as 22 deg. F. as far north as Berkeley. This tree is rather more difficult of propagation than the Cherimoya, from the fact of the fruit containing but one large seed, which is rather difficult to transport in perfect condition. If we had some convenient stock upon which to bud these trees it would in both cases much facilitate their multiplication and hasten fruitage.

I think time will fail me to mention but briefly a few other tropical fruits that may be grown here. The Papaw or Melon Papaw *(Carica papaya)* has grown very thriftily for me and fruited freely. Though divecious one of my staminate trees bore several fine fruits, but on long pendulous stems, quite distinct from the pistillate, or female plant, which set great numbers of magnificent specimens, some of which may be seen in the Chamber of Commerce in Los Angeles. My trees set fruit the second year, ripening now in their third year. The plants, owing to their rapid tropical growth, the beautiful markings of the trunk, and the enormous fig like leaves, are about the most striking objects among a variety of unusual plants. I find it a pleasant fruit to be eaten with salt like a musk-melon. A gentleman from India was much interested in my trees, remarking that he regarded the fruit as one of the most desirable found by him in that country. Another traveller from the Sandwich Islands spoke of its repute there, because of its peptic qualities, citing a case of a lady cured of indigestion by eating its fruits. The green fruit is said to be sometimes used as we use the turnip; the buds as sweetmeats and the ripe fruit as a musk-melon, which it resembles in size, color and taste. The juice of the unripe fruit is said to be a powerful vermifuge, while the milky juice of the leaves and stem has a wide reputation as being able to make tough beef tender. It would seem that it ought to be very popular. The plant is propagated from the small seeds, and the young plants must be handled with care, the roots being easy to bruise and then rotting away.

If the plant is protected by a barrel the first winter it will afterward go through some frost unscathed. Those living in protected localities will find much pleasure in growing this plant of beauty and merit. I do not like to close this paper without mentioning one other easily grown and to my taste quite meritorious fruit that does not receive as yet the place that it certainly deserves. I refer to the Tree Tomato, *(Cyphomandra betacea.)* The vigor of the plant, its luxuriance of growth, the exquisite perfume of its potato-like blossoms, the interesting habit of growth with fruits green, purple and orange color in their stages of development, make it of sufficient interest to give it recognition and a place even if the fruit is tardily appreciated. The cooked fruit is distinct enough and pleasant enough, in place between apricot and tomato to give it a permanent demand. It makes a fine jelly, the fairest I ever saw. The fruit ripening from August to February, is easily and rapidly handled, and can be shipped easily across the continent. The plant produces its egg-shaped fruit the second season and they may be used like tomatoes and apricots. They may be eaten ripe from the tree and I often find myself demolishing them in that way.

VOICE OF THE PRESS.

NORWALK WAS NOT GREATLY INTERESTED IN THE ROAD.

From the Norwalk Call.

"The goose hangs at a respectable altitude," is the way the ANAHEIM GAZETTE puts it, in speaking of the return of the surveyors from Norwalk to that place, and work of surveying for sidings at Westminister and Garden Grove, and the setting of grade stakes etc., from Anaheim via the sugar factory site.

So we understand that Anaheim is to get the railroad to the sugar factory. We thought so all the time. Norwalk has not manifested much interest in it, from the fact, presumably, that her citizens did not see much benefit that would accrue to her by reason of the road branching off from here.

Consumption AND ITS CURE

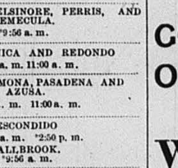
TO THE EDITOR:—I have an absolute remedy for Consumption. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been already permanently cured. So proof-positive am I of its power that I consider it my duty to *send two bottles free* to those of your readers who have Consumption, Throat, Bronchial or Lung Trouble, if they will write me their express and postoffice address. Sincerely,

T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 183 Pearl St., New York.

The Editorial and Business Management of this Paper Guarantee this generous Proposition.

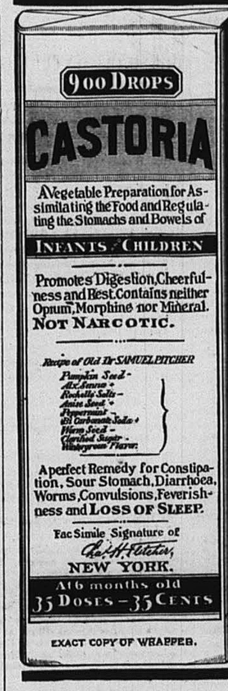
CATARRH is a LOCAL DISEASE and is the result of colds and sudden climatic changes.

For your Protection we positively state that this remedy does not contain mercury or any other injurious drug.



Ely's Cream Balm is acknowledged to be the most thorough cure for Nasal Catarrh, Cold in Head and Hay Fever of all remedies. It opens and cleanses the nasal passages, allays pain and inflammation, heals the sores, protects the membrane from colds, restores the senses of taste and smell. Price 50c. at Druggists or by mail.

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SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE —OF— Chas. H. Fletcher IS ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.



BEST with a big B. Blackwell's Genuine Bull Durham is in a class by itself. You will find one coupon inside each two ounce bag, and two coupons inside each four ounce bag of

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Buy a bag of this celebrated tobacco and read the coupon—which gives a list of valuable presents and how to get them.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Certificate of Co-Partnership.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, County of Orange. } ss

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify, that we are partners transacting business in this State, at the Town of Buena Park, County of Orange, under the firm name and style of Whitaker & Co. That the names in full of all the members of such Co-partnership are J. H. Whitaker and B. C. Robinson, and that the places of our respective residences are set opposite our respective names, hereunto subscribed.

In witness hereof we have hereunto set our hands this 27th day of July, A. D. 1896.

Names.	Residences.
J. H. Whitaker	Buena Park, Cal.
B. C. Robinson	Buena Park, Cal.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, County of Orange. } ss

On the 27th day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, before me, Jas. W. Landell, a Justice of the Peace in and for said County and State, residing therein, duly elected and sworn, personally appeared J. H. Whitaker and B. C. Robinson, known to me to be the persons described in and whose names are subscribed to the annexed instrument, and they acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, the day and year in this certificate first above written.

JAS. W. LANDELL, Justice of the Peace in and for County of Orange, State of California. au20-5t

Dissolution of Partnership Notice.

The co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm name and style of Whitaker & Co., at Buena Park, Orange Co., Calif., was dissolved the 27th day of July, 1896, by the withdrawal of George A. Whitaker. All accounts due the firm must be presented to George A. Whitaker, who is authorized to settle them.

(Signed) J. H. WHITAKER, GEORGE A. WHITAKER.

au20-5t

FRANK FOX, City Barber Shop.

FOR A FIRST-CLASS SHAVE!

ST. LOUIS BARBER SHOP.

Backs Block, Los Angeles Street, Anaheim. A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited. POOL TABLE in Rear of Shop. A fine stock of Cigars, Tobaccos and Candies always on hand.

FRANK BAUM, PROPRIETOR.

Hier wird auch Deutsch gesprochen 1o21tf

Storage Warehouse

I take this means of notifying the farmers and public generally that I will make Liberal Advances on Grain for Storage in my large Storage Warehouse at Brookshurst Station, on the S. P.

For further particulars address A. H. CARGILL, P. O. Anaheim; or Brookshurst. aug8tf

T. J. F. BOEGE.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Choice *Wines, Liquors & Cigars*

Keeps always on hand a complete stock of the Finest Wines and Liquors. By the Keg, Gallon or Bottle.

Orders by mail promptly attended to. Goods delivered free of charge.

OPPOSITE S. P. DEPOT.

ANAHEIM, - - - CAL

ANAHEIM BREWERY!

F. CONRAD, PROPRIETOR.

LAGER BEER! FURNISHED BY THE BOTTLE —OR— 5 or 10-Gallon Keg

ICE FOR SALE! 1 Cent Per Pound.

JOSEPH BACKS, —DEALER IN— **FURNITURE** Repairing Done. Funeral Director.

Store in Backs Building (next to irrigation district office), Los Angeles street.

A. FREISE, ...KEEPS THE FINEST OF.... **Wines, Liquors** And Cigars. Beer on draught

Metz Block, Center St., opposite Postoffice.

FRITZ RUHMANN'S Germania Halle.

BACKS' NEW BUILDING

LOS ANGELES STREET.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A LARGE AND complete stock of fresh liquors, wines and Cigars. Cold beer always on draught. The patronage of the public solicited.

H. A. McWilliams. Contractor AND Builder.

Office, first door east of City Hall.

ap1tf

The Kernel in the Nut.

The silver question is a hard nut to crack, at least for a good many people, and seekers after truth will do as well to go right after the kernel in the nut first as last. It is asserted by the advocates of independent free coinage that if America will only open her mints to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, silver will at once come to the old parity with gold. That is, it will almost double in value in the twinkling of an eye. Not all free coinage people believe this or pretend to believe it, but Bryan does and what he says binds his party, so that it may be taken as the opinion of the popocratic party—that free coinage by this country alone will raise silver from 30 to 1 as compared with gold to 16 to 1 as compared with gold.

Now if free coinage will assuredly do this, that is, free coinage by this nation alone, then all of the people of all parties ought to be and would be satisfied to have free coinage; but will it? That is the kernel of the nut, the gist of the controversy. Republicans and most simon pure Democrats, believe that it would not, and for a variety of reasons among which are the following:

When in 1816 England ceased to coin silver free all the other nations in the world continued to have free coinage of silver and did it easily enough without the assistance of England; but when, in 1873, Germany retired all but her fractional silver and sold it in the open markets of Europe, all the free coinage nations of the earth staggered under the blow, yet all the world except Germany and England (for the United States was not coining at all) had free coinage and was not able to sustain the market price of silver. On the 9th of July in that year France was compelled to limit the amount of silver to be accepted at her mint for coinage, yet when she did this all the nations of the earth except England, Germany and the United States were coining silver free and without limit.

The very next year, 1874, the Latin Union (composed of France, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland, Greece) joined in limiting the amount of coinage of silver at their respective mints, but when they did this, Austria, India, China, Japan, all the rest of the earth except those nations mentioned in preceding paragraphs, admitted silver free to their mints, but could not sustain its value.

The next year Holland got overstocked with silver and ceased to coin it on private account. In 1876 Belgium ceased coining silver altogether and France discontinued its coinage except for fractional currency. Spain was then forced to close her mints to free coinage on private account. She had all the silver she could stagger under, and yet it was free to go to Austria and to all the countries in Asia. In that year Russia also gave up the task and ceased to coin silver except for the Chinese trade.

By the close of our Centennial year nearly all the nations of Europe had become loaded to the gunwales with silver and had to stop taking it on board. After Germany had dumped her hoard and had ceased to absorb silver, that fact, together with its increased production, sent silver to going down the slide and there was no stopping it. No nation or combination of nations that could then be made was strong enough to put silver back to its place, yet the mints of Asia were all open and China was ready to absorb millions of Spanish and Mexican silver dollars.

In 1878 this country undertook to help silver by buying and coining $2,000,000 to $4,000,000 each month, but that did not create a ripple on the market. Silver came out of the ground a great deal faster than it went into the mints and down went the price in spite of all that Uncle Sam could do. After the Sherman law passed in 1890 the downward tendency of silver was checked, but not permanently retarded and, in 1891, Austro-Hungary adopted the gold standard. Shortly afterwards even India, that country which had seemed for two centuries to be an exhaustless sinkhole for silver, stood from under and the bottom dropped out.

And yet there are those who affect to believe that what all of Europe except England and Germany could not do this country can do with all Europe against it; that what Europe could not do with the assistance of India and her 300 million people this country can do without Europe and without India. This may all be very complimentary to the courage of the silver advocates, but it is very slightly creditable to their discretion. America can do great things but she can not do impossible things.



Southern California Railway.

Trains leave Anaheim depot for the following points as follows:

LOS ANGELES. 8:00 a. m. 11:00 a. m. 6:20 p. m.

SAN DIEGO. *9:56 a. m. 2:50 p. m.

SANTA ANA. 9:56 a. m. 2:50 p. m. 6:00 p. m.

SAN BERNARDINO AND RIVERSIDE, 9:56 a. m. 6:00 p.m.

SAN JACINTO, ELSINORE, PERRIS, AND TEMECULA. *9:56 a. m.

SANTA MONICA AND REDONDO 8:00 a. m. 11:00 a. m.

ONTARIO, POMONA, PASADENA AND AZUSA. 8:00 a. m. 11:00 a. m.

ESCONDIDO *9:56 a. m. *2:50 p. m.

FALLBROOK. *9:56 a. m.

REDLANDS. 9:56 a. m.

OVERLAND. To Chicago, Kansas City, Denver, St. Louis and all points East 8:00 a.m. 9:56 a. m.

Trains marked with a * are daily except Sunday.

Overland tickets sold to all points East in the United States, Mexico and Canada, and baggage checked through to destination. Commutation tickets at low rates. Special excursions via Santa Fe route every Thursday; 27 hours quickest time to all points east.

Train No. 2 carries both palace and tourist sleepers through to Kansas City and Chicago. Excursions every day.

Santa Fe Route—Personally conducted excursions leave California every Thursday for Kansas City, Chicago and Boston. These excursions occupy improved Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars completely equipped with all necessary articles of comfort and convenience, and are in charge of competent conductors employed by the railroad company, whose duties are to look after the comfort of passengers. These excursions make fully one day quicker time from Southern California to Kansas City, Chicago and the East than is possible by any other line.

Ask any of the agents of the Southern California Railway for a copy of "East in a Tourist Sleeper."

Three more popular excursions to San Diego will be run during the season, July 10th and 11th, August 7th and 8th, September 4th and 5th, with final limit in each case 10 days from date tickets are purchased. The object of running excursions on two days in succession is to avoid unpleasant crowding on one day, which occurred last season owing to the extreme popularity of these excursions.

I will be pleased to make sleeping car reservations, sell through tickets and furnish maps and information in regard to rates, routes, etc., over the Santa Fe route. Call on or address,

J. H. CLABAUGH, Agent, Anaheim, Cal.

A WAR REMINISCENCE.

Scenes at Hatcher's Creek and Petersburg Recalled.

John B. Scace Speaks to a Reporter of Stirring Scenes—Escaped with a Slight Wound, but, Like Other Veterans, Has Suffered Since—A Story that Reads Like a Page from History.

From the Albany, N. Y., Journal.

When one encounters in print the life story of some scarred veteran of the civil war a feeling of admiration and sympathy is the certain result. Accustomed though we are to tales of heroism and suffering in everyday life, there is something peculiarly attractive about these old war records, serving, as they do, as a sacred passport to the heart of every true American. Thousands found their rest on the field of carnage or in the hospital, but their comrades, when the struggle was over and the victory won, returned to their homes and began anew the battle of life.

John B. Scace, the widely known contractor and building mover of Albany, N. Y., has had an unusually interesting life, and when seen by a reporter recently at his home, No. 15 Bradford Street, told of his many experiences and adventures while serving under the old flag in the late war. Although having endured all the hardships and privations of life in the ranks, Mr. Scace bears his more than half century of years with an elastic step and a keen mind, taking an active interest in private and public affairs.

While still a boy, his family moved from Albany, his birthplace, to Pittsfield, Mass., and here he was educated. He mastered the carpenter's trade, became a member of Berkshire Lodge, No. 52, I. O. O. F., and was entering upon a successful business life when came the call from Washington for men. All over the country the word sped, and excitement ran high. All the old-time patriotism that had made Massachusetts famous in Revolutionary days was fired to its utmost. Every town and village sent out its squad or company.

The company in which Mr. Scace enlisted in September of 1862 as a private, became Company A, Forty-ninth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. Under the common impression that the war would be one of but short duration, the men were enlisted for nine months only. Scarcely were they uniformed and armed before they were ordered to the front. The regiment, which at the time was under the command of Col. W. F. Bartlett, served in the First Brigade, First Division, Nineteenth Corps, and participated in some of the hottest battles of the great rebellion.

Mr. Scace, at the time, was but twenty-two years of age, and he remembers well with what a beating heart he first fell in line. His regiment was ordered South, directly through the enemy's country, with Baton Rouge as the objective point. After several months of weary marches, during which Company A passed through several lively scrimmages with the enemy constantly hovering about the flanks and rear, the capital city of Louisiana was reached. An evacuation followed. Citizens and the rebel soldiery stationed in the city fled like frightened sheep, bearing with them what goods they could carry and setting torch to the rest. The beautiful capitol building, which had been converted into a war prison, had also been fired, and the boys in blue swarmed in, just in time to save their captive comrades from perishing in the flames. Mr. Scace, who had been, while en route, promoted to corporal, was in the thickest of the melee, and describes the scenes in a graphic manner. Although the city had fallen almost without a blow given or received, a fight was not far off, for word was received that a large force of the enemy was fast approaching.

A bloody battle ensued at Plain Store, a few days' march out of the capital, in which Corporal Scace was severely wounded. A minnie ball struck his left thigh and, grazing the bone, narrowly missed the great artery. He was retired to the camp at Baton Rouge, but recuperated so rapidly that he entered, soon after, again into active service. The battles of Port Hudson and Donaldsonville followed, with all their thrilling episodes.

It was not long after this that, by reason of the expiration of his term of enlistment, he was honorably discharged. His respite was not a long one, however, for he soon afterward re-enlisted, to serve for the remainder of the war. For meritorious action he had been raised to the sergeant's stripes, and as such served in Company A, Sixty-first Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, under Col. Charles F. Walcott. During the term of his re-enlistment Sergeant Scace participated in some of the hottest struggles of the war. Many a gray-haired veteran to-day recalls the scenes of Hatcher's Run, the fall of Petersburg and the battle of Sailor's Creek.

After his honorable discharge, June 4, 1865, Mr. Scace returned to Albany and settled down once again to his business and social interests. He has resided in the city ever since. It would seem that now, of all times, his peace and happiness would have been uninterrupted. Such was not to be the case, for four years ago, while engaged in superintending the raising of the immense smokestack of the Albany Electric power house, the lever of a loosened windlass struck him a heavy blow across the back. The effect of the blow was not at first apparent, he being able to leave his bed in a few days. But the worst was to follow, for without warning he was seized with sciatic rheumatism in all its virulence. Untold agony followed.

Said Mr. Scace, "I could not sleep for the pain. No one will know the tortures the rheumatism gave me. I don't know how I lived during those days. I became little more than skin and bones, and it seemed like life didn't have anything but suffering in it. Cures? I tried every so-called rheumatic cure that was ever invented. I gave all of them a good trial before I stopped taking them. My friends and neighbors recommended remedy after remedy that they heard of, but my rheumatism went on just the same. Well, after I had almost had the life tortured out of me, I came across a newspaper account of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I thought I might as well add another name to the list as not, so I ordered some of my druggist.

"I tell you, I was glad in those days to hear of anything that could give me any hope at all. Yes, I got them, and *before I had taken two boxes* that pain began to leave me. Why, I couldn't understand it. I couldn't imagine myself being cured. But before I had taken a half-dozen of those boxes I *was* cured. The suffering which had made my life almost unbearable for so long had disappeared. I was a new man.

"I began to get strong. I picked up in flesh, and I went back to my business with all the vigor and vim of a young man. I think everyone who knows me will tell you what it did for me. Pink Pills is the grandest medicine ever discovered, and if my recommendation will do it any good I want you to use it. I hope others will hear of it and be benefited as I have been. Everyone should hear of it. I can't say too much for them," Mr. Scace exclaimed enthusiastically in conclusion.

This is but one of the many cases in which Pink Pills have taken such a beneficent part in the history of humanity.

Mr. Scace is now enjoying the fruits of an unusually large business, managed solely by himself, and covering almost the entire eastern portion of the State. Mr. Scace is also an ivory carver of marked ability, which he follows solely for his own pleasure. Many little trinkets, carved by the light of the camp-fire, attest his skill in this direction.

Far from being solicited to recommend the curative which had taken such a load of misery from his life, in his gratitude his praise for it is unstinted and unceasing. And from his own statements one may easily see that when he does cease to sing its virtues, it will be to answer the last mustering in.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effect of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

R. H. SEALE.

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First-Class Stock of Goods!

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A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

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Anaheim Beer on Draught.

N. HART, - - PROPRIETOR.

REMEMBER US FOR GOOD COFFEES AND TEAS.

Our 50c. Uncolored Japan Tea! Is Delicious In the Cup.

WM. BOYD & SON.

F. H. Keith. D. A. Van Vranken.

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