Anaheim Weekly Gazette.

VOLUME XXIX. ANAHEIM, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1899. NUMBER 16

DR. F. H. HOUCK
DENTIST.
OFFICE NEXT DOOR to P. O.
(Federman Block, up stairs.)
——HOURS 9 to 4——
ANAHEIM - - - - - CAL.
jy15tf

I. L. Menges,
DENTIST.
Metz Building, - - Anaheim.
feb24

S. G. WILSON, M. D.
Office and Residence: Over H. A. Dickel's Store.
CENTER ST., - - ANAHEIM.

HERBERT JOHNSTON, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office and Residence:
Los Angeles St., 3 doors south of Boyd's store.
Open Day and Night.

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PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
OFFICE OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.
Residence near Christian Church.
ANAHEIM, - - CAL.

G. S. EDDY, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
OFFICE—First door East of Boston Bakery. Residence—The Witte residence on Center St., opposite Catholic Church.
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ANAHEIM - - - - CAL.

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RESTAURANT!
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In Connection with Boston Bakery.
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MEAT MARKET
W. Feischmann,
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ON DRAUGHT.
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Drop in and Let us show you
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PURE CRYSTAL ICE DELIVERED TO ANY PART OF THE CITY AT ONE CENT PER POUND.
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PIANOS—At prices and terms that defy competition.
WHY—For many reasons. We are the representatives of the factories direct. We buy outright from the Eastern factories in carload lots, which together with our low rents, enables us to undersell our competitors from fifty to one hundred dollars on every piano. We mean just what we say, and we prove that such is the case by making
THIS OFFER—We will sell first-class pianos guaranteed for five years, sold by dealers in Los Angeles at $300 and $350, for ONLY $250 on the installment plan of
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REMEMBER, Six Dollars per month pays for a first-class instrument, at the very low price above quoted.
PATRONIZE a reputable home concern that you can depend upon.
VISIT our sheet-music department; look at our guitars, violins, mandolins, banjos, etc., etc.
CALL and see us, or drop us a line and we will call and see you.
PYNE MUSIC COMPANY.
Corner Fifth and Main Sts. - - - SANTA ANA, CAL

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W. T. Brown, - Vice President
J. Hartung, - - - - Cashier
DIRECTORS.
Kaspare Cohn, W. T. Brown.
Richard Melrose, J. Hartung.
Hippolyte Cahen.
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Kaspare Cohn, H. W. Hellman, W. T. Brown, R. Melrose, John Hartung, R. Courreges, M. A. Newmark & Co, Pierre Nicolas, H. Cahen, T. J. F. Boege.
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Corner Adele and Los Angeles Sts.

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Wines, Liquors
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Koll Block, Los Angeles Street.

The Weekly Gazette.
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SUBSCRIPTION, - $1 50 Per Year.
Six months..... $1 00
Three months..... 75
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Transient advertising rates, $1 per inch per month.
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Items of news and correspondence on all live subjects are solicited by the editor.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Time of Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Trains on the Southern Pacific pass Anaheim as follows:

To Los Angeles.	From Los Angeles.
Daily..... 7:54 am	Daily..... 9:45 am
Daily..... 4:25 pm	Daily..... 6:01 pm

Train leaving Anaheim at 9:45 a.m. connects at Miraflores for Tustin, except Sunday. Daily connections at Studebaker for Whittier.

LOS ALAMITOS TRAINS.

Leave for—Sugar Factory—Arrive from—
9:48 a.m. 7:32 a.m.
6:02 p.m. 4:25 p.m.

In effect Nov. 1st, 1898. Street cars connect with all trains.

SANTA FE ROUTE.

Trains on the Santa Fe route leave Anaheim for points named:

Los Angeles—7:35 am, *10:15 am, 11:14 am, *4:55 pm. (3:55 pm Sunday only)
Pasadena, Azusa, Redondo, San Bernardino—7:35 am, *10:15 am, 11:14
San Diego—9:46 am, *2:50 pm.
Santa Ana—9:46 am, *2:50 pm, 5:54 pm.
San Bernardino and Riverside—9:46 am, *10:45 am, *5:54 pm.
Redlands—9:46 am, *10:45 am.
Escondido *2:50 pm. Fallbrook *9:46 am.
California limited (Monday, Wednesday and Saturday) 10:18 am, 11:14 am.
Overland express 7:35 am, 9:46 am, *10:45am
Trains marked with a * are daily except Sunday. All others daily.

TIME TABLE
SANTA ANA & NEWPORT RAILWAY CO.
Effective Oct. 4, 1898.

Leave Santa Ana. 9:30 am, †10 am, *†2 pm. Leave Newport. 9:45 pm. Daily except Sunday. †Santa Fe depot. *Steamer days only. Arrive Newport, 10:30 am, 2:30 pm. Arrive Santa Ana, 4:15 pm.

JAMES MCFADDEN, General Manager.

It will do it, SURE!
Cascafe Serrine BITTERS
WILL POSITIVELY CURE
Constipation, Piles, Malaria,
Biliousness, Indigestion, Headache AND ALL
Stomach and Bowel Troubles
As a Liver Remedy and Blood Purifier it has no equal
The Only Tonic Laxative in the World
SOLD BY
P. A. DERGE.

CALIFORNIA INDUSTRIES

Review of the Conditions that Have Prevailed During an Unfavorable Year.

The State Board of Agriculture has made its annual report to Gov. Gage, covering operations during the year 1898, a season of protracted drouth. We have been favored with a copy of the report, from which we take the following extracts, which will be perused with interest by our readers:

FRUIT GROWING.

Early frosts, lack of rainfall and a most unfavorable season as a whole has not given to the California fruit grower in general the results anticipated for the season, although the few that escaped disaster profited by the shortness of the yield, and the carload shipments of fresh deciduous fruits reached within about 9 per cent of the previous season.

This showing is caused by the fact that the fruit-shipping firms were liberal buyers f. o. b., a condition that was forced by reason of competition of canners in the purchase of fruit necessary to fill orders placed early in the season. This fact caused an active market, and the shipments were increased over what they would had consignments been wholly relied upon. Prime peaches were sold f.o.b. from $30 to $50 per ton in carload lots, with a brisk trade for them. The carrier who sold early at fixed prices was as eager to purchase as the shipper, and the grower who had the fruit benefited accordingly. But of the grower who did not escape the elements nothing is said, and it is well known that the largest fruit producing sections were the shortest on fruit; hence, it is not well to hold up the few that profited this year as a criterion of our fruit interests. Had we a full crop, it is safe to predict that the result would have been different. We are over-producing in fruit, and it will soon be the "survival of the fittest," after which attention will be turned to other more profitable investments, as there are ample opportunities to do so. The whole fault with our fruit growing system is that too many rushed in the same direction, and over-production is the result. This will, however, regulate itself, and the state will benefit accordingly.

The California fruit growers' and shippers' association has been serviceable in keeping the shippers and growers informed as to daily shipments throughout the season, and their report shows total shipment of all kinds of fruit to eastern points to be 4824 carloads, as against 5294 in 1897. The value of this output is estimated to be $4,341,600.

We publish in detail the distribution of these cars. The prospects at this writing are most favorable for an increased output of citrus fruits. It is estimated that the yield will exceed 12,000 carloads, as against 15,000 for last season.

To more fully and intelligently show the reason for increased fresh fruit shipments, we have to present the figures on the cured pack as estimated for 1898 (exact figures not yet obtainable) as compared with the full crop of 1897, shown in the following table:

	1897.	1898.
Prunes, pounds	97,780,000	75,000,000
Peaches, pounds	27,150,000	500,000
Pears, pounds	6,350,000	5,000,000
Apricots, pounds	30,125,000	500,000
Apples, pounds	5,230,000	1,000,000
Figs, pounds	3,250,000	2,000,000
Plums, pounds	3,250,000	2,000,000
Nectarines, lbs.	285,000	7,000
Total	173,420,000	86,007,000

The output of the canned pack for 1898, which includes vegetables, amounts to 2,426,000 cases, at a valuation of $5,000,000, as compared with 2,351,515 cases, at a valuation of $7,054,545 in 1897.

THE BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY.

The beet sugar industry bids fair to be the great industry of our State, and one which will make California universally prosperous. Today we find in California eight large sugar factories located at or in the vicinity of the following named cities or towns, viz: Salinas, Watsonville, Chino, Hueneme, Alamitos, Alverado, Crockett and the Union Sugar company at Santa Maria.

During the past season (1898) these eight factories would have contracted for nearly 100,000 acres of beets, but owing to the extreme drought three of the new factories did not attempt to run, finding it impossible to obtain a supply of raw material. The balance of the factories could secure but a scanty supply, and were operated far below their stipulated capacity. If the season of 1899 is favorable to the industry over 100,000 acres of California's most fertile land will be devoted to the raising of the sugar beet.

Land adapted to sugar beet growing will average fourteen to fifteen tons to the acre, from which the farmer will realize about $60. The cost varies with varying conditions and location, but will in general range from $30 to $40 per acre. The farmer will thus net $20 to $30 per acre on his season's crop.

The above is figured on a basis of $4 per ton, which was the fixed price for the season of 1898. With an increase of 50 cents per ton, the contract price for the coming season, the outlook is extremely bright for the beet raiser.

The following statistics represent the beet sugar output of California during the past ten years:

	Watsonville. Short Tons.	Alvarado. Tons.	Chino. Tons.	Alamitos. Tons.	Total Tons.
1888	1,452	458	.....	.....	1,910
1889	1,565	872	.....	.....	2,437
1890	2,128	1,403	.....	.....	3,531
1891	2,183	891	.....	.....	3,074
1892	5,634	1,233	.....	.....	6,867
1893	7,646	2,243	.....	.....	9,888
1894	11,935	2,955	3,725	.....	18,615
1895	16,786	2,700	10,341	.....	29,827
1896	19,185	4,679	7,951	.....	31,815
1897	14,671	5,089	12,020	3,500	35,280
Totals	77,394	22,543	34,037	3,500	137,284

The following statistics represent the beet sugar output for the United States during the past ten years:

	Short Tons.
1888	1,910
1889	2,600
1890	2,800
1891	5,359
1892	12,091
1893	20,453
1894	20,443
1895	30,000
1896	30'000
1897	46,000
Total	181,656

By comparing the above schedules it will be seen that the State of California produced over three-fourths of the total output of the United States during the ten years.

SYSTEMATIC IRRIGATION.

Congress has taken preliminary action towards solving the problem of irrigation, to the end that the uses of water for irrigation purposes may be handled scientifically. The result we know will be of great value to the soil producers of this and other States containing large tracts of, not only arid lands, but those which may be materially assisted by the systematic use of water.

This work has been referred to the Department of Agriculture, which has already made special efforts to secure the aid of scientific training and practical knowledge in the uses of water for irrigating purposes.

With a view of properly forming plans for this great work, a convention of irrigating engineers and officers of experiment stations was held last summer in Denver, Col., to discuss the problems of irrigation. As a result of this conference the Department of Agriculture has outlined its work on two general lines (1) the collation and publication of information regarding laws and institutions of the irrigated region in their relation to agriculture, and (2) the publication of available information regarding the uses of irrigation waters in agriculture, as determined by actual experience of farmers and experimental investigations in this line by experiment stations. Bulletins will be prepared by competent experts and distributed, thereby giving in detail information for the systematic uses of water for irrigating growing crops.

The Secretary of Agriculture aptly says: "It is clear that a crisis has been reached in the life of the community in which agriculture is dependent upon irrigation for its success. The laws and institutions relating to irrigation which have grown up in these communities, have in many ways proved so inadequate and unsatisfactory that there is a widespread feeling that radical and immediate action is demanded for their reformation. One fundamental investigation which should be immediately undertaken relates to the correct determination of the practice of successful farmers in the use of water for irrigation with different sails and crops."

It should be plain to every soil producer of California with the experiences of the season just closed, that a general system of irrigation is wanted, and which would be of incalculable value to our agricultural resources, thereby insuring an annual output, and reducing to a minimum the chances of crop failures that appear periodically through lack of moisture.

The idea is, to our mind, most practicable, and should be pushed to completion without delay. There is at the present time more idle capital available for permanent investment than for many years past, owing to the absence of large enterprises for its employment. The plans to be proposed is the building and maintainance of large irrigating works which would offer a safe field for the use of money and the employment of labor.

The country now demands such precautionary measures as here suggested to protect small holdings in the growing of crops against failure, as it is this class that suffers mostly when a drought occurs, and with the supply of water available in this State, there is no good reason why it would not be a feasible undertaking.

We sincerely trust that this enterprise will be favored by our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

OUR DAIRY INTERESTS.

No other State in the Union has better natural conditions for extension of the dairy interests than California.

The quantity of products of the dairy and our geographical location, coupled with the usual yield of grain, and manufactured mill feed therefrom should, with the established markets we are now promised, make California one of the foremost States in the export of dairy products.

Reduce the exports of grain and increase the exports of butter and cheese and California will have better prices for both products.

Trade in American farm products is rapidly increasing in the China seas, which promises an extensive market for California products.

In dairying, probably more than in any other agricultural calling, science has greatly assisted the American producer in the preparation of his output for markets, and with proper packing for export insures a permanent market for the product of the dairy in the Pacific Ocean trade.

The Department of Agriculture at this time have agents in Japan, China and other countries of the Pacific Ocean establishing agencies to which the department will make trial shipments with a view of ascertaining all the facts for the benefit of the dairymen.

The lands of California available for dairy purposes are not only extensive, but well adapted to the production of excellent green forage for the maintenance of stock, and with the aid of the surplus mill stuffs from grain now exported, offers most flattering inducements for investment in the dairy business.

The State Agricultural Society has been a most consistent supporter of this interest, and has for several years past provided for practical exhibitions of all kinds of improved dairy machinery for the purpose of showing the farming community what science is doing in the way of increasing the yield of the dairy, and coupled with the test of dairy cows made at the annual fair, makes an interesting as well as an instructive display. The object lessons set forth by our miniature creamery shows the farmer what can be done with all the surplus milk, thereby warranting his increasing the number of cows to be "kept up" and milked, whereas, heretofore, the general farmer kept only those sufficient for household use.

As an adjunct, more hogs can be prepared for market fed upon the skimmed milk. Through our efforts in making these showings, improved machinery has found its way to the coast, and capital has grasped the opportunity for investment, creameries have been established, and a permanent market made for milk.

These results increase the demand for improved live stock, and aid in general advancement of dairy products. The exports for the year 1898 will be found among our statistical tables.

BRYAN'S ANSWER TO CROKER

When the Tammany Chief Said "Drop Free Silver" in 1898—Ruth and Naomi.

When, in March, 1898, it was proposed that Bryan should make a speech in New York under the auspices of Tammany Hall, Willis J. Abbot, a Democratic leader, went to see Richard Croker about it. Mr. Abbot says:

"Mr. Croker asked me to write Mr. Bryan and find out whether he would be willing to speak in New York but refrain from discussing the money question. I wrote Mr. Bryan accordingly and received a letter in reply. This letter I read to Mr. Croker in order that he might have no illusion concerning Mr. Bryan's position. As Mr. Croker has now definitely antagonized the Democrats who hold to the Chicago platform, it is the belief of many friends of Mr. Bryan that this letter, in which he declares that New York Democrats should show their hands or accept the hostility of the members of the party in the South and West, should be made public."

This is the letter of Mr. Bryan, dated March 15, 1898:

MY DEAR MR. ABBOT: I am just in receipt of your letter. Please say to Mr. Croker that I shall not be able to come East until about April 13.

At that time I shall be pleased to meet him and talk over the political situation. If, as I have heard, he is compelled to leave for Europe before that time, express my regrets to him.

I appreciate his invitation to speak there, but he will, upon reflection, realize that I could not afford to make a speech upon the lines suggested. The national platform declares the money question to be the paramount issue and I fully indorse that declaration. So believing, I could not directly or indirectly encourage any State to abandon the national platform. While the Democrats of the West and South have no right to force the national platform upon the people of New York, yet the Democracy of the nation does have a right to expect the Democrats of New York to stand by the platform or announce their hostility. We ought to know whether the New York Democracy means peace or war.

To ignore the national platform in the State Convention will be notice that the Democrats of New York are hostile to that platform, but lack the courage to declare it openly.

The platform of '96 will be reaffirmed in 1900, and I, for one, would like to know as soon as possible whether we are to regard the New York Democrats allies or enemies. If the Democrats of New York invite me to speak in New York city while in the East, I shall accept the invitation with pleasure, but it must be with the understanding that I shall not be restricted as to subjects discussed. I do not care to be a guest where the Chicago platform is denied a hearing.

I believe that the restoration of bimetallism is necessary and that 16 to 1 is the only ratio at which bimetallism can be restored, and I have no right to expect favors from those who are hostile to this doctrine. I can say to bimetallism as 16 to 1 as Ruth said to Naomi: "Entreat me not to leave thee or to return from following after thee; for whither thou goest I will go; and where thou lodgest I will lodge; thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God. Where thou diest will I die, and there will I be buried; the Lord do so to me, and more also, if aught but death part thee and me."

No one is compelled to accept my judgment, but I must myself be guided by it, and in my judgment the attempt to chain the nation to a gold standard is so cruelly wicked that I would be beneath contempt if I should trade my conviction upon this subject for any political advantage which the New York Democrats might be willing to offer.

Let me add another word: It is not only right that the New York State Convention should stand by the Chicago platform, but it is good politics. Bimetallism will be as strong in New York when it is fully understood as it is now in the West and South, and the sooner the Democracy of New York begins the defense of the Chicago platform the sooner will the work of education be completed. To ignore the platform when all the States west and south indorse it will have all the force of a declaration against the platform, and such a course will make it more difficult to indorse the platform hereafter.

We were embarrassed in the last campaign by the fact that the Democrats of your State went to Chicago to oppose the platform which was adopted. Unless the party in New York expects to repeat this experiment in 1900, it should lose no time in taking a firm stand upon the Chicago platform. In urging this course upon Tammany and the Democracy of New York I ought to suggest that the party in New York has something at stake as well as the party in the nation.

Tammany needs the Democracy of the nation as much as the national party needs Tammany, and Tammany should recognize this fact.

Democratic principles have too firm a hold upon the plain people to give the party in any section any promise of success by abandoning them.

Democracy was defined at Chicago, and the definition is so satisfactory that no material change will be made in that definition for years to come. I hope the New York Democrats—for their own good as well as for the good of the party and country at large—will speedily bring themselves within the definition by giving an unqualified endorsement to the Chicago platform.

Yours truly, W. J. BRYAN.

Prepare for Spring.

Don't let this season overtake you before you have attended to the important duty of purifying your blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla. By taking this medicine now you may save sickness that will mean time and money as well as suffering later on. Hood's Sarsaparilla will give you rich, red blood, good appetite, good digestion and a sound, healthy body. It is the greatest and best spring medicine because it is the One True Blood Purifier. Its unequalled record of marvelous cures has won for it the confidence of the whole people. f

List of Trial Jurors.

The following is the list of new term trial jurors drawn last Thursday in the Superior court and who will be summoned to appear in court on Monday next, February 13: W. A. Packard, John A. Engle, J. L. Martin, Wm. R. Farrington, Geo. H. Bryan, John P. Jessen, Robt. Dunn. A. R. Kelsey, F. J. Graser, Marshall Northcross, E. W. Crowell, Albert Lee, D. F. Witmer, S. O. Walker, Adolph Roeder, W. B. Stroscheim, E. K. Benchley, S. B. Scales, J. N. Bill, David Kuffel, Stephen McPherson, W. W. Buell, J. T. Smith, W.H. Brooks. A. W. Thompson, George Riley, John McCutchan, Jesse Davis, O. J. Buck, A. L. Glass.

For La Grippe.

Thomas Whitefield & Co., 240 Wabash av., corner Jackson st., one of Chicago's oldest and most prominent druggists, recommend Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for la grippe, as it not only gives a prompt and complete relief but also counteracts any tendency of la grippe to result in pneumonia. For sale by P. A. Derge. feb

IRRIGATION AND AGRICULTURE.

The Agricultural Department will Undertake the Solution of Problems of Far-Reaching Importance to Every Farmer and Wage Earner in the United States.

The recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture in his last annual report that an appropriation of $50,000 should be made for an investigation into the complex problems of irrigation which confront so many thousands of farmers has attracted a much wider attention to the subject of irrigation than it has ever received in the past as an agricultural problem. In his report the Secretary of Agriculture says:

"It is clear that a crisis has been reached in the life of the communities in which agriculture is dependent upon irrigation for its success. The laws and institutions relating to irrigation, which have grown up in these communities, have in many ways proved so inadequate and unsatisfactory that there is a widespread feeling that radical and immediate action is demanded for their reformation. Unfortunately, the accurate information on which alone intelligent reforms can be based is almost wholly lacking. As the problems which confront these communities are, in a general way, the same, and in many particulars affect the national as well as local interests, it is highly appropriate that the National Government should undertake investigations to aid in the solution of the problems of irrigation. As many of these problems are directly connected with those in other agricultural lines in which this Department and the experiment stations are working, it is my judgment that this Department should be put in a position to efficiently organize and conduct important investigations in this line.

* * * * *

"I recomend that an appropriation of $50,000 for irrigation investigations be asked for in the estimates for the ensuing fiscal year."

THE ALKALI PROBLEM.

Under the appropriation made by the last Congress for irrigation investigations, the Department of Agriculture has just issued a most interesting and valuable pamphlet on "The Alkali Soils of the Yellowstone Valley from a Preliminary Investigation of the Soils near Billings, Montana, by Milton Whitney and Thos. H. Means."

The pamphlet is for free distribution, and a copy can be had by writing to Representatives in Congress or the Secretary of Agriculture for it.

The conditions which exist in Montana are very similar to those which exist in certain sections of all arid states, and the facts and data contained in this bulletin are of vast importance to every land owner in any of the states where irrigation is necessary.

In the introduction, the authors of the Bulletin say: "Hilgard has been pointing out for years that the only safe practice in bringing a new area under ditch, in a soil which is at all likely to have alkali, is to use water very sparingly and to keep the surface under very thorough cultivation, so that a minimum amount of water shall evaporate from the surface of the ground and that there shall be no accumulation of seepage waters in the subsoil.

"If these investigations do no more than to show the full results of over irrigation and the necessity of intelligent and careful application of water to the soil and the importance of under-drainage, where the alkali cannot be otherwise controlled or removed, the authors will be well repaid."

The last irrigation congress held at Cheyenne, Wyoming, in September, 1898, passed a strong resolution urging an appropriation for the work of irrigation investigations by the Department of Agriculture and showing its vast importance.

George H. Maxwell of California, a leading member of the irrigation congress, who has taken an active interest in irrigation development for a number of years, and is recognized as an authority on all matters pertaining to that subject, arrived in Washington a short time ago in behalf of this irrigation congress by appointment from the chairman of the national executive committee of that body, I. D. O'Donnell of Billings, Montana.

In a recent interview Mr. Maxwell said: "One great difficulty that has always been met with in getting the attention of Congress to this great subject of irrigation is the mistaken impression which has prevailed with so many in the past that irrigation is of interest only to the West. On the contrary it is of the most vital and far reaching importance to every farmer in the east."

The experiments which have been carried on by Prof. King of the University of Wisconsin, and by Prof. Voorhees, director of the agricultural experiment station of New Jersey, and by Dr. Clarke Gapen, now of Madison, Wisconsin, when he was superintendent of the Illinois hospital for the insane at Kankakee, Illinois, have demonstrated what phenomenal results may be obtained by what Dr. Gapen calls "Supplemental Irrigation in Humid America," this is, by giving the cultivator of the soil control of the greatest fertilizer known, which is, water properly applied in proper quantities and at proper stages of the growth of the plant.

IRRIGATION INVESTIGATION.

Mr. Maxwell is working earnestly to get through the appropriation by the present session of Congress which was recommended by the Secretary of Agriculture for irrigation investigation. He says that the importance of this appropriation to California and the whole arid West cannot be measured. That it would enable the Department of Agriculture to go on systematically with a thorough investigation into all the complex problems in the methods of distribution and utilization of water supplies and in the application of water for irrigation which confront the owner of every irrigated farm, and have brought disaster and ruin to so many, and would result in the speedy solution of many of these problems.

Mr. Maxwell also urges every one who is interested in irrigation in the West to send to the Secretary of Agriculture for copies of the pamphlet on Alkali Soils and the Effect of Irrigation on them, referred to above, and also for another irrigation bulletin soon to be issued by the Agricultural Department, prepared by Elwood Mead, State Engineer of Wyoming, and the best authority in the West on all the engineering and legal problems of irrigation. Mr. Maxwell says the only way to satisfy the government, and especially Eastern Congressmen, of the importance of this great subject of irrigation is for the people of the West themselves to take an active interest in it and to send for copies of these government publications as they are issued.

Every commercial and industrial organization in the West should take the matter up vigorously and work to extend the membership and national influence of the Irrigation Congress, which will meet again next fall in Montana.

MAKES IT A FELONY.

Provisions of Dibble's Senatorial Expenditure Bill.

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 7.—The provisions of Dibble's bill, relating to the expenditure of money by candidates for United States Senator, which has been favorably reported, are as follows:

Every person intending to become a candidate for United States Senator at an approaching session of the Legislature, and every person acting for or on behalf of any such person intending to become a candidate for senator, who shall advance or give or loan any money or property to any candidate for the Legislature, before or after his nomination, by an express or implied promise that such a candidate for the Legislature (whether nominated or not, or before or after his election), will support or vote for such person intending to become a candidate for Senator, shall be deemed guilty of a felony.

A second section of the bill provides that every person being a member-elect of the Legislature, and every person being a candidate for nomination for the Legislature, who shall accept any money or property from any person intending to become a candidate for Senator in the Congress of the United States before the Legislature at an approaching session thereof, or from any other person acting on behalf of any such person intending to become a candidate for Senator in the Congress of the United States at an approaching session of the Legislature, by an express or implied promise that such candidate for the Legislature or candidate for nomination for the Legislature, will, if elected as a member of the Legislature, support or vote for any such person intending to become a candidate for Senator in the Congress of the United States for that office, shall be deemed guilty of a felony.

Dangers of the Grip.

The greatest danger from La Grippe is of its resulting in pneumonia. If reasonable care is used, however, and Chamberlain's Cough Remedy taken, all danger will be avoided. Among the tens of thousands who have used this remedy for la grippe we have yet to learn of a single case having resulted in pneumonia, which shows conclusively that this remedy is a certain preventive of that dangerous disease. It will cure la grippe in less time than any other treatment. It is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by P.A.Derge. f

Southern California Cleared of Walnuts.

There is not a carload of walnuts in all Southern California. The last car was shipped two weeks ago. The season being over, the railroad has made up its account and announced that 4700 tons were the total shipments since the season opened last fall. A few cars, perhaps from fifty to one hundred, of these were of the crop of 1897. Seldom is the crop disposed of with so much expedition. It was 3000 tons more than the crop of 1897, which moved very slowly, and some of which was carried over. The market ruled good all through the season. The growers put prices at a reasonable level, 1¼ cents lower than in 1897, with a difference of 3 cents on seconds, below standard grades. There were unusual quantities of seconds, but the low price caused brokers and confectioners to take them freely and lay in a supply for a year. So it comes that the market is bare of walnuts, excepting in small lots, and growers and merchants have made good profits out of the crop.

The Homeliest Man in Anaheim.

As well as the handsomest, and others, are invited to call on any druggist and get free a trial bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, a remedy that is guaranteed to cure and relieve all Chronic and Acute Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption. Price 25c. and 50c. jan26-1p

Fellows Pleads Guilty.

Somewhat of a sensation was caused Friday morning in Judge Ballard's court, when Manuel Fellows, a respited murderer, who had been granted a new trial upon appeal, pleaded guilty to the crime as charged in the indictment. About two and a half years ago, Manuel Fellows killed a saloon keeper named Garcia at Capistrano, and in due course was tried, convicted and sent to San Quentin. Upon one ground or another, stays were issued until within the month an appeal was granted and a new trial ordered, for the reason, it was stated, that new and important evidence favorable to the prisoner had been found. Friday morning, however, Fellows, when arraigned to plead, pleaded guilty to murder. He was remanded for sentence until tomorrow, when evidence tending to enable the court to fix the degree of the crime will be taken.

Want Annexation.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—A dispatch to the World from Havana says that a committee of Spaniards has issued a strong appeal to their compatriots throughout the island to unite for the purpose of bringing about the annexation of Cuba to the United States.

The appeal repudiates indignantly any desire on the part of the Spaniards in the island to join the proposed new independent party now in process of organization by Joaquin Castillo. It states that 600,000 Spaniards are ready to vote for annexation, and this number would be largely augmented by Cubans of wealth, position and influence, who do not wish to see the revolutionary party in the ascendency.

The committee believes that if a vote were to be taken today on the broad issue, the result would be decidedly in favor of union with America, even if the negro element in Eastern Cuba was allowed to exercise a free franchise.

Steps will be taken by the Spaniards to put their views before the American administration, as they believe if an independent government is contemplated in the near future, the trade of the island will be brought to an immediate standstill. In any case they think the United States should retain control for a considerable period. American capitalists interested in the island concur in this view.

Rheumatism causes more aches and pains than any other disease. It is due to acid in the blood, and is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla which neutralizes this acid. Hood's pills cure billiousness. Mailed for 25c. by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Remember the "Bain!"

No wagon equals it in quality and price. Popular vehicles at Baker & Hamilton's, Los Angeles, Cal. sl-6m

The Weekly Gazette.

ISSUED EVERY THURSDAY.

HENRY KUCHEL, CHARLES KUCHEL,
Editors and Proprietors.

THURSDAY..............FEBRUARY 9, 1899

It is perhaps well for the peace of mind of the Republican legislators at Sacramento that the opinions entertained of them, individually and collectively, by their constituents, do not reach their ears. Although extreme sensitiveness is not a prominent characteristic of the average politician, yet the most hardened of them would suffer a bad quarter of an hour did they know the publicly expressed opinions of the rank and file of their party.

It is undeniable that the general public believe that the men composing the legislature—the present one and those that have passed—are corrupt. This wholesale belief is totally wrong, in our opinion; there can be no question that the legislature contains many honest, incorruptible men. But at the same time the actions of that body in the Senatorial matter particularly afford a good foundation for the sweeping charge of corruption. But the actions of the legislators can be traced to another cause. The fact is that when the bucolic statesman gets to Sacramento he succumbs to the disease known as *cabeza elephantiasis*, which being rendered into plain English, reads "swell head," and the result is that he loses his strong common sense and is guilty of saying and doing many things as a Senator or Assemblyman that he would have deemed absurd and nonsensical when he was a plain farmer or lawyer. Flattered by the attentions of a Grant or a Burns; puffed up by the politic solicitude of men who have attained political prominence and wide reputation, they suffer themselves to be cajoled and persuaded into the support of men and measures which in their inner hearts they know to be inimical to the interests of the people. Superficial and shallow people can be led further into the wrong road by well-placed flattery than they could by proffer of vulgar coin. Such people can resist the temptation of Grant's sack, but will readily succumb to the promises of place, power and influence which, like his coin, are distributed with a liberal hand by that candidate and his managers.

What, in the name of all that is holy, are Grant's qualifications for Senator? There is not a citizen of the State of California who would be more obscure than this man, were he not the son of his father. Absolutely without talent of any kind; unable to speak a half dozen consecutive sentences in public; no experience whatever in legislative circles; not known to a hundred citizens in the State outside of San Diego—in short, a very plain, very ordinary and very common-place man, why is it that he is even mentioned for the high and honorable position of United States Senator?

Why did not his San Diego touts elect him to the Senate or Assembly two years or more ago, and thus afford him an opportunity to show in the halls of the legislature, that there was some capacity concealed somewhere about him? They were afraid, however, to let him attempt to win his spurs in the ordinary and logical way; they knew he would make a spectacle of himself as a legislator, and relied upon the use of unlimited coin to force him from the lowest political ranks into the highest office that the people of the State have to give.

The legislators who are supporting Grant know all these things; without assuming to give them credit for more than ordinary intelligence, we may safely assert that they know Grant is intellectually unfitted to be United States Senator. Why, then, do they continue to support him, when it is evident to the merest tyro in politics that his election is impossible?

The answer is found in the testimony of Milt. Green before the Assembly Investigating Committee. Boiled down, it was to the effect that Grant's money was promiscuously distributed throughout the State to assist in electing Republican candidates to the legislature. He has refused to state in detail the legislative districts in which he disbursed coin, and the jail door yawns open for him for his contumacy; but it is evident that the stalwart 28 who are voting for him know, without being told by Green, that their election was made possible by Grant's money, and through a mistaken and perverted sense of gratitude they stubbornly stick to their impossible idol, and fritter away their time—the people's time—in maintaining a deadlock. This course would be explainable if Grant was a fit man, or represented any issue, or if there were no one to whom to turn. But the South presents, in R. N. Bulla of Los Angeles, a man in every way entitled to the support of Grant's followers. He is an able man and an honest one. His election would prove the fallacy of the oft-repeated charge, that it is impossible for a poor man to be elected to the United States Senate. If, instead of wasting their time, and the money of the people, the legislators would summon to their aid common horse-sense and common honesty, they would rally to Bulla's support, and thus receive the commendation of a majority of the followers of the Republican party in this State.

How can the Senator from this district, and the Assemblyman from this county, reconcile their continued support of Grant with the well-known wishes of their constituents? We are entirely within the truth in asserting that there are not forty Grant supporters in the county of Orange; and the Republicans of the county are being misrepresented by their Assemblyman and Senator every time a ballot is taken at Sacramento.

But if there are reasons not apparent to those on "the outside" why it is impossible to accomplish Bulla's election, then the legislature should dissolve the deadlock by combining on a man whose election would be received with vociferous delight from Siskiyou to San Diego—at least to the northern boundary of San Diego.

That man is Governor Henry T. Gage!

As announced in our issue of last week the Santa Ana and Newport road has been sold by James McFadden to the Clark Brothers, owners of the Alamitos sugar factory. The road runs between Santa Ana, Newport and Westminster, and has a total length of twenty-two miles. It was built through the efforts of James McFadden, who was president of the road. Newport is acknowledged by ship captains to be one of the safest ports along the coast. The railroad company owns a wharf there 1290 feet long, running out into deep water.

Westminster is the greatest celery district in the world, and the quality of the vegetable is exceedingly fine, making it in great demand in the Eastern markets. This season's output amounts to 600 carloads, and next season's is expected to be double this quantity.

The Clark Brothers last year purchased the Cerritos ranch, 8000 acres, for $400,000. It is known that they have for some time been contemplating the enlargement of the sugar refinery and it is probable that they will receive sugar from Hawaiian Islands, to be refined in their factory at Los Alamitos.

The road will be extended to the Alamitos factory and on to Los Angeles, so as to give a ready outlet for the refined sugar.

The Fullerton *Tribune* prints a very narrow comment upon the plan to consolidate the two telephone systems at present existing in this city and at Fullerton:

During the past few months agent Starbuck, assisted by Fullerton business men, has worked up a telephone exchange with almost 50 subscribers—nearly double the number over at Anaheim. Now the people of that place come to the front and say they want to consolidate the two exchanges and have free service between the towns. As there would have to be a general head office we suppose Anaheim, being the larger city, would ask for that, giving Fullerton a small switch board. This is the nerviest proposition we ever heard of. Fullerton works up a telephone exchange covering our city, Orangethorpe, Placentia and the oil wells after months of hard work, and now Anaheim wants to gobble up our entire system. Why didn't the people in our neighboring city get in and hustle and secure a large telephone exchange, instead of sleeping while wide-awake Fullerton got ahead of them? Would the business men of Fullerton consent to open free service for people in this section to order goods from Anaheim merchants? Nit. Most of the people of this part of the county do their trading in Fullerton and we not only want them to continue to do so, but we want to convince those who go away that they can buy goods—except ready-made clothing—as cheaply in Fullerton as in any town in Southern California. Fullerton people—bless all of 'em—work for Fullerton first, last and all the time, and would like to see the people of our neighboring town work in a like manner for themselves; but when they attempt to tread on our toes we take pleasure in entering a big kick.

In reply there is this to say: The central office at Fullerton would be maintained precisely as at present; and if Fullerton people could telephone to Anaheim merchants for groceries and other commodities, so could Anaheim people telephone Fullerton stores for supplies as well. We opine the Fullerton paper is crying out before it is hurt. The consolidation of the two telephone systems, which is being and will continue to be agitated, will be a good thing not only for Fullerton, but for all telephone users in the valley. The rate for a telephone message from Anaheim to Fullerton (25 cents) is prohibitive, and the people of the two sections should be given the privilege of one combined system, when many telephones will be installed in business places and houses that now have little or no use for them. Let us get rid of the narrow view that one section is eternally seeking the undoing of the other. Anaheim has nothing but the best wishes for Fullerton; and we know this feeling is warmly reciprocated. Let us try to build up and progress. The combining of the two small telephone systems into one covering all the northern portion of the valley would be a grand stroke of enterprise.

Farmers.

Now that the glorious rain has come, you will be wanting seed barley, oats, wheat, rye, potatoes, etc. We make a specialty of alfalfa and imported beet seed. Do not forget that we carry the largest variety of field, garden, grass and flower seeds of any house in Orange county. We buy in large quantities direct from seed growers and responsible wholesale seed houses, and can make it to your advantage to buy of us. We also carry a good variety of poultry supplies. Remember the place, S. E. corner Main and Fourth streets, Santa Ana, Cal. SANTA ANA PRODUCE CO. jan19-4t

—The San Joaquin gun club has made an important deal, by which new grounds have been secured by the organization. The club has had preserves on the San Joaquin ranch for the past five years, but were unable to secure permanent possession of the grounds, in spite of the fact that the club has expended over $5000 in improving the grounds, by constructing dams and lakes. By the new deal the club secures 1100 acres on the Stearns ranch at Los Bolsa, near Col. Northam's extensive holdings. The purchase price is said to have been $26,000. The club intends sub-letting about 200 acres of fine celery land which will be leased.

To-Night and To-Morrow Night,

And each day and night during this week, you can get at any druggist's Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, acknowledged to be the most successful remedy ever sold for Coughs, Croup, Bronchitis, Asthma and Consumption. Get a bottle today and keep it always in the house, so you can check your cold at once. Price 25c. and 50c. Sample bottle free. jan26-2p

Attorney-General Ford has rendered an opinion that all National Guard regiments which entered the volunteer service of the United States are no longer members of the National Guard. This is in line with the opinion of the Governor, who will, in a day or two, revoke Budd's order which restored the regiments mustered out by volunteer service to the guard. This will have the effect of leaving in the Seventh Regiment only those members who did not go into the United States volunteer service, and will call for reorganization and election of officers.

Senator Dickinson has a bill which will give honorable discharges to all members of the guard who joined the volunteers and retirement of officers who otherwise would have been so entitled.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25c per box. For sale by P. A. Derge.

Beet Drill for Sale.

First-class beet drill for sale; can be seen at Nick Hugo's blacksmith shop. jan19-2m*

THE WEEK'S NECROLOGY.

Fred Crist Passes Away on Thursday Morning—Franz Baum Breathes His Last.

Fred Crist, the well-known merchant tailor, succumbed to the Destroyer on Thursday morning last, at 11 o'clock, death being caused by tuberculosis of the brain. He had been ill a month, and although he had been ailing for some time previous to his taking down, nothing serious was apprehended at first; but he grew gradually worse until his condition assumed a critical stage, and he passed away after a desperate battle with the Reaper. He suffered excrutiating pains in the head, and even during his partially comotose condition continued to raise his hand to his head as if to subdue the pain. During several days preceding his death he failed to recognize persons about his bedside, but during recurring periods of consciousness would call the watchers to feel his pulse, holding up his hand for that purpose. When assured that his pulse was normal he seemed satisfied and relapsed into slumber.

Everything that medical skill could devise was done to relieve the sufferer, physicians being almost constantly in attendance. His disease baffled the most skillful, and he continued to sink until, a week preceding dissolution, recovery was dispaired of.

Mr. Crist was a well and favorably known resident of this city, having resided here for some 12 years. In 1889 he was united in marriage to Miss Ida Witte, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Witte, and the widow and one son survive him. He was ever alert for the improvement and upbuilding of the city which claimed him as a resident. He was a member of the Loan and Building Association, Odd Fellows and Fraternal Brotherhood. Recently he secured a contract from the Santa Fe for the manufacture of a number of suits for railroad employees and was about to start upon the contract, when he was taken down by the disease that claimed him as its own. He was elected to the honorable position of Noble Grand in his lodge of Odd Fellows at last month's election, but owing to his sickness was unable to attend the installation exercises and was never installed. His life was insured for $3500, $2500 being in an oldline company and $1000 in the Fraternal Brotherhood. The funeral occurred on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The obsequies were under the auspices of the Odd Fellows, who marched from their hall to the residence where the remains lay peacefully in the front parlor. The Odd Fellows marched into the house, and passed around the casket, taking a last view of the remains of him who in his lifetime had been their brother. Outside the brass band discoursed a dirge. Rev. Stone conducted the funeral exercises, extolling the good qualities of the deceased, who in the prime of life was striken down.

The cortege moved silently to the grave, a long line of carriages following the remains to the cemetery. The pall bearers were Samuel Hill, F. W. Fleischmann, J.J. Jeans, W.F. Middleham, Charley Boege and Frank Wommer.

At the cemetery the band discoursed a sacred air, as the cortege moved solemnly into the silent city of the dead. The multitude gathered about the open grave, when the Odd Fellows conducted the burial services, after which the last of the departed was consigned to mother earth.

KRAEMER.

The infant child of Samuel Kraemer died on Wednesday last. The interment occurred in the cemetery here on Thursday morning.

THOMAS.

Mrs. Martha Thomas, wife of William Thomas, died on Thursday morning at about 3 o'clock of complications superinduced by an attack of the grip sustained some weeks ago. She was aged 79 years and 11 months. The funeral occurred on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the residence east of town.

Thursday evening Mr. Thomas came up town feeling very despondent over the lamented death of his wife. As he failed to return home by nightfall, parties set out in search of him. He was found lying upon the ground near the house, having been overcome by an attack of vertigo. He was carried into the residence and cared for and recovered sufficiently by the next day to be able to be about again.

HEIN.

Frederick Hein died at his residence west of town on Sunday, aged 52 years, 2 months and 25 days. The deceased was a native of Germany, and had resided in this section for a number of years. He was a sufferer with heart trouble and for ten months past had been troubled with the ailment. Funeral services were held at the German Evangelical church on Monday by Rev. Glunz and Rev. Schneider.

BAUM.

Franz Baum died at his home on South street on Wednesday evening, Feb. 1st, at 4:55 o'clock, after a sickness of only a day and a half. He had been suffering with a bad cold for some time previously, but had recovered from the attack, and on Tuesday was taken with pain in the region of the heart. He was assisted to bed, and on the following morning felt well enough to arise. However, he remained up only a short time, less than an hour, and returned to bed, when he gradually sank during the day. Father Dubbel was sent for and administered extreme unction. Death came while the sufferer was surrounded by the members of the family.

The deceased was born in Zohns, Germany, in 1833, being in the sixty-sixth year of his age. He came to America in 1880 at the age of 47 years, and settled in St. Louis, Mo., where he lived 13 years. In 1893 he came to California, and had since resided in this city. He was married in 1866, in Nevies, Germany, and leaves a widow and three children at home, one in St. Louis, and three (two sons and one daughter) in Alaska, whither they went a year ago to seek their fortunes in the Copper river country.

The funeral occurred on Saturday morning.

SENATOR JONES'S BILL.

A Reformatory to Be Located in Riverside County, and San Quentin Prison Abolished?

From the Riverside Press.

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 4.—Capt. Milice of Riverside has introduced one of the most important bills of the session in the assembly. It provides for the appointment of a commission to promote prison reform and to that end to investigate and report on the feasibility of establishing a new reformatory. Capt. Milice is desirous of having this reformatory located in Riverside county, as that county has no state buildings, but his intention is that it shall be located in Southern California at all events.

The bill calls for the appointment of five commissioners by the Governor, who shall report to the next legislature on the advisability of establishing a reformatory in Southern California, with plans and specifications therefor; to report on the best method of selling the state prison at San Quentin, of enlarging Folsom prison and of segregating the prisoners in the state prisons into classes of those who are incorrigible and those who may be reformed, to be confined at Folsom; the best methods, especially those of the New York state reformatory at Elmira, to be followed. The commissioners shall serve without pay, but will be allowed traveling and contingent expenses. Five thousand dollars is appropriated to carry out the provisions of the act. The intention of the bill is that the cost of establishing a new reformatory shall be paid out of the proceeds of the sale of San Quentin prison.

A similar bill was introduced in the senate yesterday by Jones of Orange county.

Resolutions of Condolence.

At the meeting of the Directors of the Loan and Building Association on Saturday evening, the following resolutions of condolence upon the death of Fred Crist were adopted:

WHEREAS, The Supreme Ruler of the Universe has by His power removed from our midst our late worthy and esteemed fellow-townsman, Frederich Crist, and

WHEREAS, The deceased was for many terms a member and director of the Savings, Loan and Building Association of Anaheim, and as such devoted his time and attention to the prosperity of this association, and

WHEREAS, The relations long held by the deceased with the members of this association render it proper that we should place on record our appreciation of his services, and his merits as an upright man; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we deplore the loss of Frederich Crist with deep feelings of regret, and that we render to his afflicted family our sincere condolence and our earnest sympathy in their affliction at the loss of one who was a good citizen, a devoted husband and a just and upright man; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be transmitted to the wife and family of the deceased, and a copy be furnished the ANAHEIM GAZETTE for publication.

JOSEPH HELMSEN,
H. A. MCWILLIAMS,
N. F. STEADMAN,
Committee.

At Tuesday evening's meeting of the Odd Fellows' lodge the following resolutions of condolence were passed in memory of Bro. Fred Crist:

RESOLVED, By Anaheim Lodge, No. 199, I. O. O. F., that it is with sincere and heartfelt regret we are compelled to record the death of our esteemed brother Fred Crist, who departed this life on the 2d instant after a short illness.

Brother Crist was a most lovable man, and held in the greatest esteem in the community in which he has lived for twelve years past. He was a faithful member of our Order, and that he was Noble Grand elect at the time of his death is evidence of the high regard entertained for him by his fellow members.

Therefore, it is ordered that this resolution be spread upon the minutes of the Lodge and a certified copy thereof be sent to his stricken wife. Also to be printed in the ANAHEIM GAZETTE.

R. MELROSE,
H. A. MCWILLIAMS,
JOHN P. ZEYN.

The Deadly Grip

Is again abroad in the land. The air you breathe may be full of its fatal germs! Don't neglect the "Grip" or you will open the door to Pneumonia and Consumption and invite death. Its sure signs are chills with fever, headache, dull heavy pains, mucous discharges from the nose, sore throat and never-let-go cough. Don't waste precious time treating this cough with troches, tablets, or poor, cheap syrups. Cure it at once with Dr. King's New Discovery, the infallible remedy for bronchial troubles. It kills the disease germs, heals the lungs and prevents the dreaded after effects from the malady. Price 50 cts. and $1. Money back if not cured. A trial bottle free at P. A. Derge's drugstore. jan

NEW WIDE-TIRE BILL.

Provisions of the Measure Introduced by Senator Laird.

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 6.—The provisions of Senator Laird's new wide-tire bill are as follows:

Section 1. The width of tires for wheels upon spring wagons or other vehicles to be used upon public highways of the State shall be for the following styles of wagons, as follows:

One and one-half and one and five-eighths inch steel or iron axle, two and three-fourth and three inch steel or iron thimble skein axle, and two and one-eighth and two and three-eighths tubular axle, not less than two and one-half inch tires; one and three-fourths and one and seven-eighths inch steel and iron axle, three and one-fourth steel or iron thimble skein, and two and five-eighths inch tubular axle, not less than three-inch tires.

All other vehicles with an axle of greater size or capacity than those above enumerated shall have tires of not less than four inches in width. Wagons with other styles or types of axles must have tires of widths corresponding to their capacity as compared with these specified in this act.

Vehicles with axles of intermediate sizes between those herein specified must be provided with tires of the width of the size next above; provided, that upon the wagons used exclusively upon roads or parts of roads which are 1000 or more feet above sea level, these descriptions as to widths of tires shall be void and of no effect.

Sec. 2. Any person or persons using upon any public highway of the State any wagon or other vehicles, the wheels of which wagon or vehicle have tires of a less width than as specified for such kind of wagon in section 1 of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 3. All acts and parts of acts in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force after March 1, 1902.

Grip's Ravages Doomed.

So much misery and so many deaths have been caused by the Grip, that every one should know what a wonderful remedy for this malady is found in Dr. King's New Discovery. That distressing stubborn cough, that inflames your throat, robs you of sleep, weakens your system and paves the way for consumption, is quickly stopped by this matchless cure. If you have chills and fever, pain in the back of the head, soreness in bones and muscles, sore throat and that cough that grips your throat like a vice, you need Dr. King's New Discovery to cure your Grip, and prevent Pneumonia or Consumption Price 50c. and $1. Money back if not cured. A trial bottle free at P. A. Derge's Drug Store. jan

Predaceous Insects Wanted.

The following Assembly bill, No. 160, was introduced by M. E. Arnerich, of Santa Clara county, and was passed by the Assembly on January 27. It is thought it will pass the Senate and be signed by the Governor:

An act to appropriate ten thousand dollars for the purpose of sending an expert to Australia, New Zealand, or other country to collect and import into this state parasites and predaceous insects.

The people of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. The sum of ten thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the purpose of sending an expert to Australia, New Zealand, or other countries, to collect and import into this State parasites and predaceous insects for distribution; the expenditure of said sum to be under the direction of the State Board of Horticulture.

Section 2. The controller of state is hereby directed to draw his warrant for the above sum upon the state treasurer, in favor of said board, and the state treasurer is hereby directed to pay the same.

Section 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

For The Week Ending February 6, 1899.

Furnished by the Orange County Title Company, Santa Ana.

Cyrus A. Campbell and Ada B. Campbell, his wife, to Charles C. Bowlus—E½ of lot 8, block E, Chapman tract; $2500.

P. A. Stanton, single, to Brookshurst Ranch Co., a corporation—Part of NE¼ of Sec. 7-4-10; $10.

Joseph Yoch and Kate E. Yoch, his wife, and C. A. McNeal and S. T. McNeal, her husband, to Charles A. Anderson—23.61 acres lying east of race track, south of Santa Ana; $3250.

Jesse Martin and Isabel Martin, his wife, to Fred Wandscheer—5 acres in SW¼ of SW¼ of Sec. 13-5-11; $950.

George Harvey Walker, single, to Anna E. Walker, single—6 acres in Fairbank's subdivision of lot 18, Irvine's subdivision; $500.

Santiago Land and Water Co. to Nelson S. Alling—All water right in El Serrano Ditch and Water Co. as applied to 5 acres in Lotspeich & Co. tract; $267 85.

Nelson S. Alling and wife, Mary A. Alling, to Irene Williams—Same; $175.

William A. Witte and wife, Lizzie Witte, to Jacob Stern—Lots 13 and 14, town of Fullerton; $10.

Jacob Ross to Commercial Bank of Santa Ana—Lots 1, 2, 3, block B, Ross' addition to Santa Ana, to correct error, 115, page 406; $1.

Edward R. Amerige to Albert Michaeli—Acreage lots 33 and 34, town of Fullerton; $650.

Lucy J. De Vore to Mattie Stambuck—Lot 4, block D, of Gardner and Moye's addition to Santa Ana; $115.

Indiana A. Arkells to S. J. Arkells Charles W. Arkells, Blanche Brazelton, Bertha Mabel Arkells, Carl Edward Arkells and Verner Clement Arkells—2½ acres on West First street, Santa Ana; gift.

Thomas Thompson to Alfred Moody—All block 35, Arch Beach; $50.

Otto Dargatz and wife, Emilie Dargatz, to Albert Dargatz—10 acres in Sec. 13, T 4 S, R 11 W; $10.

Henry W. Rohrs and wife, Anna Rohrs, to John C. Schulz—S½ of N½ of SE¼ of SW¼ of Sec. 13, T 4 S, R 11 W; $650.

N. Palmer and wife, Susan Palmer, to H. Y. Ernst—Lot 50x125 feet on East Third street, in Harlan tract; $300.

Otto Freeman and Maria Freeman, his wife, to E. W. McCollum—Lot 22, block B, and lots 31 and 32, block C, Center tract, Anaheim; $10.

S. L. Chilson and S. M. Chilson, his wife, to Thomas Harris—Lots 22, 23, 24 and 25, block 65, Santa Ana east; $150.

W. M. Scott, widower, to H. D. Boyle—S½ lot 9, block C, Price & Stella Fruit addition to Santa Ana; $200.

J. R. Hubbard and Jennie A. Hubbard, his wife, to C. L. Foster—Lots 1 to 8, block B; lots 1 to 13 and 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25 and 32, block C, and all of blocks A and D, Hubbard tract, Santa Ana; $4000.

William B. Wilshire and wife, Jennie E. Wilshire, to Mortimer Hugh Peelor—Lots 9, 10, 11, 12, block 28, Fullerton; $240.

B. Kelsey to Adam Striepling—S½ of NE¼ of NW¼ of Sec. 7, T 4 S, R 10 W; 9.60 acres; $20.

Severin Jean Marie Vignes, widower, to G. W. Guynn—NE¼ of SW¼ of Sec. 30, T 5 S, R 9 W, except 10 acres; $10.

M. B. Fassett to the North Ontario Packing Co.—200x215 feet on railroad at Anaheim.

The Bixby Land Co. to G.W. Sparkes—West 15 acres of fraction of N½ of N½ of NE¼ of Sec. 20, T 4 S, R 11 W; $1.

R. J. Sparkes, and wife, Martha Ann Sparkes, to G. W. Sparkes—NE¼ of NE¼ of NW¼ of Sec. 23, T 4 S, R 11 W; $500.

The Commercial Bank of Santa Ana to Christian Jung—Lot 3, block B, of Ross Add to Santa Ana (reserving house on said lot) $900.

W. J. Hole and wife, Mary B. Hole, to N. H. Leonard—E½ NE¼ NW¼ and NE¼ SE¼ NW¼ of Sec. 8, T 3 S, R 10 W, 30 acres; $10.

J. H. Bobst and wife, Rosa A. Bobst, to Clara Bobst, wife of J. I. Bobst—N½ N½ SE¼ NE¼ of Sec. 15, T 4 S, R 11 W; $360.

Anna Rains and husband, R. S. Rains, to Jacob Stern—Lots 31 and 32, in block 27, townsite of Fullerton; $800.

The fact that the number of people who use Casca Ferrine Bitters is multiplying rapidly proves its efficacy. The only tonic laxative in the world will soon be recognized throughout the world.

FIGHTING AT MANILA.

Filipinos Attack the Americans on Saturday Night, and are Repulsed with Great Slaughter.

Dispatches from Manila during some days past have brought news of an encounter between the Americans and the Filipinos, in which the latter were defeated with great slaughter. The attack was made by the Filipinos on Saturday night. They sought to massacre the American outposts. In the subsequent fighting, which continued on Sunday and during the succeeding day, the American loss was 49 dead and 148 wounded. One report of the Filipino loss places the number of the killed at 2000, wounded 3500, and 5000 taken prisoners.

The fighting was not the reuslt of any aggression on the part of the Americans, but was precipitated by the action of two native soldiers who refused to obey the orders of a sentry who challenged their passage of a post.

These two natives advanced to the outpost of the first Nebraska Regiment, which was stationed northeast of Manila. As they approached the sentry the latter ordered them to halt. They insolently refused to do so and continued to advance; the sentry again called upon them to halt, and as they paid no attention to his order he leveled his rifle and fired upon them. The action of the natives leads to the supposition that their refusal to obey the sentry was part of a preconcerted plan.

No sooner had the sentry fired than the Filipinos, who were occupying blockhouse No. 7, fired a gun, which was evidently the signal for an attack to be made on the Americans. The Nebraska Regiment was encamped in the vicinity of the outpost where the shooting occurred and it was upon this regiment that the first attack was made. Immediately after the firing of the signal gun, the Filipinos moved against the Nebraskans, but they were not prepared for the reception they got. They thought they would take the Americans by surprise, but in this they were grievously disappointed, finding that the Americans were ready for any contingency. The fighting spread on both sides until there was extensive firing going on at all the outposts.

Our troops, who had been expecting trouble, were glad to have an opportunity to square accounts with the natives, whose insolence of late was becoming intolerable. They responded with alacrity and vigor to the fire of the Filipinos, which was heavy. The enemy occupied trenches that they have been digging for some time past in plain view of the Americans, much to the disgust of the latter.

In the meantime Admiral Dewey had not been idle. During the night it was impossible for him to use shells, as his firing would have been as dangerous to the Americans as to the natives. He gave orders, however, that as soon as it was light enough to allow the positions of the enemy to be determined with accuracy, the cruiser Charleston and captured gunboat Callao should take a hand in the game. At daybreak these two war ships opened fire on the enemy north of the city. Later the monitor Monadnock was ordered to attend to Filipinos south of Manila. The positions of the enemy were accurately located and the war ships poured a heavy fire into them. The loss of the natives by this bombardment was very heavy.

The American land forces were also inflicting heavy losses on the enemy. Wednesday morning they commenced a vigorous advance all along the line. The enemy attempted to hold their positions, but the Americans would not be denied, and soon the natives were being pressed back in every direction. The Americans maintained steadily their advance, driving the enemy from and capturing the villages of San Juan del Monte, Santa Anna, San Pedro, Macatif, Sant Messa and Lomia.

While the fighting was proceeding in the vicinity of Manila there was great excitement among the residents of the city. The natives were wildly excited and had it not been for the splendid police system established by the Americans there would have been a general outbreak and looting. The police, however, kept a strong hand on the natives and prevented any serious trouble. There were several cases of natives attacking American soldiers in the streets.

Three tagals who tried this game were shot and killed. The native troops were well armed with Mausers, but their aim was ridiculously bad, while on the American side excellent practice was made. It is estimated that about 200 of our men were wounded in the first fight and only a few killed. The engagement proved a veritable slaughter of Filipinos, thousands of them being killed. Gen. King's brigade charged upon a numerically stronger force of the enemy and drove them yelling, helter-skelter into the Pasig river, where, in a frenzy of terror, they were drowned like rats. The utter fearlessness of the American soldiers was never better demonstrated than in this engagement. They appeared to find delight in the battle, and every man was glad to get into action.

Lieutenant-Colonel George R. Colton of the First Nebraska Infantry was attacked by a native armed with a sword while he was riding in a carriage in front. Colonel Colton drew his revolver and killed his assailant.

Colonel William C. Smith of the First Tennessee Infantry was attacked by apoplexy during the warmest part of the fighting and died before assistance could be given to him.

TWO MARRIED MEN.

For good, wholesome, delicious comedy, one should witness the performance of "Two Married Men," which plays an engagement at Reiser's Opera-House this (Thursday) evening. There has been no better attraction offered to play-goers this season than this laughter-provoking offering from the pen of Geo. R. Edison, one of the best known and most popular of actors and authors.

The play tells the ludicrous story of a man who has married a "forgiving" young wife and an "unforgiving" mother-in-law. In a Broadway cafe he meets a beautiful woman, an actress, who having forgotten to bring her purse, is much embarrassed in paying her check.

The situation is relieved by the offer of the young man to pay the check of 60 cents. She gives him her card, asks him to call at her flat in Brooklyn, and her servant will repay him. After some time he does call, and meets his fair charmer as she is about to take a drive in the park. He is invited to accompany her and accepts, the two dining together at Olympia. From this time complications arise which lead to many extremely humorous situations, he receives at his own home many messages, all of which are signed "sixty cents." Finally he receives a call from his quondam acquaintance and in order to get her out of the house before his wife and mother-in-law return he agrees to meet her again. As the mother-in-law enters he picks up a glove left by his nemesis which is promptly discovered by the former.

To meet and discourage the attentions on the part of the actress becomes the sole aim of the husband and his friend, an old-time bachelor acquaintance. The latter had a matrimonial experience which he adjusted by making his wife an allowance.

The two married men meet in the house of the actress in Brooklyn, one being there to put a stop to the embarrassing actions of the latter, the other to pay his wife her usual monthly allowance. The wife and mother-in-law appear on the scene and to the astonishment of all, the actress is discovered to be the wife of the sympathizing friend. They become reconciled to each other and all ends well.

In each of the three acts many bright specialties are introduced. The cast is as follows:

Carnaby Fix (one married man).......... J. Rush Bronson
Tim Tackleback (the other)...... A. W. Ellis
Weary Willy .... Chas. E. Schilling
Dan McKann.................. Harry Devere
Peter (on to his job) .... Ray Southard
Sybilla (Yours truly, sixty cents) .... Miss Ray Lewis
Mrs. Stormbelone (Mrs. Fix's Ma) .... Miss Kate Beebe
Mrs. Carnaby Fix............ Maud Grierson
Janet (Mrs Fix's sister)...... Flory Grierson
Fatima (knows it all).... .....Lillie Keswick

Two Pointed Questions Answered.

What is the use of making a better article than your competitor if you cannot get a better price for it?

Ans.—As there is no difference in the price the public will buy only the better, so that while our profits may be smaller on a single sale they will be much larger in the aggregate.

How can you get the public to know your make is the best?

If both articles are brought prominently before the public both are certain to be tried and the public will very quickly pass judgment on them and use only the better one.

This explains the large sale on Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. The people have been using it for years and have found that it can always be depended upon. They may occasionally take up with some fashionable novelty put forth with exaggerated claims, but are certain to return to the only remedy that they know to be reliable, and for coughs, colds and croup there is nothing equal to Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For sale by P. A. Derge.

While out driving in Los Angeles on Saturday afternoon with Captain Banning and others, Mr. Neu of the firm of contractors of the San Pedro harbor, was killed by the turning over of the coach. Banning was driving and was turning in the street and turned over the vehicle. Neu did not rise, but said, "Help me up." He died almost instantly.

Money to Loan.

In sums to suit. Apply to H. W. Chynoweth, Secretary Building and Loan Association, Anaheim Cal. f10-t

Orange County Preserving Company

Location of Principal Place of Business, Anaheim, Orange County, California.

Notice is hereby given, that at a meeting of the Directors, held on the 6th day of February, 1899, an assessment of $3 50 per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately to the Secretary of the corporation, at his office, in the cannery building, in the City of Anaheim. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 11th day of March, 1899, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on the 27th day of March, 1899, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

PETER J. WEISEL, Jr.,
Secretary Orange County Preserving Company. Office at Cannery Building, Anaheim, Cal. feb9-td

CITY FIRE FIGHTERS.

The Deadly Perils They Encounter In Saving Human Lives.

A great tenement house was burning like tinder wood in one of the poorest quarters of the metropolis. The stairs had gone up in smoke before everybody had left the building, and even the fire escape down the outside of the building was cut off by the hot flames from the lower windows, which had already peeled off a part of it. A young girl of 14 or 15 was frantically shrieking for help in one of the top windows, and a mother was wringing her hands in pitiful despair down in the street.

The chief called for volunteers to save the girl, and three men came forward on the instant, without hesitation and without awaiting to count their chances for success. This is the custom in such cases, for no one would take the responsibility of ordering a fireman to his possible death.

A strong young fellow who had yet to win his spurs was selected for the task, and he disappeared quickly through the doorway of the adjoining building. When next the crowd saw him he appeared at the window just under the roof, and, grasping the tin cornice of the burning building next to him, he swung out into the air and made his way, hand over hand, for 30 feet through the dense smoke that rose in black clouds from the lower windows to the sill where the girl was seen.

She had fallen back into the room unconscious and was overcome with smoke by the time he reached her. A thousand anxious faces in the street below were tortured with fear for the hero, a hundred muttered prayers went up for his safety as the fireman disappeared into the black cloud, and a thousand throats sent up a lusty shout of relief as he appeared again at the window a moment later with the limp form of the girl in his arms.—Harper's Round Table.

THE CLOTHES OF AUTHORS.

Some Strictures Upon the Dress of English Literary Men.

Novelists and playwrights in sample quantities are the latest class to come under the basilisk eye and measuring tape of The Tailor and Cutter. These members of the sister profession of journalism, and perhaps even the severely judged members of parliament who have appeared in a like connection, may be relieved to know that the novelists and playwrights scarcely excel them as glasses of fashion and molds of form. By way no doubt of sharpening his pen, the tailor critic begins with I. Zangwill, whose lounge suit "might have belonged to any period during the last ten years," and had even reached the stage of the "shabby genteel." However, it is consoling to know that Mr. Zangwill's literary success enables him to wear a frock coat that nearly passes muster, even though the accompanying trousers are too short.

Mr. Jerome, J. M. Barrie, Henry Arthur Jones and Hall Caine might almost be called moderately well dressed in a nonstylish sort of way. At all events they avoid the shuddering solecism of wearing a light coat and waistcoat with dark trousers, attributed to Robert Buchanan, or the mixed styles of W. S. Gilbert. But the only two members of the class who unreservedly enjoy the approval of our contemporary are Sir Walter Besant and Clement Scott. The former will no doubt be rejoiced to learn that his clothes might cause him to be mistaken for "a prosperous city merchant," while Mr. Scott might "easily be mistaken for a prosperous tradesman," says a tailor. The force of flattery could surely no farther go.—London Chronicle.

Gladstone's Courtesy.

"My father," says a London restaurant keeper, "was a milkman, and his place was in the neighborhood of Harley street. He supplied the Gladstone family with milk, and I delivered it. One day when on my rounds a thunderstorm came on as I had just reached Mr. Gladstone's house, and the rain descended in torrents. I rang the servants' bell, but it was not promptly answered, and meantime I was being soaked with the rain. The front door opened, and a kindly voice asked me to step into the doorway, so that I might be sheltered. Mr. Gladstone had seen me from the window and opened the door himself. He also rang for the servant, so that I might be attended to without further delay."

Light and Artificial Fog.

The production of cloud by the action of ultra violet light was demonstrated at a soiree at the Royal society by C. T. R. Wilson. The beam from an arc lamp was focused by a quartz lens in a tube containing moist air free from dust. In a few minutes a blue fog was seen to form in the illuminated cone, and this fog could be made to move by applying heat to the tube locally. When the ultra violet rays were cut off by a sheet of mica, no such formation took place, and it is therefore suggested that the small particles which give rise to the blue of the sky are produced by the ultra violet rays of sunlight absorbed in the upper layers of the atmosphere.—Engineering.

Built Upon a Bowlder.

There is a village in England built upon an enormous bowlder of chalk. This bowlder is half a mile long and must have been carried coastward a distance of 25 miles by some great iceberg. It was dropped to the bottom of the glacial sea, where it became partly covered and surrounded by blue gray bowlder clay.

Mrs. J. M. Bull, wife of the pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church at Worthington, Minn., supplied the pulpit on a recent Sunday in the absence of her husband.

The first baby gets its photograph taken every three months. The other babies are lucky to get theirs taken once in three years.—Bachelor.

Turning the Stock.

A writer in The Dry Goods Chronicle says: "A good point for the retail merchant to remember is that it is not how large a business he does, but how many times his stock is turned in the course of the year, that really indicates the successful merchant."

LITTLE GEM
BARBER SHOP
CRAIG & DYER, Proprietors.

First-Class Tonsorial Artists.

Shop 1 door east of McCollum's cyclery.
We keep constantly on hand the best of Hair Restorer, Dandruff Cures, and other articles found in a well-appointed barber shops.
A share of the public patronage solicited.

Hay & Grain
FOR SALE.

Extra Quality. Inquire of
Samuel Kraemer,
dec22-2m* PLACENTIA.

Shanley & Nebelung

REAL ESTATE

For Sale and Exchange. Houses Rented, Collections Made and Taxes attended to.

Put Up Your Horse
.....AT THE....
Rossmore Stables,
Cor. Fifth and West Sts.
SANTA ANA.
jan12tf W. T. SALVIN & CO., Props.

Southern Pacific Company.

San Francisco and Los Angeles Limited—"THE OWL." Between Los Angeles and San Francisco daily. Leave Los Angeles 7 pm., arrive San Francisco 9:45 am. Leave San Francisco 5 pm., arrive Los Angeles 7:45 am.

The Sunset Route offers unexcelled advantages for winter travel, and an unequalled train service, scheduled as follows from Los Angeles: Sunset Limited, season Nov. 30, 1898, to April, 1899, leave Los Angeles eastward, 3 p. m. Wednesdays and Sundays; arrive Los Angeles, westward, 9 p. m. Wednesdays and Saturdays; between San Francisco and New Orleans.

This is the most magnificent train in America, vestibuled throughout, illuminated with Pintsch gas and heated by steam. Every train is made up as follows: One composite car, containing bath-room, barber-shop, cafe, library and smoker; one compartment car with lavatory in each compartment, and parlor for the special use of ladies, and a ladies' maid in attendance; as many double drawing-room, tensection sleepers as may be necessary, with toilet annexes, one dining-car, meals served a la carte.

Pacific Coast Limited—St. Louis, Chicago and East. Leave 11:30 am. Tuesday and Friday. Arrive 12:15 pm., Tuesday and Friday.

1898--SUNSET EXCURSIONS--1898

Through Tourist Sleepers from Los Angeles:

To Washington, D.C., via New Orleans, 8:15 a.m. Sundays and Thursdays.

To Chicago, Ill., via New Orleans, 8:15 a. m. Tuesdays.

To Cincinnati, Ohio, via New Orleans, 8:15 a.m. Fridays.

OGDEN ROUTE EXCURSIONS.

To St. Paul, via Sioux City, 12:30 pm Thursdays. To Chicago. Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays. Leave Los Angeles 12:30 pm.

SHASTA ROUTE EXCURSIONS.

To Portland, St. Paul and Minneapolis, Mondays, 10:20 pm.

First and second-class tickets for sale at Anaheim at Los Angeles prices, and baggage checked through to any point in the United States, Canada or Mexico.

Our local train service is unexcelled for comfort. Day coaches are equipped with the celebrated Scarritt seats, luxuriously upholstered, and passengers for Los Angeles are landed right in the center of the business part of the city—at First street or Commercial street—within a block of the large wholesale houses.

Our connection at Mojave for the famous gold mining camp of Randsburg is superb; good hotel at Mojave and elegant stage coaches through to the city of gold. Fare from Anaheim to Randsburg, $7 55.

Family commutation tickets for sale between Anaheim and Los Angeles, and other local points at greatly reduced rates. Limit, six months. For further information, call at the Southern Pacific depot at Anaheim.

T. A. DARLING, Agent.
G. W. LUCE, Asst. Gen Pass. Agt., Los Angeles, 261 South Spring St.

Notice to Contractors.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Anaheim Union Water Company for the construction of half a mile of cement ditch on Northam Avenue, and about 300 feet on the north line of B. F. Porter's place in Orangethorpe, in accordance with plans and specifications on file in the office of the Company.

Proposals must be filed with the undersigned not later than 2 p. m., on Saturday, February 4th, 1899.

By order of the Board of Directors.
W. H. BLENNERHASSETT,
Dated January 21, 1899. Secretary.

For Sale.

My Store at Placentia, including stock, fixtures and building, is offered for sale at a bargain.

The Placentia postoffice connected with the store.

My reason for selling is on account of sickness in my family.

Call on or address,
HUGO WETZEL,
jan26-1m* PLACENTIA.

MATES OF GREAT MEN.

The Wives of Both Disraeli and Gladstone Were Brave.

Once when Gladstone was making an outdoor speech it began to rain. Quietly Mrs. Gladstone, with her sweet, motherly face, and who always accompanied her husband, stood up, and, opening a domestic looking umbrella of the Gamp species, held it over him. The spectacle which the old couple presented there standing together was so touching and appealed so thoroughly to the good feelings of the crowd, because of the striking picture of Darby and Joan domesticity, that when a burly costermonger, who had been loudest in his catcalls and hooting of Mr. Gladstone up to that moment, suddenly shouted, "Three cheers for the grand old woman!" every one responded with a will.

Lady Beaconsfield showed similar devotion to Gladstone's great rival on more than one occasion. She, too, was devoted to her husband, and many old parliamentarians recall the story of how after having had her hand terribly crushed in the carriage door while driving down to the house of parliament with Disraeli she refrained from uttering a cry or from saying a word about her injury lest his mind should be diverted from the great and important speech which he was to deliver that night. It was not until he reached home and found the doctor at her bedside that he was made aware that she had sustained any hurt.—New York Herald.

Chalk as a Coal Saver.

To make half a ton of coal go as 15 hundredweight place a quantity of chalk in the grates. Once heated this is practically inexhaustible from combustion and gives out great heat. Place the chalk at the back of each of your fires in nearly equal proportions with the coal. Full satisfaction will be felt both as to the cheerfulness and as to the warmth of the fire, and the saving throughout the winter will be at the rate of 25 per cent.—Exchange.

OLD BOARD OUT; NEW BOARD IN.

Bid for Cementing Ditches at 38 Cents per Foot.

How it Came that the Storm Water Flowing Under the Fill at Flume 12 has Been so Largely Increased in Volume —Storm Water of Soquel Canyon Turned Into that Channel by the Plowing in of the Crevasse Through Which the Water Formerly Ran—The Underchute at the Fill not Large Enough to Accommodate the Increased Volume of Water, and the Destruction of the Fill Threatened During Heavy Rains—A Letter From the District Attorney, and What Developed During the Ensuing Discussion — New Officers.

The Directors of the water company met in regular session on Saturday afternoon, it being the last meeting of the old board. There were present Messrs. Fay, Pierotti, McFadden, Rea and Nebelung.

Secretary Blennerhassett read the minutes of the last regular meeting, which were approved as read.

Mr. Pierotti of the Ditch Committee submitted the following:

The Ditch Committee reports that the residents living along the half section line south of Northam avenue, namely Ross, Smith, Hetebrink and Amerige, are willing to haul gravel and cement for the cementing of the ditch in front of their respective places. Therefore we recommend that the ditch be cemented as soon as the road is graded and the necessary material is on the ground. Length of ditch, seven-eighths of a mile; size of ditch, 12 inches; sides, 18 inches.

Mr. Pierotti stated that the county was about to plow up the road running along the ditch, for the purpose of regrading it, and that the earthen ditch as at present situated would be destroyed. A cement ditch along the road had been some time ago agreed upon, and he brought the matter up at this time as an opportune moment on account of the projected grading operations.

After further discussion, it was moved by Mr. McFadden, and seconded by Mr. Rea, and carried, that the recommendation of the Ditch committee be adopted.

Mr. Fay read the following report relative to the plan for saving water in the river's channel between the division-gate and the headgate:

Directors of the Anaheim Union Water Company — Gentlemen: Your special committee, to whom was referred the matter of canvasing bottom of ditch, between the division and head gates, beg leave to report: That they find the length of ditch requiring treatment to be about five hundred yards. Canvas to cover this would be eight yards wide of 11-ounce duck. Each lineal yard would therefore weigh 5.5 pounds, and a 50-foot section 275 pounds.

The cost on the ground would approximate $1 50 per lineal yard, including one coat of oil. The whole line would therefore cost for material $750. To this must be added the cost of putting it in place, estimated at $100.

The estimated loss of water is from 150 to 200 inches. If 100 inches could be saved, and delivered at July and August rates, the revenue—$1042—for these two months, will more than pay for the work, and the canvas is expected to last for two years.

We being of the opinion that the benefits to the community arising from the additional water would justify the expenditure, recommend that the experiment be made. W. J. FAY,
A. PIEROTTI.

Supt. Sheppard reported as follows: Construction account during January, $206 65, exclusive of cement; regular employees, $350; expense account, $1,201 50. He reported that he had cleaned the Anaheim ditch from East street to the Yorba flume and the Cajon ditch from the head of the ditch to Flume 4.

Mr. Sheppard said later that the rains of some three weeks ago, which necessitated the cleaning of ditches, were the worst in the hills he ever saw.

C. S. Miles wrote from Los Angeles asking for the placing of a division gate at the contemplated cement ditch on Northam avenue leading to his place. To the Superintendent.

District Attorney Williams wrote the board, under date of Santa Ana, Jan. 24th, as follows: "Complaint has been made by residents of Fullerton and vicinity about a certain bridge near the Olinda ranch, not being replaced. Said bridge being, I believe, in Section 20, and on public highway. Please call attention of your Superintendent to the matter, and oblige," etc.

The letter called forth some energetic references to the District Attorney's office, as well as the parties lodging complaint about the bridge.

The chair observed that when he first read the letter he felt very much like notifying the District Attorney forthwith that the company had nothing to do with the bridge, that it spanned no company ditch, that the road upon which it was built was not a county road, and adding that if that official desired the bridge replaced he might seek other means of attaining that end.

Mr. Pierotti thought the chair would have been perfectly justified in inditing a letter to the District Attorney smashing that official in the approved solar-plexus fashion, so to speak.

It developed during the ensuing discussion that the bridge had been situate along a road on the Olinda ranch above the fill that replaces Flume 12. It had been put in by the water company in 1892, over a crevasse, but had long since passed into disuse by the company. Recently it had been removed by private parties, to him unknown, who by plowing up the crevasse sought to turn the flood water into the barranca running under the new fill at the site of the old flume.

The chair took exception to the plowing up of the crevasse and the turning of the water into the barranca, as the cement fill put in by Engineer Rogers some two years ago had been provided with an underchute only sufficient in size to permit of the flow of the usual amount of water running down the barranca. Recently the plowing in of the crevasse had thrown the flood waters from Soquel canyon into the barranca under the fill, and the recent rains had so swollen the volume of storm water that the cement fill had been in imminent peril of being washed out.

The aperture in the fill is 2½x3½ feet in size, whereas the opinion has been universally expressed since the rains of the middle of January that the aperture should have been made larger, some declaring it should have been 20 feet in length, 3 feet high at the sides, and arching to a height of 6 feet in the center. Had the ground been in other than an extremely dry condition, consequent on the previous lack of rainfall, it is held that the waters rushing down the barranca would certainly have carried out the fill, which cost in the neighborhood of $4000. Engineer Rogers, it might be added, has been quite severely criticised for what has been termed his lack of judgment in making the underchute of such small dimensions.

Mr. Pierotti stated that Wagner and Hale of Placentia had plowed up the crevasse so that the waters that come down Soquel canyon and sweep down Placentia avenue might be turned into a channel where there would not be so much danger of the destruction of property.

The chair: "It did not make any difference to them about the destruction of the company's property, just so property along Placentia avenue was protected; was that the idea?"

Mr. Pierotti replied thas if the water came down Placentia avenue again as it did some winters ago, much of the cement ditch along that thoroughfare would be destroyed. The flood would wash across McFadden's orchard, through Carpenter's and the Crowther orchard, doing much damage to the company's ditches, as well as to private property.

The chair maintained that the plowing in of the crevasse had been unwarranted; that the accumulated waters placed the company's property in peril of being washed out, and that the interests of the company in the fill had been placed in jeopardy.

The board voted the chair authority to reply to the District Attorney in the matter of the replacing of the bridge over the crevasse. If the letter be indited in the same frame of mind characterizing the former official during the discussion, the latter official has probably by this time received a very interesting letter.

The board went into a short executive session on finances, and later adjourned *sine die*.

The new board was called to order immediately upon the adjournment of the old board. There were present Messrs. Fay, Rea, Chapman, Pierotti, Nebelung and Crowther. Mr. Benchley, the only absent member, is laid up at his home in Fullerton with a sprained ankle.

Mr. Rea was, on motion of Mr. Crowther, made temporary chairman of the meeting, and Mr. Nebelung was chosen temporary secretary.

Mr. Chapman nominated Mr. Fay for President of the board; seconded by Mr. Crowther and carried unanimously.

Mr. Fay nominated Mr. Benchley for Vice President; seconded by Mr. Chapman.

Mr. Pierotti—I nominate Mr. Chapman.

A short discussion followed, Mr. Fay withdrew Mr. Benchley's name, and Mr. Chapman was elected unanimously.

Mr. Chapman—I appreciate that, gentlemen.

W. H. Blennerhassett was, on motion of Mr. Fay, seconded by Mr. Nebelung, elected Secretary of the company.

H. Cahen was on motion of Mr. Fay, seconded by Mr. Crowther, elected Treasurer.

The new board organized immediately, and the chair announced they were ready for business. The table, he said, had been cleared of all business, except such had been laid over for consideration by the new board.

The chair named the following committees: Ditch—Crowther, Rea and Pierotti. Finance—Benchley, Nebelung and Chapman. Law—Chapman, Benchley and Rea.

The first business taken up by the new board was the opening of one bid, submitted by Clarence Groat, for the cementing of a half mile of ditch on Northam avenue, and a stretch of 300 feet of ditch on Frank Porter's north line.

Mr. Crowther—Mr. President, where is Northam avenue? I have lived in this country 25 years, and I confess I don't know where it is. I don't know that I ever heard of it!

The chair informed the gentleman where Northam avenue was located, in the Fullerton district, it being the avenue running north of the schoolhouse, and the consideration of the bid was proceded with.

The chair added facetiously that he didn't know whether Groat had bought off all other bidders or no. On opening the bid it was found that his offer was made at the rate of 38 cents per lineal foot, for both ditches, and 30 cents per cubic foot for extra work.

Mr. Groat stated in answer to a question that the bid covered all expenses for the construction and completion of the ditch.

Inasmuch as the property owners along the avenue had signified their willingness to haul the gravel and cement and do the backfilling for the ditch, Groat was given permission to amend his bid in conformity therewith.

The matter was thereupon referred to the Ditch Committee with authority to act.

Supervisor Potter appeared before the board and submitted a map drawn by County Surveyor Finley showing the county road running through the La Habra reservoir site, and the proposed change of the route. The board discussed the matter of the proposed change with Mr. Potter; also the culvert over the crevasse referred to by the District Attorney, and other matters, and later adjourned.

Card of Thanks.

To the many friends who by the tenderest sympathy and their numerous acts of kindness, exhibited their devotion to the memory of my deceased husband, I gratefully tender my sincerest thanks.
MRS. F. CRIST.

Card of Thanks.

The undersigned hereby acknowledges her heartfelt gratitude to the many friends for their kindness and words of sympathy during the death of her husband.
MRS. F. BAUM.

Turners' Ball.

Turners' ball at Turner Hall on Saturday evening, Feb. 11th. Admission, 50 cents per couple; Turners and their ladies free.

Wanted.

Ten shares of water stock. A. U. W. Co. Inquire of John Eymann. 1t*

California Violets for Sale.

Blossoms, 15 cents a hundred; plants, 2 dozen for 25 cents. Inquire of N. F. Steadman. feb2-2t*

For Sale.

Fine 2-year-old Softshell walnut trees. Apply to J. S. Gardiner, Anaheim. feb2-1m

The Ravages of Grip.

That modern scourge, the Grip, poisons the air with its fatal germs, so that no home is safe from its ravages, but multitudes have found a sure protection against this dangerous malady in Dr. King's New Discovery. When you feel a soreness in your bones and muscles, have chills and fever, with sore throat, pain in the back of the head, catarrhal symptoms and a stubborn cough, you may know you have the Grip, and that you need Dr. King's New Discovery. It will promptly cure the worst cough, heal the inflamed membranes, kill the disease germs and prevent the dreaded after effects of the malady. Price 50c. and $1. Money back if not cured. A trial bottle free at P. A. Derge's Drug Store. jan

—A deed was filed at Santa Ana on Monday transferring the title of two tracts of land in the northern portion of the county, one containing forty acres and the other eighty acres, from Thomas R. Bard, S. C. Graham, William Loftus, D. T. Perkins and C. H. McKevett to the Graham-Loftus oil company of Santa Paula. The consideration in the deed is given as $10, but the revenue stamps pasted upon the margin of the document indicate, according to a Santa Ana correspondent, that its real value is $7500. The property is located in the oil belt that is known to extend across the northern portion of the county.

Kleinigkeiten.

—The boys at school are playing shinny. "Shinny on your own side!"

—Reports from the Peat Land are to the effect that the celery has been nipped by Jack Frost.

—Eastern capitalists contemplate inaugurating an auto-truck and omnibus system in Los Angeles. This is the horseless carriage come to town.

—F. Conrad will shortly reopen the Santiago coal mines, and develop the product on a large scale, and will place coal on the market.

—An outburst of firecrackers yesterday afternoon announced the approach of the Chinese new year. And Ah Foo is in jail!

—Invitations have been issued for the marriage of Jeannette Wilcox of Tustin and A. A. Kraft of Spokane, Wash. The wedding will occur on Saturday, Feb. 11, at noon.

—The deaths at Santa Ana during January numbered 35, the largest during any month since the founding of the city. There appears to be considerable sickness still existing in the town.

—Peter Weisel, Jr., Secretary of the Orange County Preserving Company, gives notice in our advertising columns this morning that an assessment of $3.50 per share has been levied upon the stock of the corporation, payable immediately, and delinquent March 11.

—Dr. J. Clifford Burton of Los Angeles was in town on Sunday and spent the day with his aunt, Miss Burton, who has been very sick for two weeks. The Doctor's father, Dr. John Burton, who had been afflicted with consumption for several years, died at his home in Los Angeles on Tuesday.

—The San Francisco *Bulletin* prints a libelous picture of Senator Jones, which will doubtless array that gentleman in the forces favoring the anti-cartoon bill. Senator Jones continues to vote for U. S. Grant for United States Senator, when we doubt if there are 40 Grant people in Orange county.

—Herman Hussman threw out a bucketful of water in front of his barber shop on Monday morning, and again on Tuesday morning, and a thin coating of ice formed and continued in the shade until the afternoon hours. Sunday night was the coldest of the season, the thermometer going down in places to 21. Yesterday the weather was warmer.

—A pipe has been laid connecting the city water main on Center street with McCollum's bicycle establishment, the wind mill in the Dreyfus yard having been so disfigured by the recent blow that it is unable to pump water into the tank which previouly supplied the premises. The wind mill's fans were blown away, since which time it positively refuses to budge. During the interim Mac had to wash his face mornings in the barber shop.

—News has been received of the death of Harry Spencer, an Orange county gold seeker, who succumbed in the Klondike several weeks ago. Spencer left Orange county a year ago in company with Ned White, son of the Methodist minister then residing here, and Paul Tyson of Los Angeles. White returned some time ago, leaving Spencer and Tyson at work upon their claims. Spencer was backed in his gold seeking enterprise by residents of Tustin. He was formerly warehouse keeper for Mr. Irvine of the San Joaquin ranch. His wife is now in San Francisco.

—One of the funniest scenes in "Two Married Men" is the initiation of Carnaby Fix into the mystic order of hod fellows. Everybody can appreciate it, and to many it will bring back fond recollections of the night they "rode the goat." The characters in this merry comedy are all well drawn and are interpreted by a company of actors especially adapted to farce comedy. They come highly recommended by the Eastern press and will no doubt repeat here the success which has attended them in the Eastern cities. The comedy will appear at Reiser's Opera-House this (Thursday) evening. Prices 25, 35 and 50 cents. Seats on sale at McCollum's.

All London and New York has laughed at Geo. Edison's new comedy, "Two Married Men," which will appear at Reiser's Opera-house this (Thursday) evening. It is brim full of mirth-provoking situations, bright and sparkling dialogue, novel specialties and pretty girls. The company contains such well-known comedians as J. Rush Bronson, Harry Devere, Ray Southard, Jack Ellis, Chas. Lambert, Will H. Schilling and Joe Harkins, and among the clever lady artists are Miss Ray Lewis, Sisters Grierson, Lillie Kenwick, Edith Lysle and Hattie Wescot. Prices 25, 35, and 50 cents. Seats on sale at McCollom's.

—Weekly crop bulletin, from the California section of the climate and crop service, Weather Bureau, San Francisco, Feb. 6:

Santa Barbara county—Rainfall for the week, 0.28. Grain and feed looking well. Acreage of wheat and barley larger than in the last two years, heavy crops expected.

Ventura county—Some damage to lemons by severe frost on the 3d; other fruit probably not much affected. Grass making slow growth.

Los Angeles county—Severe frosts on the 3d and 4th; citrus fruits not injured, so far as can be determined. The light rain was followed by heavy winds.

San Bernardino county—Wheat acreage larger than last year, and the condition of the crop is above the average. Light rain was followed by frosts, but no damage has been reported.

Orange county—Hay is growing rapidly. Irrigating water being used freely by horticulturists. Rainfall on the 3d, 0.26. Light frost Friday morning, which may injure tender vegetation.

Riverside county—Rainfall, .50 on the 1st. Severe frosts on Friday and Saturday; no damage to citrus fruit. Apricot buds slightly injured.

San Diego county—Wheat, oats and barley are looking well, and an increased acreage has been sown at Escondido. Recent rains were very beneficial to grain and pasturage. No frost in the citrus region. Oranges fully ripe and of good quality.

Los Angeles summary — Warm weather caused fruit buds to swell; too early to learn if damaged by frost. Grain and grass in northern sections made fine progress, but probably injured by frost. No reports with reference to citrus fruit.

Eureka summary—Snow will prove beneficial inasmuch as it will retard flow of sap and kill ling of buds. Killing frosts somewhat injurious to growth of grain and grass.

—Speaking of what a newspaper does for its community, the late United States Senator David Davis of Illinois made an address that will remain ever green in the memories of newspaper men. Said he: "Each year every local paper gives from $500 to $5000 in free lines for the benefit of the community in which it is located. No other agency can or will do this. The editor, in proportion to his means, does more for his town than any other man, and with all fairness, man with man, he ought to be supported, not because you may happen to like him or admire his writings, but because a local paper is the best investment a community can make. It may not be crowded with great thoughts but financially it is more of a benefit than both teacher and preacher. Today the editors of local papers do more work for less pay than any men on earth. Patronize your local paper, not as a charity, but as an investment."

—Assemblyman Chynoweth dropped into town on Sunday evening, having come down from Sacramento to attend to the opening of the will of the late H. Werder, whose attorney he was. He was expected to arrive on Sunday morning, but an accident to the engine some miles this side of Mojave delayed the train four hours. Mr. Chynoweth reports the condition of his mother as being improved, she being able to sit up. For some weeks after her arrival at Sacramento she was so low that grave doubts were entertained for her recovery. He reports the Senatorial deadlock as tight as ever. He is paired for Grant, although we doubt if there are a dozen Grant men in this part of the county.

Mr. Chynoweth returned to Sacramento on yesterday evening's train, taking the Owl train from Los Angeles north.

Mrs. Chynoweth has been acting as her son's committee clerk.

—Reports are current concerning an altercation between Auditor J. H. Hall and Charles Edelman of Orange at a lodge meeting at Santa Ana a few evenings ago at which ladies were present. Capt. Hall has recently engaged a number of the Grand Jury, of whom Mr. Edelman is one, in controversy over the Grand Jury's report of affairs in his office, he claiming that the same were in strict conformity with the law, and the Grand Jurymen taking issue with him in some particulars. The two gentlemen met at the session of the lodge in question, when Capt. Hall attempted to strike Edelman, being restrained by bystanders. The matter was hushed up, but reports leaked out to the effect that considerable bitterness exists between the two gentlemen.

—The Fullerton high school nine had no difficulty in defeating the Placentia club at baseball on Saturday, when they defeated their opponents for the first game this season by a score of 21 to 8. The following is the score:

FULLERTON H.S.	R	O	PLACENTIA.	R	O
W. Benchley, p.	5	2	J. Wagner, c. 2 b.	1	4
A. Shultz, ss.	4	0	J. Harter, p 2 b.	0	4
C. McFadden, cf.	2	4	B. Clark, 1 b.	1	4
S. Rimpau, c.	2	3	J. Ortega, ss.	2	3
H. Carpenter, lf.	1	4	F. Rich, p, 3 b.	2	3
C. Thornton, 1 b.	3	3	Dr. Rich, 2 b, c.	1	0
H. Bockman, rf.	1	3	F. Betts, cf.	0	3
J. Fay, 2d b.	2	1	S. Gardiner, rf.	1	3
F. Rimpau, 3d b.	1	4	P. Hetebrink, lf.	2	2
Total	21	24	Total	8	27

RUNS BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Fullerton H. S.	4	1	1	3	1	4	0	7	x	—21
Placentia	2	0	3	0	0	0	2	1	0	—8

Two base hits, Harter, McFadden.

—Senator Jones of this county has introduced in the Senate a bill which calls upon the Governor to appoint a commission which shall act without compensation to look into the advisability of establishing a State reformatory at some point in the southern part of the State. The desire is to establish a prison on the lines of the reformatory now existent in the State of New York. It is to be not so much a place of punishment as a place of reform, in cases where reform is possible. The prisoners are to be classified from the incorrigible class up the scale to the novice, who is serving his first time, and in whom there is a good prospect of effecting a reform. The different classes are to be kept separated and provided with pursuits suited to their capacity and condition. The bill appropriates $5000 to be expended in the traveling expenses of the Commissioners and in preparing plans and gathering information.

—Hi Henry's minstrels played to probably the largest audience that ever filled the Opera-house for a traveling show on Friday evening last, there being upwards of 500 people present in the house to attend the performance. The parade at noon, headed by the minstrel band of some 22 pieces, was witnessed by the entire community. The playing of the band was probably the best ever heard in the town, and the show in the evening was the best minstrel performance ever seen in the city. The comedians were funny, the singers in good voice and the music above the average.

The company travel in two special cars, fitted up with kitchen, dining-room and sleeping-car conveniences, and seem to be very comfortably situated. The company came over from Riverside on Friday morning, and departed on Saturday morning for San Diego. Monday night they were at Santa Ana, and are now appearing in Central California towns, going north.

—Atwood Sproul, the young sprig of gentility from Norwalk paid his fine of $10 in Judge Shanley's court on Thursday, being accompanied into town by his stern mamma, who saw to it that the scenes characterizing his preceding visit in town, when he was arrested for disturbing the peace, were not repeated. It transpires that Sproul's misbehavior was of a more flagrant character that at first appeared upon the surface. He was under the influence of liquor, and to a passerby proposed that his wife should sing for him for $2, and later proposed an indignity of the woman for a small additional sum. When both offers were rejected, Sproul declared his intention of fighting. He was arrested and placed in jail and next morning appeared in court in a truly penitent mood, declaring he could not remember a tithe of the occurrences of the evening before. His weeping wife sat by his side, and this alone probably saved him from a larger fine.

—August Spingath and Otto Dargatz, two members of the Russian settlement, living five miles west of town, who have resided in this vicinity for some four years, have disappeared, and various reports are afloat concerning them. The consensus of opinion appears to be that they have skipped the country, leaving several hundred of dollars of bills unpaid behind them. Their flight is said to have been taken on Wednesday of last week, when they purchased tickets at Buena Park for the East, one going to Wisconsin and the other to Canada. Last week Spingath disposed of a ten-acre tract of land in Section 12, lying east of town, to Peter Berg, brother of the Russian minister, for the sum of $400. Among the debts left behind them is one for wagons and farming implements, but these have been located and will probably be recovered. The merchants in town were creditors to them in quite a large amount, their total indebtedness aggregating something like $900. An attempt may be made to arrest them and bring them back and punish them for their crime.

On Thursday last Dargatz sold his ten-acre tract in Section 13, in the Centralia district, to Albert Dargatz, the stated consideration being $10.

S. Norton and wife of New York are here on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Rogers, Mrs. Norton being a niece of Mrs. Rogers. Miss Norton who visited here last year is a daughter of the worthy couple. This is their first visit to California and they are delighted at the glorious climate of the country.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Judge Landell has been appointed a Notary Public by the Governor.

—The packing-houses are running with increased forces packing oranges.

Adolph Rimpau is able to be out again after a fortnight's tussle with the grip.

H. W. Crooks, formerly of the Santa Ana *Standard*, was in town yesterday and made us a pleasant call.

County Clerk Beckett and E. S. Wallace were over from Santa Ana on Sunday afternoon on a short *pasear*.

Mrs. Armbruster is down from Los Angeles to attend the celebration of the silver wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Dauser of Placentia.

J. Mogart was in yesterday from Bolsa, where he is engaged in farming. He reports the tops of the celery nipped by the cold snap of Sunday night.

William Berdrow and wife have moved into the Werder residence on Citron street. Mr. Berdrow will have charge of the property.

Attorney Anderson of Santa Ana it is said will sue the Los Angeles street-car company for damages, for injuries sustained last week in falling from one of its cars.

F. L. Fowler and E. S. Brown of the Puente oil wells were in town on Monday evening, having driven down in their own conveyance. They report some 55 wells in operation at Puente, and a number of others being bored. After spending the evening with friends in town they returned to the wells later in the evening.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Witte and their daughters, Misses Hilda and Mamie Witte, came down from Los Angeles on Friday to attend the funeral of their son-in-law, F. Crist. Mrs. Witte assisted in the nursing of the patient for some days preceding dissolution, having come down for that purpose a fortnight ago.

C. M. Heintz of the *Rural Californian* of Los Angeles was in town on Friday on a brief business mission. Heintz is one of the able editors of the Angelic pueblo, and exhales a faint odor of sauerkraut and Frankfuerter in his wake. There are worse fellows than Heintz—say Col. Otis!

James Doyle has recently moved to this city from Santa Ana with his wife and two children, and has taken up his residence in the Backs cottage on North street. Mr. Doyle says he encountered too much sickness at Santa Ana for his wife and children, as well as himself, and was compelled to seek a more healthful community.

Mrs. Ernest Neihaus and Mrs. Ed Neihaus, daughters of the late Mr. and Mrs. Werder, left on Tuesday morning for their home in Berkeley. Ed Niehaus left on Monday for Los Angeles and joined them in that city on Tuesday and proceeded with them north. He and his wife were in Mexico at the time of the death of Mrs. Neihaus' parents, but came hither as soon as they were communicated with.

Floyd B. Kealiher of this city has gone to Kern county, where he is engaged in mining, with good prospects of striking it rich. A nugget was picked up at his mine some days ago which contained $87 in gold. Floyd is engaged in running a shaft into the mine, and his many friends hereabout will hope that he will strike it right.

Uncle Dan'l Baker and Bishop Moesser of Santa Ana were in town one afternoon last week, calling on old acquaintances. It is reported Uncle Dan'l has tired of the hum-drum existence since laying aside the editorial shears and paste pot, and would fain enter the newspaper field again. He is said to be contemplating the starting of a new Democratic paper either at Santa Ana or Pomona.

Dominick Bastanchury, son of D. Bastanchury, the well-known sheepman of the La Habra, was in town yesterday, having come down from Los Angeles, where he is attending school at St. Vincent's college. The Bastanchury family have removed to Los Angeles and are now residents of that city. Dominick is a bright young lad, and stands well in his studies at St. Vincents.

Mrs. Whann of this city, wife of the popular leader of the Anaheim band, has a brother and a brother-in-law in the First Washington regiment, which gave a good account of itself at the fight at Manila on Saturday night and Sunday. In Company I of the Washington volunteers are also five cousins of Lieut. Wilkins, who went down with the Maine in Havana harbor, Feb. 15th last—a year from next Wednesday: Capt. Buffum, commanding Co. I, of the Washington volunteers, and his four brothers. Their names happily do not appear in the list of casualties, and we hope they are all alive and well, and plunking a Filipino whenever they get a chance. Hats off to the Washington volunteers!

Harry Bundy and Ed Zeigler of McCollum's bicycle emporium acquitted themselves with distinction in running a connecting pipe conducting the city water under the cement sidewalk to a junction with the pipe in the yard, on Monday afternoon. Instead of digging a trench under the walk, as bystanders supposed would be the course of procedure, they attached a hose to the outer pipe which was connected with the Center-street main, and operating from the inside constructed the aperture by hydraulic pressure, holding the hose upon the earth as the desired point and striking the outer pipe at the precise point necessary to make a perfect connection. The work consumed only a quarter of an hour and the boys scored the distinction of making the quickest under-the-sidewalk water-pipe connection ever made in town.

Dr. M. S. Jones of Santa Ana has a 200-tree grape fruit grove on his ranch at Tustin which he has come to the conclusion is a source of expense instead of an investment of profit. The crop from the grove last year was 100 boxes, and the Doctor, after corresponding with a number of commission and fruit-buying firms, was able to find a market for only two boxes, the crop bringing him $8. This year he has a crop of 400 boxes and cannot find a market for the fruit. The doctor exhibited a branch from a tree in the orchard at Santa Ana the other day on which the fruit hung in a cluster, eight large specimens being supported by a limb less than a foot in length. He intends to bud the trees to oranges.

Miss Minnie Bond, the adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, has since the death of Mrs. Thomas on Thursday morning last been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John Kuebler.

Geo. D. Easton and Leon Phipps came down from Los Angeles on Saturday and procuring a buggy at Lewis' livery stable drove out to the Olinda ranch, where oil borings are now being carried on, with prospects of developing the most extensive oil deposit in Southern California.

Theo. Rimpau brought to town on Monday a number of oranges picked from trees in his orchard to prove that the fears of a freeze were all unfounded. He sliced them and placed them on display at his store. They showed no ill effects of the cold snap of the night before, and the reporter pronounced them mighty good eating.

L. L. Shaw, editor of the Santa Ana *Herald*, is in Sacramento, where he has secured a position as assistant engrossing and enrolling clerk of the Senate at a salary of $5 per day. On Sundays and holidays Shaw may get some "distributing" to do at the State printing office, and before the session is over he might be struck with Senatorial lightning—*quien sabe?* He will be absent a month, and meantime his paper will be issued by Charley Rowan.

C. S. Longyear was in town from Los Angeles on Friday, putting in the ice box and fixtures for Ed Morgan's *rotisserie* in the Commercial Hotel. When you ask Mr. Longyear how he spells his name, he says: "366 days." Then you know it is *long* year, and spell it accordingly. He seems to be a nice clean gentleman.

Miss Laurie Roller has retured home from Los Angeles after a three weeks' visit with her sister, Mrs. L. M. Passmore. Miss Roller attended the Gerome Helmont concerts and horse show while in the city. Mrs. J. C. Roller is visiting with relatives in Los Angeles.

Peter Weisel, Sr., informs us he has in contemplation the erection of an addition, 50x80 feet, to the cannery building on the south side, which would make that structure 50x205 feet. Mr. Weisel is making preparations for an active canning season, and with the assistance of Supt. Kennedy, who is one of the most experienced canners in the State, has every prospect of a successful campaign.

Horace Green came over from Long Beach on Thursday morning, to see how his brother-in-law, Fred Crist, was getting on. He arrived an hour before the death of the latter. He returned to Long Beach on Friday and came over again in the evening with his wife and children to attend the funeral. Mrs. Green remains with her sister, Mrs. Crist, while Mr. Green has returned to his home in Long Beach.

Fred Tuffree has received a letter from Tom Hinde, formerly of Placentia, but now of Darlington, England, he having removed thither with his family from Placentia some twelve years ago. The two young gentlemen have maintained a correspondence since the departure of the latter, and Tom writes that when he retires from business he intends to pay a visit to friends in the Placentia valley. Fred informs us they had ice on the ranch on Monday morning thick enough to support his little brother, who tips the scale at 50 pounds.

J. B. Rea returned one evening last week from Berkeley, where he spent six weeks with his wife and two daughters, the latter being residents of Berkeley for the purpose of availing themselves of the school facilities of that educational center. Mr. Rea is an ardent supporter of the plan to consolidate the telephone exchanges of Anaheim and Fullerton (which he favors solely in the interests of the telephone users of both towns), he having recently been very favorably impressed with the advantages of the system as existing in the towns of Oakland, Alameda and Berkeley, where the three places are supplied by one circuit. Mr. Rea was re-elected a Director of the water board while absent in the northern part of the State, which, as he made no effort to contribute to that result, must be taken as a very flattering indication of the way in which he stands in the community. His many friends hereabout will be glad to extend him a welcome home.

Senator Sims of Sonoma county, in response to a request from the Sonoma County Grange, presented a petition to the senate from that body asking that all farm property be exempt from taxation. The resolution created considerable merriment. It was as follows:

Whereas, the prosperity of agriculture is indispensable to the prosperity of all other legitimate industries of our state and nation; and

Whereas, agriculture is languishing under the grevious burden of taxation, and

Whereas, the legislature now in session is being flooded with petitions looking to the exemption of other classes of property from taxation, the effects of which would be to increase the taxation on agriculture, now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by Somona County Grange that the legislature be hereby petitioned to submit to the people a constitutional amendment exempting all farms from taxation.

George Betts was in from Brookshurst on Monday morning on his way to Santa Ana to lodge a complaint with District Attorney Williams against Henry Grubb, a resident of Placentia, who he alleges struck him upon the head twice with a hammer, while his (Betts') back was turned toward him. The affray occurred at Placentia on Thursday. Betts recently lost his lemon orchard in that locality, the mortgagor taking it by threats of a sheriff's foreclosure. He accused Grubb of having a hand in the circulation of untruthful reports concerning him. Betts was walking up and down the room in which the altercation took place, with his hands in his pockets, when, as his back was turned to Grubb, the latter sprang upon him, as he says, and dealt him two blows upon the head with a hammer, cutting the scalp and drawing the blood freely. Betts was stunned, but grabbed the hammer, when Grubb struck him twice and kicked him. As Betts was recovering from the shock to defend himself, Grubb ran into the house and locked the door, ordering Betts off the place.

Betts carried off the gold medal for the best lemons raised in Southern California at the Los Angeles citrus fair of 1897, and won two medals at the Atlanta exposition in the year following for best quality in lemons. He has met with financial reverses since then, and has recently lost his place. Betts is a good fellow, and has the reputation of being the best amateur boxer in Orange county.

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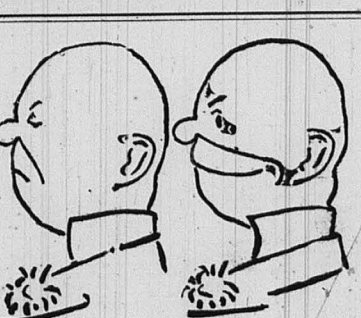
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—Reiser's Opera-House. This (Thursday) Evening—
Prices—25, 35, 50c. On sale at McCollum's.

ORANGE COUNTY.

An Interesting Descriptive Account of the Gem County by a Traveling Newspaper Man.

While Orange is the smallest of the cluster of seven counties which constitute Southern California, its resources are great, there being practically no waste territory within its borders, and a very large area being subject to intensive cultivation. To enumerate a few of its products, taking the last figures compiled, those for 1897, the following figures of tonnage of shipments from the county can be given: Citrus fruits, 6772; dried fruits, 293; raisins, 304; nuts, 941; canned fruits, 29; total, 7339 tons. There was shipped, in addition to the fruits, 2231 tons of vegetables. But all this takes no account of the 6000 acres of sugar beets grown, nor of the great flocks of sheep, nor of a half dozen other industries which contribute their quota to the general prosperity of the people of the county.

The 780 square miles constituting Orange county possess great diversity of soil, while the topography of the county contributes to the segregation of the industries. One feature of the climatic conditions, however, is due to the distance from high mountains. It has been shown that frosts find their genesis in the mountains and flow down the channels of the rivers, thus making comparatively exempt from damage any fruit growing at a relatively high elevation from the streams. It has also been ascertained that it takes more than twenty-four hours for the currents of air from the mountains to reach the fruit country of Orange county, thus insuring that such currents will always be subjected to the rays of the sun during a whole day, before reaching this section. While this cannot be claimed to make frost impossible in all cases, it does reduce the damage to the minimum, and makes it possible to grow fruit on land of a relatively low altitude, that would be unsuited for the same fruit nearer the mountains. Despite this comparative exemption, the better citrus-fruit land of the county is that of the comparatively elevated portions, and following this fact, Fullerton and Placentia have come to the front in recent years as heavy producers of the orange and lemon, while the acreage and the age of the trees is such as to give assurance of a rapid increase in production. The older sections about Santa Ana, Orange and Tustin, however, have made great improvements in the quality of their oranges in the past few years, in exercising greater care with their trees than was known a dozen years ago, so that where the fruit of this section once took comparatively low rank, it now commands prices in the markets alongside the prices paid for fruit from the best localities.

The walnut industry covers much the same territory as that of citrus fruits in this county, though the former trees prosper better on lower land than on that adapted to the orange and lemon.

There are about five hundred acres of olive trees in the county, which are approaching the producing age, or have already passed that point, and deciduous fruits are grown more or less extensively in all parts of the county.

The growing of winter vegetables for the eastern trade has for a number of years been conducted on a considerable scale, but barring asparagus and celery, there is little disposition to increase the output, on account of the high freight rates. Celery especially has been an increasing product of the country, the annual shipments running into the hundreds of carloads. For this and kindred crops there are thousands of acres of the best soil to be found on the low sections of the county.

The growing of sugar beets for the factories at Los Alamitos and Chino promises to develop into a great industry, the sugar percentage of the product of this section running very high, averaging over 18 per cent. While the output of the past year has fallen off on account of the light rains of last winter, it is believed the production will considerably increase over that of the previous year, when the highest record was scored. There are vast tracts of land in the county well adapted to this crop, and which can be bought or rented at a fair price.

In Orange county is to be seen the rather unusual sight of general farming, conducted on the eastern plan. The general custom in California is for the tillers of the soil to make a specialty of one or two varieties of products, buying everything else that they may need for the supply of their households. The low lands of Orange county, where there is natural sub-irrigation, are especially adapted to this business. There corn, wheat, barley, alfalfa, cattle, poultry, hogs and fruit can be raised upon a small tract of land with great profit.

The water supply of the county is unlimited, and in cases the water is so abundant that a system of drainage has been found desirable. The supply of water must even tend to increase from year to year without effort on the part of the people, for the water used in the counties lying near the mountains, and in many cases brought from underground channels, at last finds its way into the regular channels and is brought into this county. There is a vast store of water but a few feet underground, however, which can be developed in case of need, with little labor.

A great obstacle to the dense population of the county is the immense San Joaquin rancho. It contains 108,000 acres of the best land in the county, and tends to make the map of the central part of the county appear like that of a dense wilderness. It is owned by James Irvine, and for years has been a grain field and cattle range, though the tendency is now to devote a large part of the tract to beet-growing, and the land is rented for that purpose. During the past year it has been used in part as pasture land for an immense herd of cattle, so numerous that for nearly an hour a train is passed them, though they graze together in a dense mass.

Santa Ana is the principal town and the county seat. It lies near the center of the county, is a compactly built and prosperous city of 6000 people, having extensive trade relations with all parts of the county, and bearing the general characteristics of a small metropolis. The business quarter is surrounded with dense orchards which extend into the county in every direction for some miles. Oranges and walnuts are the chief articles of production of this immediate neighborhood.

Three miles north of Santa Ana is the town of Orange, containing about twenty-five hundred people, and having its own trading center, which is a scene of considerable life and activity. Orange is the point of junction of the lines of the Santa Fe railroad leading to Los Angeles, San Diego and Riverside. It is a fruit-producing section of importance.

Anaheim is a prosperous German colony, built in the solid manner characteristic of the people, with extensive agricultural rather than horticultural surroundings. The city has an uncommonly fine electric light and power plant, operated in connection with a first-class domestic water system, the city setting the pace in Southern California for the ownership of public utilities by the people. The conduct of these utilities has been without friction and to the satisfaction of the entire public, having proven economical and efficient.

Fullerton and Placentia are neighboring localities in the northern part of the county, the former serving as the trading center for both places. These are essentially horticultural communities, the orange, lemon and walnut being the principal articles of production. An air of thrift and general content prevails. The business quarter of Fullerton is active and the residences throughout the section are neat and attractive. Near by are extensive oil fields partially developed. The oil is hauled to Fullerton by team and shipped by cars.

Los Alamitos has become of great importance to the county during the past two years, on account of the erection of an important sugar factory at that point, which consumes a large portion of the beets of the county and expects to make a greater record than that yet scored. It was first operated in 1897, when it turned out 3500 tons of sugar. The partial failure of the beet crop in the year just closed will greatly reduce the output from what was expected, though future years will undoubtedly witness a large production.

The name Olive is scarcely indicative of the town which has gained considerable importance for its flour mill, that being its chief industry. The mill furnishes a market for the grain grown in the county, and the flour is sold throughout Southern California, where there is a scarcity of mills.

Buena Park, which lies on the line between Orange and Los Angeles counties, is the center of a dairy business of great importance. This is one of the leading and most promising industries of the county, the great possibilities in the way of growing alfalfa hay adapting a large area especially to the making of butter and cheese, and the preparation of condensed milk, at the only factory of the kind in Southern California.

Garden Grove, Westminster, Bolsa and Newport are settlements each of a few hundred inhabitants, but possessing considerable importance as agricultural centers as well as in the production of vegetables.

Newport Beach and Santa Ana are connected by the Santa Ana and Newport Railroad, and is a point of considerable importance for the trans-shipment of lumber from vessels to cars. It is the only port on the coast of Orange county.

In the southern part of the county El Toro, San Juan and Capistrano are small settlements dating from the old mission period, the ruins of the old mission at Capistrano, but a few feet from the railroad, telling the whole story of the development of the State at a glance. About these points cluster a few orchards, while a great area is devoted to grain growing and cattle raising.

The northern part of Orange county is thus an index to the future, while the southern portion points back to the past. In no locality are the possibilities of the county fully reached, and in the vast area they are not even demonstrated by what little has been done. Solid and compact as is the county, offering opportunities in all the horticultural and agricultural lines known in the State, the future will be as much in advance of the present as the present is of the past, and those who wish to unite their energies with the people who have already settled here will find opportunities for men of all degrees of affluence, energy and persistency.—E. F. Howe in Los Angeles Times.

TRADE IN HONEY.

Another Profitable Field for American Agricultural Industry.

The exports of American honey to foreign countries, which were of the value of $22,000 for the fiscal year ending July 1, 1897, amounted to $100,000, or four times as much, for the fiscal year ending July 1, 1898, and there is a steady increase in the business done in this article of commerce, which heretofore has been generally in the form of imports into the United States of honey from foreign countries. In the fiscal year of 1897 the amount of honey imported into this country was twice as great as the amount exported, but from present indications the disparity will hereafter be on the other side.

From a report recently published in England, it appears that the present home supply of English honey is inadequate. Every year the English have to import 2,250,000 pounds, of which the declared value is $150,000. Among the countries engaged in supplying their markets with this product the principal ones are the United States, Chili, and Peru. No statistics of the quantity of the honey produced in the United Kingdom are obtainable, though every other country of Europe has figures on these points. France produces in a year 7,000 tons of honey, which is equivalent to 14,000,000 pounds, and a considerable amount of honey used in England is imported from Ireland, but how much is not known, as it does not enter into the item of foreign commerce. The American facilities for furnishing not only England but other countries as well with honey are great and increasing. Thirty years ago the product of American honey was 15,000,000 pounds for all the States. Twenty years ago the product was 25,000,000 pounds, and ten years ago it has risen to 65,000,000 pounds.

There has been a wonderful advancement in the honey produced during the past ten years. In 1879 only twelve States produced more than a million pounds of honey each, and only two more than 2,000,000. Now Iowa produces nearly 9,000,000 pounds, and Illinois, California, Missouri and New York, in the order named, produce above 4,000,000 pounds. The agricultural reports show the increase in honey product to be steadily continuing, and the product to be sufficient for home consumption and to leave a balance for export. One State in which the honey supply is rapidly increasing, which is geographically well placed for the exportation of honey, is California. It is estimated that a hive of 5000 bees produces about fifty pounds of honey yearly and multiplies tenfold in five years. All the Western States have been seeking in recent years to develop their honey product, but they appear to have no monopoly of it, for a strong competitor, well situated for purposes of foreign exportation, is Texas, and still another is Oregon. The honey product of New York is considerable in amount and increasing and the facilities for its shipment are, of course, excellent.

One difficulty with which American dealers in honey have had in the past to meet has been the interior knowledge which many of them have had of apiary culture as a separate science in farm matters. They have taken to bee raising as an incident of agriculture, with the result that until a few years ago the average production of honey to the hive was about one-half as much in the United States as in those countries in which bee culture is carried on scientifically. With greater familiarity with the matter, a larger fund of general knowledge and the use of new appliances and progressive methods, the American bee culturists have been going ahead rapidly of late years, until they now rank with those of other countries in which the care of bees has been almost a matter of tradition, and their excellence in this particular is shown by the very marked increase which there has been in the American product of honey.

How to Prevent Pneumonia.

You are perhaps aware that pneumonia always results from a cold or from an attack of la grippe. During the epidemic of la grippe a few years ago when so many cases resulted in pneumonia, it was observed that the attack was never followed by that disease when Chamberlain's Cough Remedy was used. It counteracts any tendency of a cold or la grippe to result in that dangerous disease. It is the best remedy in the world for a bad cold and la grippe. Every bottle warranted. For sale by P. A. Derge.

The New Counties Bill.

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 5. — Senator Trent's bill providing for the formation of new counties provides that no new county shall be created if its formation will reduce the old county's population to less than 8000, or reduce its assessed value more than one-half. No county shall be formed with a population of less than 5000 and the dividing line must not pass within five miles of the seat of the old county. The new county shall be liable for a just proportion of the existing debts and liabilities of the county or counties from which the territory is taken. The petition to the Board of Supervisors for the formation of a new county must be signed by at least 50 per cent of the qualified electors residing in the territory which is to be included in it. The supervisors are to arrange for an election at which the voters of the proposed new county must be signed by at least 50 per cent whether it shall be created or not, and this election is to be decisive.

La Grippe Successfully Treated.

"I have just recovered from the second attack of la grippe this year," says Mr. Jas. A. Jones, publisher of the Leader, Mexia, Texas. "In the latter case I used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and I think with considerable success, only being in bed a little over two days against ten days for the former attack. The second attack I am satisfied would have been equally as bad as the first but for the use of this remedy as I had to go to bed in about six hours after being 'struck' with it, while in the first case I was able to attend to business about two days before getting 'down.'" For sale by P. A. Derge.

Contracts for Fruit.

Canvassers will soon be in the field to secure fruit for the cannery for the coming season's operations. The following classes and sizes will be of interest to growers:

First-class Apricots: Fruit ripe, but firm; free from specks, scale or sunburn, and not more than 8 to the pound.

Second-class Apricots: Fruit ripe, but firm; no sunburn, few, if any, specks, and not more than 12 to the pound.

First-class Cling Peaches: Fruit ripe, firm, fresh picked, Orange, Lemon, Sellers' Golden, Tuscan, or White Heath; free from scale or knots, and not less than 2½ in. ring size.

Second-class Cling Peaches: Fruit ripe, firm; from any good Yellow or White Cling, with very little if any red in center; free from scale or knots, and not less than 2½ in. ring size.

Third-class Cling Peaches: Same description as for second-class, with the exception no White Cling; not less than 2 in. ring size.

First-class Freestone Peaches: Fruit yellow, with very little red in center; ripe but firm; free from scale or sunburn, and not less than 2½ in. ring size.

First-class Bartlett Pears: Fruit fresh picked, fully matured, but firm and hard; free from knots, scale, moth or worms; not less than 2½ in. ring size.

Second-class Bartlett Pears: Fruit fresh picked, fully matured, firm and hard; free from scale, knots, moth or worms; not less than 2½ in. ring size.

The following agreement is made a part of the contract:

"It is mutually agreed and understood that in case of fire or accident to the factory of the party of the first part, or in case of the loss of crops by the elements to the party of the second part; then, or in either case, this agreement to be null and void."

Wonderful Results

Hood's Sarsaparilla Makes Repeated Cures in this Family—Inflammation of the Bowels, Headaches, Liver Complaint.

"After having the measles my father was left with inflammation of the bowels, and prescriptions did not do him any good. We read about Hood's Sarsaparilla, and he began taking it and it cured him and he has had no bowel complaint since that time. My brother was a sickly child and was always troubled with headaches. He has taken four bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and is now well. My mother is taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for liver complaint and it is helping her. We regard Hood's Sarsaparilla as a wonderful medicine, and recommend it to those who are suffering." Miss MARY TRUELOW, Bakersfield, Cal.

Be sure to get only Hood's, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills do not cause pain or gripe. All druggists. 25c.



The country woman is usually healthy and robust. If she isn't it is generally because of her own ignorance or neglect. She is a hard working woman, but her surroundings are healthy, and unless she has some local weakness, she bears her heavy burden without serious inconvenience.

The trouble with too many country women is that they do not sufficiently realize the supreme importance of keeping healthy in a womanly way. A woman's general health cannot be good if she suffers from local weakness and disease. If she suffers in this way, the strongest woman will soon break down and become a weak, sickly, nervous, complaining invalid. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures all weakness and disease of the organs distinctly feminine. It acts directly on these organs, making them strong, healthy and vigorous. It cures all weakness, disorders and displacements of the delicate internal organs. It is the greatest of all nerve tonics. It banishes the discomforts of the period of solicitude, and makes baby's advent easy and almost painless. It positively insures the little new-comer's health and an ample supply of nourishment. Thousands of women have testified to its wonderful merits, and many of these have gratefully contributed their experiences, names, addresses and photographs to be printed in Doctor Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. The "Favorite Prescription" is sold by all good medicine stores, and a paper-covered "Medical Adviser" of 1008 pages is mailed free on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to cover cost of mailing. Cloth-bound 31 stamps. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Mrs. Frank Camfie'd, of East Dickinson, Franklin Co., N. Y., writes: "I deem it my duty to express my deep, heart-felt gratitude to you for having been the means of restoring me to health. My troubles were of the womb—inflammatory and bearing-down sensations."

Don't suffer from constipation. Keep the body clean inside as well as outside. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation and biliousness. They never gripe. All good dealers have them.

Society Women



and, in fact, nearly all women who undergo a nervous strain, are compelled to regretfully watch the growing pallor of their cheeks, the coming wrinkles and thinness that become more distressing every day.

Every woman knows that ill-health is a fatal enemy to beauty and that good health gives to the plainest face an enduring attractiveness. Pure blood and strong nerves—these are the secret of health and beauty.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People build up and purify the blood, and strengthen the nerves. To the young girl they are invaluable, to the mother they are a necessity, to the woman approaching fifty they are the best remedy that science has devised for this crisis of her life.

Mrs. Jacob Weaver, of Bushnell, Ill., is fifty-six years old. She says: "I suffered for five or six years with the trouble that comes to women at this time of life. I was much weakened, was unable, much of the time, to do my own work, and suffered beyond my power to describe. I was downhearted and melancholy. Nothing seemed to do me any good. Then I made up my mind to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

I bought the first box in March, 1897, and was benefited from the start. A box and a half cured me completely, and I am now rugged and strong." —*Bushnell (Ill.) Record.*

The genuine package always bears the full name As all druggists or sent postpaid on receipt of price 50¢ per box by the Dr. Williams Medicine Co, Schenectady, N.Y.

KEEP WARM

BY USING A

BARLER'S IDEAL

We have them

WM. BOYD & SON.

Anaheim Bakery,

PETER SYRE, PROPRIETOR.

FRESH BREAD, CAKES & PIES

CONFECTIONERY, ETC.

Wedding Cakes a Specialty. Los Angeles and Cypress Sts.

R. H. SEALE

—DEALER IN—

Groceries and Provisions!

First-Class Stock of Goods!

My Prices Defy Competition.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Koll Building, Los Angeles St., R. H SEALE, Proprietor.

CITY MEAT MARKET.

—KEEPS ON HAND ALL KINDS OF—

FRESH AND SALTED MEATS,

Fresh and Smoked Sausages,

Hams & Bacon, and the Purest Lard of Our Own Rendering

Highest Market price Paid for Fat Stock.

PLEASE GIVE ME A CALL.

VEIT BENTZ.

Moline Orchard Cultivator

Vertical Lift Horizontal Gang.

WM. F. LUTZ CO.

..... SOLE AGENTS .....

Anaheim and Santa Ana.

J. W. WHANN, MANAGER.

Orphans.

ANAHEIM, Cal., Jan. 11, 1899.

The following are the orphans admitted into St. Catherine's Orphanage, Anaheim, since the last publication:

Whole Orphans—Castillion, Joseph, aged 9 years.

Half Orphans—Ruis, Emilio, aged 6 years 7 months; Moss, Carl Henry, aged 13 years; Moss, Walter Price, aged 12 years; Czarske, Daniel Frederick, aged 9 years; Meia Nicolas, aged 7 years; Hupe, Louie, aged 11 years 3 months; Finnigan, Edward, aged 6 years; Finnigan, John, aged 1 year 4 months.

MOTHER SALESIA, Directress.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

Money to Loan.

In sums to suit. Apply to H. W. Chynoweth, Secretary Building and Loan Association, Anaheim Cal. f10-t

Money to Loan

From $5,000 to $10,000 in sums to suit, on real estate or approved security. Apply to Richard Melrose. dec-25tf

Fresh Oysters.

Fresh oysters in bulk or can, or served, at Olympic Billiard Parlor; also keep on hand Peat Land celery. Large stock of choice confectionery just arrived. Also Fresh Dates. dec8t

NEWS AND OPINIONS

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National Importance

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Contains Both.

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GENERAL

BLACKSMITHING!

All work done in first-class manner, and at prices as low as the lowest.

Horse-Shoeing

Neatly and Promptly Done. — Shop in Harrived Block, Center St., Anaheim.

London's Underground Lake.

London has suddenly found itself in possession of a cheap and inexhaustible supply of pure water, the existence of which it had never suspected. Walter Mosely, the engineer of the London County Council, has informed that body that underneath London is an immense lake of pure cold water, in a chalk basin 2506 square miles in extent and 100 feet below the surface of the ground. The annual rainfall that sinks below to the lake is at least 280,000 million gallons, which would give a daily yield of 7066 million gallons. It is believed that the discovery of this lake will forever put an end to the old vexed question of London's water supply. It is only necessary to sink a sufficient number of deep wells in order to obtain all the water necessary. An artesian well has already been sunk to this lake at Clapham, near London, and is producing a daily yield of a million gallons. It seems strange that London should have existed for more than 2000 years and never discovered that there was a great lake beneath it. The discovery of this lake brings a solution to a question which has been distressing London terribly of late. The greatest city in the world has a very inadequate water supply. It is furnished by certain private companies, conspicuous among which is the New River Company, which was organized in the reign of James I, about 300 years ago.

These companies charge exorbitant rates and give a very poor supply. A fourth of a share in the New River company is worth about £20,000. The water companies have hitherto exerted tremendous influence through their shareholders in Parliament, but the new and democratic county council has put a wholesome fear into them. It now seems that their last hour has come.

Last year the vast east end of London suffered from a water famine, and in consequence there was danger of an outbreak of all kinds of dreadful diseases. Only good luck averted that catastrophe. The county council then decided that it would have to settle the water question once and for all. It planned to carry the water supply to London from the hills on the border of Wales, about 200 miles away. This would have been the greatest engineering undertaking of its kind in the world and would have cost more than $100,000,000. Now comes the announcement that an inexhaustible reservoir has been found but 1000 feet beneath London. The county council will soon sink its wells and there will be little expense in the undertaking.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of one hundred dollars for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

SEAL. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75 cents.

Plumbing and Tinning.

Bicycles and Bicycle supplies, plumbing and tinning, pump repairing. All kinds of light machine work. Agent for Eclipse and Fairbanks wind wills, and Towers', the best wind mill made. Also agent for the Santa Ana Steam Laundry. I run a wagon that will call for and deliver your laundry twice a week. [j26tf] E. W. M'COLLUM.

Beet Drill for Sale.

First-class beet drill for sale; can be seen at Nick Hugo's blacksmith shop. jan19-2m*

Owl Train.

The following is the schedule of the Owl, the new limited train on the S. P., between Los Angeles and San Francisco.

South Bound read down			North Bound read up
5.00 p. m.	Lv.	San Francisco	Ar 9.45 a. m
5.30 p. m.	"	Oakland, 16th St.	" 9.15 a. m
7.15 p. m.	"	Tracy	" 7.27 a. m
10.06 p. m.	Ar.	Fresno	" 4.33 a. m
12.42 a. m.	"	Bakersfield	" 1.48 a. m
6.32 a. m.	"	Saugus	Lv. 8.15 p. m
7.45 a. m.		Los Angeles	" 7.00 p. m

An Honest Medicine For La Grippe.

George W. Waitt of South Gardiner, Me., says: "I have had the worst cough, cold, chills and grip and have taken lots of trash of no account but profit to the vendor. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the only thing that has done any good whatever. I have used one 50-cent bottle and the chills, cold and grip have all left me. I congratulate the manufacturers of an honest medicine." For sale by P. A. Derge. feb

VISITING A SHRINE.

Lieutenant Rawlinson's Daring Entry Into the Sacred City of Kum.

Kum, a walled city of Persia, ranks second to Meshed in sanctity on account of the famous shrine of Masuma Fatima, sister of the Imam Riza, a famous saint of the Mohammedans. While Lieutenant Rawlinson was on his way to Teheran he heard much of this sacred city and the glories of the shrine, which, it was said, no European had ever entered. Death, so rumor whispered, would be the portion of the audacious infidel who should be discovered within its precincts.

To a young and ardent spirit a dangerous adventure is an irresistible attraction. Young Rawlinson determined to visit the shrine. Disguised as a Persian pilgrim, thousands of whom annually journey to the sacred city, he joined the crowd of pilgrims. His knowledge of Persian and of the customs of the country enabled him to pass undetected through the temple gates and to make his way to the tomb of the saint. The guardian gave him the customary form of words and he repeated them.

But his curiosity almost caused his detection. Attracted by magnificent suits of steel armor which hung on the walls, he was gazing at them, when suddenly he found that he had turned his back upon the sacred shrine wherein the saint was entombed.

A thrill of alarm startled him, but the discovery, impossible to a "true believer," had not been noticed. If it had been, there would probably have been no further career for the young lieutenant, who subsequently became the decipherer of Assyrian and Babylonian inscriptions and texts, and died the renowned orientalist, Sir Henry Rawlinson.—Youth's Companion.

Ask your Druggist for a generous

10 CENT TRIAL SIZE.

Ely's Cream Balm

contains no cocaine, mercury nor any other injurious drug.

It is quickly Absorbed.

Gives Relief at once.

It opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages.

Allays Inflammation.

Heals and Protects the Membrane. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Full Size 50c.; Trial Size 10c.; at Druggists or by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

CATARRH



COLD IN HEAD

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and Substitutes are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Harmless and Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.*

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Pacific Coast Steamship Co.



The Company's elegant Steamers SANTA ROSA and CORONA leave Redondo at 11 a. m. and Port Los Angeles at 2:30 p. m. for San Francisco via Santa Barbara and Port Harford Feb. 3, 7, 11, 15, 19, 23, 27, 31. Mar. 7, 11, 15, 19, 23, 27, 31. Apr. 4, and every fourth day thereafter.

Leave Port Los Angeles at 6 a. m., and Redondo at 11 a. m. for San Diego, Feb. 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29. Mar. 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29. Apr. 2, and every fourth day thereafter.

Cars connect via Redondo leave Santa Fe depot at 9:35 a. m., or from Redondo Ry. depot at 9:30 a. m.

Cars connect via Port Los Angeles leave S. P. R. R. depot at 1:35 p. m. for steamers north bound.

The steamers ORIZABA and COOS BAY leave San Pedro and East San Pedro for San Francisco via Ventura, Carpenteria, Santa Barbara, Gaviota, Port Harford, Cayucos, San Simeon, Monterey and Santa Cruz at 6:30 p. m., Feb. 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28. Mar. 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28. Apr. 1, and every fourth day thereafter.

Cars connect with steamers via San Pedro leave S. P. R. R. (Arcade depot) at 5:03 p.m. and Terminal Ry. depot at 5:35 p. m.

For further information obtain folder.

The company reserves right to change without previous notice, steamers, sailing dates and hours of sailing.

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Dancing Birds.

One of the many strange sights on the plains of southern Africa is a party of waltzing ostriches. Their queer antics have been described thus:

"When there are a number of them, they will start off in the morning and after running a few hundred yards will stop, and with raised wings will whirl rapidly round till they are stupefied or perhaps break a leg. The males pose also before fighting and to make their court. They kneel on their ankles, opening their wings and balancing themselves alternately forward and backward or to one side or the other, while the neck is stretched on a level with the back and the head strikes the sides, now on the right, now on the left, while the feathers are bristling. The bird appears at this time so absorbed in its occupation as to forget all that is going on around him and can be approached and caught. The male alone utters a cry, which sounds much like an effort to speak with the mouth shut tight."

Discovery of the Home of Buddha.

Far away on the border of Nepal the home of Guatama Buddha has been discovered. Buddha lived about 500 B. C. and was the son of the rajah of Kapilavastu. A pillar, inscribed by the Emperor Asoka in the third century B. C., marks the city's site. The ruins are all of brick and are covered with jungle and so extensive that their exploration will require years. The city was destroyed during Buddha's lifetime. It was a mass of ruins in A. D. 410, when the first Buddhist Chinese pilgrim made his way there. The buildings that are now being excavated are older than anything known in India heretofore.—London Letter.

Sixty-two Children.

A remarkable tale of human fecundity is told by the London Daily News. An Italian peasant woman named Granata, married at 23 years, has borne 62 children. She began with a single daughter, followed by six boys at a birth, then by five more, and these by triplets twice and four at a birth. After this she limited herself, like ordinary women, to single babies and twins, but wound up with another batch of four.

Swedish Railways.

The first railroad in Sweden was opened in 1855, and the country has now in proportion to its population more railways than any other country in Europe. They are owned partly by the state and partly by private corporations. Sweden has the only railway in the world which passes the polar circle —i. e. the state line from Lulea to Gellivare, in the Lapland district.

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