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Anaheim Weekly Gazette.

VOLUME XXIX. ANAHEIM, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1899. NUMBER 37

Dr. A. W. Bickford

OFFICE OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.
Telephone Central.

Residence near Christian Church.
Telephone 671.
ANAHEIM, - - CAL.

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Metz Building, - - Anaheim.
feb24

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(Federman Block, up stairs.)
—HOURS 9 to 5.—
ANAHEIM - - - - - - CAL.
jy15tf

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Special attention given to Probate Matters.
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Attorneys at Law.
No. 113 West Fourth street, Santa Ana.
Rooms 1, 2 and 3.
Will practice in all States and Federal courts.

F. Jungbluth
MERCHANT TAILOR.
A fine line of samples of Spring and Summer goods just received. Perfect fit guaranteed.
Clothes cleaned and repaired to the satisfaction of patrons.
Having acquired the business of the late P. Grist, I take this means of informing my friends and the public generally that I will continue the business at the old stand.
A share of the public patronage is solicited. ap13tf

Fish Market
John Bush, Proprietors.
Keeps constantly on hand a full supply of Fresh Fish, Lobsters, and Clams. Dressed Poultry. Will pay cash for Eggs.
Hot Tamales every night.
DREYFUS BUILDING, - - CENTER ST.
ANAHEIM.

L. GUNTHER.
PIONEER BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.
Corner Adele and Los Angeles Sts.

L. NEMETZ,
Carriage Painting & Trimming
New Buggies for Sale.
Shop on Center St., near Opera-house, Anaheim.

LITTLE GEM
BARBER SHOP
Frank Dyer, Prop.
First-Class Tonsorial Artists.
Shop 1 door east of McCollum's cyclery.
We keep constantly on hand the best of Hair Restorer, Dandruff Cures, and other articles found in a well-appointed barber shop.
A share of the public patronage solicited

GO TO THE Oak Barber Shop
—FOR A—
FIRST-CLASS SHAVE OR HAIR CUT.
TWO DOORS WEST OF BANK.
HUSMANN BROS.

JOSEPH BACKS,
Undertaker and Embalmer
DEALER IN
Furniture and Bedding
Repairing Done. je15
FRED PRESSEL
Blacksmithing and Wagon-Making
HORSE-SHOEING A SPECIALTY.
Shop on Center street, opposite Metropolitan Block. je15

THERE is Clothing and Clothing.

Some bad; some good; some better, but only ONE BEST—that's our kind. We don't know any other kind. We won't have any other kind. There has never been a garment on our tables that we will not guarantee to be worth every cent you pay; if not, you get your money back. We can't make such promises as these with any kind of stuff. We have to be EXACTING to do this—for instance, when we go into the market to buy, we go to the BEST MANUFACTURERS we know of—look at their line of Woolens, then at the general make up of the line. Do we take them then? No! not yet. We say—Make this line with XXX Italian linings, hand work the button-holes, French face the coats, and we will take 50 suits, and so on through the entire line. Do you wonder now why we make the above guarantee? Nor is this all:

THERE are Prices and Prices.

Some are high; some are low; some are lower; but there is only ONE LOWEST, and that's our kind. Never in Los Angeles have the above kind of suits been sold as low as they are marked in plain figures upon our counters today. It's the talk of the boys in the store who are old in the trade, "That they have never seen such HIGH GRADE CLOTHING sold at such LOW GRADE PRICES." Lines of ALL WOOL SUITS, well made, mind you, at $8, $10, $12 and up to $20, worth in every instance 20 to 25 per cent more, and will please the most critical eye. Such prices can only be warranted by the determination to make money out of the quantities sold and not by charging high profits and catering to the classes. This is THE PEOPLE'S STORE, and we want you to investigate our claims. If we can't show you that you can save money by so doing—leaving it to your own judgment—we are more than willing to lose the time in making the test. Come and see us when in town.

The Greater People's Store

A. HAMBURGER & SONS, 127 to 145 N. SPRING ST., LOS ANGELES, CAL.

ONLY FIRST-CLASS
RESTAURANT!
—IN TOWN—
In Connection with Boston Bakery.
S. KISTLER,
PROPRIETOR.

A. FREISE,
....KEEPS THE FINEST OF....
Wines, Liquors
— And Cigars. —
LOS ANGELES BEER ON DRAUGHT.
Koll Block, Los Angeles Street.

J. M. Griffith Company
A CORPORATION
LUMBER DEALERS
Neer Railroad Depot, Anaheim, keep constantly on hand Doors, Blinds, Windows, Mouldings, Posts, Shakes, Shingles, Lath, Hair Plaster of Paris.
Anaheim Grist Mills operating on Wednesdays and Saturdays of each week. Grain, feed, meal, etc., of all varieties. Corn shelled and shipped. W. T. BROWN, Agent.

N. HART'S PLACE.
SCHLITZ
MILWAUKEE BEER ON DRAUGHT.
.....DEALER IN.....
FINE LIQUORS!
.....AND.....
Choice Wines
FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES,
Fine Domestic and Imported Cigars.
Headquarters for the famous Schlitz, Milwaukee, beer.

F. BACKS, UNDERTAKER
And Dealer in
FURNITURE.
Wall Paper, Cornices, Window Shades, Picture Frames, Upholstery Goods, Paints, Oils and Glass Sewing Machine Supplies, Etc
Cor. Los Angeles & Chartres Sts.

H. A. STOUGH.
GENERAL
BLACKSMITHING!
All work done in first-class manner, and at prices as low as the lowest.
Horse-Shoeing
Neatly and Promptly Done. — Shop in Har Block, Center St., Anaheim.

The Weekly Gazette.
Established 1870.
SUBSCRIPTION, - $1 50 Per Year.

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

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-25tf

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Time of Arrival and Departure of Trains.

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

To Los Angeles.	From Los Angeles.
Daily.....7:54 am	Daily.....9:56 am
Daily.....4:25 pm	Daily.....6:01 pm

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

LOS ALAMITOS TRAINS.

Leave for—		Arrive from—
9:48 a.m.	Sugar Factory	7:52 a.m.
6:02 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, 5:04 pm.
San Diego—7:35 am, *2:50 pm.
Santa Ana—9:55 am, 2:50 pm, 5:34 pm.
Redlands—9:55 am.
San Jacinto, Elsinore, Perris, Temecula—*9:55 am.
Escondido *2:50 pm. Fallbrook *9:55 am. Chicago, Denver, St. Louis, Kansas City and all points East—7:35 am, 9:55 pm.
Trains marked with * are daily except Sunday. All others daily.

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

Letter from Capt. Eddy.

Capt. J. R. Eddy of Templeton, South Dakota, father of Dr. Eddy of this city, who spent some months here recently with his wife, as the guest of the Doctor, expresses his kindly sentiments toward his many friends in the following note, which has just been received from him:

EDITOR GAZETTE: Through the kindness of Mrs. G. S. Eddy I have received a half dozen copies of the WEEKLY GAZETTE. I would say they were gladly received and their contents duly noted. As I looked over the papers it brought old times vividly to my mind and recalled hosts of friends and neighbors whom I had associated with so long. Having been in my Dakota home for two months or more, I still look back with pleasure on the times so happily spent in your semi-tropical city. I wish to say to your people that I shall ever remember them with kindness, and if Providence spares me and mine I hope to spend a few leisure months in your city again.
Yours truly, J. R. EDDY.
Templeton, South Dakota, June, 26 '99.

When You Ride Your Wheel
Always shake into your shoes Allen's Foot Ease, a powder for the feet. It keeps your feet cool, prevents sweating feet, and makes your endurance ten-fold greater. Over one million wheel people are using Allen's Foot Ease. They all praise it. It gives rest and comfort to smarting, hot, swollen, aching feet and is a certain cure for ingrowing nails. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Sample free by mail. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y. 1p

This Waitress was a Ringer.

When Mrs. Smith decided to give a tea party, she made up her mind that it should be the event of the season. With that in view she started elaborate preparations, promising Mary, her cook, an extra week's wages if she would do her best to make the party a success. Finding that she would need a girl to help serve the tea, she asked Mary if she knew of any one that she could get.

"Sure, mum" answered Mary. "There's me sister, what's used to waitin' an' who'll be glad to get the chance, for she's a poor gurl just out of a job."

As Mary herself was a jewel, Mrs. Smith did not question her further, and Mary received orders to have her sister on hand.

Mary's sister reported for duty and Mrs. Smith gave her minute instructions how she should act, wishing to give the guests the impression that she was a regular member of the household.

Things went on swimmingly until Mary's sister, seeing that one of the guests was out of tea, came up and wanted to know if the lady would have "another." The guest smilingly answered that she would, whereupon Mary's sister, snatching up the cup, bawled across the room in the most approved cheap-restaurant code, "Draw one!"

Glorious News
Comes from Dr. D. B. Cargile, of Washita, I. T. He writes: "Four bottles of Electric Bitters has cured Mrs. Brewer of scrofula, which had caused her great suffering for years. Terrible sores would break out on her head and face, and the best doctors could give no help; but her cure is complete and her health excellent." This shows what thousands have proved — that Electric Bitters is the best blood purifier known. It is the supreme remedy for eczema, tetter, salt rheum, ulcers, boils and running sores. It stimulates liver, kidneys and bowels, expels poisons, helps digestion, builds up the strength. Only 50c. Sold by Paul A. Derge, Druggist. Guaranteed.

LIFE IN HONOLULU.

Living is High, but the Tropical Foliage is Gorgeous — Trees Bear Beautiful Flowers of Variegated Hue.

HONOLULU, H. I., June 6, 1899.

EDITOR GAZETTE: As I was passing by the other day, I looked into an office and saw one of those old-fashioned Washington presses—same kind you and I used to sit up nights and coax into action. It took me back to the old days when Anaheim was a city, and many joyous lads and lassies tripped the light fantastic to Schubert's violin and the old string band. We were having good times those days, and when now, in old age, we look back on time's musty pages, we realize that many of our youthful days, which at the time we thought full of cares and troubles, were after all the happiest that life was to give us. The beautiful nights, the peach orchards, and the coats, with linings for pockets, and the dogs, rush on my memory like waves of the ocean. And not at all unpleasantly. Do you remember the boiled ham, etc., we had one evening to help along that old Washington press? [Yes, we do, you bet!—ED.]

Under another cover I send you a copy of the product of said old-fashioned press that has waked long-sleeping memories; you will undoubtedly gather much news and many interesting items from its perpendicular columns. There is much that is interesting here is the way of strange manners and customs. Papers and advertising handbills are published in three or four different languages; signs announcing the business of the owner in English, Chinese, Japanese, Hawaiian and Portuguese. It strikes me that when the Lord quit work on the Tower of Babel the whole crowd came over here, and have been all the time since trying to strike an average on the different languages. It is amusing to hear a Chinaman and a white man going along the street talking business, interlarding a few Hawaiian words, and then some Chinese.

The Chinese and Japanese are very aggressive here; they crowd you off the street, and in business competition they out-Herod Herod. They run nearly all the restaurants, and cook in those they don't run themselves. I think there is only one where they have white waiters. They own and run some large mercantile houses, and do a large business; many large rice plantations are owned and operated by individual Chinese, who are immensely wealthy. These plantations net them as high as two and three hundred dollars per acre per annum. They control all the vegetables raised on the islands, and have the market at their mercy. They raise and control nearly, if not quite, the pork market, as well as the ducks. Their method of raising ducks is unique. At the proper season of the year they put a layer of rice straw in a trough, wet it and put a layer of duck eggs on that; put another layer of rice straw on top, and then keep it properly wet during incubation. The fermentation below and the sun above gives the proper heat, and a new-fangled incubator is left far in the shade. They raise ducks by the thousands, and herd them on the tide lands to feed. For the Chinese and Japanese on the plantations, thousands of duck eggs, encased in a black clay, are imported from China. Both fresh and dried squids, or devil-fish, are considered great delicacies by these people, as well as by the native Hawaiians.

Cost of living here is very high. Meats are 18 to 20 cents per pound; chicken eggs, seven for 25 cents; duck eggs, about ten for 25 cents; butter, 40 cents per pound, and potatoes $2 and beans $2.50 per 100 pounds. A cheaply-built little cottage of five rooms rents from $25 to $40 per month, according to location. Single furnished rooms rent from $10 to $20 per month. Board in the ordinary boarding houses and restaurants is $5 per week; or a uniform price of 25 cents per meal. It is very poor.

The center of Honolulu is densely populated, and covered with large trees, shading the ground, which is continually kept wet. This, with the fact of there being no sewer system, the trees cutting off the trade winds to a certain extent, makes the atmosphere somewhat malarious, and greatly enervating. The climate in the winter is simply delightful beyond description. In the summer it is a little warmer. It rains when it pleases, whether the sun is shining or not, and almost any time of day, you can see a rainbow towards the Pali. The people here pay no attention to a little water.

We have in prospect a sewer system and an electric railway. The tram cars and hacks do an immense business. If fact, no one walks; you will see the coal heaver, after his hard day's work, buy his fish supper, and ride home in a hack. The wealthier classes all keep carriages, and one is not in it unless they do. Bicycles are very numerous, and the city as well as the country roads are far ahead of those in California.

The tropical foliage is gorgeous, and nearly all trees bear beautiful flowers and large bean pods; many single pods will measure 20 inches long, and an inch in diameter; another kind is about a foot long and two inches wide. The "Ponciana Regia" is the most magnificent tree here—striking in the extreme; it is literally a mass of the brightest scarlet you can imagine. The "Golden Shower" is a mass of yellow, and the "Bourgenville Vine" covers a house with beautiful purple-red. Yours, etc,

H. R. HANNA.

An Epidemic of Diarrhoea.
Mr. A. Sanders, writing from Cocoanut Grove, Fla., says there has been quite an epidemic of diarrhoea there. He had a severe attack and was cured by four doses of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. He says he also recommended it to others and they say it is the best medicine they ever used. For sale by Derge.

BANDSTAND MUSINGS

About Soft Snaps.

You see, it was this way. I couldn't help seeing him as he stood at the corner. He stood with his feet rather wide apart, his hands were in his pants pockets, his hair nearly concealed what little forehead he had, his hat was pushed well back and seemed to be too small for his head, which its owner seemed to feel to be rather large. "Well, boys," said he, "I'm after a soft snap, and I'm going to get it. That's the racket for me." Two or three of the boys looked as if they were unworthy to be in the company of the free-talking fellow, who was after a soft snap. They seemed to understand what he meant, and they looked as if they admired his wisdom.

Unfortunately there are too many among us who are looking for soft snaps, that is, easy places. They are not willing to work, yet they want and expect to find good pay for filling a place which makes no real demand on ability, which they could not supply if it were called for. A good many of our social, commercial, political troubles may be traced to people who want soft snaps. I am free to say that I have seen something of the world, and some of the people who are living in it, but I do not know of one, either man or boy, who amounted to anything that was worth while, by looking for soft snaps.

Our business houses, our factories, our schools, our farms, all want people who can do something, who know what they can do and that they can do it, and do it well. In these various departments, the people who look for soft snaps are apt to be crowded out and left behind. They don't know how or when to start. They have neither wit nor pluck nor nerve for the race, and are always ready to stop. The people who want soft snaps are not being looked for anywhere.

The question is sometimes asked: Where do they come from? How do they get started? It may be set down as a fact that they do not come from the people who are ordinarily intelligent, industrious, persevering. The people who look for soft snaps come from among the indifferent, careless, shiftless ones. They are discontented often because they have been unsuccessful. They do not for a moment put down their want of success to their own lack of ability or success. It seems to be one of the human peculiarities to look outside self for the reason of failure. Lots of men can be found who have failed in various things they have undertaken, and they give any number of reasons for their failures. Sensible men know that these reasons do not explain the matter.

It is very desirable that our boys and young men should learn that intelligent, persevering effort has been, and will continue to be, the price of success in anything that is worth attempting.

Perhaps the political world offers most field room for soft snaps, because it is known that crowds can be induced to shout themselves hoarse over politics—the crafty wire puller will manage to lead them as he wants them to go. As long as they will shout they are amused and satisfied. The schemer finds the easy place and the pay, while the "free and enlightened" get a chance to shout again next time. So muses the BANDSTAND.

ANCIENT IRRIGATION.

Discoveries in Lava Beds of New Mexico of Marvels of Engineering.

Discoveries were made recently in the lava beds of New Mexico, which proves that thousands of years ago there existed in New Mexico a system of reservoirs, irrigation and viaducts that is unparalleled at this age.

Under the lava which covers hundreds of square miles, are found traces of cemented ditches and reservoirs that are marvels of civil engineering. Our irrigation engineers have much to learn from the people, older than the Pueblo race, who inhabited New Mexico when the race from which Columbus sprang were still barbarians. The ancients provided against seepage by cementing the bottom of their ditches wherever they were conducted across loose soils. Their ditches wound in and out at the base of mountain ranges, following the sinuosities of canyons and rounding points in such a manner as to catch all the storm water before it was absorbed by the loose sands at the mountains' base.

Reservoirs at convenient basins stored the water which was led in cemented ditches across the loose soils to where it was needed for use. Chasms were crossed by viaducts and wonderful engineering devices were used for the removal of silt that might be used as an aid to the fertility of loose and rocky soils, otherwise valueless. Into some of the ditches lava has run, showing their great antiquity. Others are now covered with shifting sands, but enough are still visible in many places in New Mexico to enable the skilled engineer to understand the system which prehistoric New Mexicans rendered so effective.

In those days the deserts bloomed like a garden and a civilized race of millions occupied the arid Southwest. If congress desires to aid the work of reclaiming our arid lands they can do it no more effectively than by sending out a competent engineering force to study the few remains yet left of the vast irrigation system of the most ancient inhabitants of this country, enough of which are still visible to teach valuable lessons of water conservation.

The Water Question.

From the Orange Post.

The ANAHEIM GAZETTE, in accounting for the great disparity between the water rates of the A. U. W. Co. and the S. A. V. I. Co., pleads the engineering difficulties on that side of the river, necessitating bonding for $150,000, as the sole cause of the "inconsequential advance" in their rates of 80 cents per head per four day water and 55 cents for night water over our 20 cents for day water and 10 cents for night water. [The Orange company only a few days ago reduced their rates to these figures.—ED. GAZETTE.] On the other hand, the Plain Dealer ignores the great expense of overcoming the natural disadvantages in the way of delivering water on that side, and broadly hints that the water system on this side is better managed. Probably the truth lies between the two comparisons: The A. U. W. Co.'s ditches are more expensive to construct and maintain, while the S. A. V. I. Co.'s affairs are better managed. But in another column of the Plain Dealer a correspondent complains of water being run to waste from the ditches into the sandwash. If the price was lower, wouldn't that water all be used? However much the company may need funds, the price of water should not be made prohibitive. Then again, the company has no right to run water to waste when there is a scarcity, even if it does belong to that side. Leave the surplus in the river, and see how soon it will be utilized.

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

SCALE IN GERMANY.

Fred Hartung Runs Across Some on a Trellised Grape Vine in Berlin—California Dried Fruits.

Max Nebelung has received a letter from Fred Hartung, who is now in Berlin, in which he makes the following observations upon California dried fruit and the scale question in Germany:

"* * * Reading this morning's paper, I noticed an article in which mention was made of the fact that San Jose scale had again been discovered on dried California pears and nectarines, and also on green Newtown-Pippin and Ben Davis apples, landed in or at the port of Stettin, and that the whole consignment would be returned to America.

"In the GAZETTE recently I noticed where Horticultural Commissioner Huntington is engaged in the task of ferreting out this obnoxious pest, the San Jose scale, which it seems has now also appeared in and around Anaheim. The GAZETTE very wisely urges every owner of a single tree infested with the pest to co-operate with Mr. Huntington to eradicate this, even in Europe, much dreaded pest. I wish that every owner of even a single tree infested with the San Jose scale could see the many displays of California dried fruits here in this country, in the large cities as well as in small villages, in the very finest as well as in the small stores. He could see how much of it is consumed here, and what a large benefit the exportation of the fruit is to the fruit industry of California. On the other hand, what a disastrous blow it would be should the exportation of dried fruit to this country be prohibited entirely, and all on account of this insect. The fear of the spreading of this scale into this country is dreaded as much as is the red or white scale, or any insect, is by you. The German government is justified for the very reason that very severe steps were taken in several States of the Union against the spread of the pest. They know very well what is going on in the world. They get very elaborate reports from their representatives in foreign countries, and to show you how much there is said about this pest, I enclose a few clippings out of newspapers. You can also see the timely steps taken to prevent the spreading, should the pest have already made its appearance. So far I think none has been found. Many cases have been reported, but turned out to be some other old insect. The officials are ever on the watch. They do not wait until the damage has been done; they rather prevent any from being done. Not so much red tape; if the fruit or article is infested, it is not landed, and back it goes.

"You will see by one of the clippings where a new scale has made its appearance in Saxony, called the icera purchasi, said to have come from Australia and to have done so much damage in California. I do not know whether this is the white scale or not; may be you are posted by the name. You notice the names of Koebele and Coquillett, so well known in Southern California. In the report these are mentioned in such a way that I concluded the pest was the white scale.

"Last summer I noticed here in the city a very large trellised grape vine in a private garden, literally covered with white scale, as thickly as I ever saw them in Los Angeles some years ago, when so many orchards and vineyards were ruined. Strange to say, they did not spread to other plants or trees close by, and now that colder weather has set in the scale has almost disappeared. I will watch close when warm weather comes again to see if the scale will reappear.

"I also notice the oranges now arriving from Italy pretty badly infested with a scale different from any I have seen so far.

"I noticed that our government at Washington is using every effort to induce the authorities here to allow the landing of dried fruit where it is shown that the process to which the fruit is subjected to fit it for market destroys the animal life. I am inclined to think that this is not sufficient. You must stamp out the pest and show them that no fruit infested with scale in its green state is dried for export.

"You will see by the enclosed clippings how the wholesale dealers of fruits, who are very much opposed to the prohibition of the importation of California fruits, published an article to the fruit consumers that the scale was not injurious to the fruit or the consumers of the fruit, but only to the fruit trees. No doubt it had been said by others that the fruit was injurius and not fit for use.

"Anaheim was not so many years ago noted for the excellence of its apples, for their flavor and beauty,' says the GAZETTE. That article was surely written by the youngest member of the editorial staff of that paper. He no doubt with a number of now grown-up men will remember how they, when boys, used to climb the apple trees on the old Hartung vineyard, near the water ditch. I often thought in those days that our zanjero had a contract with some one up the river to get rid of as much sand up there as possible, and it appeared that all this sand was shoveled out of the ditch right where that fine orchard used to be. Well in course of time this mountain of sand against the Santa Ana, but also a good hiding place for the boys. You know at that time there was no market for apples or any other fruit; each vineyard had a number of fruit trees set out by the first settlers and for their own consumption. There was no value to the fruit, but you know what damage boys will do to trees. Now to save the trees and get rid of the boys, I knew hardly what to do. Going to town one day, I met the former editor of the GAZETTE. I told him how the boys were ruining the orchard and to find out what boy it was, I had placed a large steel bear trap concealed under a favorite tree, hoping to catch one of the intruders in it. To my sorrow I had only caught the toe of a boy's boot this time, but hoped for better success. Well, the good editor published it as a fact in the next issue, and the trees were not disturbed after that. Yours truly,

FRED HARTUNG.

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 Foley'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

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. je8-tf

PATRONIZE NEWSPAPERS

Farmer Koster Advises the People to Support Them, Because They Are Public Benefactors—Notes on Socialism.

EDITOR GAZETTE: It is rather surprising that in this age of reason, with all the facilities offered the public for education, there should exist among the classes so much ignorance on a great many live topics. Let anybody, for instance, broach the subject of vegetarianism, and he will be astonished at the amount of ignorance displayed on the subject. There are people who try to ridicule the vegetarians, and think it impossible for anybody to subsist exclusively on a vegetable diet; when they would find out by investigating that these people can easily bring forward a hundred proofs in support of their theory.

But I am rambling and digressing; it is not my intention to defend vegetarianism; it needs no defenders, and, moreover, these people have found a powerful ally in our government, and another term of Prosperity will force the bulk of our population into their ranks from sheer necessity, no matter whether they like it or not, because they will be too poor to buy meat! I started to throw out a few hints on another class of people, a class that fills the average person with a holy shiver, because he knows but little about it. I mean the Socialists. The consensus of opinion among the people is that the Socialists want to divide up, and that they are but one step removed from anarchists and nihilists. A Socialist advocates community of interests and co-operation of labor for the common good, advocates public ownership of all public utilities. They claim that private property in the natural source of production and in the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence; that the centralization of capital commenced principally with the introduction of our modern machineries, and that these, under our present capitalistic competitive system, are a curse because they lessen employment and lower wages, while under the co-operative system they would prove a blessing by shortening the hours of labor and improving the condition of mankind. The trusts at present try to break down competition; they lessen the cost of production, but instead of lowering the prices of commodities they raise them to the consumers.

As far as socialism has been tested, it has proved a remarkable success. All the railroads in Prussia are owned and operated by the government, and yield a big revenue. Our own postal service is successfully conducted by our government. Hundreds of cities and towns in this country and abroad own their street railways, gas works, electric lights, water works, etc., and operate them profitably. Anaheim owns its water works and electric lights. This is socialism. I seriously doubt if many persons could be found to assert that Anaheim would have lower rates, or be better off, if the works were owned and operated by corporations. Socialism counts its adherents not alone among the laboring classes, but has warm advocates even among the capitalists. A gentleman living in Los Angeles, who owns real estate in Placentia and Fullerton, and who is a wide-awake man, is a warm espouser of socialism. Far be it from me to try to convert any of your readers to socialism. I would, however, ask them most humbly to study the subject thoroughly before condemning it; above all, to patronize our newspapers, because they are public benefactors and our best friends, in spreading knowledge broadcast, and in education and knowledge will lie our future safety.

Is it any wonder that so many papers go astray from lack of patronage and serve hostile interests? There are thousands of families in this country that are too poor to spend $8 or $10 per year for proper reading matter, but are able to buy pianos so that their daughters can perform, to the utmost disgust of their neighbors, when a plain, simple washboard would produce a far more useful tune.

A while back an article on socialism, written by a Mr. Kellogg of Santa Barbara, was published in one of our weeklies, and the author was promptly put down as a dreamer. I suppose people will call me from now on the dreaming Dutchman, if nothing worse. Respectfully,

HERMAN KOSTER.

Irrigation Bonds.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 30.—The bonds of the Modesto irrigation district were today pronounced valid by Judge Morrow of the United States Circuit Court in the case of George Herring vs. the Modesto irrigation district. This is an action upon irrigation bonds, and presents questions which have not yet come before the courts, but which are important, as they vitally concern the many millions of dollars' worth of irrigation bonds now outstanding in this State.

The defendant set up in its answer that the organization of the district was imperfect and illegal on many grounds. It was claimed that the original petition by which the district was formed was not signed by fifty freeholders owning agricultural lands; that no property petition or notice of presentation of the petition to the Board of Supervisors was given, and that the business of the district was not conducted legally.

It was furthermore claimed that a large portion of the original district had been subsequently excluded; that this rendered the whole organization invalid; that the lands within the district were not arid, and therefore did not require irrigation, and that no results had ever been obtained from the irrigation system in that district. All these defenses, Judge Morrow holds, may not be set up by the district in an action upon its own bonds. He holds that the corporation cannot set up its own illegality, and is estopped from now asserting, after its bonds have been issued, that it never was a district, and therefore should not be called upon to pay the bonds.

The various features of the Wright irrigation law have been before the State and national courts in many cases, but this is the first case in which the rights of the bondholders have been directly concerned. All other actions have been either in the nature of confirmation proceedings, or by a taxpayer to enjoin the payment of taxes. The court holds that the rulings in these cases are not conclusive when the rights of the bondholders come to be considered. In consequence, the complaint filed by the plaintiff is held to be sufficient upon which to base an action.

The Weekly Gazette.

ISSUED EVERY THURSDAY.

HENRY KUCHEL, Editor and Proprietor.

THURSDAY.......................JULY 6, 1899.

A PAMPHLET upon Lupines for Green Manuring, prepared by Prof. Hilgard, and issued by the University of California, is of more than passing interest at this time, when our horticulturists are deeply interested in the subject. The importance of returning to the soil of orchards and vineyards an amount of nitrogen at least equivalent to that removed by the fruit crop, and also the humus gradually burnt out during the dry season, in order to maintain fertility, has caused the Experiment Station at Berkeley to devote much attention to the testing of leguminous plants—plants of the pea and clover family—which have been recommended for this purpose in other parts of the world. While it is comparatively easy to find plants that will answer this purpose when or where summer growth can be allowed, as in the case of field crops, the selection of plants that will grow in winter so as to permit of being turned under before the summer's drought renders such growth too wasteful of moisture, is a matter of no little difficulty. The present bulletin is designed to give the most promising results thus far obtained, in order to promote large-scale experiments by farmers during the present and coming seasons.

Plants other than those of the leguminous order (clovers, peas, beans, lupines, etc.) are not recommended for green-manuring, for the reason that they supply to the soil only the humus, besides what substances they have taken from it during their growth; while yet, a leguminous crop costs no more than any other. It is true that in the case of all tap-rooted plants the surface soil is enriched by what was taken from the subsoil. But as in the arid region the surface soil is largely of less importance than the subsoil, on account of the deep rooting and feeding characteristics of plants in arid climates, the advantage thus secured is greatly reduced; as is also that of the crop roots being afforded an opportunity of deep-rooting by following the course of the tap-roots of the preceding crops. Moreover, nitrogen being the most expensive of elements supplied in manures, the advantage of securing it from the atmosphere without additional cost is obvious.

The legumes combine all the points required of a green-manure plant—nitrogen absorption from the air, deep-rooting, and, at the proper stage of growth, that succulence which is conducive to quick decay, thus rendering the crop-ingredients available at the earliest moment. Nevertheless, the plowing-in of other green crops or weeds, when convenient, should not be neglected.

It should be stated that the absorption of nitrogen from the air is conditioned upon the formation of excrescenses or tubercles upon the roots; these being formed by the bacilli possesing that valuable faculty. When the soil is abundantly supplied with available nitrogen compounds, tubercles may fail to form; and such failure may also result from the absence of the proper bacilli, rendering necessary the "inoculation of the land."

The station has sent for a sufficient supply of seeds of several kinds of lupines, for the distribution of small trial packets early in autumn.

SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE who receive their papers through the mails will note upon the printed slip bearing the address the time to which their subscriptions have been paid. We would greatly appreciate it if all arrearages would be promptly taken up and cancelled as speedily as possible. That will obviate the task of mailing individual statements to each one. Our new subscription books are now being opened, and occasionally the name of an old subscriber is run across in the old books whose subscription runs back farther than perhaps he himself has had time in this busy world to realize. To these statements will be mailed, as additional reminders that procrastination is the thief of time. As a rule, our subscribers are prompt in paying up their subscriptions, and there are few arrearages. But we would appreciate it very much if these would be taken up and cancelled as the time upon the addresses show them to fall due. Subscribers served by carrier will be mailed statements relative to their subscriptions, as usual, and will find a cordial greeting awaiting them when they come. Office hours, all day long—when the editor is out, subscribers may shove their money under the door.

THE Secretary of Agriculture has about perfected a plan whereby graduates from agricultural colleges can go to the department at Washington and do post-graduate work. Many of the agricultural colleges throughout the country are turning out every year good men, who are often prevented from continuing the valuable lines of special work which they pursued while in college through inability to continue their studies. The Secretary's plan, which has received much careful thought and consideration, will make it possible for such young men to spend a year or two in Washington, working under the direction of the heads of scientific divisions. It it not expected that they should take up any original work, but carry on such investigations as may be assigned to them. It is proposed to pay men of this kind a nominal salary, barely enough to cover expenses, the pay being not so much to induce them to come here as to afford an opportunity for deserving young men to advance in the special fields they have chosen while in college.

Some new lines of work are being inaugurated by the Secretary, and it is almost impossible to find men for these investigations. By taking young men to Washington and training them in these lines, opportunities will be afforded for broadening such work in many directions.

Arrangements have been made with the Civil Service Commission whereby candidates for these positions are to submit a statement as to their standing while in college, their work since graduation and a thesis on the special line of investigation in which they may be interested. With this for a basis the Secretary can make such selections as he may think proper for particular lines of work.

This is one of the most important steps that has been taken by the Government within recent years looking to bringing the Department of Agriculture into close contact with the colleges of various States.

MR. LANGLEY'S ADDRESS

Delivered at the Fourth of July Celebration at Fullerton on Tuesday.

Ladies, gentlemen and my fellow citizens: We meet today to celebrate the 123rd anniversary of our national independence.

One hundred and twenty-three years ago today was signed that memorable document, our Declaration of Independence. That document proclaimed to the world the independence of the American people, and proclaimed further the experiment of forming a government for and by the people.

The old world and governments said "It is impossible," "It cannot be done," "You must fail," but the old Ship of State was launched on that untried ocean, with the principle firmly grounded and established in those stalwart signers, "that all men are born free and equal, and endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," and with the determined purpose of showing to the world that we could maintain a government, managed, controlled, handled and owned by the people and for the people.

There had already been seeds of discord scattered among us, for at the landing of our Pilgrim fathers there came two elements—the Plymouth families, and the English nobility. The Plymouth families established the civilization of the north.

A few years later might have been seen a dark-laden boat, freighted with human souls, drifting into one of our ports, and an English aristocracy inaugurated and established the system of African slavery in our country. This history is all too well known to even the school children of today to necessitate my pursuing it further.

But let it suffice to say that then and there commenced a great struggle, and those of the old world who wished us to fail were not slow to proclaim that this would be the rock upon which our great Ship of State would dash herself to pieces.

And, indeed, it did seem for a time that their predictions might be realized, for this great struggle for liberty and principle continued until it hung like a great, dark, threatening war cloud over this beloved land of ours, whose dark forebodings told with unerring certainty the great calamity that was about to come upon us.

Thicker and darker grew those clouds, and their distant mutterings were more plainly heard all over the hills, valleys, forests and prairies of this loved land of ours, until on that fatal April day in 1861, the thunderings of the greatest rebellion on earth broke upon Sumter. Like a great earthquake it shook this nation from her center to her circumference.

I cannot detain you today to follow this history of that war.

It must be sufficient to say that after four long years of the bloodiest struggle that the history of the world has ever known, brother pitted against brother, friend against friend, American against American, it was settled and sealed in bloodshed by more than half a million of this country's best and noblest men who wore the blue and the gray from 1861 to 1865.

That a government for and by the people could exist, took a long time, although each side called it only a breakfast spell.

We can never afford to underestimate the enemy, for when we do we underestimate ourselves.

But now, while we have these facts and principles firmly established, let me proclaim to you here today "that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

And I call upon all true, loyal citizens everywhere to stand together, stand for the right against wrong, in whatever form it may appear.

Get in line, touch elbows, as our forefathers did through the struggle of the revolution, and as their loyal sons did from '61 to '65.

The times and scenes of that awful struggle are past and certainly never to be repeated, for the cause died and went out with the rebellion. But at the close of that bloody struggle it became necessary for us to reconstruct the fabric of a partly demolished government.

That duty has been accomplished, and everything is moving along to-day one and indivisible, from Manitoba on the north to the Gulf on the south, and from the green mountains skirting the Atlantic to the beautiful golden sands of the Pacific. And to-day, notwithstanding our past differences, we come up as a united whole nation in one solid column, with the boys whose fathers wore the blue and the gray touching elbows as their fathers did (in their respective armies) from '61 to '65, and are all now so blended together in thought, sentiment, purpose, love of country and our flag, that no one can tell that a difference ever existed.

They come together to meet an enemy of humanity and an enemy of the principle for which our nation and our flag stands, "That all men are born free and equal."

An enemy who, not satisfied with degrading and abusing her own subjects, but when our ship lay quietly and peacefully where she had a right to be—by treacherous hands like an assassin (which she is) at a midnight hour, stole up quietly to his sleeping victims and struck the fatal blow that sent 266 of our loved and loyal brothers to a watery grave. Ah! my friends, in this act of treachery they themselves insulted our flag and declared war against us.

It required no act of Congress, only as a matter of form; but when Congress spoke there was no North, no South, no East, no West.

But we arose as one man and proclaimed in terms unmistakable to the oppressive tyrant, and to the whole world as well, that we would avenge the death of the brave boys who went down with the Maine.

And, further, that Cuba should be free; and, my friends, with an uncompromising Congress; with a President conservative, but determined that our flag should remain unsullied and our every right be vindicated; backed by seventy millions of liberty-loving and tyrant-hating people, who have an inflexible and invincible patriotism for their flag, their country and the right; with such leaders and directors as McKinley, Dewey, Miles, Sampson, Schley, Lee and that old invincible Wheeler, and many others who deserve the mention as well as those I have; all inspired by the brave and noble effort, as well as the starving thousands of Spanish subjects, who had kept up their unequal struggle for so many long years in their attempt to throw off the galling yoke of a kingly government, and to hurl from there a tyranny unbearable, fired by the villainous destruction of our battleship and the murderous assault on our noble sailor boys of the Maine.

The people of this government had willed and spoke to the world through their congress "that the people of Cuba were, and of right ought to be free." When we spoke those words we really spoke wiser than we knew. We were determined, but we did not know our strength.

But when Dewey struck the first blow at Manila harbor, the world stood aghast; we were not prepared to believe the first dispatches ourselves, but it was not many months until, as the news kept coming of our marvelous and unprecendented victories, we prepared ourselves to expect success wherever our army or navy moved.

And, however we as a people may differ as to the propriety of expansion, or the now existing war, which we are having in the far away islands of the sea, there is no doubt but what we are as firmly united as ever for our government and the flag, and that we would unite and rise as one man to strike down the traitorous hand that would attempt to lower the standard of "Old Glory" and all for which it stands, whether it should be in our own United States, the Philippine islands or any where else on God's green earth. But notwithstanding we are a united people when it comes to a foreign foe, we have elements in this country that need and demand the constant care and best attention of all true lovers of the country and the flag.

At the close of the bloody strife in 1865 our gates stood wide open, and as before, we invited the down-trodden and oppressed of every land and nation to come to this country, where we had a government for and by the people, and where it had been demonstrated and settled that a government by the people could exist. But to their shame and our sorrow, all Europe made us a dumping ground for their lawless and disreputable subjects.

And today, my friends, we have a class of citizens who are raising their families among us that need the education of our old-time Fourth of July celebrations. They are new-made citizens, many of them long since the war of '61. They do not look at things just as we do. Many of them are not altogether in harmony, and sympathy with our way of doing things. They believe in our government as a whole, but they are all out of harmony with the doctrine of the majority rule, and are not willing that it shall be so. The truth is they have not been stirred by the spririt of '76. They have not been educated in the doctrines that gave us our christian civilization. They do not understand the compact entered into by our forefathers, that we are a government for and by the people. Bunker Hill and Yorktown are to them but a foreign ancient history. The roll call after the great battles of the late war of '61 to '65 marked none of their loved ones absent. It is therefore very hard for these people to feel in full sympathy and unison with a government that seems to be making more over one class of her citizens than another, but, my friends, let us teach these people and their children that true loyalty to our government, and to her advanced idea of reforms as well, is necessary to bring themselves to within the care and protection now extended to her older tried and proved citizens. But, my friends, if we do this and insist upon it, these new made citizens heretofore mentioned will soon fall in with us. We must either Americanize them or they will foreignize us.

There is no question but that we have in this country some of the best men and women from all foreign lands. We welcome them, we want them, we need them. Many of them did valiant service for this, their adopted country, in the late war from '61 to '65, and thousands of them came when needed to resent the insults and wrongs committed by Spain, and fought for the old Stars and Stripes as loyally as any of our native born people. And thousands of them to-day are towering high as statesmen and as the grandest of men in every walk of life.

And yet, while that is all true, it must be conceded that there are now some very bad elements cropping out that are largely of foreign origin, and that must be closely guarded.

My friends, and all true, loyal Americans, both native and foreign born, you saved this nation once and it is now yours to protect. We are now reinforced by the boys who wore the gray from '61 to '65, with all their loyal sons and daughters who love the flag to-day.

And that our country does need the protecting care of its saviors and their reinforcements, is evidenced every day by the low, deep, muttering sounds of anarchy and discontent that is heard all over this loved land of ours, but especially from our large cities, where lawlessness, crime and wickedness most abound.

For I believe that more danger exists in having one of the most blessed and fundamental principles of our government disregarded than otherwise. I refer to the right of the majority to rule. I think that this comes about largely on account of a mistaken idea of personal liberty among our new-made citizens heretofore mentioned, a boon that not one of them ever enjoyed in their native country, and a boon that no man enjoys in this country unless he be ready and willing at all times not to insist on the enjoyment of such personal liberty, if it in any way interferes with the rights of others. Where your rights begin, my personal liberty ceases.

And now, my friends, in order that we may avoid any of the evils which I have only the time to hint at, let us teach our children and all coming generations of American freemen, whether they are born in this country or welcomed here by us from foreign shores, that we are truly a government of the people, by the people and for the people, and that this principle was settled and sealed in blood by the sacrifice of more than half a million men who wore the blue and the gray from '61 to '65. Teach the children to honor and respect the flag of our nation; it means more to-day than it ever did before.

I stood in the Statehouse of the capital at Des Moines a few months ago, and gazed with mingled feelings of awe, joy and sorrow as I beheld those old blood-stained battle flags that are preserved there as a memorial. The flag of each regiment that went from Iowa is there in the rotunda of the Capitol building protected in a glass encasement. Go, my friends, and stand and look upon those flags if ever an opportunity is offered. Take the children with you and let them look upon those time-worn and blood-stained banners, and teach them what it meant to carry one of them through that awful struggle. As I saw hundreds of other people passing and repassing without seeming to give those emblems scarcely a glance, I thought of what some poet had said of the battle flags:

THE BATTLE FLAGS.

Nothing but flags—but simple flags,
Tattered and torn and hanging in rags;
And we walk beneath them with careless tread,
Nor think of the hosts of the mighty dead
That have marched beneath them in days gone by,
With a burning cheek and a kindling eye,
And have bathed their folds with their young life's tide,
And dying, blessed them, and blessing, died!

Nothing but flags—yet methinks at night
They tell each other their tales of fright;
And dim spectres come and their thin arms twine
Round each standard torn as they stand in line,
As the word is given—they charge! they form!
And the dim hall rings with the battle storm;
And once again through the smoke and strife
Those colors lead to a nation's life.

Nothing but flags—yet they're bathed with tears;
They tell of triumphs—of hopes—of fears;
Of mothers' prayers—of a boy away—
Of a serpent crushed—of the coming day!
Silent, they speak, and the tear will start
As we stand beneath them with throbbing heart,
And think of those who are ne'er forgot—
Their flags come home—why come they not?

Nothing but flags—yet we hold our breath,
And gaze with awe at those types of death;
Nothing but flags—yet the thought will come
The heart must pray though the lips be dumb!
They are sacred, pure, and we see no stain
On those dear, loved flags—come home again;
Baptized in blood, our purest, best,
Tattered and torn they're now at rest.

Yes, I repeat, the flag means more to-day, as we study its meaning, than it ever has in years gone by. Thirteen stripes of alternate white and red, indicative of the thirteen original colonies, and forty-five gleaming stars, indicating the number of States, now in one united constellation. Is this what constitutes our flag? All this, but more. It has taken this nation's history to make that flag. The thirteen stripes represent the thirteen colonies; these colonies represent the founding of a government for the people and by the people—for the freedom of man and for the glory of God.

Those thirteen stripes stand for the same thirteen colonies that, roused by the injustice of a king, united together for the purpose of throwing off the galling yoke and hurling from them an encroaching tyranny. Those beaming stars in that beautiful constellation mean forty-five sovereign States, any one of which any king, prince or potentate might covet as his realm, and all of them banded and blended together in one mighty empire, and with such undying principles of right, justice and self government, that no czar, king or sultan could ever set up a government over them.

As that old emblem, the stars and stripes, is unfurled to the breeze it grows eloquent in history, song and memories. When I view that flag floating in the free heavens and study its full meaning, many of the events that go to make up America's history are crowded together and pass through my mind in a kind of panoramic view. Follow me, my fellow citizens and children, let us see what its folds will reveal.

We see our Pilgrim fathers as they land on Plymouth rock; we see them pass through the trying vicissitudes of colonial life; we hear them remonstrate against an oppressive ruler and a voice above it all crying, "No taxation without representation."

We hear those stalwart signers of the Declaration of Independence repeating in concert: "When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them together, and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and nature's God entitle them."

But hark! louder, plainer and more distinct comes the declaration: "We hold these truths to be self evident, that all men are created free and equal; that they are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights; among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

But hark again! We hear the voice of Ethan Allen as he thunders upon the battlements of Ticonderoga, demanding of its sleeping commander an immediate surrender of the fort, "In the name of the great Jehovah and the Continental Congress!"

Again, we see Washington marshaling that immortalized army of the free; we see those troops with bleeding feet staining the snow at Vally Forge; we see their commander in the attitude of prayer in the woody camp: the folds of the old flag were near to him then, and they have been proclaiming that prayer to the breezes ever since.

Somehow, to me, in viewing that flag, there comes to memory many recollections. I hear the words: "Don't give up the ship!" "We have met the enemy and they are ours." I see then the picture of "Old Hickory Jackson," with his cotton bales at New Orleans. I see there the words of Webster, that never to be forgotten motto: "Liberty and union, now and forever, one and inseparable." Through that flag I hear echoing the immortal phrase of our illustrious Lincoln: "This government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth." Listen, and we hear the answer of that "Old Iron Duke" at Donelson, in the gray dawn of the morning: "I accept no terms but an unconditional surrender! If you do not comply I will move on your works at sunrise!" and from that time on, during all the fierce conflict, emblazoned on that flag, standing out in unmistakable terms, at Shiloh, Vicksburg and from Washington to Richmond, we see the words: "Here come the boys commanded by 'Unconditional Surrender Grant.'"

And, Oh! my comrades, fellow citizens, children, old and young, look upon that flag and understand its full meaning. Hark! it floats in the glad, free welkin of song:

My country, 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee I sing;
Land where my fathers died,
Land of the Pilgrims' pride,
From every mountain side
Let freedom ring.

Again: "Oh, say does that star spangled banner still wave o'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

Yes, my fellow countrymen that banner still waves o'er this land of the free. That old flag means whole volumes of priceless, patriotic memories from more than a hundred years of glorious victories, not only on hard-fought battlefields but of right against wrong.

It means all that is dear to every true American heart and every lover of humanity and liberty. Let it wave, let it wave!

THE AUTOMOBILE.

Representatives in Los Angeles With a View to Establishing a Compressed Air Plant.

A. P. Taylor, trustee of the California Auto-Truck Company, has been in Los Angeles examining the local field with a view to establishing a compressed air plant. He is confident that eventually autotruck and automobile will supersede the street car system. He is on his way to San Francisco to establish an automobile plant and service to compete with the street car line. His company will charge but 3 cents fare. When asked what were the chances for an autotruck and automobile service in Los Angeles he said that the company would begin operations soon and it depends upon the enterprise of the citizens whether Los Angeles or San Francisco will be chosen as headquarters.

"The situation is simply this," said he, "I will leave shortly for San Francisco. Superintendent George A. Russel and Chief Engineer Robert Vogelsang have probably arrived in San Francisco. I am to meet them there and will later come to Los Angeles. I am agreeably impressed with this city. It is larger than I thought. The plant we will build here will cost $50,000. A number of business men are interested in seeing a practical demonstration made here. We will later give this.

"We do not wish to compete at present with the street car lines. If we did, we would immediately have a great fight on our hands. Our autotrucks will carry tremendous weights. When these demonstrate what can be done with compressed air, we will introduce the automobile for passenger service. The International Power company has among its directors Richard Croker, Joe Leiter, Nathan Strauss, Senator Gorman and J. H. Hoadley. Its capital is about $30,000,000. The California Autotruck company, incorporated under the laws of New Jersey with a capital of $5,000,000, is a branch of the International.

"Our idea is to have Los Angeles capitalists take 1 per cent of the preferred stock, and in return we will give them the management of this city's plant and system. As 1 per cent is equal to 500 shares, it would be necessary for Los Angeles to buy $50,000 in preferred stock.

"We also will put plants and establish systems in San Francisco, San Jose, Sacramento and Stockton if the outlook is favorable. Everybody knows compressed air is the coming power. Our automobiles operate on Fifth avenue, New York, today. Passengers are taken right up to the curb instead of being landed in the middle of streets. Our factories now cover sixteen acres and we employ 5000 men. Each autotruck can carry ten tons of freight."

COURT REPORT.

June 27th.

City of Santa Ana vs. D. Gildmacher et al.—Jurors called and all present. Parties in court and trial resumed. Plaintiff's motion to have jury view premises made a ruling on; same withheld until further evidence introduced. Plaintiff rests. J. P. Leslie called by defendant S. H. Finley. D. Gildmacher was sworn, and pending his cross-examination the jury was admonished and a recess taken until afternoon.

1:30 p. m.

City of Santa Ana vs. D. Gilmacher et al.—Parties in court and trial resumed. Cross examination of D. Gilmacher concluded. H. A. Peabody, J. G. Quick, Geo. Huntington, Lyman Chapin were sworn and testified. Defendants rest. H. C. Kellogg recalled in rebuttal, also W. H. Spurgeon, H. Neill, Frank Ey, R. Flook, H. C. Kellogg. Jury admonished. Adjourned until 10 a. m.

June 28th.

City of Santa Ana vs. D. Gilmacher et al.—Parties again in court and trial resumed. G. E. Freeman, D. G. Cole, J. N. Smith were sworn and testified. Motion brought by defendant to instruct the jury to bring in a verdict in favor of the defendant, is granted and the jury under instructions from the court brought in a verdict.

Judgment that the plaintiff take nothing, that the defendant have a recover from the plaintiff of his costs. The jury was then discharged from further service until July 10th, 1899, unless notified to the contrary. Adjourned to June 30th, 1899, at 10 a. m.

In re application of M. E. church of Los Angeles to sell property—Petition to sell real estate. Order made as prayed for.

In re estate of Dickson, deceased—Final account and distribution. James H. Dickson was sworn and testified. Order settling the account and decree of final distribution.

In re estate of Northcross, deceased—Account and partial distribution. Marshall Northcross was sworn and testified. Order settling account. Decree of partial distribution.

In re estate of Johnson, minors—Settlement of account. Mrs. Marcia Johnson, administratrix, was sworn and testified. Order settling account, and order that guardian pay over to Byron Johnson all sums due him from said guardian in having become of age.

Lamb vs. Dalton et al.—Motion to strike out demurrer. Continued for one week.

Freeman vs. Freeman—Demurrer. Continued for one week.

The People vs. Hungerford brothers—Information charging defendants with murder is presented and filed. July 7th set for arraignment.

Nicholson vs. Wood et al.—Demurrer heretofore taken under advisement is sustained and ten days given to amend complaint.

McFadden vs. First National Bank—Set for trial September 5th.

In re estate of Hayward, deceased—Petition to set apart the whole of the estate to the widow. The objection, stipulation and exhibits heretofore filed herein and to said petition, by request and consent of the parties, are hereby withdrawn from the files and records.

Sanchez vs. Forster et al.—Order is hereby made that the reporter transcribe the testimony in above entitled action. Defendant to pay for same and to become a part of the costs in this action.

City of Santa Ana vs. Gildmacher et al. Order is hereby made that the reporter transcribe such testimony as bears upon the question of necessity as well as the plaintiff's exceptions to the ruling of the court on said question. Plaintiff to pay for same and to become a part of the costs in this action.

In re naturalization of Samuel Kruger—The evidence of Frank Ey and H. A. Davis, who were sworn and testified, the above Samuel Kruger was admitted to citizenship, and took oath of allegiance.

In re naturalization of Martin Klemm—Upon the evidence of Samuel Kruger the above named Martin Klemm was admitted to citizenship, and took the oath of allegiance.

In re naturalization of John Klemm—Upon the evidence of Samuel Kruger and Martin Klemm the above named John Klemm was admitted to citizenship, and took the oath of allegiance.

In re naturalization of John Jabs—Upon the evidence of Martin Klemm and Samuel Kruger the above named John Jabs was admitted to citizenship, and took the oath of allegiance.

In re naturalization of Ludwig Wierzba—Upon the evidence of Mary Klemm, who was sworn and testified, the above named Ludwig Wierzba was admitted to citizenship, and took the oath.

In re naturalization of Joseph Streicher. Upon the evidence of Stephen Kistler, who was sworn and testified, the above named Joseph Streicher was admitted to citizenship, and took the oath.

He Fooled the Surgeons.

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

RUNNING A THEATER.

The Big Salary Account That New York Houses Must Meet.

The salaries of actors and actresses vary so much that no fixed prices can be quoted. It may suffice to say that the salary list of a stock house for performers will not come to less than $1,000 a week, and is often considerably more.

The salaries in the "front" are about as follows: Business manager, $60 to $75 a week; box office man, $30; assistant, $15; two doorkeepers, $8 to $12 each; head usher, $8; other ushers (three or four), $7; lithograph men (two), $15; night watchman, $10.

The salaries of the attaches of the stage are all fixed at union rates. Furthermore, the manager must employ three men on a side—that is, three stage hands on each side of the stage, including the stage carpenter and his assistant—and two flymen, men who work the curtain and drops up in the "flies," the regions above the stage.

The union rates are as follows: Stage carpenter, $30 a week; assistant, $25; electrician, $25; assistant, $15; property man, $25; assistant, $15; back doorkeeper, $7; stage hands, $1.50 for each performance, $2.50 per day for putting on a play, 50 cents an hour for rehearsals and 62½ cents an hour for all labor half an hour after the fall of the final curtain. Orchestra leaders get $40 to $50 a week, and the union rate for musicians is $25, except in operettas, when it is $4 a performance.—"The Business of a Theater," by W. J. Henderson in Scribner's.

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

S. P. Company

Newport Beach Service.

DAILY SCHEDULE.

Leave Anaheim. 9:45 a. m. 6:01 p. m. — Arrive Anaheim. 7:54 a. m. 4:25 p. m.

All trains connect at Santa Ana with Newport trains.

SUNDAYS ONLY.

Leave Anaheim. 9:45 a. m. 6:01 p. m. 7:35 p. m. — Arrive Anaheim. 7:54 a. m. 4:25 p. m. 7:30 p. m.

The last train is a through train to and from Newport.

For further information call on or address T. A. DARLING, S. P. Depot, Anaheim. jy6-3m

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. je8-tf

WANTED

HORSES for PASTURE

$1.50 per month.

ALAMITOS - RANCH

—APPLY TO—

Fred H. Bixby.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

For the Week Ending July 3, 1899.

Furnished by the Orange County Title Company, Santa Ana.

Alice M. Frazier to Hudson W. Lawrence—Block I, West tract; $5000.

Estate of Arnold Staub, deceased, to William Thum—Part of SE¼ of Sec. 26-3-10; $3500.

Addison H. Ball and wife, Dora L. Ball, to A. Belle Clark—Lot 2, block B, Lowell tract; $625.

John C. Haynes et al. to Volney V. Tubbs—10 acres north of Tustin City; $6000.

Isabel Crane to Edward P. Crane—W½ of NW¼ of NE¼ of Sec. 5-3-10; 20 acres.

M. E. Monaghan and husband, Frank Monaghan, to Nora Northcross, wife of J. W. Northcross—E½ of lot 6, block C, Chapman tract; $5000.

D. Bastanchury and wife, Marie Bastanchury, to Charles G. Emery and Frank W. Emery—Part of Sec. 31-3-10, 9.10 acres; $364.

Mary S. Smith to Florence E. McCharles—Lots 10, 11 and 12, block 14, Tustin City; $10.

George Chaffey to W. L. Hardison—40 acres northeast of Fullerton; $10.

San Francisco and Fresno Land company to Asa E. Cox—Lots 19, 20, 21 and 22, G. Howard Thompson tract; $3500.

Pacific Land Improvement company to Louisa Conliff—Lots 46, 47 and 48, block 40, Fullerton; $150.

William H. Gafford and wife, Jessie Gafford, to Newman Essick—Lot 4, block 45, Tustin; $1.

Newman Essick and wife, Jennie B. Essick, to Mary M. Utt—Same; $10.

James A. Whitaker and wife, Ella A. Whitaker, to J. W. McKenney—Lot 7, block 58, Buena Park; $100.

Algernon S. Davis to Martin Lau—E½ of SW¼ of lot 14, block C, A. B. Chapman tract; $625.

Geo. W. Sparkes to E. L. Kelley, Bishop and Trustee of re-organized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints—Part of Secs. 20 and 23-4-11, at $50 per acre; $1100.

Fred Fraser and wife, Maria Fraser, to Oscar Thieme—Undivided one-fifth interest in Temescal placer mining claim in Sec. 12-4-7; $5000.

Same to same—Undivided one-fifth interest in 152.20 acres in Sec. 12-4-8; $5000.

C. M. Lathrop and wife, Nina Lathrop, to William H. Robbins—NW 1-4 of SW 1-4 of Sec. 12-4-11, 40 acres; $6000.

Mrs. M. J. Taylor to John L. Pavkovich—All interest in lot 1, Sec. 1-3-10, 31.01 acres; $2.

M. J. Taylor and Lucy M. Parcels to C. S. Parcels—All interest in part of Sec. 5-3-9; $1.

C. S. Parcels to John L. Pavkovich—All interest in Sec. 5, 160 acres, and Sec. 1-3-10, 31.01 acres; $100.

Southern California Savings Bank to Cecilia Bobst—South 12 acres of Vineyard lot B 3, Anaheim; $7000.

Mrs. M. Luedke to Southern Pacific Railroad company—Release from all damage on account of building railroad on Santa Ana street, Anaheim; $100.

Elizabeth A. Spencer to Wm. Bosbyshell—Part of lot 3, Glassell & Chapman tract, 3 acres; $10.

D. C. Lane and wife, Fannie Lane, to W. H. Routzahn—Part of Sec. 32-3-10, 22 acres; $6000.

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It cures painful, smarting, nervous feet and ingrowing nails, and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c. in stamps. Trial package free. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Proper Length of the Foot.

A perfectly formed foot should, according to anatomists, be as long as that bone in the forearm which extends from the elbow to the joint of the wrist. This seems to be abnormally long in a tall person, but is the measurement taken by artists. Of course, arms are sometimes out of proportion, being far too short for the general height, but it is rare that an arm is too long for the stature of the person.

She Was Disengaged.

Afternoon Caller—Is Miss Lippitt disengaged?

Nanette—I'm afraid so, ma'am. I just see her young man hurry down the front steps with the diamond ring she's been wearing.—Boston Traveler.

The Appetite of a Goat

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



AS PLAIN AS THE NOSE ON YOUR FACE.

Is the fact that our laundry work is superior to any other in Orange county. Remember we launder everything washable. We do the BEST WORK on Ladies' pique dresses, shirt waists, etc., at lowest prices, and guarantee satisfaction.

Santa Ana Steam Laundry

West Fourth St., Santa Ana.

E. W. McCollum, Agent, Anaheim.

ANAHEIM BREWERY

Pure Lager Beer

Made from Pure Malt,

For Sale by the

Bottle or by the Keg.

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

The Patronage of the Public is Solicited.

F. CONRAD, - - Proprietor

Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

The Company's elegant Steamers SANTA ROSA and CORONA leave Redondo at 11 a. m. and Port Los Angeles at 2:30 p. m. for San Francisco via Santa Barbara and Port Harford July 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29, August 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, 30, September 3, and every fourth day thereafter.

Leave Port Los Angeles at 5:45 a. m., and Redondo at 10:45 a. m. for San Diego, July 3, 7, 11, 15, 19, 23, 27, August 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, September 1, and every fourth day thereafter.

Cars connect via Redondo leave Santa Fe depot at 9:55 a. m., or from Redondo Ry. depot at 9:30 a.m.

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

The steamers COOS BAY and BONITA leave San Pedro for San Francisco via East San Pedro, Ventura, Carpenteria, Santa Barbara, Goleta, Gaviota, Port Harford, Cayucos, San Simeon, Monterey and Santa Cruz at 6:30 p. m., July 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, 30, August 3, 7, 11, 15, 19, 23, 27, 31, September 4, and every fourth day thereafter.

Cars connect with steamers via San Pedro leave S. P. R. R. (Arcade depot) at 5:03 p.m. and Terminal Ry. depot at 5:05 p. m. (except Sunday, 1:40 p. m. and 6:15 p. m).

For further information obtain folder.

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

W. PARRIS, Agt., 124 W. Second St., Los Angeles. GOODALL, PERKINS & Co., Gen. Agts., S. F.

CITIZENS' BANK OF ANAHEIM

Hippolyte Cahen - President

W. T. Brown, - Vice President

J. Hartung, - - - - Cashier

DIRECTORS.

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

STOCKHOLDERS

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

CORRESPONDENTS:

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

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

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

Business for Sale

On account of other business requiring my absence from the city several weeks during the year, I offer my business here for sale.

The stock is all new, and is complete to furnish and decorate homes. It consists of

Furniture, Matting, Wall Paper, Stoves, Tinware and Graniteware. All saleable goods throughout the year.

To one that understands Upholstering and furniture repairing this is an opportunity for a successful business. Undertaking could be carried on to advantage.

Offer the entire business at a bargain. Will make liberal discounts until the entire stock is disposed of.

E. B. MERRITT,

Opposite Postoffice, - - ANAHEIM, CAL

Shanley & Nebelung

REAL ESTATE

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

NOTICE.

School Bond Election.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE qualified electors of Centralia School District, of the County of Orange, State of California, that in accordance with the provisions of the Political Code of the State of California, as set forth in Article XXI, Title III, Part III, thereof, and amendments thereto, an election will be held on the eighth day of July, 1899, at schoolhouse in said District, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 4 p. m. (during which period the polls shall remain open) at which time the question of issuing and sel ng bonds of said District to the amount of Three Thousand Dollars, for the purpose of raising money for building a schoolhouse, will be voted upon.

The said bonds thereunder to be issued and sold, to be of the denomination of Three Hundred Dollars each, and to bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, interest payable annually at Santa Ana, and to be numbered from 1 to 10 consecutively, payable as follows, to-wit:

Bond No. 1, Three Hundred Dollars, payable on the first day of August, 1900.
Bond No. 2, Three Hundred Dollars, payable on the first day of August, 1901.
Bond No. 3, Three Hundred Dollars payable on the first day of August, 1902.
Bond No. 4, Three Hundred Dollars, payable on the first day of August, 1903.
Bond No. 5, Three Hundred Dollars, payable on the first day of August, 1904.
Bond No. 6, Three Hundred Dollars, payable on the first day of August, 1905.
Bond No. 7, Three Hundred Dollars, payable on the first day of August, 1906.
Bond No. 8, Three Hundred Dollars, payable on the first day of August, 1907.
Bond No. 9, Three Hundred Dollars, payable on the first day of August, 1908.
Bond No. 10, Three Hundred Dollars, payable on the first day of August, 1909.

That James W. Landell, as Inspector, and John L. Martin and George E. Dutton, as Judges, three competent persons and qualified electors of said School District, will act as the Inspector and Judges of said election, and conduct the same.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands this tenth day of June, 1899.

S. O. WALKER,
H. S. DIFFENDERFER,
Trustees of Centralia School District, Orange County, California. je15-4t

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, of a Court House, 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

FULLERTON WAS "IT."

Its Fourth of July Celebration an Artistic Success.

Three Thousand People Gather from all Parts of the County to Attend the Festivities—A Good Street Parade—Two Brass Bands in the Procession—Literary Exercises—Barbecue—Games Fill in the Afternoon—The Largest Crowd Ever Within the Limits of the Wide-Awake Town.

Fullerton never did anything to merit its reputation as one of the most wide-awake communities in Southern California, more ambitious than its patriotic celebration of the Fourth of July on Tuesday. The town was never so full of visitors, it being estimated there were in the neighborhood of 3000 people present to enjoy the festivities of the occasion. At 10 o'clock a procession of numerous gorgeously constructed floats, including one bearing a mammoth cornucopia upon a wagon labeled "Placentia," and drawn by four gaily decorated horses, each having a rider, claimed the attention of the crowd that lined the sidewalks. Two brass bands discoursed music along the line of march—the Fullerton and Santa Ana bands. Both played excellently.

The floats were followed by citizens in carriages and on horseback to a large number, and for a time the observer felt himself present at a celebration of the glorious national holiday in a much more pretentious city. A Fourth of July celebration with two brass bands and gorgeously constructed floats, is a little ahead of anything Fullerton has ever done in the past.

At 11 o'clock the crowd gathered at the speaker's pavilion to listen to a patriotic address by E. T. Langley.

The Fullerton band played an overture, after which came the address of welcome and the reading of the Declaration of Independence, by H. C. Head.

A selection by a male quartet, which sang "A Hot Time," to the accompaniment of several numbers of the Fullerton band, under the leadership of Prof. Crowther, was followed by a piece by the Santa Ana band, after which Mr. Langley was introduced. The speaker prefaced his remarks by referring to the fact that there was seated upon the platform a veteran of three wars, a man who had seen 102 Fourth of July celebrations. Reference was made to J. J. Overton, who lives two miles south of Bolsa, and who on the 5th of next October will celebrate his 102d birthday. Mr. Overton was dressed in a light crash suit, and wore heavy gold-rimmed spectacles.

He is a veteran of the Mexican, Civil and Mohawk wars, and said after the speaking that they wouldn't take him for service in the Spanish war.

Mr. Overton is a well preserved old gentleman, and seemed to be greatly pleased to be present. On descending the platform in company of John L. Overton of Buena Park, who is of the opinion that a relationship subsists between him and the old man, the latter, on being complimented upon his vigor and agility, said:

"I tell you what I can do. I can get out and run twenty steps faster than any man in the crowd."

Mr. Langley's speech was listened to with close attention by a crowd of some 2000 people. He was frequently applauded. The address will be found in full on the second page.

After the address the audience sang "The Star-Spangled Banner," the two brass bands joining.

The crowd then separated for dinner. Many took in the barbecue, where roast beef for further orders was on hand in plenty for all. Barbecued meat and bread were freely distributed, and all hands pronounced the meat done to a turn.

The restaurants were filled with customers, so much so that for an hour it was impossible to get a seat. The many temporary booths, lemonade stands, shooting galleries and phonograph layouts did a rushing business.

Dancing in the pavilion was enjoyed by many during the afternoon, while others participated in the outdoor sports, which afforded amusement to a large crowd. The exercises included bicycle and running races, jumping and various sports. All were largely attended, and each afforded no end of amusement to those who were present.

The Misses Hetebrink of Placentia were awarded a prize for the best decorated float, the Cornucopia. Miss Nora Stone received the prize for the best decorated bicycle, and Willie Yaeger obtained the prize for the best decorated bicycart.

The celebration was altogether one of which the people of Fullerton should be proud. The day was not marred by a single untoward incident. The weather was pleasant, and all hands enjoyed themselves thoroughly.

Charley Stone, W. E. McFadden and Ben Porter, as well as the various members of the band, were in charge of the festivities, and all acquitted themselves with grace and ability.

Turners' Picnic.

The day was patriotically observed by the Turners at Columbia Garden during the afternoon and evening. The city band discoursed music in the pavilion, where dancing was the order of the afternoon. A trick bicycle rider also performed on his wheel while the dancers were off the floor.

In the evening dancing was resumed to the strains of an orchestra of several pieces, and a display of fireworks helped to enliven the occasion.

Death of W. A. Witte.

W. A. Witte, formerly a resident of this city, died in Los Angeles on Monday morning at 8 o'clock, after a brief illness. Death was due to a stroke of paralysis sustained some ten days before. He was aged 59 years. Deceased had been for several years a member of the City Trustees of this city, having been a resident of Anaheim for many years. Two years ago he removed with his family to Los Angeles, where he had since resided. Recently he had been successful in securing a position as bookkeeper at the Whittier State school, and was to have taken the position on the 1st, but was prevented from so doing by his sickness. He leaves a wife and four daughters to mourn his loss. The remains were interred in Evergreen cemetery on Tuesday afternoon at 2. Rev. Stone of this city conducted the burial services.

Where Is O'Connor?

HOUSTON, Tex., June 27, 1899.

EDITOR GAZETTE: We are looking for the heirs of Patrick Burton O'Connor, who we have reason to believe went to your State in '49. Any information will be received with thanks by Yours truly,

HENRY MAHNGREN, Box 523.

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 forelop, heavy tail; four black feet; well-bred. Reasonable reward on return of same to this office. je29-2t*

WATER CAME ON SUNDAY.

Just as Rev. Schneider Was Beginning to Preach, so He Could Not Use It.

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

Rev. Skinner appeared before the board and made objection to a recent delivery of water to him by Zanjero Brunworth. He said he had only been given two-thirds of a stream, and when he brought the matter to Mr. Brunworth's attention that gentleman said he would turn in the ditch the amount necessary to make up the difference. This latter water never came, and he wished to have it delivered to him.

Chairman Fay stated that he had seen Mr. Brunworth about it, and the latter had said to him that he had turned the water into the ditch, as he had agreed with Rev. Skinner to do.

Mr. Skinner said he did not believe the zanjero turned the water in at all.

The chair observed he had enough confidence in the zanjero to know that he did.

Mr. Skinner said before departing that he had recently been in conversation with a farmer west of town who had informed him that, while he had no stock on his land, he had had no difficulty in getting water, as he had "fixed things" with the zanjero. He thought if this man could get water on no stock, he ought to be able to get some to save his trees, when he had his land well covered with stock.

Secretary Blennerhassett, speaking up with some asperity, said that such a condition of things never existed—the occurrence mentioned by the gentleman did not take place.

Rev. Skinner (eyeing him intently) —Are you sure of that?

The Secretary—I am.

Rev. Skinner—Well, I never saw the man before, and do not know what his name is; but he made the statement to me.

The chair said that such a condition of things was absolutely impossible.

Mr. Skinner's complaint was taken under advisement by the board, to be rectified as soon as the zanjero could be interviewed.

Mr. Korn appeared before the board making complaint about the delivery of water to him. He had been irrigating at night, when he noticed the water failing. On going to the division gate he found it choked with rubbish, and the water which he should have received flowing onto Mr. Konig's place, where irrigation was also under way. He lost four hours of water, which he desired to have furnished him, and he reserved the right later to put in a claim for damages.

Mr. Benchley said the zanjero ought to be present to explain these things.

The matter was after further discussion referred to the Ditch Committee, with authority to instruct the zanjero as may seem proper in the premises.

Mr. Pierotti made a verbal report upon securing rights of way for the Vosburg ditch. He was instructed to begin hauling the gravel and cement, and to notify the other parties along the line to do the same, as soon as all the rights of way are secured, as the cementing of the ditch will thereupon begin.

The chair reported that he had not been able to make progress in the matter of securing right of way for a cement ditch through Walter Eymann's place, to deliver water in the section east of Brookshurst now being served by the Schade pipe, which manifests a disposition to go out. The committee was continued, with authority.

Roadmaster McNeil of the Santa Fe wrote saying that a good deal of stock had been killed in the Santa Ana canyon (whether by being run over by the cars or by falling into the ditch he did not say), and his section men at that point had made complaint about the company's zanjeros leaving the gates open where they cross the right of way. The matter was referred to the chair to debate the matter to a finish with the roadmaster.

A. J. Edwards was granted permission to place a 18-inch cement pipe across Placentia avenue, opposite Crowther's, to irrigate his twenty-acre tract on the east side of the avenue. The Ditch Committee to see that the work is properly done.

A. Pierotti and Mrs. Strain petitioned for the construction of a cement ditch running along their properties at Placentia, offering to haul gravel and cement and do the back-filling. The ditch to be a quarter of a mile in length, and supplying 55 shares of stock.

Mr. Benchley said that Mr. Wilshire would probably co-operate with petitioners in having the ditch continued by his place.

Mr. Chapman moved, seconded by Mr. Benchley, and carried, that the application be granted as soon as necessary rights of way are secured.

On motion of Mr. Pierotti, seconded by Mr. Nebelung, the time limit on water delivery was changed from 30 to 20 minutes per share, beginning with Run 12.

The Secretary was instructed to notify the zanjeros to that effect.

Mr. Schwentker and Rev. Schneider of the German Methodist church appeared before the board in reference to one share of stock owned by the church, which, now that the Broadway ditch is to be filled in, they desire to dispose of. Mr. Schwentker said the pipe which the church people had put in to carry water from the ditch across Broadway cost $25, and that if the water company would pay the church $50 and take the share of stock, they would call it square.

The chair stated that his information, from the Superintendent, was that the church never used water for irrigating.

Rev. Schneider replied they always did. They had taken water on every run except the last, which brought the water to them on Sunday.

The chair observed laconically that he had known it to rain in instances on Sunday.

Rev. Schneider replied that the water arrived just as he was about to begin to preach, and he could not very well hold his congregation while he went out to irrigate. He added that he considered the value of the share of stock ($25) and $50 extra for the work performed on the pipe would be about right—an advance of $25 over Mr. Schwentker.

The matter was left with the board for further consideration.

Supt. Sheppard reported the following expenditures during June: Expense account, $740.99; (regular employees, $420); construction account, $125; total, $865.99.

A communication from the Santa Ana water company went over to the executive session.

Ladies!!

Watch for the special offer of the Santa Ana Steam Laundry Co. after July 15th. jy6-1t

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

BUENA PARK.

Mrs. Johnson of Elsinore has been visiting at Mrs. S. Johnson's on Grand avenue. She left for her home on Tuesday.

Mrs. Julia Lane of Garden Grove is visiting her daughter, Mrs. H. M. Whitaker.

Thursday evening Mr. Bartlett of Bethlehem church, Los Angeles, will lecture at the Congregational church on the work of the Institutional church. He has twelve boys with him who will sing. They camp during their vacation and enjoy their outing. The evening will be one of great enjoyment, and all are invited to attend.

The L. M. A. S. meet with Mrs. Dr. Hasson this afternoon.

The wedding of Rev. George Willett and Miss Mathews at Whittier takes place today. Rev. Willett was a former pastor of the Congregational church at this place. He leaves Whittier for San Louis Obispo.

The Fourth was exceedingly quiet. Large numbers of people left to celebrate in other places. A few families had fire works in the evening. The brilliant display on Los Lomas was fine, the cross fires of green and red lighting up the grounds beautifully.

Mr. and Mrs. Fox have taken possession of their new purchase. They have bought the Pilblado ranch, and will begin improvements immediately.

Mr. Chapman and family have gone to Redlands for several months.

Mr. Mast's family has gone to Pomona, where he has purchased a home.

Ada Sloan is visiting in Los Angeles.

Miss Edith Young has been a guest of Mrs. Harry Whitaker. She left on Monday for her home in Los Angeles.

Mrs. Chas. White is ill, as is also Miss Myrtle Brewer.

Mr. Miller lost a very valuable Jersey cow last week from his herd of thoroughbreds. The cause of death is unknown. He had refused a large offer for the animal shortly before. Mr. Miller's dairy is among the best in this vicinity, and makes gilt-edge butter.

Harry Sloan is at home from Pomona college and will remain during his vacation.

WEATHER REPORT.

U. S. Department of Agriculture, California Section, Climate and Crop Service, Weather Bureau, San Francisco, July 8:

High temperatures prevailed during the week in the interior, and the average for the State was slightly above normal. No rain fell except light showers at Eureka and Red Bluff last Monday. Conditions have been very favorable for all crops, and grain harvesting is progressing rapidly. Nearly all reports received from the great grain belts show that a very large crop of wheat is being harvested, and that the quality is first class. Barley is also yielding heavily, but in some sections it is inferior in quality. Raisin and wine grapes are making good growth, and the present outlook is for a fair crop. The first shipment of grapes from Vacaville was made last Friday. In deciduous fruits peaches lead, with a very heavy crop assured; apples, pears and plums will be about an average crop; prunes and apricots will be light. Oranges are dropping in some orchards, but a fair crop seems probable. Olives and almonds are doing well and promise a large yield. Sugar beets and hops continue thrifty in the coast and bay sections. Corn, beans, potatoes and vegetables are growing rapidly, and promise good returns.

Fruit: Clear, warmer weather during the week has been favorable for maturing deciduous fruits, and a fair crop is being gathered. Apricots are being dried; the fruit is generally of good quality. Grapes promise a good crop. Oranges are dropping to some extent, but an average yield is probable. Water is becoming scarce in places.

Grain and hay: Barley and wheat are being harvested in the northern section. Hay baling continues.

Minor crops: Walnuts look well. The potato crop is better than expected. Corn, beans and other summer crops promise good returns.

Eureka summary: Weather favorable for growth of crops. Grass growing finely in valleys, but becoming brown on highlands. Hay harvest progressing and yielding better in some localities than expected.

Los Angeles summary: Grain harvest in progress; some threshing. Hot weather ripened fruit fast; apricot drying in full operation; good crop of generally fine fruit. Beets affected by heat.

A Captured Spanish Saddle

W. R. Teal of Los Angeles, who is staying temporarily on the Burnham place on Orangethorpe avenue, was in town yesterday on horseback, riding a saddle that was captured by Captain Johnson of General Shafter's staff, on the field of Santiago, after the capture of that place by the Americans last year. The saddle is that of a Spanish cavalry captain, and is highly prized as a trophy by Mr. Teal. Capt. Johnson, who lives in Los Angeles, presented to him on his return to that city some weeks ago.

Board of Supervisors.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors on Monday the petition of A. E. Nutt and others for a public highway in the Garden Grove and Anaheim road districts was received and hearing was set for Friday, July 14th.

The petition of C. P. Taft and others for a public highway in the Olive road district, heretofore taken under advisement, was granted. Damages were allowed to property holders along the line of the proposed highway as follows: Ex-Gov. H. H. Markman, $25; F. F. Ward, $80; A. B. Holbert, $16.

A petition was received from C. T. Robinson and others requesting the board to take the necessary steps toward abating a nuisance at Buena Park, that of a sewer running in an open ditch. The matter was referred to the Health Officer.

Fair Directors.

Gov. Gage has appointed the following Directors for the Orange County Fair association: E. S. Wallace, Geo. W. Minter, E. R. Amerige, Marco Forster, D. M. Baker, R. E. Larter, John Snover, J. E. Pleasants. The fair association is in a bad way financially, having an indebtedness in the amount of $11,000, and Santa Ana people are urging new stock subscriptions to tide the association over the period of its adversity. Certainly it would be a loss to the county to have the race track and fair grounds go by the board.

Water Development

The Directors of the Anaheim and Santa Ana water companies go up to the head of the river this morning to look into the question of developing water.

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.

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

Kleinigkeiten.

—The Odd Fellows have elected W. O. F. Schwenckert, Noble Grand; Chas. A. Ford, Vice Grand; Frank S. Gates, Secretary; Herman Stern, Treasurer; Oliver Hill, Trustee.

—The nickel-in-the-slot machines have drawn a vamoose. They have been packed up and moved to Fullerton. The new city ordinance prohibiting them was to many for 'em.

—A number of the members of the Catholic church celebrated the Fourth by a picnic in Santiago canyon. Mr. Cargill read the Declaration of Independence, and Judge Shanley informs us they had a great time.

—Thirteen thousand cans of apricots are being put up at the cannery daily. Last week the number of cans put up reached 52,000, which exceeded last year's pack of apricots by 12,000 cans. This year probably 150,000 cans of apricots will be prepared. A large force is employed, and on Monday afternoon 152 employees were paid off. The weekly pay roll runs up to about $600.

—Anaheim council, No. 134, of the Fraternal Aid association, at their last meeting elected the following officers: Dr. G. S. Eddy, President; Bert Elliott, Vice President; Frank S. Gates, Secretary; H. Cahen, Treasurer; Geo. Frick, Guide; Charles Bauer, Observer; William Pannier, Sentry; Dr. Eddy, Medical Examiner; V. R. Cayce, Trustee. The newly elected officers will be installed on the evening of July 13th. J. H. Fredericks and team of Orange will be the installing officers. Members of the council have the privilege of inviting two visitors each to attend the installation and entertainment.

—The Newport railway having been purchased by the Southern Pacific, the latter company announce that they will make Newport Beach one of the most inviting summer resorts on the coast. On Sundays they will have a late train returning from the beach to Anaheim, leaving the beach at 6:50 and arriving here at 7:30. Five minutes later, at 7:35 each Sunday evening, it returns to Newport, making a through run. This will afford our citizens an excellent opportunity of spending the day at this delightful resort. See the new time table on the second page.

—The work being done by the Southern Pacific on Santa Ana street is of workmanlike and very thorough character. Where the track has been leveled and the street graded and rolled, the rails appear to have been laid for a term of years, instead of only a few days.

The work train, in charge of Conductor Sharpe, has been hauling gravel during the week, which Foreman Street of the tracklayers has been placing under the roadbed, lifting the rails to the street level.

The earthen ditch along Santa Ana street has been plowed in, and a railway grade run over it. One would not know the thoroughfare. A freight depot 160 feet in length will be erected, as well as a two-story passenger depot. Work upon these structures will probably begin in the near future.

—A little seven-year-old grandchild of a well-known citizen was out in the orchard with his grandpa some days ago, and while the latter was resting under the shade of the trees, the little fellow, who seemed to be plunged in deepest thought, spoke up, saying:

"Grandpa, Adam was the first man, wasn't he?"

"Yes, Adam was the first man," replied Grandpa, anxious to put the young man upon the right track as to that important subject.

"Well," said the youngster, seemingly plunged into deeper thought than ever, "were you the second man?"

On being informed that Grandpa had not that distinction, the little fellow "shot a other wile," as little Johnny would say, and still thirsting for information about the matter which seemed to concern him deeply, observed:

"Well, your father was, wasn't he?"

—Quite a stir was created among the employees at the cannery on Monday night at 11 o'clock, which was caused by the blowing out of the plug from one of the gas heaters, used for heating the soldering irons in one of the capping machines, which was operated by Ed Marion. He escaped being seriously burned by leaping over the railing surrounding him. Bob Mills, operating the other capping machine, in attempting to replace the plug, narrowly escaped being seriously burned in the face. It looked for a time as if serious damage might result from the blaze, which reached from the floor to the corrugated iron roof. One of the men in his excitement turned on the water, but Supt. Kennedy promptly put a stop to it, while Ed Hamerschmidt, the engineer, turned off the gas which extinguished the flame, and with the loss of but a few minutes everything was in running order again.

—Painter Nemetz has adopted a new system of keeping books, which he finds works to a nicety. He long ago discarded the credit system as a relic of barbarism, and finds that as he pays cash for his purchases and meets all his bills promptly, the reciprocal policy of charging cash for work turned out at his shop has commendatory features, so far as his side of the argument is concerned. The other day a customer called for a job of painting which Mr. Nemetz had done, when, as he was about to depart with it, he said he would call and settle for it some time in the future. After parleying for a moment, Nemetz took from his pocket a piece of chalk and began writing in large letters upon the wall: "Mr. So-and-so owes me $1 40 for painting."

"What are you putting that up there for?" queried the man, considerably perplexed.

"Well, I keep no books; that is the only way I have of remembering the account."

"Hold on; just wipe that out; I'll go out and dig up the money."

In ten minutes he returned and paying for the work, went off with it. Nemetz finds his new bookkeeping system works like a charm. Work at his shop now is either cash or chalk on the wall.

—Ben Porter thrashed a Mexican at Fullerton some evenings ago for an indignity offered a miniature American flag. A number of the boys were present, but none will speak of it. However, it seems the Mexican, who was in an intoxicated condition, spat upon the imprint of the national emblem tattooed upon the arm of a bystander. Porter remonstrated, and when the Mexican stated he would spit upon the American flag whenever and wherever he saw it, there was trouble. Revolvers were drawn, and a shooting scrape was in imminent prospect, when bystanders interfered and relieved the men of their guns. The two then went at it rough and tumble, and Porter gave the paisano an unmerciful drubbing.

At the celebration of the Fourth on Tuesday there were reports that some of the Mexican's friends would seek revenge, but Porter and his friends were prepared for them, and probably there would have been work for the Coroner had more trouble been looked for.

One prominent resident of Fullerton said on Tuesday that had the incident of the indignity offered the flag occurred a year before, during the Spanish war, one of the telegraph poles would have been decorated with a man in short order.

PERSONAL MENTION

Mr. Polhemus' family are camping at Newport Beach and will remain during the summer.

Miss Roberts of the city schools left some days ago for Yosemite, where she will spend a part of her vacation.

Marks Mendelson of Capistrano has been granted a pension of $6 per month by the United States government.

Prof. Thomas left on the Coos Bay, sailing from Newport last evening, for San Francisco, to be absent a fortnight.

F. B. Kealiher and George Carroll left last week for Oxnard, where they have positions in the sugar factory at that point.

Mrs. Ralph Carhart (nee Helen Benchley) was safely delivered of a daughter yesterday (Wednesday) morning at her home in Burbank. Mother and child are doing well.

Mrs. Barnett of Los Angeles visited with the family of W. T. Brown during the week. Mrs. Barnett is a lady of 82 years, and has just returned from a trip to Texas, which she made alone.

Mrs. Browning and her little daughter Helen leave this week for Mt. Shasta, where they will remain for a couple of months before returning home. They will also spend some time visiting with Mrs. Browning's relatives in San Jose.

Frank Schwentker has the thanks of the office force for a box of very fine apricots. He stopped in front of the office on Monday morning, while on his way to the dryer with a load of fruit, and invaded the sanctum with a donation that made very fine eating.

Jim Balfour who for a year and a half past has been Agent Darling's assistant at the Southern Pacific depot was on Friday ordered to Mammoth Tank. His place is being filled by G. E. Badgley, son of the agent at Los Alamitos station.

Mrs. John Hartung departed yesterday with her son Edgar for San Francisco by way of Redondo on the steamer Santa Rosa, to be absent visiting with friends in the metropolis and at San Jose for a couple of months. Mr. Hartung accompanied them as far as Redondo.

D. C. Lane has exchanged the north 22 acres of his place on Orangethorpe avenue for a fine residence in Los Angeles, the consideration being $6000. He has taken his family to that city to remain some time in the new home before returning to the Orangethorpe ranch.

Fred Eichler left yesterday in a four-horse-team with his wife and three children for Klamath, Oregon, driving up overland. He drove down from Riverside on Saturday, and remained with his brother for a short visit before starting north. Five weeks will be consumed in the trip.

Prof. Cook writes from Claremont that Hon. Geo. H. Maxwell of San Francisco will talk on Water Development at all the Farmers' Institutes to be held in Orange county in September—in this city and at Buena Park and Westminster. Prof. Wickson will talk upon Alkali and Bleaching Walnuts.

Mrs. P. A. Derge entertained a number of her friends at progressive euchre on Thursday afternoon. The double parlors were handsomely decorated with roses and carnations. A very interesting game was played, and the first prize was won by Mrs. Shanley, the second by Mrs. Smith and the booby by Mrs. Nagle. At the close of the game delicious refreshments were served by the hostess, and late in the afternoon the guests departed, having spent a very pleasant time.

Dr. W. M. Leftwich and wife and daughter, Miss Alice Leftwich, of Nashville, Tenn., are expected to arrive today on a visit to Mr. and Mr. W. J. Smith of Orangethorpe, to spend the summer. Mrs. Leftwich is Mr. Smith's sister. Mr. and Mrs. Smith had been expecting Miss Leftwich to arrive today to pay them a visit, but on Monday a letter came bringing the agreeable surprise that Dr. and Mrs. Leftwich would also come. An enjoyable family reunion is looked forward to.

Harry Dyer is carrying his right hand in splints as the result of the breaking of one of the bones in an argument with a refactory horse at his place on the Tuffree ranch. He was attempting to take the animal across a ditch, which the horse seemed disinclined to do. After trying to lead him across, Harry mounted him and sought to ride him over, but the horse would not budge. Harry lost his temper and became so dog-goned mad at the balking animal that he struck him on the head, with the result that he is now taking a short vacation with his hand tied up.

Mr. Neff on Monday morning brought into the sanctum five apricots picked from the trees in his orchard which weighed 18 ounces. One of the cots weighed 4¾ ounces, and he says he doubts not he has plenty apricots large enough to go four to a pound, as a recent dispatch from Fresno, claiming that weight for fruit raised there, made such an ado about. Mr. Neff is now gathering his crop, which is maturing nicely. A visit to the orchard a day or two ago left one in doubt, on entering among the trees, whether the prettiest feature of the place was the clusters of rich red fruit or the deep dark-green foliage embowering them. When one tastes the fruit, however, he concludes that it wins over the foliage. The place is an ideal spot, is now at the apex of its loveliness, and as a consequence Mr. and Mrs. Neff have numerous callers about this time. The fruit is being delivered to the dryer.

Dr. Johnston has had made to him the very tempting offer of a trip from Vancouver, B. C., upon a royal mail steamship to Hawaii, the Fiji islands, the Victoria islands and Brisbane, N. S. W. The offer comes from an old-time classmate, who occupies the position of surgeon upon the vessel, and who contemplates a vacation, during one trip of the ship, in August. The Doctor is undecided to leave his practice even for such an interesting voyage, and has not yet decided to accept the offer. The trip will consume three months, and two weeks and a half will be spent at Brisbane before the homeward journey is begun. The ship carries the British mails, and if the trip is undertaken by the Doctor a number of the island groups of the South Pacific may be visited. On returning to Vancouver, free transportation is offered the Doctor to his old home in Toronto, which would seem to be especially inviting, but he feels he cannot neglect his practice even for so tempting a trip.

Mrs. James Fletcher is visiting with friends in San Diego.

R. Melrose has brought suit against the city to quiet title to property in vineyard lot F 2.

E. B. Merritt went over to Long Beach on Saturday afternoon to join his family for a few days at the seaside.

Ernest Deamiere, an experienced tailor from Los Angeles, has taken a position with Fritz Jungbluth's tailoring establishment.

W. E. Yant has taken the place of Engineer Bell on the construction engine, the latter having gone to San Francisco to take charge of an engine running out of that city.

Mrs. Byron O. Clark returned from Honolulu on Tuesday evening and will spend a visit with her mother, Mrs. B. F. E. Kellogg. Mrs. Clark has lived a year at Honolulu, and contemplates returning in August.

Prof. Krick and Miss Beckett will teach the Placentia school another year. They have given such excellent satisfaction during the past term that the trustees will not consider any other applications.

Paul Turk graduated in the full business course at the Orange County business college at Santa Ana on Monday evening. He was the valedictorian of the class, his valedictory being entitled "Commercial Law."

Mr. Coons has returned from his trip East, during which he attended the meeting of the National Postal Clerks' convention at Indianapolis. He has resumed his position on the postal railway service between Los Angeles and San Diego.

T. F. Fish of San Francisco, an old-time friend of M. L. Rogers, was in the city on Saturday evening as the guest of that gentleman. Mr. Fish was "best man" at Mr. Rogers' wedding, and was rejoiced to meet with his old friend again.

Miss Minnie Perley who some years ago was a teacher in the West End schools, but for a number of years has been teaching at Santa Ana, will shortly take her departure for Honolulu, where she goes to accept a position as teacher in the schools.

Mrs. Lloyd C. Bailey and two children of Los Angeles are spending a few days visiting with relatives in town. Mrs. Bailey contemplates leaving in September for Mazatlan to join her husband, who is meeting with great success in practicing dentistry at that point.

Charley Doussourt during a recent visit to Lucas canyon killed three large rattlesnakes, whose skins are now on exhibition at Wisser's. Charley has filed a location upon the "Red Queen quartz mine," in Lucas canyon, which he owns jointly with Mrs. Stella Yaeger.

Harry Hanna, who for some months past has been a resident of Honolulu, sends us a collection of photographs of island scenes, for which, many thanks. Harry has a well-written letter on Hawaiian topics, which will be found upon the first page. Write again, Harry.

Frank Shevlin spent the Fourth at Santa Monica. A drowning man in the plunge, which attracted a great crowd, and finally turned out to be a fake, the man being thrown back into the water after an unsuccessful attempt to resuscitate him, while the ladies went into hysterics, was one of the scenes he noticed, but it was not the funniest.

Supt. Sheppard of the water company has a force of men employed in laying the 24-inch pipe through the Konig tract, and along Los Angeles and Elm streets to Palm. The job is probably the best of its kind ever put in by the water company. It will be probably a week or more before water can be run through it.

Fritz Gruenemay while at work repairing a leak in an ammonia pipe attached to the ice-making machine at Conrad's brewery a few days ago, was overcome by the fumes of the escaping ammonia and had to be assisted out by two employees of the establishment. He shortly recovered and went to work again.

Charles Duryee is a new employee of the Southern Pacific stationed here. He is nightwatch of the engine attached to the construction train, and has a hard job of it after the locomotive has undergone a day's labor in listening to Conductor Sharpe's stories. Sometimes the locomotive can hardly restrain itself after one of those stories, and manifests a disposition to run away. Sure!

Mary A. Pritchard was some days ago granted a divorce from Benjamin F. Pritchard by Judge York of the Los Angeles Superior Court. The grounds alleged were cruelty, failure to provide, and other very questionable conduct on the part of the husband. The custody of a three-year-old child, Gladys Melba, was awarded to her mother, who was permitted to resume her maiden name, Mary A. Baker.

Joe Hatfield, while showing some boys how to fire a large cracker on the Fourth, received the discharge back of the ear, and narrowly escaped serious injury.

"You must light it and throw it quick," said Joe, and as he lit the cracker and held it in his hand back of his head preparatory to throwing it out into the street, it exploded, burning the flesh and starting a ringing in the ear that had not subsided yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Leake of Colorado Springs, Col., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Osburn at their home on Lemon street, and will remain for a month. Mr. Leake is a brother of Mrs. Osburn, and the uncle of Mrs. Oscar Acree of this city.

Johnny O'Daniel of Honeywell, Kansas, also visited with Messrs. Osburn and Acree, old-time friends of his, during the week, and departed on Tuesday for a trip to several points of interest in the State before returning to his home in the East.

Paul Turk won the broad jump at the Fullerton festivities on the Fourth, and would have won the 100-yard dash, but for the fact that he failed to cross the rope at the outcome, although well ahead of a field of other runners. Paul ran with his every-day clothes on, although bystanders told him there was a suprise in store for him, in the fact that a ten-second man had come down from Los Angeles to win the race. He had no difficulty in running ahead of the others, but not desiring to run into the rope which was held across the finish line, he stopped, while the other fellow went ahead and won the purse.

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THE ROAD RUNNER.

Characteristics of a Bird That is Common in Southern California—Indian Legend.

Many fantastic legends have been woven round the fleet-footed jester, perhaps the prettiest one being that told by the Tonto Indians, who dwell in the dreary Mogollon mountains in Northern Arizona.

According to this legend, long ago, before man lost the art of conversing with dumb animals, there lived a beautiful maiden whose only delights were the love of fine raiment and the exquisite pleasure she derived in tormenting the young braves of the tribe. Beautiful beyond description, enticing, fascinating, no young man escaped her power. She was fleet of foot, and her robes trailed gracefully behind her like the tail of some wild, mysterious bird. She tantalized all her admirers, encouraging the advances of all, until the doting youths thought of naught else but her. She drove the young braves mad with love for her. When they could no longer conceal their wild infatuation she would beckon them to her, and then fleetly darting from their side would run madly over hill and dale, and after leading her lovers in the mazy depths of the forest would disappear, laughing at their discomfiture. One unhappy day she enticed away the son of one of the most powerful Medas, who in revenge transformed the girl into a gray bird. The flowing robes became the long tail, and the fleet limbs were commanded to ever after carry the maiden along the trails and over the mountains.

If you are looking for a bird that is a "bird" says a writer in the Call, you want to know the road runner. He is speedy, and neither horse nor hound nor electric pacing machines nor anything that has a record for covering distances, is in the same class with him.

He is only a biped, and his chunky little legs are not more than ten inches long. Yet no four-footed fleet runner has ever been known to get within "hallooing" distance of him. His stride is not as long as his tail feathers, still many a horse, for example, with a stepping reach measuring some eighteen feet, has followed him in a merry chase, only to rush frothing to the goal while the impudent bird, having previously coolly perched himself on a limb of a roadside tree, gives the noblest quadruped the merry ha-ha as he madly paces on.

"Death to snakes, vermin and other creeping things" seems to be the scroll upon the banner of the bird that properly is known as the chaparral cock, but rejoices in the manifold aliases of "snake killer," "lizard bird," "ground cuckoo" and the more picturesque Mexican "correa del camino." His certificate of character sets forth his qualification as a devourer of all creeping things—size being no objection—for his inner anatomy has all the accommodations of the sword swallowers—and further states that he is a cruel, merry jester.

The chaparral cock derives the most fun from a game he plays with a prickly pear and a snake. This game not only affords him unlimited amusement but has a more serious side, as it provides him with food as well. The prickly pear is a cactus with very sharp, long and hard needles protruding from it in every direction. As a side issue it produces a fig-like fruit, good to eat. Its chief characteristic, however, is thorns, and the point of the ground cuckoo's game is to play with these thorns to the disadvantage of snakes. The correa del camino claims for his native heath the vast stretch from the south of California to the south of Colorado, through Western Texas and the upper half of Mexico. There snakes of half a dozen kinds are plentiful, and he enjoys the variety to his fill.

According to description of native observers of the game, the play of the road runner, the snake and the prickly pear, proceeds somewhat after this fashion:

The road runner finds a rattler with a bird or more and a couple of frogs slumbering within its scaly skin. Chirruping softly and lowly he takes observation, carefully noting the abdominal distention of the snake and figuring upon the degree to which digestion has advanced. He also takes notice of the intensity of slumber in which his intended victim is indulging. Then he examines himself to see if he is in condition for the approaching battle, twisting himself around a little with side steps and a certain fullness of neck. If he finds his condition satisfactory he makes for the nearest prickly pear, tears off enough of the young side sprouts to make a hedge and stacks them up in a circle about the sleeping reptile. Examining his work with exact and scientific eye and seeing that his unsuspecting victim sleeps soundly, with muscular coil relaxed for easy breathing, the merry bird picks up a particularly thorny flange of prickly pear, and hovering just above the scaly coil drops it.

Then the trouble begins, for the spines are sharp, and even the tough, supple hide of the rattler cannot withstand the onslaught. The instant the drop arrives there is a frightful amount of squirm, convulsions, evolutions, involutions and distortions far beyond the imagination of man. And all to no purpose, for the more the victim snake revolves the more does he find that he presses against the thorns of the prickly pear. Rage overmasters him, and finally beside himself in frenzy he straightens out for breath. Then the merciless bird reveals himself, drops down, pecks his victim's eyes out, cruelly finishing the reptile that would serve him in just the same fashion if he had got the chance.

The road runner, who, by the way, belongs to the pie family, takes to fairly high land generally. Some travelers say they find the bird in Mexico at an altitude of about 700 feet, but usually it is in countries ranging from 2000 to 3500 feet, and it lives comfortably as high up as 8000 feet. It nests in trees always, though not far above the ground, and prefers to be near a river bed, even if the river is dry. Usually the nests are from three to eight feet from the ground, though one naturalist discovered the bunch of twisted twigs and grass lined with feathers resting at a height of sixteen.

The road runner eats animal food for the most part. Its favorite menu appears to be young birds, small rodents, snakes, land snails, lizzards, beetles and grasshoppers, but it eats the tender interiors and the fruit of the prickly pear. It is shy and inquisitive both, but its love of humor overcomes its trepidation. It is sure to come up to any camp that pitches in its neighborhood and to study what is going on with twinkling relish—awaiting probably to be chased away, when it knows it will have some sport. As it sits watching the camp folk it emits a variety of sounds, cooing like a mourning dove, then cackles like a brooding hen calling her young and intersperses among these noises a sharp clapping of its bill. It keeps its tail awag, too, jigging up and down.

This seems done only for coaxing and usually it succeeds, for horses are always at hand in the road runner's country, and a chase is easily provoked.

Then comes true sport. The bird, measuring from tip to tip perhaps two feet, hops down to the ground and runs ahead with a magic stride, its wings close to its body, its head down and a little sideways, so that one eye has a good view of what is going on behind. The horse hardly knows what he is after, for the object of the chase is too small for him to notice 100 yards away (as close as he will ever get). He rushes on with his rider and the hounds, if there be any, who see the bird plainly enough, but are equally helpless to overtake it. After a mile, or two or three, the merry jester lets out its wings and sails to safety, or dodges and disappears no one knows where, or if it has been foolhardy and kept up the game too long, it sits still breathing and lets itself be captured.

Oddly enough, after all the fuss it has made, it is not wild and fretful in captivity, but becomes tame soon and a capital house pet.

It has considerable discretion, too, regarding eggs. When food is scanty its nest contains rarely more than two or three eggs, but in the warm seasons of June and July it lets as many as nine be waiting to hatch. It brings its young up with delicate care, teaching them to play tag almost as soon as they are out of the nest.

Its dull, brownish olive color, with white undersides, makes it rather inconspicuous in the sagebrush country, and apart from its voice only its wonderful swiftness, which makes it look like a bunch of dust on a record tour of the world, attracts attention to this carnivorous streak.

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References....
President Pomona National Bank.
President Pomona Domestic Water Co.
The publisher of this paper can inform parties as to our responsibility.

BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY.

Progress Made in This Country Last Year Described in a Government Report.

The report of the Department of Agriculture on the progress of the beet sugar industry in the United States during 1898, just issued from the Government printing office, records the successful production of the beets and the sugar in nine States and Territories, the results of experiment stations in nineteen and projected new or additional factories and plots in twenty-four. Secretary Wilson, in his letter to the president transmitting the report, remarks that it is seen that the Pacific slope still holds the leading place in furnishing areas suitable for the most successful beet culture, but almost equally favorable areas are presented by Michigan and New York and by a few other States in the northern and eastern regions of the country. It has been demonstrated that where irrigation can be carried on there are large areas in the arid regions where beets of superior excellence can be produced, he says:

Charles F. Saylor, the special agent of the department, who carried on the investigations, directs attention to the fact that the average gain in sugar consumption in the United States during the last twenty-three years has been 12 per cent, while the rate of increase of population is only estimated at 3 per cent, annually. The completion of a mammoth factory at Salinas, Cal., by Claus Spreckels, gives to this country the largest factory of the kind in the world. Beets can be supplied to the sheds in carload lots and the cars emptied by a trip automatic platform. The cost of the factory was $2,750,000, and to run it 1200 barrels of petroleum will be used for fuel daily.

To supply the 3000 tons of beets which it will work up daily into 400 tons of raw sugar will require 30,000 acres of land, and the concern will pay out for these beets about $13,000 a day. Its water supply of 13,000,000 gallons a day is to come from artesian wells. One Oregon factory demonstrated its ability to use 100 tons more beets a day than it was designed for. A distillery has been established at a Utah factory to make alcohol from the lower grade molasses after the sugar factory is through with it. The intention is to manufacture alcohol from this for two months of the year and from rye the rest of the time.

The single factory in New Mexico conducts a stock-feeding enterprise in order to dispose of the pulp, and fed last year 1100 lambs. The lambs gained ten pounds each in twenty-one days on this feed. The secretary of a cattle-feeding company in Nebraska raised 500 acres of sugar beets simply to feed cattle. Illinois, too, has taken to the culivation of the beets for this purpose. Mr. Saylor suggests that farmers generally should take to raising the beets "for the same purpose as other crops, namely, food for man and beast." He says that for the table there is no more palatable beet, if rightly prepared, and adds:

"It is excellent for the milch cow, for fattening hogs and for fattening steers and sheep. There is nothing that excels it. * * * Some wonderful results have been produced by feeding sugar beets. A gentleman in California is an extensive grower of fruits, which he prepares for the market in the shape of dried fruits. In the production of these commodities he has a great deal of waste, which he utilizes in feeding stock. Experience taught him that he could handle hogs easier than anything else to consume these wastes, but he wanted something more substantial to feed with them, so between his young non-producing trees he commenced growing sugar beets and feeding the same in connection with the waste fruits. His feeding industry grew, so that when I saw him he had about 500 hogs that would weigh from 350 to 400 pounds each, and no finer specimens could be found. They were superior in every way for the market. These hogs had been put in this condition without an ounce of grain of any kind. As I understood it, his ration consisted of bran, waste fruits and sugar beets."

As for feeding the pulp, the waste product of the sugar factories, to cattle, Mr. Saylor says: "Pulp can be secured at these factories for from 35 cents to $1 per ton. Of course, it will not reach this latter figure until the stock interests begin to appreciate the value of the pulp for feeding. But where is it that a farmer can buy a ton of really nutritious stock food for a dollar? He should arrange it so that he can take a load of beets to the factory and then return with a load of pulp. This pulp is easily stored and easily taken care of. It can be kept for three or four years, if desired, without losing its qualities as a desirable and nutritious food. * * * There was a time when the Pacific slope used to call upon the Mississippi valley for her butter, and upon the Eastern States and New England for her cheese, but since the introduction of the beet-sugar industry California has rapidly forged to the front as a dairy State. A large part of this change has been brought about by the introduction of beet pulp as a food for the dairy."

Such properties has the sugar beet that its leaves, left on the ground, serve as a most proper and desirable fertilizer, Mr. Saylor says.

Nebraska, Minnesota, Michigan, New York and Wisconsin, with California, Oregon, Utah and New Mexico, make up the list of the sugar-producing divisions of the country, as it stood last year. Reports of the prospects for new factories then showed activity in attention to this branch of industry in Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maryland, Missouri, Montana, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Texas, Virginia and Washington, besides promises the extensions in the State and Territory already producing the sugar. It is pointed out that the sugar beet is already a competitor with other farm products as a raw material in the manufacture of alcohol. In France the annual output of alcohol distilled from beets is 20,000,000 gallons.

As to our progress in the industry generally, Mr. Saylor says: "As with a great many other subjects of this kind, before an experience and acquaintance with the subject are obtained, that is to say, before practical details have been learned by the people generally, we have advocates representing all shades of opinion, good, bad and indifferent. These views are deduced from studying the results obtained in European countries, in which results and experiences differ on account of the different conditions that prevail. Propositions based on European experiences are jumbled together and offered to the American people interested in the industry of raising sugar beets as the principles governing the status of that vegetable in this country. It is safe to say that hardly any of these propositions are more than partially true. We have agricultural conditions of our own differing from those of other countries. We have agricultural methods of our own which are superior to those of any other country. So, as we acquire more experience, we are establishing facts and building up a science of our own touching the growing of sugar beets of good quality under our own peculiar conditions."

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

Cannery Combine.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 30.—Through the filing of articles of incorporation of the California Fruit Canners' association to-day, the first step toward forming a trust on this coast in that line was made. This combination of the largest fruit-canning establishments in this State, which is perfected by the filing of the articles of incorporation, has been under way for some weeks past.

The companies which will convey their property to the new corporation are the Cutting Fruit Packing company, Fontana & Co., King-Morse Canning company, San Jose Fruit Packing company, Sacramento Packing company, Rose City Canning company, Southern California Packing company, California Fruit Preserving company, Oakland Fruit Preserving company, Marysville Packing company and the A. F. Tenney company.

It is the biggest organization of its kind on the coast. The capital stock of the trust, or company, as it is otherwise known, is $3,500,000, the number of shares being 35,000, all paid in, valued at $100 each. The members of the corporation who will direct its business in an official capacity are: W. C. B. De Fremany, Sanford R. Goldstein, Harry F. Alten, Fred Tillman, Jr., William Fries, Percy F. Morgan, A. B. Williamson, William Thomas, William L. Gerstle, Sidney N. Smith and William H. Chickering.

IS IT RIGHT

For an Editor to Recommend Patent Medicines?

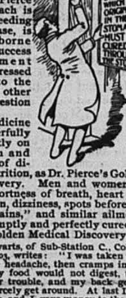
From Sylvan Valley News, Brevrad, N. C.

It may be a question whether the editor of a newspaper has the right to publicly recommend any of the various proprietary medicines which flood the market, yet as a preventive of suffering we feel it a duty to say a good word for Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy. We have known and used this medicine in our family for 20 years and have always found it reliable. In many cases a dose of this remedy would save hours of suffering while a physician is awaited. We do not believe in depending implicitly on any medicine for a cure, but we do believe that if a bottle of Chamberlain's Diarrhœa Remedy were kept on hand and administered at the inception of an attack much suffering might be avoided and in very many cases the presence of a physician would not be required. At least this has been our experience during the last twenty years. For sale by P. A. Derge.

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

There is to-day a crying need of a reformation in the treatment of the body. The basis of this reformation is to be found in the thesis of Dr. R. V. Pierce: "Diseases which originate in the stomach must be cured through the stomach."



In the thirty odd years of Dr. Pierce's experience as chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute in Buffalo, N. Y., he has treated more than half a million people, with a record of ninety-eight cures in every hundred. The theory held by Dr. Pierce that the stomach is the chief breeding place of disease, is abundantly borne out by the success of his treatment which is addressed primarily to the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition.

No other medicine acts so powerfully and so perfectly on the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition, as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Men and women afflicted with shortness of breath, heart disease, suffocation, dizziness, spots before the eyes, "liver pains," and similar ailments have been promptly and perfectly cured by the use of "Golden Medical Discovery."

Thomas A. Swarts, of Sub-Station C., Columbus, Ohio, Box 103, writes: "I was taken very sick with severe headache, then cramps in the stomach, and my food would not digest, then kidney and liver trouble, and my back got so weak I could scarcely get around. At last I had all these at once, and I gave money to the doctors whenever I thought they would do me any good, but the more I doctored the worse I got, until six years passed. I had become so poorly I could only walk in the house by the aid of a chair, and I got so thin I had *given up to die*, thinking that I could not be cured. Then I saw one of my neighbors, who said, 'Take my advice, and use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and make a new man out of yourself.' The first bottle helped me and after I had taken eight I was weighed and found I had gained 27 pounds. I have done more hard work in the past eleven months than I did in two years before, and I am healthy to-day and do not feel anything like dying. I cannot give Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery too much praise."

The Maid and the Miracle

Miss Lucy Tucker, the daughter of a prominent farmer of Versailles, Ind., was the victim of nervous prostration. Most of the time she was confined to bed, and was on the verge of St. Vitus' dance. It was a pitiful case which medical science failed to conquer. Finally a doctor prescribed Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Her father said:

"We began giving the pills at once, and the next day we could see a change for the better in her. We gave her one pill after each meal until she was entirely well. She has not been sick a day since. We think the cure almost miraculous.

FRANK TUCKER, MRS. F. TUCKER.

Mr. & Mrs. Frank Tucker, being duly sworn, state that the foregoing is true in every particular.

HUGH JOHNSON,
Justice of the Peace.

—From the Republican, Versailles, Ind.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, and all forms of weakness either in male or female.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold by the dozen or hundred, but always in packages. At all druggists, or direct from the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., 50 cents per box, 6 boxes $2.50.

Anaheim Bakery,

PETER SYRE, PROPRIETOR.

FRESH BREAD, CAKES & PIES

CONFECTIONERY, ETC.

Wedding Cakes a Specialty. Los Angeles and Cypress Sts.

THE SAD STORY IT TOLD.

Cuzzi's First Glance In a Looking Glass In Fifteen Years.

Shortly after Cuzzi's, rescue by General Kitchener, when the latter entered Omdurman, the long suffering man said:

"During my 15 years' imprisonment I never saw a mirror, and gradually all interest in my personal appearance faded completely away. When it became sure that an expedition was on its way to Omdurman, I began to live again. When at last the cannon began to thunder and the wild cries of the battle penetrated the city, I laid my sword ready, determined, should this last hope be destroyed, to put an end to my life. When finally the noise of the cannon ceased and the victor Kitchener stood before me, congratulating me on my release, I thought I should suffocate with emotion.

"The next day I made my toilet in an officer's tent and held in my hand the first looking glass I had seen for 15 years. I looked curiously at my reflection in it and started back. I had gone out into the world a young, active strong man, and the image which now stared at me was that of a sick, hollow eyed, wrinkled, broken man. Never did all that I had suffered enter my mind with such strength as at this moment, and I wept, wept like a child—the first tears in 15 years!

"The day after I was made a prisoner I saw my wife die, but my grief was too great for the relief of tears. My child was torn from me and died of starvation far away, and I could not weep. I suffered deprivations and ill treatment without a sign of weakness, but now, before this small looking glass, I was overwhelmed. The pain of all that I had lost seemed concentrated in the grief stricken features reflected in the mirror. At one glance I saw the story of my sufferings."

ADDERS FOND OF EGGS.

Little Reptiles With Remarkable Swallowing Ability.

Among a lot of very interesting specimens of prepared animals sent to the Museum of Natural History at Paris by Father Guilleme, a missionary in the upper Kongo country, there is one group of native adders, in the act of swallowing eggs, which excited uncommon interest. The most remarkable part of it is the relative size of this snake and its common food. This adder is rather small; it is seldom longer than 28 inches, and its thickness never exceeds an inch. Yet it feeds regularly on duck eggs, the smaller diameter of which is almost two inches.

How the snake can get such an egg into its mouth is difficult to understand, and the aspect of these reptiles while swallowing the eggs is most strange. The only way to account for this peculiar manner of swallowing whole eggs is the presence in the neck, just back of the head, of a series of pointed bones slanted backward and piercing the esophagus. These not only assist to hold the egg in place, but act like a saw. When the egg has advanced far enough, their pressure will cut the egg; its contents will continue into the stomach, while the empty shell is crushed afterward and thrown out through the mouth.

While in the act of swallowing the egg the snake is easily caught, for it is then almost in a state of complete inertia; it then looks very much like the bulb as used by photographers for opening their shutters.

"Chimney Climate."

"Chimney climate" is the latest for the climate that is to be found in all large cities. Its characteristics, says a man of learning, are mildness, absence of rain and frequency of fog as compared with surrounding rural districts. And he gives a very clever explanation of the presence of the fog. It is actually manufactured right under our eyes. You know if you look crosswise at a sunbeam you see in it a myriad of very small particles of dust, so densely crowded together that some scientists even attribute to them the color of the sky. And there is also about us an invisible vapor and this combines with the particles to give us fog. It may be so. It sounds reasonable enough when one takes into consideration the fact that fogs are more frequent in large manufacturing cities than elsewhere. But if it be so, what are men of science about that they don't find an antidote for the evil?—Boston Transcript.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

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

A SHOOTING STAR.

What It Really Is and Where It Comes From.

Sir Robert Ball, who is the world's greatest living astronomer, told a London audience recently some interesting facts about meteorites and shooting stars. In describing the origin of meteorites he said that millions of years ago, when the earth was an infant at play and volcanoes were giants, the meteors were thrown upward in infant convulsions. Some of the earth's discarded rocks returned at once, but those which were flung upward at a rate greater than seven miles a second passed beyond the earth's gravitating influence and sought paths of their own, no one could tell whither.

And then, after millions of years, they once more came within the reach of the world, and old Mother Earth resumed her sway, took back the rocks to her bosom and the astronomers said a meteorite had fallen.

Sir Robert asked his hearers to imagine a wrapping of some hundreds of miles of air round the earth's surface. Now just in the same way that a gimlet, boring its way into wood, becomes warm, so a bullet going 20 miles a minute would become extremely warm in boring its way through 20 miles of air.

And in the same way that a bullet became warm, so a meteorite traveling 10,000 times as fast as a bullet, traveling at this speed perhaps for hundreds of years through realms of space whose paralyzing cold was indescribable and finding itself at last plunging through the warm bath of the air, became hotter and hotter and hotter.

It glowed, it became white hot, it melted, it dissolved in a burst of gaseous splendor, and observers on the earth cried, "Why, there's a shooting star!"

The Kiss.

The olfactory kiss is Mongolian. The nutritive affair is European. The Mongolian kiss is with the nose. The European kiss is with the mouth.

The Mongolian kiss indicates that the party sniffed would be an agreeable prey. The European variety indicates that the party embraced would make a delectable meal.

They are but the different forms of the same instinct of preservation—the give and take of wild beasts.

Mutual Help.

Professor Gray—By the way, Professor Sage, what day of the month is it? To save my life, I can't think.

Professor Sage—It is the 20th. And that reminds me! What month is it?—Boston Transcript.

Injurious Perfumes.

Perfumes are stated to be injurious to the sense of smell, to the hearing, the throat and the lungs.

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

MICA AXLE GREASE

lightens the load—shortens the road.

helps the team. Saves wear and expense. Sold everywhere.

MADE BY STANDARD OIL CO.

FRUIT-GROWERS.

Formation of Local Organizations to be Auxiliaries to the State Organization Formally Urged.

SACRAMENTO, June 26.—The following address was issued today by the Fruit-Growers' Association of California:

"To the deciduous fruit-growers of California: We the board of directors of the Fruit-Growers' Association of California, elected at a meeting of the fruit-growers of California held at the city of Sacramento, June 17, 1899, respectfully submit for your consideration the following:

"First—We think it advisable to establish the principal place of business of the association at the city of Sacramento, on account of its central location.

"Second—We recommend local fruit-growers' organizations in each locality where any considerable quantity of fruit is grown and shipped, such local organizations to be auxiliary to and work in harmony with the State organization.

"Third—We believe one of the great sources of evil in this whole fruit-shipping business is the fruit from the different parts of the State coming into competition, and to obviate this difficulty in the future we recommend that all deciduous fruit be distributed by the manager of the State association at Sacramento. Under the present system of telegraph and telephone communication, all shipping points in the State can be in constant communication with Sacramento, and in the shipping destinations can be quickly sent to any locality where shipments are made; in this way the glut in the Eastern markets can be obviated, because the office in Sacramento will know where every car has gone, and consequently an over-supply will not be sent to any locality.

"We propose to have our own agents in the East to see that the fruit is properly disposed of, and to furnish cars for the transportation of the same, charging for refrigeration service only sufficient to cover the actual cost, which we guarantee shall be at least a reduction of from 60 to 70 per cent of present rates.

"We believe a plan of this kind will solve the fruit problem and permit what profits there may be in fruit-growing to go into the pockets of the growers instead of into those of the commission men.

"Let every fruit-growing locality in the State organize, take stock in the State organization, and, as soon as the total amount so subscribed shall amount to the sum of $300,000, then the board of directors will proceed to incorporate, elect officers, and be ready to transact business, but in no event shall the time of receiving said subscription sum of $300,000 be extended beyond the 10th day of January, 1900."

All who use Casca Ferrine Bitters never experience "that tired feeling."

A Heroic Remedy.

Malta's way of treating rheumatism is a trifle heroic, but a generation brought up on mustard plasters and electricity ought not to object to it. The patient is stripped and bees are cordially invited to settle upon his body. It amuses the bees and cures the rheumatism, so it seems to be a philanthropic system all around. The poison in the bee stings is said to neutralize the acid in the blood which is responsible for the rheumatism.

The Lost Rose.

There is a ticket chopper at the Park place station of the elevated railroad who could not take a prize in a beauty show in any climate and whose marked aggressiveness of mien fails to soften the effect of nature's handiwork upon his visage. A lady crossing the platform in a hurry dropped one of two large red roses that graced her corsage. It was promptly pounced upon by the chopper, who, seeing that its owner had no intention of returning to reclaim it, fell to fondling his prize with so evident an air of delight that a group of three or four brakemen, fellow employees, who stood near by waiting for an up town train, found a vast amusement in "guying" him.

At the instant they did so a tired looking woman, dragging a shabbily clad little girl by the hand, approached the box. The child, whose great eyes were sunk deeply in her pale little forehead, broke loose from her mother's hand, stopped stock still and began staring hungrily at the rose. In an instant it was in her possession and the great eyes had gone out of mourning. In two seconds the unlovely chopper was glowering at other arriving passengers more belligerently than ever, and his friends, the brakemen, had forgotten to jeer.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Two Posers.

Lewis Carroll, the author of "Alice In Wonderland," was fond of puzzling his friends with curious problems. One of them was the question, When does the day begin? If a man could travel around the world so fast that the sun would always be directly above his head, and if he were to start traveling at midday on Tuesday, then in 24 hours he would return to his original point of departure and would find that the day was now called Wednesday—at what point of his journey would the day change its name? The difficulty of answering this apparently simple question has cast a gloom over many a pleasant party.

Another problem was as follows: A rope is hung over a wheel fixed to the roof of a building; at one end of the rope a weight is fixed, which exactly counterbalances a monkey which is hanging on the other end. Suppose that the monkey begins to climb the rope, what will be the result? It is very curious the different views taken by good mathematicians. One says the weight goes up with increasing velocity; others say that it goes up at the same rate as the monkey, while another says it goes down.

Could Apply the Parable.

It is not always safe to talk in parables to the young, as the following school board story shows: A correspondent states that one of his pupils caused him some annoyance by uncouthness of speech, dirty boots, and so on, so, says our correspondent: "I drew a verbal portrait for the class of the man who did not shine in the world of polite society. 'You cannot fail to know him,' said I, 'for he never cleans his boots nor washes before meals. He speaks and drinks when his mouth is full and generally uses his knife in place of his fork.'

"Gradually the lad whom this story was designed to profit showed an awakening interest and put out his hand to speak. In reply to my query, 'Well?' 'I know him,' said he. 'He's our lodger!'"—London Chronicle.

"We have sold many different cough remedies, but none has given better satisfaction than Chamberlain's," says Mr. Charles Holzhauer, Druggist, Newark, N. J. "It is perfectly safe and can be relied upon in all cases of coughs, colds or hoarseness." Sold by Derge.

CASTORIA

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

What is CASTORIA

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

GENUINE **CASTORIA** ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

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Stale Bread.

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When the Kettle Sings.

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Man was made to mourn and woman was made to see that he does it.—Chicago Record.

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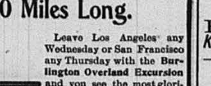
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