Anaheim Weekly Gazette.

VOLUME XXIX. ANAHEIM, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1899. NUMBER 27

Dr. A. W. Bickford

OFFICE OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.
Telephone Central.

Residence near Christian Church.
Telephone 671.

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.
CALLS ANSWERED AT ALL HOURS.
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DENTIST.

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DENTIST.

OFFICE NEXT DOOR to P. O.
(Federman Block, up stairs.)
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CENTER ST., - - ANAHEIM.

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DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Perfumes and Toilet Articles.

BEST 5-CENT CIGAR IN TOWN

MEDICAL HALL,
KOLL BLOCK.
PUBLIC TELEPHONE OFFICE.

RICHARD MELROSE

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
And Notary Public.

Special attention given to Probate Matters.
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Z. B. WEST. E. T. LANGLEY.

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Attorneys at Law.

No. 113 West Fourth street, Santa Ana.
Rooms 1, 2 and 3.
Will practice in all States and Federal courts.

Exchanges for sale on all the principal cities in the United States and Foreign Countries.

F. Jungbluth

MERCHANT TAILOR.

A fine line of samples of Spring and Summer goods just received. Perfect fit guaranteed.

Clothes cleaned and repaired to the satisfaction of patrons.

Having acquired the business of the late F. Crist, I take this means of informing my friends and the public generally that I will continue the business at the old stand.

A share of the public patronage is solicited.

Fish Market

John Bush, Proprietor.

Keeps constantly on hand a full supply of Fresh Fish, Lobsters, and Clams. Dressed Poultry. Will pay cash for Eggs.

DREYFUS BUILDING, - - CENTER ST.
ANAHEIM.

L. GUNTHER.

PIONEER BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

Corner Adele and Los Angeles Sts.

E. B. Merritt & Co.

FURNITURE

Dealers.

CENTER STREET. OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE

L. NEMETZ,

Carriage Painting & Trimming

New Buggies for Sale.

Shop on Center St., near Opera-house, Anaheim.

ONLY FIRST-CLASS

RESTAURANT!

—IN TOWN—

In Connection with Boston Bakery.

S. KISTLER,

PROPRIETOR.

GO TO THE

Oak Barber Shop

—FOR A—

FIRST-CLASS SHAVE OR HAIR CUT.

TWO DOORS WEST OF BANK.

HUSMANN BROS.

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.

ANAHEIM BREWERY

Pure Lager Beer

Made from Pure Malt,

For Sale by the

Bottle or by the Keg.

PURE CRYSTAL ICE DELIVERED TO ANY PART OF THE CITY AT ONE CENT PER POUND.

The Patronage of the Public is Solicited.

F. CONRAD, - - Proprietor

CITIZENS' BANK

OF ANAHEIM

Hippolyte Cahen - President
W. T. Brown, - Vice President.
J. Hartung, - - Cashier

DIRECTORS.

Kaspare Cohn, W. T. Brown.
Richard Melrose, J. Hartung.
Hippolyte Cahen.

STOCKHOLDERS

Kaspare Cohen, H. W. Heilman, W. T. Brown, R. Melrose, John Hartung, H. Courreges, M. A. Newmark & Co, Pierre Nicolas, H. Cahen, T. J. P. Boege.

CORRESPONDENTS:

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

JOSEPH BACKS,

—DEALER IN—

FURNITURE

Repairing Done.

Funeral Director.

Los Angeles St. - - Anaheim, Cal

A. FREISE,

....KEEPS THE FINEST OF....

Wines, Liquors

And Cigars.

LOS ANGELES BEER ON DRAUGHT.

Koll Block, Los Angeles Street.

J. M. Griffith Company

A CORPORATION

LUMBER DEALERS

Near Railroad Depot, Anaheim, keep constantly on hand Doors, Blinds, Windows, Mouldings, Posts, Shakes, Shingles, Lath, Hair Plaster of Paris.

Anaheim Grist Mills operating on Wednesdays and Saturdays of each week. Grain, feed, meal, etc., of all varieties. Corn shelled and shipped.

W. T. BROWN, Agent.

N. HART'S PLACE.

SCHLITZ

MILWAUKEE BEER ON DRAUGHT.

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

FINE LIQUORS!

.....AND.....

Choice Wines

FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES,

Fine Domestic and Imported Cigars.

Headquarters for the famo s Schlitz, Milwaukee, beer.

F. BACKS,

UNDERTAKER

And Dealer in

FURNITURE.

Wall Paper, Cornices, Window Shades, Picture Frames, Upholstery Goods, Paints, Oils and Glass Sewing Machine Supplies, Etc.

Cor. Los Angeles & Chartres Sts.

The Weekly Gazette.

Established 1870.

SUBSCRIPTION, - $1 50 Per Year.

Six months.....$1 00
Three months.....75

Payable invariably in advance.

Transient advertising rates, $1 per inch per month.

The GAZETTE is issued every Thursday morning.

Entered at the Anaheim Postoffice as second-class matter.

Items of news and correspondence on all live subjects are solicited by the editor.

Rheumatism Cured.

My wife used Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism with great relief, and I can recommend it as a splendid liniment for rheumatism and other household uses for which we have found it valuable.—W. J. CUYER, Red Creek, New York.

Mr. Cuyler is one of the leading merchants of this village and one of the most prominent men in this vicinity.—W. G. PHIPPIN, Editor Red Creek Herald. For sale by P. A. Derge.

Orphans.

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

Whole Orphans—Rodolfo Guiricks, aged 4 years; Arthur Sanches, aged 1 year and 8 months.

Half Orphans—Sidney White, aged 12 years; Herbert White, aged 10 years; Frederic Ray White, aged 8 years 9 months; Jose Albert White, aged 6 years; John Pocorena, aged 8 years 6 months; Gracian Pocorena, aged 6 years 6 months; Charles Burnett, aged 4 years 6 months; Jose Sansinena, aged 6 years; Fredric Hankey, aged 3 years and 6 months; Frank Rogers, 4 years 10 months; Michael O'Neill, aged 9 years 2 months.

ap6-4t MOTHER SALESIA, Directress.

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.....7:34 am	Daily.....9:45 am
Daily.....4:25 pm	Daily.....6:01 pm

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

LOS ALAMITOS TRAINS.

Leave for—Sugar Factory 9:45 a.m. 4:25 p.m. Arrive from—Sugar Factory 7:45 a.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—7:55 am, *10:15 am, 11:14 am, *4:55 pm. (3:55 pm Sunday only.)

Pasadena, Azusa, Redondo, San Bernardino—7:55 am, *10:15 am, 11:14 a. m.

San Bernardino and Riverside (via Orange)—9:45 am, *10:45 am, *5:54 pm.

San Diego—9:45 am, *2:50 pm.

Santa Ana—9:43 am, *2:50 pm, 5:54 pm.

Redlands—9:43 am, *10:45 am.

Escondido *2:50 pm. Fallbrook *9:43 am.

California limited (Monday, Wednesday and Saturday) *10:15 am, 11:14 am.

Overland express *7:55am, 9:43am, *10: 45am

Trains marked with * are daily except Sunday. All others daily.

TIME TABLE

SANTA ANA & NEWPORT RAILWAY CO.

Leave Santa Ana.	Arrive Newport.
10 am	10:40
4:30 pm (steamer days only)	4:10
Leave Newport, 3:30 pm	Arrive Santa Ana, 4:10

On Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays train leave Newport at 11:10 am, arriving Smeltzer 11:46; returning leave Smeltzer 2:46, arrive Newport 3:15.

No trains Sunday.

W. H. HOLABIRD, Manager.

OUT OF SORTS?

TAKE

Cascal Tonique

BITTERS

TONIC, STOMACHIC, LAXATIVE!

CURES POSITIVELY

CONSTIPATION, PILES, MALARIA

Biliousness 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.

VALLEY OF ANAHEIM.

Description of Madame Modjeska's Colony by a New York Newspaper.

A few of the American residents of Southern California are particularly interested in the news that Henryk Sienkiewicz, the author of "Quo Vadis" and "With Fire and Sword," is to come to the United States and, perhaps, to cross the continent and visit some of his old-time friends and neighbors on the ranches in Los Angeles and Orange counties. The novelist lived in this country nearly two years—in 1876, 1877 and 1878. Many people remember him personally and many more remember the Utopian co-operative agricultural colony that he and Mme. Helena Modjeska and Michael Kroschiki labored to establish in the beautiful Anaheim Valley that stretches from the foot of the Sierras to the Pacific shores in Southern California.

There were thirty-three in the colony—twenty-four young men and nine women, who came with their husbands. Henryk Sienkiewicz was among the bachelors, and one of the youngest. Every one in the colony had some means, and a few, like Count Bozenta and his wife, Mme. Helena Modjeska, had some $17,000 or $18,000 they had saved from professional labors in Europe. Every one in the colony was a genius of some sort. That is what brought them together. Several were painters, four were actors, two were sculptors, one an engraver, and a dozen were editors and literary people. Their idea was that here in the semi-tropics, along the shore of the mighty Pacific, and with the inspiration of the snow-capped Sierras, they might lead an idyllic existence. They believed that what had been done in Greece and Italy, among a climatic environment similar to that of Southern California, might be duplicated in this land of fruits and flowers. The real estate pamphlets which they had read from cover to cover in their homes in far-off Poland had assured them that in the fertile soil of Southern California crops grew themselves, when the simple planting was done. They imagined they might live easy from the product of their broad alfalfa fields, their olive and orange groves, and that the colony's herds of cattle and flocks of sheep out among the foothills and mountains would annually yield sufficient revenue to maintain the whole colony in any event.

Henryk Sienkiewicz was about 24 when he lived in the Polish colony at Anaheim, and had made something of a reputation as a short story writer in the newspapers at Cracow, Poland. He devoted his time almost wholly to writing (in his native tongue of course) while at Anaheim. Several of his "Charcoal Sketches" were written at that time. A number of the old-time ranchmen in the valley still remember him clearly. He was an expert angler, and he was often seen fishing in the wonderful trout streams in the canyons of the San Gabriel mountains. Several who were employed about the Polish colony tell of how, day after day, they used to see Sienkiewicz seated at a table in the shade of the pepper trees fitfully writing and smoking cigarettes.

Mme. Helena Modjeska was the leader in the colony. She had wearied of the stage in Europe and all her girlhood love for farming came back in the colony. Vladscot, whose odes and lyrics have since become universally known in Poland and Russia, was in the colony, and Michael Kroschiki, who is among the foremost Polish painters, and his wife and child, were there also. It was as notable an assemblage of genial, artistic, philosophic and brilliant men and women as ever lived in a single colony in America. Everybody—even the plain, practical old ranchmen, who had no idea of art and literature—liked the Poles and watched the colony with interest.

The colony was organized in Cracow in the early summer of 1876, and the members spent the season in preparing for permanent removal to America. The community treasury held about $54,000. Count Bozenta and Mme. Modjeska put in the savings of several years and the younger, unmarried men, as Sienkiewicz, contributed all their petty savings. The colony rendezvoused at Berlin and sailed from Bremen, reaching New York in the last days of the Centennial exposition at Philadelphia. Probably no more expectant, enthusiastic people ever landed at New York. All were beaming at having exchanged the harassing political conditions of Poland for free America. They were full of plans and were restless to begin life in their co-operative colony. They had a box full of architectural plans for their houses and a wagon load of newly bought books on agriculture and horticulture.

LOCATING THE COLONY.

After several weeks in New York and Philadelphia, the party went to Washington at the invitation of the Russian minister. The colonists were introduced to President Grant, and having availed themselves of an offer of a great mass of government literature on the subject of farming and fruit growing, they started for the Pacific coast.

It was months before the Poles decided upon acreage property to buy for their colony. Meanwhile the real estate men worked early and late to induce them to settle here and there. Every one in Los Angeles was interested to some extent in the choice of a colony site by the new comers. But four among the Poles could speak fair English. Finally the colonists decided to buy a quarter section—160 acres—in Santa Ana valley, near Anaheim. Work began at once on the colony buildings, and by the spring of 1877 they were finished. Then the fields were laid out, irrigation ditches dug, and the ground made ready for planting fruit trees. All this had eaten a big slice out of the combined capital of the expectant colonists, and there were schemes for expending thousands of dollars more before the anticipated wealth from the product of the property should begin to roll in. The Poles, unable to talk with the small army of carpenters, orchard planters, ploughmen and irrigators about the property, stood by, smoked cigarettes, built air castles and watched the progress of affairs with delighted interest. They realized, however, that they were paying some mighty heavy bills, and that the Americans asked the full value of everything they sold or the work they did. But the Poles were serene in the faith that the books and the printed articles they had read were so accurate in the details of the certain profits of American ranches, especially co-operative ones, that they never begrudged the checks they gave on their Los Angeles bank account.

There was ill luck for the colony from the first day until it hopelessly abandoned all. By the spring of 1878 none of the common capital remained, and the colonists had to undertake manual labor on the ranch. Notwithstanding all the books and magazine articles they had read to the contrary, they found co-operative ranch life beset with trouble and subject to daily losses. The idyllic existence that had been their dream for several years floated away among the Sierras. The men and their wives, who had been accustomed to studios and to libraries, were disgusted with the work of following horse and cultivator among the orchard trees for hours, and of cutting alfalfa and of plowing and harrowing soil for frequent irrigation of the young orchards.

DIDN'T MIND THEIR MISFORTUNE.

Some amusing stories are told by people in Los Angeles of the philosophic, easy, Bohemian way with which nearly all Polish litterateurs, artists and musicians viewed the plight into which their fortunes and hopes had [illegible]. Ordinary American farmers have been disheartened or alarmed. Not so the Poles. They rolled cigarettes in the shade of the trees and assumed cheerfulness if they did not feel it. One person in Los Angeles relates how, one day in early 1878, when the last work mule and cow on the place had died from some improper feeding by the theoretical colonists, and troubles of scores of varieties were coming thick and fast, she found a dozen of the young men having the happiest kind of a morning in their upstairs assembly room in practicing the latest Wagner music for an orchestral concert that evening. At another time, when the dearly bought water right had almost dried up and the year's crop of alfalfa was fast withering in the midsummer sun, the Poles gave no heed and had an elaborate amateur dramatic performance, in which every one in the colony had to perform some part.

The colony disintegrated fast in the early summer of 1878. Money had been raised by mortgaging the property and when the interest came due disaster followed disaster in rapid succession. All but Mme. Modjeska and the Count Bozenta went good naturedly back to Poland and Paris. Sienkiewicz went to Los Angeles and lived in cheap rooms in the old Pico house for four or five months. He wrote hard and by the sale of his American sketches in Cracow and St. Petersburg he got enough together to return to his native country. Mme. Modjeska and her family are the only ones who remained in America when the Polish colony collapsed. Count Bozenta is a citizen of California and he and his famous wife have a beautiful ranch home among the mountains at the head of the Santiago canyon, in Orange county, where they spend several months in rest every summer.

SIENKIEWICZ'S FRIEND.

Among the Southern California people who knew the colony best is Burton A. Edwards of Los Angeles. He lived on a ranch adjoining the Polish colony's lands twenty years ago. "Oh, yes, I knew Mr. Sienkiewicz well," said he the other day. "I was an amateur fisherman and we became great friends because of our common fondness for angling in the mountain trout streams. Neither of us could communicate with the other except by monosyllables and signs and motions, but as we became acquainted we had a fondness for each other and a heap of fun as our clumsy mode of communication. Young Sienkiewicz soon learned to speak so as to be understood in English and I helped him learn hundreds of words.

"Was he a writer then? The most patient and painstaking I can imagine. I have seen him sitting at a wooden table (which he constructed himself) writing day after day. There were three pepper trees away out at the north end of the colony ranch, and there Sienkiewicz would sit and write. He had three or four books in French and Polish on the table, and a stack of blue paper. Occasionally he would roll a cigarette, and, tipping his chair back, would blow smoke out of his mouth and look up at the trees as if in a trance. Then he would furiously resume writing again.

"The last time I saw young Mr. Sienkiewicz was in Los Angeles. He was living in cheap rooms in the upper floor of the old Pico house, not far from Chinatown there. He looked seedy and bore the marks of several months of hard mental labor. He spoke pretty good English by that time, and he told me that he had been earning some money by writing for a Polish paper and by several articles. I have learned since that one year that four of his famous Indian stories were written in the old Pico house at that time. I believe the young man went to San Francisco in March or April, 1879, and from there went to New York, thence to Poland. He wrote several letters to Mme. Modjeska and Count Bozenta when he reached Cracow, but we never heard of him until he burst into world-wide fame as the author of 'Quo Vadis.'"—New York Evening Post.

"A word to the wise is sufficient," and a word from the wise should be sufficient, but you ask, who are the wise? Those who know. The oft repeated experience of trustworthy persons may be taken for knowledge. Mr. W. M. Terry says Chamberlain's Cough Remedy gives better satisfaction than any other in the market. He has been in the drug business at Elkton, Ky., for 12 years; has sold hundreds of bottles of this remedy and nearly all other cough medicines manufactured, which shows conclusively that Chamberlain's is the most satisfactory to the people, and is the best. For sale by Derge.

Sugar Factories Combine

VENTURA, April 19.—The last step was taken today in the absorption of the Oxnard beet sugar factory at Oxnard by the American Beet Sugar company, which was recently organized in New York with a capital stock of $20,000,000. Late this afternoon Toland & Andrews, attorneys for the Oxnards, filed for record with the county recorder a deed whereby the Pacific beet sugar company conveys to the American beet sugar company the Oxnard sugar factory, the 100-acre site and 3000 acres of farming land near Hueneme, 2000 acres of which is planted to beets. This deed bears twenty-eight $50 revenue stamps, or a total of $1400, which represents the consideration to be $1,400,000. This is the largest trade ever made in the county. The transaction looks to the consolidation of the four Oxnard factories, located at Norfolk and Grand Island, Neb., and Chino and Oxnard, Cal.

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 requirec. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25c per box. For sale by P. A. Derge.

WALNUT GROWERS.

Fullerton Association's Code of By-Laws for the Government of Its Members.

The newly organized Fullerton walnut-growers' association has adopted the following code of by-laws, copies of which have been distributed among the nut growers of that section:

Sec. 1.—The business of this association shall be the selling of walnuts grown by its stockholders in Orange county, California, which may also include the preparation of the same for market.

Sec. 2.—Any person, firm, or corporation engaged in raising walnuts in said county, may become a stockholder in said association by subscribing for one or more shares of stock in said association, and signing its by-laws subject to section three. Stock of minors may be represented by a guardian.

Sec. 3.—Shareholders shall be required and entitled to take 1 share of stock, and no more, for each 100 walnut trees, and for each fraction of one hundred over fifty, in said Orange county which they may own or lease; provided that any person owning any walnut trees in said Orange county, less than one hundred may own one share of stock. The Board of Directors shall decide the number of shares which any person may own under this by-law.

Sec. 4.—Stock shall not be held separate from the ownership or control of such trees, and when any stockholder sells such trees the stock representing them shall be transferred by him to the buyer, who shall be entitled to have the same transferred to him upon the books of the association, upon signing its by-laws.

Sec. 5.—The business of the association shall be transacted by a board of five directors, who shall elect a president and vice-president of their number. They shall also annually elect a secretary who may be of their number or any other person. They may also from time to time appoint a manager, inspector, agents and other employees, needed in transacting the business of the association, for such time as they see fit; they may fill a vacancy occurring in any office. The directors may fix the rate of compensation of all officers, agents, or employees.

Sec. 6.—The regular meeting of the Board of Directors shall be held on the first Saturday in each month at 10 o'clock a. m. Special meetings of the Board of Directors may be held at any time, on the order of the president; or in his absence or disability, by the vice-president; or in case of his refusal, by the call of two directors. The secretary must give to each director, in person or by mail, at least three days' notice, in writing, of the time and place of holding such a special meeting. If all the stockholders are present at the previous meeting, no notice of the meeting shall be required.

Sec. 7.—The annual meeting of the stockholders for the election of stockholders and other business shall be held on the last Monday in April, at 2 o'clock p. m. annually. If there should be no quorum present, or the business of the meeting not finished the stockholders present may adjourn the meeting until some future day. The president or a majority of the Board of Directors may call a meeting of the stockholders for specified business, of which the secretary shall give notice in the manner provided in section 301 of the Civil Code.

Sec. 8.—The secretary shall keep the records and books of the association, issue all required notices, draw warrants, keep minutes of the meetings of directors and stockholders, and perform such further duties as may be required of him by the directors.

Sec. 9.—All officers of the association shall continue in office until their successors shall have been elected and qualified.

Sec. 10.—Each stockholder of the association shall deliver to the association his full and entire crop of walnuts grown by him within the district of the association, excepting such quantity as may be needed for home use. And any stockholder violating the provisions of this section shall forfeit and pay to the association the sum of two cents for every pound of walnuts he delivers in violation of this by-law not to exceed the sum of one hundred dollars ($100.00) for each offense. Provided that the Board of Directors may by a majority vote of all the directors at a meeting authorize a stockholder to sell his crop of walnuts or any part thereof, to other persons and such authority shall be certified to him in writing by the president.

Sec. 11.—All walnuts that are not up to the standard, this association shall be at once deposited to the credit of this association in such chartered bank as the Board of Directors may arrange with, and all moneys so received shall be paid out to the various parties entitled to the same on warrants signed by the president or vice-president and countersigned by the secretary.

Sec. 13.—All moneys received for the sale of hard and softshell walnuts of the different grades of the same shall be respectively prorated, it being the intention of this association that all shareholders shall in each year receive exactly the same price for the same class or grade of walnuts, excepting such walnuts as are not up to the standard.

Sec. 14.—It shall be the duty of the directors to sell the walnuts of the shareholders as speedily as possible and for such prices as they shall judge for the best interests of the owners, and when payment for said walnuts is received there shall be paid over to said shareholders as are entitled to the same eighty [80] per cent of the gross amount, retaining twenty [20] per cent, till the close of the season, and when the expenses are paid and the walnuts prorated the balance shall be paid over to the shareholders entitled to the same.

Sec. 15.—The Board of Directors shall annually at such time as they may think it necessary, appoint two auditors whose duty it shall be to make a thorough examination of the books and compare the same with the vouchers and transact such other business as the Board of Directors may think necessary.

Sec. 16.—The directors shall distribute the calls for nuts to fill contracts among the owners in such way as to be equitable and just, having reference to the demands of the buyer and the ability of the owners to fill the orders.

Sec. 17.—The directors may make regulations concerning the grading, sulphuring, processing, sacking, branding, storing and shipping of the walnuts. They may adopt a trade mark and seal for the association.

Sec. 18.—Twenty-five per cent of the subscribed capital stock shall be paid to the secretary as soon as he qualifies for office.

Sec. 19.—At all meetings of this association, each shareholder shall be entitled to one vote for each share of stock which he holds.

Sec. 20.—Any member may withdraw from this association by giving notice of such withdrawal to the secretary in writing during the months of January and February of each year; at the same time surrendering his certificate of stock, properly endorsed, and forfeiting all right, title and interest in and to all property of the association, provided he shall be clear on the books of the association.

Sec. 21.—These by-laws may be amended at any annual meeting of the stockholders, or at any special meeting of the stockholders, called for the purpose, by a vote representing two-thirds of the capital stock.

VOICE OF THE PRESS.

DOES THE TOWN GREAT INJURY.

From the Fullerton Tribune.

The Fullerton correspondence to the Times, via Anaheim, positively does this town great injury. The would-be correspondent writes weekly of Masonic temples, brick blocks by the dozen, etc., building here, and when outsiders visit Fullerton they expect to see the streets lined on either side with great brick buildings in course of construction. They are disappointed and go away and are free to give the town a black eye. The town has a steady growth—just what we want here. The people of Anaheim are also complaining of the unreliable letters sent to the Times from that place by the same would-be correspondent.

SHORT APRICOT CROP.

From the Ontario Record.

Leslie S. Smith, of the firm of Malone & Smith, is taking a trip through the fruit districts of Southern California, looking over the crop prospects. He reports that with the exception of the country in the vicinity of Anaheim the apricot crop is very light, but that the yield of peaches and prunes will be unusually heavy in all localities.

A MUSICAL EVENING.

From the Orange News.

On Thursday evening the State Salvation Army band visited Orange, and after marching around the plaza to spirited music, gave a brief concert, consisting of vocal and band music on the street in front of the postoffice. They then went to Music hall and enlivened the special salvation army meeting with a number of nicely executed pieces.

Soon after the retirement of the salvation army band to the hall the Anaheim band appeared on the bandstand, having driven over in the tally-ho. The boys gave an excellent entertainment, executing the following program in a manner that gave great pleasure to the large number of people who were present to hear them:

"Sherman Young's March"	W. T. S. Young
Overture, "Normandie"	Tyrell
"Young America"	Klefer
"The Chairman"	Sousa
"My Sweetheart went Down with the Maine"	Barnhouse
"The Advocate"	Griswold
"Roosevelt's Rough Riders"	Southwell
"Sweet Dreams"	Klefer
"Hanna's's Promenade"	Ellis
Overture, "Yankee Hash"	Art. Miller

At the close of the program, which was heartily applauded, the band boys became the guests of N. T. Edwards and a few others and partook of coffee and sandwiches at the Northcross restaurant.

The courtesy of the Anaheim band in giving citizens of Orange this nice concert is appreciated, the only regret being that the appearance of the two bands on the same evening had a tendency to divide the attendance. There is no foundation for the statement that the double event was intentional, as the Anaheim band made its appointment nearly a week before it was known that the salvation army band would be in this neighborhood.

Do not put off until tomorrow the duty that ought to be done today. If your blood is impure and you feel weak and weary, take Hood's Sarsaparilla at once. Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. Mailed for 25 cents by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Vines Ruined by Hoppers

FRESNO, April 19.—Word comes from vineyardists in and about Fresno, and particularly east of this city, that vinehoppers are doing considerable damage to the vines. Cut worms are also much in evidence and threaten to cause the vineyardists no little amount of trouble. Heretofore these pests have not appeared on the vines until much later in the season.

The hoppers come in swarms and, lighting on the under side of the leaves and tender shoots, soon cause them to dry up, thereby exposing the grapes to the hot sun. Up to the present time no satisfactory remedy has been found to exterminate these insects, although some vineyardists have tried the scheme of trapping them with more or less success.

Last year the vineyardists were practically free from any of these pests and some vineyardists were inclined to think that owing to the lack of moisture in the ground they were kept away. This year the ground is in good condition and the irrigating ditches are running bankful. In places where the vinehopper has not yet made its appearance the vines are looking well and promise a heavy yield. To what extent the hopper will affect the coming raisin crop remains to be seen.

I was reading an advertisement of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy in the Worcester enterprise recently, which leads me to write this. I can truthfully say I never used any remedy equal to it for colic and diarrhœa. I have never had to use more than one or two doses to cure the worst case with myself or children.—W. A. STROUD, Popomoke City, Md. For sale by P. A. Derge.

Free Harbor Jubilee

At San Pedro April 26th and at Los Angeles April 27th.

Tickets will be sold by the Southern Pacific company April 25th, 26th and 27th. Return limit ten days from date of sale.

Fare to San Pedro and return $1 35, via Florence

To Los Angeles and return $1.10, and don't forget the fact that S. P. trains take passengers right into the business part of the city, at First street and Commercial, which saves a couple of nickels in car fares. ap20-2t

Plumbing and Tinning.

Bicycles and Bicycle supplies, plumbing and tinning, pump repairing. All kinds of light machine work. Agent for Eclipse and Fairbanks wind mills, 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.

DECIDUOUS FRUITS.

The Crop is Ripening Rapidly, and Now is the Time to Thin Them Out.

Deciduous fruits are coming out with marvelous rapidity. The first shipment of cherries from Vacaville to Chicago on March 31st is even, if we are not mistaken, with the earliest date on record for such an event. It may be accepted as about the earliest possible date. This degree of advancement is, so far as we have observed, widely prevalent this year. In Southern California last week, we saw many instances of the same trend of affairs. In some respects the season is the earliest we ever saw and in some other respects the most irregular.

The rapid advance of the fruits makes it necessary to speak at once upon the subject of thinning. The situation suggests both an exhortation and a caution, and either one by itself would be more easy to write upon and perhaps more satisfactory to read, but we cannot control the situation. If the reader should decide, after reading, to trust more largely to his own judgment of the conditions likely to arise in his own immediate location, it may lead him to develop self-reliance at the expense of respect for our counsel—for which we are both glad and sorry, but cannot help nor hinder.

There should be little occasion now to urge systematic thinning of fruit to secure uniformly good sized fruit and to relieve the tree from excessive burden and subsequent failure or shortness of crop. Though these considerations have been urged for years, too many growers do not respect them, or at least do not adequately practice them. Every year some growers lose money by not bringing their fruit up to the size requirements of canners or shippers. These do not always agree exactly perhaps, and the grower should have in his mind what are the requirements of the purchaser he has in view; but it has been fully demonstrated that no demand is profitable which will be content with the undersized fruit of an overladen tree. The superior price for good-sized fruit for all uses, not including drying, is unquestionable; the total weight secured may be variable as between thinned and unthinned trees, but it can be accepted as an undisputable fact that any increase of weight there may be upon the unthinned tree will not be nearly an equivalent for the loss in value. The larger fruit will be worth more than the larger weight for any purpose whatever, except perhaps for pits for fuel; the smaller weight of well-grown pits are unquestionably more valuable for seed purposes. Do not therefore, even if you are a beginner, allow yourself to be blinded by the glamor of an immense crop from overcrowded trees. Is is the saddest kind of a delusion in the horticultural line. Also do not forget that no overburdened tree can discharge the twofold summer duty of every cultivated fruit-bearing tree which is to perfect this season's fruit and lay a good strong foundation for next year's bearing. If your tree after fruit gathering has not the strong, vigorous foliage to complete the formation of fruit buds for the following year, there will be either a lack of bloom, or a show of bloom unfit to set and the tree will work for itself next year, and not for you, because this year you would not work for it. It seems unnecessary to insist upon these elementary considerations, but it is not unnecessary. In spite of the deserved prominence which California enjoys for rational, up-to-date pruning and thinning, there are plenty of people who are still living in the middle ages. They injure themselves and every one else who has a pound of fruit to sell.

But there are some things to be said about thinning which seem to be particularly timely now. As noted elsewhere there is great irregularity in blooming and fruit setting. What is its relation to thinning this year? We would like to summon all our readers to conference on this matter to define the very best policies for the peculiar conditions which prevail, for we must admit we feel a little lonesome on the proposition, nor do we have conscious possession of any mastery of it. A few considerations may, however, be helpful to those of less experience.

First: There is reason to expect an unusual drop of fruit this year, except from trees which have made but a light set or have already been thinned by frost; they need no treatment anyway except the best cultivation and irrigation if the rainfall has been short. The trees which are setting full are likely to make an unusual drop, unless they had an unusually good time last summer with plenty of moisture and no crop because of frost. Such trees can safely be proceeded with in the usual way of thinning. They are probably in good normal condition. There is, however, every reason to expect greater area of trees in unusual circumstances and conditions this year. They suffered more or less for moisture last season, they finished up the season too hurriedly and were too weak to finish it well. They awoke too early from their dormancy and because of the abnormal character of the early part of this winter, began blooming without sap for a full, even start. Conditions since blooming have been rushing above and scant below. Recently the moisture conditions in the soil have been vastly improved in most parts of the State fortunately, but it is not likely that normal conditions can be restored for some weeks to come. Much of the fruit which is now apparently set is weak, and in addition to the customary drop, through lack of pollination, etc., we expect this year an additional drop of weak sets and irregular starting.

Second: These considerations call for exceptional watchfulness and examination by the grower into the actual conditions of his young fruit. It is not safe to thin as one would in ordinary years. It is better to take the chance of some little loss to the tree from wasted energy in carrying the fruit too long. It is still very early and frosts may still come to add to the prospective drop from other causes. It is very important to let all doubtful things develop themselves further before reducing the loads of the trees except, as we said, upon trees which seem to be in fairly normal condition.

Third: Thinning can be done late with comparatively light loss to the trees and still with satisfactory enlargement of the fruit which is left.

Continued on Fourth Page.

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting, nervous feet, and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. Try it *to-day*. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c. in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmstead, Le Roy, New York. ap6-4m lp

The Weekly Gazette.

ISSUED EVERY THURSDAY.

HENRY KUCHEL, CHARLES KUCHEL,
Editors and Proprietors.

THURSDAY.................... APRIL 27, 1899

THE country to the southwest of this city is settling up as fast as any portion of the county. A drive through this section will reveal the fact that more beautiful orchards or better looking fields of barley do not exist in Orange county. Where a few years ago one drove across country to the Landing, with no houses or farms to molest him, except those at Ball's corner, now one has to turn corners, and the topographical aspect of the country is of totally different character. Within the limits of the water district, the cement ditches carry a swiftly moving current of the life-giving fluid for irrigation, while on the outside of the district, and occasionally within as well, are irrigating plants pumping streams into cement ditches and being conducted upon orchards, which for the most part show splendid results. Among the more notable places in this section are the orchards of J. B. Rea, J. B. Neff, W. J. Fay, John Meredith, Mr. Braun, Senator Nutt, and the Fowler, Jones, Culton and Newberry places, besides numerous other tracts, all in an advanced state of cultivation. The sound of the gasoline pump is heard in the land, and streams of water run here and there in cement ditches along the roadside. Many thousand of dollars have been invested in improvements in this section during the last two years and the country is being transformed into a garden of blossoming loveliness. Walnuts and deciduous fruits are the principal products of the soil, and better walnuts or apricots it would be impossible to find. Within a radius of two miles there are a half dozen irrigating plants, and their life-giving streams gushing from pipes like unto artesian wells, have transformed the country into a valley of rich productiveness. In this section are found walnut trees that are hard to beat, as well as deciduous fruits that are ahead of anything in Southern California. That is a rich and rapidly inproving country, and it holds out an inviting field to the merchants of Anaheim.

B. M. LELONG, Secretary of the State Board of Horticulture, has forwarded to this office several grafts of the Northern Spy apple for experimental purposes. The Northern Spy grown on its own roots has proved absolutely resistant to the woolly aphis in Australia, where the apple industry had been practically abandoned until this discovery was made, after some twenty years of experimenting. Tests made in this State for more than ten years have proved uniformly satisfactory. The grafts were distributed among four representative horticulturists of this section, who have set them out and are giving them every care. Mr. Lelong says in his letter of instruction accompanying the grafts that there are various ways of forcing the cutting to take root, but the most simple is the one applied to the grafts sent, which he believes will supersede all others. It consists of inserting into the cutting a piece of any kind of apple root, in an oblique cut on a Northern Spy cion two inches from its base. The cions emit roots of their own below the inserted root; the following winter the plants are lifted and the piece of root grafted on is cut clean out, leaving the young plants on their own root. Any variety of apple is then grafted or budded on the young plants, which are then aphis-proof stocks, and all varieties worked on them do well. Results of the planting of the local grafts will be reported to the State Board of Horticulture in October.

A MEETING of the walnut growers of Southern California has been called to assemble at the Chamber of Commerce in Los Angeles on May 11th. The directors of the local walnut-growers' association have decided to attend. They request that as many other walnut growers from this section as possible attend the meeting, as matters of importance to all nut growers will come up for discussion. A proposition from an Eastern syndicate to purchase the nuts in the hands of all the associations in Southern California will be considered, and it is desirable that a general representation of growers be present to participate in the discussion. Every grower with a ton of nuts should be at the meeting, which will be one of the most important of its kind ever held in the history of the industry. Plans for the approaching season will also come up for discussion, and a new process of dipping, bleaching and handling the nuts will be exhibited. We have been requested to extend an invitation to all nut growers in Anaheim, Fullerton and Placentia, as well as other points in the valley, to attend.

THE Sweet Singer of the Santa Ana *Blade* warbles thus in reference to the beet crop at Los Alamitos:

> A visit to Los Alamitos yesterday developed the fact that that section is weathering the drouth very well, and that beet growers are finding but little fault with the present outlook. The work of thinning the beets commenced about the first of the present month and will last until the middle of May. There are between 300 and 400 persons engaged in this work, and are paid three dollars an acre, which net them about one dollar and a half a day. There are 59,000 acres planted to beets this year, which will yield about 50,000 or 60,000 tons. The price paid for beets is to be $3 80 per ton for beets averaging 12 per cent sugar and twenty-five cents for each per cent above that. The heavy fogs of the past two weeks have done much good and the yield will be much larger than was expected.

Fifty-nine thousand acres of beets, producing "50,000 or 60,000 tons," would be about a ton of beets per acre. It must be pretty dry at Los Alamitos. At $3 80 per acre—but one does not wonder at Graumann and Riemland skipping out for pastures new with such a prospect before them as that.

A SAN FRANCISCO advertising agent writes us requesting the following information:

> "Will you kindly inform this agency if the Independent of Anaheim is a dead paper, or a live one, and oblige," etc.

The *Independent* is so dead that the vitality of a dead Capistrano crawfish is exhilerating in comparison. It has been dead so long that most people hereabout cannot remember ever to have heard about it. In fact it was never alive; it was always dead!

THE Southern Pacific company is preparing for one of the most prosperous years that California has ever experienced. It has placed an order for 36 locomotives and 300 new freight cars. Their railroad shops at Sacramento are running full force and full time.

SHIPMENTS OF FRUIT.

How Southern California Led the Way to the Development of Horticulture—California the Orchard of America.

The State Board of Trade has issued its ninth consecutive annual report of the shipments of fruit, wine and brandy and vegetables from the State—the product of our orchards, vineyards and gardens, for the year 1898. The report is prepared by Gen. N. P. Chipman, and from its pages we quote as follows:

These reports must not be taken as showing the entire output of the State, for I take no account of home consumption—itself an important element in the agricultural life of our people. My purpose has been rather to report the growth and progress of these branches of our agricultural industries as bringing wealth to us from without our own borders and as a direct re-enforcement of our capital engaged in these pursuits. There has also been another and not less significant purpose. This board had its origin in 1888 in the belief that Horace Greeley uttered an inspired prophecy forty years ago, when he wrote from San Jose that "Fruit is destined to be the ultimate glory of California."

It has been our purpose, in part, to bring about the fulfillment of this prophecy. The few who still remain as active and faithful workers in this board will remember that our efforts were decried and belittled because of the alleged insignificance of horticulture as an index to the future greatness of California. The great wheat growers, with their vast ranches, tilled by migratory labor, looked with contempt upon the orchardist with his twenty or thirty acres in fruit trees; the wool grower who counted his herds by many thousands scorned to encourage the home seeker to engage in so small and trifling an occupation as growing fruit; the miner, who, when not in his shaft or his tunnel with pick and shovel, is floating among the alluring clouds of dreamland, believed that the ultimate greatness of the State reposed in the discovered and undiscovered auriferous deposits of our inexhaustible mountains of mineral wealth; the lumberman who was zealously cutting away at our primeval forests, oblivious of the menace he was offering to the agricultural possibilities of our valleys, and equally oblivious of the fact that great wheat ranchers and great sheep raisers were not great consumers of lumber, in his straits was exploiting the markets of foreign countries for his surplus energies and capital; the merchant and manufacturer, with like obliquity of vision, were looking over the heads of our own people and beyond our own bounderies for customers for their wares, and seemed not to see how great was the importance of creating a market at home by increasing our population. I would be unfaithful to history, however, not to record the fact that in Southern California light had already dawned. The development of that part of the State will always stand out in our annals as the brightest page in the emergence of our commonwealth from its slavish devotion to a form of agriculture which made progress and advancement impossible. I should, in further acknowledgment of the truth, also add that there were a few places in Northern California where the spirit of the south had taken hold of the people, and the importance of the new agriculture had dawned upon them.

Such were the general conditions when this board came into existence.

The report which I now submit is incontestable proof that we were right in our conceptions of the duty of the hour. We believed, and we acted upon that belief, that large land holdings in single ownership were retarding the growth of the State; that what we most needed was re-enforcement of our population and that it could come only by breaking up these holdings; that the natural conditions of soil and climate, rainfall and facilities for irrigation where rainfall was deficient, combined to make California the future orchard of America; that products which would bear transportation by rail to Eastern markets, and products, too, which could not be there grown, were much more important than the cereals that went into competition with the labor of the world and had to be carried half around the globe to market; that land so situated as to climatic conditions as to produce every fruit known to the globe, except in the extreme tropics, should not be given entirely to products that can be grown in every country on the globe and in many countries more profitably than here; that it was a perversion of God's gifts to throw away the incalculable advantages of our matchless climate and go on forever growing wheat; that California is adapted by every favorable condition to intensive farming, where "the man with the hoe" guided by intelligent industry can entice from the soil of ten or twenty acres of good land a more comfortable living than can be wrested by the same man from the average hundred-acre farm elsewhere; that our immunity from the extremes of heat and especially of cold, and the physical pleasures of life we enjoy, with a climate Edenic in its mildness and charm, would attract home seekers in large numbers if the way was pointed out to them, and the land could be found for them to occupy. These were some of the beliefs entertained by us when we entered upon the work of this board. The results of our labors have been recorded from year to year, and I will not repeat them. I await with confidence the census of 1900 to verify our most ardent hopes and our most optimistic predictions.

It will be found by consulting the tables appended to this report that the horticultural industry of this State, embracing the orchard, vineyard and garden, brings in more money from without the State than all the exports of the cereals grown in the State; and it will also be seen that in developing this industry we have not reduced materially the output of cereals nor the output of wool. Of course, the orchards do not encroach upon the mines, and as the tables show, that industry has steadily advanced in development and now reaches an annual output of over $25,000,000. The lumberman has awakened to the value of his increased home market which for packing boxes alone is worth vastly more to him than his entire export trade.

The year of 1898 was a year of drouth in portions of the State and it was a year of much injury from frost. It has been generally supposed that the fruit industry, as well as the cereals, suffered severely and that there would be a large falling off in shipments. Let us examine the tables.

In 1897 we sent away of fruit (including nuts), wine, brandy and vegetables, by rail and by sea, 48,072 carloads (of ten tons each). In 1898 we sent away 56,149.6 carloads. The following table compactly shows the gain and loss of each class carried into the table, expressed in carloads of ten tons each:

Kinds.	1897.	1898.	Gain.	Loss.
Green decidu's	7,235.0	6,973.2	......	261.8
Citrus fruits..	9,854.7	18,065.9	8,211.2	......
Dried fruits...	7,515.9	7,666.3	150.4	......
Raisins........	3,906.5	4,779.6	873.1	......
Nuts..........	580.8	581.6	.8	
Canned fruits.	7,346.4	5,222.0	......	2,124.4
Vegetables ..	4,734.6	3,847.0		888.6
Wines, brandy	6,897.8	9,014.0	2,116.2	
Total...........	48,071.7	56,149.6	11,351.7	3,274.8
Net gain, carloads..............			8,076.9	

Remembering the frost damage in certain localities and injury from drouth, where water was not obtained for irrigation, this is certainly a most gratifying result. The increase in citrus fruit cannot fail to challenge notice. The best previous year for this fruit was 1895, when we sent away 11,582 carloads. But 1898 exceeds that year by 6,476 carloads, and 1897 by 8,211 carloads.

The increase in raisin shipments over 1897 was 873 carloads. The largest previous shipment of raisins in 1894, being 4,695 carloads; the industry began to decline after that year. I think its recovery is directly attributable to the placing of a protective tariff duty upon Zante currants (a competitor of raisins), towards the accomplishment of which this board exerted a very considerable influence. To the present schedule of duties is due also a better feeling as to the citrus industry. The large increase in wines and brandy gives evidence of better times for the producer. The increase was about 30 per cent over 1897.

The fruit growers whose crops escaped frost (and the returns show that there were a good many such), made good profits last year. I have heard of many mortgages being cancelled by the orchard returns. If we are fortunate enough to escape this year, as there is every reason for believing we shall, a profitable and ample market awaits us in the States east of the Rocky Mountains. We shall find no occasion to seek foreign markets. When we hear of frost damage to California fruit it must be remembered that our orchards extend from Redding, Shasta county, to San Diego, a distance of 650 miles, and a country from 50 to 100 miles wide. The orchards are located in every conceivable situation as to protection. Conditions differ in different counties and in various regions of the State. It is this remarkable diversity of climatic conditions and topographical situations that gives immunity to one orchard where another suffers. Nothing could more clearly demonstrate these facts than the output of last year under the adverse conditions which prevailed in many parts of the State.

I may as well say here as elsewhere, what it would be unpardonable to omit, that the Spanish-American war has opened great and unexpected possibilities, if not actualities for California. Wise men, not Californians (and some wise men who are also Californians) foresee, and have placed themselves on record as believing, that the most important theater of commercial activity on the globe is soon to be in the countries washed by the Pacific Ocean. It is the belief also of these wise men that the State of California, of all American states, will be the most benefited by the momentous turn in the wheel of fortune which the United States has recently given. I disclaim having the wisdom of these seers, but I beg to add my humble concurrence in these forecasts of the future of our beloved State.

REMEMBER DEWEY DAY

MAY 1ST.

DEWEY was in it. So Are We!

Remember we have received an extraordinarily fine line of ladies and gents' tan colored Shoes in all styles and widths.

CHAS. FEDERMAN & CO.

DAMAGE SUIT.

Heirs of L. H. Michener Sue the Southern Pacific Company for $40,450.

The heirs of L. H. Michener, who was run over and killed by a Southern Pacific engine at Los Alamitos on April 11, 1898, have brought suit against that company to recover damages in the sum of $40,450. The suit was heard in the Los Angeles Superior Court last week, without a jury, and was submitted on briefs. Michener was tending an irrigating ditch, which crossed the railway track near the sugar refinery. At a point directly under the track was a manhole, through which was regulated the flow of the water in the ditch, and Michener was engaged in observing and regulating the flow of water when the accident occurred. A locomotive was being used to switch cars at the refinery, and Michener stepped aside to allow it to pass. The engine backed down upon him and he was felled to the ground and dragged a distance of 150 feet before the trainmen were aware that an accident had occurred. Death must have been instantaneous, for Michener was crushed in a dreadful manner.

The suit was instituted by J. C. G. Michener, Kate K. Davis, Warren P. Michener and Harvey D. Michener, a minor, by his guardian, Esther Michener, all the plaintiffs being children of the dead man. In their complaint they allege that the cars were moving at the rate of fifteen miles an hour at the time Michener was killed, and that the trainmen knew of his proximity to the track, and by the exercise of ordinary caution could have avoided running over him. Instead, they allege, the crew paid not the slightest regard to his presence and caught him totally by surprise.

J. N. Phillips and Charles E. Walk appear as counsel for the plaintiffs and the railroad company is represented by Bicknell & Trask.

Witnesses were examined who swore that no signal was given of the backing up of the train until after the man had been crushed by the wheels, the trainmen then having rung the bell in the usual manner. Others testified that the usual warnings were given before the accident. That Michener had a moment's realization of what was to happen was indicated by the evidence of one man, who saw him throw up his hands as he fell. Being in the middle of the track, there was not enough time for him to step aside before the train was upon him.

Artesian Wells.

EDITOR GAZETTE.—If not trespassing on your space, will you allow me to call public attention to the fact that not only the artesian but the surface water of Alamitos, Garden Grove and Clair are being tapped to the extent of almost finally disappearing by the wanton carelessness and waste of artesian water in Westminster and the Peat Lands? It will be claimed of course by the owners of these wells that it will damage them and perhaps in time render them useless if they are kept constantly tapped. On the other hand, it is not fair that a useless river of artesian water should be kept flowing into the ocean when it results in drying up hundreds of wells in the higher lands in the places I have named. A few years ago surface water could be had in Alamitos at a depth of two feet and artesian water at a depth of 150 feet, while today the artesian flow is hardly to be had at any depth, and the surface water lies at a depth of about six feet. Of course the dry years have had something to do with this, but the real source of the evil is the hundreds of wells kept open whether needed or not, all to irrigate the Pacific ocean. I am, sir, respectfully,

A GARDEN GROVER.

The suprising efficacy of Casca Ferrine Bitters in cases of la grippe are being demonstrated daily. The bitters builds up and tones the system while regulating the bowels, It is the only tonic laxative known.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

For The Week Ending April 24, 1899.

Furnished by the Orange County Title Company, Santa Ana.

Geo. W. Ramsey to Eliza E. Morgan, wife of Geo. E. Morgan—Lot 6, Birch's addition to Santa Ana; $1.

Abraham C. Buffington and wife, Mary E. Buffington, to M. Harvey Bear—Lot 2, block 19, Sec. I, Santa Ana cemetery, except 1 lot; $25.

James A. Parker to Rezio Lovett—W½ of SW¼ of NW¼, Sec. 11-4-11, 20 acres; $1590.

Augustus T. Jenkins, trustee, to James A. Irvin—Part of lot A, of the Van de Graaff tract, 10.004 acres; $1150.

J. A. Powrie to Frank Ey—Lot 2, and E½ lot 3, block 6, Lyons' addition; $50.

Josephus M. Burrows and wife, Ida M. Burrows, to James W. Silsbee—South 7 acres of E½ of NE¼ of NE¼ of Sec. 14-4-11; $10.

W. D. Groton and wife, Burta C. Groton, to Dallas M. Cate—N½ of SE¼ of NE¼ of SW¼, Sec. 5-3-10, 5 acres; $10.

Francisco Sanchez, administrator of estate of Tomas A. Yorba, deceased, to Charles F. Bennett—Lot 5, Tomas Yorba tract; 9.80 acres; $1572 90.

In re estate of Tomas A. Yorba, deceased, order confirming sale to Charles F. Bennett—Lot 5, Tomas Yorba tract, for $1572 90.

Ianthe Jennings, Frances Stone and H. F. Stone to Caroline J. Cogswell—All right, title and interest in Lot 6, block 2, Jennings' addition; $1.

Caroline J. Cogswell to H. F. Stone—Strip off west side of lot 6, block 2, H. C. Jennings' addition, 33 feet wide; $1.

Edgar W. Kimball and wife, Anna D. Kimball, to F. M. Ware—East 10 acres of south 30 acres of SE¼ of SW¼, Sec. 4-5-10; $1000.

J. W. Findley and wife, Freda Findley, to M. E. Wood, wife of O. P. Wood—N½ of NW¼ of SE¼, Sec. 31-5-10; $1000.

Mrs. Louisa Hastings and Mr. Frank Hastings to Mrs. Deborah L. Dodson—N½ of S½ of SE¼ of NE¼, Sec. 8-4-10, 10 acres; $500.

W. R. White and wife, C. D. White, to Helen H. Moore—Six acres in NE¼ of Sec. 8-4-10; $1.

Price Fruit and wife, Winifred Fruit, to Alice V. Burrows—Lot 3, block B, Price and Stella Fruit's addition to Santa Ana; $505.

Charles P. Mallory and wife, Anna Mallory, to Caroline Corbett—Part of lot 2, block E, Chapman tract; $14,000.

Mrs. Mary L. Bonnell and husband, C. G. Bonnell, to W. H. Holabird—Lot 1, block D, Bailey's addition to Santa Ana; $75.

Price Fruit and wife, Winifred Fruit, to W. B. Burrows—Lot 10, block D, Price and Stella Fruit's addition to Santa Ana; $500.

W. B. Burrows to Alice V. Burrows—Lot 1, block D, Price and Stella Fruit's addition to Santa Ana; $10.

Asa E. Cox and wife, Ednah Cox, to E. I. Fread—10 acres near Santa Ana cemetery; $2500.

Francisco Pico and wife, Dolores A. de Pico, to M. A. Forster—Lot 63, original town of Anaheim; $10.

H. R. Bristol and wife, E. F. Bristol, A. R. Rowley and wife, M. S. Rowley, to Q. R. Smith—An undivided 1-10 interest in 25 feet of lots 8 and 9, block 21, town of Santa Ana; $10.

H. D. Polhemus vs. R. M. F. Soto et al.—Decree quieting title to land in Sec. 23-4-10.

Hiram Mabury to Carlotta Mabury—Lot 9, Mabury tract; $5.

Walter L. Witherbee et al. to Edward Meeham—W½ of W½, lot 3, block E, A. B. Chapman tract, 10 acres; $1000.

Amanda T. Schoenfeld, and husband, Robert Shoenfeld, to Charles Haehnlen—E½ of NE¼, lot 3, block G, Chapman tract; $1150.

Merchant's National Bank of Los Angeles to Horace Lucy—Northerly 8 acres of N½, lot 4, black G, Chapman tract; $1000.

Pacific Land Improvement company to Augusta O. Cline—Lots 1 to 10, block 5, and lots 16, 17, 18, 19, 24, 25, 26 and 27, block 8, Fullerton; $900.

Frank M. Vanderlip and wife, Susie E. Vanderlip, to Alex Chisholm—Part of lots 77, 83 and 84, Irvine's subdivision, 50 acres; $5500.

George F. Hogle to Verennis Hogle, his wife—Lot 27, block C, Gardner and Moye's addition to Santa Ana; $150.

H. I. Parker to D. M. Parker, his wife—Part of lot 5, Walton's addition, and 5 acres on Santa Clara avenue, a re-record; gift.

Dianthia M. Parker to Ben E. Turner—Lot 58x250 feet on North Main street, Santa Ana; $10.

Llewellyn Wade to Elizabeth Alice Wade, his wife—15 acres southwest of Orange; gift.

Stearns Ranchos company to N. J. Sanders—Part of Sec 17-6-10; $10.

John McMillan and J. H. Sharp give notice of the location of the Modena petroleum and gas claim near Newport.

John McMillan, Wm. Schirmer, and J. J. Schirmer have located an oil claim near Newport, called the Horseshoe Claim.

William Schirmer, Robt. McFadden, James McFadden, John McFadden, J. J. Schirmer and S. H. Finley have located the oil claim Ground Floor.

S. H. Finley, J. McMillan, James McFadden, William Schirmer and Robt. McFadden have located near Newport the Newport Gas Springs.

A. Goodwin and wife, Catherine Goodwin, to D. M. Thomas, trustee—Lot 17, block C, Goldsmith's addition to Santa Ana; $15.

Tomas Yorba to State of California—99 acres north of Tustin city, for taxes of fiscal year 1888-89; $127 35.

Almon Goodwin and wife, Catherine Goodwin, to T. J. Crawford—6 acres in the Vanderlip and Rowan tract; $600.

Stearns Ranchos company to D. Pyle—30 acres in Sec. 29-5-10; $10.

Pacific Land Improvement company to Rudolph Theisson—Lots 1 and 2, block 45, town of Fullerton; $150.

Robert J. Northam and Stearns Ranchos company to Henry J. Turner—20 acres in Sec. 36-5-11; $10.

Dr. J. G. Bailey and A. L. Moye to William S. Ritchey—Lot 15, block B, Bailey's addition to Santa Ana; $50.

L. Proppe and wife, Juliana Proppe, to Southern Pacific Railroad—Release from damage from building railroad along lots 21, 22, 23, 24, block D, Lorelei tract, Anaheim; $35.

J. Frowenfeld to same—Lot on East Santa Ana street, Anaheim; $1.

Ernest Kossert and wife to same—Blocks A and B, Reiser tract; $350.

Same to same—Same property fronting on Olive street; $125.

Peter Griffin to same—Lot 4, Davis Bros'. addition to Anaheim; $50.

Minna W. Weight and husband to same—Lot on Olive street; $75.

A. W. Worm and wife to same—Strip 30 feet wide, Sec. 14-4-10; $375.

Fritz Ruhmann and wife to same—Strip 30 feet wide, Sec. 14-4-10; $25.

The only prompt and sure remedy for constipation and stomach and bowel troubles which does not weaken and depress, but, on the contrary, tones and strengthens the system while it is doing its work, is that extraordinary preparation familiarly known as Casca Ferrine Bitters. It is the only tonic laxative known.

Dressmaking System.

Miss L. A. Finster will give instructions in Ladies' Tailoring system, at the Pacific Lodging House, Anaheim. m23-1m*

Dr. Alex De Borra

Who for some time past has been in Anaheim, principally to introduce the Siberian Balsam, which has lately been placed before the public by the opening up of the Siberian railroad, will shortly leave this city. Any one who has used the Balsam according to directions, who has not experienced satisfactory results, can by calling on the Doctor have his money refunded. The doctor's experience with the Balsam is such that he believes it absolute in its cure of rheumatism and kidney trouble, and if there is any one who has experienced the contrary, he desires to be informed of the fact. 1t

—The Epworth League of the M. E. church will give a dime social at the residence of Mrs. Paschall this (Thursday) evening.

Remember the "Bain!"

No wagon equals it in quality and price. Popular vehicles at Baker & Hamilton's, Los Angeles, Cal. s1-6m

TO KEEP PESTS OUT.

The New Law for the Protection of Horticulture Now in Force.

The new law for the protection of horticulture is now in force, and it provides that any person, persons or corporations who shall receive, bring or cause to be brought into this State any nursery stock, trees, shrubs, plants, vines, cuttings, grafts, scions, bulbs or fruit pits, or fruit or vegetables, shall, within twenty-four hours after the arrival thereof, notify the State Horticultural Quarantine Officer, or the Quarantine Guardian, of the district or county in which such nursery stock, or fruit, or vegetables are received, of their arrival, and hold the same without unnecessarily moving the same or placing such articles where they may be harmful for the immediate inspection of such State horticultural quarantine officer or guardian.

If there is no Quarantine Guardian or State Horticultural Quarantine Office in the county where such nursery stock, or fruit, or vegetables, are received, it shall then be the duty of such person, persons or corporation to notify the State Board of Horticulture, who shall make immediate arrangements for their inspection. Authority to enter warehouses, etc., to make inspection is given the designated officers.

Any shipment found infested with injurious insects, their eggs, larvæ or pupæ, or infected with disease, shall be disinfected at the expense of the owner or agent. If infected with any species of injurious insects, or their eggs, larvæ or pupæ not existing in the orchards, vineyards, gardens or farms of California, such infested shipments shall be immediately sent out of the State, or destroyed, at the option of the owner or agent, and at his expense.

The importation of peach, nectarine or apricot stock, buds, cuttings or pits, from any district where the disease known as the "peach yellows" or "peach rosette" is known to exist, is prohibited, and any such shipment shall be destroyed or returned, at the option of the owner or agent.

Importation of the English or Australian wild rabbit, flying fox, mongoose or any other animal detrimental to horticultural interests, is likewise prohibited.

Violation of this act is a misdemeanor.

A Narrow Escape.

Thankful words written by Mrs. Ada E. Hart, of Groton, S. D.: "Was taken with a bad cold which settled on my lungs; cough set in and finally terminated in consumption. Four doctors gave me up, saying I could not live but a short time. I gave myself up to my Saviour, determined if I could not stay with my friends on earth, I would meet my absent ones above. My husband was advised to get Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. I gave it a trial, took in all eight bottles. It has cured me, and thank God, I am saved and now a well and healthy woman." Trial bottles free at P. A. Derge's Drug Store. Regular size 50c. and $1. Guaranteed or price refunded. 1

Crop Reports.

From the California section of the climate and crop service, Weather Bureau, San Francisco, April 24:

Orange county.—Fogs early in week were beneficial. Hay will yield a large crop. Fruit trees looking well.

San Diego county.—Maximum temperature 93 degrees, on the 20th, the highest for two years. Nearly all grain on the mesas is beyond saving except for hay. Light rain on the 23d.

Los Angeles county.—Deciduous fruit crop will be heavy. Barley hay is being cut; fair crop. Grain will be failure. Water supply good. Pasturage generally plentiful. Light rain on 23d.

Ventura county.—Hot easterly wind during the week. Wheat and pasturage need rain. Bean planting progressing. Apricots looking well, and will give a good crop.

Santa Barbara county.—No change in condition of grain and hay. Walnuts beginning to set well and quite heavy.

San Luis Obispo county.—All crops doing well. Early sown wheat heading out rapidly; late sown backward in places. Pasturage good. Light rain Sunday. Frosts on 16th, 17th and 18th, were not injurious.

Spain's Greatest Need.

Mr. R. P. Olivo, of Barcelona, Spain, spends his winters at Aiken, S. C. Weak nerves had caused severe pain in the back of his head. On using Electric Bitters, America's greatest Blood and Nerve remedy, all pain soon left him. He says this grand medicine is what his country needs. All America knows that it cures liver and kidney trouble, purifies the blood, tones up the stomach, strengthens the nerves, puts vim, vigor and new life into every muscle, nerve and organ of the body. If weak, tired or ailing you need it. Every bottle guaranteed, only 50c. Sold by P. A. Derge, Druggist. 1

—Antonio Ortega and Miss Susie Perez, both residents of Los Angeles county, appealed to Cupid Beckett at Santa Ana the other day for a marriage license, but as the girl was under age and the consent of her parents could not be secured the license was not forthcoming. The preceding day the couple had applied for a similar license at Los Angeles, and failed. After the Santa Ana trip the couple agreed to elope, and on their return to Los Angeles Antonio was arrested for rape. He is now in jail.

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

Farming Implements.

I handle goods on commission; have no rents to pay; can furnish you better goods for less money than any other man in Orange county. I handle Farming Implements and Vehicles, Pumping Plants, etc. J. P. TWOMEY, Address, Cor. Second and Orange Sts., Santa Ana. ap27-4t*

Money to Loan

From $5,000 to $10,000 in sums to suit, on real estate or approved security. Apply to Richard Melrose. dec-23tf

Tomato Plants

For sale by Bisby, Turk & Co. Several varieties. ap27-tf

STERN BROS.

LEADING MERCHANTS OF ANAHEIM

JUST ARRIVED

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, in PIQUES, PERCALES AND ORGANDIES

A Large Stock of Clothing.

A splendid selection in Ladies' and Men's Shoes.

The Finest and Latest in Straw, Felt and Crash Hats, at

STERN BROTHERS.

The Leading Merchants of Anaheim.

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of Fred Christ, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, administratrix of the estate of Fred Christ, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice (which publication was first made on the 27th day of April, 1899), to the said administratrix at her residence, on Philadelphia street, near the corner of Center street, in the city of Anaheim, county of Orange, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate in the county of Orange.

Dated this 26th day of April, 1899.

IDA M. J. CHRIST,
Administratrix of the estate of Fred Christ, deceased.
H. W. Chynoweth, attorney for the estate. ap27-5t

Spick, Span & Slick



In faultless linen everyone should attire themselves at any time. When your collar, cuffs or shirt is laundered at the Santa Ana Steam Laundry you will be sure that it is unexceptional in color and finish. You can't beat our laundry work—it is the acme of artistic workmanship and beauty in this handicraft.

Santa Ana Steam Laundry,
West Fourth St., Santa Ana.

McCollum's bicycle cyclery, agency at Anaheim.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

There will be a meeting of the stockholders in the newly organized Fullerton Walnut Growers' association, at McDermont's hall, Fullerton, Cal., on Saturday, May 6, 1899, at 2:30 p. m.

Meeting called for the purpose of adopting by-laws, and for the transaction of any other business that may properly come before the meeting. C. E. HOLCOMB, Secretary.
Fullerton, Cal., April 25, 1899. ap27-2t

OUR GROWING NAVY.

The Battleships Kearsarge and Kentucky Will Soon Be Ready to Go Into Commission.

NEW YORK, April 24.—A special from Washington says: The completion within a few months of two great battleships, the Kearsarge and Kentucky, serves to call attention to the remarkable rate at which the American navy is growing at the present time. Except among naval officers who watch this progress few persons realize that forty-eight warships are now under construction for the United States, involving expenditures under existing contracts aggregating $33,336,600 for hulls and machinery alone. These vessels, when equipped ready for sea, will have cost over $50,000,000. Eight of them are first-class sea-going battleships, as good as any afloat, without taking into account the superiority of the gunners, machinists and officers to man them. Sixteen are torpedo boat destroyers, averaging twenty-nine knots speed; four are heavy harbor defense monitors; one is a sister cruiser to the New Orleans, and eighteen are torpedo boats.

One of the most notable facts about this vast constructive undertaking is its distribution, exhibiting the great change that has taken place in the shipbuilding industry since, at the organization of the new navy, the first four ships were built by a single firm. Today fourteen American concerns are building ships for the navy, and of these twelve are scattered along the Atlantic coast from Maine to Virginia, and two are on the Pacific, at Portland and San Francisco. The sheathed cruiser alone is foreign built. She was bought on the stocks from Brazil when the war with Spain became inevitable because Brazil would not sell one ship which the United States desired without disposing of others at the same time.

The Navy Department needed the Amazon, if for nothing else to prevent Spain from getting her. The Nictheroy, at a valuation of $575,000, was made a part of the deal, and after a thorough overhauling has become the useful Buffalo.

The Amazon, as barely completed cost $1,229,215, and was immediately put to good service as the New Orleans, being the only American warship in the war provided with smokeless powder for all batteries. Her sister ship, the Almirante Abru, was then only a few ribs at the Elswick yards at Newcastle-on-Tyne, but the Navy Department cheerfully took the contract off the Brazilians' hands at the rate of $1,205,000, and by adding $250,000 to that amount will soon have a fine cruiser in the Albany, recently launched.

Do not be Fooled.

With the idea that any preparation your druggist may put up and try to sell you will purify your blood like Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine has a reputation—it has earned its record. It is prepared under the personal supervision of educated pharmacists who know the nature, quality and medicinal effect of all the ingredients used. Hood's Sarsaparilla absolutely cures all forms of blood disease when other medicines fail to do any good. It is the world's great spring medicine and the one true blood purifier.

—The ladies' aid of the Presbyterian church will meet at the home of Mrs. Miller this (Thursday) afternoon. All members and their friends invited.

Property Tangle.

The Tomas Yorba tract of ninety-nine acres, located north of Tustin, was recently subdivided into twelve lots and sold, and the sale confirmed, by order of the Superior Court of this county. It was purchased by about a dozen residents of Santa Ana and vicinity, the prices paid ranging from $125 to $150 per acre. Since the property was subdivided and sold the purchasers in almost every instance set portions of the land out to fruit trees and otherwise improved the same. On Monday a deed was filed with the County Recorder for this tract, which is held by the State of California. It transpires the property was sold to the State for taxes in 1888 for $127 35. The assessment was made in Los Angeles county, prior to the division of the county by which Orange county was formed. The deed to the State was made in 1896, and as the assessment had been made in Los Angeles county, the deed was inadvertently filed in that county. The recent purchasers of the property were assured by the attorney for the estate that the title was good, and that it was not necessary for the estate to furnish a certificate of title. The purchasers finally accepted the deeds, but subsequently, at their own expense, secured the services of an abstract company to search the records on the property. The result of this work brought out the deed in Los Angeles county, and it has now been made a matter of record in this county. The deed to the State of California has precedence over those executed by the attorney for the estate, but it is likely the matter will be settled without further complication, as it is not probable the State will endeavor to do more than get the amount of its investment and interest out of the property.

American engineers have just performed a feat at Bismarck, N. D., which has never before been equaled. It took them an entire year to make their preparations, and when all was ready they moved a pier of the Northern Pacific railway bridge, weighing 9,000,000 pounds, about four feet in a few minutes.

The allowance of the lord mayor of London, up to the mayoralty of Sir Sidney Waterlow in 1872, was $40,000 annually, but it was increased in that year to $50,000, at which sum it has ever since remained.

There is an American hotel at Limon, Porto Rico. It is called the Grand. It rests on piers in the coral reef where ceaseless spray from the nearby surf reflects rainbow tints in the sunlight.

Notice of Sale of Real Estate at Private Sale.

C. C. P., Secs. 1549-1550.

In the Superior Court of the city and county of San Francisco, State of California.

PROBATE.

In the matter of the Estate of Charles W. Snook, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order of the Superior Court of the city and county of San Francisco, State of California, made on the eleventh day of April, A. D. 1899, in the matter of the estate of Charles W. Snook, deceased, the undersigned, the administrator of said estate, will sell at private sale to the highest bidder, for cash, in lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by said Superior Court, on or after Monday, the fifteenth day of May, 1899, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said Charles W. Snook, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired since his death, in and to all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situated and being in the County of Orange, State of California, bounded and described as follows:

West half of the east half of the fractional northwest quarter of section six, township four south, of range ten west, of San Bernardino Meridian (W½ of E½ of NW¼, Sec. 6, T 4 S, R 10 W, S. B. M.), containing 25 263-400 acres.

All bids or offers must be in writing, and may be left at the office of Daniel Suter, the attorney for the estate, at No. 317 Bush street, in the city and county of San Francisco, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of said city and county of San Francisco, or delivered to the undersigned personally, and may be made at any time after the first publication of this notice and before the making of the sale.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United states; ten per cent of the purchase money to be paid to the undersigned on day of sale, balance on confirmation of sale by said court. Deed at expense of purchaser.

EDGAR N. SNOOK,
Administrator of the estate of Charles W. Snook, deceased, 616 Sacramento street, San Francisco, Cal.
Dated April 11th, A. D. 1899. apr27-3t

In the Superior Court

Of the county of Orange, State of California.

In the matter of the application of the Orange County Preserving Company, to dissolve and disincorporate.

Notice is hereby given, that the Orange County Preserving Company, a corporation, formed under the laws of the State of California, has presented to the Superior Court of the county of Orange, a petition praying to be allowed to disincorporate and dissolve; and that Friday, the 19th day of May, 1899, at 10 o'clock a. m., or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, has been appointed as the time, and the courtroom of the Superior Court, in and for said county of Orange, at the city of Santa Ana, as the place at which the said application is to be heard.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the Superior Court, as aforesaid, this 7th day of April, 1899. W. A. BECKETT, Clerk.
By R. L. Freeman, Deputy.
[SEAL]
Richard Melrose, attorney for petitioners. apr13td

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of Ludwig Hermann Werder, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, by the undersigned, administratrix of the estate of Ludwig Hermann Werder, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within ten months after the first publication of this notice (which publication was first made on the 13th day of April, 1899,) to the said administratrix, at her residence on the southwest corner of Chestnut street and Lemon street, in the city of Anaheim, county of Orange, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate in the county of Orange.

Dated this 10th day of April, 1899.

EMMA HENNERSCHEIDT,
Administratrix of the estate of Ludwig Hermann Werder, deceased.
H. W. Chynoweth, attorney for the estate. ap13-5t

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of Harvey H. Hawkins, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Harvey H. Hawkins, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit the same with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice (which publication was first made on the 16th day of March, 1899,) to the said administrator, at the office of West & Langley, 113 West Fourth street, Santa Ana, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate in the county of Orange.

Dated this 10th day of March, A. D. 1899.

GEO. C. CLARK,
Administrator of the estate of Harvey H. Hawkins, deceased.
West & Langley, Attorneys for Estate, mar16-5t

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the hearing of the report of the Viewers on the petition of W. L. Hale et al., filed February 18th, 1899, praying that the following described line be declared a county road, is set for Monday, April 17, 1899, at 10 o'clock a. m. Said road is described as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of section 19, thence running south along and each side of the line between sections 19 and 20, to the southeast corner of section 19, thence south to the point of intersection of the north boundary line of the Kraemer ranch a width of 60 feet, thence in a northwesterly direction along and each side of the north boundary line of said Kraemer ranch (40 feet wide) to a point of intersection of the Placentia avenue; said above described line being now used for road purposes, and all being located in township 3, ranges 9 and 10 west, Orange county, Cal.

Witness my hand and seal of said Board this 6th day of April, 1899.
[SEAL] W. A. BECKETT, Clerk.

The hearing of the above matter is continued to May 3d, 1899, at 10 o'clock a. m.

By order of the Board of Supervisors of Orange county. W. A. BECKETT,
ap13-4t County Clerk.

In the Superior Court

Of the County of Orange, State of California.

In the matter of the estate of Carline Dierksen, deceased.

A. Henderson having on the 31st day of March, 1899, filed in said court his verified petition praying for a decree of said court authorizing and directing E. H. Stone, administrator of the estate of Carline Dierksen, deceased, to convey to him certain real premises belonging to the said estate, and described in his said petition; now, therefore, in pursuance of an order of said court, made on the 31st day of March, 1899, notice is hereby given to all parties interested in said estate that Friday, the 5th day of May, 1899, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the courtroom of said court, in the city of Santa Ana, in said county of Orange, has been appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition.

Dated March 31st, 1899.

W. A. BECKETT,
Clerk of said Superior Court.
Richard Melrose, attorney for petitioner. ap6td

In the Superior Court

Of the county of Orange, State of California.

In the matter of the estate of Arnold Staub, deceased.

C. O. Rust, executor of the last will and testament of Arnold Staub, deceased, having filed his petition therein, duly verified, praying for an order of sale of the real estate, and water stock appurtenant thereto, of said decedent, for the purposes therein set forth, it is therefore ordered by the said Court that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased appear before the said Superior Court on Friday, May 19, 1899, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon of said day, at the courtroom of said Superior Court, in the city of Santa Ana, in said county of Orange, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said executor to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased, at private sale, as shall be necessary: and that a copy of this order be published at least four successive weeks in the ANAHEIM GAZETTE, a newspaper printed and published in the said county of Orange.

Dated April 14, 1899.

J. W. BALLARD,
Judge of said Superior Court.
Richard Melrose, attorney for estate. ap20-5t

Band Box Millinery.

Mrs. Vinson is showing this week a beautiful line of pattern hats and Sailors at the Band Box millinery store in the new Bristol and Rowley block on Fourth street, Santa Ana. Call and inspect her stock before purchasing elsewhere. mar30-1m

JOHN H. BYERS RESIGNS.

Several Applicants After the Job of City Electrician.

Arthur Lewis Puts in an Application, and J. A. McGraw, an Employee of the Santa Monica Electric Light Works, also after the Job—Others said to be Willing to Accept It—Trustees will Meet Next Tuesday Evening to Select Byers' Successor—Mr. Koeberle Gives the Board Some Interesting Pointers Upon How Not to Use too Much Oil.

At the meeting of the City Trustees on Tuesday evening Engineer Byers submitted the following resignation:

ANAHEIM, April 24, 1889.

To the Board of Trustees of the City of Anaheim—Gentlemen: I herewith tender my resignation as Superintendent of your electric light and water works, for reasons not altogether unknown to you. Same to take effect the 9th of May. I also ask for clearance papers, to be ready at the time of my resignation. Yours respectfully,

JOHN H. BYERS.

The resignation evoked little discussion—the board knew it was coming.

Trustee Dickel moved that the resignation be accepted. Trustee Schweuckert seconded the motion, and the same was carried.

In the absence of Trustee Rust, who was entertaining a party at his home in honor of Dr. Houck's twenty-fifth birthday, Trustee Helmsen presided. Trustee Schneider was also absent.

Two applications for Byers' position were read, one from J. A. McGraw, who appeared before the board personally. He also submitted letters of recommendation to the City Clerk. Mr. McGraw said he was an employee of the Santa Monica electric light works, had been in the business 20 years, and did not ask for a new position because of dissatisfaction with the old—on the contrary, he was very well satisfied where he was, and desired to come to Anaheim more because he owned a little home near this city, and wanted to live upon his ranch, than for any other reason.

Arthur Lewis wrote from Los Angeles, under date of April 24, making application for the vacated place. He added that as he was well known by all the members of the board, he did not deem it necessary to make any references to his qualifications.

The board decided to meet again in special session on Tuesday evening next, to take up the matter of filling the vacancy.

Besides the applications filed it is understood other applicants are after the job.

In the absence of the Chairman, Clerk Nebelung called the meeting to order, and on motion of Trustee Schweuckert, seconded by Trustee Dickel, Trustee Helmsen was called upon to preside. The Clerk handed him the card bearing the printed routine of proceedings, worn with age, and soiled by the use of many years. The presiding officer eyed it suspiciously, then intently, then almost hopelessly.

"I wonder the Clerk wouldn't get a new card," he said.

Trustee Dickel of the Finance Committee reported the auditing of bills to the amount of $213 97, which were later allowed.

Trustee Schweuckert of the Committee on Public Improvements reported the putting in of a two-inch pipe at the cannery, which was considered preferable to the tank at that point, the erection of which had been for some time under consideration; also that the committee were making an earnest endeavor to sprinkle the newly graded streets twice a week.

Marshal Steadman was instructed to interview Capt. Remick relative to his plowing up portions of Broadway, which had been recently graded, and cite him to appear and show cause why he should not be summarily dealt with, not to say jacked up; also to canvass the territory near the corner of Adele and Olive streets, where Mrs. Seale and Mrs. Minor have petitioned for the erection of an arc lights, and ascertain how many commercial lights will be taken in the neighborhood; also the placing of a fire extinguisher at the power-house. The Marshal has been so busy during the past week laying the pipe at the cannery that he was unable to attend to these matters, which came up before the last meeting of the board.

The cost of installing the arc light at the corner indicated, as reported by Trustee Schweuckert, who had made a careful investigation of the subject, was $65, exclusive of the cost of the lamp, which costs $22, and the transformer, which comes to $12. The line will require seven poles at $5 a pole, or $35. This, however, is figured in the first estimate.

Clerk Nebelung reported that he had notified the water company relative to the incumbency upon them of lengthening the pipes placed across the streets in town, adding that Superintendent Sheppard of the water company had informed him all the pipes would be lengthened to cover the streets and sidewalks.

Mr. Dickel called up the matter of the placing of an inch and a-quarter water pipe to Father Bannon's residence, and dwelt upon the necessity of having all the city's water pipe of uniform size. A two-inch pipe had been laid to Mrs. Rehwoldt's residence on Broadway, and he suggested that that size be adopted as the regular size for such work. The suggestion met with approval.

Trustee Schweuckert referred to the matter of the sidewalk west of Mr. Woelke's residence on Center street, which that gentleman, having purchased five acres adjoining his place on the west, has been plowing in. Mr. Woelke's plowing operations interfere seriously with the sidewalk, and it was desirous that the cause of the complaint be removed.

It developed that the syndicate owning the land prior to Woelke had, according to the City Clerk, given the city a deed for sidewalk purposes, and that official was directed to look the matter up, and finding that view to be correct, to notify Woelke to refrain from interfering with the sidewalk.

Trustee Schweuckert, who as chairman of the Committee on Public Improvements has been getting around extensively about town on his bicycle, made a complaint of the stumps of the large trees in front of property on Los Angeles street, immediately south of Broadway. The trees had been cut down a year ago, and the stumps were not cut off level with the ground. The roots moreover extend across the sidewalk, erupting the surface irregularly, and on dark and rainy nights pedestrians might have a bad quarter of an hour getting home over the road.

The Clerk was directed to notify the property owners to remove the stumps and the roots, where their course may be noted extending across the sidewalk, and to level up the walk and look pleasant.

The General Electric company of San Francisco wrote in relation to the deduction by the city of the cost of two globes, costing 75 cents each, from a recent shipment, on account of breakage; adding that their charges were based upon customers' breakage, and that if they had to stand breakage it would necessitate an increase of 25 per cent in their charges.

The Chair—How does Mr. Dickel do when he receives broken glass in consignments to him?

That gentleman—Mr. Dickel stands the breakage.

That settled it, and the Clerk was directed to write a check in the amount of one circulating plunk and a half of the realm, in favor of the General Electric company, and send it to them.

The Prospect oil company, of Cleveland, Ohio, wrote saying that they had recently shipped a quantity of cylinder oil to a party living near here, and he had refused to accept of it, claiming it had arrived late. They offered it to the city at the reduced rate of 45 cents per gallon.

The matter of the purchase of the oil was left to the Finance Committee with authority.

A proposal was received from the Rex oil company of Los Angeles, making an offer to deliver the city five cars of oil, at $1 per barrel, f. o. b. Los Angeles; or $1 25 per barrel for Fullerton oil delivered here in wagons. The proposition was after discussion accepted, and City Attorney Chynoweth was instructed to draw up the necessary contract.

J. E. Koeberle of the Rex oil company was present and gave the Trustees some valuable points on the use of oil. It seems the city uses six barrels of oil per day, while the Baker iron works of Los Angeles uses only eight barrels per day. Mr. Koeberle was of opinion that a large percentage of the oil used here was wasted, and he put the City Fathers on to a new burner, which he thought would save the city considerable oil. The Baker iron works had recently put in one of these burners, and they save 29 gallons of oil per day. A carload of oil holds 144 barrels, and the city consumes five carloads every four months. The city will try a car of the Orange county oil, that being said to be superior to the Los Angeles product.

FARMERS' CLUB.

The Most Interesting Meeting of the Year Held at Mrs. Langenberger's Residence on Monday Afternoon.

The Farmers' club held a very interesting meeting at the residence of Mrs. Langenberger on Monday afternoon. There was a good attendance of members, and those who were unavoidably absent missed one of the best meetings ever held by the club. The question box revealed seven interesting interrogatories, which were discussed at length by the members present. Mr. Rogers presided, in the absence of Mr. Cargill, the president of the club, who was ill and unable to attend. The question box, discussion of which formed the feature of the meeting, was taken up as follows:

(1.) When is the best time to irrigate apricots?

Mr. Neff, who is one of the principal apricot raisers of the county, said the proper time to irrigate apricots was as the fruit was beginning to set or just before, the first or second week in May. If he was going to raise fruit for the cannery he would irrigate later, in order to get more water in the fruit; if for drying purposes, he would irrigate early in May. The orchard should be irrigated again just after the fruit is taken off.

The discussion developed the fact that Mr. Res, during his trip through Ventura county last year, had noted that two-thirds of the apricot trees in that section were in a dying condition, owing to the lack of irrigation. Many of the orchards were uncultivated, the apricots were little bits of things a quarter the size of good fruit. Except on the bottom lands, the apricots were all drying up.

(2.) When should walnuts be irrigated?

Mr. Fay—I can answer that question. Walnuts should be irrigated every day in the year.

Mr. Rea—And twice on Sunday?

Mr. Fay—All day on Sunday. The ground should be fertilized twice a year. Mr. Fay stated that he had experimented with a tree which he irrigated every day. He had been told it was not good to irrigate late in the fall, as that would tend to put out the leaves so early they would be nipped by frost. His experience was that the tree put out its buds along with the other trees. One tree in his orchard put out its buds earlier than the others and was nipped each year by frost. It leaves out beautifully, but being unusually early, is always nipped. The tree given water every day is the finest tree on the ranch. It is four years old, and has been bearing for two years. Two years ago it bore 120 fine nuts, and last year produced a big basketful and a half—probably 25 pounds of nuts.

Mr. Neff said he was satisfied walnut trees could not be given too much irrigation, provided the ground was kept moistened the year round.

Mr. Rogers asked how the gentlemen reconciled their theory of abundant irrigation with the fact that water too near the surface was known to be detrimental to walnut trees.

Mr. Neff stated the difference existed in the fact that irrigation and proper drainage was beneficial, while roots standing in water was not. The trees in the latter case would drown out.

Mr. Fay did not believe the roots of any trees stood in water. Water would go through sandstone; blue clay was the only substance that would cause water to accumulate, and as none was found at shallow depths, he took no stock in the notion that the roots of walnut trees stood in water.

Mr. Hunter stated that he had observed that walnut trees died with water standing upon the ground about them.

Mr. Fay said walnut trees were swamp trees, and did best in that character of soil.

Mr. Res observed that El Monte, where the water stood about four feet under the ground, was noted for the excellence of its walnuts.

Mr. Korn disbelieved in the theory of abundance of water for walnuts. A number of years ago the nut trees at Gallatin were flooded, and water stood about them for four or five days, and many of them died.

Mr. Fay stated that water standing upon the ground about walnut trees would certainly kill them.

(3.) When should peaches be irrigated?

Mr. Hunter said that peaches should be irrigated very much the same as apricots. If they are watered too late the fruit becomes too juicy. It is well to irrigate after the fruit is set, and when the seed is forming, irrigation is beneficial; but to irrigate too late, is to produce soft fruit.

Mr. Neff said that some years ago in the country along the banks of the Sacramento the peach growers thought that irrigation spoiled peaches; the growers never irrigated their orchards, but now a revulsion of feeling has come over them. Irrigation is practiced, and a crop a third larger per acre is harvested, the quality of the fruit being as good as peaches on unirrigated land. He had recently noted that in Santa Clara county, where formerly fruit was raised without irrigation, there are now 2000 irrigating plants in operation.

(4.) What difference, if any, between well water and river water for irrigation purposes?

Mr. Neff, who uses well water exclusively, said that if prices were the same, as far as he could see there was no difference at all between well water and river water. However, he found some advantages in well water; it was free from bringing down seeds of weeds; consequently his orchard was clean of Bermuda grass, Johnson grass and morning glories.

Mr. Fay maintained on the contrary that there could be no question regarding the superiority of river water. It contains large quantities of nitrogenous matter, from the decayed animal and vegetable matter deposited in it, which is just what the soil needs. The sediment of the early rain water he considered most valuable to growing crops. River water was warmer than well water. The latter, in his opinion, applied right from the well, had a tendency to chill the land.

Mr. Neff replied he had recently had an analysis of his well water made, which showed it to contain 18 grains of solid matter to the gallon. Of this 12 grains was carbonate of lime, the other 6 grains being composed of chloride of sodium, carbonate of sodium, carbonate of soda and sulphate of soda. His well water was 65 degrees temperature, which was not so cold as river water early in the morning.

After further discussion of the subject, Mr. Fay was authorized to procure a bottle of river water and send it to the University at Berkeley for analysis.

(5.) Shall an effort be made to secure the meeting of the University Farmers' Institute in Anaheim the latter part of July?

The subject met with favor, and on motion of Mr. Fay, seconded by Mr. Hunter, it was voted as the sense of the meeting that the club exert its influence to have a meeting of the Farmers' Institute held here at the time indicated.

(6.) What is the best method of destroying pursely?

The consensus of opinion was to prevent its seeding, but some members regarded it as a highly useful and delicate kind of greens, as good as spinach.

(7.) How can the club secure a larger attendance of members at meetings?

Followed by a general discussion, in which it was held that if the absentees knew what good things they were missing they would attend.

The walnut aphis came up for discussion, the opinion of the members being that a lookout should be kept for its appearance this summer, and that prompt means should be taken for its eradication.

At the invitation of Miss Marie Horstmann, Treasurer of the club, the next meeting, to be held on the last Monday in May, it was unanimously voted, should be held at Mr. Korn's residence.

Mrs. Langenberger and her daughter, Mrs. Dickel, served refreshments, after which a vote of thanks was tendered the hostess for her hospitality, and the club adjourned.

At the next meeting officers for the ensuing year will be elected. All candidates for the offices as well as other members are invited to attend.

Railroad Situation.

It is harder for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than to learn anything authentic relative to the railroad situation here this week. Two cars of steel rails arrived during the week, together with a quantity of cross plates and other material. There are now 17 carloads of rails at this point.

Mr. Carillo who is in charge of the force of surveyors here is on waiting orders, but he informed the reporter a day or two ago that the graders may be looked for at almost any time. He began on Thursday the work of constructing wooden culverts along the route on Santa Ana and Olive streets, but was stopped through orders of W. J. Fay, president of the water company, who insisted that the terms of the franchise, providing that culverts be made of pipe or cement, be complied with.

Mr. Carillo procured a certified copy of that part of the franchise relating to the matter and forwarded the same to Chief Engineer Hood in San Francisco.

Mr. Pattison returned from San Francisco on Thursday last and has been at work securing rights-of-way for the Placentia road. He was accompanied by Mrs. Pattison. He leaves this morning for the north, and expects to be back in a few days.

The Southern Pacific has begun condemnation proceedings against Marselino Lopez, who owns a piece of the Schneider property on Olive street.

The force of railroad surveyors are here on waiting orders.

Showers of Rain.

Several sharp showers of rain fell on Monday morning about 4 o'clock, amounting to .05 of an inch, and bringing the total for the season, according to Mr. Dickel's gauge, to 4.56. Last year to date we had 4.35 inches, and 5.32 for the season. The heaviest rainfall last year on any one day was on May 15th (over two weeks off yet), when .65 of an inch descended. This was topped, however, by the rain in the preceding month of October, when on the 14th of that month we had a rainfall of .97 of an inch. On April 28th last year, we had .31 of an inch, on April 29, .22; on May 1, .32, and on May 15, .65; a total of an inch and a half altogether. We may reasonably look for further showers before the season of rainfall is over. The country looks vastly improved over its condition last season. We are .21 of an inch ahead of last season's record, and when we consider that .97 of an inch fell in October, 1897, bringing absolutely no benefit to the country, one sees that the season's rainfall is really 1.18 inches ahead of that of last season.

Yesterday morning, beginning at 2 o'clock, .13 of an inch fell.

Old Maids.

The Opera-house was filled with a large and appreciative audience on Friday evening to witness the presentation of the Old Maids' Convention, given by the ladies of St. Michael's Guild of the Episcopal Church.

Prof. Scott was present with his re-modelscope, and he had a picnic re-modeling the old maids into giddy and blushing buds of sweet sixteen. The old maids were Patience Desireaman, Charity Longface, Tiny Short, Betsy Bobbitt, Penelope Gertrude Doolittle, Juliette Long, Jerusha Matilda Spriggins, Cleopatra Bell Brown, Sophia Stickup, Polly Irene Sprall. The young ladies assuming these characters were Miss Annie Everhardy, Mrs. Sherwood, Mrs. Schneider, Mrs. Rehwoldt, Miss Heimann, Mrs. Amerige, Mrs. Ross, Mrs. McKinley and Mrs. Des Granges.

Mrs. McKinley, as one of the old maids, received much favorable comment, and Mrs. Ross rendered her part to perfection.

The singing of Miss Fay was so charmingly done that it deserved an encore. Her rendering of the solo, "I've Something Sweet to Tell You," was an exquisite bit of melody.

Mrs. Hantz also rendered her selections with much grace and charm.

The piano duet by Mrs. Storm and Miss Rehwoldt was excellent.

The whistling solo by Mrs. Laventhal of Los Angeles was one of the features of the evening.

Miss Norton of Orange read, and Mr. Bundy played a baritone solo.

After the entertainment the hall was cleared for dancing, which was enjoyed until midnight.

L. Proppe yesterday left for parts unknown, leaving numerous mourning creditors behind him. Mr. Proppe has acquired the Russian habit. He has a mortgage on his place amounting to $280, and his creditors were about yesterday attempting to invoke the law to restrain his going, or to collect bad debts owing by him. It was useless, however, and the haunts which knew him once will probably know him no more for some time to come.

Kleinigkeiten.

—The rains have freshened up vegetation, but have not been beneficial to hay, which has been cut in large quantities.

—The sound of the mower is heard on upland and valley, and farmers on all sides are cutting hay. There is a lot of hay in the country.

—Citizens of Placentia have petitioned the Supervisors to be erected into a new voting precinct, to be cut out of Fullerton precinct.

—Attention is directed to the notice of sale of real estate in the matter of the estate of Charles W. Snook, which will be found on the second page.

—Thirteen-hundredths of an inch of rain fell at Los Alamitos on Tuesday night, according to the factory gauge. On Monday night .15 of an inch fell. The beets are looking well.

—John Bush, of the fish market, announces that he will have on hand hot tamales every night. On Monday he received a consignment of San Juan crawfish, which met with ready sale.

—Notice the change in the advertisement of Stern Bros. It will interest you. The firm is showing one of the choicest stocks of dress goods in Orange county.

—There will be a mission festival on Sunday next in the German Lutheran church at Orange. Rev. G. Kiesel of San Diego will preach at 11:30 A. M., and Rev. F. Reiser of Pasadena at 2:30 P. M. Lutherans are cordially invited.

—The band concert on Sunday afternoon was quite largely attended by townspeople and residents of the outlying section. The boys never played better, and are coming to be recognized as one of the best musical organizations in Southern California.

—The Fullerton high school baseball club will have two games of ball at the Fullerton grounds on Saturday and Monday next—the latter being Dewey day. The first game will be with a Santa Ana nine, and the second with a nine made up from the employees at the Chapman packing house at Placentia.

—Anna Holt and Cora Lee, two adventuresome Santa Ana girls, have run away from home, and their distracted parents have requested the Sheriff's office to assist in the search for them. The girls went to Los Angeles, and it is said have gone to Bakersfield to join a theatrical troupe. The girls have since been found at San Pedro.

—No tidings have come from Graumann and the two Riemlands who with their families skipped by the light of a recent moon. It is known that the two first named camped at Ventura on Wednesday evening of last week—that is the report. The Sheriff's office has sent out descriptions of the men, and a reward of $50 has been offered for their arrest.

—The Turners have half-sheet posters out announcing their seventh annual May-Day picnic at Columbia Grove on Sunday, May 7th. There will be many athletic events, for which appropriate prizes will be given. Music will be furnished by the city band, and there will be dancing in the pavilion during the afternoon and evening. The Turners tell us this will be a very *recherche* affair.

—A hanging coal-oil lamp which fell from its support in Miller & Nagle's show window on Wednesday evening of last week, threatening a serious conflagration in the heart of the city, called out a spirited fire alarm and hundreds of people in short order. The lamp exploded while being taken out, but was pitched into the street before the fire department had a chance to get its apparatus into play. Little damage was done.

—Marriage licenses have been granted by Cupid Beckett during the week to the following: William Eimers, aged 64 years, and Louisa Zuber, aged 39 years, both residents of Los Angeles; Amos N. Fox, aged 27 years, of Santa Ana, and Christina M. Franzen, aged 21 years, of Orange; John Snodgrass, aged 29 years, and Florence M. Flood, aged 21 years, both residents of Los Angeles; John A. Harper, aged 21 years, and Pearl Campbell, aged 19 years, both residents of Anaheim.

—The newly elected directors of the deciduous fruit association met in Judge Shanley's courtroom on Saturday afternoon, and re-elected J. B. Neff president. J. B. Rea was chosen vice president, and George A. Hunter secretary, George Boyd, the former secretary, finding it impossible, owing to a press of other business, to longer serve in that capacity. The Citizens' bank was selected as treasurer. President Neff was delegated authority to have by-laws printed. The same will probably be prepared for distribution by to-morrow or next day.

—When Harry Bundy descended the steps at the City Hall after band practice, at 10 o'clock on Monday evening, he found that some one had made away with his bicycle, which he had left standing with others in the hallway downstairs. The thief had stolen in so silently that no one had been apprised of his presence, and he made away with the wheel so effectually that it has not since been seen. Bundy is getting used to that sort of business. This makes the fourth wheel he has had stolen from him, two of them having been recovered. He used to be the champion bicycle rider of Orange county, but is thinking of trying horseless carriages for a change.

—At the residence of the bride's father, J. P. Zeyn, tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock, Chester Holcomb will be united in marriage to one of Anaheim's fairest daughters, Miss Minnie Zeyn. The father of the groom will be the officiating clergyman, and only a limited number of the relatives and friends of the high contracting couple will be present. Mr. Holcomb is one of the most widely known and popular young men of Fullerton, and will bear away from our city a young lady whose many charms have made her a universal favorite among those who know her. Anaheim's loss will be Fullerton's gain, and the happy groom will be looked upon with envious eyes. After a short honeymoon the newly wedded couple will go to house keeping at Fullerton.

—Lon Wells, the Peat Land celery raiser, who was arrested some days ago for rape upon Miss Pearl Ross, the sixteen-year-old daughter of Charles Ross, was on Saturday bound over at his preliminary examination at Santa Ana to appear before the Superior Court, in bonds of $2500. The examination was conducted behind closed doors, but it is reported witnesses swore that Wells and Miss Ross were seen driving together on the night of the alleged crime, April 1st last. At a lonely spot in the willows Wells is said to have overpowered the girl and accomplished his base designs. He is said to have been guilty of entertaining similar designs toward two other Peat Land maidens, one of whom is said to be carrying a revolver for his benefit should he again molest her. Wells furnished the required bond and was permitted to return to his home.

PERSONAL MENTION

Charley Ramella is riding a new bicycle.

Rev. Stone has moved into the Christ cottage on the corner of Broadway and Olive street.

N. Hart drove up to Santiago canon with a party in a three-seater to attend the Odd Fellows' picnic yesterday.

William Eimers and Louisa Zuber, both of Los Angeles, were married on Thursday morning last at the Catholic church by Rev. Father Bannon.

Charles Federman has been waiting on an increased number of customers during the week, and expects to keep it up during the season.

Mrs. W. O. Robinson of Santa Ana has filed a suit for divorce against her husband, W. O. Robinson. He has been at Skaguay for a year.

Mrs. Browning entertained a number of her friends last Monday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Josephine Butler of Los Angeles, who has been her guest for the past week.

Andrew Gillison, school census marshal of Los Alamitos, writes that he has completed his labors and finds an even 100 children in the district between the ages of 5 and 17. Under 5 years, 48.

Mrs. B. R. Grogan has been in town during the week, the guest of Mrs. Rust. Yesterday she went to San Pedro to attend the jubilee celebration. She contemplates leaving shortly for her home in Milwaukee.

Herman Stern leaves next week for San Francisco, where he goes as a delegate to the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows. The Stern Bros. will have an important announcement to make to the public shortly.

Miss Annie Irvin has been visiting with friends in town during the week. Miss Irvin owns a lot on Santa Ana street in front of which the new Southern Pacific line will run, and gives right of way for the nominal consideration of $20.

Hank Stough is confined to his home with an attack of paralysis, sustained on Tuesday morning. Yesterday Dr. Eddy reported that he showed no signs of improvement, and was considered critically ill.

C. E. Holcomb, Secretary of the newly organized Fullerton walnut-growers' association, gives notice in our advertising columns this morning that a meeting of the association will be held at McDermont's hall on Saturday afternoon, May 6th, at 2:30.

Ernest Bentz has joined the cavalry, and is now a member of Troop C, Fourth Cavalry, stationed at the Presidio. Ernest was mustered in in Los Angeles last week, and went immediately north. His wife and child have taken up their residence in Los Angeles.

W. H. Kennedy was in from Clair yesterday. He says there will be no beets raised at Clair this year, the farmers going in for barley. Unless better prices are offered and different contracts made, Mr. Kennedy is of the opinion that few if any beets will be raised in his section for some time to come.

Mr. Thiele came down from Los Angeles on Tuesday morning to attend to various business matters. Mr. Thiele's former property, which he disposed of a couple of years ago to Mr. Kossert, will soon have a railroad on three sides—the Southern Pacific on Olive and Santa Ana streets, and the Santa Fe on Orange street.

Oliver Hill was in town on Tuesday with a bunch of barley from the La Habra valley that measured five and a half feet in height. The heads were finely filled out, and the barley looked as well as any we ever saw. Oliver says there is a good bit of this kind of barley in the La Habra, but there is lots of grain not half so high.

Tom McFadden of Placentia was one of the three nominees for the position of business manager of the *Sequoia*, one of the two college papers at Stanford. The annual election occurred yesterday, and the many offices were hotly contested for by a large number of students. J. T. Nourse of Santa Ana was one of the two candidates for the editorship of the *Daily Palo Alto*, the daily paper issued by the college. His opponent is a lady—Miss Helen Sweet.

Manuel Crespin came in on Monday morning from his rauch in the Cadman tract. He considers the land on this tract to be especially adapted to walnuts and deciduous fruits, and provided with water would add a beauty spot to that part of the valley. Manuel informs us every one over his way is on the *qui vive* for the railroad to Placentia, and as he is of the opinion that that place will develop into quite a town upon the advent of the iron horse, has his eye upon a piece of land in that section which he may purchase.

R. Wisser, Ed Kraemer, Alfred Allec and Mons. Pauchon returned on Sunday evening from their trip to Strawberry valley, having driven from Riverside that day. On their travels they visited Rincon, Corona, Riverside, Moreno, and Hemet, where they saw the Hemet flume seven miles long; and traveled over Florida avenue 15 miles in length, running through Hemet. In Strawberry valley they were 6000 feet above sea level. They came across one of the monuments of the U. S. geological survey, indicating the San Bernardino base line, 4443 feet above sea level. They visited San Jacinto and the Indian reservation near that place. They were gone a week and report having had a fine time. They killed a plenty of small game, cotton-tails and birds, but saw no bear.

Valen Vasquez, the Riverside Mexican on trial for the killing of G. Almandarez, in which case John Johnson and his son of this city gave evidence, was on Tuesday found guilty of murder in the second degree. Vasquez killed his man and placed the body upon the Santa Fe track near Arlington. During the night two trains ran over the body and cut it to pieces. It was thought by the officers at first that the man met his death by being run over, but on Mr. Johnson's evidence (he having been camped near the scene of the shooting at the time) the bullet holes in the body were found and the murderer arrested. Mr. Johnson drove to Anaheim the day after the killing, and seeing in a Los Angeles paper the following day an account of the finding of the body, wired the Riverside Sheriff the intelligence which afterward caused the murderer's arrest. A Mexican boy named Hegnio, who was with the murderer the night of the killing, is missing, and fears are entertained that he was murdered also.

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Alfred Seale drove down to San Pedro yesterday with his mother to attend the harbor jubilee.

Mr. Zeyn takes his departure on Saturday for the scenes of his youth in Hamburg, after an absence of fifty years. He will be absent several months.

Frank Dyer has erected a new screen door in the front of his barbershop, and proposes to take things comfortably during the coming summer.

Samuel Federman came down from Los Angeles on Monday. The retailer is negotiating for right of way along his property fronting Placentia avenue.

J. B. Rea returned on Saturday from Berkeley, after an absence of some weeks, and was on the afternoon of that day elected Vice President of the local deciduous fruit-growers' association.

Byron O. Clark, formerly of Anaheim, who went to Hawaii some two years ago and was made Secretary of Agriculture of the young republic, has resigned his position, and it is said will return to California.

Wm. Salvin came over from Santa Ana on Sunday to attend the band concert and make calls upon his numerous friends. He contemplates purchasing the interest of Dr. Lord, his partner in the livery business, and will after the 1st prox. conduct the business by himself.

Tim Carroll made a trip to Oxnard last week, at the invitation of the owners of the sugar factory at that place, who wish to put in a number of his patent beet dumps. Tim reports the country about Oxnard looking well, including 14,000 acres of beets promising a good yield.

Capt. Finley has completed the preliminary survey of the extension of the Santa Ana and Newport railroad from its present terminus in the Peatlands via Westminster to the Los Alamitos beet-sugar factory. The work of securing the right of way will now be taken up.

Dr. Bullard came down from Los Angeles on Sunday to attend a family dinner at Herman Dickel's residence in commemoration of the thirty-ninth birthday of that gentleman, occurring the preceding day. Mr. Dickel is a royal entertainer, and on this occasion outdid himself in his hospitality. The doctor returned to his home on the afternoon train.

Walter Crowther was in from Placentia on Monday morning. Walter is running his father's walnut orchard while the old gentleman and his two daughters are off on a trip to England. Mr. Crowther will visit the scenes of his younger days, having been absent some 22 years, during all of which time he has been a resident of this section.

John A. Harper and Miss Pearl Campbell drove over to Santa Ana one day last week, while their parents were in Los Angeles, and procuring a marriage license from Cupid Beckett, were united in wedlock. When the old folks returned from Los Angeles in the evening they were treated to a happy surprise in the marriage of the young couple. They are all residents of the Del Campo hotel.

Lyman G. Mowry of San Francisco was in town on Saturday on a brief business mission. He had a case before the State Supreme court, in session in Los Angeles, and came to Anaheim to attend to various business matters. Mr. Mowry was accompanied to Los Angeles by his wife (formerly Mrs. D. W. C. Lawrence of this city). He was the guest of friends during the afternoon at the Anaheim club, and returned to Los Angeles on the evening train.

George Boyd closed down the packing house on Saturday, after shipping out 85 carloads of oranges for the association and Salisbury. The employees at the packing house celebrated the event by lunching together in the warehouse, the ladies furnishing dainties in the cooking line, and the young men providing an unlimited quantity of ice cream and other delicacies. The hands were kept busy packing until 7 in the evening, and the season of 1898-9 was wound up with a long and hard day's work.

Miss Gladys Jewell (Alice Warner) writes the dramatic editor from Portland to the effect that she is playing a successful engagement in that town, whither she went after a short engagement at Fresno and the neighboring villages. She adds that she is meeting with great success in her original buck and wing dancing, which her many friends in this city will be rejoiced to hear. Miss Warner is a male impersonator and high kicker, and is said to have taken the Portland chappies by storm.

Clyde Nickey is making numerous additions to the stock of his plumbing and tinning establishment, and is putting in a line of enameled ware and plumbers goods of latest pattern. He will fit up one of his front windows with a select lot of plumbers material and articles of enameled ware, which will give the public an indication from the street of the character of goods to be found within. He has secured the contract for the roofing and plumbing in the new brick building now being erected at Fullerton, and the new goods now being received at his shop would indicate that prosperity has struck it with a resounding thwack.

Senor de la Guerra was in town from Yorba on Monday and purchased a mowing machine from the Lutz company. He contemplates mowing his crop of barley this week and reports the crop looking well. Senor de la Guerra has kept a record of the rainfall for the past 35 years, and cannot account for the recent utterances of weather sharps that rain fell in '64. He states that the year '63 was a dry year similar to last season, but that in '64 no rain fell whatever during the rainy season with the exception of a sprinkle of about an hour's duration in March. In that year the La Guerras lost 10,000 head of cattle, and had to sell 4000 head at $5 per head. Their extensive ranch in Santa Barbara county was littered with thousands of dead sheep and horses, and altogether the season was one of extreme hardship to stockmen throughout the State. Senor de la Guerra was in the army then, and recently came across a letter written to his father in that year in which he informs him it had been raining for an hour on the Simi ranch in Santa Barbara county. How the weather sharps figure it that several inches of rain fell that year he cannot make out. The barley at Yorba he pronounces to be looking well, needing no more rain.

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I have a 15 to 18 H. P. Engine and Boiler in good order, which I will sell cheap; has been used 125 days.

J. B. NEFF.

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At the Beautiful
COLUMBIA GARDEN, Near S. P. Depot, Anaheim.
Excellent Music will be furnished by the Anaheim City Band.
Turning, Singing, Comical Races (of various descriptions (Prizes will be awarded to the winners.) Concert at 2 p. m.
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On account of other business requiring my absence from the city several weeks during the year, I offer my business here for sale.
The stock is all new, and is complete to furnish and decorate homes. It consists of
Furniture, Matting, Wall Paper, Stoves, Tinware and Graniteware. All saleable goods throughout the year.
To one that understands Upholstering and furniture repairing this is an opportunity for a successful business. Undertaking could be carried on to advantage.
Offer the entire business at a bargain. Will make liberal discounts until the entire stock is disposed of.
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A complete line of Plumbers' supplies, Force Pumps, Cylinders, etc., constantly on hand. Repairing of all kinds promptly done. Shop opposite Postoffice, Anaheim. Agency for the old reliable Troy laundry. ap7tf

OLIVE CULTURE.

Paper Read by Geo. B. Bixby at the University Farmers' Institute at Villa Park.

Although the olive in this State is one of the newest of all the fruit industries attracting any considerable attention as a commercial article, it was introduced on the Coast by the Jesuit missionaries as early as any fruit we have a record of, and it seems strange that it should not have received more attention from the earlier fruit growers. The fact that the olive for centuries has been one of the chief sources of both food and revenue in the countries along the Mediterranean coast, and the large amount of oil and pickles imported by this country should have encouraged more extensive trials in the very beginning of the fruit industry. The trees growing at the old missions and in the gardens of the Mexican ranchos give ample evidence of their adaptation to our soil and climate.

The years of neglect following the downfall of the Jesuit missions caused the crops of fruit to be light and irregular, but that the trees lived and bore any fruit at all under such trying conditions proved the olive to be one of the hardiest and most drouth-resisting of fruit trees.

Although the tree will live and occasionally bear some fruit on extremely poor land, still, like any other fruit tree, to produce even fair crops year after year, there must be substance enough in the soil to furnish an abundance of the properties required, not only for the formation of the fruit, but also of wood for the fruit to grow on, besides moisture enough to permit the roots to feed upon and utilize these properties. The soil is said to be produced from or by the atmosphere, but the solid matter must come from the soil, so if these properties are not in the soil, or not in a condition for the tree to utilize them, it cannot bear fruit. A cow can live for some time on the hills back here with nothing to eat but sage brush, but, if your family were to depend on that cow for their milk and butter supply; I am afraid the children would take many a lunch to school without butter on their bread. Of this I know whereof I speak.

The best authorities on the subject agree that we of Central and Southern California have a monopoly in the olive lands of the United States, for the olive does not generally succeed when far removed from the coast, and it was tried in the South Atlantic and Gulf states a century ago, but did not prove successful there. It is a tree that loves sunshine, and will not thrive without it, consequently in hilly sections it must have a southerly exposure to secure the best results, and north slopes, no matter how good the soil, are not at all suited to olive culture. Neither do olives do well on cold damp ground, nor where the underlying water comes within a few feet of the surface of the ground.

As nearly as I can learn from reading upon the subject and from talks with Mr. Loup and others who have traveled extensively in Southern Europe and made a special study of the olive, this little corner of the world, Villa Park, and the foothills to north and south of us, is about as well situated for the cultivation of that fruit as one could find in many a long search; just far enough from the coast to escape the chill, raw winds of fall and winter and the heavy fogs of early spring, yet so near that you may gaze out over the broad old ocean and receive its tempering influence over the burning heat of summer and the chilling frosts of winter. With our black gravel valley lands that formerly had such a high reputation for the production of the raisin grape, the sloping land of deep sandy loam, washed from the hills from centuries of rain, the adobe hillsides with the rich black soil and our clayey loam mesas, where the olive gives the largest per cent of high grade oil.

Now that we have found an ideal place, what varieties shall we plant? is the all-important question, and one I will not attempt to answer. I think it is a question for each planter to answer for himself, after careful consideration of his own peculiar conditions, soil, water, and the object in view, that is for what purpose the fruit is to be used, whether pickles or oil. He must bear in mind that the olive that gives the best results in one locality, even but a short distance away, may not prove satisfactory, also one doing well on a certain kind of soil may be a total failure on the same ranch in another soil and exposure.

Right here let me impress one fact on your minds; never choose a variety to plant because it is cheaper or more easily secured that some other. There is just as much difference in olives as in any other kind of fruit. You would not think for a minute of planting an orchard of Tangerine oranges, for the same reasons, when the conditions would justify planting Washington navels. If you wish a pickling olive you do not want Huff's Spanish with its 127 olives to 100 grains weight when the Serilliano takes but 6 berries to weigh the same. On the other hand, if an oil olive is desired, you would surely prefer some of the Italian oil varieties, some of which average nearly 40 per cent oil in their flesh with a maximum of 47 20-100 per cent, to the large fruited Ascolano with an average of only 17 65-100 per cent of oil. When we planted our first orchard six years ago oil production was the principal object, but we also wished some fruit that would be suitable for pickling if so desired. Not feeling satisfied with results obtained by our neighbors with the Mission trees, we chose two varieties noted for early bearing, heavy crops of fruit, and ability to resist drouth, and at the same time keep up the quality and high per cent of oil. These were the Columella and Rubra. We also planted quite a number of Naradillo Blanco. Besides these we set out six other varieties, namely: Mission, Manzanello, Pendulina, Oblongo, Uraria and Regalis. The latter proved to be identical with the Columella.

The orchards were planted on three distinct classes of soil; sandy loam formed by wash from the hills, yellow clayey loam on a bench of the hill and black adobe on part of the same bench. We put some trees of each variety on the different kinds of soil. The second year the Columella, Rubia, Pendulina, Oblonga and Uraria showed fruit on the clay, but not on the other soils. The trees on the sandy loams and adobe made much the larger growth. At three years all had some fruit except the Manzanello and Neradillo. The fourth season all varieties were heavily loaded except the Mission, with a fair crop and the Neradillos with only one-half a crop on the best trees. The fruit was much larger on the lower lands, consequently better for pickles, but in all cases the clayey mesas gave the most oil.

In October, 1896, I sent samples of six varieties to the University of California for analysis. The samples of Columella, with its 26 10-100 per cent, and the Rubia with its 26 14-100 per cent oil in the whole fruit, was the highest per centage for these varieties in the State. The Pendulina 26 per cent and Oblongo 21 60-100 per cent were only beaten by one sample in each class, being 6 86-109 and 8 25-100 per cent respectively higher than the average. Not a bad showing for the hill soil of this vicinity.

Having once started in with olives, I wished to have the very best, so I secured trees from Mr. Loup, Mr. Calkins of Pomona and Mr. Roeding of Fresno. These included nearly all the latest importations for both pickling and oil. I now have set in the orchards between fifty-five and sixty varieties. Most of the Italian oil olives proved to be very rapid growers. Some reached twelve feet in height and bore quite a crop the third year. The Ascolano and Sevilliano both bore that season. It was the finest looking fruit I ever saw.

Last year the olive crop of the entire state being a failure we fared no better than others. The hot north wind that came when the trees were in heavy bloom seemed to cook the blossoms and setting fruit. Notwithstanding the dry season our trees made a fair growth and did not seem to suffer for lack of moisture, although they have never been irrigated. The causes for their standing the season so well are two: First, the deep winter plowing and thorough summer cultivation which not only prevented evaporation but enabled the soil to hold what water had fallen in previous seasons instead of allowing any to run off. Our land not being rocky, this was stored deep down in the soil ready to be used as occasion required. The deep plowing also forced the roots down to where the moisture remained. Secondly, our trees had been pruned very little, so had a large amount of foliage and correspondingly large root systems, which enabled them to draw on the reserved moisture. When we found it was to be a dry year we cut the trees back very heavily and thinned out the inside. By cutting off all surplus foliage we prevented as much as possible the evaporation through the leaves during the heat of the summer, thus keeping the trees in good condition.

A great many of the new varieties are putting out fruit stems now for the first time, so after a few good wet seasons I hope to be better able to tell what kinds succeed best under our conditions.

So far I have only commenced to mention the important features of olive culture, such subjects as propagation, planting, pruning, cross cultivation, picking, and handling the fruit, pickling, oil and its future, adulterations of imported oils, olives as a food and a substitute for meat, the necessity of pure food laws and their enforcement, I must leave to those who are better informed on the subject.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Court Notes.

In the Superior Court, April 14, 1899, at 10 a.m.; present, Hon. J. W. Ballard, Judge; the Sheriff and Clerk.

In re estate of Lyon, minors—Final account. Mrs. M. V. Lyon was sworn and testified. Order settling account and guardian allowed $26 for expenses.

In re estate of Botterill, deceased—Petition for letters of administration. S. G. Cooper, Wm. H. Botterill and F. E. Daniels were sworn and testified. Petitioner appointed administrator with bond of $5000.

In re estate of Keating, deceased—Order appointing appraisers.

In re estate of Baker, deceased—Decree showing that due and legal notice has been given.

Borchard vs. Eastwood—Demurrer; continued two weeks.

Davis vs. Bixby Land Co.—Motion to elect and to strike out; passed for one week.

Schofield vs. Williams—Motion for an order to produce papers; continued to April 18.

Pyle vs. Fiske et al.—Demurrer; passed for 1 week.

In open court at 2 p. m.:

In re estate of Margery A. Northcross, deceased. Decree showing that due and legal notice has been given.

In re estate of Dierksen, deceased—Decree showing that due and legal notice has been given.

Ferguson vs. Ferguson—Action for divorce. The default of the defendant having been duly entered, the plaintiff demands the relief asked for in the complaint. S. T. Miller, Mrs. S. T. Miller and Mrs. Lorena A. Ferguson were sworn and testified; decree of divorce granted as prayed for.

Calhoun vs. Ward et al.—Decree of foreclosure and order of sale is hereby granted for $3300, also for costs and expenses $31 50, in accordance with stipulation of counsel herein filed this day.

Adjourned to April 18, 1899.

In open court, April 18th; present, Hon. Judge Yorke:

In re estate of Metz, deceased—Order to show cause; A. W. Metz sworn and testified. Order granted.

In re estate of Damon, minors—Order made to show cause why real estate should not be sold.

In re estate of T. A. Yorba, deceased. Return of sale of real estate. Francisco Sanchez, administrator, sworn and testified.

Schofield vs. Williams et al.—This cause came on regularly for trial; Judge Yorke, presiding. M. A. Conklin appearing for plaintiff, and Williams & Jackson for defendant and Ballard defendant. Williams not appearing either in person or by counsel. James Burdett was called by the plaintiff and was sworn, also Fannie Schofield, plaintiff. Exhibits A, B and D were introduced in evidence, also the records. Judgment in favor of plaintiff, and dismissed at the defendant Ballard; $50 allowed for attorney's fees for defendant Ballard.

Mulford et al. vs. Howard—This cause came on regularly to be tried, Brousseau & Montgomery appearing for the plaintiff, and W. F. Haas for defendant. Plea in abatement sustained; defendant accepts; motion to amend answer granted. Costs taxed at $30.

Recess until 2 p. m.

In open court at 2 p. m.:

Mulford vs. Howard—Counsel for the respective parties again in court. S. P. Mulford was sworn and testified. A letter purporting to be from W. S. Morgan was offered in evidence and objected to by defendant, and objection sustained. Pending the reading of depositions, an adjournment was taken until 10:30 a. m., April 19.

In open court, April 19th, Judge Ballard presiding:

Mulford et al. vs. Howard—Parties again in court, and trial resumed, and the reading of the depositions was then finished. Plaintiff rests. Defendant's counsel then moved for a non-suit; motion denied. Depositions were then read for the defendant. Defendant rests. The case was then argued by Mr. Montgomery for the plaintiff, at the close of which a recess was taken until 1:30 p.m.

In open court at 1:30 p.m.:

Mulford et al. vs. Howard—Argument made by Mr. Haas for the defendant, and closed for the plaintiff by Mr. Brousseau. Judgment for plaintiff as prayed for. Plaintiff allowed to withdraw from the files depositions filed in December, 1898, and defendant allowed 20 days to prepare bill of exceptions.

Howard et al. vs. Howard et al—Set for trial May 17, 1899.

Adjourned to April 21, 1899.

In open court on that day at 11 a.m.:

Polhemus vs. Soto et al.—Final decree of foreclosure rendered.

Adjourned to April 21 at 10 a.m.

In open court, Friday, April 21:

City of Santa Ana vs. Gildmacher—Motion to strike out and demurrer; motion granted as to the first paragraph of said motion and denied as to all others; demurrer sustained as to second ground of demurrer and denied as to all others. Leave to amend granted; defendant waives right to amend.

S. P. R. R. Co. vs Schneider—Demurrer and motion to strike out; motion denied.

Chaffin vs Olive milling company—Demurrer overruled for lack of presentation, at request of plaintiff's counsel.

In re estate of John Hickmott, deceased—Inventory and appraisement filed. Order of sale of personal property granted. Notice by posting ten days.

In re estate of Truman, deceased—Petition for probate of will; will admitted and letters ordered to issue to Florence A. Donahue.

In re estate of Wade, deceased—Final account and distribution allowed and settled; decree of distribution.

Pyle vs Fiske et al.—Demurrer passed one week.

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.

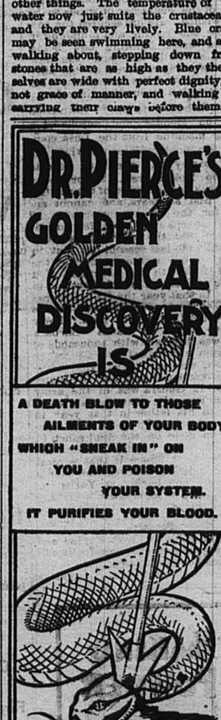
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Sold by druggists, 75 cents.

WAYS OF THE BLUE CRAB.

Some of Its Peculiarities as Observed at New York's Aquarium.

While the blue crab is not commonly thought of as a swimmer and does in fact spend the greater part of its time on the bottom, yet it can very easily sustain itself in the water and swim at a very fair rate of speed. It swims endwise, and when swimming it carries one big claw thrown forward and bent back at the middle joint, making a point projecting at that end of the body, while the other big claw trails straight out astern. If it changes direction, it crooks the claw it had been carrying straight and lets the other go free. If it sustains itself in the water without progressing, it carries its big claws in front of itself as it would naturally do under ordinary circumstances on the bottom, but it has to keep its little claws in motion to sustain itself, and in swimming the little claws are kept actively at work. Besides making a good degree of progress through the water in swimming the blue crab can change its course or swim to a higher or lower level with facility. When frightened, the blue crab moves off sideways, but when moving about at home and undisturbed it may move straight forward. Its body may be inclined at any angle to the line of progress, but its motion still be forward, the big claws carried crooked around in front. It may be seen moving thus in one of the larger tanks at the aquarium, in which there are blue crabs, lobsters and other things. The temperature of the water now just suits the crustaceans, and they are very lively. Blue crabs may be seen swimming here, and also walking about, stepping down from stones that are as high as they themselves are wide with perfect dignity, if not grace of manner, and walking or carrying their claws before them.—



"Only the First Step is Difficult."

The first step in Spring should be to cleanse Nature's house from Winter's accumulations. Hood's Sarsaparilla does this work easily. It is America's Greatest Spring Medicine. It purifies the blood, as millons of people say.

It makes the weak strong, as nervous men and women gladly testify. It cures all blood diseases, as thousands of cured voluntarily write. It is just the medicine for you, as you will gladly say after you have given it a fair trial.

Bad Blood—"Although past 70 years of age I am thoroughly well. It was three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla that made me so after spending over $60 in medical attendance. My trouble was a raw sore on my ankle." MRS. LOUISA MASON, Court Street, Lowell, Mass.

Running Sores—"After worrying four months I gave my children Hood's Sarsaparilla and it cured them of running sores. Hood's Pills cured me of dyspepsia and constipation." MRS. KATE E. THOMAS, 31 Governor St., Annapolis, Md.

Consumptive Cough—"Five years ago I had a consumptive cough which reduced me to a skeleton. Was advised to take Hood's Sarsaparilla which I did and recovered normal health. I have been well ever since." MATILDA BRIDGEWATER, Cor. Pearl and Chestnut Sts., Jeffersonville, Ind.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.



Women in Business

Business men often express the opinion that there is one thing which will prevent women from completely filling man's place in the business world—they can't be depended upon because they are sick too often. It is true that many women are compelled to look forward to times when they are unable to attend to social or business duties. Their appearance plainly indicates their condition and they are reluctant to be seen, even by their friends. Read what a business woman says to such sufferers:

Mrs. C. W. Mansfield, 58 Farrar Street, Detroit, Mich., says:

"A complication of female ailments kept me awake nights and wore me out. I could get no relief from medicine and hope was slipping away from me. A young lady in my employ gave me a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I took them and was able to rest at night for the first time in months. I bought more and they cured me as they also cured several other people to my knowledge. I think that if you should ask any of the druggists of Detroit, who are the best buyers of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills they would say the young women. These pills certainly build up the nervous system and many a young woman owes her life to them.

"As a business woman I am pleased to recommend them as they did more for me than any physician and I can give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People credit for my general good health to-day."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are for sale by all druggists, or will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box; six boxes, $2.50, by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N.Y. Our new book, PLAIN TALKS TO WOMEN, sent free to any address on request.

Anaheim Bakery,

PETER SYRE, PROPRIETOR.

FRESH BREAD, CAKES & PIES

CONFECTIONERY, ETC.

Wedding Cakes a Specialty. Los Angeles and Cypress Sts.

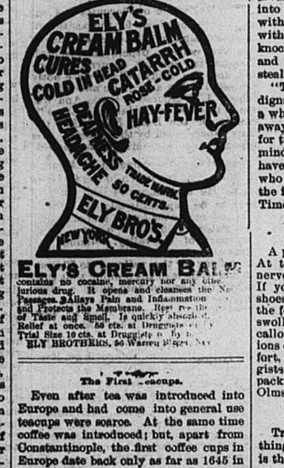
Deciduous Fruits.

Continued from first page.

Thinning with the shears by cutting out spurs of short bearing shoots, or even shortening in long limbs, cutting away to a lateral when possible, is of no appreciable injury to the tree. Many people have gained the impression that the shears are only for winter use on the deciduous tree. This is a mistake. On some accounts cutting during the growing season is really kinder to the tree, and in some parts of the State this may have to be done considerably this year to save the trees from evaporation which their roots cannot compensate. It is perfectly safe, and this year particularly very practical, to be a little Micawber-like and see what will turn up, being ready to thin both with the shears and by hand as well, if it becomes necessary, in order to reduce the burden of the tree to what is commercially most promising, or what the life and strength of the tree may require.—Pacific Rural Press.

No deception practiced. No $100 Reward.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST for a generous 10 CENT TRIAL SIZE.



ELY'S CREAM BALM contains no cocaine, mercury nor any other injurious drug. It opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages. Allays Pain and Inflammation and Protects the Membrane. Rest res the Sense of Taste and Smell. Is quickly absorbed. Relief at once. 50 cts. at Druggists or by mail; Trial Size 10 cts. at Druggists or by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

The First Teacups.

Even after tea was introduced into Europe and had come into general use teacups were scarce. At the same time coffee was introduced; but, apart from Constantinople, the first coffee cups in Europe date back only as far as 1645 in Venice, 1659 in Paris, 1652 in London and 1694 in Leipsic. From the first, however, the conventional oriental coffee cup, without stem or handle, was little used, and in Germany not at all. The Chinese teacup was used for tea, coffee and chocolate as well. Specimens of porcelain were undoubtedly introduced into Europe in the middle ages, yet not till the sixteenth century were cups imported from China in any great quantities, and even then it was as articles of vertu. Most of those found their way back into China again, as collecting porcelain is a lasting fad there, and high prices are paid for good specimens. The collection of Chinese porcelain, if only the genuine specimens are desired, requires immense study and knowledge, as the Chinese are skillful imitators and put numerous falsifications on the market.

Individual Odors.

Every human being has a specific odor of his own, according to A. Bethe in the Archiv der Gesammten Physiologie, by which he can be recognized not merely by dogs but by persons with sensitive organs of smell. The case is mentioned of a man who blindfolded could pick out each individual in a company of 20 by his odor.

The smell is not born with us, but develops gradually till the age of puberty, after which it remains unchanged. Members of a family have a kind of common odor, which persists even when they have lived apart for a long time.

The entire area of the United States is placed at 1,835,017,692 acres, of which 741,702,865 acres are now owned by individuals or by corporations or states or have passed out of the control of the general government.

Savages, on the whole, live longer than civilized people.

STREET GAMIN IN REAL LIFE.

Not So Noble In Character as the Story Writers Picture Him.

"I have read a good many stories," said the city man, "about the honest newsboy who chases a man three blocks to return the $5 goldpiece given in mistake for a nickel, the sympathetic bootblack who protects the widow's son, or the heroic street gamin who gets run over by a dray while rescuing another boy and murmurs, 'Is Jimmy all right?' and then dies. I have come to the conclusion that these stories are written by girls fresh from school or refined old maids who live in a village, and they are read by men who thoughtfully stick the tongue into the cheek while reading. Yet there are men who read and believe.

"I saw one of this class the other day who went to the rescue of a bootblack who was trying to fix his broken box.

"'My lad,' said the good man—they always call them 'lads' in these stories—'you are in trouble. Let me assist you.'

"Then he knelt on the sidewalk in his good clothes, used a half brick for a hammer, raked up some twine from his pocket and after 15 minutes' hard work made a creditable job. Meanwhile about 30 street boys gathered around. One slipped a piece of old iron into his pocket, the grateful bootblack with a bit of chalk decorated his back with a hideous caricature, his hat was knocked into the gutter as he arose, and one of the boys accused him of stealing a 'dabber.'

"The man flushed with natural indignation, and immediately there arose a whoop of derision, and as he strode away he was guyed by the whole crowd for two blocks. While in this frame of mind it would have done him good to have interviewed some of the ladies who write the picturesque tales about the imaginary street boys."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Try Allen's Foot-Ease.

A powder to be shaken into the shoes. At this season your feet feel swollen, nervous and hot, and get tired easily. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It cools the feet and makes walking easy. Cures swollen and sweating feet, blisters and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and gives rest and comfort. Try it *to-day*. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores for 25c. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmstead, Le Roy, N. Y. ap6-4m 4p

Gooseberries on Trees.

Travelers in Burma see many strange things, and perhaps one of the strangest is the way in which some kinds of fruit grow.

For instance, gooseberries that at home grow on small bushes in this part of the world grow on trees over 25 feet high. They are not a soft, pulpy fruit, but are as hard as marbles.

The real Burman grapes also grow on high trees and not on vines. They hang from the branches and trunk of the tree in clusters on a long stalk and are covered with a thick outer skin, which cannot be eaten.

The cachou, or monkey nut, is also peculiar and consists of a large, juicy fruit of soft pulp, with its nut or kernel attached to the outside of the fruit at the end farthest from the stalk from which it hangs.—London Standard.

A Logical Conclusion.

In a recent Walla Walla divorce suit, in which the defendant failed to appear, the referee made the following report:

"The plaintiff appearing in person and by her attorney, and the defendant not appearing and no one appearing for him, therefore he did not appear."—Walla Walla Statesman.



DEADLY SEA SNAKES.

VILE REPTILES THAT INFEST THE WATERS OF THE PHILIPPINES.

The Venom of These Serpents Is More Fatal Than That of the Cobra and a Mere Scratch From Their Fangs Will Produce Serious Results.

Not only do various reptiles and other queer creatures abound in the forests and swamps of the Philippines, but the surrounding water of these interesting islands team with veritable sea serpents. These strange creatures, which pass their entire existence in the water, possess deadly fangs. They are a great menace to the fishermen, who are constantly exposed to their attacks.

Technically speaking, science has named the group the Hydrophidæ. They differ from the terrestrial snakes only in the possession of a flat, paddle-like tail. These reptiles inhabit the tropical seas of the old world and occasionally attain a length of 8 feet. Dr. Rudolph Weber, professor of drawing in Princeton university, observed large numbers of these creatures while on a steamer bound for Sumatra. Dr. Weber was in charge of a scientific expedition and naturally took special notice of them. He says that when the vessel was some 50 miles off the coast myriads of sea snakes could be seen swimming about as far as the eye could reach. They kept upon the surface, and several distinct species were recognized among them.

During calm weather these reptiles may be seen sunning themselves upon the surface of the sea, remaining motionless except for a slight undulation caused by the movement of the water. When alarmed, the agile reptiles dive like arrows, leaving a train of bubbles behind them. Some species are extremely brilliant in coloration, being bright yellow, banded with black, while others are tinted with delicate shades of green.

The food of sea snakes consists entirely of fishes. Frequently fishes armed with long sharp spines fall victims to their appetites. Among these are the apogous and siluroids, which are furnished with spines three and five inches long. But these do not embarrass the voracious reptile in the least. The victim is first killed by the snake's poison, after which it is swallowed head first. The spines, naturally pointing toward the tail of the victim, and being relaxed in death, are compressed against the body of the fish as deglutition proceeds. While in search of their prey, sea snakes sometimes venture a short distance up the mouth of large rivers.

Dr. Weber records an instance where he was fishing in one of the rivers on the east coast of Sumatra. He was using a dragnet and had cornered a number of medium sized fish. As the net was being brought in, two large sea snakes suddenly made their appearance inside. They showed no signs of uneasiness at capture, but were hurriedly gobbling down the cornered fishes. Nor did they cease operations until the last fish had disappeared, when the formidable creatures made their escape.

Being air breathers, the sea snakes lead a similar existence to the whale. Scientists have expressed much interest as to how long they can remain under water. Professor R. P. Witfield of the American Museum of Natural History, while dragging for corals, saw a large sea snake lying motionless among some coral growths, some eight feet below the surface. It showed no signs of fear and remained in the same position for half an hour. The venom of these reptiles is even more deadly than that of the cobra. The fangs are very short, and consequently do not penetrate so deep as the fangs of most serpents, but only a scratch from them is necessary to produce serious results. Owing to their great shyness accidents are very rare. When cornered, they snap upon a victim. As the eyes are adapted only for use in the water they strike blindly when brought into the air, although living for days when removed from their native element.

Many specimens hauled up in fishermen's nets have been sent to zoological gardens. The London gardens even went so far as to build a special tank for their accommodation. But these captured specimens either die en route or a short time after being placed in captivity. Seeking a dark corner of their tank, they refuse all food and ultimately starve to death. Around the numerous volcanic islands of the Malayan archipelago these reptiles are particularly numerous. Frequent eruptions occur among these islands, which are hardly more than the body of the volcano.

During the time of an eruption the few people residing near by take to the water in their boats to escape the rain of ashes and mud.

It is generally a case of jumping from the frying pan into the fire, however. At such times the sea becomes uncomfortably warm from its close proximity to the burning mountain, and the sea snakes swim wildly about for escape. They endeavor to climb over the gunwales of the refugees' boats, while they twine their bodies in great masses about the forward chains.

When about to lay their eggs, these serpents approach the shore. The eggs are laid above high water mark and left to hatch by the heat of the sun. Many creatures prey upon the young reptiles. Among their enemies are sharks and other large fishes, while the adults, in spite of their death dealing fangs, fall victims to sea eagles and large gulls. After the great typhoons, which are common in the Philippines and their vicinity, many of these creatures may be found along the beach, where they have been cast up during the storm and killed by the violent pounding of the waves.—New York Times.

A planter in Honduras has a right to "register" himself and 50 laborers, whereby they are exempt from military service.

Summons.

In the Superior Court of the County of Orange, State of California.

Kunigunde Houg, plaintiff, vs. Charles Houg, defendant.

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

The people of the State of California send greeting to Charles Houg, defendant.

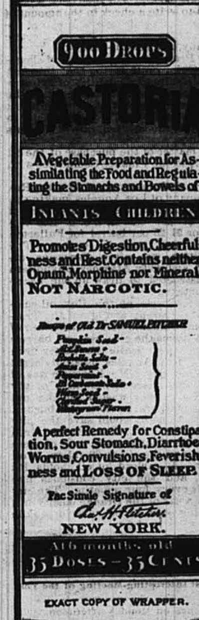
You are hereby directed to appear, and answer the Complaint in an action entitled as above, brought against you in the Superior Court of the county of Orange, State of California, within ten days after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county; or within thirty days if served elsewhere.

And you are hereby notified that unless you appear and answer as above required, the said plaintiff will take judgment for any money or damages demanded in the complaint, as arising upon contract, or will apply to the Court for any other relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior Court of the county of Orange, State of California, this 28th day of February, A. D. 1899.

[SEAL] W. A. BECKETT, Clerk.

Louis Gottschalk and Richard Melrose, Attorneys for plaintiff. mar30-2m



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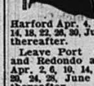
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Leave Port Los Angeles at 6 a. m., and Redondo at 11 a. m. for San Diego, Apr. 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, 30, May 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, June 1, and every fourth day thereafter.

Cars connect via Redondo leave Santa Fe depot at 9:55 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., Apr. 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29, May 3, 7, 11, 15, 19, 23, 27, 31, June 4, 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 5:25 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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T. A. DARLING, Agent.

G. W. LUCE, Asst. Gen Pass. Agt., Los Angeles, 261 South Spring St.

Summons.

In the Justice's Court of Anaheim Township, County of Orange, State of California.

H. A. Dickel, plaintiff, vs. G. Spingard, defendant.

The people of the State of California send greeting to G. Spingard, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiff, in the Justice's Court of Anaheim Township, County of Orange, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within five days (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this Summons—if served within the township in which this action is brought; or, if served out of said township, but in said county, within ten days; or within twenty days if served elsewhere.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment against you for $61 34, which sum is alleged to be due from you to plaintiff for certain goods, wares and merchandise sold and delivered to you by plaintiff at your instance and request, within two years last past, at said Anaheim Township, Orange county, California, as more fully appears by the complaint on file herein, to which you are referred.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to so appear and answer said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will take judgment against you for $61 34, with interest thereon from February 1st, 1899, and costs of suit.

Make legal service and due return hereof.

Given under my hand this 14th day of February, 1899. F. SHANLEY, Justice of the Peace of said Township.

Richard Melrose, attorney for plaintiff. feb23tf

H. A. STOUGH.

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