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

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

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

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Time of Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.
Trains on the Southern Pacific pass Anaheim as follows:

To Los Angeles.	From Los Angeles.
Daily.....7:54 am	Daily.....9:45 am
Daily.....4:25 pm	Daily.....8:01 pm

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

LOS ALAMITOS TRAINS.
Leave for—9:48 a.m. 6:02 p.m. | Arrive from—Sugar Factory—7:52 a.m. 4:25 p.m.
In effect Nov. 1st, 1898. Street cars connect with all trains. Alamitos trains do not run on Sundays.

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)—9:43 am, *10:45 am, *5:54 pm.
San Diego—9:43 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 a * 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)	
Leave Newport,	Arrive Santa Ana,
3:30 pm	4:10

On Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays train leave Newport at 11:10 am, arriving Smeltzer 11:48; returning leave Smeltzer 2:40, arrive Newport 3:18.
No trains Sunday.
W. H. HOLABIRD, Manager.

Have You Tried It?
Cascal Ferrine BITTERS
WILL POSITIVELY CURE
Constipation, Malaria, Piles, Dyspepsia, 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.

PRUNING THE WALNUT.

Conclusion of the Subject, From the Report of B. M. Lelong of the State Board of Horticulture.

"During the first year constant pruning is necessary to have the tree properly shaped. I have pruned in a summer as many as four or five times. Branches are apt to grow too rapidly, bear down with their own weight, and break off during high winds, destroying the symmetry of the tree and occasioning much loss of time. All lateral branches growing from the leader should be cultivated to assume an upward angle of about 15 degrees to 45 degrees from the main leader. This can be done by clipping off all the branches growing under, and at times cutting off the ends. A trunk should be maintained free from limbs 3½ to 4½ feet from the ground. Earth should be kept away from the trunks, and if the top roots near the surface are exposed, so much the better; it will assist the tree in breathing. The most careful cultivation is necessary, and nothing, after the fifth year, should be grown between the rows, unless you have plenty of water to irrigate by flooding all the ground once every eight weeks; if you are so prepared, sow your orchard in alfalfa, and do no cultivating."—Hon. Ellwood Cooper, Santa Barbara.

"Pruning the walnut is extremely simple and can be done by any one. When planting the tree, don't cut the top off of one-year-old trees, but it is absolutely necessary to cut back a two or three-year-old tree; in fact the finest young orchard I know of in Orange county (and we have lots of fine ones down this way) was grown from two-year-old trees from 8 to 10 feet high, and cut back to about 4½ feet, and all limbs below that trimmed off, except three or four, which were allowed to grow up and make the top of the tree. Never prune the trees over 3½ feet, as the bark of a tree is easily sunburned, and thus it is necessary for the foliage to shade the trunk. If the lower limbs extend outward and are in the way of the cultivator, tie them up, for by so doing you can train the lower branches upward so as to cultivate close to the tree, and when the orchard comes into bearing the limbs growing upward will not bend down to the ground with the fruit, so you cannot get within twenty feet of them with the cultivator."—Geo. W. Ford, Santa Ana.

"In pruning it has been the custom to trim to a height of 6 to 7 feet, but I think 4 to 5 feet better. Such high pruning makes the tree top-heavy, and the prevailing winds cause them to lean, exposing one side of the trunk to the sun, thus causing sunburn. I think it best to trim little, if any. It is the nature of the tree to allow the limbs to grow downward and fill in any space of account that may have been made by pruning, while, if allowed to grow in their natural state, the limbs will start near the ground, grow upward and keeping out of the way much better than when allowed to hang down. I have not been able as yet to grow them just as I would like in this respect, on account of raising crops (mostly corn) between the trees, and I find it very difficult to save the lower limbs while young and tender, as a very little push or strain when plowing will injure them next to the trunk, and they should then be cut off to save the tree from greater injury than the loss of a limb. Avoid crotches or forks. If a tree is about evenly divided the abundance of foliage the tree has in summer will cause it to split with a very little wind, and you will thus lose the use of the tree for several years, if not altogether. If badly broken, start a new shoot near the ground, and in six years, with care, it will be a bearing tree."—C. A. Caufman, Rivera.

HARVESTING.

Harvesting the walnut is very simple, as most of the nuts do not have to be picked, for they, of their own accord, drop to the ground at maturity; yet considerable attention must be paid to the gathering of the crops so as to have clean, bright nuts that may command a high price and ready sale. The walnut harvest begins in September and ends in November. In some sections the crop comes in quite early and is gathered in September, overlapping in October; in others, the crop is not harvested so early; but October is the principal month, sometimes overlapping into November.

Some of the growers collect the nuts from the ground as they fall every day, others collect them every other day, and some every third day, until most of the crop has fallen of its own accord, and those remaining on the trees are knocked down by means of a pole. Boys and men are also employed to climb the trees and shake the nuts down; others agitate the limbs with a long pole having a hook at the end. The nuts that are ready to drop come down easily, and are picked up and dried on trays in the sun. It generally takes from three to four pickings to gather all the nuts from a tree. When the husk enclosing the nut shows no signs of cracking it is an indication that the nut is yet unripe, and when knocked down the kernels of many of these generally dry away and do not fill well. Then, again, if the nuts are allowed to hang on the trees or remain on the ground too long after falling, they absorb moisture and rapidly deteriorate in flavor, color, and keeping qualities. In the walnut sections along the coast the damp fogs and dew prevail during the harvest time, rendering the husks quite moist; and the nuts contained inside become stained by the acid juice of the husks, which, if not removed, renders the nuts quite black, and lessens their market value. This acid is very strong and adhesive, and to remove it the nuts have to be washed and afterward dried. Hon. Ellwood Cooper, of Santa Barbara, has a most perfect apparatus for washing and drying the walnut, which is an invention of his own. It consists of an iron cylinder with a long opening on the top side, where the nuts are put in. When the nuts are washed the cylinder will turn with the opening down, thus letting the walnuts and water out. As with all other apparatus of this kind, it has to be seen to be appreciated. They are made by the Fulton Iron Works, of San Francisco, and cost from $125 to $140.

"The 'hard' shells should and the 'soft' and 'paper' shells must be gathered as soon as possible after dropping from the trees, as it injures the quality and appearance of the nuts to remain long on the ground. They are usually dried on trays about 3 feet wide by 6 feet long, holding about 100 pounds each. 'Soft' and 'paper' shells should be dried in the shade, and many of the growers have buildings for that purpose. After they are thoroughly dried they are bleached and then run over a screen with a one-inch mesh, into strong sacks of uniform size, each sack bearing the registered trade-mark of the 'Los Nietos and Ranchito Walnut Growers' Association,' and also the name of the individual grower, thereby settling the question of responsibility in case the nuts are not up to the required standard."—A. Downer, of Rivera.

"There are different modes of gathering: some clean the trees at once, and others go over them several times. I pick what has fallen without knocking. I then tap those limbs lightly on which the nuts are ripest, and the third time over I am to clean the trees. The walnuts are picked up and put in sacks and barrels, so as to be easily handled, and hauled to a sunny place to dry, and should be placed on elevated platforms made of narrow boards, with spaces of one fourth of an inch between each board. The platform should be about 8 feet wide and 40 feet long, or as long as two men can handle a canvas to cover the beds, which should be done every night the dew falls. The nuts should be stirred in these beds once or twice each day, and with favorable weather they will dry sufficiently in three days, and are ready for market. I have always dried my walnuts by the sun and they have given good satisfaction, and for small orchards I think it is the cheapest and best way. Some dry by evaporation and claim it is preferable to the sun; that it sets the oil quickly and prevents the nut from becoming rancid. Others claim that it makes them so; but be this as it may, those having large orchards cannot depend on drying all by natural heat, and the dryer will have to be used, even if it is not as good for the nut."—Joseph Sexton, essay before Ninth State Fruit Growers' Convention, 1888.

"In handling the nuts, I cure in dry-houses by artificial heat, heating sufficient to evaporate the water and set the oil of the nut. When this is done the nuts will keep sweet for an indefinite time. I have kept them as an experiment, in my store-house, which is of concrete, for five years, and at the end of that time they were as sweet as when first cured. With my facilities, I cure them in eight hours. In preparing them for market, I have a washing apparatus—invented by Mr. Cooper—which I use if the nuts are discolored, as they often are by coming in contact with leaves or shucks when there is dew or rain. Directly after washing they are thoroughly dried and cured in the dry-house."—Hon. Russell Heath, essay before Eleventh State Fruit Growers' Convention, 1889.

"In gathering soft-shells, the nuts should not be left long on the ground, as the sun and fog will cause the shell to crack and the nut to become ruined. They should not be left long in the gathering sacks, as they will then sweat and turn black. If the nuts are to be washed it should be done as soon as emptied from the picking sacks as they will then clean much easier. After this, spread in trays for drying. If to be bleached they should be thoroughly dry before. We use trays 3 by 6 feet, with sides 4 or 6 inches high, and the bottom with 1-inch space between slats. For the past few years all walnuts grown in Rivera have been scoured by placing them in a wire cylinder, washing them and revolving it from five or ten minutes, or longer if necessary to make them clean, then throw on water enough to wash clean before taking out of washer. This greatly improves their appearance, removing all fiber and pieces of hull that might be sticking to them. It also gives them a much smoother appearance. Now place them in trays, and dry."—C. A. Caufman, of Rivera.

Annual and Biennial Crops.—During many years the opinion entertained by many, that the walnut was a biennial bearer—that is, a crop could only be expected every other year—became prevalent and was generally believed. This idea originated in the minds of some who could not be satisfied unless they saw all trees heavily laden with walnuts every year, and also owing to many of the orchards being planted to singular and unproductive trees. On this account—the idea having become general—many hesitated about going into the business. As a rule, fruit-growers are not accustomed to wait for results, as one must do in the case of the walnut. Since the principal walnut plantations have come into bearing, this idea has been dispelled, it having been proved a fallacy. For about twelve years the orchards of twenty years ago have been bearing, and while they prove to be regular bearers, show that one year they bear a heavy crop, and the next one not so heavy, but a crop may be depended on every year; so that the walnut, while it may be considered a biennial bearer, must be classed as a tree producing regular crops, or a good bearer.

Commercial Grades.—The walnut crop of the State is classified commercially under the following category, viz.:

Hard-shells include all nuts having a hard shell; these take in the numerous varieties of the so-called "English" walnut.

Soft-shells include all nuts having a soft shell, and take in the varieties of the so-called "English" walnut, and foreign varieties of this texture.

Paper-shells include varieties of walnuts having an extra thin shell.

The walnut growers of Southern California have agreed upon a uniform method of grading, which is by passing the nuts over a screen with a one-inch mesh, and making two grades only for the market. The paper-shells are kept separate and sold as a fancy grade. The marketing method adopted by the co-operative societies are to receive the nuts from the growers as they come from the orchard, and sulphur, grade, sack and sell them.

The walnut is marketed in sacks, specially made, each holding about 120 pounds. Some, however, use the common grain sack, holding about 65 pounds. Before sacking, many growers place the walnuts in a wire cylinder of one-inch mesh, the friction of which on revolving gives the nuts a smooth appearance, and thus adds to their commercial value.

ENEMIES OF THE WALNUT.

The walnut, so far, has fewer enemies than most trees, and the few that attack it are not considered detrimental to its culture in a high degree, for they are easily subdued. These are treated of separately in this chapter.

Red Spider.—This spider, or mite, attacks different species of trees, shrubs, etc., also the walnut. It is very small, and can hardly be seen without the aid of a glass.

This insect, while not very troublesome on the walnut, is kept in check by dusting sulphur over the trees. The lime, sulphur, and salt solution, applied in winter, and the summer remedy, given below, have practically exterminated the pest on walnut trees.

Winter Remedy.—Unslacked lime, 40 pounds; sulphur, 20 pounds; stock

Continued on Fourth page.

The Homeliest Man in Anaheim.

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

CONSERVATION OF WATER

Importance of the Subject Now Being Generally Recognized Throughout the State.

According to advices from San Francisco, the leading commercial bodies of the State are to be called together to devise ways and means for the conservation of water and forests in this State, for the purpose of assisting manufacturing, mining and irrigation interests. The California Water and Forest Society has appointed committees to make arrangements for a convention with that object in view, which will be held at San Francisco in the near future.

The committee is now engaged in addressing circulars to all the business associations in the State, who will be asked to send representatives to the meeting.

The plan is for the State to provide reservoirs and build dams to retain the snow and rain in the mountains, so that a plentiful supply may be available during the times of summer scarcity, as well as at other seasons. Last year, for instance, the circular says, there was a loss of $4,000,000 to Californian industries through a drouth in the water supply.

The Government has set aside forty-four reservoir sites. The land office has not available funds to erect new reservoirs, and assistance from that source has had to be given up.

It is to be hoped that a unanimity of feeling may prevail among the interests represented, that the importance of the subject may receive just recognition at the hands of the Government. It is intended to ask the State government to assist in the scheme, and to bond the State if necessary.

T. S. Van Dyke, the eminent authority on the subject of the conservation of water and forests, speaking at the Burbank Farmers' Institute recently upon these topics, said:

"The coming summer will see more water development south of Tehachapi than any two seasons of the past. Much of it will be solid and permanent addition to the resources of the section. Much more will be of merely temporary benefit, but still well worth what it cost. Considerable more will represent disappointment either sooner or later. How to avoid loss of time and money is the principal question that is of much practical value, as it is also the hardest question to solve.

"From the time when our mountains were several feet higher, and the streams leading from their bases were several hundred feet below the present level of the wash and drift that has formed the soil of the valleys and slopes, the streams have shifted their channels so many times that it is quite impossible to tell where they now are, or what their number. Many are miles from the present bed of the stream, while the chances are against any of them being exactly under the present bed, because the range of the streams from side to side has been so wide.

"Equally impossible is it to say how large they are, or what the amount of water they carry, or how long it will take to run it out if heavily drawn on. In the dozens, and even hundreds, of old channels that the shifting of the streams and covering of the old beds with drift have made, the gravel and sand through which the water is now flowing, between two layers of clay or concrete, varies so much in the size of the grains, in the amount of the fine material lying between the grains, as well as the character of the inlet and outlet to the sea, that nothing approaching a rule should be given, even if we knew the size of the channel and its exact slope. In short, the only way to develop water is to develop it.

"There are, however, certain principles to be borne in mind, or you may find trouble ahead; although it may not be immediate. First, all development is drawing on a reservoir. If you have an artesian well, or one in which the water rises much above the level on which it is first struck, you have a reservoir in which the dam is a pressure of friction instead of masonry. But it is none the less a reservoir. Too many taps cannot be made in it, nor too many be left open. Much of the development made this year will represent pockets or channels of water connected with the source of supply by some small thread of gravel through which water moves very slowly. If exhausted it may take a long time after the next wet winter to fill them up again. In many cases the very fact that they are now full shows that they have no outlet to the sea. From this it is quite easy to understand how the inlet to them may be very small. For if it were very large the channel would probably go clear through to the sea. The expression "inexhaustible well" has become quite common. But all wells are inexhaustible as long as you do not exhaust them. The test will come after many weeks, months or even years of pumping, when you have planted your orchard or alfalfa, and expanded out on the strength of the new supply. Many developments will stand it, but it is quite as certain that many more will not.

"In case of wells, which will be the principal means of development, keep a careful record of the material passed through, so that you will know whether you are on gravel channel which is probably a stream, or only in a sponge which will feed the well by seepage. Seepage is unreliable for heavy and continuous work. It may do for the windmill, but generally the engine that is throwing much of a stream must be on an underground stream, or a few weeks, or even days, may find the bottom of the well dry soon after the engine starts up. At first the well fills quicker than pumped out, but a cone of depression forms around it as soon as the pump begins. At first the sides of this are steep and when the pump stops the water soon fills it to the general level of the stratum of water in the sand or gravel. Day after day the edges of this cone spread further away from the well, the slopes forming the sides become longer and more nearly a level. The water having further to travel through a resisting material, comes in more slowly, while the general level of the stratum of water is constantly falling to the level of the bottom of the pump. Once down there it may take several weeks, months or even years to fill again. The time cannot even be guessed at, for you know nothing of the mode of supply, and perhaps not even its sources. Such is quite certain to be the case with wells sunk in decayed granite if a heavy draft is made on them. Even though the water comes in from crevices they cannot long be depended on.

"You all know springs in the hills will flow without weakening for at least seven months after the last rain, and yet where it is much less than a quarter of a mile in any direction to the rim of the water-shed from which you can readily see they must come. In much the same, and often worse, with water passing through soil, and even through pure sand it is provokingly slow. No one can calculate its rate of progress, but you can generally rely upon its being provokingly slow when you need much water. If it were otherwise few of our supplies would hold out after one dry year. People love to flatter themselves that the water comes from some distant source, independent of the watershed about the well. If in a well-defined gravel channel this is generally the case, and most wells in such formation are reliable under very heavy draft. But if in soil, or decayed rock, the presumption is heavily the other way, and even sand is often a mere sponge for a local water-shed. Even where it is certain that it is not, I have found the passage of water through it so slow that a well twenty feet across pumped down from eight feet to two feet took one hour to regain one foot with the water standing at the eight-foot level all around it. This was a foot an hour under an average pressure of 5½ feet. No one can say what it would have been under no pressure, but with the grade of the stream 25 feet to the mile.

"A mile and two-thirds a year is quite slow under a pressure of five and one-half feet even for fine quicksand, which this was. Yet I measured and timed this well myself as soon as the pump stopped, and could not have made more than 5 per cent error at the most. Through most sand water will pass more rapidly under that head, yet you are liable at any time to be greatly disappointed in its velocity. Wells in soil, soft rock, and fine sand will do for a light supply, and also help out in bad seasons, but should not be made a basis of further expansion in planting until time has proved what they will do. The only danger in the present great developing movement is the cry "Eureka." Too many may think they have solved the great problem only to find what may be found valuable as a reserve will not stand the brunt of steady battle.

"Strange as it may seem, a gravel channel in which the water does not rise in the pipe may be a more reliable source of supply than one where it does. Where pressure is indicated by the rising of water above the top of the stratum in which it is struck, it means resistance all the way back to the last thread of water that feeds it below ground. If this resistance be removed by opening the channel by wells, and drawing out the resisting water, the supply is quite apt to come in much faster than when the resistance of the water below aided friction in holding it back. Consequently too many taps on an artesian belt may seriously reduce it by accelerating the feed of water from above. But where there is no pressure the flow from above cannot be accelerated by taps below. There may be wells enough in it to take it all, but they cannot hasten the end as in the other case. As this is contrary to common belief, even of many good engineers, at first glance, you will find it of much interest to consider this carefully, especially in view of its possible importance.

"In the case of Yarwood vs. The West Los Angeles Water Company it was proved beyond question that the water in wells some 1200 feet above the development cut fell four feet about the time the main cut was made, and some sixteen inches while an extension was being made. This was not denied, and could not be, for I found on examination of the wells that it was true. But I was satisfied that it was from failure in the supply and not from the draft made by the cut. The other engineers in the case took the same view and the case was won by the company on that ground. Had the water been a still sheet it could have been lowered, but in that case it would have been percolating water, and the owner of the land (the company) would have a right to it, even to the damage of another. To maintain their case plaintiffs had to claim as upper riparian owners on an underground stream, and the court found that it was such a stream, although in the form of a moving sheet. But being in motion on a grade, instead of standing on a level plane, it became instantly subject to the laws of water flowing against resistance without regard to form, width, depth, velocity or fall. One of the most simple of these is that water flowing against resistance will, by that very resistance, be held up to a certain plane. If so, it cannot be lowered below that plane as long as the resistance is there. The illustration I gave in court was that of a flume carrying 100 inches of water. It will flow full to a short distance from the end, where it will drop off in a curve. This curve cannot be extended back of a certain point by any mode of facilitating the discharge. You may break off section after section, or widen the outlet as you please, but the curve quickly stops. No matter how short the flume, you cannot carry it back the whole length, for if you would the flume would carry more than the 100 inches. It would not be long enough to be a real flume.

"Suppose now we fill the flume with gravel until it carries only one inch of water. We still have the results. The curve at the end is changed some by the character of the resistance of the gravel, but it is still there. The flume runs full as before to near the end, and then curves suddenly off. By no way of assisting the discharge can you increase it so as to carry the curve back of the point where the resistance has located it. If such assistance could lower it for the whole distance it would then carry more than one inch. But its capacity is now reduced to one inch by the resistance, and that resistance necessarily holds the water up to the top of the flume.

"You cannot avoid this conclusion except by jumping the terms of your own proposition. The consequence is that you cannot in this way reach the source and therefore cannot lower all the water plane as long as the supply lasts. The hydraulic curve formed by the lessening of the resistance at the end will vary with the character of the material, but in no case can it run back very far. In the Yarwood case we bored some fifty wells to test the theory, connected them all by the level, and plotted the results. The curve ran out entirely in 300 feet, or over 900 feet below the land of the plaintiffs, showing that the lowering of the wells must have been due to the failure of the supply far above. This was further shown by the fact that the area over which the lowering occurred would have doubled the flow in the cut for

Continued on Second 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. Olmsted, Le Roy, New York. ap6-4m 1p

MR. DAUSER'S 11 GATES.

Water Board Cuts out Ten, Leaving a Single One, According to the Rule —Mr. Johnson's Salary.

The water board met in regular session on Saturday afternoon; present Directors Fay, Rea, Chapman, Pierotti and Nebelung.

Mr. Pierotti of the Ditch committee reported progress in securing the right of way for a new 3300-foot cement ditch running by the property of the Pacific Land Improvement company and others at Fullerton and Placentia. Messrs. Annin and Beatzley had agreed to haul the gravel and cement for the ditch running by their places. The Pacific Land Improvement people he had not seen.

Mr. Fay reported that Mr. McGinnis of that company had come to town that morning, believing that the meeting would be held at 10 o'clock, but finding that the board convened at 2, had been to see him in reference to the ditch. Mr. McGinnis stated his company was willing to meet the water company more than half way, and was ready to carry out any work imposed upon them in order to secure the speedy construction of the ditch.

Mr. Pierotti, after reporting that Vosburg agreed to give right of way, but would do no work, was given further time to complete the matter in hand.

The chair reported that he had gone with the engineer to the Dauser property on North street to ascertain the width of the street, and on seeing the work laid out by the superintendent for the construction of eleven gates in the short piece of ditch running in front of the property, had given that official instructions to discontinue the work, pending action upon the number of gates to be allotted Mr. Dauser by the board.

Mr. Dauser was present and stated that the only way he could irrigate with a single gate was to construct an extra ditch inside of the cement ditch.

Mr. Rea observed that was the way he did on his forty-acre tract at Katella.

After further discussion, the board voted to abide by the rule, giving each shareholder one gate, and Mr. Dauser was accorded that number, he to pay one-third of the cost of the ditch, instead of two-thirds, as he originally offered to do.

The chair reported that since the last meeting he had gone over the new line of the Southern Pacific railway in town, and had objected to the manner of making the pipe crossings under the track. These crossings were not made the entire length of the street, according to the agreement made between him and Mr. Chase, the railroad's assistant engineer. He had pointed out the defects to Mr. Boschke, who stated the matter was in the hands of Chief Engineer Hood. He had thereupon instructed Attorney Melrose to prepare a formal letter to Mr. Hood, notifying his company that it must not interfere with the ditches of the water company, and must not put in pipes except according to the agreement had between both companies.

Attorney Melrose thereupon read the copy of the notification to the railroad company, requiring them to maintain the pipes at such elevation as not to interfere with the running of water, to construct them the full width of the street, and imposing other requirements upon the railroad company.

The chair stated that he had had the attorney prepare the notification for the consideration of the board, and suggested its adoption.

Mr. Chapman thereupon moved, and it was seconded by Mr. Pierotti and carried, that the president be empowered to forward the notification to the railroad company, setting it forth as being the official notification of the board relative to the water pipes under the railroad tracks.

The chair placed before the board a request from Mr. Braun, who asked whether, in the event of such shortage of water as prevailed last year, the company would permit the use of its ditches to carry water to his place from Mr. Neff's pumping plant.

Mr. Pierotti had no objection, so long as the arrangement did not interfere with the running of water to shareholders.

Mr. Chapman moved, seconded by Mr. Rea and carried, that Mr. Braun's request be granted.

Request of Mr. Harris for the delivery to him of 25 inches of water, instead of 50, as provided by the by-laws, on account of his inability to use the latter amount on his land, adjoining Mr. Essick's old place at Placentia, advantageously, referred to the Ditch Committee.

The board were forninst the scheme as a general rule.

Secretary Biennerhassett observed that the berry growers about town had been using the same privilege, and that if it were accorded them, the increased work would necessitate the employment of an extra janjero.

Mr. Pierotti, under the head of new business, called up the salary of Mr. Johnson, who is Superintendent Shepard's foreman on the construction of cement ditches, and who receives $1 75 per day. He recalled that the board some time ago voted to increase his salary to $2, but Johnson had within the week spoken to him, saying that Supt. Shepard continued to pay him the lesser rate.

Mr. Pierotti was after discussion, in which the chair took the position that as a general rule it was poor policy to interfere with the superintendent and dictate to him prices he should pay, delegated authority to direct the superintendent's attention to the action of the board, some weeks ago, in raising Johnson's salary a quarter of a dollar per day when engaged in formanizing on cement work.

Head Janjero Skinner, whose salary was last year cut from $45 to $40 per month, had his pay advanced to the old figure.

Mr. Chapman moved, seconded by Mr. Rea and carried, that the bridge west of Mr. Nicholas' place be replaced by the superintendent.

The bridge being on a county road, the county will stand half the expense.

Mr. Blackfan of Orangethorpe avenue appeared before the board in reference to the poor condition of the old Gus Schade pipe line south of Mrs. Browning's place. It was badly cracked, he said, leaked badly and was full of sand.

The chair informed Mr. Blackfan that the board had had that matter before it, sleeping and waking, for some time past, and would do something for it as soon as possible. He thought the entire pipe line would have to be taken out and replaced by cement. The board would take the matter under consideration.

The board here went into executive session.

The Weekly Gazette.

ISSUED EVERY THURSDAY.

HENRY KUCHEL
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THURSDAY..........................MAY 25, 1899

FROM all parts of the county come assurances that the hay crop is turning out, not only to be of superior quality, but in quantity many sections report tons where last year the crop was computed by pounds. Persons competent to judge declare there are ten tons of hay in the county this year to one for last year. Moreover, there will be considerable grain harvested as well. On the La Habra and San Joaquin ranches preparations for heading are being put under way, and considerable grain is looked for. The price of hay will be probably double that of a year of ordinary yield, and with the quantity largely in excess of that of last year, the monetary return to the farmers will be immeasurably superior. While this season's rainfall has been deficient, as compared with the normal precipitation, the cool weather prevailing for a month past has assisted the crops in no inconsiderable manner, and even the beets in many sections are looking well. Were beet prices advanced in similar degree to prices for the other products of the soil now yielding enhanced values, such of the beet men as have acquired good crops might be in clover.

The deciduous fruit growers will reap an abundant harvest. While prices for apricots two years ago, before the establishment of the cannery, ranged at such ridiculous rates as from $6 to $8 per ton, and thousands of tons of apricots as well as peaches were permitted to rot upon the ground, this year contracts for apricots have been made at $22 per ton, and growers are holding their crops in instances as high as $37 50 per ton. In other lines of horticulture, the season is incomparably in advance of last year, even though the rainfall has been under the 5-inch mark. Every particle of rainfall has been available for growing crops this year, while last season the heavy precipitation in the fall was just that much moisture wasted.

With the acquisition of the Philippine islands and Hawaii, the commercial interests of the United States in the Pacific have shown a most wonderful increase in volume, and it is not too much to say that in the near future the trade between this country and our new possessions in the Orient will vault into the hundreds of millions annually. Southern California cannot but help to participate largely in the expansion of our national business interests—it is doubtful if any section of the United States will reap so largely of the benefits of the war as the Golden State, and especially the southern portion of it.

The construction of the deep sea harbor at San Pedro marks another opening for the development of the resources especially of this section, Anaheim being on the direct railway route to and from the seaboard. From the Southern Pacific's main line eastward at Ontario to deep water at San Pedro, by way of Anaheim, is some twenty miles nearer than by traversing the triangular route through Los Angeles. During the present week railroad contractors have driven over the country between Anaheim and Chino, and matters are shaping themselves for the early beginning of work upon the construction of that line. The extensive purchases of realty at this point by the Southern Pacific would indicate that that company, in casting its eye about for an opening for the erection of machine shops to relieve the congested condition of their Los Angeles works, had not overlooked Anaheim as an available central point for the inauguration of such an enterprise.

The early construction of the Nicaragua canal, which events of the past year have demonstrated has come to be a necessity for the national defense, cannot help but contribute very largely to the material prosperity of the Pacific Coast, and especially so, it seem to us, to Southern California. San Pedro and San Diego will be made great naval depots, and many of the ships of the navy will touch there, now that the interests of the country in the Pacific exceed those in the Atlantic ocean. From whatever point one looks at it, the future seems glorious with promise for our favored land. No State in the country will reap such benefits from the policy of expansion as California, and of the counties of the Golden State none seem destined for more lasting benefits than Orange county.

So that, while the season's rainfall has been deficient and while one hears here and there the cry of hard times, there really was never a time when the destinies of the commonwealth dwelt under more auspicious augury—the future was never so roseate with promise. It is true that while the Eastern States are rolling in wealth; that the balance of trade has been more largely in favor of the United States the past year than ever before in its history; that the pay of hundreds of thousands of mill hands in the manufacturing cities of the Atlantic seaboard have been voluntarily advanced materially during the early months of the current year—it is true that in despite of these favorable conditions, the Golden State seems to be lagging behind in the race for advancement; but this is because of the drouth that has interfered with the prospects of some of the counties during two seasons past. But Orange county seems to be going ahead just the same; there is improvement on every hand, and so far as Anaheim is concerned, indications point to greater activity in building hereabout during the present year than ever before in the history of the town. Had we had our normal precipitation these last two years, Orange county would have had a boom in values almost if not quite rivaling that of the 80's. But the boom is coming. With the Utah Southern railroad approaching this section, and the thousand blessings to follow as a natural sequence of a season of abundant rainfall, we may reasonably look forward to the next season as being one of the most prosperous in the history of the commonwealth. And Orange county is already getting ready to share in that season of abundant prosperity that will come as sure as the sun will rise tomorrow morning.

MR. FAY some weeks ago, at the suggestion of the Farmers' club, sent to Prof. Hilgard at Berkeley for analysis a bottle of river water taken from the river at a point just above the division gate. Prof. Hilgard has replied to the communication as follows:

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. Agricultural Experiment Station, E. W. HILGARD, Director.
BERKELEY, Cal., May 19, 1899.

Analysis of Santa Ana river water; sample sent by the Farmers' club, per W. J. Fay, Anaheim, Cal.:

	Grains per Gallon.	Parts per 10,000.
Potassium sulphate	1.05	.181
Sodium sulphate (Glauber's salt)	3.34	.573
Sodium chlorid (common salt)	4.22	.730
Sodium carbonate (sal soda)	.19	.030
Calcium carbonate	10.55	1.811
Calcium sulphate (gypsum)	.03	.005
Calcium phosphate	.02	.004
Magnesium carbonate	2.22	.380
Iron and alumina	.02	.004
Silica	1.31	.225
Organic matter and chemically combined water	.89	.150
Total	24.24	4.153

GEO. E. COLBY.

The composition of this water shows it to be very good for irrigation purposes; since, although the total mineral content is rather high, its soluble salts are quite low, and among them the large proportion of potash sulphate is a special benefit, amounting to over 40 pounds of that fertilizer for twelve acre-inches of water. The earthy matter present is an unmixed benefit to the land.
E. W. HILGARD.

The analysis will be found valuable for reference, as showing the great superiority of river water, containing as it does much fertilizing material, for irrigating purposes.

HENRY A. CARGILL, who breathed his last at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Stearns, in Los Angeles, at 3 o'clock on the morning of May 17th, at the advanced age of 87 years, 10 months and 26 days, was a man whose death is of more than passing moment. His demise will be regretted as much for the many loveable personal traits of his character, as for the passing of one who in the span of his life, covering more than three-fourths of a century of an important epoch of his country's history, had occupied in his time many responsible positions in the commercial and political circles of his native State. Mr. Cargill was born in Beaver street, New York, June 21, 1811. In the year 1834 he went into business at No. 9 Maiden Lane, in his native city, the firm being Clark, Coit & Cargill, dealers in silverware and cutlery. In the following year he went to Nashville, Tenn., and was there married in that year to Miss Mary P. Hays, who still survives him, in the eightieth year of her age. Mrs. Cargill will attain to her fourth score year on June 21st, her birthday and that of her companion through life falling on the same day. The deceased lived at Nashville until 1840, going into business at Jackson, Mississippi, in that year. In 1845 he returned to New York, and was later tendered by President Polk the appointment as Consul to Triest, Austria, which, however, he declined, owing to the disinclination of his wife to reside so long abroad. He was subsequently appointed to the deputy collectorship of the port of New York, under Cornelius Lawrence, serving as such official during four years. In 1850 he again entered business in Maiden Lane, the firm being Cargill & Bruno, dealers in musical instruments, at No. 11, adjoining his former place of business in the same thoroughfare eight years before. In 1857, during Buchanan's administration, he was again the deputy collector of the port, serving under Augustus Schell, and holding the position for four years. In 1871 he came to California, settling in Oakland; and after five years, in 1876, he returned to New York. The attractions of California were however too strong for him, and in 1892 he removed with his family to his beautiful country home at Brookshurst, where he resided up to a few weeks before his death. About two months ago he went to visit with his daughter in Los Angeles. He was in his usual good health, when, as he was about to retire, between 9 and 10 o'clock one evening, he sat himself down in a chair, and soon spoke saying that it was impossible for him to arise. Assistance was speedily at his side, when it was discovered that he had sustained a stroke of paralysis of the right side. He had been down town at the bank the day before, and thus, while in the enjoyment of his mental and physical faculties, the hand of the Reaper was laid relentlessly upon him. He lingered until the 17th, being conscious up to an hour before the end. He leaves a wife, four children, eighteen grandchildren and ten great grandchildren.

Mr. Cargill occupied the position of a Sachem of Tammany during a number of years of his residence in New York. In 1844, at Jackson, Miss., he was made a member of Silas Brown Masonic lodge, and among his papers is his certificate of membership in that lodge, printed in the English, French and Spanish languages. He was quite frequently in Anaheim during his residence at Brookshurst, and had always a friendly word for those whom he met. During his long life he was never known to utter a harsh word concerning any one, and in his death at a ripe old age is mourned by many who had occasion to come in contact with him during his lifetime.

Ships Girls in Boxes.

VANCOUVER (B. C.,) May 23.—Hip Yen, a chinaman living in Quesnelle, Cariboo, recently had two girls working for him in his store, who arrived from the Orient some three months ago. They were 14 and 16 years old, respectively. Last week an expressman took on the stage from Hip Yen's place two large dry goods boxes labeled Yuen Lee, Soda Creek. During the 60-mile drive the passengers several times thought they heard mysterious noises from the rear of the coach, and finally asked the driver to investigate.

The noises were traced to the dry goods boxes. There were heard distinct snores. The lids were pried off of each, and inside were the Chinese girls, heavily "doped" and slumbering peacefully. The girls were taken to their destination, still in the boxes, and an investigation was set on foot, when it was discovered that Hip Yen had sold the girls to Yuen Lee for $500 as slaves.

An attempt will be made to have both Chinamen punished and have the girls sent to the home for Chinese girls in Victoria.

It never disappoints. This is one of the peculiarities of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It cures scrofula, salt rheum, humors, stomach and kidney troubles, nervousness. Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. Easy to take. Easy to operate; 25 cents.

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 today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores for 25c. Trial package free. Address, Allen S. Olmstead, Le Roy, N. Y. ap6-4m 4p

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

For The Week Ending May 22, 1899.

Furnished by the Orange County Title Company, Santa Ana.

Bank of America, L. T. Garnsey and wife, Cecil J. Garnsey, to John Woelke—Part of Vineyard lot E 6, Anaheim, 4.77 acres; $1431.

R. G. Lunt and wife, J. H. J. McD. Lunt, to Henry J. Boege—Lot 19, blk C, Center tract, Anaheim; $10.

Henry J. Boege to Chas. E. Ramella—Same property; $5.

Chas. E. Ramella and wife, May Ramella, to Eva H. Boyd—Lot 18, blk C, Center tract, Anaheim; $5.

Eva H. Boyd and husband, George E. Boyd, to Henry J. Boege—Lot 16, blk C, Center tract, Anaheim; $5.

G. W. Harryman to Charles Burrows—N½ of E½ of NE¼ of SW¼ of Sec. 15, T 4 S, R 11 W, 10 acres; $375.

G. W. Harryman to Henry Blaeholder—S½ of E½ of NE¼ of SW¼ of Sec 15, T 4 S, R 11 W, 10 acres; $375.

John Pfeninger to Veit Bentz—Agrees to sell lot 10 and 35 feet of east part of lots 11 and 12, Vineyard lot D 5, Anaheim, for $900.

Mrs. E. A. Wentworth et al, by commissioner, to Joseph Kurtz—38 acres in Leandro Serrano tract, northeast of Orange; $5000.

T. M. Shadel and wife, Sadie E. Shadel, S. B. Gearhart and wife, Addie M. Gearhart, to Chas. Harrod—Part of Richland farm lot 12; $750.

Same to Wilber H. Welch—Part of same lot; $690.

Hannah A. Baldwin and husband, O. M. Baldwin, to Sarah Hyle—Five acres in lot 1, subdiv of Travis tract, northwest of Orange; $150.

Same to J. C. Hyle—West 5 acres of same lot; $150.

Axel Rabe to A. P. Smith—S½ of S½ of SW¼ of NW¼ of Sec 26, T 4 S, R 10 W, 10 acres; $450.

Edwin M. Smiley and wife, Hattie L. Smiley, to Robert McFadden—11.88 acres on East First street, Santa Ana; $10.

Hugh W. Duncan and wife, Gertrude M. Duncan, to Adolph Steinke—East 25 acres of SW¼ of NE¼ of Sec 8, T 4 S, R 10 W; $1000.

Adolph Steinke and wife, Ernstine Steinke, to Hugh W. Duncan—W½ of SW 1-4 of SE 1-4 of Sec 7, T 4 S, R 10 W; $1000.

Roscoe E. Hewitt and wife, Allie A. Hewitt, to Mrs. Tilia Keller—Lot 25, blk A, J. W. Gardner subdiv; $10.

Mrs. Nettie L. Goff to J. A. Hankey—Lots 1, 5, 11, 12, blk 19, and lots 1, 2, blk 32, Arch Beach; $12.50.

H. A. McWilliams to E. W. McCollum—To build a house on contract on lots 30, 31, 32, blk C, Center tract, Anaheim, to cost $1050.

Bixby Land Company to Mrs. Mattie L. Pierson—Lot 16, block 33, town of Los Alamitos; $150.

Bixby Land Company to Mrs. Annie Scott—Lot 18, block 33, town of Los Alamitos; $150.

Mrs. M. A. Johnson to Mrs. Addie Young—Lot 17, Anaheim extension; $300.

Orange Methodist Episcopal Church to J. P. Boring—Lot 7, block E, town of Orange; $100.

Theodore Schroder to Santa Ana and Newport Railway Company—Lot 8, block D, Bailey's addition to Santa Ana; $10.

W. H. Holabird and wife, Phebe D. Holabird, to Santa Ana and Newport Railway Company—Lots 1, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10 and 12, block D, Bailey's addition; $10.

Emilie Roeder and husband, August Roeder, to J. M. Griffith Company—S½ of NE¼ of SE¼, Sec. 18, T 4 S, R 10 W; $435.

J. N. Victor, E. D. Cooke and Mary E. Gardner to A. C. Twist—Lot 5, block 2, Aliso city tract; $50.

Santa Ana Cemetery Company to S. J. Arkels—E½, lot 1, block 11, Santa Ana cemetery; $25.

T. Z. L. Rowland, Jr., to Olive Milling Company—All interest in and to the estate of Tomas Yorba, deceased.

Stearns Ranchos Company to N. H. McCuistion—NE¼ of SE¼ of Sec. 30, T 5 S, R 10 W; $10.

Anaheim Co-operative Beet Sugar Company to R. J. Northam—Part of Secs. 9 and 24, T 4 S, R 11 W; $5.

R. J. Northam and wife, Fannie Northam, to Edward A. Gotterba—Part of Sec. 9, T 4 S, R 11 W, 10 acres; $1.

In re estate of Ernest Browning, deceased. Decree giving all property to Cora Carver Browning, widow—50 acres in Sec. 5, and 40 acres in Sec. 9, T 4 S, R 10 W, and personal property.

First National Bank of Santa Ana to Harry L. Baechtel—Northerly 1-4 of lot 44, Irvine's subdiv, 10 acres; $400.

Thomas F. Reynolds to Louisa Gleichner, wife of Louis Gleichner—Lots 17, 18, Anaheim Homestead tract; $2500.

Ellen Redd, Robert Baker, Mary Noble and Emma B. Hepburn to James T. Smith—Lots 2, 3, blk 6, Baker's add to Santa Ana; $350.

Ida M. Mitchell, Willis G. Mitchell and wife, Emily S. Mitchell, to Ralph M. Mitchell—All interest in northwesterly 1-2 of lot 34, Irvine's subdiv; $1.

Ralph M. Mitchell to G. W. McCampbell—Southeasterly half of same lot; $1.

G. W. McCampbell to Ralph M. Mitchell—Southwesterly half of same lot; $1.

Ralph M. Mitchell to Willis G. Mitchell—Part of same lot; $10.

Main-street Savings Bank to R. L. Roberts—Lots 1 to 4, blk E, Vineyard lot D 3, Anaheim; $25.

Sheldon Littlefield and wife to same—Same property; $10.

R. S. Williams to Mary T. Williams—Part of lot 12, blk F, Chapman tract, 4 acres; gift.

J. H. McNeil and wife, Alice McNeil, to Frank Ey—Part of lots 13, 14, 15, 16, block 75, Santa Ana East; $10.

Charles Binder to Cecilia Binder—160 acres in Sec 10, T 3 S, R 9 W, and lots 24, 25, 26, 29, 30, blk 10, Fullerton; $10.

Anaheim Co-operative Beet Sugar company to Geo. W. Gardner—10 acres in Sec 34, T 4 S, R 10 W; $5.

Ida L. Burgess and Fred W. Burgess to Paul M. Knauf—Lots 9, 10, and 11, block A, Burgess' addition to Santa Ana; $10.

Louis Gray, wife of E. N. Gray, to E. N. Gray—7.31 acres near the town of El Modena; $400.

Glorious News

Comes from Dr. D. B. Cargile of Washita, I. T. He writes: "Four bottles of Electric Bitters has cured Mrs. Brewer of scrofula, which has caused her great suffering for years. Terrible sores would break out on her head and face, and the best doctors could give no help; but her cure is complete and her health is excellent." This shows what thousands have proved—that Electric Bitters is the best blood purifier known. It's the supreme remedy for eczema, tetter, salt rheum, ulcers, boils and running sores. It stimulates liver, kidneys and bowels, expels poisons, helps digestion, builds up the strength. Only 50 cents. Sold by P. A. Derge, druggist. Guaranteed.

An Employer's Fault.

"Our typewriter is going to leave."

"What is the matter?"

"She says she wants a positson with an employer who has sense enough to see when she's fixed up to go to the matinee."

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

MEMORIAL DAY.

Graves of Fallen Heroes to be Decorated According to the Time-Honored Fashion — Sermon on Sunday.

Next Tuesday is Memorial Day. The day will be patriotically observed by Malvern Hill Post and the citizens of the valley generally.

Dr. Wm. Freeman, Commander of the Fullerton post, states the Fullerton contingent, headed by the Fullerton band, will leave the latter place at 2 p. m. sharp, arriving at the corner of Center and Lemon streets at 2:30.

The procession will be joined in town by the Anaheim contingent, including the Anaheim band, and will continue to the cemetery, where the exercises of the day will be held.

There will be music at the stand erected in the cemetery, following which will come the decoration of the graves of soldiers, Blue and Gray alike, as well as the graves of soldiers' widows. The decoration of the graves will be under the supervision of Prof. Evans of the Anaheim high school and Prof. Bird of the West Anaheim school. The school children of Buena Park, Fullerton, West Anaheim and this city will participate in the decoration.

The decoration of the graves will be followed by the reading of Lincoln's Gettysburg address.

Miss Dean of Fullerton will deliver a patriotic recitation.

C. C. Chapman, of the Santa Isabel ranch, will deliver the oration. Mr. Chapman delivered the oration last year, and it was the most eloquent probably ever heard in the county. The theme is an inspiring one, and Mr. Chapman will, we vouch for him, be equal to the occasion.

The exercises will be interspersed with singing. A triple quartet, under the leadership of Bert Boyd, will sing patriotic selections during the exercises.

The W. R. C. will attend to procuring the flowers for the graves.

The Anaheim band will give a concert of patriotic airs at the bandstand in town at the conclusion of the exercises at the cemetery.

On Sunday morning next Rev. Beaizley will deliver a memorial sermon at the Christian church at 11 o'clock, to which the public is cordially invited.

Discovered by a Woman.

Another great discovery has been made, and that, too, by a lady in this country. "Disease fastened its clutches upon her and for seven years she withstood its severest tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly, and could not sleep. She finally discovered a way to recovery, by purchasing of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and was so much relieved on taking first dose that she slept all night; and with two bottles has been absolutely cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz." Thus writes W. C. Hamnick & Co., of Shelby, N. C. Trial bottles free at P. A. Derge's drug store. Regular size 50c. and $1. Every bottle guaranteed.

The Appetite of a Goat

Is envied by all poor dyspeptics whose stomach and liver are out of order. All such should know that Dr. King's New Life Pills, the wonderful Stomach and Liver Remedy, give a splendid appetite, sound digestion and a regular bodily habit that insures perfect health and great energy. Only 25 cents at P. A. Derge's Drug Store.

GARDEN GROVE.

According to previous announcement the Fraternal Aid society held their picnic on the school grounds last Saturday. The day was most pleasant, and by 9 o'clock teams from all directions could be seen winding their way toward the Grove. By 10:30 o'clock, the hour appointed for the beginning of the exercises, there had assembled a large crowd of happy people. The program was well rendered and enjoyed by all present. We noticed delegations from Santa Ana, Orange, Anaheim, Fullerton, Buena Park, Westminster and Bolsa. Most all of the councils took part in the program. When lunch time had come, four long tables had been arranged and loaded with everything that was good. Mr. Editor, you cannot imagine what you missed by not being present and partaking of the repast. Late in the afternoon the crowd dispersed, declaring that it was good to have been there.

The old soldiers with their families and friends held a dime social at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Holleys last Saturday. There was a large attendance from far and near, and all present spent a day that will long be remembered.

Miss Dessie Teague was given a surprise party by her school class, at her home on last Friday evening. There were present about twenty, and the evening was spent in music and social games, after which refreshments were served, to which all did justice. At a late hour the merry crowd left for their homes, all saying that they had had a pleasant time.

The enterprising firm of Mercereau Bros. has a large force of men and teams at work putting up their telephone line from West Anaheim through Garden Grove to Westminster. This is an enterprise that we all feel proud of, as it supplies a long-felt want. They expect to have the line in operation by the last of this week. Then, Mr. Editor, if there is anything unusual that transpires, we can call you up.

Rev. Stocker of Orange filled the pulpit at the M. E. church last Sunday morning and evening, Rev. Spring having taken his place at Orange.

The game of ball played here last Saturday afternoon between Garden Grove and a picked nine from neighboring towns resulted in favor of Garden Grove.

The musical entertainment given at the M. E. church on last Tuesday evening was well attended and enjoyed by all.

Mrs. Ware and Mrs. Ed Johnson left on Monday for a visit to Illinois. They expect to be gone for some time.

Miss Mabel Chapin of Santa Ana is spending a few days with her many friends.

A Cuban Milkman.

"How many cows there are about the streets!" somebody exclaims, and then he is calmly informed that the morning's milk is simply being delivered. A bunch of cattle and their driver stop before a house, and the portero comes out with a cup for the morning's supply. It is seen then that the cows are being milked from door to door by the dairymen, for this is the way the acute Cuban housewives have taken to assure for their tables a lacteal supply which is entirely fresh and absolutely pure.

Even with the cows milked before the door one must continue to watch the milkman, for I have even heard of their having a rubber bag of water concealed under their loose frocks and connected with a rubber tube running down inside of the sleeve, its tip being concealed in the hollow of the milking hand. Only a gentle pressure upon the bag of water within is needed to thus cause both milk and water to flow into the cup at the same time. The milk venders of Italy and India have also learned their trade to perfection, for they practice this identical trick.—Edward Page Gaston in Woman's Home Companion.

BUENA PARK.

The meetings that have been held during the past ten days under the auspices of the M. E. church closed Tuesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Hemus, the English evangelists, are very interesting and powerful speakers. Their plain expositions of the bible truths were well received by the large congregations each evening.

Friday evening of this week the W. C. T. U. will hold a parlor meeting at the parsonage of the Congregational church. The families of the members will be invited. The program will consist of State convention echoes. A paper on "Mercy," written by Mr. Hunnicutt of Whittier will be read, discussion to follow; recitations, music and refreshments.

Tuesday, May 30th, at 10 a. m. there will be Decoration Day observances at the schoolhouse. There will be music and speech making by the school board, and by soldiers of the Civil War. The blue and the gray will unite in the services. There will be a flag raising. Everybody is invited to attend.

Next Tuesday evening the L. M. A. S. will give a tamale social at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Bixby.

Elden McDonald stepped upon a nail which broke off in his foot, on Monday. He is under the skilful care of Dr. Hassen.

There is a new dentist in town. His office is at the Park House.

Constable Fulwider made the arrest on Monday of a man of unstable mind.

A new cobbler who does fine work is settling in the small building adjoining the market.

The Park House is full of guests, and Landlord Boise has put in a lot of new furniture.

Business is flourishing in all branches and people do not have to go away for bargains.

The blacksmith often has to work all night.

The Pacific Creamery runs day and night.

Mr. D. J. Young recently returned from the East, and has accepted a position at the creamery. Mr. Young receives a cordial welcome from all of his old-time friends.

Mrs. McLaughlin and her daughter Eva are down from Los Angeles, visiting with Mr. and Mrs. John Wright.

Postmaster Warren and family are occupying "Gov." Whitaker's new cottage.

The flat over Whitaker & Co.'s store is about ready for occupancy. It is already rented.

Chas. E. White will begin to build next week.

Mr. Reiman is building a new house on Canadian Avenue.

Mr. Muliott is building a new barn.

Rev. and Mrs. Morgan entertained Mr. and Mrs. Hemus and Mr. and Mrs. Blanchard on Tuesday at supper.

Miss Clara Orr of Los Angeles has been a guest of Miss M. E. Case during the week.

June 2d has been appointed as the day for the election of the school board.

Mr. Webber is entertaining his brother at his home in Centralia.

Bruce Pitblado is visiting relatives on Canadian avenue.

He Fooled the Surgeons.

All doctors told Renick Hamilton, of West Jefferson, O., after suffering 18 months from Rectal Fistula, he would die unless a costly operation was performed; but he cured himself with five boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the surest Pile cure on earth, and the best salve in the world. 25 cents a box. Sold by P. A. Derge. Druggist.

Letter from Alaska.

August Backs has received a letter from Frank Baum, from which he has kindly furnished us the following extracts:

SUNRISE CITY, Alaska, April 30, '99.

DEAR FRIEND AUGUST: As it is Sunday to-day I have time, and as I expect the first steamer I thought I would write you a few lines. The letter which contained the sorrowful message of my father's death came to hand April 3d, over the Resurrection Bay route. The mailcarrier has to walk six days to get here. The death of my father will change my plans for the future. If business remains as at present, I will stay here another year. We bought a claim 16 miles from here. My brother August, sister Anna, Conrad Stuekle and Tom Diedrich are working there. I may go there soon. It seems to me that this year the prospect for gold digging at Cook's Inlet will be better than before. That would make business lively and keep money rolling. Many mines are to be opened. Companies with great hydraulic plants are expected here. The coldest weather this winter was 18 degrees below zero. We have been working outside every day sawing lumber as the people in Germany used to do in former times; one man stands on top of a log and the other below while sawing. We built a house 20x30 feet, two stories high, and cut all the lumber for it. We have done very well in carpenter work, paper-hanging, painting and barbering. Tom Diedrich painted a drop curtain with advertisements for the city hall. We passed a very pleasant winter, were never lonesome and had different amusements. Every Tuesday there was a dance and each Thursday a concert, with opera. One thing is missing, however; as yet we have no church. Your letter of September 11, 1898, came to hand to-day. I thought it was strange not to have heard from you, but the mail facilities are not yet reliable. Please write me all the news which happened in Anaheim during the winter, and tell Mr. Kuchel to send me the GAZETTE for six months. I send best regards to all my friends in Anaheim. Hoping to hear from you soon, I remain, your friend,

FRANK BAUM.

If you haven't tried Casca Ferrine Bitters you've missed something which others are daily finding to be just what they have needed.

A Very Small Piece of It.

She—Have you forgotten how you once said you would give the world for me?

He—What if I did?

"Oh, nothing particularly, but it seems very strange now that you won't even sell that little old suburban lot so that I can have a new wheel!"—Indianapolis Journal.

A Long Walk.

The longest walk one could take in a straight line on solid land would be from the eastern side of the Red sea, not far from Mecca, to the Bering strait, a promenade of about 6,600 miles. In the western hemisphere the walk would not exceed 4,500 miles, owing to the irregular shape of the American continent.

A Demand For a Waistcoat.

At Strathfieldsaye there are (or were) llamas. A good story is told of the Duke of Wellington that years ago the first llamas brought there were shorn and a waistcoat made for the duke, but a late frost set in, and they had to make flannel waistcoats for the llamas instead of their own wool.—Notes and Queries.

For Sale.

I have a 15 to 18 H. P. Engine and Boiler in good order, which I will sell cheap; has been used 125 days.
ap27tf J. B. NEFF, Anaheim.

SILK PATTERNS
FOR
Ladies' : Waists
HAVE ARRIVED.
ALSO
A NEW LINE OF LADIES' LATEST COLLARS.
CHAS. FEDERMAN & CO.

Conservation of Water.

Continued from First page.

several weeks had it all gone out that way. But there was no increase in the flow over that which continued for many months thereafter, and the plaintiffs, though living where they could readily see and measure any such increase, did not attempt to show any. The sheet of water in this case rose again 300 feet below the cut and moved on as if nothing had happened, the supply evidently coming up from below at that point.

"The consequence is that several wells may be bored into such a stream not under pressure, and if not too close, so that one comes within the cone of depression formed by the other, each may get its share of the water without damage to the supply, which would pass away to the sea if not thus taken. But if under pressure, the same number of taps would probably increase the flow between the upper well and the mountains, so as to let out the supply much faster. Thus a stream not under pressure may be a safer supply than one under pressure, though it may cost more to raise the water.

"Every kind of tunnel and opening out of a spring is only drawing on a reservoir. Anything more than absolutely necessary is dangerous waste. It is simply opening the gate too wide and leaving it open. In small water sheds such development is apt to fail about the time you need it most. If you can dam up the tunnel and have it run only when needed do so. The same with a cut in a cienega. I have known several springs completely lost by splitting the bed rock in blasting, and others that were permanent before opening have been opened so much that they have become dry before summer was half over. In all cases where it is evident the water comes from a local water shed, calculate the amount that one-half the rainfall, falling on the area would give if you got it all. Then calculate as best you can the proportion of it you are likely to get. Even then you had better not risk any valuable trees or time on it until trial will show you how it will stand long draining.

"Overestimating the water supply is a common failing among us, and it has been very foolish, because very unnecessary. Don't be afraid to know the truth about your favorite enterprise. You had better recognize at once the fact that a reliable water supply is not found in every gulch; that it costs good, hard-earned cash, and is well worth it.

"Much money is wasted in pumping plants by too small pipes and too many right-angled bends, with other causes of needless friction. In over twenty years' observation of windmills and engines I have seen but one where the pump was not working against almost as much friction as gravity, and often much more. The result was that the pump was not raising half what it could raise, or that it was costing twice as much for fuel as it should cost. It is a common impression that it takes four times the power to lift water in a four-inch pipe that it does to lift it in a two-inch. So it does if you have them both full and running at the same velocity. But it is quite the reverse if you are lifting the same amount of water in each. A four-inch pipe will carry nearly six times the quantity that a two-inch will carry. The lift against gravity will be the same in each, but in the larger pipe, the quantity of water being the same, the struggle against friction will be nearly thirty-six times less.

"This is a most important item in your fuel account on a long pipe against which the difference in cost of the larger pipe may be trifling. The lift against gravity depends entirely on the diameter of the piston head, and if you lift it into a fifty-inch pipe or a thousand-inch it only affects the time of filling it. But the difference in the loss by friction is enormous. All these things should be calculated before you order your plant.

"There are other points on which you are already so well informed that I may better spend the rest of our limited time on a subject that I have found of great interest to a great many people. Considerable money will be spent on it this year. I believe I know as much about it as any one, and that within the past ten years this ancient thing has gained hosts of believers. In the last twelve years I have tried thousands of experiments with it on all kinds of ground and carried it hundreds of miles in wagons, cars and on foot.

"Like nearly all persons who have a profound respect for science and especially for the beautiful principles of hydraulics, I sneered at the water witch as a humbug until one of our most cautious and reliable engineers told me it was not, and showed me how to use it. Like every one else I jumped at the theory of unconscious muscular motion. But as that itself was quite a curiosity I determined to run that down. A long series of experiments, among others trying it with children of 10 or 12 years of age who had no idea of what I wanted of them, satisfied me that with about five persons out of ten the dip of the rod is real and not imaginary or due to muscular motion of any kind. Hundreds of trails over places where I knew there was an underground stream or a pipe convinced me that running water under ground will affect it in the hands of about five out of ten persons and that in the other five nothing will produce any motion. I am still satisfied that water underground will do so, and on three different occasions on three different pieces of ground I have run within three feet of the marks made there before by some of the experts traveling about, and in whom so many have such confidence as to pay them good fees. I would not be afraid to take the contract to locate a pipe for miles blindfolded if water were moving in it and do it within a very few feet. But how many of all the experts have tested it where they knew there was no water, or water at such a depth or in such small quantity as to be unavailable?

"I believe I am the only one. I have tried it hundreds of times on sharp, dry ridges where it was plain that there could be no water for four hundred feet. Something moved it there as well as where I knew there was water. I mean moved it sometimes, for generally in such places there would be no motion.

"What it was I know not, but am quite certain that it was not water, oil or any liquid with still less probability of its being good or anything else of any value.

"In a recent action for misrepresentations in the sale of a ranch I was sent by defendant's attorney to examine the ground and especially the water supply. It was a fine bench of rich land on the west side of the low range of dry porphyry that runs through San Diego county from six to ten miles from the coast. The rainfall was only about twelve inches and the local watershed not large enough to furnish ten miners' inches if one caught it. One well some fifty feet deep furnished about six thousand gallons a day, or about half an inch. Two others sixty to eighty feet deep were dry and always had been. There was not a sign of damp ground or water vegetation of any kind on the watershed. The hill ran only some two hundred feet above the bench and then dropped into a canyon some four hundred feet lower, which rose into a range of granite hills almost as dry as the porphyry. I knew the whole country for twenty miles around, and there was no watershed that any one could be justified in connecting with it except the small one on the perphory hills of less than a hundred acres. On this a noted expert with the divining rod had located in one small gulch eighty inches of water, in another some two hundred, and in another something near a thousand. I tried the rod over and over on the same places and found exactly the same indications as he did.

"But I told the attorneys not to ask me a single question about the water supply of that ranch and advised them to keep that expert off the stand. After much consideration and debating they followed my advice.

"With all my failings no one has ever accused me of being lazy when I try to study up any subject. I have tried my best to make practical use of the business of water development and hydraulic engineering. After a vast amount of experimenting and comparison of notes with others the only conclusions I can reach are these:

"It does indicate flowing water underground but not above ground.

"But it also indicates something else or else water so deep or in such small quantity as to be of no use.

"It takes a large amount of practice to keep from being deceived by it in any case.

"It is always liable to mislead one greatly as to the amount, velocity, breadth or depth of the underground stream. From these the only practical conclusions that I can draw are these:

"If on other sufficient grounds it has been decided to bore a well or drive a tunnel for water on a certain piece of ground, then in locating the exact place to make such well or tunnel I should follow the instructions of the water witch in practical hands rather than locate it by guess.

"But if the question is whether to bore that well or make that tunnel there at all or not then I want to know considerable more. I want all other questions answered as satisfactorily as if there were no such things as the water witch.

"These are the principles I should follow in spending my own money. You had better consider them well for this will be a great water witch year and many a dollar will be staked on its indications which the land owner can ill afford to lose."

PERFECT CONTENT



Is bound to be yours when you get inside of one of our faultlessly laundered collars, cuffs or shirt. The color and finish are exquisite. There are no frayed edges or torn button holes to annoy you from any work done at this up to date laundry.

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

McCollum's bicycle cyclery, agency at Anaheim.

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



Plumbing and Tinning.

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

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

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 10o'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

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 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

Notice of Sale of Real Estate.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of an order of the Superior Court of the County of Orange, State of California, made on the 19th day of May, 1899, in the matter of the estate of Arnold Staub, deceased, the undersigned, the executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder, on or after June 10th, 1899, for cash, gold coin of the United States, and subject to confirmation by said Superior Court, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said Arnold Staub 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 other than or in addition to that of the said Arnold Staub at the time of his death, in and to that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate in the County of Orange, State of California, described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the west line of the southeast quarter of section 26, township 3 south, range 10 west, S. B. M., said point being 14.50 chains north of the southwest corner of said southeast quarter section; thence east 6.90 chains; thence south 14.50 chains; thence west 6.90 chains; thence south 14.50 chains to the place of beginning, except the east twenty feet thereof, reserved for roads and ditches, by deed recorded in book 98, page 290, of deeds, records of Los Angeles county, California. Together with six shares of stock in the Anaheim Union Water Company, located upon said described land, and represented by certificates Nos. 628 and 1463 of said corporation.

All bids or offers must be in writing, and may be made at any time after the first publication of this notice, and before the making of the sale, and left at the office of Richard Melrose, Anaheim, California, or delivered to the undersigned personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court. C. O. RUST,
Executor of the last will and testament of Arnold Staub, deceased.
Richard Melrose, attorney for executor.
my25-3t

CITY MAY BEGIN SUIT.

To Recover Plaza Property at Center and Palm.

Trustee Schneider Brings the Matter to a Head by Moving a Resolution Instructing the City Attorney to Examine Into the Subject With a View to Beginning Suit for the Recovery of the Property—Arthur Lewis Files His Bond as Electrician, With His Father and Max Nebelung as Sureties — Slot Machines Will Have to Go.

At the meeting of the City Trustees on Tuesday evening Trustee Schneider brought the matter of the city plaza, at the intersection of Center and Palm streets, to a head by moving a resolution instructing City Attorney Chynoweth to examine into the subject with a view to beginning suit for the recovery of the property. Mr. Schneider said he considered the plaza the property of the people, and he was resolved to bring the matter of its ownership to a test, the outcome of which, he felt satisfied, would be to revert the property to the public use.

Mr. Chynoweth observed that by the terms of the resolution passed at the preceding meeting, in which he was instructed to examine and report upon the legal aspects of the offer made the city by Mr. Melrose, who offered the lot west of the schoolhouse for a term of years for park purposes at a moderate rental, he understood it also to be the intention of the board that he look into the plaza matter as well. He had not had time in which to look these matters up, and asked for further time.

The City Attorney is on record as stating that it would be a comparatively easy matter to recover the property, and it is expected that at the next meeting of the board he will submit his report, when in all probability the city will institute a lawsuit for the recovery of the property.

All the members of the board were present, viz., Trustees Schneider, Dickel, Schwenckert, Rust and Helmsen.

Trustee Schwenckert, speaking of the matter of the plowing up of Broadway by Remick, which had already passed into the records, insisted that Remick had plowed across the gutter line at least two furrows into the street, which had just been graded. This he had no right to do. Trustee Schwenckert said that unless the ordinance prohibiting the plowing of streets was a dead letter, the constant cutting up of the public thoroughfares should be put a stop to.

Trustee Dickel of the Ordinance Committee said that it was necessary to frame an ordinance for the suppression of the slot machines, which he considered gambling devices. They had been fired out of every town having any respect for itself in the State, and one of the owners of these nefarious devices the having been fired out of Los Angeles. He quoted the Los Angeles city ordinance, imposing a fine of not to exceed $250, or imprisonment not to exceed 125 days, or both such fine and imprisonment, as a penalty for the operation of slot machines in that city.

There are a number of these slot machines in town, and the owner of them has been making quite a comfortable living out of them, some of them yielding quite handsome returns. He will have to pack his slots and go—try Orange.

After further discussion of the subject, in which the members of the board expressed themselves as disapproving the machines, the Ordinance Committee was instructed to draw up an ordinance suppressing the machines.

Arthur Lewis submitted his bond for the faithful performance of his duties as city electrician, with his father, L. F. Lewis and Max Nebelung as securities, each in the sum of $1000, and the principal in the amount of $2000. The bond, being found to be in proper order, was accepted and ordered into the city archives.

Trustee Schwenckert said that is was necessary to purchase a cleaner for the sterling boiler at the power house. The interior of the boiler being crusted over with scale, which the employees of the establishment have not been able to dislodge with their present appliances. There was quite a bit of scale in the boiler. Trustee Helmsen said that Mr. Malone, the boiler inspector, had been here a day or two before and had reported to him that the Sterling boiler was beginning to scale, and adding that the cleaner now in use at the power house was not the proper kind of cleaner for the work in hand.

The Finance Committee was empowered to purchase the necessary cleaner.

Mr. Schwenckert observed that the pipes which the Southern Pacific are placing across Santa Ana and Olive streets are a fraction over 18 feet in length, leaving the open ditch on each side, which was dangerous to vehicles. Inasmuch as the franchise granted the water company by the city requires that the streets be kept in good condition, he suggested that the city clerk be instructed to notify the water company to see that the pipes are extended entirely across the street. So ordered.

The Marshal was instructed to notify Mr. Schindler to remove a three-foot granite block left at the Hussman property.

Clerk Nebelung reported that he had notified Mr. Grimshaw to remove the stumps in the sidewalk in front of his property. At first he said Mr. Grimshaw took exceptions to the city's interference with his sidewalk, which he claimed as his own private property, but the Clerk said that he had noticed a Chinaman at work that morning digging out the stumps.

Clair Items.

Quite a number of Clair people attended service at Buena Park M. E. church Sunday, among them being Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert and family, James Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Baker and Mr. and Mrs. Gensel. The presiding elder preached on the occasion and the sacrament of the Lord's supper was administered. On Monday another party attended the service conducted by the well-known evangelists, Mr. and Mrs. Hemus.

While no one in Clair will have any feed for sale, enough has been harvested for stock feed during the season. This is quite an improvement on last year, when at least 300 wagon loads of corn stalks, pie melons and pumpkins were hauled from the Peat Lands, and at prices that made stock keeping worse than profitless.

The statement in an Anaheim paper a few weeks ago that Mr. and Mrs. Hadley drove on Sunday to see the big water spout was, to say the least of it, maliciously false. Mr. and Mrs. Hadley were at church as usual on the occasion referred to.

Ray Gilbert and his cousin, who are on a camping expedition to Oregon, have struck work on a ranch near San Francisco at $1 a day, and board.

The literary society of Clair will meet at Mrs. Thompson's Saturday evening. It is not expected that work will begin on the new church in Clair before the middle of June.

Lost—Reward.

On Tuesday, between Postoffice and Dickels', a baby's breastpin, with the name, "Selma." Finder will be rewarded on return to Carl Eifler, at Fleischmann's market. my25-tf

FOR A MUSTER-IN.

Formal Application for a Company of the National Guard at Anaheim—More Than Enough Names Signed to the Roll.

The application for the muster-in of a company of the National Guard in this city was forwarded on Monday to the Board of Location, N. G. C., at Sacramento, making formal request for the muster-in of the company. Accompanying the application was a letter to the Board of Location, of whom Governor Gage is a member, from a number of the Governor's personal friends in town, who were appointed as a special committee by the members of the proposed company, recommending to the board that the application be received and accepted, and the company forthwith mustered in. The signed list of members of the proposed company included the names of 61 young men, many of whom saw service in the Seventh regiment, and others as United States volunteers. The rule fixing the minimum limit of each company of the National Guard is that not less than 55 men shall constitute a company.

Better material was never offered the service of the State militia. Many of the boys are those who dropped their business affairs at the President's call for troops a year ago, to fight a foreign foe. Who will ever forget the demonstration at the depot here when the boys boarded the train bearing Company L off to join its regiment, a year ago last May; and who will ever forget the far greater demonstration as Los Angeles when the regiment, with colors flying, departed for the north,while yet the country thrilled with the electrical news of Dewey's great victory at Manila? Many of the men whose names are on the list, which is now probably before the Board of Location at Sacramento, shouldered a musket in the ranks of that regiment, and are ready to respond again to the country's call.

There is Sergeant Abbey, who when the summons came to report to his company at Santa Ana,with the order to bring the musket along, hitched up the buggy and piling the guns under the seat drove across the river and reported ready for duty, guns and all. Abbey is now a member of Company L, but will be transferred to Anaheim when the company is mustered in here.

There are Tom Johnson and Olaf Warling,who distinguished themselves in the service of the country, and Jos. Hatfield, the prize shot of old Company G, who also saw service at the Presidio. Altogether there were 17 Anaheim Boys who answered to the call of the President. Some of these have joined the regulars and are at Manila. Probably all of the others will become members of the new company.

There are many others who saw service in different branches of the Guard, and all are a scrappy set of youngsters who would make it interesting for a foe to the country at any hour of the day or night. The following is the list:

Name.	Age.	Nativity.
Henry Smith	22	Illinois
John Cleveland	20	Illinois
Frank Nemetz	23	Minnesota
Murray Paschall	19	Kentucky
Chas. Norman	39	
Fred C. Rimpau	46	California
David Bush	19	Missouri
Jos. S. Hatfield	34	Iowa
I. S. McCauley	21	Pennsylvania
Thos. Johnson	29	Alabama
V. R. Cayce	37	Mississippi
Emil Turk	23	Germany
Olaf H. Warling	19	California
R. A. Fossek	21	Vienna
E. H. Adams	21	Kansas
R. F. Zerman	18	California
Chas. Woelke	18	Illinois
Chas. Hogan	21	Nebraska
Ernest Neubauer	20	Germany
P. E. Turk	19	Germany
F. H. Healther	22	Illinois
Robert Mills	20	Canada
O. J. Bush	26	Missouri
Otto Baun	20	Germany
C. M. Lincoln	30	California
A. H. Seale	21	California
H. Boege	27	California
J. F. Ahlborn	30	Prussia
W. Kennedy	21	
Fred Glick	22	Kentucky
Wm. Freise	29	Colorado
Chas. Bauer	21	Anaheim
C. Schantz	31	Illinois
F. C. Shevlin	30	Iowa
Louis Z. Kroeger	36	California
Wm. Ahlborn	24	Prussia
Arnold Hansen	29	Illinois
W. F. White	30	Ohio
Oscar Renner	21	Michigan
C. A. Pressel	26	Germany
H. C. Steck	23	Michigan
F. H. Scott	19	Nebraska
Jas. S. McAuley	19	Pennsylvania
J. C. Abbey	26	Iowa
Emil B. Fossek	19	Vienna
C. W. Martens	21	Germany
F. J. Junghluth	21	Germany
J. McKelvey	26	Rhode Island
R. C. Whaley	21	Illinois
Gordon P. Murray	25	Missouri
Bert Landreth	18	Colorado
F. J. Monterola	22	California
Ed Bennerscheidt	19	California
O. A. Ingram	21	Texas
Emil Bohn	19	Germany
Elmer M. Bail	21	Illinois
Fred Johnson	26	California
Damon Snodgrass	20	California
Charles Neubauer	24	Germany
H. H. Mickey	22	Illinois
Ed Zeus	22	Nebraska

Capt. Finley of Santa Ana, who stood watch and guard over the boys at the Presidio, has taken quite an interest in the formation of the company, and has written Mr. Dickel the following letter:

SANTA ANA, May 20, 1899.

Mr. Dickel, Anaheim, Cal. Dear Sir: I notice an effort is being made to secure a military company for your city, in which effort I hope you may succeed.

I would like very much to see another company in our county, and if there is any service I can render you in the effort to secure it, don't hesitate to call on me, for I will cheerfully do what I can. Yours very truly, S. H. FINLEY,
Captain Co. L.

Mr. Dickel has answered the letter of the gallant Captain, thanking him for his kindness and expressing the hope that we shall all soon have the pleasure of meeting him and his men here at the formal muster-in of the new company.

HILTSCHER-WEISEL.

Marriage of Two Well-Known Young People Yesterday.

Miss Flora Weisel, the handsome and accomplished daughter of Peter Weisel, Sr., was joined in wedlock at St. Boniface church yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock to Joseph Hiltscher, one of Fullerton's rising young business men. Rev. Father Bannon officiated, and the happy couple plighted their troth amid the gathering of numerous friends who assembled at the church to attend the ceremony.

The bride was gowned in white silk. The wedding march was played by Prof. Thomas.

Herman Dickel sang "O Promise Me."

Miss Elsa Weisel, sister of the bride, was bridesmaid, and Peter Weisel, Jr., was best man.

Later a reception was held at the residence of the bride's father, where a sumptuous wedding breakfast was served. The happy couple were the recipients of hearty congratulations from all. The grounds were decorated with Japanese lanterns, and the interior of the residence was decorated with flowers and evergreens.

A large party of the friends of the happy couple was present, and a most enjoyable evening was participated in.

Mr. and Mrs. Hiltscher leave this morning for San Francisco for a short honeymoon. On their return they will reside at Fullerton.

Strayed.

From Grant Bros.' camp near Anaheim, the night of May 18, 1899, one large blue horse mule 9 years old, weight about 1150 pounds; and one small black horse mule 7 years old, weight about 1000 pounds; both branded G on left shoulder and right hip; brand rather indistinct; halters on both. Reward for return. my25-tf

TRACK-LAYING BEGINS.

Tomorrow Set for the Day for Laying Iron on the New Southern Pacific Line up Town.

The railroad graders put in three days grading the Southern Pacific roadbed through the Hanna orchard south of town, and yesterday emerged on the north line half a mile south of the end of Olive street. A 1400-foot siding, making room for a double track, has been constructed through the orchard. Last evening the graders crossed the southerly city limits and will continue the work on Olive street today and tomorrow.

Foreman Burton said yesterday that he would move his camp tomorrow from its present location at the county well this side of Miraflores to the Southern Pacific depot. Last Saturday his force of graders was augmented by the arrival of seven new teams, and he now has 27 teams at work on the grade.

Friday afternoon the graders will begin work at the Southern Pacific depot and work up Santa Ana street. The track layers will follow the graders, and the work of laying the track will be pushed through town as speedily as possible.

Mr. Pattison, right of way solicitor, telegraphed on Tuesday afternoon that he would arrive in Anaheim Thursday.

It is understood that he will remain a month, and will take up the matter of the Placentia branch.

Mr. Cashin, manager of the Grant Bros.' force of railroad graders, and one of the Grant Bros. drove over the Placentia country on Saturday. It is stated they came down from Riverside on the Santa Fe, and were met at Yorba by one of their spring wagons from the camp below town and were driven over the proposed road. They returned to town in time to take the 4:27 Southern Pacific train for the north.

Supervisor Potter on Saturday registered a kick against the grading of the roadway across the county road, where the roadbed leaves the old line this side of the Ford place. In company of Roadmaster Norman, he sought Foreman Burton and made his complaint known. Mr. Burton referred him to the railroad company.

The Santa Fe graders' outfit has gone into camp south of the depot. The outfit has one car, a number of horses and a graders' layout. They have been at work surfacing the track between here and Fullerton.

A rumor prevails that the Santa Fe is desirous of building a line from this city to San Pedro.

FINE WALNUT TREES.

Those in Mr. Hunter's Orchard are Rare Specimens of Beauty—How he is Getting Ready for the Gout—Sprints With Boys Who Steal Oranges.

In company of George A. Hunter, the representative South Side horticulturist, we drove on Sunday morning through the walnut section south of town, where extensive developments are noticeable. The railroad graders have cut their roadway through the Hanna orchard, taking out two rows of trees and grading the track through to the southern end of Olive street. For right of way through this orchard $3000 was paid. At one point in the orchard a deep well has been sunk and a brick pump pit has been constructed to admit of pumping operations. The trees show the effects of lack of water, many of them looking badly. Across the railroad track, at intervals, large wooden culverts have been placed. Probably when pumping operations begin the trees will take on new life. Some of the trees look well, and about the bases of others clusters of rich, dark-green foliage appear.

As the railroad graders' camp there is considerable activity despite the Sabbath. A swarthy blacksmith and his assistant are welding a red-hot bar of iron in their improvised blacksmith shop; and in the cooking tent the Chinese *chef*, topped with a starched cook's cap of latest pattern, is busily engaged in preparing the midday meal. Evidently Foreman Burton feeds his men well, for there are stacks of meat in the kitchen, pans of brown biscuit, newly baked bread and the scent of cooking about that is altogether pleasing to the olfactories.

A short distance north of the orchard which the roadbed cuts in two is the southerly line of the water district, and walnut trees within this area show the beneficial effects of abundant irrigation. Near Mr. Hunter's place is the ten-acre walnut grove belonging to R. S. Wilson, of Springfield, Mass., which looks exceedingly well.

"I never saw the owner of that orchard, nor he never saw me." said Mr. Hunter to a visitor some days ago, pointing out the orchard's cleanly condition and the rich foliage of the trees.

"Well, he doesn't need to see you, as long as the orchard looks like that," replied the other.

Mr. Wilson wrote to Mr. Hunter some years ago to take charge of the orchard, stating the price he would pay for the work. Mr. Hunter replied, refusing the terms, which he considered low. On second thought, he reconsidered his determination not to accept the offer, and rather than see the orchard in poor condition adjoining his own grove, wired Mr. Wilson that another letter was following the first, and in this one he accepted the job. He has since been in charge of the orchard, and the trees show the good effect of his management.

Mr. Hunter's own walnut and orange orchard show the excellent results of his work. The walnut trees resemble a forest as one drives in under them, the growth being luxuriant and of very vigorous character. The orange orchard adjoins the walnuts on the east, and here one also notes the superior methods employed by the owner in farming. Not a weed is to be seen throughout the length and breadth of the orchard. The trees are covered with blossoms, and here and there throughout the orchard are trees whereon clusters of the closing season's crop are permitted to still hang, for family use. The trees have tempted the cupidity of the passing urchin, and Mr. Hunter has enjoyed several spirited sprints after the youngsters of late who came to despoil the trees of their fruit. The youngsters, being fleeter of foot and of better wind, have invariably got away. He notices this season the trees are filled with blossoms on the south side, the north side being for the most part denuded of blossoms. This is probably due to winds prevailing when the blossoms were setting.

A number of Belgian hares are a feature of the ranch. The meat of these quadrupeds is esteemed a rare delight by *gourmets*. The meat of the Belgian hare is said to be quoted at twenty cents a pound in the market. Mr. Hunter is getting himself ready for the gout.

He reports the peach crop will be light on the ranch, but of fine size and flavor.

The orchard lies at the northwest corner of the settlement, and when the irrigation system shall be enlarged, as enlarged one day it assuredly will be, the country lying contiguous will no doubt be transformed into garden spots of beauty similar to the one through which we rode on Sunday.

Kleinigkeiten.

—Daniel K. Sanford of Garden Grove has been granted a pension of $6 per month.

—Fullerton and Santa Ana are talking about getting up celebrations for the Fourth of July.

—The school election occurs a week from to-morrow, June 2d, at the school house. Polls open from 8 o'clock until sunset.

—Contractor McWilliams has a force of carpenters at work building a six-room cottage for E. W. McCollum on Philadelphia street.

—The "Ladies Aid" of the Presbyterian Church will meet at the home of Mrs. Fay this (Thursday) afternoon. All members and their friends are invited to attend.

—Nellie Bauer has begun proceedings in the Superior Court of this county for divorce from her husband, Leopold Bauer, on the alleged grounds of cruelty. Both parties live at Newhope.

—William W. Hodkinson has been granted a divorce by Judge Ballard from his wife, Nellie Hodkinson, on statutory grounds, she having deserted him. The parties formerly resided at Garden Grove.

—Workmen began yesterday making excavations for the placing of a cement sidewalk in front of the Dreyfus property on Los Angeles street, from Stern Bros' establishment to the Hussman property adjoing it on the south.

—The Orange County Preserving company, a corporation, otherwise known as the Anaheim cannery, was on Friday dissolved by an order of the Superior Court. The business has been purchased by Peter Weisel, and will hereafter be conducted as a private enterprise.

—Agent Darling of the Southern Pacific telephones that the Owl train leaves Los Angeles for the north at 6. p. m. instead of 7 as heretofore, arriving at San Francisco at 8:45 the next morning. South-bound the same hours are observed, the Owl leaving San Francisco at 6 in the evening and arriving at Los Angeles at 8:45 the next morning.

—The mother of Wm. Whistler, the young man who lost his life by drowning at Newport last week, has written from Kansas to Mr. Bush, in whose employ the young man was at the time of his death, to inter the remains upon their recovery. At latest accounts yesterday afternoon the body had not been washed ashore, but it being the ninth day after the accident, people at the beach were on the lookout for it. Mr. Bush will inter the remains upon their recovery.

—The Fullerton high school base ball nine took the Old Missions into camp on their home grounds on Saturday afternoon, to the tune of 14 to 7. The score was as follows:

FULLERTON	H.	S.	R.	O.	OLD MISSION.	R.	O.
S. Rimpau, p. c.	2	2	3		C. Mails, c.	1	3
A. Fay, 2b.	2	3	2		F. Rich, p.	1	3
W. Benchley, p. ss	2	3	2		J. Harter, 1b.	2	3
C. McFadden, cf.	2	3	2		P. Ortego, 2b.	1	2
R. McFadden, rf.	3	3	2		J. Walker, ss.	0	3
C. Thorton, 1b.	1	4	1		A. Alderson, 3b.	0	3
A. Shultz, c. ss.	1	2	2		R. Hetebrink, lf.	0	4
S. Boekman, 3b.	0	3	1		J. Wagner, cf.	1	3
H. Carpenter, lf.	1	4	1		J. Ortego, rf.	1	3
Totals.	14	27			Totals.	7	27

—Miss Zelma Bailey entertained the Young Folks' Social club at Backs' hall on Tuesday evening, when a pleasant time was spent in playing progressive euchre. The first prizes were won by Miss Annie Everhardy and Fred Backs, the second by Miss Bailey and Dr. Houck, and the consolations by Wm. Salvin and Miss Marie Rimpau.

A short business session was held after the game, and it was decided to increase the membership of the club, and to meet the first Thursday in every month.

Refreshments were served by the hostess, and soon after the young folks departed, to meet next with Miss Sophie Rimpau, on the evening of June 6th.

—The following is the program for the class day exercises of the Fullerton high school to be held in Chadbourne Hall, Friday evening, June 2, 1899:

Piano Duet, Second Hungarian Rhapsody ..... Liszt
Prof. Thomas and Mrs. Cora Erdman.

JULIUS CAESAR, SCENE III. ACT III.

Cassius ..... Clarence McFadden
Brutus ..... Stephan Rimpau
Lucius ..... Miss Lena Haas
Violin Solo, "Stradella Singeles" .....
..... Miss Stone
Selection, Male Quartet ..... Messrs.
Carpenter, West, Rich and Hemphill

Farce, "Box of Monkeys." ACT I.

Cast of Characters:

Mrs. Ondhego Jhones ..... Miss Theresa Fay
Miss Sierra Bengaline, her niece .....
..... Miss Ruth Smith
Lady Guinevere Liand poor .....
..... Miss Grace Woodin
Edward Ralston ..... Archer Fay
Chauncy Oglethorpe ..... Harold Carpenter
Vocal solo ..... Miss Edith Fay

—The Farmers' club meets at the residence of Mr. Korn on Monday. A paper on the "Money Value of Good Roads to Farmers" will be read by Mr. Neff, and should be listened to by every one interested in that subject. The following questions have been handed in:

What is the relative value of different kinds of hay for feeding purposes?

How much and what kinds of hay and grain should be fed to work horses?

What is the best general method of orchard cultivation?

The annual election of officers will be held at the meeting, and the propriety of inviting the Southern California Horticultural society to hold its November meeting at Anaheim will come up for discussion.

—The summary of climate and crop conditions for Southern California is furnished as follows by the California section of the Weather Bureau, San Francisco, May 22:

Orange county.—Weather cool and foggy. Apricots and walnuts will be light; peaches a full crop.

Los Angeles county.—Weather favorable to all crops. Deciduous fruits ripening rapidly. Walnut crop will be below average. No grain will be harvested.

San Bernardino county.—Weather cool. Harvesting continues; light crop.

San Diego county.—Cool, cloudy weather beneficial to late hay; crop will be light. Fruit prospects good. Light frosts in mountain valleys not injurious.

Summary.—Cool weather favorable to growing grain and orchards. Beets growing nicely. Early planted beans not coming up well; late planted doing well. Frost in some sections in Central California injured vines and vegetables.

General State Summary.—The temperature has been considerably below the normal for the week, and the cool days, with foggy nights in some sections, have been very beneficial to all crops; wheat has been especially benefited, and is maturing rapidly. Except in the southern portion of the State the yield of wheat will probably equal if not exceed the average. Haying is still in progress, with a heavy yield and of excellent quality in most sections.

Deciduous fruits are rapidly ripening and are being shipped in considerable quantities. The outlook for walnuts is fair. Grapes are making favorable growth, and an average yield is probable. Citrus fruit prospects continue good. Except light showers in Humboldt county, no rain is reported during the week.

PERSONAL MENTION

Mrs. Metz is having the interior of her residence plastered and papered.

S. Armor and M. Nisson of Orange were in town on Saturday afternoon on a short business mission.

W. F. Lutz, the well-known Santa Ana implement man, was in town on Sunday paying a visit to friends.

Oscar Renner, Sr., was down from Los Angeles last week visiting his family. Mr. Renner is a cabinet-maker and is permanently employed at his trade in that city.

David Smythe, who for some time past has been the Southern Pacific's agent at Bloomington, on the desert, has been promoted to be the company's agent at Puente, Los Angeles county.

Miss Metta Roerden, daughter of Mrs. Roerden of Fullerton, is visiting with her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Boeckman, at San Lorenzo. Mr. and Mrs. Boeckman recently spent some weeks visiting with their relatives in this section.

Fred Mickle and George Frick returned last week from Alameda county, where they have been developing their mines at Irvington. They contemplate returning shortly for the further development of the property.

J. W. Whann has resigned as leader of the city band, and George Murdock of Westminster has been elected in his stead. Mr. Whann will continue to play with the band and will assist in keeping it up to its high standard as a musical organization.

Horace Green drove over with his wife and two children from Long Beach on Sunday to pay a visit to Mrs. Green's sister, Mrs. Crist. He reports Long Beach to be steadily improving, with building operations progressing on an extended scale. He returned with his family to the beach in the evening.

Mr. Conrad telephones that he will have a picnic at the Columbia Garden on Sunday next. The trees at the garden are leafing out luxuriantly, and the place is an ideal spot for an outing. There will be dancing in the pavilion during the afternoon, and an enjoyable time is expected.

Bishop Montgomery will be in Anaheim on Monday, June 5th, for the purpose of confirming a class of some thirty novitiates at the Catholic church. The confirmation will be at the 10 o'clock mass, after which the Bishop will preach. A cordial invitation is extended the public to attend and hear the sermon.

Otto Zeus came down from Los Angeles to spend Saturday night and Sunday with relatives and friends in this city. On Saturday evening he was tendered a party at the residence of Rev. Stone. A very enjoyable evening was passed at parlor games. Light refreshments were served, and as the hands of the clock approached the midnight hour the gathering dispersed. Otto returned to resume his duties in the city, on the 3:55 train Sunday afternoon. Otto came home on Tuesday for a short summer's vacation.

August Menzel on Monday indulged in the luxury of a shave, and while in the barber's chair carried into effect a resolution he has had under consideration for a couple of years past—he had his hair clipped off short, and now his head resembles an ostrich egg, only it is smoother. August drives the only horseless carriage in town, he being the superintendent of the street car system, which is propelled by mule power. He says the only trouble about having his hair clipped is that whenever he raises his hat to the ladies, he gets the merry ha-ha.

Senator Jones was in town on Monday morning from his ranch at Garden Grove. He informs us that the viewers for a mile and a half of road in his section (J. W. Duckworth, A. Henry and County Surveyor Finley) went over the ground on that day, and selected the route for the new county thoroughfare. The Southern Pacific company have offered to put in a siding, on their new road from Benedict to Smeltzerville, near this point, if the new road is opened up for travel. The Senator says there will be 1500 acres of beets at Buena Park this year, and he estimates the shipments from that point at 60 carloads. This is in distinguished contrast to the estimate of the local correspondent of a Los Angeles paper, who wrote some days ago that the beet output from the Park would be six to eight cars!

Mrs. Elizabeth Bittner died at her home on Center street on Monday morning at 9 o'clock, after lying in an unconscious state since the preceding Tuesday morning, when, as she was about to arise, she was stricken with paralysis. The deceased was aged 80 years, 2 months and 7 days. She came to Anaheim in 1869, in company of her husband, who died in 1892. Mrs. Bittner had many friends among the older residents who regretted to learn of her death.

The funeral occurred on Tuesday, when the remains were followed to their last resting place by a large concourse of sorrowing friends. The pallbearers were F. A. Korn, L. Guenther, J. L. Schumacher, Theo. Rimpau, H. Kroeger and Fred Maurer. Rev. Stone conducted the burial services impressively, after which the remains were sorrowfully consigned to earth.

G. W. Frame, who has been about town for a fortnight past, engaged in the printing of an eight-page publication entitled "The Orange County Review," illustrated with antediluvian cuts, skipped to pastures new on Friday morning, leaving Mrs. Wallop, his landlady, in the lurch to the extent of some $17. Mrs. Wallop had been suspicious of her boarder and lodger, and on Friday morning as Frame walked out of the house and into the street, she called to him three times, but evidently he did not hear, for he failed to answer, and with each call stepped out more briskly than before. As he has not returned, Mrs. Wallop fears that he has gone for keeps. The matter was placed in the hands of the authorities, and a deputy constable went to Los Angeles in search of the absent one. He was unsuccessful in his search, but found one Maxwell, who acted as Frame's partner, and who paid his own bill on compulsion. The last night Frame occupied his room he was accompanied by Maxwell and two other young men, one a Santa Ana representative of a Los Angeles paper, and the quartet indulged in a drunken debauch. The noon the next morning was in a filthy condition, so much so that the carpets had to be taken up and new ones put in. Frame is thought to have skipped to Oregon.

H. P. Larsen sends us a number of papers from Honolulu.

W. F. Middleham has returned from his outing trip to the Antelope valley.

Julius Schneider and Adolph Rimpau have each installed new pianos in their residences during the week. The pianos were hauled down from Los Angeles in express wagons some days ago.

Mrs. A. C. Gaston, sister of Mrs. Geo. A. Hunter, leaves today for her home in Tabor, Iowa, after a very pleasant sojourn here during the winter. Miss Jones, who accompanied her sister to Anaheim, remains for the summer.

J. N. Nenno is experimenting with placing oil sand upon the road in front of his place at Placentia. He gets the sand free from the oil wells in the foothills north of Placentia. The roadway is said to be considerably improved thereby.

W. S. Whitney, one of Santa Ana's City Fathers, who numbers many friends throughout the county, is nursing a broken arm, sustained by falling from his bicycle while turning too sharp a corner at Santa Ana a few days ago.

Charley Norman, A. T. Pendleton and Ed Amerige have been selected as jurors in the assault case of the People vs. Lon Wells of the Peat Land, charged with raping Miss Pearl Ross, a sixteen-year-old girl living at Westminster. The case has been on trial during the week in the Superior court.

Charles Binder, who for many years past had been in the bee business in Soquel canyon, died at his home at Fullerton early on Sunday morning. He was a native of Denmark, and was aged 60 years at the time of his death. The remains were interred in Evergreen cemetery, Los Angeles, on Monday afternoon.

John Bush has purchased the interest of his partner, Oscar Acree, in the fish market and will continue the business, selling the freshest fish ever sold in the city, at the old stand. Mr. Bush has fresh fish every day, keeping them on ice, with occasional catches of clams, lobsters and tamales, and is entitled to a share of the public patronage.

Max Nebelung, who is Mr. Pattison's right-hand man during the sojourns of the Southern Pacific right-of-way solicitor in town, tells us he is of the opinion that that road intends constructing its line from Tustin south to San Diego. There are many railroad rumors current in the San Diego papers relative to prospective track laying in that county.

Mrs. Wallopp and Mrs. McWilliams, drove up to Los Angeles on Monday to be present at the celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the institution into this State of the Order of Chosen Friends. They returned on Tuesday evening, and report having had an enjoyable time. Mr. McFadden of Placentia delivered an address, and Mayor Eaton of Los Angeles also spoke. The exercises were followed by a social hop.

C. W. Nicklin, the Los Angeles printers' supply man, was in town on Friday afternoon last, and took an order for a number of faces of new display type for this office. Mr. Nicklin is President of the Pennsylvania Society of Los Angeles, and informs us the twelfth annual picnic of the society will be held at Santa Monica June 24th. All Pennsylvanians in Orange county are invited to be present.

Dr. Freeman was over from Fullerton yesterday and paid this office a pleasant call. Dr. Freeman's son and Neill Bailey were in the same regiment during the war with Spain. Both have been mustered out of the service and have returned to the pursuits of private life. The doctor is Commander of Malvern Hill Post, and is engaged in preparing a suitable program for the observance of Decoration Day, which falls on Tuesday next.

George Boyd contemplates moving into his new residence on Olive street this week. The owners of the three adjoining lots (Messrs. Boyd, Ramella and Boege) have exchanged deeds, and Boyd's house, which last week projected some feet over onto Ramella's lot, now rests on his own property, and he is happy. The deeds were filed for record at Surveyor Kellogg's expense a day or two ago, and appear in the real estate record on the second page; but it is stated Kellogg will be put to further expense in the necessity for the refiling of the deeds, an error having crept in the papers.

David Yorba was in town on Tuesday in company of his cousin, Jos. D. Ruiz of Santa Maria, Santa Barbara county. David informs us the water in the river is keeping up much better than last year, there being yet a good stream supplying the ditches. He adds that one hears oil talk on all sides up his way, and that extensive oil developments are in prospect. He reported the well on the Samuel Kraemer place is down 500 feet. Mr. Ruiz is from the town where the new sugar factory in which Julian Holman, formerly of this city, is employed, and says the Santa Maria farmers have hopes of raising a good beet crop this season.

W. B. Beazley of San Francisco, a brother of Mrs. W. T. Brown, is visiting with his relatives in town, accompanied by his wife. Mr. Beazley occupies the position of Commissioner of Judge Morrow's court in San Francisco, and is off on his yearly vacation. He must be back in court on Monday morning, and leaves with his wife for the north tomorrow evening. Mr. Beazley having his mimical faculty very fully developed, is having lots of fun during his stay in town, and early yesterday morning imitated the whistle of a locomotive outside of the residence while the family were yet in bed. When his aged father, Rev. Beazley, came down to breakfast, he asked:

"What train was that that came in a while ago?"

Yesterday Mr. Brown drove the family up to the Santiago canyon for a day's outing. Mr. Beazley and his wife went along, and Mr. B. occupied the front seat giving an imitation of a man smoking a cigar.

For Exchange.

Two cottages and a number of well-located Los Angeles city lots. I want walnut ranch. Address Box 34, Station K, Los Angeles. Value $10,000 to $15,000. 1t*

Card of Thanks.

To the many friends whose kindness during our recent affliction, consequent upon the illness and death of our mother, were a token of the affection in which during her lifetime she was esteemed by all, we take this means of returning our sincere and heartfelt thanks.

AL. BITTNER AND WIFE.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

RUBBER HOSE,
Lawn Sprinklers,
—AND—
LAWN MOWERS
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Standard Wide-Cut Mowers.
—5 to 6 Feet Cut—
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NEW & SECOND-HAND GOODS
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Furniture, Beds, Springs, Mattresses, Matting, Oil Cloths, Hardware, Crockery, Stoves and Tinware, Graniteware, Notions, Cots, Camp Chairs, Camp Outfits Complete.
Tents for Sale or Rent.
All Kinds of Household Goods Kept in Stock.
Everything a Man wants in the way of Household Goods.
206-208 East Fourth St., . . . Santa Ana.
Chandler's old stand, opp. Opera-house

DON'T BUY
A SUMMER STOVE
Until You See Our
'99 QUICK-MEAL
Wickless.
WM. BOYD & SON.

Shanley & Nebelung
REAL ESTATE
For Sale and Exchange. Houses Rented, Collections Made and Taxes attended to.

C. H. Nickey
TINNING and PLUMBING.
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 apparatus

Business for Sale
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.
E. B. MERRITT,
Opposite Postoffice, - - ANAHEIM, CAL

DECIDUOUS FRUITS.

The Time Not Far Distant When They Will be a Very Close Second to the Orange and Lemon.

J. H. Reed of Riverside at the meeting of the Southern California Pomological Society

However much the citrus fruit interests predominate now, I venture to predict that the time is not far in the future when the deciduous fruit industry will be a very close second to that of the orange and lemon. The markets for citrus fruits are necessarily somewhat limited, both as to time of marketing and extent, even if the areas suitable to best results were not. The markets seem fairly well supplied this year, even with our exclusive tariff, the largely reduced Florida crop and a much less than normal crop of our own. While conservative men, who have carefully watched the development of the orange production, find some difficulty in placing the prospective enormous production of our rapidly increasing orange groves, it has been shown here that it would be difficult to fix the limit to which the markets of the world are or may be open to the preserved product of the peach, apricot and prune. Again, the orange, being essentially a luxury, its market for the most part must depend upon the comparatively limited number of our own people who have means to spend for luxuries; while the preserved products of our deciduous fruits are becoming standard articles of food for the masses, not only in this country, but in the thickly peopled districts of Eastern nations, and are marketable throughout the year.

These facts I deem pertinent to my subject, for the reason that we have at Riverside, as is doubtless the case in other orange growing localities, large areas unsuitable for the orange or lemon, which are well adapted to deciduous fruits. Many of these lands are already under the irrigation system; others may be easily brought under them. Besides these yet unimproved lands in most citrus fruit growing districts, through lack of proper information at first or the greediness or dishonesty of land speculators, thousands of acres are now covered with orange or lemon orchards that never have been nor never can be profitable, and must sooner or later be put to other use. What is the service these lands can be put to that promises the best results? is the problem. It is said they have cost too much with their water to be used for deciduous fruits. If an expensive plant, either manufacturing or agricultural, proves for any reason unfitted for its original purpose, the owner naturally turns it to some other purpose, even though in that use it may not return a profit on first cost, rather than have it lie entirely unproductive.

After considerable study and observation, and some actual experience, I am persuaded that the best thing to be done with unprofitable orange groves is to convert them into apricot, peach, pear or prune orchards. In our valley districts the apple must be left out.

I am reminded that there are thousands of acres of cheap lands that will raise these fruits. Is it possible for us, even at a reduced valuation of our lands, to compete with these lands that cost so little, if we add the expense of irrigation? The profitableness of farming, especially of fruit farming, does not depend so much on the first cost of lands as upon other conditions. The successful dairyman no longer keeps three or four low-priced cows to produce twelve, or fifteen pounds of butter per week, but has exchanged them, even at an increase of the first cost, for a single cow that will produce the same or greater amount of better butter.

The Eastern wheat farmer found it did not pay to cultivate ten or fifteen acres of low-priced land to obtain 100 bushels of grain. By adding to the cost of his lands and using better methods he now obtains the same amount from three or four acres, and at a margin of profit. The California fruit farmer, producing from twenty-five to fifty pounds of inferior peaches or apricots per tree, with frequent seasons of entire failure or greatly reduced crops for lack of moisture, doubtless has good reason for complaining that fruit growing does not pay. But his neighbor, by the use of water, and best methods, producing from five to ten times the amount on the same area, of better fruit, with seldom, if ever, an off year, is quite well satisfied with the returns from his labor and investment. I speak with special reference to Southern California conditions, but I notice that even in the north, where the earlier and later rains are much more abundant, some of the best fruit growers are putting in expensive irrigation plants, in the belief that the added value to their product will more than pay for the increased expense.

It is not necessary to go into the philosophy of this matter. It is too well understood that water is the only solvent for plant food, and must be applied, naturally or artificially, before the tree can take its nutriment. In our climate, if we depend on rain, this solvent is usually lacking when needed most, with the result of starved fruit; and, like any other half starved thing, it is comparatively valueless, while with water at command, and judiciously applied, an abundant crop of marketable stock may be depended upon.

Like all other good things, irrigation may be overdone and bad results follow. Among orange growers much is said about stable manure producing coarse fruit. Coarse, flavorless fruit follows heavy and repeated application of this fertilizer, not because it is stable manure, but simply because it is rich in nitrogen; and coarseness is the ligitimate result of excessive use of nitrogen in any form, especially if other important ingredients are lacking. Excessive use of water may produce fruit lacking flavor and with poor carrying and keeping qualities. This fault is not in irrigation, but in improper irrigation.

So far as I know, canners do not object to irrigation. Their 2¼ inch peaches are usually secured by the use of water, and my contention is that proper irrigation, even at considerable expense, would convert many a non-paying orchard into profitable property, by bringing their product to the canners' sizes.

It is claimed that there is a larger percentage of shrinkage in drying irrigated fruit, and I must confess this was my own supposition till my experience convinced me otherwise. You perhaps will pardon reference to this experience, as it seems to the point. Our first apricot orchard was interplanted among young lemons. The lemons were to make the permanent orchard, and all treatment was especially with reference to them. We had plenty of water and applied it generously throughout the year, except when winter rains made it unnecessary. The season after the 'cots had been planted two years we shook from 25 to 75 pounds of extra fine fruit per tree. The next season—third year—they returned from 100 to 300 pounds per tree. The present year—the fourth—they promise to double these amounts. So much for quantity. The first season we kept careful account of results in drying, as we were drying for other parties apricots grown without irrigation. Very much to my surprise, we found that of the unirrigated 'cots it had taken 5 6-10 pounds of green fruit to make one of dried, while of our irrigated apricots it had taken but 4 9-10. A little thought should have relieved us of our surprise. The water taken up by the roots does not pass direct to the fruit, but goes to the leaves, where its food contents are fitted for the fruit and wood growth, and the surplus of water goes into the air.

In the rapid growth of the young tree and early fruitage is an important advantage. Our irrigated trees had produced more fruit at three and one-half years from planting than trees in the neighborhood without irrigation had in twice the time.

A word as to the lack of flavor as a characteristic of California fruits, of which we have all heard, ad nauseam. Eastern fruit growers are jealous of California's products, as well they may be, and naturally make the most of any opportunity to criticize them. There is just enough foundation in this matter of lack of flavor to give this opportunity. Their friends naturally listen and repeat the criticism, but continue to buy our fruit in preference all the same. Yet in a somewhat extended ramble among fruit growers and dealers in the East last summer, I found very much less of this criticism than ever before. The highest compliment paid to our fruits was from a prominent fruit grower in Niagara county, N. Y., one of the most noted fruit-producing sections of the East. He told me that while he thought their apples and cherries excelled, on all other fruits they not only gave us precedence in size and appearance, but could no longer claim superiority in quality.

I can recall no peaches that gave me quite the satisfaction received from the little gnarly seedlings somewhat clandestinely picked from my grandfather's trees in my boyhood days. While we must admit that fruit somewhat lacking in desired qualities now goes to the Eastern States, I insist that so soon as the demand is for quality instead of for size and color, our fruit farmers will quickly respond to the better taste. But we should see to it that the popularity of our fruits at home and abroad does not leave us too content with present achievements. The possibilities of our soil, climate and intelligent enterprise in fruit production are very far from having been exhausted. With artificial use of water and improved cultivation and fertilization, I am persuaded that not only the average product of our orchards may be greatly increased, but that the average quality may yet be wonderfully improved.

I consider it not only a pleasure but a duty I owe to my neighbors to tell about the wonderful cure effected in my case by the timely use of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy. I was very badly off with flux and procured a bottle of this remedy. A few doses of it effected a permanent cure. I take pleasure in recommending it to others suffering from that dreadful disease.—J. W. LYNCH, Dorr, W. Va. This remedy is sold by Derge.

"Spring Unlocks The Flowers

— To Paint the Laughing Soil."

And not even Nature would allow the flowers to grow and blossom to perfection without good soil. Now Nature and people are much alike; the former must have sunshine, latter must have pure blood in order to have perfect health.

Hood's Sarsaparilla cures blood troubles of all sorts. It is to the human system what sunshine is to Nature—the destroyer of disease germs. *It never disappoints.*

Poor Blood—"The doctor said there were not seven drops of good blood in my body. Hood's Sarsaparilla built me up and made me strong and well." SUSIE E. BROWN, 16 Astor Hill, Lynn, Mass.

Dyspepsia, etc.—"A complication of troubles, dyspepsia, chronic catarrh and inflammation of the stomach, rheumatism, etc., made me miserable. Had no appetite until I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, which acted like magic. I am thoroughly cured." N. B. SHEELEY, 1874 W. 14th Av., Denver, Col.

Rheumatism—"My husband was obliged to give up work on account of rheumatism. No remedy helped until he used Hood's Sarsaparilla, which permanently cured him. It cured my daughter of catarrh. I give it to the children with good results." MRS. J. S. MCMARTH, Stamford, Ct.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Never Disappoints

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

To the Traveling Public.

The Southern Pacific Company are selling all classes of tickets from Anaheim to Eastern points, via three routes, viz., Sunset, connecting at El Paso with Texas-Pacific for Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago and all middle and northwestern cities, and at New Orleans with through lines to Cincinnati, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and all principal places on the Atlantic seaboard, as well as intermediates on the various roads leading east.

The Ogden, or "Tehachapi-loop" route, takes you via Sacramento to Ogden, thence either Union Pacific to Omaha and the east, or over the Rio Grande system through Salt Lake City, Leadville, Royal Gorge, Colorado Springs, Denver and any place in the United States, Canada or Mexico.

The Portland, or "Shasta," route, is the most accommodating line for passengers to the Great Northwest. Special reduced-rate tickets to Pacific Coast points from Portland north to Vancouver, with free sleeper privilege Sacramento to Portland. Baggage checked anywhere.

I shall be pleased to have prospective passengers call or write me for details, and I will meet any rate, first or second class, or any other proposition, offered by competitors, that is not in accordance with published rate-sheets, and other rulings pertaining to through passenger traffic.

T. A. DARLING, Agent S. P. Co.
Anaheim May 16, 1899.

The ancients believed that rheumatism was the work of a demon within a man. Any one who has had an attack of sciatic or inflammatory rheumatism will agree that the infliction is demoniac enough to warrant the belief. It has never been claimed that Chamberlain's Pain Balm would cast out demons, but it will cure rheumatism, and hundreds bear testimony to the truth of this statement. One application relieves the pain, and this quick relief which it affords is alone worth many times its cost. For sale by P. A. Derge.

Lord Rayleigh, in a lecture, said that experiments had shown that a vibration of sound having an amplitude of less than one-twelve-millionth of a centimeter could still affect the sense of hearing.

Such a vibration would be so short that it would have to be enlarged 100 times before the most powerful microscope could render it visible, supposing that it were susceptible of being seen at all.

Old people, he said, do not hear high notes which are audible to young persons, and there is reason to believe that babies hear notes which are inaudible to their elders.—London Mail.

Pruning the Walnut.

Continued from First page.

salt, 15 pounds; water to make 60 gallons. Place 10 pounds of lime and 20 pounds of sulphur in a boiler, with 20 gallons of water, and boil over a brisk fire, for not less than one hour and a half, or until the sulphur is thoroughly dissolved. When this takes place, the mixture will be of an amber color. Next place in a cask 30 pounds of unslacked lime, pouring over it enough hot water to thororoughly slack 15 and, while it is boiling, add the it; pounds of salt. When this is dissolved, add to the lime and sulphur in the boiler, and cook for half an hour longer, when the necessary amount of water to make the 60 gallons should be added.

Summer Remedy.—Sulphur, 3 pounds; caustic soda (98 degrees), 2 pounds; whale-oil soap, 25 pounds; water to make 100 gallons. Boil the sulphur and caustic soda together in about 2 gallons of water; when the sulphur becomes dissolved, add the soap and boil until thoroughly dissolved, then add water to make 100 gallons of solution, and apply warm.

Yellow Spider or Mite.—Apply same treatment as for red spider.

Walnut Scale.—The walnut is subject to infection from this scale peculiar to itself, and known as the walnut scale. The scale, however, has not proved a pest among our walnut trees. The old trees do not suffer from its attacks, as it infests the large limbs principally.

Remedy (applied when trees are dormant in winter).—Lime, 25 pounds; sulphur, 20 pounds; salt, 15 pounds. Take 10 pounds of lime, 20 pounds of sulphur, and 20 gallons of water; boil until the sulphur is thoroughly dissolved. Take the remaining 15 pounds of lime and 15 pounds of salt, and when thoroughly slacked, mix together and add enough water to make 60 gallons of solution; strain and spray warm.

Broad-neck Borer.—This gigantic beetle appears during July and August, but at times much earlier, and also late in winter. The beetle measures from 1½ to 2 inches in length. Color, dark brown, nearly black. Possesses strong, thick jaws. In the male the antennæ are rather slender; in the female they are not so stout, and the body is much broader. The larva is a large borer with a broad neck. It measures from 2½ to 3 inches in length. The color of the larva is yellowish white. The head is quite small and is reddish brown. There is a light blue line down the back. As a rule it mostly attacks trees and vines just below the surface. It bores a hole through the center of the root or trunk. On the trunk of trees and vines it never bores very deep, preferring to work just under the bark. The larva cannot easily be discovered, for the reason that the trees do not begin to show the effects until the larva has had time to develop to its full size, when it becomes a voracious feeder. The larva remains in that state three days, and changes to the chrysalis state about the month of June, as the beetles generally make their appearance in July.

Remedy.—It is very difficult to ascertain the presence of borers before trees indicate their presence. Walnut trees sometimes are observed to be bleeding (oozing sap) from a certain spot; this indicates a borer, or having been damaged otherwise. However, the cause should be carefully looked into by cutting into the bark, and the borer destroyed. The wound should then be covered over with such material as will prevent the action of the atmosphere from injuring the tree.

Span Worm.—In 1891 there appeared in this State, at Santa Barbara, a caterpillar commonly known as the "span worm," infesting the walnut in great numbers, and in some places the trees are almost completely defoliated. This insect is easily subdued by the following remedy: Paris green, 1 pound; water, 200 gallons. The remedy is applied as soon as the caterpillars make their appearance in the spring.

Walnut Aphis.—This insect attacks the walnut in some sections, and its exudations form on the tree a sort of "honey dew," which forms into a fungus and renders the foliage and husks quite black.

The black Australian ladybugs, Rhizobius ventralis, Rhizobius debeils, and Rhizobius Toowoombæ, have kept this insect in check, through which agencies the injury is not felt.

Tomato Plants

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

Not Infallible.

Harriet Martineau, the English author, was shrewd and practical and had what men are pleased to call a "masculine intellect." But she was not always correct in her deductions, a fact illustrated by the following anecdote, told in her "Memoirs," by Sir Charles Murray, who was then the English consul general in Egypt:

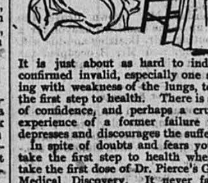
One afternoon we met at the villa of my old friend, S. W. Larking, on the banks of the Mahamoudieh canal. In the course of our stroll through the garden we came to a small gate, the pattern of which was new to Miss Martineau, who was walking in front.

She stopped, and looking at the gate in an attitude of intense admiration exclaimed:

"How truly oriental! What wonderful taste these easterns have in design!"

She went on, and as Larking and I followed through the gate he whispered to me, "I got it out last week from Birmingham."

How hard a mother has to coax before she can get her child to take its first step.



It is just about as hard to induce a confirmed invalid, especially one suffering with weakness of the lungs, to take the first step to health. There is a lack of confidence, and perhaps a crushing experience of a former failure which depresses and discourages the sufferer.

In spite of doubts and fears you will take the first step to health when you take the first dose of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It never fails to help. In ninety-eight cases out of one hundred it never fails to cure. Never mind about the symptoms. Obstinate cough, bleeding of the lungs, spitting of blood, emaciation, night-sweats, conditions which if neglected or unskillfully treated terminate in consumption, have all been perfectly and permanently cured by "Golden Medical Discovery."

Sick persons are invited to consult Dr. R. V. Pierce by letter, absolutely without fee or charge. Every letter is regarded as sacredly confidential. Each answer is mailed in a plain envelope. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

"My wife was taken sick in August, 1897," writes Wm. Huelsig, Esq., of Benton, Franklin Co., Ills. "The doctors and neighbors pronounced her trouble consumption. I had two physicians but they did not do much good. She coughed night and day; could not lie down for coughing and she got down very low. I thought she never could be cured. Then I got four bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and she took all of it, and is all right now. She is stouter than before we were married. She is taking care of the baby and does all the housework including the washing."

The Secret of Health



The health of the whole body depends upon the blood and nerves. Therefore the medicine that expels impurities from the blood and supplies the necessary materials for rapidly rebuilding wasted nerve tissues, reaches the root of many serious diseases. It is these virtues that have given

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People

their wonderful power to conquer disease, and caused the miraculous cures that have startled the scientific world. Thousands of cases have demonstrated that this remedy is an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female.

Frank Tucker, is a prominent farmer, of Versailles, Indiana. His daughter, Lucy, is now fifteen years old; three years ago she began ailing. The rosy color in her cheeks gave way to a paleness, and she became rapidly thin. As she grew weaker she became the victim of nervous prostration. Most of the time she was confined to the bed and was almost on the verge of going into St. Vitus' dance.

Finally the doctor told us to give her Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Said he was treating a similar case with them and they were curing the patient. We began giving the pills at once, and the next day we could see a change for the better in her. The doctor told us to keep giving her the medicine. We gave her one pill after each meal until she was well. We began giving her the medicine last August, and she took the last dose in October, having used eight boxes. She is now entirely well and has not been sick a day since. We think the cure almost miraculous."

FRANK TUCKER, MRS. FRANK TUCKER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of April, 1897.
HUGH JOHNSON, *Justice of the Peace.*

Versailles, Indiana, April 28th, 1897.—*From the Republican, Versailles, Ind.*

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all druggists or sent, postpaid, by the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y., on receipt of price, 50 cents per box, 6 boxes, $2.50.

Anaheim Bakery,

PETER SYRE, PROPRIETOR.

FRESH BREAD, CAKES & PIES

CONFECTIONERY, ETC.

Wedding Cakes a Specialty. Los Angeles and Cypress Sts.

For Sale.

I have a 15 to 18 H. P. Engine and Boiler in good order, which I will sell cheap; has been used 125 days.
ap27tf J. B. NEFF, Anaheim.

The Magic of a Word.

A party of gentlemen but recently returned from a metropolitan city tell a new story on the leisurely bellboy. They were stopping at a big hotel, and on the first evening of their visit were seized with a mighty thirst, but which they believed plain ice water would assuage. One of them stepped to the bellpush. It was one of those new fangled things built on the principle of a dollar typewriter. You turn the hand around the dial till it points to what you want, then you press the button, and the business office is supposed to do the rest. The instrument was caused to register ice water a number of times in the regions below, but there was no response. The thirst kept on increasing and the gentlemen got hot in the collar. One of them spoke of going down and challenging the clerk and the bellboys to a boxing match.

"No, don't do that," remarked one of the gentlemen. "Just watch me—I'll bet I'll get 'em."

He pranced over to the bell, yanked the crank around to "champagne" and let it drive. In an incredibly short time there was a knock at the door, and the boy stuck his head in.

"Champagne, gentlemen?"

"No, just bring us some plain, everyday, common water with ice in it. We rang for champagne just to catch you napping. Now get a move on you."—Galveston News.

Shore Cargoes Shifted.

"Once in awhile we read," said Mr. Bozzle, "that the ship So-and-so or the steamer So-and-so has returned to port, or has arrived perhaps with 'a decided list; cargo shifted.' Sometimes we see a land craft, a truck, with cargo shifted—a big pile of boxes, towering high, shaken over to one side or the other by continued jolting along on the side of the street on the slope.

"A load thus shifted can't be shaken back by running along on the opposite slope of the road. It is like a stick of wood that has been bent and kept bent till the grain is set. Whatever you do with it the crook stays in.

"If care is exercised in turning corners and in navigating generally, the shifted load can usually be carried to its destination as it is without upsetting, though it may work harder. The experienced truckman knows just what can be done with it, and whether it has shifted as far as it will go, and all that. If it is so badly shifted as to make the operation of the truck difficult or dangerous, he hauls to one side by the curb and anchors—that is to say, he halts and unloads the shifted top courses of his cargo and then reloads and makes everything trim and secure and sets out again."—New York Sun.

Practical, but Cold Blooded.

I have a friend here in town, a young business woman, whose common sense is enough to make one's blood run cold at times. I went to see her new flat a few days ago, and I was delighted with a cushioned divan in one corner of her sitting room. It was, as many divans that belong to young business women are, a box with a hinged lid, but as it had handles on it and was bound with iron bands and was altogether so much stronger and more desirable than divan boxes usually are, I asked her where she bought it.

"I didn't buy it," said she. "It was given to me. You know the woman where I boarded last year came into a lot of money through the death of her grandfather. The old gentleman died in Florida, and the remains were sent here. They were in a mahogany coffin, and the coffin—well"—and she kicked the divan with her heels—"the coffin was in this. I didn't see any reason for letting the box go to waste, and it makes a lovely couch. Don't you think so?"

And of course it does, but then—after all, it's well to be practical like that.—Washington Post.

An Epidemic of Whooping Cough.

Last winter during an epidemic of whooping cough my children contracted the disease, having severe coughing spells. We had used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy very successfully for croup and naturally turned to it at that time and found it relieved the cough and effected a complete cure.—JOHN E. CLIFFORD, Prop. Norwood House, Norwood, N. Y. This remedy is for sale by P. A. Derge.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

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

In a recent number of Power a singular calculation is presented by J. A. Renie. It would require, according to Mr. Renie's figures, the power of a 10,000 horsepower engine about 70,000,000,000 years to lift the earth a foot in height, and to do this work, allowing 13 pounds of water per horsepower per hour, would require some 10,000,000,000,000,000,000 gallons of water, or more than would be discharged at the mouth of the Mississippi in 60,000 years. This would be enough, the writer estimates, to cover the entire surface of the earth to a depth of about 300 feet, to convert which into steam, using good boilers, would require some 4,000,000,000,000,000 tons of coal. If the latter quantity of the mineral was loaded on cars of 20 tons each, it would demand 200,000,000,000,000 such cars. If the latter were 30 feet long and all coupled together in one train, it would reach around the earth 45,000,000 times and, if running 25 miles per hour, would consume 25,000,000 years in running the length of itself. So much for "figures."

An Editor's Hard Lot.

There are always those who will kick. For instance, if you publish jokes with whiskers on them some will say that you ought to be in a lunatic joint. If you don't print something to smile at, they say you are a pessimistic fossil. If you spread yourself and write a good, original article, they will say it is stolen. If you reprint an article, they say you can't write. If you say a deserving word for a man, you are partial; if you compliment the women, the men are jealous, and if you don't the verdict of the women is to the effect that your paper is not fit to use in the construction of a bustle. If you stay in your office, you are afraid to remain on the streets; if you do, you are lazy. If you look seedy, you are squandering your money; if you wear good clothes, you are a dude, and don't pay for them. If you play a social game of any kind and get stuck, you are a fish; if you win, you are a tin horn, and so it goes through one continual round of pleasant complications.—Roslyn (Mich.) Sentinel.

A Speak Easy.

A Philadelphia policeman the other day received a letter informing him that a "speak easy," by which term an unlicensed saloon is designated, was in operation near Franklin and Spring Garden streets. His detective instinct was at once aroused, and he made an investigation, only to discover that he was the victim of some practical joker. The place referred to proved to be an Episcopal church for the deaf.—New York Tribune.

A Military Exquisite.

Marshal Ney, who was as handsome as he was brave, is said never to have appeared on the field at a great battle until he was dressed with scrupulous elegance and his beard carefully curled and perfumed. When he was led out to execution, he was cool and calm as though he were going to open a dance, only asking that the guns should be aimed low, that his face might not be disfigured after death.

Hay.

Wanted, 20 tons first-class barley hay, delivered, for cash. Answer to Brookshurst Ranch Co., either personally or by letter, stating price, and time or times of delivery. BROOKSHURST RANCH CO., P. O. address, Box 1275, Anaheim. my4-tf



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ALIVE IN THE GRAVE.

THE CHANCES FOR SUCH A FATE ARE EXTREMELY REMOTE.

In Times of Plague and Pestilence the Greatest Danger of Premature Burial Exists—The Death Test That Is Applied In Vienna.

Most of us have a lingering love of life, and the thought that there is just the barest possibility of being buried alive sends a shudder through us.

Medical men know that the human body in time of illness and at other times, too, is liable to assume all the outward appearances of death without the final separation having actually taken place. There are the coma, cataleptic and other forms of the unconscious state, each one bringing in its trend the very simulation of death itself.

"Happily, a medical man nowadays," said a physician to a reporter, "experiences no difficulty in declaring his patient to be dead, as a general rule, but it may perhaps happen once in his lifetime that he may have a doubt, in which case conviction either way follows upon his findings, which are simple and conclusive, and in which he cannot be mistaken.

"It is unfortunately true that there are thousands of nervous people now walking about in fear of being buried alive, this morbid conviction coming about through reading of an isolated case happening here and there, where perhaps some one has had a narrow escape of being subjected to a living burial.

"These 'escapes' greatly outnumber those of the actual occurrence itself. The cataleptic usually show signs of life just in the nick of time to disappoint the undertakers and to relieve sorrowing friends.

"Of course, much of the evidence on which the allegation of premature burial is based depends on the fact that bodies on exhumation have been occasionally found distorted, thereby fostering the notion that this or that occupant of the coffin has died from suffocation, a theory which is supported by the favorable condition of other exhumed bodies.

"But the idea is altogether wrong, in fact and in principle. It is well known among those who have made it a study that the apparent distortions, instead of demonstrating a living burial, purely depend upon natural causes brought about by decomposition, the influence of which is sufficiently strong enough to bulge out, and even burst, leaden coffins. This phenomenon does not happen in every case, but it does in a great many.

"No, no! I shall not go so far as to say that a premature burial has never taken place, but it has not occurred so often as is thought. I dare say it may occur in times of plagues and pestilences, where the presumed dead are buried within a few hours of death. That is where much mischief lies. But when panic prevails where does thought come in?

"In plagues, such as cholera, the state of collapse is so profound that it may perfectly simulate death itself, but the custom of burying the dead on the day of death is fortunately on the wane, even during advanced epidemics. It is probable that in the absence of medical aid in panic times in country places abroad it has led to living burial—indeed it must have done. But the last end of all under such conditions is merciful, for it must not be forgotten that if you are 'unconscious' only while being hermetically sealed in your coffin you will never again experience voluntary motion or sensation.

"However, where the doctor can be consulted, living burial is impossible even in a cholera panic, for there are certain bodily movements which generally occur after death from cholera, in the absence of which a medical man would hesitate to certify for burial.

"In ages gone by and in uncivilized countries still it is possible that unconscious cataleptics, or persons drugged to apparent death, may have been and perhaps still are occasionally buried alive, but I do not believe that in our own country or in any civilized land such events are possible.

"In Vienna the custom prevails of taking a body to the mortuary on the eve of burial, where it is 'tested.' Thimbles are placed on the fingers of the dead, to which are attached wires connected with the mortuary bells.

"Have the bells ever rung? Yes, once.

"It is impossible for a doctor to mistake unconsciousness in its varied forms for death.

"Some time ago it was suggested that a law should be passed making it compulsory for a medical man to test bodies before giving a certificate of death. Testing by electricity was thought of, but it is an open question yet whether electricity kills or only stuns. At all events, we in this country are not convinced that such a test would be satisfactory or afford sufficient evidence of death, although it has its value. On the other hand, I don't think legislation of this kind is necessary. It would certainly reflect upon the medical profession.

"The Viennese custom is a wise one, and I should like to see it more generally adopted."—Pearson's Weekly.

The Poor Editor.

Bill—Did you read about that fellow writing a poem on a $50 bill?

Jill—No. The editor kept it, of course.

"No. He returned it."

"What, an editor return a $50 bill?"

"Yes. He didn't know what it was."

—Yonkers Statesman.

One of the tallest stacks in Great Britain is situated at Llanelly. From the base of the foundation to the extreme summit is 400 feet high. The cap of the top weighs 27 tons, and 720,000 bricks were used in its construction. It is circular in form, and in a gale bends extremely.

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

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Chas. H. Fletcher.

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Leave Port Los Angeles at 5:45 a. m., and Redondo at 10:45 a. m. for San Diego, May 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, June 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29, July 3, 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 COOS BAY and BONITA leave San Pedro for San Francisco via East San Pedro, Ventura, Carpenteria, Santa Barbara, Goleta, Gaviota, Port Harford, Cayucos, San Simeon, Monterey and Santa Cruz at 6:30 p. m., May 3, 7, 11, 15, 19, 23, 27, 31, June 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, July 2, 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 5:15 p. m.

For further information obtain folder.

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T. A. DARLING, Agent.
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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

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