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Telephone 671.
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Clothes cleaned and repaired to the satisfaction of patrons.
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A share of the public patronage is solicited. apl21

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Keeps constantly on hand a full supply of Fresh Fish, Lobsters, and Clams. Dressed Poultry. Will pay cash for Eggs.
Hot Tamales every night.
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FIRST-CLASS SHAVE OR HAIR CUT.
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IS EASY TO TAKE
Its highly nutritive properties recommend its use to the convalescent, to those who are run down, to those suffering from wasting diseases, to all who turn to Cod Liver Oil for the nourishment and tissue-building qualities it is so well known to possess. Yet, after attacks of La Grippe and all other diseases that have reduced vitality to a low degree, something more efficient and easily digested than simple Cod Liver Oil is required.
Ovimulsion combines all the elements of the pure oil, egg yolks and prime brandy. It is stimulating to a small degree, but there is no reaction. It is easily digested and of pleasant taste and odor. Two tablespoonfuls of pure oil are contained in each tablespoonful of OVIMULSION. Unlike other Cod Liver Oil preparations, its tissue-building properties are entirely assimilated. There is no waste.
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Pure Lager Beer
Made from Pure Malt,
For Sale by the
Bottle or by the Keg.
PURE CRYSTAL ICE DELIVERED TO ANY PART OF THE CITY AT ONE CENT PER POUND.
The Patronage of the Public is Solicited.
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RESTAURANT!
—IN TOWN—
In Connection with Boston Bakery.
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....KEEPS THE FINEST OF....
Wines, Liquors
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MILWAUKEE BEER ON DRAUGHT.
.....DEALER IN.....
FINE LIQUORS!
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Choice Wines
FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES,
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Headquarters for the famous Schlitz, Milwaukee, beer.

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Wall Paper, Cornices, Window Shades, Picture Frames, Upholstery Goods, Paints, Oils and Glass Sewing Machine Supplies, Etc
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BLACKSMITHING!
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Neatly and Promptly Done. — Shop in Har Block, Center St., Anaheim.

The Weekly Gazette.
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Six months $1 00
Three months 75
Payable invariably in advance.
Transient advertising rates, $1 per inch per month.
The GAZETTE is issued every Thursday morning.
Entered at the Anaheim Postoffice as second-class matter.
Items of news and correspondence on all live subjects are solicited by the editor.

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 ..... 6:45 am
Daily ..... 1:25 pm	Daily ..... 6:01 pm

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

LOS ALAMITOS TRAINS.

Leave for—		Arrive from—
9:45 a.m.	Sugar Factory	7:35 a.m.
6:01 p.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.

Local time table. In effect Sunday, June 4. Trains on the Santa Fe route leave Anaheim as follows for points named:

Los Angeles—7:35 am, 10:15 am, 5:05 pm.
Pasadena, Azusa, Redondo, San Bernardino—7:35 am, 10:15 am, 5:05 pm. To Pasadena Sunday only.
San Bernardino and Riverside (via Orange)—9:55 am, 5:54 pm.
San Diego—9:55 am, *2:50 pm.
Santa Ana—9:55 am, 2:50 pm, 5:54 pm.
Redlands—9:55 am.
San Jacinto, Elsinore, Perris, Temecula—*2:50 am.
Escondido *2:50 pm. Fallbrook *9:55 am.
Chicago, Denver, St. Louis, Kansas City and all points East—7:55 am, 1:50 am.
Trains marked with a * are daily except Sunday. All others daily.

TIME TABLE

SANTA ANA & NEWPORT RAILWAY CO.

Leave Santa Ana,	Arrive Newport,
10:00	10:40
4:30 pm (steamer days only)	
Leave Newport,	Arrive Santa Ana,
3:20 pm	4:10

On Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays train leave Newport at 11:10 am, arriving Smeltzer 11:48; returning leave Smeltzer 3:49, arrive Newport 3:18.
No trains Sunday.
W. S. HOLABIRD, Manager.

OUT OF SORTS? TAKE
Cascara Jerrine BITTERS
TONIC, STOMACHIC, LAXATIVE!
CURES POSITIVELY
CONSTIPATION, PILES, MALARIA
Biliousness and all Stomach and Bowel Troubles
As a Liver Remedy and Blood Purifier it has no equal
THE ONLY TONIC LAXATIVE in the WORLD
SOLD BY
P. A. DERGE.

THE CANYON KILLING.

Statement of an Eye-Witness of the Shooting of Gregg by the Hungerford Boys.

George M. Howard, an eye-witness of the killing of James Merriam Gregg, by Thomas Luther Hungerford and Henry Hungerford, at the Hidden ranch in Santiago Canyon on the morning of June 10th, has given us the following account of the shooting. Howard owns a third interest in all but the stock on the ranch, which is the property of Henry Hungerford, Luther Hungerford owning no interest in the ranch. The story of the killing is as follows:

Gregg, who was about 32 years of age, arrived at the Hidden ranch, in company of his brother-in-law, Decauter Harris, aged about 40, and a lad named Clinton Hunt, aged about 16, at about 5 o'clock on the evening on June 9th, the day before the killing. He came to get his stock, of which he had seven head of cattle and four horses, which had been pastured at the ranch since Feb. 14.

The Hungerford boys had arrived at the ranch from their home in Norwalk about midnight the preceding night, Thursday, June 8th. Howard has been at the ranch continuously since the 15th of March last year.

The Hungerfords and Gregg had been friends all their lives until recently. They had been raised in this valley and were frequently together. The difference of a few dollars in the bill owing for the pasturage of the stock served to arouse an enmity between them, and this culminated in the killing of Gregg.

The latter owed $17 for pasturage. He had sold Howard a horse, on which $10 was due. He desired to have Hungerford assume the indebtedness, but this the latter refused to do.

When Gregg arrived at the ranch, he engaged Henry Hungerford in conversation. Howard was in the house. He heard the two talking outside, but did not catch the drift of the conversation.

He heard Henry say, addressing Gregg: "If you have come up here to talk business, talk business. You need not talk of things that do not concern you."

Gregg had referred to Howard's interest in the ranch, and this is what Hungerford meant when he told Gregg not to talk of things that did not concern him.

Gregg replied: "I have the money in my pocket to pay you when the proper time comes; when I take the stock."

Hungerford said: "Well, that settles it; if you have the money to pay when the proper time comes, there is no use 'chewing the rag' any more."

All the hands on the ranch went to bed between 8 and 9 o'clock the evening before the shooting. Howard and the Hungerfords slept in the house, and Gregg and his companions od the outside, in front of the house.

As day was breaking the next morning, all the parties arose. Before breakfast Howard went to drive up the stock, which were pastured about half a mile away, and on his return drove the cattle in the corral and left the horses outside the corral.

Henry Hungerford and Gregg were talking to one another as he came up. Ill feeling was manifested between the two, and the conversation immediately preceding the killing was characterized by the use of oaths.

Howard went into the house, and with Luther Hungerford sat down to breakfast. He could hear the two men outside talking, but says he could not distinguish what they were saying. They were 45 feet away.

Luther shortly arose and went out. Howard followed him. He saw that Gregg had his shotgun, holding it in both hands.

As Luther walked out of the house, Gregg said to him: "Stand back, don't you touch me." A fence of wire netting, with a gate between them, separated the two; they were 25 feet apart.

Luther said: "You wait till I get a gun."

Gregg replied: "You get a gun and I'll kill you."

Henry Hungerford remained standing some distance from Gregg. He suddenly turned and went into the house.

Luther went in the front door, in the south of the building, and shortly came to the side door on the east of the house. Gregg at this time was 53 feet away. Howard was 19 feet from Gregg, standing to the west of him.

As Luther appeared at the doorway with the gun, he leveled it at Gregg and called to him: "Drop that gun!"

Both fired almost simultaneously. Howard is of the opinion that Gregg fired first. Gregg immediately fired again. Luther fired a second time and went into the back part of the house.

Gregg dropped his gun and reached for his revolver.

Henry Hungerford appeared at the front door with a shotgun in his hands. He took quick aim and fired at Gregg.

Gregg drew his revolver and cocked it. Henry fired again, scarcely a second intervening between the shots. After emptying both barrels at Gregg he went back into the house.

Gregg had been down on one hand and one knee while Henry was shooting at him. Evidently he was badly wounded, for he did not use his pistol.

As Hungerford disappeared in the house, Gregg called to Harris, saying: "Dick, come here, I'm shot!"

Harris was standing east of Gregg about 35 feet. The boy Hunt was three steps behind Howard to the west of Gregg.

Gregg crawled about four feet and leaned against his wagon wheel. There was blood on the ground. Gregg bled nearly a quart. At the side of the wheel he fell over exhausted.

Harris and Howard straightened him out.

Luther and Henry Hungerford came out of the house.

Henry said to Harris: "Dick, we don't want any foolishness; we've come out to settle it."

Gregg passed into unconsciousness. It could be seen that he was dying.

Harris said: "He made a fool of himself (referring to Gregg); it is all his own fault."

The Hungerfords said: "We are going to Santa Ana to give ourselves up." They saddled up and rode away.

Harris dispatched Hunt on horseback to inform Gregg's wife and her parents, Len Strong and wife, of Centralia, of the shooting. It was then shortly after 6 o'clock. The shooting had occupied only two or three minutes.

Gregg shortly revived, and called to Henry Hungerford three times.

Harris said: "They have gone, Jim; they have gone to Santa Ana to give themselves up."

Gregg said: "Too bad! it could have been helped."

He contined after a pause: "Hitch up, boys; we want to be going; I want to go home."

Howard and Harris hitched up the horses. The wagon was a light lumber wagon with springs. The boys put in bedding and straw. Howard drove, while Harris held the brake. When they reached the foot of the grade, coming out of the ranch, at the Black Star coal mine, Gregg urged them to hurry up.

When they got down a quarter of a mile this side of the picnic grounds Gregg could stand it no longer. He asked that a doctor be sent for.

Howard, whose saddle horse was being led behind the wagon, started on horseback for Doctor Washburn of El Modena. He was gone only about 15 or 20 minutes.

The Doctor drove up in his buggy. He found Gregg suffering from a mortal wound in the liver. Gregg's body was punctured by 32 buckshot and 51 fine No. 4 birdshot.

One of the guns fired by the Hungerfords was loaded with buckshot; the other had one barrel loaded with buckshot, and one with No. 4 birdshot.

Gregg said: "Drive on; I think I can stand it."

Fifty yards further on they had to stop. The journey was pursued in this manner for some time, when two miles this side of the picnic grounds they met Sheriff Lacy and District Attorney Williams, who had been apprised of the shooting by the Hungerfords. The officials took the dying man's statement, which Howard, in justice to himself, declines to give until the trial.

A mile further on they were met by the dying man's wife, her little child, and her father and mother. Mrs. Gregg recognized her husband's wagon from afar. She saw it slowly descending the hill, and believed her husband was dead. She leaped from her father's wagon and ran weeping to her husband's side.

Howard shortly after got on his horse and returned to the ranch.

Dr. Wilson of this city had been summoned by Mr. Strong as he passed through town about 10 o'clock on his way to the canyon. The doctor accompanied the party, and on arriving at Gregg's side examined him, finding him mortally wounded.

Gregg was taken to the house of a neighboring farmer, named McCarthy, where he died at 4 o'clock.

The inquest was held on the body on Sunday, the Hungerfords being charged with the crime. The interment occurred at Whittier on Monday, June 12.

The preliminary examination of the Hungerfords was held at Orange last week. The examination consumed three days, and at its conclusion the brothers were held without bail to appear before the Superior Court on a charge of murder.

They are now in the county jail awaiting the trial, which will not come up before fall.

SOME FACTS.

Circular Letter Issued by the Southern California Fruit Exchange.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., June 1st, 1899.

1. The Southern California Fruit Exchange long ago passed the experimental stage, and now has an organization and system of marketing unequalled.

2. The Exchange claims to get more average money per box than is obtained for any other large quantity of fruit of like quality and grades, and is willing to submit this claim to the test of comparative figures.

3. With a complete system of exclusive agencies, the Exchange is able to take advantage of every rise in the markets and equally to protect itself, to the fullest possible extent, against declines. With steady movement of a large volume of fruit the Exchange has great influence in preventing demoralization of markets.

4. For the season of 1897, the Exchange marketed $1,509,000 worth of fruit, total loss for season on account of bad credits only $220. For the season of 1898, total sales of the Exchange $3,013,000, loss by bad credits $646. For the season now closing gross sales by the Exchange $2,500,000, and up to his time absolutely no loss. The sales for the three years aggregate $7,000,000, on which vast business the total losses from bad accounts amount to the trifling sum of $866. We challenge commercial history for a better showing.

5. With a large volume the Exchange does business at less percentage of cost than others, and with a still larger volume, will further reduce the cost of operating and improve the service.

6. The Exchange offers every encouragement to grow the best fruit and pack it in the best manner; the grower receiving full benefit of good work.

7. Measured by actual results, the Exchange, being a growers' co-operative organization, is fairly entitled to, and it seeks, the support of fruit growers. It has benefited every grower of citrus fruits in California.

A Rare Treat.

The commencement exercises of the Orange County Business College will be held on July 3d, 1899, at the Grand Opera-House, Santa Ana, at which time the residents of Orange county will have the opportunity of enjoying a rare musical treat. The management of the school has spared no time, money, expense or labor in arranging a program that will give you and their patrons and friends an evening of pleasure. The following well-known people will participate in the program:

Mrs. Florence Pendleton Scarborough, who is possessed of a rich, sweet contralto voice of immense power and great range, which she has under perfect control. Mrs. Scarborough is too well known to people of Orange county to need any further commendation.

Mr. Joseph Perle DuPuy is a tenor singer, possessed of a voice of rare quality. Mr. DuPuy is one of the most prominent persons in business circles in Southern California.

Mr. Russell H. Ballard, a cellolst. The Los Angeles Times of October 23 says: "Mr. Ballard displays a masterly command of his instrument. His tone production, phrasing, bowing and technique, and that elusive quality which is called temperament and which means so much in a musician, is delightfully in evidence."

Miss Mary L. O'Donoughue, who is one of the most prominent pianistes in Southern California, and at the present time holds the position of organist and director of music in several of the principal churches in Los Angeles.

Henri C. Babize, teacher in guitar, mandolin and violin, will render a solo on the mandolin. Those who have heard Prof. Babize are too well satisfied with his playing to require anything more from us.

Miss Anorah Fleming, an elocutionist of rare ability, will give a recitation of extraordinary quality.

In addition to the above will be a salutatory and valedictory by members of the school.

The price of admission to the above will be 25 cents. All are invited.

BEETS ON ALKALI SOIL.

Study of the Effect of Different Kinds and Amounts of Alkali in the Soil Upon Their Growth and Quality.

A Pertinent Treatise upon the Subject, issued by the National Irrigation Association.

Sugar beets, it was thought for a long time, could not be grown profitably on soils containing much alkali. The great interest awakened, however, in the sugar beet question and particularly in the West, where irrigation has proven such a success with this crop, has led to experiments with growing beets in soils containing more or less alkali.

Although the sugar-beet industry is just beginning to be established in this country, and we have millions of acres of land whose adaptability to the growth of the beet is unquestioned, it is nevertheless important to ascertain the possibilities of successful sugar-beet culture on alkali soils, inasmuch as the proximity of such soils to beet-sugar factories may make them especially desirable as beet fields. The existence of these conditions in Southern California, near the large sugar-beet factory at Chino, and the fact that the beet fields there have been rapidly extended with but little regard to the presence of alkali, without seriously injuring the quality of the beet, induced the California experiment station to make a study of the effect of different kinds and amounts of alkali in the soil on the growth and quality of sugar beets.

The investigation was made on a 10-acre field located on the border of a tract of alkali land. The tract contained occasional small alkali spots, which, however, did not seem to interfere with its natural growth of grasses and sunflowers. This soil was first planted to various grasses and legumes, but as none of these gave promise of a crop, the greater part of the tract was again plowed and planted to sugar beets. These came up quickly, though with a somewhat thin stand, right among the alkali efflorescences, and continued to grow without let or hindrance. The alkali salts did not seem to affect the beets, although they had proved injurious to the grasses and legumes. Different portions of the tract had different amounts and qualities of alkali salts, and to deduce definite conclusions regarding the tolerance of the plants for the several mixtures of salts the tract was divided into plats 50 feet square, which were investigated separately.

It is concluded from the results obtained that without question sugar beets of a good quality can be grown on soil containing as much as 12,000 pounds of alkali salts per acre to the depth of 3 feet, provided the average percentage of common salt is not over 0.04 per cent, or 1,500 pound per acre.

To find out whether the sugar beet can be profitably grown on alkali lands, it is recommended to those interested in such lands to ascertain the total amount of salts in the upper three or four feet of soil. This may be accomplished by taking an average sample of the soil to that depth by means of a post-hole auger, and having the amount of soluble salts contained in it determined. A considerable portion of the salts present in the first three or four feet of the soil may come to the surface under cultivation and irrigation, and may give the soil the appearance of being too heavily impregnated with alkali to grow beets; but, as these experiments indicate, the feasibility of successfully growing sugar beets depends on the total amount of alkali salts present in this upper stratum, and soil with marked alkali efflorescences at the surface may be perfectly capable of profitable sugar-beet culture.

While the arid area on which beets can be grown without irrigation is probably confined almost exclusively to the coast valleys of California where the soil is of that texture which allows subterranean moisture to reach the rootlets, the successful commercial production of sugar beets in Utah and New Mexico has opened up a new and extensive field for the extension of the sugar industry over large areas suited to irrigation in the western and southwestern regions of the United States. It is certain now that Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Idaho and Arizona will become great sugar-producing States, not excluding other areas in the arid region. California has already set the pace of progress, and the other arid States will not be slow to follow. The high cost of good irrigation renders it imperative that the areas under culture be devoted to a crop which is capable of producing a more valuable yield than is afforded by cereal culture. Of all the home markets for our domestic agricultural products, there is none so insistent or so expansive as that for sugar. With an annual consumption of 2,000,000 tons, and with a certainty of rapid increase, the demand for sugar promises to be the salvation of American agriculture.

The northern parts of our Eastern and Middle States, and the States of Oregon and Washington, have at least an equal chance for the successful production of beet sugar with the fields of France and Germany. The irrigable parts of the great Southwest, it is believed, have advantages of soil and climate which will enable them to enter into competition even with the Hawaiian Islands and Cuba. To be able to control the moisture in the soil is a matter of prime importance to the beet grower. In the arid region the beet can be left to mature at the proper time by withholding the water. Subsequently, there is no danger of loss due to second growth, so easily induced by late warm autumnal rains. In a dry soil the beet can endure without damage a low temperature, which would prove quite disastrous in a wet climate. More complete maturity may be thus obtained, and a more leisurely harvest. In fact, it is stated there is no staple crop which can compete with the sugar beet in demanding the favorable attention of those interested in irrigation. It is estimated that nearly 100,000,000 acres of land in the arid regions of the United States may eventually be irrigated, being nearly one-fifth of the total area of the country. Of this area perhaps 10 per cent are capable of easy and speedy irrigation.

The building of some of the storage reservoirs by the government under the river and harbor appropriation, as advocated by Senator Warren and others in Congress last winter, sites for which have already been officially surveyed and reserved, would reclaim enough land and open it to settlement, to supply the entire hundred million dollars' worth of sugar for which the United States now sends annually to Germany and France, thus enriching the farmers of those countries at the expense of our own.

One million acres planted to beets would yield under intensive culture, a quantity of sugar sufficient, with the Louisiana products, for domestic consumption. With this great sugar production and the possibilities for stimulus to dairying and feeding opened up through the use of the by-products of the beet after the sugar has been extracted, there is nowhere in sight a more promising prospect for agricultural development than in the production of sugar beets on irrigated lands.

Emerson once said, "A man thinks he owns his farm, when the fact is the farm often owns him."

Every rule and bit of information and experience urge the wisdom of cultivating less acres and cultivating them better, rather than planting a maximum acreage, giving it the minimum of attention and getting the minimum returns per acre.

That irrigation brings with it numerous small and prosperous farms is shown by the last census report. This indicates that in 1890 one-half of the total area irrigated in the arid and sub-arid States and territories was operated by small holders. Out of the 54,136 holdings upon which crops were raised by irrigation, over 91 per cent averaged 37 acres each.

Governor Hale, the famous peach grower of Connecticut, says that before the farmers of Connecticut knew much about commercial fertilizers and were taught about them by Prof. Atwater, Connecticut farms were producing very light crops and a good many of the places were mortgaged, but as more was learned about the intelligent use of fertilizers, the mortgages were paid off and the producing value of the farms was increased three-fold. Many an acre of Western land has never yet felt the need of a pound of fertilizer.

The sugar-beet expert of the Agricultural Department, George F. Saylor, has prepared a report of the work which has been done in the government beet sugar investigation and experimentation during the past year. Some of the very best results have been obtained, Mr. Saylor says, in the West where irrigation has been used. A high sugar-content is produced in these beets, and their coefficient of purity is also high. This means that the beets have a small proportion of solids other than sugar, and which it is sometimes difficult to cheaply separate from the sugar. Whereas the conditions of beet growth in the East are extremely varied, Mr. Saylor finds a marked uniformity throughout the entire Western irrigated region where experiments with this crop have been made.

FIG FERTILIZATION.

Local Products Can Be Made to Possess the Superior Flavor of the Smyrna, by Increasing Its Seeds.

WASHINGTON, June 24.— About a year ago the Department of Agriculture, convinced that the fruiting of the Smyrna fig in California and the consequent production of a fig which should equal the standard fig of commerce, was dependent upon the introduction from the south of Europe and its establishment in California of a little insect which in the Mediterranean countries fertilizes the Smyrna fig, began a series of experimental introductions of the insect. The question has been studied by Dr. Eisen of the California Academy of Sciences, George C. Roeding of Fresno and John Rock of Niles.

At Fresno and Niles numbers of Smyrna figs, as well as wild figs from the south of Europe, in which the fertilizing insect known as the blastophaga develops, have been started. Dr. Howard, an entomologist of the Department of Agriculture, went to California in the spring of 1898 to look over the ground and ascertain the conditions which would settle the best points in which to attempt the introduction of the insect. Another agent of the department, Walter T. Swingle, was sent to the south of Europe for the purpose of sending to this country cuttings of a variety of wild figs, and to send living specimens of the blastophaga.

It was thought worth while to send to this country fruit of the wild fig, or Capri figs, containing the living insects, and this was done on a number of occasions by Swingle. A Capri fig tree was enclosed on Mr. Roeding's place at Fresno, and on the arrival of the European figs insects which were found to be in good condition were liberated within the inclosure.

It now turns out to be a great good fortune, as some insects brought over in 1898 did succeed in the pollenation of the closed flowers of Capri figs growing at Fresno, and they laid eggs and practically established themselves in California. The first step in the experimental work was, therefore, a success. Since the insect maintained itself for an entire year, there is reason to suppose that it will continue to breed, and California in the future will be able to place a fig on the market which will possess the same superior flavor as that which has given imported Smyrna figs their pre-eminent commercial rank.

This flavor seems without doubt dependent upon the number of ripened seeds within the fruit. This fact has been ascertained through experiment in the artificial fertilization of Smyrna figs grown in California. Experiments have been made by Dr. Eisen and Mr. Roeding, with the transfer of pollen from the Capri figs by means of a toothpick and by means of a blowpipe. In this way a large number of seeds were fertilized, probably half as many as are fertilized by the work of the blastophaga in Asia Minor, but already the characteristic flavor of the European figs has been noticed.

Ladies Can Wear Shoes
One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. It makes tight or new shoes feel easy; gives instant relief to corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Cures swollen feet, blisters and callous spots. Allen's foot ease is a certain cure for in-growing nails, sweating, hot, aching feet. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package free by mail. Address, Allen S. Olmstead, Le Roy, N. Y. 1p

St. Cecilia Quartet.

The St. Cecilia quartet of Los Angeles, composed of Misses Eisenmeyer and Whitehorn, soprano, and Misses Gilman and Williams, altos, assisted by Mrs. Cora Scott-Erdman, pianist, will give a parlor concert at Backs' hall on Thursday evening, June 29th. Miss Eisenmeyer is soprano soloist at the Cathedral, and Misses Whitehorn and Williams have leading parts at Immanuel Presbyterian church. The concerts given by the quartet have been very popular, and are well worth attending.

CALIFORNIA PRODUCTS.

Importance of Displaying Them Before the Public at the Expositions at Various Points.

Address by Frank Wiggin of Los Angeles before the Southern California Pomological Society.

The time has passed when the word "California" will sell our products. In early days, when our fruits were new to the average consumer, the name of our glorious fruit-producing State went a long way toward inducing its sale; but competition has sprung up; tastes and fancies are daily demanding something new, something better. You must cater to these or get out of the business. The old method of dumping every shape and size and variety of fruit into a sack and stamping it "California" had to be abandoned; and packing a fancy-faced box with refused centers and sticks and dirt below will not attract a customer a second time.

The World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893 did more to advertise our fruit industry than any previous exposition.

The Centennial at Philadelphia only excited the admiration of the customers. The freights and the crude way of getting our fruits to the market were a hindrance to rapid introduction.

But at Chicago, the jobber, the retailer and the consumer met, examined, sampled and compared notes, made suggestions, talked cheaper rates, commercial packages, uniformity in size and color, until gradually some of the more progressive growers and packers have profited and carried out these suggestions, and are now enjoying the benefits.

I want to say here that California, of course, had the finest fruit; the most attractive and largest display of any State in the Union and dried, preserved and canned, fruits, put up, however, for exposition purposes and calculated to draw somewhat on the imagination. Our fruits in glasses, for instance, never looked finer nor larger; our prunes and peaches fingered out to their full capacity, packed in fancy boxes with glass covers, always attracted the passing public and brought forth exclamations of wonder and surprise.

Now, I will you believe it, when we came to show some of these same fruits to the experts who composed the jury of awards, we found many of the boxes filled with sticks, straws, nails, and, I believe, in one or two, rocks; in nearly all the centers were to be found small, crinkled and jammed pieces of fruit, not worth the space they occupied. Right here is where our reputation was most dangerously injured. Do you suppose such fruit received any special attention? Well, no. You may be surprised to know that some of it was packed by men well known to the fruit industry of Southern California. How can we expect the public to patronize us when such deception is practised in goods packed for exposition purposes, let alone commercial use?

At the Midwinter Fair conditions were improved somewhat; lessons had been learned and packages were more uniform. At Atlanta the trade expressed surprise, as our goods were comparatively new down in that section. They were accustomed to Baltimore canned goods and Georgia dried fruits, shipped in sacks and sold from a barrel to the customer. I call to mind one of our largest canners who was fearful from the well-filled stocks he found on the shelves of the leading grocers he would not be able to establish a trade among them; but when he opened up his goods and gave the jobbers an opportunity to sample them, he had no difficulty in placing all the orders he had stock to fill. Why? Because every can he opened was uniform in cut and fill, and with every sale he made he gave a guarantee that every case would be equally good. Result: A healthy, profitable trade in that section ever since.

At Omaha our packages had been so much improved and the fruit so well selected, although a bad year, that the general comment was most pleasing and satisfactory. Being in the heart of the apple country of the Middle West, the producer of this particular fruit was more than impressed with the careful way in which we wrapped and packed, and the pains we took in making the top layer so attractive, but condemned the way we packed the middle of the box. All such criticism compelled us to place the blame not so much upon the grower as upon the packer. The former may be entirely innocent, having sold his fruit in the bulk and left it to the mercy of the packer; nevertheless, had he taken particular pains in growing his fruit to uniform size, by careful pruning and thinning, the packer would have been able to place on the market a more uniform package.

In all exposition work it has been our aim to show the best we had. We would have been foolish to have done otherwise. In showing this, we only demonstrated what could be accomplished by care and perseverance. There is no more need of this everlasting deception in pack and package than there is in trying to sell eggs for peaches. Every pound of fruit raised in California could be made exposition fruit if the producer would only interest himself in his work as does the merchant, the mechanic or the banker. He must seek to please the public. To do this he must begin with the bud and watch it until it is packed and sold. It is not my place to instruct you how to bring about the necessary changes in the present conditions, but you have had ample proof of what can be done both by individual and co-operative effort throughout the State. Take our foreign trade—by the way, the most critical. At Hamburg, where we created such a stir among the fruit growers of Europe in 1897, the buyers became acquainted with some of our leading brands of dried fruit, and will buy them by name and will pay the highest market price without question. These brands are backed by well established organizations and the buyers know it; if the goods are found not to be up to the usual standard, they know they have redress, and the defect will be made good.

An important point to consider in connection with the question of working up a large trade in California dried and canned fruits is the necessity of keeping a stock of fruit on hand for duplicate orders. Great complaint is always made by purchasers that, after posting one order satisfactorily filled, it is nearly impossible to procure a duplicate stock in any section of the

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 Komp'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

The Weekly Gazette.

ISSUED EVERY THURSDAY.

HENRY KUCHEL, Editor and Proprietor.

THURSDAY.....JUNE 29, 1899

REPORTS have been current during the present week to the effect that one of the largest growers of oranges in the county had sustained serious financial losses by consigning a crop of excellent fruit to one of the orange-buying concerns operating in Southern California the past season; and that the amount of the losses aggregated some two thousand dollars. We do not vouch for the accuracy of the reports; but these things have occurred in the past, and why not again even in this year of grace, when the power of the associated growers has all but forced these commission fellows to the wall? We recall numerous instances where shipments of superb fruit have been made through these agencies, only to result in the inevitable expense bill to pay in the end.

It had been thought that this sort of business was at an end, but if growers will persistently hold aloof from the only mode of marketing that holds out any hope of relief from such untoward experiences (the associated horticulturists), and will dispose of their fruit to commission men who come among them offering fancy prices which half the time they have not the remotest intention of paying, we shall probably continue to hear of just such unpleasant experiences on the part of the foolish grower as the one here referred to. But growers who are hoodwinked by this class of buyers are entitled to very little sympathy indeed; yet their losses serve as a further argument, if any were necessary, in support of the contention that growers who do not wish to be skinned should cast their lot with the exchange just as soon as the law will allow. They should set their faces as a flint against these commission men who offer fancy prices for fruit, when, in many cases, the condition of the market does not warrant the prices quoted.

Why will growers persist in the delusion that the advantage lies in marketing fruit as individuals, separate and apart from the exchange? Has it not been borne in upon them that their footsteps out of the exchange lead but to destruction? How often need they to be swindled right and left before learning the lesson which each experience so forcibly teaches? Let the non-associated growers of Orange county determine once for all to cast their lot with the exchange; let them stay with it even though tricksters come among them tempting them with the bait of an advanced price—who come into the community with smooth words upon their tongue, only to get to the growers' collars in the end.

Apropos of the case in point, the figures of the work of the exchange, as given in a recently issued circular, are instructive. From it we learn that during the season of 1897 the exchange marketed $1,500,000 worth of fruit, and the total loss for the season on account of bad credits was only $220; for the season of 1898 the total sales of the exchange amounted to $3,013,000, and the total loss by bad credits, $646; for the season now closing the gross sales by the exchange have been $2,500,000, and up to this time there has been absolutely no loss. The sales for the three years aggregate $7,000,000, on which vast business the loss from bad accounts amounts to the trifling sum of $866. Well may the exchange challenge the commercial world for a better showing.

We are asked, How is it possible for these commission fellows to offer better prices for the fruit of choice orchards than the condition of the market warrants? Certainly not by any legitimate business proceedure; but by just such practices as are now in point; by paying a fancy price to isolated growers one year, and swindling them out of their crop the next.

Let these growers bear in mind the fact that but for the existence of the exchange their experiences would revert to that of the time anterior to the formation of the exchange, when the more fortunate of the growers realized little for their fruit, while for the most part an almost unbroken line of duped and swindled growers marked the trail of these commission fellows who had passed through the country earlier in the season. We can recall the cases by the score. .

Why will growers persist in holding aloof from the only system of marketing (by the co-operation of the sturdy manhood and womanhood that is upbuilding the commonwealth) that holds out to them the only promise of release from the bondage that must ultimately reduce them to penury? Join the exchange! No matter whether the prices realized be a shade lower than this man's or that in isolated cases, who may have been baited for the very purpose of creating dissension among the weak-kneed and the unthinking—stay with the exchange; cleave to it as the very bulwark of your liberties, as the very preserver of your homes and firesides! But the prices will *not* be lower; they will be higher; and you will retire at night with a clearer conscience, conscious of a duty well performed, an obligation to the community discharged. The exchange holds out its hands to welcome all growers into its ranks. We hope that the coming season not a single grower in Anaheim, where the sting of these commission fellows has been felt too often by the orchardists, will be out of the ranks of the association.

MR. AND MRS. WM. KONIG celebrated on Sunday evening the thirtieth anniversary of their wedding, and a house-ful of friends and neighbors gathered to extend the courtesies of the occasion and to wish them many happy returns of the day. Mr. Konig is one of Anaheim's earliest settlers, he having arrived here in 1859. He arrived in Los Angeles, coming around the Horn, the previous year, and was for a time the foreman of Kohler & Frohling's wine-making establishment, which had its cellar under the old Courthouse, now the site of the Bullard block. In the following year he was attracted to this city, and here he has since resided, an honored and highly esteemed member of the community. In 1869 he was married in Los Angeles, to Miss Adelheid Eichler, who still shares the joys of life with him at their comfortable home in this city. During the evening the strains of music from the city band, who had assembled under the trees in the garden, fell upon the ears of the guests within, and shortly the house filled to overflowing with well-wishers of the happy couple. Refreshments such as none but Mrs. Konig can prepare were served, and the choicest wines from Mr. Konig's cellar were sampled. Music and singing served to while away a very pleasant evening. When the band played "Home, Sweet Home," the gathering listened with attentive ear, and then demanded more music. Other selections were kindly volunteered, and then the sweet strains of the song filled the air again. Mr. and Mrs. Konig were the recipients of hearty congratulations, and the wish was universally expressed that they might live to enjoy many more anniversaries of the day.

MR. HANSEN'S REPLY.

Takes Rather a Pessimistic View of Beet Culture Under Present Conditions.

EDITOR GAZETTE: Referring to Senator Jones' letter in your paper of last week, permit me a few words in reply. As to his statement that the Chino factory paid the farmers 25 cents per ton for hauling beets to the silo, that is not correct. They received only 20 cents per ton, as shown by inclosed statement. The season of 1897 was the only good year in four years. The farmers raised a fair crop, but they did not get the benefit of it. The policy of the sugar factory men is to get all the acreage they can; if it is a medium year they get beets enough, but if it happens that the farmers get a good crop the factory has more beets than it can handle, and then the farmers cannot deliver their beets when the product is at its best in sugar percentage. They are compelled to wait until the factory sends orders for the delivery of beets. It is unpleasant for the farmers to see their beets making a second growth, and purity and sugar percentage decreasing daily.

If there is no risk in siloing beets, why does not the sugar company silo beets near the dump, and ship them when the factory is ready to use the product? The company could well afford to silo beets. In 1897 they made a large profit, but they knew that they would have lost about 40 per cent by siloing. I do not think beets can be properly siloed in this warm climate, as there is too much water in the beets. Fortunately, we had no rain in 1897 during the siloing of the beets, otherwise the farmers would have lost nearly all their beets in silo. As it was, I lost 33 tons of beets out of 98 tons in silo, and others lost more, according to the enclosed statement. Beet contracts are not worth the paper on which they are written. The matter is all one-sided; the farmers are at the mercy of the factory. The growers should have the right to deliver their beets when they are in the best condition. The purity ought to be 75, and the price of beets $4.50 per ton, and 25 cents per ton extra for beets above 12 per cent, or $5 per ton as they are. That is what is paid in New York.

As to the Russian beet farmers, I wish there were more of them coming here instead of leaving the country. Many more would leave if they had the means to go. These people are hard workers; whole families are in the beet fields from morning until night. They are beet raisers, pure and simple. Some of them did not raise their own hay and have no cow; body and soul they worked, for the sugar factory during the last seven years, and they have less to-day than what they started with. They lost money the same as Mr. Jones did. They raised beets for less than what it cost.

If Mr. Jones desires to do something for this section, let him use his influence with the Oxnards to better the condition of the beet raisers. It is not alone that the beet farmers go down hill, but every merchant and the whole section suffer under this condition. Land is cheaper now than before we had a factory. The same condition prevails around Chino. Mr. Jones claims the demand is not large enough for better prices. There was never a better demand for beets than now. Would he like to worry along for seven years more to raising beets at $3 per ton? I think he would not. The spider has eaten the fly; there is nothing left for beet raisers.

To raise an acre of beets costs $30, at a very conservative estimate. The average sugar beet acre in 1897 was a little over eight tons; last year, above one ton, and this year it is still less. Therefore, any one can figure out the "profit." It was very wrong for the sugar company or their representatives to urge farmers to raise beets this year on a fraction over four inches' rainfall. It requires at least 10 inches' rainfall to raise a crop of beets, and late rains at that. The sugar company always pointed out that the Russians made money in beet growing, but in spite of the fact that whole families worked, keeping their children out of school, where they belonged, the farmers found it unprofitable and had to leave the country.

I have received many letters during the last few years from people in the East inquiring about beet raising, but I cannot conscientiously encourage any one to come here until the conditions are better.

The best industry received all the tariff protection asked for it. I believe in protection, but not that the sugar company should receive all the benefit. The farmers ought to secure a proper share; at least, they are worthy of living prices for their toil.

Often the farmer finds it necessary to replant his beet field on account of high winds that blow the first seed out of the ground. This costs $3 to $4 per acre. Then he must thin the plants properly, which incurs further expense. The beet farmer's greatest enemy is the factory, when it does not take the product in time. This is the simple truth, and I am satisfied that my statements would be supported by 99 per cent of the beet farmers.

Beets are the most expensive crop to raise. In the first place, the beet grower has to have three extra horses if he raises forty acres of beets, and with hay at $15 per ton, there is little if any inducement to go into the business, at present prices. Beet hauling is the hardest kind of work. The wear and tear is 50 per cent more than that of other kinds of farming; besides the factory keeps the grower on tiptoe from the beginning to the end.

As to fertilizing land for beet raising, that is out of the question. Fertilizing costs about $15 per acre. Respectfully,

GUS HANSEN.

A dainty green cover, with handsome *new design* by Bull of San Francisco, incloses a number of meritorious articles in "Sunset" for May. "Education in California," "The Kings River Canyon" and "Hunting in Mexico," all handsomely illustrated, are of leading interest, supplemented by the sixth installment of "Chronicles of a Highway," and a short story, "The Cruise of the Silver Shilling."

"Sunset" is published by the Southern Pacific company at San Francisco, and with this—number one of the third volume—enters on its second year. It is in every way worthy of the interest with which it is received.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

At Anaheim, Westminster and Buena Park.

To Be Held During the Week of Sept. 11th to the 16th—Beginning at Anaheim, Monday, Sept. 11th; at Westminster, Wednesday, Sept. 13th, and Closing at Buena Park on the 15th and 16th—Two Days at Each Place, and Five Sessions for Each Institute—Programs for the Meetings, and the Committees in Charge of the Same.

Prof. A. J. Cook of Claremont, representative of the University Farmers' Institutes in Southern California, arrived at Buena Park on Friday morning's train for the purpose of holding a preliminary meeting with the residents of that place for the Farmers' Institutes to be held in Orange county in September—at Anaheim, Monday and Tuesday, the 11th and 12th of that month; at Westminster, the Wednesday and Thursday following, and closing at Buena Park on Friday and Saturday, Sept. 15th and 16th.

Prof. Cook was met by quite a large delegation of the Park people, as well as a number of residents of this city, who drove to the Park to confer with him relative to the program to be mapped out for the meeting of the institute here. The Professor goes East shortly, and appointed the meeting at the Park for the purpose of a conference relative to the programs for the two institutes, here and at that point. The Anaheim contingent drove over in carriages. Later he drove to Westminster, where a program was arranged for the institute to be held there.

The party were shown through the condensed milk factory, where 30,000 pounds of milk are being received and turned into cream daily. After an inspection of the establishment the party repaired to the hotel, where the program was mapped out.

The matter of the program for the Anaheim meeting was left to the Farmers' club, which met at Mr. Hunter's place on Monday afternoon. The complete programs for the three institutes, together with the various committees appointed to officiate for the same, are as follows:

At Anaheim.

COMMITTEES.

Arrangements—Henry Kuchel, A. H. Cargill, J. B. Neff, J. B. Rea; E. K. Benchley, Fullerton; Theo. Staley, Placentia; R. B. Guthrie, Orange; Mrs. D. Varner, Garden Grove; J. G. Shoemaker, Olive.

Exhibits—George A. Hunter, Mrs. C. Langenberger, L. Z. Huntington; R. H. Gilman, Placentia; J. C. Sheppard, Fullerton.

Decoration—Herman Stern, Mrs. Henry Kuchel, Miss Marie Horstman, Miss Annie Everhardy, Julius Schneider.

Music—J. W. Whanu, Miss Edith Fay, Mrs. Cora Erdman; Mrs. Jacob Stern, Fullerton.

PROGRAM.

FIRST DAY—MONDAY, SEPT. 11, 10 O'CLOCK A. M.

Music.
Invocation.....Rev. Stone
Address of welcome.....W. J. Fay
Response.....Prof. E. J. Wickson, Berkeley
"The Farmers' Club".....
.....Prof. A. J. Cook, Claremont
Music.

AFTERNOON SESSION—2 O'CLOCK.

Question Box.....Prof. Cook
"Walnuts".....J. B. Neff
"The Water Question".....W. J. Fay
Discussion opened by W. M. McFadden of Placentia.
"Promising New Fruits"... C. P. Taft of Orange
Music.

EVENING SESSION—8 O'CLOCK.

Music.
Question Box.....Prof. Cook
"Sugar Beets".....Gus Hansen of Orangethorpe
Discussion opened by State Senator T. J. Jones.
Song.....Miss Edith Fay
"Citric Acid".....E. D. Neff, La Mirada
Paper (topic open).....Miss Phebe Jones
"Breeds of Cattle," illustrated.....Prof. Wickson
"Alkali".....Prof. E. W. Hilgard, Berkeley
Discussion opened by George C. Hagar.
Music.

SECOND DAY—TUESDAY, SEPT. 12, 10 A. M.

Music.
Invocation.....Rev. Schneider
Question Box.....Prof. Cook
"Pruning and Thinning Deciduous Fruits".....
.....Prof. Wickson
"Birds and Bees in Horticulture".....Prof. Cook
"Co-operation".....A. R. Sprague of Los Angeles
"Co-operative Car Lines".....
.....E. K. Benchley of Fullerton

AFTERNOON SESSION—2 O'CLOCK.

Music.
Question Box.....Prof. Cook
"Citrus Fruits".....C. C. Chapman
"Silos".....Prof. Cook
"Bleaching Walnuts".....Prof. Hilgard
Paper (topic open).....Mrs. M. L. Rogers
Concluding exercises.
Music.

At Westminster.

COMMITTEES.

Arrangements—C. B. Byram, G. H. Carlisle, Josiah McCoy, O. W. Bill, P. A. Raab.

Decoration—Miss John Patterson, Mrs. Chas. Hammond, Miss Augusta Simmock.

Music—Miss Hattie McCoy, Miss Ettie Junkin, J. H. Chapman, Walter Junkin, L. D. Mercereau, Miss M. McCoy.

Exhibits—S. Waters, J. J. Pyle, S. J. Murdock.

PROGRAM.

FIRST DAY—WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 13, 10 A. M.

Music.
Invocation.....Rev. A. C. Junkin
Address of Welcome.....Prof. Wickson
Response.....W. J. Cole, Hardersdale
"The Home Dairy".....S. J. Murdock
"Vegetable Growing".....S. J. Murdock
"The Farmers' Club".....Prof. Cook
Music.

AFTERNOON SESSION—2 O'CLOCK.

Music.
Question Box.....Prof. Cook
"The Silo".....Prof. Cook
"Alkali Lands".....Prof. Hilgard
"Cultivation".....R. A. Sprague
Music.

EVENING SESSION—7:30 P. M.

Music.
Question Box.....Prof. Cook
"Rearing Calves".....H. H. Smith
Paper (topic not assigned).....Mrs. J. J. Pyle
"Hints to Dairymen".....Prof. Wickson
Music.

SECOND DAY—THURSDAY, SEPT. 14, 10 A. M.

Music.
Invocation.....Rev. Mr. Jennings
Question Box.....Prof. Cook
"Dehorning Cattle".....Prof. Cook
"Small Fruit".....D. Edson Smith
"Agriculture Among the Indians".....
.....Rev. W. H. Weinland of Banning
"Marketing".....A. R. Sprague
Music.

AFTERNOON SESSION 2:30 PM

Music.
Question Box.....Prof. Cook
"Co-operation".....A. R. Sprague
"Breeds of Cattle," illustrated.....Prof. Wickson
"The Water Question".....
.....Hon. Geo. H. Maxwell of San Francisco
"Home Economy".....Mrs. Bent, Pomona
"Grafting and Budding".....Jas. Boyd, Riverside
Discussion opened by Prof. Wickson.
Concluding Exercises.
Music.
Meetings to be held in the schoolhouse.

At Buena Park.

COMMITTEES.

Arrangements—Dr. D. W. Hasson, W. G. Pohl, J. K. McDonald, Buena Park; W. Smith, Norwalk; W. J. Hole, La Habra.

Exhibits—R. C Archibald, C. F. Bixby, Miss Magrie Bowen.

Decoration—Mrs. Wm. M. Smith, Miss E. T. Cox, Miss Lena Sloan.

Music—Harry Whitaker, Miss Jennie Johnston, C. E. White, W. G. Longhboro.

PROGRAM—FIRST DAY—FRIDAY, SEPT. 15, 10 A. M.

Music.
Invocation.....J. A. Whitaker
Address of welcome.....
Response.....E. J. Wickson, Berkeley
"Condensed Milk".....C. F. Bixby
"Care of Dairy Stock".....E. H. Foster
"The Farmers' Club".....Prof. A. J. Cook
Music.

AFTERNOON SESSION—1:30 O'CLOCK.

Music.
Question Box.....Prof. Cook
"Cultivation".....Prof. A. R. Sprague, Los Angeles
"Citric Acid".....E. D. Neff, La Mirada
"The Water Question".....
.....David Mitchell, Buena Park
Discussion opened by W. J. Hole.
Music.

EVENING SESSION—7:30.

Music.
Question Box.....Prof. Cook
"Forage Plants".....W. J. Cole, Hardersdale
Address.....Mrs. Dr. Hasson
Declamation.....Miss Bessie McCarthy
Vocal Duet.....Gustav Hansen
"Breeds of Cattle," illustrated.....
.....Prof. E. J. Wickson
Music.

SECOND DAY—SATURDAY, SEPT. 16, 10 A. M.

Piano solo.
Invocation.
Question Box.....Prof. Cook
"Pruning and Thinning Deciduous Fruits".....
.....Prof. Wickson
"Butter Making".....Harvey T. Smith, Norwalk
"Dehorning".....Prof. Cook
"Small Fruit Culture".....T. Lompechon
Music.

AFTERNOON SESSION—1:30 O'CLOCK.

Music
Question Box.....Prof. Cook
"Co-operation".....Prof. Sprague
"Silos".....Prof. Cook
Paper (topic open).....Mrs. Webber
"Alkali".....Prof. E. W. Hilgard, Berkeley
Discussion opened by J. A. Whitaker.
Concluding exercises.
Music.

The institutes will be attended by Profs. Cook and Wickson, Mr. Sprague, and possibly by Prof. Hilgard, the well-known authority upon horticultural matters, who is Professor of Agriculture in the State University. Prof. Hilgard has promised to prepare two papers for the institutes, one on "Bleaching Walnuts," and the other on "Alkali," both of which will be read here, even if he should not be able to attend. Both are subjects of absorbing interest, and should draw out a crowd of those interested in the subject. Besides these notable experts in horticultural matters, the different programs contain the names of other ladies and gentlemen who will participate at each session.

There will be five sessions to each institute, which will be held here at the Opera-house; three the first day (morning, afternoon and evening), and two the second day (morning and afternoon.) The evening session (which in Anaheim will be on Monday, Sept. 11th) will contain, besides the papers to be read at that time, a number of musical selections of merit, and it is probable the crowd of 500 which attended the evening session of the institute held here three years ago, will be exceeded. The city band has volunteered to assist in making the meeting a success, and the music committee will leave nothing undone to have their part one of the features of the evening. The other features will be noted on perusal of the program.

Tuesday evening, Sept. 12th, after the close of the institute, it is contemplated the visiting gentlemen will be prevailed upon to remain in town and be the guests of the Anaheim Club at a roof-garden concert. They drive the next day to Westminster, where the second session of the institute will be held on the succeeding Wednesday and Thursday. On Friday and Saturday following the institute will meet at Buena Park, the three places completing the meetings of the Farmers' Institute for Orange county this year.

The county papers are requested to give the programs as much publicity as possible. The programs appearing herewith are official and are subject only to such changes as the interim between the present and the time for holding the meetings may suggest. Where topics have not been filled out, they have been left to those selected to determine for themselves. Other slight changes may be made necessary later. As they occur, the county papers will be advised of them. It is respectfully urged that editors give the matter as much publicity as their columns will permit. That will be appreciated by Prof. Cook, as well as by Prof. Hilgard and Prof. Wickson.

The objects of the institutes are to promote agriculture; to show where wear and tear may be lessened, labor saved, methods of cultivation and production improved, and the general welfare of the soil-tiller advanced. Let the county papers assist in spreading the light.

Millions Given Away.

It is certainly gratifying to the public to know of one concern in the land who are not afraid to be generous to the needy and suffering. The proprietors of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, have given away over ten million trial bottles of this great medicine; and have the satisfaction of knowing it has absolutely cured thousands of hopeless cases. Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness and all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs are surely cured by it. Call on P. A. Derge, Druggist, and get a free trial bottle. Regular size 50c. and $1. Every bottle guaranteed, or price refunded.

Threatened to Cut Off His Ears.

NEW YORK, June 24.—A cable to the Sun from Rome says: Signor Benedicto Leonardo, a well-known Italian millionaire, for some time past has been considering the advisability of selling his estates near Salerni and settling in Rome, owing to repeated attempts of a local band of brigands to capture him. He has now finally made up his mind to that course, for during the last week the brigands actually captured him. They fixed the ransom moderately, under the circumstances, at 50,000 lire, and required that the money be paid on Wednesday, under pain of slicing the captive's ears off. The ultimatum had only an hour within which to expire when the money arrived, and Leonardo considers it too close a shave to incur the risk of repetition.

Official statistics of brigandage just issued by the police are not calculated to make gentlemen of Leonardo's position feel secure. During the first five months of this year brigands committed in Sardinia 980 crimes of violence, and in Sicily 719. During the same period these ruffians in two islands captured 61 persons, murdered in cold blood all but four, and dangerously wounded 128, but it is only fair to state that a good many of these were policemen.

Try Allen's Foot-Ease.

A powder to be shaken into the shoes. 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, sweating feet, ingrowing nails, 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. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y. 2p

No Saw-Edge on collars and cuffs laundered by the Santa Ana Steam Laundry Co. E. W. McCollum, agent, Anaheim. je8-tf

Special Offer.

When laundered exclusively by us hereafter, we *guarantee* to replace any turn-down or turn-point collars that may be cracked or broken by us in laundering. See that you get our work: it is the best. Santa Ana Steam Laundry Co. E. W. McCollum, Agent, Anaheim. je22-tf

Fourth of July Excursions.

The Santa Fe will sell excursion tickets on July 1st, 2nd, 3d and 4th, good for return on July 5th, at one and one-third fare for the round trip to any station on the line. The Seventh Regiment band will give two concerts at Redondo, one in the forenoon and one in the afternoon.

Cheap thirty-day excursion tickets to San Diego and Coronado Beach will be sold July 1st and 2nd. Grand Fiesta week at San Diego July 17th to 22nd inclusive. Excursions to Coronado Islands and on the bay by the steamers Santa Rosa and Silver Gate. Yacht and boat races, and excursions to all points of interest. je22-2t

Brave Men Fall

Victims to stomach, liver and kidney troubles as well as woman, and all feel the results in loss of appetite, poisons in the blood, backache, nervousness, headaches and tired, listless, run-down feeling. But there's no need to feel like that. Listen to J. W. Gardner, Idaville, Ind. He says: "Electric Bitters are just the thing for a man when he is all run-down, and don't care whether he lives or dies. It did more to give me new strength and good appetite than anything I could take. I can now eat anything and have a new lease on life." Only 50 cents at P. A. Derge's Drug Store. Every bottle guaranteed.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

For The Week Ending June 26, 1899.

Furnished by the Orange County Title Company, Santa Ana.

Pacific Land and Improvement company to Josephine Maigre—Lot 46, block 22, Fullerton; $60.

Union Oil Company of California to George Chaffey—Westerly 200 acres of land described in deed book 30, page 11, Orange county; $10.

S. B. Gearhart and wife, Ada M. Gearhart, T. M. Shadel and wife, Sadie E. Shadel, to Emma A. Honadel—Part of Richland Farm lot 12, 2 acres; $750.

J. M. Moore and wife, Elizabeth Moore, to Frances Hamblett Osborne—Lots 4 and 5, block B; lots 1, 3, 4, 5, block C, Hell tract; $2100.

A. B. Chapman, Cathmor Stamps and wife, Hattie Stamps, Kate A. Stamps, and Charles F. Stamps to J. F. Mueller—Part of lot 2, block E, Chapman tract.

F. S. Williams and wife, Della A. Williams, to Ynez Carpenter, wife of F. P. Carpenter—Lot 14, block B, Beach addition to Orange; $65.

Edwin H. Lockhart to same—Lot 15, block B, Beach addition; $65.

W. S. Bartlett and wife, Franklin C. G. Bartlett, to C. B. Leddick—Lots 1 to 18, block B, Bundy's addition, Tustin; $4500.

Susan Frazer to Geo. W. Beermaker—SE 5 acres of lot 24, Anaheim Extension; $1.

Commercial Bank of Santa Ana to Robert McFadden—E½ of lot 5, Eastside addition, Santa Ana, 3 acres; $600.

Clarence C. Hiatt and wife, Ida Hiatt, to Sarah S. Hiatt—Lot 11, block B, Lowell tract; $950.

D. F. Royer and wife, Anna M. Royer, to Edward C. Thompson and wife, Lenora J. Thompson—13 acres at West Orange; $12,000.

Stearns Ranchos company to M. F. McDonald—SE 1-4 of NE 1-4 of Sec. 28-5-10, 40 acres; $10.

Almon Goodwin and wife, Catherine Goodwin, to Eugene E. Keech—Lots 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, block G, Goodwin's addition, Santa Ana; $800.

George F. Seeger and wife, Sarah H. Seeger, to Juliana Hemmerling—N½ of S½ of NW 1-4 of NE 1-4 of Sec. 12-4-11, 10 acres; $500.

Louise C. Clark and husband, Wallace C. Clark, to Henry Carpenter and William N. Rose-Lewin—W. ½ of lots 1 and 2, block F, Orange; $500.

Mrs. Louisa Conliff and husband, James William Conliff, to Minnie L. Rich, wife of C. L. Rich—Lot 6, block 30, Fullerton; $75.

Ida M. Sherman and husband, C. C. Sherman, to Earl W. Hemphill—Lot 17, block 27, Fullerton; $40.

W. A. Field and Della B. Field, by Sheriff, to A. B. Warner—E 20 acres of S½ of S½ of SW 1-4 of Sec. 1-4-10; also lot 17, Anaheim Extension, containing 40 acres; $1000.

Mrs. James L. Conliff and husband, James William Conliff, to Minnie L. Rich, wife of C. L. Rich—Lots 3, 4 and 5, block 30, Fullerton; $1850.

Mary Ross Ott to John H. Mills—Block 13 Santa Ana East, except north 2 acres; $10.

John M. Bush and wife, Sarah A. Bush, to Jeptha Robinson—NW¼ of lot 18, Fletcher tract.

Robert J. Northam and Stearns Ranchos company to August Toussau and Joseph Toussau—20 acres in Sec. 35-5-11; $10.

W. H. Spurgeon and wife, Jennie Spurgeon, to Cutting Fruit Packing company—1.41 acres on East Second street, Santa Ana; $1100.

There is no reason why any one should suffer from constipation, malaria, headache or other stomach troubles when a bottle of Casca Ferrine Bitters—an unfailing cure—may be procured of all druggists. It acts as a tonic also, and is, in fact, the only tonic laxative known.

A Rare Musical Treat.

The commencement exercises of the Orange County Business College will be held on Monday evening, July 3rd, at the Grand Opera House. Admission 25 cents. Providing a crowd can be secured Mr. Hahn will run his tally ho. Parties desiring to attend will please call on him and leave their names. The program is as follows:

Overture, "To Zamba".....
Business College Mandolin and Guitar Club
Invocation.....Rev. William H. Layson
Cello Solo, "Romance E. Minor"...Golterman
Russell H. Ballard
Salutatory, "Business Education".....
.....Lottie M. Brown
Solo, Recitative and Aria (from Aida)...Verdi
Joseph Pierre Du Puy
Recitation, Selected...Miss Anorah Fleming
Mandolin solo, "Capricio" (from La Sonnambula), Bellini...Prof. Henri C. Babize
Solo, Aria (from Romeo and Juliet)....Bellini
Miss Florence Pendleton Scarborough
Cello solo, "Gavotte".....Popper
Russell H. Ballard
Valedictory, "Commercial Law"...Paul Turk
Remarks.....R. L. Bisby
Duet, "Down on the Suwanee River"
(from opera of Don Nunio)...Dudley, Buck

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

Some of the largest apricots ever grown in California are this year being harvested near Visalia. They have been weighed and measured, and average four to a pound. The biggest samples of the fruit are being canned, and will be put on display at San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Plumbing and Tinning.

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

During the recent manœuvres of the Washington troops near Manila, they succeeded in capturing Aguinaldo's brass band of 85 pieces. It appears that when the Filipinos commenced their march one afternoon, owing to the broken character of the land the Filipino tooters separated from the head of the column and in attempting to find it again took the wrong road and were surrounded and captured. It is unofficially stated that the Americans played "A Hot Time in Old Town" when they captured the instruments.

Ninety per cent of the people have some kind of humor in the blood, and this causes many diseases. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures these diseases by expelling the humor. Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Excursions to San Diego and Coronado.

A series of popular excursions will be run to San Diego this summer on the following dates: June 16th and 17th, July 1st and 2d, August 4th and 5th, September 1st and 2d. Notwithstanding everything has been advancing in price, the rate will be the same as last season, $3.00 for the round trip, and tickets good for return any time within thirty days. Low rate excursion and commutation tickets are also on sale every day.

In July the Governor of Lower California and staff will visit San Diego. He brings his pet band, so you may look out for good music; and at Tia Juana there will be festivities, including Spanish games and a bull fight. je8-tf

L. Harris & Co.

MEN'S TROUSERS

We carry the celebrated DUCHESS TROUSERS.

Every pair guaranteed. Your money back if you are not satisfied.

Prices $1.00 to $3.00.

****

Everything in Crash Hats

That's right for this season

25cts. to $1.00.

114 W. Fourth, Santa Ana,

One door east Orange Co. Savings Bank

ENTERPRISE Steam Laundry

ROGERS & ROSENAU, Props.

309 French street, SANTA ANA.

Telephone Red 83.

Joseph M. Backs, Jr., agent for Anaheim and vicinity.

Washing taken Mondays and delivered Fridays. jes-tf

WANTED

HORSES for PASTURE

$1.50 per month.

ALAMITOS - RANCH

—APPLY TO—

Fred H. Bixby.

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 Granite-ware.

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.

If the entire business at a bargain, will make liberal discounts until the entire stock is disposed of.

E. B. MERRITT,

Opposite Postoffice. - - ANAHEIM, CAL

FUMIGATING

The undersigned is prepared to do fumigating for any size tree, at

REASONABLE RATES

Parties desiring fumigating done should address me at Anaheim.

J. J. Schneider. je29-3m

For Rent ! !

Sweet, Sweet Home!

This is the name of the residence opposite the waterworks: with 4 rooms, and a pantry; 2 rooms are 16x16, one 14x20, one 8x10, finely papered, floor repaired, doors screened, new faucets

Large lot with fence around, trees—a real picnic ground—a little alfalfa, out building and a stable. Apply to Shanley & Nebelung, or Mrs. A. Frohling. je29-tf

Saturday Excursions to Redondo and Santa Monica.

From June to September, inclusive, the Santa Fe will sell cheap excursion tickets to Redondo and Santa Monica every week. The rate will be $1.30 for the round trip, and tickets will be good going either on Saturday afternoon or on any train Sunday, good for return until the last train of the Monday following. je8-tf

1899. S. P. Excursions. 1899.

There will be four Southern Pacific excursions to Santa Barbara this season, as follows: June 9th and 10th, July 1st and 2d, July 28th and 29th, August 25th and 26th.

Round trip rate of $3.25 from Anaheim, $3.25, and the return limit is 30 days from date of sale. Passengers can stop at Ventura going or coming, or both ways, if desired.

To Santa Monica, San Pedro and Long Beach every Saturday afternoon train and all trains Sunday. Round trip tickets will be sold for $1.30. Return limit Monday following date of sale. je8-4t

Special attention given to ladies' shirt waists, fine dresses, silks, etc., by the Santa Ana Steam Laundry Co. The best laundry work to be obtained in Orange county is that produced by this company. Nothing too fine or delicate for them to handle. All work guaranteed absolutely satisfactory. Drop us a postal and wagon will call. E. W. McCollum, Agent, Anaheim. je22-tf

The motor will run on Monday evening, July 3d, for the graduating exercises of the Orange County Business College. je29 1t

Money to Loan.

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

Remember the "Bain!"

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

Money to Loan

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

Can You Beat It?

That is the Question.

We answer that our work is the best in Orange county. None excepted.

We challenge contradiction.

Santa Ana Steam Laundry

West Fourth St., Santa Ana.

E. W. McCollum, Agent, Anaheim.

NOTICE.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF Orange will receive plans and specifications for a

Court House,

To be erected on block 21, of the city of Santa Ana, Orange county, California.

Said plans must contain:

1 Court room.
1 Jury room.
1 Library room.
1 Private office for Sheriff.
1 Tax Collector's office.
1 Library room for Superintendent of Schools.
1 Clerk's office.
1 Auditor's office.
1 District Attorney's office.
1 Coroner's office.
1 Treasurer's office and vault.
1 Witness room.
Judge's chambers.
1 Sheriff's office.
1 Assessor's office.
1 Superintendent of School's office.
1 Room for Court Reporter.
1 Room for Board of Supervisors.
1 Recorder's office.
1 Private office, District Attorney.
1 Public Administrator's office.
1 Surveyor's office.

Provide for 1 elevator, also such toilet rooms and store rooms as may be necessary.

Entire building to be fire proof.

Cost of building not to exceed $80,000 completed.

The successful competitor to receive $2,400 for plans, specifications and details complete, and for superintending the construction of the building one day in each month, during the time said building is in progress of erection, to be paid as follows:

$800 when a contract is entered into by the Board of supervisors for the building and erection of a Court House complete, according to the plans and specifications furnished by the successful competitor, and adopted by the Board of Supervisors, at an amount not to exceed the sum of $80,000; $800 when full details are furnished to the satisfaction of the contractor or contractors, entering into the contract with the Board of Supervisors, for the building and erection of said Court House; $800 when the building is completed and accepted; providing, if any additional expense is occasioned by reason of any of said plans and specifications and detail drawings being incorrect in any particular, the amount of such additional expense shall be deducted from said last payment to architect.

No compensation will be allowed for plans and specifications rejected by the Board, and no compensation will be allowed or paid for plans and specifications adopted by the Board of Supervisors, if said Board of Supervisors, after duly advertising for bids for the erection and construction thereof, receive, according to said plans and specifications, are unable to make a contract satisfactory to said Board of Supervisors, with a reliable party, in conformity to said plans and specifications, for a sum not exceeding $80,000.

No plans will be considered unless drawn on 1-8 scale, accompanied with four elevations.

Blue prints will be furnished to architects desiring to compete, showing grounds and exterior boundaries thereof.

Plans will be received not later than 10 a. m., on Monday, July 31, 1899.

The Board reserves the right to reject any or all plans submitted.

By order of the Board of Supervisors of Orange county. W. A. BECKETT, Clerk. je15-4t

NOTICE.

Board of Equalization.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Supervisors of Orange county will meet as a Board of Equalization, commencing Monday, July 3d, 1899, and continue in session as such Board of Equalization up to and including Monday, July 17th, 1899.

By order of the Board of Supervisors.
je29-1t W. A. BECKETT, Clerk.

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of Elsie Werder, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, administratrix of the Estate of Elsie

SUIT AGAIN POSTPONED.

City Plaza Brings a Letter from Bishop Montgomery.

Mr. Williamson of Los Angeles Appears Before the City Trustees. Giving His Reasons Why the Town Should Abandon Its Rights in the Property—Spirited Colloquy Between Him and Members of the Board—Some of the Electric Light Meters Which Run Backward—Kroeger Street Ordered Opened up to Accomodate Residents in the Southeastern Part of Town, where the new Southern Pacific Railway has its new Lines—Other Business Transacted.

The City Trustees at their meeting on Tuesday evening postponed for two weeks the beginning of the suit to recover the plaza property at the corner of Center and Palm streets. Mr. Williamson of Los Angeles, who owns the property at the southwest corner, appeared before the board and asked that the bringing of the suit be deferred a fortnight in order to give the property owners interested an opportunity of coming together and deciding what policy to pursue.

Clerk Nebelung read the following letter from Bishop Montgomery bearing upon the matter. The Catholic church owns the property on the northwest corner:

LOS ANGELES, Cal., June 24, 1899.

To the Honorable Board of Trustees of the City of Anaheim.

Gentlemen—In answer to the notice of your Honorable Body to the property owners at the crossing of Center and Palm streets, in Anaheim, that the city of Anaheim lays claim to a certain amount of land there (and intends to prosecute the claim in the courts), based on a map on file, in which said property is dedicated to the city as a park or plaza, I beg leave to say, as one of the interested parties, that I have taken legal advice in the matter and am informed that if the city ever had any such right, that right has been forfeited long since.

I understand that the map on which the claim is based is more than a quarter of a century old; and that, until the action of your Honorable Body a few weeks ago, no official act whatsoever has been made during all that time to assert such claim—on the contrary, by its own acts the city has disclaimed such ownership. It has assessed the property for taxes and has received from the owners the taxes so assessed; and by such disclaimer the property owners have had to pay county and State taxes besides, on the same property, all of which should be rebated to them if they do not own it. A suit would be expensive to both the city and the property owners in view of all these facts I hesitate to believe that your Honorable Body is disposed to force upon us a suit that must result in our favor, upon the plain decision of the Supreme Court in this State repeated several times.

Instead, I feel that your Honorable Body owes it to the fair name of the city of Anaheim, and to the property owners, to vacate such claim with as little annoyance and expense as possible to all concerned. Yours very respectfully, GEO. MONTGOMERY.

Mr. Williamson said that he had not yet consulted an attorney relative to the matter, but he had seen Bishop Montgomery some days before, and the Bishop had expressed sentiments similar to those contained in his letter. He (Williamson) had himself looked up three or four decisions of the Supreme Court, all of them bearing against the position of the city. He had desired to bring them with him for the edification of the City Attorney, but had forgotten to bring them along.

Replying to a question by City Attorney Chynoweth, whether he had really found three or four decisions of the Supreme Court bearing against the position of the city, Williamson stated that he most undoubtedly had. This the City Attorney was inclined to doubt.

Williamson continued, saying that Bishop Montgomery had in all probability consulted with his brother, Zach Montgomery, as to the merits of the case, and would most certainly not give up his property without a test of the case in the courts. He thought that as a matter of right and justice the city board should abandon such claims as they might have upon the plaza, and officially abandon the property to the present owners. The matter ought, he thought, to be settled amicably. The owners had purchased the property in good faith; had improved it, and paid taxes upon it for thirty years. His abstract goes back to 1860—nine years before the alleged filing of the plaza map for record, and says nothing about the plaza. He asked the board not to begin the institution of the suit for two weeks, so that those interested might get together and have a consultation as to the best plan to pursue.

Mr. Chynoweth—Do you propose to come together to discuss plans for fighting the city?

Mr. Williamson—I can't say that; but I'll fight it myself; you have my word for that. I don't think it is right to attack the title of the owners of the land.

Continuing, he stated that he desired a conference for discussing the best plan for the owners of the property to adopt.

Trustee Rust was agreeable to a postponement, Trustees Helmsen and Schwenckert being disinclined to postpone.

City Attorney Chynoweth asked if it was not a fact that the postponement of the case would not help matters, unless the city receded from its position?

Mr. Williamson could not say as to that. Moderately indignant he said: "I help pay you your salary, and then have to pay some other lawyer to fight you, in order to defend my rights."

Trustee Schwenckert—You have the control of the property during the time you pay city taxes.

Mr. Williamson—I'm awful glad of that; I'm glad I have some privileges in the matter.

Finally, after further discussion it was moved by Trustee Schwenckert and seconded by Trustee Schneider, and carried, that the beginning of the suit be postponed two weeks.

Williamson uttered a gruff "Thank you," and strode out of the hall.

Trustees Rust, Helmsen, Schneider and Schwenckert were present at the meeting.

Trustee Dickel was present at the roll-call, but was forced to go home on account of illness. Trustee Schneider came in at 9 o'clock, an hour late. He had started a fumigating outfit that night and could not arrive earlier.

City Clerk Nebelung corrected the minutes of the last meeting to read that the plaza map filed for record by A. Langenberger Dec. 29, 1869, should read that the same was dedicated, instead of to the "city," as he had written it, to the "public," on Mr. Chynoweth's suggestion, that gentleman observing that there was no city here in 1869. Mr. Chynoweth's fee of $250 was also ordered inserted in the minutes, the fee to be for prosecuting the case to a final issue.

Trustee Schwenckert of the Committee on Public Improvements reported the leveling of the boiler at the powerhouse; that two cars of oil received tested 134 gravity instead of 16; being too sluggish and carrying too much clay. It did not make a hot fire, only producing a red flame, instead of a clear white heat, and necessitating the use of about double the usual quantity to raise steam.

The Clerk was instructed to write the oil company that the oil was of inferior quality; that deductions will be made therefor, and that in future similar oil will not be accepted.

Ordinance No. 126, prohibiting the operation of slot machines in town, was passed to second reading and adopted. It appears in another column.

Marshal Steadman reported that in obedience to instructions from the board, he had gone to the scene of the railway graders' operations on Santa Ana street, and procured dirt to be hauled in the low places in the street. He had taken two or three loads, when he asked Mr. Carrillo if there was any dirt to give the city and he said there was none. He hauled no more away thereafter.

Trustee Schwenckert reported that the light meter at the German Methodist church had been running backward, and had registered the use of minus 29,600 meters. Street Superintendent Steadman had changed it, starting it right, and putting it on the road to carry out the purpose for which it was intended.

Mr. Steadman stated that in a recent inspection the meters at Mr. Dickel's store and at Mr. Cahen's residence were found to be traveling backward. He had changed them and set them right.

The Clerk was instructed to notify the water company to lengthen the pipes on Santa Ana and Olive streets placed under the tracks by the railway company.

The policy of the Lancashire insurance company, for insurance upon the city power-house, was referred back to the company for better rates.

The water company was granted a franchise for the placing of a 24-inch pipe line from Olive street to Los Angeles, thence to Elm and Davis streets, as far as Palm.

Petition of R. Melrose for the closing of streets and alleys in Vineyard lot F 2. Filed.

Petition of A. Schneider, Mrs. Luedke, Jake Vetter and others, asking that Kroeger street be opened from Center to Santa Ana street. Granted.

GARDEN GROVE.

Ernest Folsom, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Folsom, met with a serious accident on Tuesday morning. He was sent on an errand to the store on horseback and on his way back the horse became frightened at some object by the roadside, and jumping to one side the animal threw him off, striking his head on the hard road. When picked up by friends he was unconscious. They took him to the office of Dr. Chaffee, who attended him, and in a short time regained consciousness. He was taken home and is recovering as well as can be expected.

S. R. Herren, who was so badly injured by a vicious bull near Westminster some time ago, has recovered sufficiently to be able to sit up a part of the time.

Our worthy school trustees met last Friday evening, and appointed the following teachers for the coming year: Prof. Stormer of Pomona, as principal; Miss Sarah Mitchell, Miss Emma King, Miss Mamie Sanford and Mrs. Lola Mitchell the Eastside school. We think the selections will give entire satisfaction.

The official members of the M. E. church held their quarterly meeting at the home of Dr. Chaffee last Monday evening. There was a good attendance, and an interesting meeting was held.

Mrs. Emma Cook of Los Angeles, old-time friend of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Duckworth, arrived last Saturday and will spend a month visiting. It is her first visit to the valley, and she is much pleased with the country.

Our normal students have returned to their homes for the summer vacation.

Many of our people are arranging to spend the glorious Fourth at the different beaches, and some will go to Fullerton and Anaheim.

Eyman Huff, who spent the past year at Los Angeles, arrived on Monday, and is visiting his friends here.

The members of the M. E. church will hold their last quarterly meeting next Sunday. All are cordially invited to be present.

Mrs. Dr. Chaffee is quite sick at her home. Her many friends hope to see her out soon.

Mercereau Bros. have their telephone line in operation from West Anaheim through Garden Grove to Westminster. It is a great convenience.

James Sturges is painting the Baptist church, which greatly improves its appearance.

We are sorry to learn that A. J. Chaffee contemplates moving from our midst.

Prof. Bird and family of West Anaheim attended church at the Grove last Sunday.

Miss Mabel Chapin, who has been at Santa Ana for some time, has returned to the Grove.

Willie Duckworth has returned home from a ten days' visit at Los Angeles.

Miss Unice and J. R. Kirkpatrick of Downey spent last Sunday with the Misses Head.

BUENA PARK.

Mr. and Mrs. Fox and Miss Calder who have been traveling in Austria for two years and a half returned last week, and will spend the summer with Jake Calder's family on Canadian Ave.

Mrs. Henry Archibald is in Los Angeles to attend the commencement exercises at the Marlborough school, where her granddaughter graduates.

Mrs. Tongier, the State organizer of the W. C. T. U., lectured in the M. E. church Sunday night. There was a large attendance. Mrs. Tongier was a guest of Dr. Hasson's.

Ray and Galen Hasson left Wednesday morning for Ventura county to be gone a month.

Mr. McKnight called at the Park for a rest on his way down to his San Diego ranch, where his family will spend the summer.

Prof. Cook was in town on Friday to make arrangements for the Farmers' Institute to be held in September.

There were over two thousand cases of milk shipped from the factory last week.

Mrs. Joseph Doyle went to Redlands Monday.

Another entertainment in the warehouse, this time living pictures, stereopticon views, etc. The warehouse is quite popular.

J. A. Whitaker is fitting up another cottage on Tenth street.

Mr. Williams has taken possession of the Gibson place as manager.

Mr. Hildreth and family have removed to Fullerton.

Consolidation.

—Anaheim lodge, No. 28, of the Fraternal Brotherhood, and Loyalty lodge, No. 30, of the same order (the ladies' lodge), were consolidated at Backs' hall on Friday evening last by Mrs. Neideck of Los Angeles, Supreme Vice President of the order. The officers of the new lodge, which will be called Anaheim lodge, No. 28, are as follows:

Oscar Renner, President; Mrs. W. M. Cooper, Vice President; Mrs. J. D. Lane, Chaplain; F. C. Rimpau, Secretary; Miss Ida L. Menges, Treasurer; L. Z. Kroeger, Sergeant; Mrs. Lincoln, M. A. A.; Mrs. Susmil, I. D. K.; C. J. Balfour, O. D. K.; Finance Committee, J. P. des Granges and Miss Stanton; Trustees—J. H. Clabaugh, Mrs. Eva H. Boyd and Mrs. Landreth; Musician, Miss Nellie Carver; Physician, G. S. Eddy.

After the initiation of the newly elected members, refreshments were served to members of the lodge and invited friends.

The first meeting of the lodge will be on the evening of Friday, July 7, when the newly elected officers will be installed.

Good Pasturage

For cattle or horses. J. MOSS, Westminster.
je22-2t

NEW PIPE LINE.

The Broadway and Santa Ana Street Ditches to be Replaced by Vitrified Pipe Running Midway Between the Two.

The water board met in special session on Tuesday morning and accepted the proposition made by the Southern Pacific company, which offered to furnish a quantity of 24-inch vitrified pipe for a water way extending from Olive street to Palm, and running midway between Broadway and Santa Ana streets, the offer to be conditioned upon the abandonment by the water company of the earthen ditch on the last named thoroughfare between the points indicated. On each of the two streets the company maintains irrigating ditches. The ditch along Santa Ana street is on land now owned by the railway. The water company however still retains its right of way, the property having been transferred with that reservation.

Some days ago the railway surveyors, acting upon instructions received from Chief Engineer Hood, who was desirous of getting rid of the Santa Ana street ditch, which runs at the side of the contemplated depot buildings, ran a level over the line selected for the pipe, and finding the route feasible, the ground being higher than the parallel ditches on either side, the offer mentioned was made the water company, which, assuring itself of the practicability of the scheme, at once accepted it. The railway furnishes 2300 feet of 24-inch pipe, which costs about $1 per foot, free to the water company, delivered on the ground, and allows 5 cents a foot for laying it.

The board decided at its meeting to accept the proposition, after the railway company had acceded to the request of President Fay of the water company, for an additional 350 feet of the pipe, that amount being necessary in his opinion for the completion of the job.

Yesterday Engineer Sherwood ran the locating line for the pipe, and in the afternoon Supt. Sheppard with a force of men began digging the trench.

The pipe line will run from Olive street westerly along the alley through the Konig tract, to Los Angeles street, whence it runs along that thoroughfare northerly to Elm street, and thence along that street and Davis street westerly to Palm.

Elm street, it might be stated, runs westerly from Los Angeles street to Lemon. The continuation of the street to Palm is known as Davis street.

Ten cars of pipe have arrived and is being placed on the ground.

The Broadway and Santa Ana street ditches will be abandoned and filled in between Olive street and Palm, as well as the ditch on Olive street connecting the Broadway ditch with the Santa Ana street ditch. Thus there will be no ditch on Broadway, as the ditch does not extend east on that thoroughfare beyond Olive street, nor west beyond Palm. On the latter street it turns south on that thoroughfare.

All these ditches will be filled in, which will add materially to the width of the streets, and be greatly appreciated by the residents along those thoroughfares.

The railway graders have regraded Santa Ana street where it was torn up for the track. The street has been sprinkled at night, and the track will be sprinkled with oil. Nothing but the rails appear, and these are laid to the street level. The street has been transformed into a smooth and well graded thoroughfare.

The trees along the road have been for the most part cut down. On Monday a force of choppers laid axe to the stately walnut trees in the Konig tract, on the ground purchased by the railroad. It seemed a great pity to cut them down, but they had to go to make room for the grade for the sidetrack north of the main line, and which will run from Lemon street to Olive. The street hereabout is torn up by the graders.

PLACENTIA.

Thomas Devonshire, while attempting to clean his cistern, lost his balance and fell in, striking on the hard bottom thirteen feet below. He called his wife, and with her assistance came out. He suffered great pain for a time, and it was feared internal injuries were sustained; but at this writing he has about recovered.

Miss Beckett leaves for a visit to her old home in Canada in a few days. She will be gone about two months.

James Stafford and family of Chicago will arrive about July 1st, and will be the guests of A. S. Bradford. Mr. Stafford is owner of the Bosworth ranch here and one at Lakeside, San Diego county. He will make one of them his permanent home.

David Henderson left on Thursday last for Tehachapi.

The peach crop is a failure in this section.

G. B. Key goes to Newport to-day for a few days.

A. Pierotti and J. N. Nenno spent last Sunday at Newport.

A. T. Pendleton and family will be at Newport from July 15th to August 15th.

School closed with appropriate exercises. The old teachers will probably be retained, as nearly every one in the district favor their remaining. The present teachers have taught school here for four years, and have brought it out of confusion to the high standing it now has.

The walnut crop is showing up better than was expected, and the prospects are that it will be large.

Miss Christina Hansen has gone to Watsonville for a two-months' visit.

Placentia, June 27, 1899.

Farmers' Club.

The Farmers' Club met at the residence of George A. Hunter on Monday afternoon, when the principal business to come up for consideration was the preparation of the program for the Farmers' Institute to be held in this city in September. (The program as completed will be found under its appropriate heading on the second page).

Bills for the bulls'-head breakfast were audited and ordered paid.

Mr. and Mrs. Hunter and the latter's sister, Miss Jones, served ice cream and cake, to which the assembled members did ample justice.

Mr. Hunter exhibited a summer squash that was labeled as having attained its considerable size in five days from the bloom. The squash was a fine specimen and elicited much favorable comment.

On the invitation of Wallace Scott, the club voted to hold its next meeting at the residence of his father, W. W. Scott, the last Monday in July.

Members of the club who are delinquent in their dues are politely requested to call upon the Treasurer and pay the same, and look pleasant.

Don't forget that the Orange County Business College Mandolin and Guitar Club will open the program at the graduating exercises on Monday evening, July 3d, at the Grand Opera-House, Santa Ana. Admission 25 cts. je29 1t

For Sale Cheap.

A number of second-hand vehicles, almost as good as new. Must sell them to make room. MAX JACOBSON, 313-315 West Fourth street, Santa Ana.

Kleinigkeiten.

—The band serenaded Nick Hugo and bride on Tuesday evening.

—St. Michael's Guild will meet in Orange with Mrs. Dearing on Thursday, July 6.

—The foggy mornings have given way to days of sunshine, and yesterday it was quite warm.

—The engagement is announced of Henry J. Boege to Miss Clementine Fossek, two popular young people of this city.

—The Evening Euchre club will be entertained by Miss Melrose, next Thursday evening, July 6th.

—The cannery is running full time with a force of 200 employees, on apricots. The establishment is a perfect hive of industry, and a large tonnage of fine fruit is being canned.

—The Landlord has erected new wire screens in his front door, which Carpenters McWilliams and Scott put in place, and Painter Nemetz put the brush to. Great improvement for warm weather.

—The Turners have half-sheet posters out for a celebration of the Fourth at Columbia Garden on Tuesday next. The day will be given over to games and dancing, and in the evening there will be a display of fireworks.

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—A little daughter of Supervisor Larter of Westminster is in a critical condition as the result of a surgical operation for appendicitis. Drs. Bailey and Dryer of Santa Ana have been called in consultation with Dr. Gordon of Westminster, who has charge of the case.

—The St. Cecilia quartet of Los Angeles, composed of Misses Eisenmeyer and Whitehorn, sopranos, and Misses Gilman and Williams, altos, assisted by Mrs. Cora Scott-Erdman, pianiste, will give a popular concert at Hacks' hall this evening. The concerts given by the quartet have been very popular, and are well worth attending.

—The Southern Pacific company will run special trains to Los Angeles and Santa Monica, and sell special-rate tickets to and from all points on the Pacific system. The round-trip rate from Anaheim to Santa Monica will be $1 55. Tickets will be sold July 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th. Go and see the bicycle tournament. Round-trip rates: To Los Angeles, $1 10; to Long Beach, $1 35; to San Pedro, $1 35.

—The city band's concert on Sunday afternoon was one of the most enjoyable of the series, the new numbers on the program, notably the second, "May Flowers," in which Nick Bittner had a chance to demonstrate his cleverness as a cornetist, being one of rare charm. J. W. Whann, as leader, was the right man in the right place, and the band never played with more precision and melody. A large crowd was out to hear the music, many carriage-loads of young folks being in from the outside districts.

—On Monday evening shortly after 8 o'clock two chaps in a buggy, driving up to the lanterns maintained by the Southern Pacific at the railroad crossing on the corner of Los Angeles and Santa Ana streets, both being apparently in a drunken condition, one of them alighted and picking up one of the lights, climbed into the buggy and both drove rapidly away. The night-watch called after them, pursuing them for a distance, but they drove off in the darkness.

—While prospecting in Lucas canyon some days ago Jake Yaeger narrowly escaped being bitten by a rattlesnake. He was walking along through some brush when he felt something strike his leg, and looking down was horrified to see a large rattler hanging fast to him. He ran toward two companions, calling to them that a rattler had bitten him. One of the latter, Francis Gimle by name, procured a stick and struck the snake, knocking it to the ground. Yaeger is said to have fallen in a faint from fright. His clothing was ripped open, and on the underclothing was found a black spot, as large around as a dollar, where the venom of the snake had struck the skin. The fangs had barely touched the skin, but had not punctured it.

—A Redlands correspondent, writing of the attempts made to develop water in the river above that point, says: "The efforts of the Redlands Water company to increase its supply of water by sinking wells in the Santa Ana near the mouth of the canyon have been abandoned, after nearly four months' work and the expenditure of about or quite $10,000. All that the directors of the company engaged in the enterprise have to show for the money thus expended is an extensive row of holes in the ground from which not enough water can be secured to justify the expense of piping it. The company will proceed with its well-boring experiments in other places, and its first effort will be to find water near its reservoir. Work on a new well there will be begun in a few days."

—Report of crops, from the Department of Agriculture, California section of the Weather Bureau, June 26:

General summary.—The average temperature for the week has been slightly below the normal, with cloudy or partly cloudy weather for several days, and fog in some sections. Light showers occurred Saturday in the coast and bay section, the Sacramento valley, and in the northern portion of the San Joaquin; haying was interfered with to some extent, but the damage was very light, while grain and fruit escaped material injury. Grain harvest is progressing rapidly, and in most sections the quality and yield are far above expectations; wheat especially will be a very heavy crop, except in sections affected by the drouth, principally in the extreme south. Hay has proved a good crop in nearly all sections. Deciduous fruits are ripening rapidly, and with the exception of apricots and prunes the yield promises to be above the average; peaches are of excellent quality, and the crop is heavy. Grapes continue thrifty, with the prospect of at least an average crop. Corn, potatoes and beans are growing satisfactorily. Discouraging reports are received as to the conditions of sugar beets in the South. Citrus fruits in the Sacramento valley are somewhat injured by hot northwest winds. Walnuts are in good condition.

Southern California: Fruits—Conditions during the week were favorable for deciduous fruits. Apricots and berries are ripening rapidly. In some sections apples are looking well, and will yield a fair crop. Lemons are coming to market in Santa Barbara county; the yield is heavy.

Grain—In the extreme south the wheat crop is a failure and barley very light; in other sections a fair crop will be harvested.

Hay—The yield is proving better than had been estimated. Baling is progressing.

Minor Crops—Walnuts are thriving and promise a fair crop. Corn, beans and potatoes are doing well. Beets are in an unsatisfactory condition.

PERSONAL MENTION

Miss Tillie Schwentker left on Friday afternoon for Los Angeles to spend a fortnight visiting with friends.

Mrs. Conrad and two daughters and Mrs. Leweke went to Catalina on Friday for a short outing at that popular resort.

W. B. Pechstein was in from Buena Park on Tuesday. He informs us the country looks fresh and green about the Park.

L. J. Christopher, the well-known Los Angeles caterer, was in town on Tuesday afternoon. He reports business lively in town.

Eugene Mauerhan returned on Friday last to his home in San Francisco, after enjoying a visit of some weeks' duration with his folks here.

Mrs. Holman who was thrown from her bicycle a fortnight ago has so far recovered as to be able to set up, and will doubtless soon be restored to her usual health.

P. A. Derge and Bert Beebe returned on Saturday from their outing trip to Kern county, well bronzed and toughened up from their three weeks' sojourn in the mountains.

Fred Bixby of Long Beach drove over on Thursday, and in company of Mr. Fay drove up the ditch to the canyon to adjust matters between himself and the water company.

H. Deutsch came down from Los Angeles a day or two ago. He thinks Anaheim is looking up, and that property values are advancing. He has had several nibblers after his property here of late, but as yet has not consented to entertain them.

Charley Heartt was in town on Monday evening and during his stay engaged some of the local billiardists of the Anaheim club at the game. Mr. Heartt when in form is regarded as one of the best billiardists in Southern California, his massé shots being objects of great beauty.

Mrs. Fred Mickle and her three children departed on Thursday for San Francisco to visit with relatives and friends at Alameda and Santa Clara for a couple of months. Mr. Mickle will go north in August to attend to business matters in the northern metropolis.

Vera Gade who was last week operated upon for appendicitis continues to improve, and hopes are entertained that she will soon be on the way to recovery. The operation was successfully performed, and no ill results have intervened. She has withstood the ordeal heroically, and her many young friends indulge the hope that she will soon be able to be about again.

Joseph Helmsen was in attendance at the Superior Court during the consideration of the probate calender on Friday. Joseph is the executor of the will of Mrs. Bittner, deceased, and was named as administrator of the property of decedent. While in Santa Ana he had his picture taken, called on Sheriff Lacy, Uncle Dan'l Baker and various other celebrities and came home on the afternoon train.

J. Gustafson of Alamitos formed one of a company of campers who left on Monday for a month's outing at Warner's hot springs. In the party were Mr. Lane and family of Los Alamitos. Mr. Gustafson has a field of 23 acres of beets, which he says are looking well. The foggy mornings have been of material benefit to the beets, and the Los Alamitos factory will probably have a month's run.

Henry Hansen of Buena Park has the contract for painting the newly erected residence of Mr. and Mrs. Garrison at Whittier, which will replace the one recently destroyed by fire. Mr. Hansen was in town the other day and informed us his brother George, who was on the New Orleans on blockade duty at San Juan, is now a member of the Baltimore in Manila harbor. He went through the Suez canal on the store ship Solace, and is now in charge of one of the turrets of the Baltimore.

F. M. Hildebrandt of Westminster was in town on Tuesday. He predicts the Fall session of the Farmers' Institute will be notably successful in his section, and that an excellent exhibit of celery, corn and other products of the soil will be made. He has a very fine field of alfalfa on his ranch, as well as a number of hogs fattening for market, for which advanced prices are being offered. Mr. Hildebrandt thinks that things are coming the way of the Peat Land farmer.

Clarence Groat was in the city from Los Angeles on Saturday. He has secured the contract for the erection of the club house which the Bolsa Gun Club will erect on the preserves at Bolsa. The building will cost $8000, and have 40 rooms. Mr. Groat is also at work upon the construction of the dam near the mouth of the slough, which is designed to keep out the salt water above a certain level. The grounds when completed will be among the finest in Southern California, and the lagoon of sweet water near the ocean, it is thought, will prove to be a tempting place for birds.

C. E. Parker of Santa Ana was in town on Saturday, transacting business for the Orange County Title company, of which he is the efficient secretary. Mr. Parker is known as one of the most expert abstract men in the State, and he has frequent calls to go to different points in the county to attend to the business of his company. He also served during the last campaign as Secretary of the Republican County Central Committee and rendered the party good service.

Victor Schumacher planted some of the muskmelon seed distributed from this office last winter, which was furnished by the Department of Agriculture at Washington, and obtained from them fourteen very promising plants. One night recently seven of the plants were eaten off to the roots. On arising the next morning Victor was sorely vexed at the loss of the plants, and seeking to protect the other seven sprinkled sulphur upon them, under the supposition that the plants were eaten by a weasel or other vermin of the kind. The next morning four of the plants were eaten, the sulphur having been carefully shaken off by the marauder. Over the remaining three bushes, barrels were placed the following night, which operated as a stoppage to further depredations, and the plants are growing splendidly, one of them having a melon upon it as large as one's two fists. Victor pronounces them excellent appearing melons (the seed was imported from Persia), and looks forward to some fine eating later on.

Olaf and Oscar Warling started for Oxnard on Monday on their bicycles.

Miss Amy Kroeger went to Los Angeles last Saturday and will remain for a week with friends.

Mrs. Frohling advertises for rent her residence property on Chartres street, opposite the water works.

Peter Weisel, Esq., left on Monday for the East and Europe. He will be absent during the summer.

Miss Teresa Sullivan is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Kirby at Peralta. Miss Sullivan is a pianiste of very fine ability, and is quite a social favorite among her friends.

County Clerk Beckett advertises that the Board of Supervisors will sit as a Board of Equalization beginning on Monday next, July 3d, and continuing until Monday, the 17th prox.

Miss Pauline Kroeger returned home on Monday after visiting five weeks with her cousin, Mrs. Franz, at Redlands, and two weeks with friends in Los Angeles.

Mrs. Lionel Browning was down from Los Angeles on Friday, in attendance upon a case in the Superior Court. She came over on the afternoon train for a short visit with her relatives here.

E. Turk returned on Sunday from the Hawaiian islands, after an absence of several months. He leaves next week with his family for Chino, where he will resume his position as head chemist in the sugar factory.

Mrs. Linot came over from San Gabriel on Saturday to spend a few days with her sisters, Mrs. Adolph Rimpau and Mrs. Kirby. She departed for her home on Monday, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Lucretia Richards, who had been sojourning with friends here for some weeks past.

Julius Schneider advertises that he is prepared to do fumigating, for any sized tree, at reasonable rates. He is one of the most successful fumigators in Southern California, and orchardists in need of his services would do well to call upon him before going elsewhere.

Tim Carroll has returned from his trip to the northern part of the State, after an absence of a month. He states he will erect from ten to twelve dumps for the different northern factories, and that the beet crop throughout those sections is looking extremely well.

Miss Lucretia Richards entertained a number of her young friends on Thursday evening last at the home of Mrs. Adolph Rimpau. A delightful evening was spent. Light refreshments were served by the hostess, and not until after the midnight hour did the young folks take their departure.

H. D. Polhemus was in from Miraflores yesterday. He reports his section flourishing, having two sidings, one at Miraflores and the other at East Miraflores, where the new line to Santa Ana has put in a 1400-foot siding for the accommodation of Tustin and Santa Ana trains.

Frank Shevlin is about again after a wrestle with a man's-sized boil on the neck under the chin, which proved to be of exceedingly troublesome character, keeping him to his room for several days. Flaxseed poulticing, a surgical operation and good nursing brought him around all right, and he probably will soon be himself again.

William Garrahan, a farmer living near Fountain Valley schoolhouse, was bitten by a rattlesnake one day last week. Garrahan was pulling turnips at the time. He had reached down and gathered a handful of tops when the reptile struck him. This is the third time he has been bitten by rattlers. A physician was at once called, and he will recover.

Fred Rimpau yesterday received a telephone message from Miss Hilda Witte, in Los Angeles, bidding him to convey to Mrs. Christ the intelligence that her father, W. A. Witte, was lying at the point of death at his home in that city, and bidding her to come. She added that the doctor held out very little hope, and that the family feared the worst. Mrs. Christ left immediately for Los Angeles.

Guy Duckworth, son of J. W. Duckworth of Garden Grove, who is attending the normal school in Los Angeles, had the distinction of being selected for one of the leading parts in the class day comedy, which was produced at the school on June 20th. He has two years yet to attend the school before graduation, yet he was one of the only two in the cast who were not graduates. The play was Oliver Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer," and was very creditably done. The graduating class was composed of 73 girls and 2 boys—rather a bad showing for the boys. Guy passed all the examinations successfully, coming out at the head of a class of sixty. An unusually bright young man, he reflects credit upon his parents, who are well-known residents of the Grove district.

Miss Freeland, who was quite well known here, having come to Anaheim two years ago with her aunt, Mrs. Mottram, died in San Francisco on Tuesday afternoon at half-past 2 o'clock.

Sarah Frances Freeland was born in Lockwood, county of Kent, England, March 11th, 1871. She was of distinguished lineage, her maternal grandmother being the Marchioness of Townsend. On her father's side she was descended from Admiral Bingham, a name well known in English history. Deceased had been a sufferer from consumption for six years. Two years ago the English physicians advised a change of climate, and selected Anaheim as the best place for her. For a while she improved, but later began to fail, and four months ago went to San Francisco to be near two of her brothers. Everything that science could suggest was done, without avail.

Three brothers, one of whom lives in Yokohama, are the only near relatives of the deceased.

Strayed or Stolen.

From the Ernest Stein place, at Anaheim, during the night of June 16th, a gray horse 6 or 7 years old, 14½ hands high, medium condition, slight mane and foretop, heavy tail; four black feet; well-bred. Reasonable reward on return of same to this office. je29-2t

Good Train Service to the Beaches.

The Santa Fe train service to Redondo will be about the same as last summer, which was found so satisfactory. Morning train leaves at 7:55 a. m., returning leaves Redondo at 3:45 p. m., coming through without delay at Los Angeles. Leaves for Santa Monica at 7:55 a. m., returning leaves the beach at 3:35 p. m. je6-tf

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BEES AND FRUITS.

The Facts in the Case.

By Prof. A. J. Cook.

As conductor of Farmers' Institutes for Southern California, I have a good opportunity to feel of the public pulse regarding bees, and I have been more than gratified at the general right-mindedness of all parties interested. As a region where all kinds and the most luscious fruits are raised, and where extensive fruit drying is carried on, it goes without saying that bees will of necessity be more or less of an annoyance at certain seasons in certain years. When we couple with the above facts that of the general presence of bees, and often in immense numbers, we readily see that the question of bees and fruits becomes one of great importance.

The last week in March and the first week in April I held institutes in four regions where fruit growing is the leading industry and where bees are kept in great numbers. These meetings were attended by hardly less than 2000 people in the aggregate. In two of the places—Villa Park and Banning—lawsuits have been recently instituted between orchardists and apiarists. The fact that I was requested to give the true status of the relation of bees to fruit, shows clearly that the people for the most part wish to know the truth. I gave as below the facts as I see them, and was more than pleased to note that few took objection to my position; indeed, only one man called in question my statements, and he did so in private and not in hostile mien. I am sure that Southern California will very soon be in the same attitude as the people of France, Italy and England, and will wish the bees brought to the orchards, and not cry for their removal. Already the orchardists in most localities are converted to the right belief.

The following is the position I took in the premises: It is a truth demonstrated beyond question, by Darwin, and by many other scientists, by our Department of Agriculture, and by my own experiments, that many flowers are sterile to their own pollen, or to that of the same variety of fruit. It is also true that pollenation is always necessary to seed production, and usually to the production of the pulp in case of our berries, pomes, drupaceous fruits, etc. There seems as little doubt but that some fruits usually or sometimes fertile to their own pollen, or that of the same variety, are under less favorable circumstances sterile to the same. Thus, the Bartlett pear is generally sterile to Bartlett pollen, though occasionally under favorable circumstances it fruits well though no other pears are in the vicinity. Yet in these exceptional cases no one knows when the tide will turn, and the Bartlett fail to produce unless other pears are hardby to insure cross-pollenation. We are sure, then, that mixing of fruits so as to secure cross-pollination is absolutely essential in almost all cases, to the best success, and in a large proportion of cases to any success at all.

Again, the cross-pollenating requires insects to carry the pollen grains from the anther of one bloom to the stigma of another. Before the orchards were planted the fruits were less numerous, and the solitary scant insects were sufficient to do the work, but as we massed the fruits in great orchards, the native solitary insects were all too few, and fortunately the social bees were brought along with the fruits. Even the social native insects, like social wasps and bumblebees, are very few in spring when the fruits bloom, and so are absolutely inadequate to pollenate our orchard trees. The non-seeding of red clover for the early first crop is because the bumblebees are too few to cross-pollenate the bloom. It is possible that in this case the flowers are fertile to the pollen of other red clover blossoms but not to their own.

To drive them away would be to kill the goose that lays the golden egg. Again, bees never attack sound fruit. They only come when bird, wasp, or sultry weather combined with overripeness break the rind and cause the juice to exude. Possibly bees could bite open the skin of the fruit, but positively they never do. Yet let the juice once ooze, and then the bees quickly hie to the tree or drying tray and leave little behind to show once what was there.

When we remember that nearly 90 per cent of the ripe fruit is juice, and that the bees take this, we see that little would be left. The juice often oozes from very ripe fruit, and so bees are often in the vineyard, to the great annoyance of those who would gather in the vintage. Fruit on the trays in the drying yard has the skin removed, or is cut open, and so the bees may take the most of it unless repelled by sulphuring, which is now generally done. We see, then, that bees are a disturbance at times, and annoy the orchardists greatly. Then must the apiarist be driven off? Not so, say the European pomologists. They want bees, and there is no quarrel between the two industries. Not so, say the more intelligent fruitmen of our State and country, for we must have the bees to aid us in time of bloom.

It may be wise to move the bees temporarily on rare occasions when the annoyance is most severe. If so, who should pay the expense? Surely, not the bee keeper, for he was the pioneer in the region, and has a first, or at least an equal, right. The removal is for the fruitman, and he should be at the most, if not all, of the expense. But each should know all the facts, that bees are never harmful to flowers, but always necessary to the best success, and that they are only injurious to wounded fruit; that if they are to be temporarily removed it is for the good of the fruitman, and he should bear the expense. The harm is usually not great, and the annoyance usually almost nothing, so that if the beemen and fruitmen donate the one to the other their choicest products, and cultivate good feeling and not enmity, each may be a tremendous blessing to the other, and all the best of neighbors

A MIGHTY HARD PROBLEM.

The One of Inventing a Bottle That Can't Be Refilled.

"I read a little interview not long ago," said a New Orleans grocer, "with a man who purported to give some particulars concerning the much talked of nonrefillable bottle problem. He said, among other things, that there was a standing reward of $10,000 for a practical solution, and I had to smile to note how a fable, once set adrift, is continually vitalized by repetition. I happen to know something about the bottle question, and I can state positively and authoritatively that there has never been a reward of $10,000 or any other amount for such a device.

"The impression probably originated with a circular that was prepared years ago by a convention of northern distillers. It was designed for the information of inventors and stated briefly and clearly just what was essential to a practical nonrefillable bottle—what the working part should be made of, what tests it should be able to sustain, what it should cost in quantity, and so on. I doubt whether there is now a copy of that circular in existence, but it unquestionably gave rise to the story that the whisky men of the country were hot after a bottle that couldn't be refilled and had offered an enormous reward for the same.

"The Lord only knows how many lives have been wrecked by that yarn. Next to perpetual motion it has been the great asylum feeder of the mechanical world. The problem looks easy enough on the surface and upward of 50 patents have been taken out on different devices, but none of them works under all conditions. The favorite scheme is a ball valve which would be closed automatically by pressure from above, but it is readily worked by a wire or an air pump.

"At first the liquor men and makers of proprietary remedies that were largely counterfeited encouraged inventors in the line, but after repeated failures they finally came to the conclusion that the thing couldn't be done and have given it up altogether. Nevertheless the cranks still persevere, and every now and then one reads of a new bottle that works like a charm. But you never see them on the shelves, and I make bold to say you never will."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Would not Suffer so Again for Fifty Times its Price.

I awoke last night with severe pains in my stomach. I never felt so badly in all my life. When I came down to work this morning I felt so weak I could hardly work. I went to Miller & McCurdy's drug store and they recommended Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It worked like magic and one dose fixed me all right. It certainly is the finest thing I ever used for stomach trouble. I shall not be without it in my home hereafter, for I should not care to endure the sufferings of last night again for fifty times its price.—G. H. WILSON, liveryman, Burgettstown, Washington Co., Pa. This Remedy is for sale by P. A. Derge.

Too Well Imitated.

It is no easy matter for a violin maker to rival the famous Stradivarius instruments, but this an American maker did and did so effectually that experts pronounced his violin a genuine Stradivarius.

The successful man was the late George Gemunder, a famous violin maker of New York. His remarkable ability as a preparer of violins was known to many a distinguished player, such as Ole Bull, Remenyi and Wilhelmj. But he made, so runs the story, his greatest success at the Paris exposition of Eiffel tower fame. To that exhibition he sent an imitation Stradivarius, and to test its merits had it placed on exhibition as the genuine article.

A committee of experts carefully examined the instrument and pronounced it a Stradivarius. So far Mr. Gemunder's triumph was complete. But now came a difficulty. When he claimed that it was not an old violin, but a new one made by himself, the committee would not believe him. They declared he never made the instrument and pronounced him an imposter. He had done his work too well.—Youth's Companion.

Air Castles.

Living in the future is living in an air castle. The man who says he will lead a newer and a better life tomorrow, who promises great things for the future and does nothing in the present to make that future possible, is living in an air castle. In his arrogance he is attempting to turn water into wine, to have harvest without seedtime, to have an end without a beginning.

If we would make our lives grand and noble, solid and impregnable, we must forsake air castles of dreaming for strongholds of doing. Let us think little of the future except to determine our course and to prepare for that future by making each separate day the best and truest that we can. Let us live up to the fullness of our possibility each day. Man has only one day of life—today. He did live yesterday, he may live tomorrow, but he has—only today.—Saturday Evening Post.

He Supports the Proposition.

Mrs. Blickens—The president of our club is going to lecture next Tuesday evening on "Conversation as a Lost Art."

Mr. Blickens (yawning)—That so?

Mrs. Blickens—Well, why don't you go on and make some sarcastic comment about the impossibility of conversation being a lost art while women remain on earth? Of course that is what you think.

Mr. Blickens—No; I agree with your president. Conversation is a lost art. When only one side can be heard, it is merely talk.—Chicago News.

Last fall I sprained my left hip while handling some heavy boxes. The doctor I called on first said it was a slight strain and would soon be well, but it grew worse and the doctor then said I had rheumatism. It continued to grow worse and I could hardly get around to work. I went to a drug store and the druggist recommended me to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm. I tried it and one-half of a 50-cent bottle cured me entirely. I now recommend it to all my friends.—F. A. BABCOCK, Erie, Pa. It is for sale by P. A. Derge.

EXPERIMENT STATIONS.

Fifty-Four of Them in the United States, and Millions of Dollars Expended Annually Upon Them.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—A. C. True, director of the office of experiment stations, was before the Industrial committee today. He directed his remarks especially to the subject of the technical education for agriculturists, giving much information concerning the experiment stations, the agricultural colleges, the secondary agricultural schools, farmers' institutes, etc. Referring to the last-named institutions, he said there was an increasing demand for experts at these meetings, and he recommended that traveling professors be employed for their benefit.

He said that in the United States at large there were forty-six land-grant colleges, with resources amounting to $53,500,000, which afforded an education along agricultural lines, and which were attended last year by more than 31,000 students, 4000 of whom had taken agricultural courses.

In the matter of experiment stations he said that $10,000,000 had been expended upon them in the past ten years, but as this amounted to only one dollar to every $3000 of farm products, he did not consider the sum excessive. In this time 500 annual reports and 3000 bulletins had been issued by the stations, 500,000 being distributed annually.

There are fifty-four stations in the United States, and they are engaged in investigating all the subjects pertaining to agriculture, horticulture and stock breeding.

At the afternoon session George Holmes was heard. He furnished statistics showing that the average per capita earnings of farm laborers in the United States amount to $225 per annum, without board, compared to $226 paid to persons engaged in domestic service, $420 paid to miners, and $445 paid to those engaged in the mechanical arts. He also submitted figures showing the per capita production of the agriculturists of the United States. From his figures he deduced the conclusion that the condition of the farm laborer was wretchedly poor, while that of the farm owner was little better. He estimated that after all expenses were paid the farmer receives only $22 61 per month, counting nothing for interest. For the past few years there has been a constant decline in the price of farm products, except in meat, dairy and poultry products.

Referring to the probability of recommendations by the commission bearing upon the subject of trusts, he asked that the agricultural trusts be remembered. Among the farmers' organizations there were trusts of fruits and other things, and the meat producers' association of Boston. There was also a tendency toward organization among the cotton growers, and if it ever took definite shape it would be the most gigantic trust in the country. Any law applying to trusts must bear upon these organizations, and there was no doubt, he said, that they had been beneficial. He also referred to the numerous farmers' co-operative associations, of which he said there were 10,000 in the country. He thought they should be subject to State supervision, for the protection of their members against dishonesty and incompetency. Mr. Holmes also suggested that the Southern States should take means to limit the percentage of liens on growing cotton crops. He considered the credit system in the South responsible for the overproduction of this staple. At the conclusion of Mr. Holmes' testimony the committee adjourned until September 5th.

Red Hot From the Gun

Was the ball that hit G. B. Steadman of Newark, Mich., in the Civil War. It caused horrible Ulcers that no treatment helped for 20 years. Then Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him. Cures Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Boils, Felons, Corns, Skin Eruptions. Best Pile cure on earth. 25 cts. a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by P. A. Derge, Druggist.

How They Made Mummies.

A body might be mummified in three different ways, and the price varied accordingly. In the first and most expensive method the brain was extracted through the nose by means of an iron probe, and the intestines were removed entirely from the body through an incision made in the side with a sharp Ethiopian stone. The intestines were cleansed and washed in palm wine, and, after being covered with powdered aromatic gums, were placed in Canopic jars. The body was then filled up with myrrh and cassia and other fragrant and astringent substances and was laid in natron for 70 days. It was then carefully washed and wrapped up in strips of fine linen smeared with gum. The cost of mummifying a body in this fashion was a talent of silver, or about £240.

In the second method the brain was not removed at all, and the intestines were simply dissolved and removed in a fluid state. The body was also laid in salt or natron, which, it is said, dissolved everything except the skin and bones. The cost of mummifying in this manner was 32 mine, or nearly $90.

The third method was employed for the poor only. It consisted simply of cleansing the body by injecting some strong astringent and then salting it for 70 days. The cost was very small.—"Budge's Guide to First and Second Egyptian Rooms."

"What a difference in the suffering at time of childbirth

when Dr. R. V. Pierce's medicines are used," writes Mrs. Edmon Jacobs, of Hargrayville, Johnson County, Ind. "I had not heard of Dr. Pierce's medicines three years ago when I was confined, so had to suffer almost death. Before baby was born I could not be on my feet without two persons holding me.

"The advice of a neighbor."

The baby was a boy weighing nine and three-quarter pounds, and for some weeks after his birth I suffered severe pain. Last fall, following the advice of a neighbor, my husband bought me Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription which I took during the winter, and in March, 1898, I gave birth to a baby boy weighing ten and three-quarter pounds. I was only in labor two hours and was on my feet without help until thirty minutes before my baby was born. He is now three months old and weighs nineteen pounds. I know it was Dr. Pierce's medicine that saved me from suffering. I advise all women to take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, also his 'Pleasant Pellets' if necessary."

"Following the advice of a neighbor." What a weight of confirmative evidence there is in those six words. The neighbor had tried the "Favorite Prescription" and recommended it. Mrs. Jacobs has also tried it and proved its wonderful properties and now she recommends it. Beside such testimony as this its maker's words are unimportant. Mrs. Jacobs' experience is a fact. Her neighbor's experience is a fact. The written experiences of 250,000 other women are facts. There is no theory about it. There can be no question about it. In every neighborhood in this broad land there are women who have been cured by the "Favorite Prescription." It has cured more cases of female complaint than all other medicines for women combined. It is the only medicine of its kind invented by a skilled specialist in medicine—a regularly graduated physician of more than thirty years' actual experience.

Women in Business

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

Mrs. C. W. Mansfield, 59 Farrar Street, Detroit, Mich., says:
"A complication of female ailments kept me awake nights and wore me out. I could get no relief from medicine and hope was slipping away from me. A young lady in my employ gave me a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I took them and was able to rest at night for the first time in months. I bought more and they cured me as they also cured several other people to my knowledge. I think that if you should ask any of the dentists of Detroit, who are the best buyers of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills they would say the young women. These pills certainly build up the nervous system and many a young woman owes her life to them.
"As a business woman I am pleased to recommend them as they did more for me than any physician and I can give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People credit for my general good health to-day."

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

Anaheim Bakery,

PETER SYRE, PROPRIETOR.

FRESH BREAD, CAKES & PIES

CONFECTIONERY, ETC.

Wedding Cakes a Specialty. Los Angeles and Cypress Sts.

AN ARCHITECTURAL PUZZLE.

Monasteries Built in a Wildly Inaccessible Locality.

The famous monasteries of Meteora crown the summits of vast rock pinnacles rising from the plain of Thessaly.

By what strange means the first cunning architects of these airy perches succeeded in reaching the scene of their labors is a matter wreathed in mystery. The cliffs are far too smooth and perpendicular for any man to climb by hand and foot, and history guards jealously the secret of the monasteries. All that is known about them is that the monks and wandering friars of the middle ages found sanctuary here when first the crescent and scimiter ran red with Christian blood. Visitors to the monks' abode announce their presence by shouting until some one far above looks out and lets the net, which is worked by a windlass, come down.

The sensation of the ascent is distinctly novel. Seated on the ground in the center of the net, the meshes are one by one looped on to a large iron hood. As the rope becomes taut the cords press uncomfortably hard upon various points of one's body, and with a strong wind blowing it swings to and fro and bumps its human load against the cliff. The rope, as it slowly winds on the drum up in the monastery, kinks occasionally, and the jerk gives one the impression that the rickety concern is giving way.

The journey, however, ends safely 170 feet above the ground, where the monks promptly extricate the visitor and give him a pleasant welcome.

The Caroline Islanders.

As a rule the Caroline islander is fairly honest. Once lay his suspicions to rest and win his confidence, and he will prove himself a faithful friend and an excellent host, courteous and just in all his dealings, as I have very good cause to know. On the other hand, when dealing with his enemies, he calls into play a talent for intrigue, lying and chicanery that would delight a Machiavelli.

In his private life he is unselfish, frugal and economical, a man of careful, small habits. Like all folk of Melanesian admixture, he is liable to fits of dangerous sullenness when he considers himself slighted in any way. He is inclined to be revengeful and will bide his time patiently until his opportunity comes. Yet he is not implacable and counts reconciliation a noble and princely thing. There is a form of etiquette to be observed on these occasions—a present (katom) is made, an apology offered, a piece of sugar cane accepted by the aggrieved party, honor is satisfied, and the matter ends.

The Ponapean is a stout warrior, a hardy and skillful navigator, fisherman, carpenter and boatbuilder, somewhat of an astronomer and herbalist, but a very second class planter and gardener.—Geographical Review.

He Did.

"Whatever station in life you may be called to occupy, my boy," said the father, in sending his son out into the great world, "always do your best."

"I will," replied the young man, with emotion.

He never forgot his promise. Years afterward, when a prosperous man of business, he did his best friend out of a large sum of money.

In spite of everything it turns out that way once in awhile.—Chicago Tribune.

Dangers in Mercury.

Mercury is a foe to life. Those who make mirrors, barometers or thermometers, etc., soon feel the effect of the nitrate of mercury in teeth, gums and the tissues of the body.

In Iceland men and women are in every respect political equals. The nation, which numbers about 70,000 people, is governed by representatives elected by men and women together.

A philologist estimates that of every 100 words in the French language 13 are superfluous.

Volcanic Eruptions

Are grand, but Skin Eruptions rob life of joy. Bucklen's Arnica salve cures them; also Old, Running and Fever Sores, Ulcers, Boils, Felons, Corns, Warts, Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Chapped Hands, Chilblains. Best Pile cure on earth. Drives out Pains and Aches. Only 25 cents a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by P. A. Derge, druggist.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Cocaine Habit.

A well known chemist states that a surprising number of well to do young ladies have taken to buying the various forms of doctored up coca extracts (cocaine) in large quantities, also phenacetine and various bromides, because "they make one feel so nice and happy." It is needless to say that such practices are exceedingly risky. Perhaps, however, they are preferable to another extremely foolish trick—that of sniffing chloroform dropped on a handkerchief, with the object of producing a pleasant, dreamy languor.—New York Telegram.

Injured Innocence.

"That, sir," exclaimed the indignant merchant, "is what I call a gratuitous falsehood."

"It's nothing of the kind," replied the unscrupulous salesman. "I get a salary and a commission for telling that falsehood."—Washington Star.

One Ear Better Than Two.

A well known professor asserts that the smallest intervals of sound can be better distinguished with one ear than with both.

Card of Thanks.

I wish to say that I feel under lasting obligations for what Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has done for our family. I have used it in so many cases of coughs, lung troubles and whooping cough, and it has always given the most perfect satisfaction. We feel grateful indebted to the manufacturers of this remedy and wish them to please accept our thanks.—Respectfully, M RS S. DOTY, Des Moines, Iowa. For s al by P. A. Derge.

Why He Failed.

The Michigan Tradesman suggests, in the course of an anecdote, the reason why a certain old fashioned tradesman came to fail. When one of his creditors reached the place, after this catastrophe, he found the merchant working hard to figure it all out.

"Land, but I don't see why I should fail!" he kept on saying. "Mebbe, though, I didn't collect sharp enough."

"You have a heap of goods round here," said the other, looking about him.

"Yes, more or less."

"When did you take the last inventory?"

"Inventory? Take everything down?"

"Yes."

"And make out a list?"

"Yes."

"And dust off the shelves and mop the floor?"

"That's it."

"And clean the windows and paint the front of the store?"

"Yes."

"I never went into that. I was going to one day about 15 years ago, but they had a wrestling match in town, and I forgot the inventory. Mercy on me, but I can't understand why I should fail!"

Seventh Regiment Band at Redondo.

The Santa Fe is counting on a big travel to Redondo this summer. They have engaged the best band to be had—the Seventh Regiment—which will give concerts each Sunday. je8-tf

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

Preserves

—fruits, jellies, pickles or catsup are more healthy, more quickly, more healthfully sealed with Radnot Paraffine Wax than by any other method. Dozens of other uses will be found for

Refined Paraffine Wax

In every household. It is clean, tasteless and odorless—air, water and acid proof. Get a pound cake of it with a list of its many uses from your druggist or grocer. Sold everywhere. Made by STANDARD OIL CO.

California Products.

Continued from First page.

State. This might be obviated by using storehouses and holding back a certain percentage of the pack. It might also be a good idea to buy up stocks from the small producers and get the stocks in the hands of those who can afford to hold the fruit.

It is also necessary to establish brands which the trade may depend on, and then see that buyers can always be supplied with stocks under such brands. When these brands are established, stick to them and advertise them the same as other business enterprises.

Another most important factor in the matter of increasing our trade in products, is to teach the multitude how to use them. Not one family in twenty know how to eat our fruits, much less how to cook them. Let the fruit growers of California combine and establish free cooking exhibitions in all the principal cities in the East and in Europe, for the education of the people, and at home formulate rules and regulations for growing the fruit; place an inspector in every fruit growing district in the State to see that these rules are carried out; pack and brand as suggested, arrange for the proper disposal of the same, and California will have no difficulty in disposing of her products of prepared fruits. To illustrate how the expense of such a feature can be carried out and not be made a burden, tax the prune industry of this State one mill a pound; a fund of $150,000 can be created. The same amount could be raised on the peach and apricot crop. This fund will more than cover every feature that I mention, and the advance in price, as a result of this, will doubly pay the tax.

As a result of California's exhibition work, I think we can safely say that 50 per cent of the increase in the trade of her products can be attributed to the attractive displays she has made at the various expositions in the last 15 years.

Working Night and Day.

The busiest and mightest little thing that ever was made is Dr. King's New Life Pills. Every pill is a sugar-coated globule of health, that changes weakness into strength, listlessness into energy, brain-fag into mental power. They're wonderful in building up the health. Only 25c. per box. Sold by P. A. Derge.

HIGH LIFE IN GOTHAM.

A Scorching Criticism of the Waldorf-Astoria and Its Habitues.

The Waldorf-Astoria hotel is a great temple of Mammon. You go there at any time and the only things you hear about are millions. You see millionaires of all sorts, fat and lean, young and old. You hear them, at the bar or gathered around tables, talking "margins" and of trusts and of millions. Everybody seems, around the Waldorf at least, to be money mad. The bellboys won't look at a tip less than $1. In the cafe an egg costs as much as a square meal. Cigars at $1 apiece are quite the ordinary thing. You can spend a month's salary on a dinner for four, and wine at $15 per bottle is not at all exorbitant.

The place is crowded all the time by the wealthiest visitors to Manhattan from all over the world. You are told in awe inspiring whispers that there are suits of rooms costing $250 per day. You are shown the safe which at this very minute holds $7,000,000 worth of valuables belonging to guests. And you'll see millionaires eating with their knives, and you'll hear dowagers telling their friends "I done it" and "I seen her." Money, money, money! The continual elevation of it is nauseating. There is something sordid in all the Waldorf-Astoria splendor.

The atmosphere of the Waldorf-Astoria is reeking with vulgarity and all unhealthiness. All these millionaires are nothing, after all, but a horde of gamblers. And the women, so far as one sees them, seem to be oppressed by their wealth. If there is anything more horrible than the high Gotham life in which every man and woman every day is sentenced to evening dress after 6 o'clock, where is it?

A distinguished man of letters said to me, after a view of the Waldorf-Astoria cafe in the evening, where you have to reserve your table in the early afternoon, "The trouble with these people is that they have no souls." And most of them haven't. They live solely for the senses. They are to be pitied rather than envied.—Exchange.

THE HEADSMAN.

He Used the Sword and Not the Ax Prior to 1483.

I am inclined to think that prior to 1488 the sword and not the ax was usually employed as the weapon for judicial decapitation and that a block was dispensed with, the victims receiving their doom "meekly kneeling upon their knees," and in this opinion I am fortified by the concurrence of an eminent clerical historian. This learned writer agreed with me that the ax did not become the "regulation" lethal implement until after the rough and ready "heading" of Lord Hastings on the Tower green, when he was summarily dispatched by order of the protector, Gloucester.

In this instance, according to the chroniclers, the victim's neck was stretched upon a piece of timber then in use for the repair of the adjacent church of St. Peter ad Vincula, probably a "putlog," part of the scaffolding which, we read, "conveniently lay in the way." Contemporary accounts seem to indicate that the executioner straddled over the prone body, and from this position I infer that the decapitation was effected by the tool known as an adz, the cutting edge of which is at a right angle to and not in a plane with the haft.

I may add that the only contemporary reference I have come across of the use, or proposed use, of an ax and block for inflicting capital punishment prior to this tragedy is in one of the Paston series of letters describing the peril of an unfortunate captive of Jack Cade's rebels (A. D. 1450), a generation before Lord Hastings was so clumsily hacked to death.—Notes and Queries.

American Speech.

The faults of American speech, according to an authority on the subject, originate in the primary school. The child is not taught the melodic value of his phrase. He is allowed to use the throat instead of the tongue, and the flow of speech becomes, therefore, halting and guttural.

"Educate your alphabet and you will find your language as mellow as any of the family of Latium," is the advice given. "Your i's are throaty, your m's are too labial, your s's are too blasting, your c's are not soft enough. When you can train your scholars to emit these and the other consonants within the pitch, using the tongue instead of the throat for their emission, then you will see that for rhythm and sonority your English language may be compared with the Tuscan, the Roman, the Spanish and the Provencal."

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900 DROPS

CASTORIA

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral.

NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER

Pumpkin Seed
Alx. Senna
Rochelle Salts
Anise Seed
Peppermint
Bi Carbonate Soda
Worm Seed
Clarified Sugar
Wintergreen Flavor

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

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At 6 months old

35 DOSES—35 CENTS

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For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Mischievous to the End.

In the bog of Aughrim, in Ireland, it was a very common thing for gun barrels to be found, relics of the great battle there. There was a blacksmith who dug them up in order to make use of the material. One of them exploded in his furnace, when he exclaimed: "Bad luck to your love of murther! Isn't the battle of Aughrim out of you yet?"

Sound of the Voice.

In experimenting with the compressed air pipes of Westphalian coal mines Mr. H. Schab has found that the greatest distance to which the sound of the voice could be conveyed in a straight pipe was between 1,500 and 1,700 feet. For moderate distances a pipe of about 30 inches in diameter gave the best results, a slightly larger one being better for long distances.

A Free Translation.

"And you say the idiot of a teacher told you that you had an extravagant fool of a father?"

"That's what he meant."

"But what did he say?"

"He said it was criminal folly to waste money on the education of such a chump as I am."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The term "infantry" soldiers originated with the Spanish and was first applied to the military force employed by an infante, or young Prince of Spain, to rescue his father from the Moors.

All the land above the sea level would not fill up more than one-third of the Atlantic ocean.

Southern Pacific Company.

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

The Sunset Route offers unexcelled advantages for winter travel, and an unequalled train service. Sunset Limited, season, November to April.

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

1899—SUNSET EXCURSIONS—1899

Through Tourist Sleepers from Los Angeles:

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

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

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

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To St. Paul, via Sioux City, 11:30 pm Thursdays. To Chicago, Mondays Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, Leave Los Angeles 12:30 pm.

SHASTA ROUTE EXCURSIONS.

To Portland, St. Paul and Minneapolis Mondays, 10:30 pm.

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

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

Our connection at Mojave for the famous gold mining camp of Randsburg is superb; good hotel at Mojave and elegant stage coaches through to the city of gold. Fare from Anaheim to Randsburg, $7 50.

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

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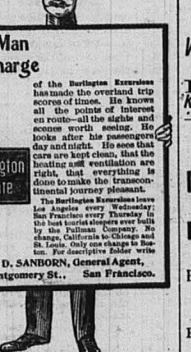
The Man in Charge



of the Burlington Excursions has made the overland trip scores of times. He knows all the points of interest en route—all the sights and scenes worth seeing. He looks after his passengers by day and night. He sees that cars are kept clean, that the heating and ventilation are right, that everything is done to make the transcontinental journey pleasant.

The Burlington Excursions leave Los Angeles every Wednesday. San Francisco every Thursday in the best tourist sleepers ever built by the Pullman Company. No change, California to Chicago and St. Louis. Only one change to Boston. For descriptive folder write

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