CALIFORNIA STATE LIBRARY

This Paper not to be taken from the Library.++++

Anaheim Weekly Gazette.

VOLUME XXX. ANAHEIM, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1900. NUMBER 23

DR. IDA MENGES BOYD.
DENTIST
Metz building, - - - Anaheim.
feb24

DR. F. H. HOUCK
DENTIST.
OFFICE NEXT DOOR to P. O.
(Federman Block, up stairs.)
——HOURS 9 to 5.——
ANAHEIM - - - - CAL.
jy15tf

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

Paul A. Derge.
Graduate in Pharmacy.
DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Perfumes and Toilet Articles.
BEST 5-CENT CIGAR IN TOWN
MEDICAL HALL,
KOLL BLOCK.
PUBLIC TELEPHONE OFFICE.

Dr. A. W. Bickford
OFFICE OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.
Telephone Central.
Residence near Christian Church.
Telephone 671.
ANAHEIM, - - CAL.

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

HERBERT JOHNSTON, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office and Residence:
Los Angeles St., 3 doors south of Boyd's store.
......Telephone 656......
Office Hours { 9 a. m. to 10 a. m.
3:30 p. m. to 5 p. m.
7 p. m. to 8 p. m., evenings.

RICHARD MELROSE
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
And Notary Public.
Special attention given to Probate Matters.
—Center Street, Anaheim.—

CHARLES BAUER
Blacksmithing and Wagon-Making
Center St., Anaheim.

Having purchased the shop formerly conducted by H. A. Stough, I take this means of soliciting a share of the public patronage, guaranteeing all work performed by me.

HORSESHOEING a SPECIALTY

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

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 shops.
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.

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

F. A. Yungbluth
Merchant Tailor
FALL and WINTER GOODS of the latest and finest patterns at prices that defy competition. Fine workmanship. Try us.
Los Angeles St., 3 doors north of Center St.

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.

PIANOS

****

IF YOU CONTEMPLATE THE PURchase of a Piano and want a reliable make at a moderate price you should not fail to look at our large and handsome stock of fine Pianos, which we offer to the music loving people of Orange county at prices we defy our Los Angeles competitors to meet.

Sold on Easy Payments. Old Instruments taken in Exchange.

Owing to our low rents we guarantee to undersell our competitors from **$25 to $50 on Every Piano.** Patronize a home concern that is here to make good its representations and you take no risk.

We have on exhibition at Derge's drug store in Anaheim one of our popular Ricca pianos, one of the best pianos ever sold on the coast for the money. This is but one of a dozen different makes we carry in stock.

PYNE MUSIC CO.,
Cor. 5th and Main Sts., . . Santa Ana, Cal.

Heart, Rheumatism, **Siberian Balsam**
Kidney, Bladder and Diseases of a Specific Nature CURED by the use of this Balsam.
Simple in its application and certain of beneficial results
DOSE: One teaspoonful after each meal.

This medicine is not for sale in the general market, and can only be had by addressing **ALEX DE BORRA,**
ELSINORE, CAL.

CONSULTATION, by letter or in person, FREE.

Anaheim Bakery,
PETER SYRE, PROPRIETOR.
FRESH BREAD CAKES & PIES
CONFECTIONERY, ETC.
Wedding Cakes a Specialty. Los Angeles and Cypress Sts

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

JOSEPH BACKS,
Undertaker and Embalmer
DEALER IN
Furniture and Bedding
Repairing Done. je15

Get your Shoes repaired

Rubber heels put on while you wait........	.50
Men's shoes soled and heeled..............	.75
Men's shoes soled and heeled; hand sewed.	$1.00
Ladies' shoes soled and heeled..............	50

FINE CUSTOM WORK A SPECIALTY.
Herman Schindler,
Next to Spoerl's.

Send your LACE CURTAINS to
The Santa Ana Steam Laundry
Every facility for doing the best work.
E. W. McCollum, Agent, Anaheim

Roman Wisser
Favorite Saloon.
Finest of Wines, Liquors & Cigars
Pool & Billiard Tables
Schindler's Building, Center St., Anaheim
LOS ANGELES BEER ON DRAUGHT.

FRITZ RUHMANN'S
Germania Halle.
BACKS' NEW BUILDING
LOS ANGELES STREET
Keeps on hand a Large and complete stock of liquors, wines and cigars. Cold beer always on draught

---

NEWS AND OPINIONS
OF
NATIONAL IMPORTANCE
THE SUN
ALONE
CONTAINS BOTH
Daily, by mail, - - - $6 a year
Daily and Sunday by mail, $8 a year
......THE......
Sunday Sun
is the greatest Sunday Newspaper in the world.
Price 5c a copy. By mail, $2 a year.
Address THE SUN, New York.

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.

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..........7:52 am	Daily ....9:49 am
Daily..........4:23 pm	Daily ....6:03 pm

Pass Loara Station:

To Los Angeles.	From Los Angeles
Daily...... .. 7:56 am	Daily........9:45 am
Daily..........4:27 pm	Daily........5:59 pm

LOS ALAMITOS TRAINS.

Leave for—		Arrive from—
9:49 a.m.	Sugar Factory	7:52 a.m.
6:03 p.m.		4:25 p.m.

Alamitos trains do not run on Sundays.

NEWPORT BEACH RAILWAY.
Daily Schedule.

Leave Anaheim.	Arrive Anaheim
9:49 a. m.	7:52 a. m.
6:03 p. m.	4:23 p. m.

All trains connect at Santa Ana with Newport trains.

SANTA FE ROUTE.
Local time table. In effect November 10.
Trains on the Santa Fe route leave Anaheim as follows for points named:
Los Angeles—7:55 am, *10:02 am, 11:19 am, 4:54 pm.
Pasadena, San Bernardino and intermediate points (via Los Angeles)—7:55 am, *10:02 am, 11:19 am.
San Bernardino and Riverside (via Orange)—9:41 am, *10:47 am, 5:50 pm.
San Diego—9:41 am, 2:50 pm.
Santa Ana—9:41 am, 2:50 pm, 5:50 pm.
Redlands—9:41 am, *10:47 am.
San Jacinto, Temecula and intermediate points—*10:47 am.
Escondido *2:50 pm.
Overland to Chicago, Denver, Kansas City and all points East—7:55 am, 9:41 am, *10:47 am.
Chicago Limited—4:54 pm Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday only.
Trains marked with a * are daily except Sunday. All others daily.

PALACE MEAT MARKET
F. W. Fleischmann,
PROPRIETOR.
Best Meats the Market Affords Always on Hand.
Also keeps on hand Sausages, Bacon, Ham, Lard, Etc.
Meats delivered to all parts of the city free of charge.
Shop on East Center St.

CITIZENS' BANK OF ANAHEIM
Hippolyte Cahen - - President
Peter Weisel - - Vice-President
J. Hartung - - - - Cashier

DIRECTORS.
Kaspare Cohn Peter Weisel
Richard Melrose J. Hartung
Hippolyte Cahen

STOCKHOLDERS
Kaspare Cohen, H. W. Hellman, Peter Weisel, 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.

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

Preparation for the Coming Republican State Convention—The Los Angeles Convention, April 27.

The executive committee of the Republican State Central Committee met in San Francisco on Thursday to decide upon the date of a meeting of the general body, at which a call will be issued and other action will be taken preliminary to the holding of the Congress and State conventions. Friday, April 6th, at 1 p. m., was selected as the time for the meeting of the main body, and Secretary Steppacher was authorized to secure a meeting place, Golden Gate hall preferred. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, At the last regular session of the Legislature the Political Code was amended, requiring that there must be 'in each even-numbered year in each of the counties of the State a new and complete registration of voters of such counties, and cities and counties, who are entitled thereto. Such registration shall begin on the first day of January of such years, and shall be in progress at all times, except during forty days immediately preceding any election, when it shall cease as to electors residing in territory within which such an election is to be held'; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the Republican State Executive Committee, that all Republican Congress committees, county committees, league clubs and organizations be and they are earnestly urged to take early steps to arouse interest in this all-important subject; to secure without delay full and complete registration of all voters within the respective counties, districts, wards and precincts. Registration should receive immediate attention, and every effort be made to aid and facilitate the labors of the county clerks and registrar of voters to prepare new registers, so that they may be accurate and that there may be a full and fair expression of the voters at the polls in November next."

Sacramento is already making a fight for the convention, and Santa Cruz will make application. The indications are that the business of the first convention will be disposed of in from three hours to half a day. After organizing, the convention will elect four delegates at large to the national convention and four alternates, and the question of selecting a new State committee will probably be disposed of. A platform may be discussed, but the indications are that President McKinley and his administration will be indorsed and the adoption of a formal party platform be left to the August convention.

THE LOS ANGELES MEETING.

Arrangements for the State Convention of the California League of Republican clubs, which meets in Los Angeles April 27, 1900, are progressing favorably and prospects are bright for a large and successful gathering of Republican workers. The convention committee is hard at work arranging details and from the many communications received daily we find that the Republicans of every part of the State are preparing to send delegates.

Los Angeles intends to maintain its reputation as a convention city and will do her best to make it pleasant for the delegates and their friends. Her citizens will provide the convention hall, decorations, badges, music, and "red lemonade;" and her far-famed sunshine, her magnificent surroundings and her sweetest flowers will all unite in a royal welcome to their guests.

During the coming campaign, we should all work together for the common good of our great party. Our greatest danger is in over-confidence. Organization will remove this danger, and organization is what is needed in California today. This will be appreciated by every close observer of the world's events during the past two years. Organization is necessary in business, war and politics. Politics is a war of principles and ideas determined by ballots instead of bullets. Clubs are political educators.

Every Republican should belong to a club. Every club should send a representative delegation to the California League convention, and thereby engender a proper party spirit and enthusiasm, to the end that an efficient organization shall be perfected in every county, city, township, ward and precinct in this State.

This will ensure a brilliant and enthusiastic campaign which will result in an overwhelming approval in November next of the splendid administration and matchless Americanism of President McKinley.

Herman Fesenfeld.

This old-time Anaheimer writes from Washington as follows renewing his subscription to the GAZETTE: "You will please find inclosed postal order for the ANAHEIM GAZETTE. My wife says she cannot live up in this rainy country without her GAZETTE, so please place us on your list. My best wishes for yourself and staff, and regards to all the boys. I am yours respectfully,

"HERMAN FESENFELD."

His Intentions.

Mrs. Hashley—You have been flirting with my daughter, and last night you even went so far as to kiss her. Now, I want to know what your intentions are.

Boarder—My intentions, madame, are never to do so again.

Try Allen's Foot-Ease,

A powder to be shaken into the shoes. Your feet feel swollen, nervous and hot, and get tired easily. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It cools the feet and makes walking easy. Cures swollen, sweating feet, ingrowing nails, blisters and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and gives rest and comfort. Try it today. Sold by all druggist and stores for 25c. Trial package free. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N.Y. 4p

What the Post Thought About It.

Orange Post, March 24.

Judge Ballard sustained the demurrer on Friday of last week to the complaint of the Supervisors against the Bolsa Gun club, for maintaining a nuisance in the dam on the club's grounds, without leave to amend. The court held that, while the dam might injure a few of the neighbors and thereby be a private nuisance, it did not annoy the public generally so as to be considered a public nuisance and therefore the county was not interested in the suit. It will be remembered that the Post took this view of the situation before the suit was instituted and pointed out that the services of the county officers could be secured in the contest by establishing a drainage ditch through the club's preserves to the sea. Now the settlers are pursuing this course and had a hearing before the Supervisors last Monday on petition for forming a drainage district. The danger on this line will be too hasty and ill-advised action; for, if with months of care and attention of the Supervisors and attorneys past efforts have proved failures, a petition, prepared and presented to the Supervisors within three days after the court's decision, will probably disclose breaches for the club's attorneys to drive through. It is always difficult for comparatively poor people relying on the perfunctory services of public officers to hold their own against capable lawyers backed up by large wealth.

Drying preparations simply develop dry catarrh; they dry up the secretions, which adhere to the membrane and decompose, causing a far more serious trouble than the ordinary form of catarrh. Avoid all drying inhalants, fumes, smokes and snuffs and use that which cleanses, soothes and heals. Ely's Cream Balm is such a remedy and will cure catarrh or cold in the head easily and pleasantly. A trial size will be mailed for 10 cents. All druggists sell the 50c. size. Ely Brothers, 56 Warren St., N.Y.

The Balm cures without pain, does not irritate or cause sneezing. It spreads itself over an irritated and angry surface, relieving immediately the painful inflammation.

With Ely's Cream Balm you are armed against Nasal Catarrh and Hay Fever.

Will Stand Again.

As the time for the opening of the political campaign approaches much interest is felt at Washington as well as in the California Congress districts about the renomination and re-election of the Congressmen now in office. It is safe to say that Representative Barham of the First district and Representative Waters of the Sixth will not seek renomination. It is equally certain that the other five Congressmen will be candidates before their party conventions.

There appears to be some misapprehension in some parts of this district about Representative Needham's position, and word has reached the national capital that a statement has been published in San Diego that he will not be a candidate for renomination. Whatever the source of this report, it is wholly unauthorized and creates a false impression. Representative Needham said some days ago, in answer to a direct inquiry about his plans for the future: "The statement that I will not be a candidate for renomination is wholly unauthorized. On the contrary, to all the friends in my district from whom I have heard by mail or wire I have frankly declared my intention to be a candidate for renomination by the Republicans of the Seventh district."

Shocking Story.

A shocking story comes from Dutch New Guinea of the capture by natives of three officers of the steamer General Pel. The captives were subjected to the most horrible tortures, and were devoured while yet living by the cannibalistic natives. While the General Pel was in Dutch New Guinea four of her officers went ashore, and were about to take photographic views when they were surrounded by natives and three of the naval men taken prisoners. The only member of the party who escaped was the Pel's first officer, Ernest B. Wigand, who, however, was badly wounded by arrows. In spite of his wounds he lingered in the woods long enough to see his comrades tied to trees and used as targets by the natives, who subsequently sliced off portions of their living flesh and finally devoured all three, after roasting their feet and legs. The Dutch government has sent the man-of-war Sumatra to the scene to avenge these atrocities.

Needham.

Representative Needham has again introduced a bill for the division of the Southern California judicial district into two districts, with United States courts at Los Angeles and Fresno. A bill was introduced in the House early in the session and referred to the United States justices in Los Angeles. Their recommendation caused its reintroduction.

MARCH AND THE LION.

Something Better Than the Old Saw.

The saying about the lion and the lamb in March often proves false, but there is another and a better one which is literally true. When March comes in and finds you taking Hood's Sarsaparilla to purify, enrich and vitalize your blood, you may expect, when it goes out, that it will leave you free from that tired feeling and with none of the boils, pimples and eruptions which manifest themselves because of impure blood in the spring. If you have not already begun taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for your spring medicine, we advise you to begin today. We assure you it will make you feel better all through the coming summer.

Ten Uses for Lemons.

Lemon juice removes stains from the hands.

A dash of lemon in plain water is an excellent tooth wash. It not only removes tartar, but sweetens the breath.

Two or three slices of lemon in a cup of strong tea will cure a nervous headache.

Lemon juice (outward application) will allay the irritation caused by the bites of gnats or flies.

A teaspoonful of the juice in a small cup of black coffee will relieve a bilious headache.

Lemon peel (and also orange) should be saved and dried. They are a capital substitute for kindling wood. A handful will revive a dying fire.

The juice of a lemon, taken in hot water on awakening in the morning, is an excellent liver corrective, and for stout women is better than any anti-fat medicine ever invented.

Glycerine and lemon juice, half and half, on a bit of absorbent cotton, is the best thing in the world wherewith to moisten the lips and tongue of a fever-parched patient.

The finest of manicure acids is made by putting a teaspoonful of lemon juice in a cupful of warm water. This removes most stains from the fingers and nails, and loosens the cuticle more satisfactorily than can be done by the use of a sharp instrument.

Lemon juice and salt will remove rust stains from linen without injury to the fabric. Wet the stains with the mixture and put the article in the sun. Two or three applications may be necessary if the stain is of long standing, but the remedy never fails.

We have saved many doctor bills since we began using Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in our home. We keep a bottle open all the time, and whenever any of my family or myself begin to catch cold we begin to use the Cough Remedy, and as a result we never have to send away for a doctor and incur a large doctor bill, for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy never fails to cure. It is certainly a medicine of great merit and worth.—D. S. MEARKLE, general merchant and farmer, Mattie, Bedford county, Pa. For sale by P. A. Derge.

CALIFORNIA MISSION FRUITS.

Many of the Varieties now Growing were Introduced by the Jesuit and Franciscan Fathers.

Cultivated fruits were first brought into California from the south. Mission work among the Indians of Lower California was actually begun by the establishment of the mission at Loreto by Salvatierra, October 19, 1697. The following years horses and cattle were brought from Mexico, and from this introduction came ultimately the vast herds which roamed the hills and plains of California. Probably the first seeds and plants of cultivated vegetables and fruits came about the same time, for there was a small garden and a few fruit trees at Loreto in 1701. But Loreto was not fitted for horticulture, and in the same year an expedition in charge of Father Ugarte, who is called the founder of agriculture in Lower California, crossed over the mountains to a more suitable location at the mission of Vigge Biaundo, which had been destroyed some time before by hostile Indians. Ugarte restored the mission, made irrigating ditches, and planted fruit trees and vines. This effort was successful from a horticultural point of view, for in 1707 Ugarte made more wine than would suffice for mission use, and sent some to Mexico in exchange for other goods. Thus began the export trade in California wine.

The Jesuits continued their establishment of missions in Lower California until there were fifteen missions, at five of which there were vineyards, and presumably as many or more which had gardens with fruit trees.

The variety of fruits grown in Lower California was small. They had figs, oranges, citrons, pomegranates, plantains, and some olives and dates. There were no North European fruits, with the exception of a few peaches, which, however, did not appear to thrive.

The Jesuits were supplanted in Lower California in 1768, by the Franciscans. The Franciscans, led by Junipero Serra, at once pressed northward, and entered the territory which is now the State of California. Their first establishment was at San Diego, in 1769. Thence they proceeded northward, braving many perils, and undergoing great hardships, establishing missions through the coast region of the State. Credit is given to the secular head of the expedition to San Diego, Don Joseph de Galvez, representing the king of Spain, for ordering the carrying of seeds of fruits, grains, vegetables and flowers into the new territory, and from the planting at San Diego the same varieties were taken to the twenty missions afterwards established.

It is of no little interest to ascertain how great a variety of fruits was grown in these mission orchards. Vancouver, in 1792, found a fine orchard at Santa Clara, with apple, peach, pear, apricot and fig trees, all thrifty and promising. He also describes, at the mission of San Buena Ventura, apples, pears, plums, figs, oranges, grapes, peaches and pomegranates. Robinson described the orchards connected with the mission of San Gabriel as very extensive, having among their trees oranges, citrons, limes, apples, pears, peaches, pomegranates and figs. There were also grapes in abundance. Edwin Bryant noticed at San Luis Obispo mission, the orange, fig, palm, olive and grape. At the mission of San Jose he found an inclosure of fifteen or twenty acres, the whole of which was planted with trees and grape vines. The were 600 pear trees and a large number of apple and peach trees, all bearing fruit in great abundance and in full perfection. The quality of the pears he found excellent, but the apples and peaches indifferent. E. S. Capron, in a general enumeration of the fruits grown at the missions, includes cherries.

Though the earlier Spanish population had the example of successful horticulture before them for half a century at the missions, they did not seem inclined to emulate the efforts of the padres upon their own grounds, except in occasional instances. General Vallejo planted fruit trees in Sonoma valley as early as 1830, and of his place it is said: "It is an old and well cultivated place, well known in all the northern portion of California while this State was still Mexican territory." Exceptions there were, also, at the south. The old fruit garden on the Cumulos rancho, in Ventura county, has become famous. Fremont, writing of his observation in 1846, says that among the arid, brush-covered hills south of San Diego, he found little valleys converted by a single spring into crowded gardens, where pears, peaches, quinces, pomegranates, grapes, olives and other fruits grew luxuriantly together.

Scarcely had six years elapsed subsequent to the settlement of the pueblo of San Jose on its present site, before the inhabitants were enjoying the benefits of luxurious fruits. Before 1806 more was grown than could be disposed in its natural state.

The decline of most of the mission orchards and gardens followed the secularization of the establishments in 1834. There were a few exceptions, where the mission lands fell into enterprising Spanish or American hands. During the years of neglect the more tender trees died, and the more hardy survived. The pear and the olive vied with the vine in withstanding drouth and the trampling and browsing of the cattle that roamed unmolested through the deserted gardens. These pears were turned to good account by the early American settlers; the olive and the vine furnished cuttings for most of the plantations made during the first twenty years or more of American occupation.

But it seems that not all the mission orchards were permitted to fall into decay after the secularization. In 1846 Bryant found at the mission of San Jose two gardens inclosed by high adobe walls. The area was from 15 to 20 acres, all of which was planted with fruit trees and vines. There were about 600 pear trees, and a large number of apple and peach trees, all bearing fruit in great abundance, the quality of the pears being excellent, the apples and peaches indifferent. Other visitors to some of the mission orchards between the events of secularization and American occupation speak of being regaled with pears and milk, a dish which seemed to them ambrosial after the weary journeys overland across the deserts, or after months of ship fare.

There were quite considerable plantations, chiefly of mission grapes and oranges, by early settlers in the neighborhood of Los Angeles. General Bidwell says he saw in Los Angeles in 1845 the largest vineyards that he had seen in California, and the vines were the most thrifty. Wine was also abundant—even the Angelica. Los Angeles had orchards, also, mostly of oranges. The largest orange orchards at that time were those of Wolskill, Carpenter and Louis Vigne.

Among the early planters of mission fruits in the northern part of the State was Yount, who planted vines in Napa valley in 1838, and other fruits later. John Wolfskill of Winters, saw grapes and peaches at Yount's in 1841, and J. M. Pleasant took peach pits from Yount's over into Pleasant's valley, Solano county, in 1851. Dr. Marsh, on his place at the base of Mount Diablo, had, in 1842, a mission grape vineyard more than an acre in extent, and in good bearing. Mr. Wolskill planted a few vines on Putah Creek in 1842.

After the incoming of Americans in 1849 some of the old mission trees were secured by enterprising men, and made to renew their youth by pruning, cultivation and irrigation, that they might minister to the great demand for fruit which sprang up among the gold seekers. The trees richly reciprocated the care and attention given them. The first fruits offered for sale in the San Francisco markets were from the pear trees of Santa Clara and San Jose missions, and from the mission grape-vines of the same localities, and of Los Angeles county. These grapes, packed in sawdust, came up the coast by steamer, and were re-shipped to the mining camps, arriving for the most part in good condition, and were very popular. It is recorded that 1500 tons of these grapes were sent from Los Angeles county to San Francisco and the mines in 1852. Another instance in which thrift followed neglect is seen in the fact that, in 1858, Don Andres Pico, who succeeded to possession of the orchard at the San Fernando mission, did a considerable business in drying pears and other fruits, using the labor of the Indians.

At the present time vestiges of the old mission orchards still remain, the pears and olives still bearing, and in some cases the old date palms guarding the desolate scenes, or standing as reminders of the old *regime*, while the new life of California is surging up around them

The second introduction of cultivated fruits to California was by the Russians. The exact date of their planting at Fort Ross, on the ocean side in Mendocino county, is not known, but is believed to have been as early as 1812. The present owner of the property is Mr. G. W. Call, who says the survivors of the original planting look "very old and are not very thrifty, but still bear some fruit every year. They were planted too closely, and have undergone periods of neglect, no doubt. The trees are pear and apple for the most part, but there are also cherries, and some of both fruits survive. The trees are all believed to have been grown from seed, as they are not grafted. Fortunate results were obtained, for there is still growing in Green valley, Sonoma county, a medium-sized bell-shaped apple, lightly striped with red, which is called the Fort Ross or Russian apple, and was probably propagated by grafts from the Fort Ross orchard. Seeds were planted from this source for propagation of apple trees in early days in that section of the State.

The first cultivated fruits of the old era came to California with the padres. The first fruits of the new era came with the American pioneers. Though not a little inquiry has been made, it is not yet possible to declare definitely who brought the first budded or grafted trees upon California soil, and it is hoped that this statement may induce some one to disclose this historic fact, which is of much interest in view of our wonderful growth in fruit production. Perhaps the first improved varieties of deciduous fruits arrived in 1846. B. M. Lelong, secretary of the California State Board of Horticulture, says that it is a tradition in his family that his father, and the late Martin Lelong, who came to California as a member of Stevenson's regiment, brought with him a small lot of French varieties of apples growing in a box, and that they were planted in Los Angeles.

In the fall of 1849 W. H. Nash, now a resident of San Francisco, joined with R. L. Kilburn in ordering from a nursery in western New York a small box of thirty-six fruit trees, which, packed in moss, well survived the journey around the Horn, arriving and being planted in Napa valley in the spring of 1850. The shipment included Rhode Island Greening, Roxbury Russet, Winesap, Red Romanite, Esopus Spitzenburg apples; Bartlett and Seckel pears; Black Tartarian and Bigarreau cherries.

Before this introduction of grafted fruit trees, and, indeed, for several years afterwards, there were many shipments of fruit trees and seeds from the Eastern States to California. Mr. Barnett of Napa planted Kentucky seed as early as 1847. T. K. Stewart said that he brought a lot of apple seeds with him, in 1848, about 200 pounds of vegetable and fruit seeds, the latter including peach, pear and apple, all of which were planted on the American river, within

Continued on Fourth Page.

WATER STORAGE

Would Mean Great Mining Development—Untold Mineral Wealth Dependent Upon Irrigation.

[CONTRIBUTED TO THE GAZETTE.]

A great share of the West is today almost as much an undiscovered country as it was before the cry of gold was heard from California. Mountains of untold richness lie undeveloped and desolate, surrounded by burning plains and barren wastes. Not only gold but the baser metals are locked in countless tons in the rocky bosom of the Western Sierras. And why are they not mined? Why does not capital flow in to make the boulder and the earth unburden their treasures for man's use. Why? Because of lack of water. Because of lack of transportation. Torrents of immense volume rush down the slopes during the period of melting snows, and spread away in glistening streams through the brown valleys or over broader plains; but in a little while their volume wanes and anon they are but dry beds of sand, supporting no life or growth. Yet, were the vast bulk of this waste water stored in mountain reservoirs it would afford a perennial supply, capable of irrigating millions of acres of land whose great fertility has lain dry and dormant for thousands of years. Then would the mines be developed. In sections where irrigation has forced its way, there railroads have gladly followed; and with the soil yielding the necessaries of life to man and beast in abundance, and with cheap transportation at hand, mines have been developed and added millions to the mineral output, which otherwise would have lain dormant forever.

The statement that the saying, "Go West, young man," has lost its potency and its force could never be made for many years to come, if a policy of internal improvement should be adopted which would water the millions of arces of Western public land now lying arid. As

> "All that tread the globe are but a handful
> To the tribes that slumber in its bosom,"

So the present population of the great West is but a vanguard of the multitudes of industrious workers who would build up beautiful homes and rear happy families, were the waters, which now go to the sea in prodigal waste, stored by the government and used to reclaim the fertile lands which today support only the cactus plant and the horned toad. A striking instance of what has been accomplished in the West, and what possibilities lie awaiting development, may be found in California, which with all its great agricultural wealth has still 58,000,000 acres of government land—more than half the area of the State—and 17,000,000 acres of which are susceptible of irrigation. Yet, the city of Chicago has today a larger population than California.

* * *

The inexhaustible fertility of many irrigated fields is a source of considerable wonder to the farmer dependent upon rain for his crops, and who must each year apply large quantities of fertilizer to his fields in order to produce good yields, if not to prevent absolute soil exhaustion. This phenomenon of irrigation is easily explained. Analyses of the waters of various rivers and springs and even artesian wells show a constituency of certain chemicals which form the bulk of plant food, such, for instance, as potash and nitrogen. From French experiments it is concluded that an acre of land irrigated with the quantity of water generally used in France would receive therefrom as much potash as would be furnished by an application of thirty loads of ordinary stable manure. In some cases experiments have shown that the mineral substances supplied by the water were in excess of the needs of the crop. In all water which comes from diversions of rivers or storage reservoirs there is, in addition to chemical constituency of plant food, more or less solid matter. The mud or ooze held in suspension in irrigation waters, and supplied by them to the soil, cannot fail to add to its fertility. Thus, irrigation water is a constant source of enrichment, and fields which have been watered for hundreds of years are as productive and fertile one year as another, for the application of water supplies them with both food and drink.

Under the magic kiss of the mountain stream, fed by the melting snows, the brown desert of the great arid West becomes the field of waving grain, the golden orchard or the purple vineyard of a thriving and populous community.

GUY E. MITCHELL.

Washington, D. C., March 16.

It is very hard to stand idly by and see our dear ones suffer while awaiting the arrival of the doctor. An Albany (N. Y.) dairyman called at a drug store for a doctor to come and see his two children that were very sick with croup. Not finding the doctor in, he left word for him to come at once on his return. He also bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which he hoped would give some relief until the doctor should arrive. In a few hours he returned, saying the doctor need not come, as the child was much better. The druggist, Mr. Otto Scholz, says the family has since recommended Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to their neighbors and friends until he has a constant demand for it from that part of the country. For sale by P. A. Derge.

It Works Both Ways.

"Personal appearance is a helpful factor in business success."

"Yes, and business success is a helpful factor in personal appearance."

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. mar 1-4p

---

Hood's Sarsaparilla
America's Greatest Medicine
Best that Money Can Buy

The Weekly Gazette.
ISSUED EVERY THURSDAY.
HENRY KUCHEL, Editor and Proprietor.
THURSDAY........................MARCH 29, 1900

THE price of stock in the Anaheim water company has gone skyrocketing from $28.50 per share to $50, with none, or next to none, offered at that figure. Three years ago, with several hundred shares of treasury stock lying idle in the company's office, the price of shares ranged as low as $7. The number of shares of treasury stock has gradually dwindled until the expanding business of the company absorbed every share, when the price of stock immediately rose nearly 100 per cent. This rise comes as a direct result of a realization of the actual value of the stock. So long as there were hundreds of shares of treasury stock awaiting a purchaser, the price of individual holdings ranged low, and we doubt not sales were made at a figure lower than the lowest here quoted. Stockholders have come to realize that the company owns one of the richest water rights, as it embraces also the most valuable irrigating system, in the State. The credit for the development of this idea is due in large part to the Directorate in control during the past three years. An abler set of officials never watched over the destinies of any corporation.

One cannot but smile, in contemplating one feature of the rise, at the predicament of some of our friends, the so-called Reformers, who disposed of portions of their stock, not so many months ago, for the reasons: first, that by so doing they would avoid what they termed the inevitable assessments to follow in the wake of the extensive improvements undertaken by the company; and, second, because of the possibility of the irrigation of their land as well with a smaller holding of stock, on account of the cementing of ditches and other permanent betterments of the system, than it had been possible to irrigate it before. They disposed of their stock at not to exceed $12 or $15, and cannot now buy it for $50. Of course, we hope the clean-up has not left them short of stock, but the celerity with which one or two of them "unloaded," to escape the assessments which never came, is laughable, even if it does not argue in support of their foresight on one side, nor their fairness or integrity on the other.

The credit of the company was never better—indeed, there is not a corporation in Southern California whose paper is more sought after among money lenders than that of the Anaheim water company, and this rise in the price of its stock will go far toward placing it in a better light abroad.

The acquisition of the Durkee water rights will inevitably result in bringing to us a greater volume of water than we have heretofore used. The temporary diversion by Fuller has not affected our supply—indeed, there is more water in the river than we can at present take care of. This diversion will be put an end to long before the volume of water lessens to a quantity below the capacity of our intake in the river to receive.

During the three years of drouth, the Anaheim water company has been put to very little expense to maintain its rights to the water in the river. Mr. Van Dyke, the eminent authority on hydraulics and irrigation, has publicly said that our water right is the best in Southern California—that it is absolutely unassailable. Very little trouble has been given, even though we are now in our third successive dry year. Mr. Fuller will be disposed of with due dispatch—never fear about that.

Already the advance in the price of water stock has directed the attention hitherward of financiers from different parts of the State; for such an increase in such a large volume of stock (there are 8000 shares) cannot but challenge their attention. Within three years the value of the stock has advanced upward of $40 per share. Here is an increase amounting to $320,000 in three years of successive drouth. What has caused this? Simply the awakening of the shareholders, as we say, to the fact that they own stock in one of the best water rights and irrigating systems in the State.

Last year water which cost at Redlands $600 for 100 inches during 24 hours was in Anaheim sold at $15. The Redlands grower purchased water at this ruinons rate not to raise a crop but to save his trees. Here the price for irrigating water remained during the entire season at 2½ per cent of that prevailing at Redlands. That tells the whole story. Stock in the Anaheim water company will not remain at $50—it will rise above that figure before many seasons come and go.

There are yet 4000 shares which may be issued, under the constitution of the company, by an affirmative two-thirds majority of the shareholders—not an easy matter, judging by past experience, to bring about. But when the price of shares becomes too high, probably another issue of stock may be determined upon. But of one thing we may rest assured: stock in the company will take easy rank with that of the most prosperous corporations in the State.

NEWS was received by Fred Rimpau on Tuesday of the death at the City of Mexico, on March 22d, of Senor Don Mariano J. Garfias, in the forty-fifth year of his age. Senor Garfias, or, as his old-time friends in Anaheim familiarly called him, Mariano, is well remembered by a host of acquaintances here, where his school days were passed. He was the brightest of pupils, and his friendships out of the schoolroom were as warm and sincere as admiration for his talents was unanimous and enthusiastic within. The family departed for the City of Mexico in 1875. There Mariano rose to an eminence in learning, and was at the time of his death professor of languages in several of the institutions of learning in the Mexican capital. He leaves a widow and several children to mourn his untimely end. Here in Anaheim news of his death will be received with regret by his many old-time associates, no less than by relatives; his mother being the sister of Mrs. Theo. Rimpau. His brother Manuel, who also passed some of his school days here and was afterward a valued attache of the GAZETTE office, went with the family to Mexico and joined the army. He rose to be the colonel of a regiment, we believe, and in the Yaqui war some years ago fell on the field of battle while leading his troops against the treacherous savages. Two more noble young men never lived. Peace to their ashes.

Mrs. Garfias was at San Diego at the time of her son's death, and was unable to reach the City of Mexico in time to attend the obsequies.

THE city election seems to be coming on quietly, and there is nothing to disturb the even tenor of the way save the violent and atrociously vindictive attacks of our contemporary upon Marshal Steadman. Mr. Steadman has resided here upward of a dozen years, and his character can hardly be smutted by the Plain Dealer gang. That Steadman will be re-elected to the office he has so acceptably filled was never in any great doubt, and these indecent assaults upon him ought to result in giving him a majority of 100. No man was ever defeated for office by casting filth at him—usually that course has the contrary effect. And we surmise it will be so in this instance.

THE GAZETTE has in contemplation the formation of a club of 25 for the purpose of securing a copy for each member of the newly published edition of the Encyclopedia Brittanica, in fifteen volumes. We are offered extremely advantageous terms, on easy installments, the price being less than half the retailers' figures. Those interested may call and procure further information.

SECRETARY WILSON of the Department of Agriculture has received a communication from Secretary Hitchcock of the Department of the Interior, asking his aid in solving the problem of grazing in the Western forest reserves. The division of forestry will commence immediately an investigation which will last several months.

The controversy over the alleged evil effects of sheep grazing has involved Western cattlemen, wool growers and farmers in a bitter war for many years, and the recent increase of irrigation has added to the bitterness. Government action in the matter has been hastened by the establishment of forest reserves. In view of the injury to the forests in many sections from overgrazing, all reserves except those in Washington and Oregon, and the Black Mesa reserve in Arizona, which is to be opened to 300,000 sheep at 3 cents a head, are closed to sheep by an order issued last May. This step has raised a storm of protest from wool growers, who insist that no harm is done by grazing under proper restrictions. Many are reported to have driven their herds into the mountains last summer in defiance of the law.

Against the sheep owners are arrayed the cattlemen and farmers, and especially the irrigators, who claim the practice means disaster to agriculture in the lowlands. These argue that sheep destroy the forest cover in the mountains and thus diminish the water supply. The sheep are said not only to eat the young growth which is to perpetuate the forest but to tramp down innumerable seedlings and destroy the layer of leaves necessary to keep the soil in good condition. Sheep herders are accused of burning large areas in order to secure a growth of grass. While the government will decide the matter only in the cases of the forest reserves, these include a large part of all the summer ranges of the Western sheep-raising States, and the results will be of great importance to the American wool-growing industry.

As no general rule can be applied, each reserve will be studied separately. The first step of the division of forestry will be to collect impartially the testimony of both sides. Lists of questions will be sent to thousands of sheepmen and to their opponents. About July 1st an examination of the reserves will begin. A number of botanists, irrigation experts and similar scientific men will be secured from all parts of the United States, and they will spend several months in the field. In addition, all field parties of the division of forestry engaged in other work in the interested regions will be required to give time to the sheep question also.

"Of a good beginning cometh a good end." When you take Hood's Sarsaparilla to purify your blood you are making a good beginning, and the good end will be health and happiness. It never disappoints.

Sick headache is cured by Hood's Pills. 25c.

Oil Stock for Sale.

Dividend paying oil stock. Apply to the agent, E. T. EAST, Anaheim.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

For the Week Ending March 26, 1900.

Furnished by the Orange County Title Company, Santa Ana.

D. L. Whitney and Rosa E. Whitney to James A. Whitaker—Lot 38, block 58, Buena Park; $210.

Edward B. Mould to Mary E. Mould—All interest in Richland farm lot 5; $1.

Stearns Ranchos company to W. D. Lamb—W½ of NW¼ of Sec. 5-6 10, 80 acres; $10.

Prudencio S. Yorba to John Jackson—1-5 of an acre in the NW corner of Sec. 19-3-8, Q. C. D.; $10.

Lucy P. Bonsall and James Bonsall to H. C. Head—Lots 1 and 2, block 30, Fullerton; $10.

Mrs Hannah Elizabeth Sears and W. Sears to Ehlen & Grote—E 54 feet of lot 6, and all of lots 18 and 19, block 5, S. W. Burnett's addition to Modena: $300.

Jacob Balhauser and Annie Balzhauser to Bernard Bordenave—Part of lots 13, 14, 15 and 16, block 66, Santa Ana East: $60.

G. W. Rolfe and Mary A. Rolfe vs. L. N. Brooks et al.—Decree of foreclosure on property at Arch Beach.

Carroll R. Maxwell and Georgiana Maxwell to Wm. R. Yost—A strip 10 feet wide along lot 5, block 6, Blee's addition to Santa Ana; $40.

Fred Schroeder and Verena Schroeder to Henry Nuffer—10 acres in lot S, Van de Graaf tract; $1200.

Harriet E. Strong by A. F. M. Strong, her attorney in fact, to J. B. Bushard and W. T. Newland—SW¼ of Sec. 28-5-10, 160 acres; $2800.

Walton Young and Hatty Young, his wife, and Carrie L. Field, widow, to August Freise—W 19 acres of E 29 acres of S½ of S½ of SW¼ of Sec. 1-4-10; $5000.

James E. Brazelton and Blanche Brazelton to Robert McFadden—Lots 7, 8, 9, 13 and 18, block P, Heil tract; $650.

S. H. Pendleton and Anna M. Pendleton to Samson Edwards—Lot 9, block 4, Baker's addition to Santa Ana; $10.

S. H. Pendleton to City of Santa Ana—E 5 feet of lot 9, block 4, Baker's addition to Santa Ana, for street purposes; $1.

Placentia Fruit company to Anaheim Union Water company—2 feet in the S½ of Sec. 25-3-10; valuable consideration.

Ferdinand Thum to Anaheim Union Water company—A strip 6 feet wide in Sec. 25-3-10; valuable consideration.

C. W. Almes and Amanda Almes to Anaheim Union Water company—A strip 4 feet wide in the S½ of Sec. 25-3-10; valuable consideration.

Lars Edwardson and Annie Edwardson to Anaheim Union Water company—A strip 4 feet wide in the S½ of Sec. 25-3-10; valuable consideration.

Kristine Hansen and Peter Hansen to Anaheim Union Water company—A strip 4 feet wide in S½ of Sec. 25-3-10; valuable consideration.

R. J. Blee and Amanda J. Blee to Evelyn L. Thompson—Lots 1 and 2, block 1, Blee's second addition to Santa Ana; $10.

R. J. Blee to Amanda J. Blee—Lots 1 and 4, block 6, Santa Ana; $10.

J. A. Rosensteel to Mary R. Ottaway—5.35 acres in the NW part of Santa Ana; $1000.

Thomas Alfred Ottaway, et al., to John N. Anderson—Same as above; $10.

C. S. Forgy to Elizabeth L. Forgy—50 acres south of Santa Ana; also lots 26 and 27, McFadden & Wilson's addition to Santa Ana; $4000.

Daniel Halladay and wife to Mrs. Carrie Cumming—Lot 5, block B, W. G. Benedict's subdivision of Daniel Halladay tract; $400.

J. A. Kirkpatrick and wife to E. D. Linder—8 acres in NW¼ of Sec. 13-5-11; $1500.

William B. Wilshire and Jennie W. Wilshire to William S. Lee—E½ of lots 45 and 46, block 28, Fullerton; $150.

Annie Brooks and W. H. Brooks to Mrs. S. M. Keim—Parts of Sections 30 and 25-7-9; also lots and blocks at Arch Beach; $1.

Stearns Ranchos company to Robert J. Northam—2 tracts of land near Bolsa Chica bay, containing 1500 and 350 acres respectively; $10.

Annie Brooks and Wm. H. Brooks to William H. Robbins—Part of blocks A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Roger's addition to Laguna Beach; $1.

R. W. Poindexter, et al., to the Soquel Canyon Oil company—S½ of NW¼, NE¼ of NW¼, SW¼ of NE¼ and N 30 acres of NW¼ of SE¼ of Sec. 10-3-9; $10.

J. F. Bradley and Lena B. Bradley to J. T. Shaffer—E½ of SE¼ of SE¼ of Sec. 22-5-11, 20 acres; $3000.

N. T. Edwards and May Edwards to N. H. Nansen—Lot 28, C. Z. Culver Home tract; $1000.

W. A. Penrod to William Hiatt, Q. C. D.—W½ of SW¼ of Sec. 4-3-9; $8.

Joel B. Parker to William M. Hiatt, Q. C. D.—W½ of SW¼ of Sec. 4-3-9; $8.

L. D. Loomis, et al., to Reinhard Gatzke—6½ acres 2 miles north of Orange; $130.

Stearns Ranchos company to A. B. Thompson—N½ of SE¼ of NW¼ of Sec. 24-4-11, 20 acres; $10.

S. W. Sutton and Amanda J. Sutton to Miranda P. Knight—W 11.4 feet of lot 4, Smith & Bishop's addition to Santa Ana; $10.

Robert M. Baker et al., to A. J. Timmons—10 acres ¼ mile east of Santa Ana; $4500.

Bismarck's Iron Nerve

Was the result of his splendid health. Indomitable will and tremendous energy are not found where stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels are out of order. If you want these qualities and the success they bring, use Dr. King's New Life Pills. They develop every power of brain and body. Only 25c at Paul A. Derge's drug store.

Boys' Band.

Saturday evening has been selected as the time for launching the boys' band upon its career of usefulness, not to say melody. On that evening at 8 o'clock the boys to the number of ten will assemble at the City Hall, and the following gentlemen will be present to assist in the ceremonies: H. A. Dickel, Arthur Lewis, W. F. Middleham, Frank Wommer, J. Backs and Frank Steadman. Prof. Walter Crowther has been engaged as leader, and says that in six months he will have the boys fit to give us a concert in the bandstand. Ten boys have already joined. Walter wants twenty.

All those interested in the band, and those who have boys desirous of joining, are invited to be present.

His Life Was Saved.

Mr. J. E. Lilly, a prominent citizen of Hannibal, Mo., lately had a wonderful deliverance from a frightful death. In telling of it he says: "I was taken with typhoid fever, that ran into pneumonia. My lungs became hardened. I was so weak I couldn't even sit up in bed. Nothing helped me. I expected to soon die of consumption, when I heard of Dr. King's New Discovery. One bottle gave great relief. I continued to use it, and now am well and strong. I can't say too much in its praise." This marvellous medicine is the surest and quickest cure in the world for all throat and lung trouble. Regular sizes 50 cents and $1. Trial bottles free at Paul A. Derge's drug store; every bottle guaranteed.

Real Estate for Sale.

Several 20-acre tracts; also all unsold land of the Stearns Rancho Co. in the Rancho San Juan Cajon, Rancho Los Bolsas, Rancho La Bolsa Chica. For prices and terms inquire of JACOB STERN, of the firm of Stern & Goodman, Fullerton. feb 15-1m

WHAT MAKES ORANGES PUFF?

The Subject Engrosses the Attention of the Riverside Folks—Does Any One Know What Causes It?

At a recent meeting of the Riverside Horticultural club J. E. Cutter read the following paper on Puffy Oranges:

I will promise that what I may advance concerning causes and remedies is tentative simply—not to be taken as demonstrated fact, but as fairly well supported theory.

Puffing is a development of unequal growth in the tissues—as is also splitting or bursting. But, though standing in close correlation, the two phenomena exhibit reverse action. Splitting always occurs in autumn, near close of season of growth. Puffing comes in spring, at the opening of growth season. Splitting is found in the growth of the outer limbs, where the peel has become indurated by the hot sun. Puffing develops in the shade, on the north side and in the center of the tree, in fruit of soft, flabby and immature character. The orange splits because its sun-hardened peel will not yield to the pressure of the growing carpel within. It puffs because spring directs its first energies to wood growth, and all nitrogenous tissues, including peel, while the making of fruit juices is in abeyance until a later day.

The two seasons, fall and spring, then, tend to this inequality of development, and extraneous circumstances further the matter. Among these latter I believe faulty cultivation to be strongly contributory. Wherever cultivation is imperfect, as along drives and roadways, and wherever the ground is subject to flooding with water with alternate baking in the sun, excess of puffing appears. Wilting between irrigation is another cause. Fertilizing has its part in the matter also. Where nitrogen only is provided, the trouble is aggravated. If we conceive of climate, fertility, cultivation—all in perfect balance, nothing to cause unequal growth of the tissues—we shall recognize conditions where there will be no puffing. But this will not be in California.

Leaving opinions, let us now come to some facts.

First, An orange that will puff will not drop; and an orange that will drop will not puff. No orange puffs unless the sap is flowing into it, and no orange drops when the sap is flowing into it. But it does not follow that all oranges will drop if they do not puff. In most of them the tissues grow too uniformly to puff.

Second, There is never to exceed 10 per cent of puffed fruit in any district—usually not half that amount. Some orchards have much more, but a larger number are practically free.

Third, In warm seasons puffing begins early and ends early; begins with the starting of growth, and ends when all of the class that are subject to puffing have passed through the stage of early growth.

From the foregoing it will be seen that there is no occasion for hastening shipment on account of puffing. Simply pick the puffed fruit instead of the better, without increasing the weekly output.

Many years ago, down on the Kennebec, a logging company had in their employ a French-Canadian whose nervous system was so impressionable that he would instantly obey any command that might be suddenly and sharply given. If he were serving at table, a pot of beans or kettle of coffee would go at once to the floor if anyone said "Drop it!" Or when "driving" on the river, if another hand yelled, "Jump, Joe!" he would throw down his pike pole and leap from the log into the icy water.

Now, when early in February, the rancher found the annual puffing beginning, his good friend, the packing-house man, shouted, "Jump!"

He jumped—straight into the commission pond.

With the increase of shipments prices fell, and loss occurred that might have been wholly avoided by rational action. There was no occasion for glutting the markets. The stampede was like that of other panics. It is a pleasure to point that better counsels prevailed in the exchange houses, whose growers are now reaping the advantage of improved market conditions.

The Press gives the following report of the discussion which ensued.

Mr. Cutter said the worst effect of puffing was the panic which results in dumping fruit on the market and causing a slump in prices. The wisest course to pursue is to market the fruit gradually, as the market demands it. He doubted if there really had been more puffing this year than usual, though it had doubtless been more far-reaching.

Mr. Reed said that a loss of 10 cents per box on oranges on account of puffing means over $3000 per day at the rate we have been shipping oranges—nearly 100 cars per day. He stated that one grower reported that his oranges fell in grade from 60 per cent fancy to 26 per cent fancy, because of puffing, within less than three weeks. His theories on the matter, he said, had been all upset. Use of too much stable manure, standing of waste water about the trees, too much potash, had all been accepted as a cause, but examples which he mentioned showed that these were not reliable. The puffing takes place inside the tree rather than on the outside. Mr. Reed regarded puffing as a disease which should be investigated by an expert.

Mr. Kœthen said that his experience led him to favor the theory that puffing was due to letting the trees get too dry in summer.

Mr. Kœthen moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Cutter and Mr. Meacham for their papers which was adopted.

Mr. Edmiston said that in his orchard the facts would seem to point to too much irrigation this winter as the cause of puffing

Mr. Boyd said that we used to think the seedling was the only orange that would puff. Now we find that the sweets and even the navels are puffing. His judgment was that nobody knows anything about it.

Mr. Hall mentioned a striking example of puffing, apparently due to insufficient irrigation and cultivation.

Mr. Cutter and Mr. Meacham questioned Mr. Boyd's statement that puffing was a recent development. Mr. Cutter said he had known navels and sweets to puff for the past eighteen years.

About the only point of general agreement was that a warm season probably increased the amount of puffing.

A. R. De Fluent, editor of the *Journal*, Doylestown, Ohio, suffered for a number of years from rheumatism in his right shoulder and side. He says: "My right arm at times was entirely useless. I tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and was surprised to receive relief almost immediately. The Pain Balm has been a constant companion of mine ever since and it never fails." For sale by P. A. Derge.

William J. Bryan will stop off at Santa Ana on April 9, from 10 o'clock a. m. to 3 p. m. The Democrats of that city will meet and make ample arrangements for receiving the distinguished visitor.

Volcanic Eruptions

Are grand, but skin eruptions rob life of joy. Bucklen's Arnica Salve cures them; also old, running and fever sores, ulcers, boils, felons, corns, warts, cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, chapped hands, chilblains. Best pile cure on earth. Drives out pains and aches. Only 25c a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by P. A. Derge, druggist.

Alfalfa and Barley Hay for sale at Stern Bros.

BUENA PARK.

The annual meeting of the W. C. T. U. was held at Mrs. A. Lincoln Lovett's and was very beautifully entertained. The election of officers took place with the following result: Mrs. Mary Overton, President; Mrs. S. M. Hasson, Vice-President at large; Mrs. Myrtle Lovett, Secretary; Mrs. Clara Bixby, Treasurer; Miss E. T. Cox, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. R. Morgan and Mrs. C. Kennedy, Vice-Presidents. After the business was over, the ladies were invited to a delightful luncheon, and gathered around a table decorated with a profusion of violets. Each guest received a large bunch of these beautiful flowers.

The Buena Park rabbitry is well worth visiting. It is owned by Dr. Hasson, and contains some of the best stock in Southern California. One especially fine fellow is "Sindar," Champion Dash stock, grand color, splendid ears. The "Klondike Nuggets" are beauties, the "Lady of the Lake" is admired by the many visitors at the rabbitry. The blackest buck in the county is "Black Diamond," not a white hair to be seen. The doctor is enthusiastic over his pets, and more than one family can testify that Belgian hares make fine Sunday dinners.

Mrs. Charles Bixby will entertain the L. M. A. S. Friday afternoon.

Thursday will be the annual meeting of the W. M. S. of the Congregational church at the parsonage at 2 p. m. An interesting feature will be the opening of the mite boxes.

Saturday evening at the Congregational church will be the silver medal contest of the W. C. T. U. It will be an enjoyable entertainment. There will be several contestants and the music will be good.

Mrs. J. A. Whitaker is visiting relatives in Pasadena.

Mrs. George Warren has returned from the East. Mr. and Mrs. Warren have taken the cottage next to the postoffie for their home.

Mr. Reeves, of La Mirada, has just shipped a carload of grape fruit to New York.

Mrs. J. J. McCarthy and Mrs. J. E. Randall of Chicago, and Mrs. Kate Noyes of Oak Park, Illinois, have been guests at A. W. Whitaker's during the week.

Rev. D. W. Morgan and wife have returned to the parsonage.

Mr. and Mrs. Silas Wright will visit Long Beach this week.

Maybe He's Going to Let It Go to Hell.

From the Pasadena Star.

Rev. Sheldon's experiment is having its imitators, and an Atchison paper announces its intention of running itself as the devil would run it. All of which is rank nonsense, and ought to wind up in having it run as the Sheriff would run it.

Money to Loan.

In sums to suit. Apply to F. A Backs, Jr., Secretary Building and Loan Association, Anaheim, Cal. 10-tf

Where Everything Grows.

The tuberose flourishes amazingly in the open air in the Transvaal with but the smallest attention and cultivation. The bulbs shoot up their three or four foot stems, each bearing very sweet smelling flowers, in an incredibly short space of time.

In Pretoria roses are prolific—in fact, most of the streets are bounded by rose hedges throughout their length, and they bloom with a frail, pink monthly rose blossom for three quarters of the year. In public places, such as the Burghers' park, the profusion of roses, lilies, carnations and tuberoses is bewilderingly beautiful.

The wild orchids of Swaziland are famous. They are of at least 20 different kinds. They are extremely curious, and with a little care and extra heat they can be induced to develop into very wonderful plants.

Everything grows in the Transvaal if the trouble is taken to plant it. The soil being all virgin and naturally rich, the very smallest amount of attention is required.

Thrift.

"Speaking of thrift," said the prominent clergyman, "I remember one man who was as good an example of shrewdness as I have ever seen. It was when I began preaching that I met him. I was young and struggling, my salary was small, and the man was a member of my church. He used to do work on a scroll saw, and one of his specialties was a sort of plant stand with two shelves and with scroll work ornamentation. Two or three times he tried to sell me one, but as I had no need or use for it I told him so.

"The time for the annual donation party drew near, when everything that was given counted toward that limited salary. I was not altogether pleased, therefore, when the man with a plant stand appeared at the door.

"'Here, parson,' he said, 'is a plant stand. It's worth $10, and I'd like to give $5 of it toward your donation.'

"There was no way out of it. I gave him the other $5."—New York Sun.

Driven to Drink.

Artist—My next picture at the academy will be entitled "Driven to Drink."

His Friend—Ah, some powerful portrayal of baffled passion, I suppose?

Artist—Oh, no; it's a horse approaching a water trough!

Election Notice.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Deciduous Fruit Association of Anaheim will be held in Judge Shanley's office, in Anaheim, on

Monday, April 9th, 1900, at 2 p.m.

for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year.
GEO. A. HUNTER, Secretary.
Anaheim, March 24, 1900.

FOR CITY MARSHAL.

N. F. STEADMAN (incumbent) respectfully announces himself as a candidate for

CITY MARSHAL

at the ensuing city election, subject to the suffrages of the electors of Anaheim.

FOR CITY CLERK.

M. Nebelung (present incumbent) respectfully announces himself as a candidate for re-election to the office of

CITY CLERK

At the ensuing election on April 9, 1900.
M. NEBELUNG.

FOR CITY CLERK.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for

CITY CLERK

At the election to be held April 9, 1900.
J. S. GARDINER.

FOR CITY CLERK.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the position of

CITY CLERK

And respectfully ask the support of the voters Monday April 9th, 1900.
Yours to serve,
4t EDWARD B. MERRITT.

FOR CITY MARSHAL.

R. C. Mills announces himself as a candidate for

CITY MARSHAL

At the city election, April 9, 1900.
R. C. MILLS.

Our New Store - -

Is filled with new Spring Stock selected with the greatest care by our Mr. J. Reinhaus while in New York. You will not know all about the Spring styles until you have paid our Store a visit

Popular Prices Prevail

Boys' and Men's Clothing, Hats, Furnishings, Ladies' Suits, Dress Goods, Shoes, Silk and Wash Waists, in fact everything new and up to date

Note—A Special Sale each Thursday in some of the many departments

Reinhaus Bros.
DEPARTMENT STORE
SANTA ANA, - CAL.

Spring Opening
AT
Stern Bros.
THE LEADING MERCHANTS OF ANAHEIM, CAL.,
SATURDAY, MARCH 31st, 1900

We invite you cordially to call and inspect our large and well selected stock of

SPRING and SUMMER GOODS

In our respective Ladies' and Gents' Departments. We carry a full line of

Dry Goods	Gents' Furnishings
Clothing	Groceries
Notions	Feed and Seed,
Hats and Caps,	Provisions and
Boots and Shoes	Farm Implements

OUR PRICES defy competition, while the quality of the goods we carry is a guarantee in itself. We have just taken the agency for

Butterick Patterns and publications

And you will find a full stock always on hand. Call for an up-to-date fashion sheet each month. They are free at our store

Respectfully,
Stern Bros.

PUBLIC BENEFIT STORE
S. Los Angeles St., Anaheim

Fine Raisins	℔ 6c	Peaches	℔ 7c
Apricots	℔ 10c	Rolled Wheat	10 ℔ for 25c
Apples	℔ 10c	Full Cream Cheese	℔ 12c
Rolled Oats	10 ℔ for 25c	Cocoa, good	℔ 40c
Corn Meal	10 ℔ sack 17c	Shredded Cocoanut	℔ 15c
Chocolate	℔ 22c	New Orleans Syrup	½ gal 25c
Bishop's Crackers	10 ℔ box 50c	Beans	20 ℔ 50c
Best Rice	℔ 5c	Water, flavored with Vinegar, 5c gallon, others sell for 10c gal	
Pure Apple Vinegar	gal 15c		
Fine Prunes	℔ 4c		

This Store is headquarters for first-class Flour, prices from $3 to $3.75 a barrel. Seven brands to select from. Quality guaranteed.

Our goods are so well known that it is needless to say anything more.

FRANCIS NEWMAN
The Up-to-date Grocer

ORANGE COUNTY RABBITRY
CARGILL & SCOTT, Props.

Dealers in high-grade Belgian hares. Young for sale from imported bucks as SIR STYLES, LORD LURGAN, SON OF LORD BANBURY, and others. Correspondence solicited and special attention paid to mail orders

Two Miles East of Anaheim.
ADDRESS: BOX 1674, ANAHEIM, CAL.

YOU CAN SAVE TIME
Trouble and Risk by Subscribing for PERIODICALS and PAPERS through my Agency

Joseph Helmsen

O. R. LUEDKE
JEWELER and OPTICIAN

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry
Silver Novelties and Optical Goods

Latest styles and Lowest prices; you cannot do better elsewhere

— TRY US —

Center street - - Opposite Commercial Hotel

BRO. LARTER OF THE PEAT.

Taken With Colic When the Farmers and Bolsa Chica Land Company are About to Come to an Amicable Understanding.

It was evident at Monday's meeting of the Supervisors that Mr. Larter had come prepared to continue the fight between the Peatlanders and the Bolsa Chica Land company. At the meeting held on the preceding Monday a tacit agreement had been arrived at between the parties that the property of the land company would be left out of the district.

At that time Mr. Raine, who was one of the four settlers present representing the farmers petitioning for the formation of the drainage district, said:

"Form the district. If they (meaning the land company) do not want to come in, leave them out; but form the district."

A wide expanse of marshy land belonging to the company had been excluded in view of the provisions of the statutes that no marshy or overflowed or tide land could be included.

Mr. Botsford, on being asked at that meeting whether he objected to the inclusion of a tract of some 120 acres of solid land, said he was not prepared to state whether his company would or would not favor being included.

Subsequently, at an informal conference between the parties, it was tacitly agreed to that the property of the land company should be excluded, and that the land company should thereupon withdraw all opposition to the formation of the drainage district.

The inception of the matter of the formation of the drainage district, it could be heard again at the county seat on Monday, was a purpose to run its outlet through the dam placed across Bolsa Chica channel by the land company.

The suit of the Webfeet against the land company to declare the dam a "public nuisance," and its precipitate dismissal out of court by Judge Ballard, are matters of recent history. Long before the case was brought into court, the Peatlanders, foreseeing inevitable defeat, cast about for some other means of attaining their desire for the removal of the dam. The formation of a drainage district was hit upon.

The amicable spirit that since the dismissal of the suit had, by the efforts of the land company and a few of the more enlightened farmers of the Peat, subsisted between the parties, had progressed so far that the land company announced its purpose not to object to or interfere further with the formation of the district. The land company asked as a reciprocal relation that its property be excluded.

Supervisor Larter's act of Monday showed him to be anxious to continue the misunderstanding, not to say unfriendliness, between the two parties.

As stated in these columns last week, the new drainage district takes the place of the old one, which was some years ago nullified by the decision of the court holding the Drainage act to be unconstitutional. At that time many of the Peatlanders vigorously opposed the formation of the district. They objected to being taxed for its support. Thousands of dollars would be necessary to construct the drainage ditch and the laterals, and the benefits to accrue to each of the settlers were at variance one with the other. So the formation of the district was taken into court and defeated. Thus the matter rested, until last year, when the advent of the Bolsa Chica land company and its erection of a dam across the channel solidified the Peatlanders against it and revived the project of the drainage district.

At the time of the Uprising of the Webfeet, some weeks ago, the mouth of Bolsa Chica bay had closed. The dam had no doubt much to do with this, because it had conspired to lower the water in the inner bay. The sweep of the tide water through the channel had kept the mouth open, but when the dock, with its automatic gates keeping out the salt water on the one hand and allowing the escape of the limited volume of sweet water from within, was constructed, the lessening of the volume of tidal water sweeping in and out resulted in the formation of a bar at the mouth of the channel, closing it up.

The Peatlanders, led by Cole of the Thwacking Fist, Blatherskite Hazard and Supervisor Larter (who is sore because he cannot shoot ducks on the marshes belonging to the land company, as of yore), arose in indignant protest, declaring their homes and firesides were being endangered. "If this nuisance is not at once abated," quoth Mr. Hazard, "in two years half the people between Westminster and Santa Ana will be dead of the malaria." Here Cole arose and thwacked the table.

Representatives of the land company present at the meeting, speaking with reference to the closing of the mouth of the channel, declared they were then at work upon an artificial channel conducting the water from Bolsa Chica bay into Anaheim bay. This they pledged themselves would drain the waters of the bay perfectly. If not, they promised to remove the dam.

Surveyor Finley cast a bombshell into camp by solemnly averring that the water would not run from Bolsa Chica bay into Anaheim bay, because it was uphill! This set the farmers on edge, and Cole arose in his awful might and thwacked the table again.

Now, it seems that Mr. Finley was altogether wrong in his conclusions; that it is not uphill from Bolsa Chica to Anaheim bay, and that so far from it being impossible to run water from one bay to another, a splendid stream, estimated as high as 17,000 miners' inches, is flowing, draining the inner bay perfectly.

When, therefore, the suit brought to declare the dam a "public nuisance" promised nothing to appease the ferocious appetite of the Thwacking Fist, the proposition to revive the sleeping beauty of the drainage district was set on foot, and everything progressed smoothly up to Monday's meeting, when Larter cast a pebble in the cogs, as it were, which may be the means of again bringing on active hostilities between the belligerents.

At the meeting last week Dennis McGirk, who since the annulment of the old drainage district has been one of the few farmers keeping up the drainage canal, disavowed any intention of ruining the property of the land company. The farmers wanted nothing but the formation of the drainage district, he said. They wanted their lands drained. The work of keeping up the old canal had become too burdensome to the few settlers keeping it up. The canal ought to be cleaned. It was getting foul, and the course of the water through it was seriously interfered with. But there was no intention of injuring the property of the land company; on the contrary, he said, the farmers desired to get along with the company on the most amicable terms.

Mr. Cole said as much—not the Cole of the Thwacking Fist.

At this point Mr. Raine said: "Form the district. If they do not want to come in, leave them out; but form the district."

An informal agreement was thereupon arrived at that the land company's property would all be excluded—marshy, overflowed or tide land and all.

At Monday's meeting Clerk Beckett adjusted his spectacles again, and getting the proper focus upon a letter held before him from Attorney Dunn of the land company, read to the effect that the company had agreed to withdraw all opposition to the formation of the district, upon the basis of the agreement arrived at, at the previous meeting of the board.

This seemed to simplify matters, and the finish of the fight between the settlers and the land company was in sight; when suddenly Supervisor Larter was seen to be taken with a bad attack of colic in his stomach. He drew forth the map delineating the boundaries of the drainage district. He looked at the wide expanse of marshy land (more than a mile square) that at the previous meeting of the board had been excluded from the district. Then he eyed intently a little stretch of land belonging to the company lying on the verge of the marshy area. The area of this tract was 120 acres.

Supervisor Larter declared, as his colic seemed to be getting worse, that it was necessary for the proper formation of the drainage district, that this 120 acres remain within the boundaries. He said he knew the country probably better than any man in the county, and declared the district could not get along without this land.

Supervisors Potter and Snover were favorable to the idea of keeping faith with the land company, to the end, at least, of being thus instrumental in bringing about a cessation of the hostilities for some time past existing between them.

Supervisor Pixley busied himself in reading a law book dealing with drainage matters. One hundred and twenty acres was a very small matter, he thought, and if the lands were susceptible to drainage by the district, and would be benefited thereby, he didn't know but it ought to be included.

Supervisor Nickey said that inasmuch as the land company would be taxed only for the amount of benefit their tract of land would get by the formation of the district, it seemed to him also to be a very small matter. He didn't see how it made much difference to the land company whichever way the matter went.

Attorney Melrose appeared before the board, representing the land company, and quoted Dennis McGirk, who was present and affirmed the statement, that the farmers did not ask that the property of the land company be retained within the district. He asked whether it was not a fact that the statement had been made at the previous meeting that it made no difference to the farmers whether these 120 acres were included or not. He looked over toward Mr. Raine.

That gentleman was exceedingly busy thinking. He never said a word.

Mr. Melrose argued from the standpoint that, it being understood, judging by the terms of Mr. Dunn's letter, that his clients' land would be excluded from the district, that would be the preferable course to pursue. He urged that efforts be directed toward restoring an amicable relationship between the two parties, to the end that the interests of both might be best subserved thereby.

Bro. Larter seemed to be plunged into the midst of another colic fit at mention of any possible termination of hostilities. All Bro. Larter needs is a tomahawk, some eagle feathers in his head and war paint on his face to be a second edition of Geronimo—he is said to have the warwhoop already.

He went into the details of the matter again, declaring that he did not see how the district could get along without the 120-acre strip belonging to the land company.

He moved, after a further all-round parley and powwow, that the petition of the farmers asking for the formation of the drainage district be granted, the lines to exclude the marshy lands of the land company, but to include the 120 acres of land referred to.

Supervisor Pixley seconded the motion.

Supervisors Potter and Snover, the heavenly twins, voted no. Larter and Pixley voted aye.

It was up to Nickey. That gentleman looked up appealingly, threw up his hands in holy horror, uttered a cry like the wailing of a lost soul in Israel, executed a double back somersault, landed on his back, and voted aye.

The board earlier in the day voted to go down to the Bolsa Chica tomorrow (Friday), but what good they can do there, now that the drainage district has been formed, on lines marked by bad faith toward the land company, is something we must content ourselves by learning later. Maybe they'll be thrown in the bay!

The Peatlanders had won the day. If Dennis McGirk speaks truthfully, the fight between the land company and the farmers will in all probability be settled and called off; if the stories one heard in the crowd, to the effect that the dam would have to "come out"; that no one could ever be convicted if he "blew up the dam," represent the status of the feeling of the farmers toward the land company, the end is not quite yet.

Copies of a Santa Ana paper were in evidence containing the following effusion:

> "The farmers out in the neighborhood of Bolsa and the Dam club are still at variance. The d—d club now talks as though the farmers were really endangering their sport, and if they keep it up the Dam club will have to sue them for damages. The farmers should be very careful how they impose upon the sporting club. The club embraces many prominent men who have a vast amount of influence, especially in elections. Now, if the farmers should accidentally drop a few sticks of dynamite under the dam it would make it very disagreeable for the club. Of course, I would not advise such a proceeding, but if a club or anybody else flooded my land with salt water by reason of a dam, and I had no other remedy, I would feel inclined to blow the damned thing up."

Our information yesterday was that it was more than probable the land company would resist in the courts the inclusion of its property within the drainage district.

Numerous private applications for damages alleged to have been sustained have lately been made, and are being made, by some of the settlers owning land contiguous to the company's property. These amount in the aggregate to thousands of dollars. It is probable also these will be fought to a finish in the courts.

Much depends upon the visit of the Supervisors to the scene of hostilities tomorrow. Either it will be peace and harmony, or it won't. If Larter should fall in the bay, in a place where it is over his head, and could not swim out, the former condition might prevail; if not, it might be different.

WHAT WALNUTS BROUGHT.

Report of the Walnut Business of the Deciduous Fruit Association of Anaheim for the Year 1899.

Amount of walnuts received and shipped, with gain in weight of each:

VARIETY.	Pounds Received.	Pounds Shipped.	Pounds, Gain.	Pounds, Loss.
No. 1 S. S. Walnuts.	157,070	164,107	7,037	......
No. 2 S. S. Walnuts.	13,822	13,994	172	......
No. 1 Standards...	57,117	57,807	690	......
No. 2 Standards...	3,614	3,507	......	107
Total..........	231,623	239,415	7,899	107

Total net gain..........	7,792
Weight of sacks, at 2½ pounds each (2,084 used)..........	5,210 lbs.
Net gain..........	2,582 lbs.— 1 1-9 per cent

Gross cash receipts and expenditures:

RECEIPTS.

Received for No. 1 softshell walnuts..........	$14,289.55
Received for No. 2 softshell walnuts..........	757.85
Received for No. 1 standard walnuts..........	4,654.31
Received for No. 2 standard walnuts..........	66.56
	$19,768.27
Received for culls..........	104.90
Gross receipts..........	$19,873.17

EXPENDITURES.

Trays, trucks and scales..........	$101.75
Sacks and twine..........	315.22
Cost of selling..........	918.89
Cost of preparing nuts for market..	480.05
Cost of association..........	28.25
Paid growers..........	18,026.32
Cash on hand..........	2.69
	$19,873.17

INVENTORY.

Trays, 150, at 50 cents each..........	$75.00
Tanks, 2..........	17.00
Sacks, 5, at 16 cents each..........	.80
Trucks, 4, at $15 each..........	60.00
Grader..........	50.00
Scales..........	3.00
Scoop shovels, 2, at $1 each..........	2.00
Sacking needles, 2, at 50 cents each....	1.00
Stove..........	3.50
Sacking bin and platform..........	4.00
Total..........	$216.30

There now remains to be divided 53 sacks of No. 2 nuts in Chicago on which all expenses are paid up to the present time, estimated to be worth $350.

No. 2 nuts in Chicago..........	$350.00
Cash on hand..........	2.69
Inventory..........	216.30
Accounts due..........	21.15
Total assets..........	$590.14

The entire cost of selling was 4 4-10 per cent, of which 4 1-10 per cent was paid the Southern California Deciduous Fruit exchange for their services and for Eastern brokerage. The cost of preparing nuts for market was $4.13½ per ton.

We have paid the growers .0823 cents per pound for No. 1 softshells; .0728 cents per pound for No. 1 hardshells, and 5 cents per pound for No. 2 nuts, with a further distribution to be made later, which will bring the price of No. 2 nuts within 2 cents of No. 1 nuts.

The cost of association has been only nominal, the total cost being 24 cents per ton. The sacks and twine is not an expense, as the nuts are sold at gross weight, and the price received for the sacks is a little more than first cost.

The walnuts were sold at prices ranging from $8.15 to $10.20 per 100 pounds for No. 1 softshells, and $7.65 to $8.50 per 100 pounds for No. 1 hardshells, f. o. b. Anaheim. The extreme price on softshells was obtained for a carload containing only No. 1 softshells.

J. B. NEFF, President.

Anaheim, March 26, 1900.

Story on Mitt Phillips.

Prof. Thomass was in town again on Tuesday evening to instruct the singing section how to warble sweetly. The Professor told us a story on Mitt Phillips, who was once in jail at Capistrano for high crimes and misdemeanors committed against the State.

Mitt used to run a drug store, although he has now reformed and is in the paint line. One day he put up a prescription for a man who was a little hard of hearing, and when his customer asked him how much it was he replied: "Ninety-five cents."

"Five cents?" inquired the customer, placing his hand to his ear.

"Ninety-five cents," replied Mitt, with the accent on the ninety.

"Five cents?" repeated the man—it never phased him.

"Ninety-five cents!" shouted Mitt at the top of his voice.

"Five cents?" echoed the purchaser complacently, imagining that to be the price, and laying down a nickel on the counter he proceeded to walk out.

"You go to grass," said Mitt, not so loudly, however; "I made three cents off you anyhow."

That story sounds like Mitt, and as the Professor says it's so we believe it, every word of it.

When Mitt was put in jail Henry Yount was thrown in with him. It was during the Republican high jinks and jollification, and George Wilton came near being thrown in the sea.

Yount has for some weeks past been camping on the trail of Strange, the Los Angeles architect who was successful in getting his plans adopted for the new Orange county courthouse. Strange is said to have promised Yount $100 for his 'fluence in order to secure the plans. Strange got them, and now they say Strange dodges corners whenever he sees Yount, and the latter wonders why he ever left his happy home at Tustin to mingle with the Santa Ana politicians.

Dance.

Don't forget the Anaheim Cannery club dance at the Del Campo hotel Saturday evening, March 31st. Music by Alger's orchestra. Admission, 50 cents.

Strategic.

Mr. Jagway looked at the sign over the door of the saloon.

"Hello!" he said. "This is the 'Santiago.' Let's go in and get bottled up."

And he made a fleet movement through the entrance.

For Sale.

A fresh milch cow. Price $35. Inquire of J. H. Encarl, half mile west of Katella schoolhouse. 1t*

The roads are fine, and the picnic grounds are at their best. Get up a picnic party and engage Lewis & Zeus' tally-ho for style and comfort.

Ladies' and Gents' Shoes, in black and tan, latest styles, at Stern Bros.

PROTEST FOR GRUENEMAY.

Trustee Schwenckert Thinks We Ought to Have Only Six Saloons, and the License $25 Per Month Instead of $10.

At a meeting of the City Trustees on Tuesday evening Clerk Nebelung reported that he had placed the order for printing the city election ballots with a Los Angeles house. The cost of the complete election supplies he estimated at $25. He had asked a bid also from a San Francisco house, and while it was lower than that of the Los Angeles house he had given the contract to the latter, on account of their nearness and the opportunity it offered of securing the supplies and the sample ballots in time for the election. It will now be in order for our esteemed contemporary to rise up and give vent to a howl at not being given a chance to do this work. Having secured the contract for the printing for a year, why, it may ask, was this fat little job sent off to Los Angeles, when it has always been done in Anaheim heretofore?

Mr. Dickel of the special committee appointed to interview Mr. Fay relative to deepening the well pit, reported he had seen that gentleman, who was now busy upon the necessary preparatory work. A hole had been bored through the bottom of the well pit and the level of the water noted carefully. Mr. Fay may resolve to pump from the old pit while putting down the new pit, instead of lowering it half at a time. He reported that the valves of the small pump were not in good condition. New valves were ordered.

Mr. Dickel stated that he was of the opinion that considerable water was wasted in town, and he moved that the Marshal instruct all water users to see to it that their faucets are tight and leak not. If not repaired forthwith a fine to be imposed and the water shut off. Seconded by Helmsen, and carried.

Under the head of new business Mr. Helmsen reported that Herman Stern desired a flat rate for the electric lights in his store. Stern uses four 1200 arcs and three 16-candle power incandescent lights. The rate amounted to $16.14. He asked for a rate of $15, but to this Helmsen dissented.

Dickel said he would be willing to make the rate $16.

Schwenckert asked what Harris & Falkenstein paid. He was informed they paid $25 for three 2000 arcs and fifteen incandescent lights. He therefore moved that Stern's rate be fixed at $16. Seconded by Dickel and carried.

Clerk Nebelung (*sotto voce*) to the Mayor—That matter of Gruenemay's saloon license was left over from unfinished business at the last meeting.

Mayor Rust—That matter will rest in abeyance until Gruenemay selects a site for his saloon. He has not yet done that, I believe.

The Clerk, with a bland smile—There is a petition here protesting against it.

The Clerk later read the petition, which stated that the signers entered their solemn protest to granting a license for maintaining a saloon on Los Angeles street, anywhere between Center street and the southern city limits. The petition bore the signatures of J. Swim, L. E. Miller, C. Bruce, T. A. Darling, E. W. Skidmore, S. S. Skidmore, Wm. Konig, Mrs. Barbara Parker, Mrs. Blome, Mrs. J. Newman, Wm. Boyd, Sr., E. P. Fowler, J. P. des Granges, J. Ramella, T. S. Grimshaw.

Trustee Schneider thought the petition was all right. "We do not want any saloons in the outside district," he said; "let them be close in town where they may be under police control."

Trustee Schwenckert said he was in favor of limiting the number of saloons in town to six, and to increasing the license to $25. We now have eight (Gruenemay's would make nine) and the license is $10 per month.

The petition was ordered filed with the application for the license.

It seems Gruenemay's plans for the opening of a deadfall near the new S. P. depot has died abornin'.

The Clerk read a communication from the Riverside trustees, requesting the pleasure of the attendance of the city board and the fire department at a blowout at Riverside on April 17th. The invitation went on to say that the Los Angeles fire department would send one of their best engines and a chemical engine to be exhibited in a test of putting out fires. The board voted to accept the invitation with thanks. As many of the board as may be able to get away will attend, and probably the hand engine may be taken over to give the Los Angeles boys a run for their money.

A little boy here entered the room, bearing a letter which he handed to the Clerk.

"What's that?" asked the Mayor, "another protest to the saloon?"

"No," replied the Clerk, with a ten-by-six smile; "this is an application for money."

The communication proved to be from Mrs. Grimshaw, who stated that while driving on Broadway near Los Angeles street, her horse had fallen into a wooden culvert extending across the thoroughfare. But for the fact that the horse was a gentle animal, a serious accident would have resulted. As it was the shaft was broken, and she had a bill of $4.50 costs to pay for repairs. This she asked reimbursement for.

The board looked at it in the same light. The amount was ordered paid to her, and the Marshal was instructed to begin a campaign against the old wooden culverts with orders to yank them all out.

Mr. Schwenckert observed that the water company had begun excavations on Los Angeles street for the repair of leaks in the water pipe, and displayed no lights at night. This he objected to, and added that the matter of the franchise (which the water company has never secured) be called up again. The company had no permit for these excavations, and he felt it ought to go about getting a franchise, or the city should take up the pipe.

The Marshal was, after discussion, directed to inform the men working on the trenches to display lights at night.

The Clerk was ordered to write Surveyor Kellogg asking that he establish the street grade on Los Angeles street, from Broadway to Santa Ana, where a new sidewalk will be built. Fences have been taken down preparatory to this move.

For Sale.

White Wyandotte eggs. Fifty cents a setting. Inquire of J. H. Encarl, half mile west of Katella schoolhouse. 1t*

Call for an up-to-date Fashion Sheet at Stern Bros.

Kleinigkeiten.

—Bob Burdette at the Opera-house this evening. There should and doubtless will be a full house.

—The annual meeting of stockholders in the Deciduous Fruit association of Anaheim has been called for April 9th, when a new Board of Directors will be elected.

—A deed was filed for record on Monday transferring the title to 1850 acres of land at Bolsa from the Stearns Ranchos company to Robert J. Northam. The consideration is $51,500.

—The Ladies' Aid of the Presbyterian church will meet at the home of Mrs. Grimshaw tomorrow (Friday) afternoon at 2 o'clock. Annual meeting. All members are urged to attend.

—The annual meeting of stockholders in the Savings, Loan and Building association will be held on Saturday, April 7th, at 7 p. m., at Backs' hall. A new Board of Directors will be elected.

—The new residence of Peter Knapp, at Katella, is nearing completion, and will soon be ready for occupancy. Mr. Knapp's new residence is an artistic addition to one of the richest sections of Orange county, and he himself is a valuable acquisition to the community.

—Attention is directed to the advertisement of Cargill & Scott's rabbitry, situated on the Scott ranch east of town, which will be found in another column. This firm has young hares for sale from imported sires, and solicits correspondence from all localities. Those contemplating the purchase of rabbits will consult their own interests by looking over this rabbitry and the choice grades of stock offering before purchasing elsewhere.

—The trial of Henry Hungerford, charged with the murder of James Gregg in the Santiago canyon last June, is in progress in the Superior Court at Santa Ana. Judge B. N. Smith of Los Angeles is presiding. The case has continued since Monday of last week, and will probably not be completed until today.

The trial of the city plaza case was set for Monday morning, the 26th; but the Hungerford case interfered, and the case has been reset for hearing on April 11th.

—The Supervisors on Monday opened four bids for the erection of the new courthouse. The lowest bid was that of McNeill & Blee, for $91,896, the next lowest being that of Murphy & McLennan of Los Angeles, for $95,000. The other bids ranged as high as $106,000. The board rejected the three highest bids, and took McNeill's under advisement. It had intended limiting the price to $85,000, but the raise in the price of material conspires to lift the limit. It is thought likely McNeill's bid will be accepted, and work upon the structure begin at an early date.

—The opening of the new millinery store by Miss Hess on Saturday was attended by ladies without number from town and country. Never were such choice confections in millinery on display, so the ladies say, and Miss Hess was the recipient of much commendation for the artistic selection of her stock. The show window, lighted by electricity, as is the store also, makes a handsome appearance, containing as it does, many very fine specimens of millinery. She seems to have "caught on" in good shape, and business continues brisk. We believe millinery stores are things of beauty and a joy forever, and the more of them we have the better. Next to a good wet year, give us a millinery store, and we believe Miss Hess' establishment will go far toward tiding us over the dry year.

—Anaheim has now one of the finest watch, clock and jewelry repairers in the United States—Mr. A. Moeller, recently from Philadelphia, who has opened an establishment in the Ruhman block, next door to Hatfield & Staples. Mr. Moeller was for years in the employ of Caldwell & Co., of Philadelphia, where he was known as one of the most expert watch repairers in the East. He brings testimonials to that effect. Failing health forced him to leave the rigors of the Eastern climate, and he came west to Colorado, where he found employment with Randall & Co., at Colorado Springs. He was quite successful, building up a large and lucrative practice. A change in the firm made him start for California, and on arriving at Los Angeles many openings were offered him. He chose Orange county as the best county in the south, and Anaheim as the best town in the county.

—A suit has been brought by J. E. Valjean vs. Herman Koster of Soquel canyon, and Charlotte Koster, his wife, for the recovery of $16,500. Valjean represents E. P. Fowler, who is responsible for the suit. Fowler some time ago secured an option upon 400 acres of land in Soquel canyon owned by Koster. The price of the land was to be $3,500. Some time after the making of the option, Koster claims, Fowler had a chance to sell for $4,000, but he (Fowler) jumped the price to $16,000. This Koster objected to, and notified his attorneys, John D. Pope of Los Angeles and R. Melrose of this city, to proceed to annul the option. The deed to the property had been placed in the Citizens' bank and when Fowler demanded it some days ago, he was refused it, the bank having been notified by Koster's attorneys, not to deliver it. Fowler then, acting through Valjean, brought suit to recover $16,500 damages. The suit will be stubbornly fought.

Butterick Patterns at Stern Bros.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce last week there were presented the details of a proposition to install what will possibly be the largest irrigation system ever attempted on the Pacific Coast. The plan is to reclaim several hundred thousand acres of land in the eastern part of San Diego county and across the line in Mexico. Addresses were delivered by S. W. Ferguson, formerly general manager of the Kern County Land company; George Chaffey, well known throughout this part of the State as the man who founded Ontario and Etiwanda, and L. M. Holt.

The speakers were enthusiastic over the scheme, and pointed out the many advantages it possesses over other plans to reclaim arid lands, and the great and permanent benefit the success of their plan would be to Southern California. They asserted that there is an abundant supply of water available; that it could be easily conveyed to the points desired, and, what is more important, the land to be developed could be obtained at such prices and terms as would make it possible for settlers to secure farms at prices within the reach of almost any person. The purpose of laying the matter before the Chamber of Commerce was not that the promoters of the enterprise desire financial backing, but that the business men of the community understand what they propose to do, and have some idea of the magnitude of the enterprise.

The finest line of Golf Shirts and Gents' Neckwear at Stern Bros.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Senator Perkins has our thanks for a number of valuable public documents from Washington.

Rev. Pratt of Ontario has taken the pulpit in the Methodist church and will preach every Sunday morning and evening.

E. R. Turk has returned from Chino. He will have charge of the chemical department of the Oxnard factory. Mrs. Turk and little son have returned to Anaheim to reside.

Miss Belle Negus, who for some months past has been an employee of Harris & Falkenstein's department store, leaves next week for her former home in Iowa. Miss Negus has many friends in Anaheim and vicinity who will regret to hear of her departure.

Judge Klamroth of Pasadena has set the case of N. H. Mitchell, arrested in that city for running a blind pig, for April 4th. The defendant will be tried by a jury upon the charge of violating the ordinance regulating blind pigs and other nuisances. The trial has been postponed because of the illness of Mitchell's attorney.

Wm. Schumacher came up from the Bolsa Chica yesterday to pay his poll tax, get registered and arrange for the building of a $400 addition to his residence in Fullerton. He says everything is lovely down at the shooting grounds and that the goose hangs at a respectable altitude from *terra firma.* All right, Bill, call again.

—A number of horses and colts, wagons and harness were sold at public auction at the Griffith lumber yard yesterday to satisfy a claim of $139.35 and costs, owing by the bankrupt estate of J. B. Pierce, to the lumber company. George Hunter was the auctioneer. Satisfactory prices were realized.

Stephen Burrows, a highly respected citizen of Centralia, died on Monday afternoon at 5 o'clock, from the effects of a stroke of paralysis. He was in his sixty-eighth year. The remains will be interred in the Anaheim cemetery this (Thursday) morning, at 10. Services at the Seventh Day Adventist church at Centralia. Relatives are looked for to arrive from the northern part of the state to attend the funeral.

J. B. Rea and James Semple returned on Friday from San Diego, a change having been made in the itinerary of Mr. Semple and his brother-in-law, David Rea, who remains temporarily in the southern city. Mr. Semple has taken his departure for the north. He goes to Vancouver, and thence east to his home in Canada. David Rea has been so taken with San Diego county that he has resolved to prolong his stay for several days.

T. E. Schmidt takes his departure today for his home in New Jersey, after a pleasant sojourn with relatives and friends during two months past. On Sunday he formed one of a picnic party, embracing the families of H. A. Dickel, John Hartung and E. R. Turk to the Santiago canyon in Hahn's tally-ho. Mr. Schmidt goes East to attend to business matters, and it is not improbable that he may return to Anaheim again to reside here permanently.

Francis Newman of the Public Benefit store announces a new pricelist this morning, which should appeal strongly to those in search of bargains. Mr. Newman is building up an increasing trade and his prices bring customers to his store from many sections in the county. Not only is his trade in town increasing, but he has patrons from a wide area of territory from Buena Park and Westminister.

Meeting of the Farmers' club at Mr. Cargill's residence at Brookshurst on Monday next. Special order: The Horticultural Commission, and The Best Means for Destroying Scale in Orange County. Many leading horticulturists will be present, as well as representatives from every farmers' club in the county. All interested are invited to attend.

W. J. Cole, the Hardscrabble butter magnate, announces that he will manufacture no more butter. He will dispose of his herd of Jersey cows and go out of the business, having amassed a competency, and the weather being dry. Mr. Cole has been delivering butter to customers in town for many years, and they will hear with regret of his decision to retire from business. He will make a little butter for home consumption, and may occasionally come to town with a limited amount to dispose of at the groceries.

Arch Henry informs us that the two wells at the Caledonia Grove yield an unfailing supply of water. One peculiarity of the wells is that the water stands at a depth from the surface of only 24 feet. The depth of the water at the city power house is nearly 45 feet. The well pit on the Henry ranch is down 14 feet, and it is only ten feet further to water. One of the wells is 528 feet deep and the other 240. A stream of 60 inches is being pumped from them.

Across the road at the Campbell place, a well 180 feet has been sunk, and water stands in it 16 feet from the surface.

Who has water nearer the surface?

At last week's meeting of the Supervisors H. H. Roper was given the contract for building a pavilion at the county park. His bid was $377.75.

Ben Patterson of Santa Ana was allowed county aid in the sum of $7 per month.

Mr. and Mrs. Bonsall of Fullerton were put on the indigent list at $8 per month.

The date for the Bolsa drainage district election set for April 21st. The place at which the election will be held is at Ocean View schoolhouse. James McMillan, J. B. Raine and Miles Hall appointed as inspectors. The district after organization will be known as the Bolsa drainage district.

Petition from Charles L. Damron et al. for a road in Buena Park and Westminster road districts received and filed. The County Surveyor, J. H. Johnson and J. S. Brown appointed as viewers.

No Right to Ugliness.

The woman who is lovely in face, form and temper will always have friends, but one who would be attractive must keep her health. If she is weak, sickly and all run down, she will be nervous and irritable. If she has constipation or kidney trouble, her impure blood will cause pimples, blotches, skin eruptions and a wretched complexion. Electric Bitters is the best medicine in the world to regulate stomach, liver and kidneys and to purify the blood. It gives strong nerves, bright eyes, smooth, velvety skin, rich complexion. It will make a good-looking, charming woman of a run-down invalid. Only 50 cents at Paul A. Derge's drug store.

Plumbing and Tinning.

Bicycles and Bicycle supplies, plumbing and tinning, pump repairing. All kinds of light machine work. Agent for Eclipse and Fairbanks wind mills, and Towers, the best wind mill made. Also agent for the Santa Ana Steam Laundry. Leave your laundry twice a week. [326tf] E. W. M'COLLUM.

AT THE BIG DEPARTMENT STORE
EASTER PREPARATIONS

We carefully study the fashions, and our stock in the different departments is in accordance with the latest correct ideas

Stylish Silks
"Never saw any so beautiful," is the remark oftenest heard from women who look over our great line of Silks. We make special note of the new hemstitched effects, Black, White and color combinations

Fashionable Wash Goods
A splendid gathering is now at the big store. We have well prepared for spring and summer—how we have prepared for it with all that is new and good is what we are inviting you to see.

Dress Lawns
A large variety of patterns, 5c up

Hats
Nearly a carload of Men's, Boys' and Children's Crash and Straw. Something to choose from with pride, 25c up.

Your Shoes
Are not yours, unless they are wearing as well as we promise. They are still ours, if you'll bring 'em back.

New Curtains, New Drapery, New Silkalines, New Fancy Ribbons, New Belts, New Ladies' Collars

Harris & Falkenstein
Dry Goods, Ladies' and Men's Furnishing Goods, Notions, Shoes, Trunks and Valises, Stationery, Groceries and Produce
Metropolitan Block PHONE 676 Anaheim

It is a Pleasure to Ride—
In one of our light and easy riding road wagons, buggies, phaetons, or carriages. They are built for comfort and speed, and are of handsome designs and exquisite finish. Spring driving is the most enjoyable of all, and if you are thinking of buying a new carriage look at our superb stock. The prices will not keep you from buying
Max Jacobson
Harness, Carriages, Buggies, Etc.
214-216 E. Fourth Street
SANTA ANA, CAL.

SEEDS SEEDS
ALL KINDS OF
SEEDS
AT
DICKEL'S

ALFALFA ONIONS
BARLEY ONION SETS
BEETS OATS
BEANS WHEAT
ETC.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL
E. L. MALCOLM, Proprietor
Newly Furnished and Renovated Throughout.
The table is supplied with the best the market affords.
Special accommodations for commercial travelers.
Private parties served on short notice.

HAVE YOU TRIED OUR...
NORTHERN FLOUR
AT 95c? It's the best in Anaheim for the money
NORTHERN EARLY ROSE SEED POTATOES
WM. BOYD & SON

Lippincott's Funeral Parlors
UNDERTAKING EMBALMING
Office at E. B. MERRITT'S Center St. ANAHEIM
A. C. Jennings, Manager.
S. Risdon Lippincott personally directs all funerals.

A RIGHTEOUS DECISION.

Judge Ballard Sustains the Bolsa Land Company's Demurrer.

Judge Ballard of the Superior Court of Orange county on Friday last sustained the demurrer of the Bolsa Land company against the suit instituted by District Attorney Williams, acting in obedience to instructions from the Board of Supervisors seeking the removal of the "obstruction" in the channel. The suit is too well known to require recapitulation at this time. The complaint was printed in these columns at the time of the beginning of the suit a month ago. The demurrer of the land company was to the effect that the complaint did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action. Even admitting everything the complaint alleged, in every day parlance, there was not enough in the case, the answer claimed, to justify the suit. Judge Ballard sustains this view of the case, in the following carefullly prepared opinion:

To this complaint a demurrer is interposed, both general and special, the latter being for non-joinder of defendants and uncertainty in several particulars.

The point urged under the general demurrer is that facts as alleged do not constitute a public nuisance, and if such contention is well taken the special grounds need not be examined.

What constitutes a nuisance, both public and private, is defined in Sections 3479, 3780 and 3481.

Modern definitions of nuisances are quite numerous. Some of them are as follows:

"A public nuisance is one which results from the violations of public rights, which have a common effect and injure one citizen no more than another." Law, R. R. and P., Sec. 2959.

"Public, or common nuisance, affect the community at large, or some considerable portion of it, such as the inhabitants of the town." Vol. 16, A. and E. Ency., p. 926.

"In order to constitute a public nuisance, the injurious results to the public must always be of such a character and extent that, if affecting the rights of an individual only, they would form the basis of a private action. The only distinction between a public and private nuisance arises from the difference in effect. In the one case it is confined to a single individual or to an injury to individual rights, while in the other it affects the rights of individuals only as members of the public. It is not so much of a question whether a large number of persons happened to be annoyed by the act, as whether the act itself was such, and in such a *place* as that the natural effect thereof would be to annoy or offend all who came within the sphere." Woods on Nuisance, p. 76.

"Public nuisances are indictable nuisances being committed (1) on public ways or waters, (2) on private premises to the prejudice of the general public." Bigelow, on p. 287; and the same writer, on p. 288, says: "Even supposing the nuisance not to be a public one, that is, not to affect seriously the rights of the public in general."

"A public or common nuisance is such an inconvenience or troublesome offense as annoys the whole community in general and not merely some particular person." Bouvier's Law Dic., vol. 2, p. 524.

On the other hand the last writer says: "A private nuisance is anything done to the hurt or annoyance of the lands, tenements or hereditaments of another. It produces damage to but one or a few persons, and cannot be said to be public." id.

And to the same effect says Lawson in his R. & R., vol. 6, sec. 2959, where a private nuisance is said to be "one which results from the violation of a private right, which injures one or a few persons, and not the public at large. Here the special sufferers have a remedy in a civil action."

And I find no variations in the definitions of a public nuisance, and such definitions as I have quoted are in entire accord with the provisions of our code upon the question of nuisances.

It will be noticed that there is no averment in the complaint that the erection of the dam mentioned is violative of any right of navigation on the bay or the outlet from it to the Pacific ocean; indeed, it is not alleged to be navigable. The nuisance complained of does not exist because of any invasion of the rights of the public generally to the use of the bay, or the particular community or neighborhood in which it is said to be located, in and to its use for commercial purposes or for any purpose whatever, or that they have any rights whatever thereto or therein. On the contrary, it is clear that the grievance complained of is that by the erection of the dam the natural flow and passage of water therethrough has been interfered with in such a manner as to render the lands of a large number of owners wet, unfruitful and perhaps less valuable.

Conceding that the owners of the lands in the region of the bay, and alleged to be damaged by the erection of the dam, had a right to drain the water from their lands into the bay, and thus on to the Pacific ocean; and that by the erection of the dam such drainage was obstructed, and caused the water to flow back into and upon the lands, defendants committed a nuisance *per se*, and that a large number of owners of the land were affected thereby, such does not alter the character of the nuisance, or change it from a private to a public nuisance. "A private nuisance affects only one person, or a determinate number of persons, and is the ground of civil procedure only." Vol. 16. A. and E. Ency., p. 926.

I do not think it would be claimed by any one that if the act of defendants here only affected the land of one or a half a dozen owners it would constitute a public nuisance, but all would agree that the injury, if any, was to the individual property of each, and that such act would not be an invasion of rights enjoyed by citizens as a part of the public, which alone can be a public nuisance.

I have examined a great number of cases, a large number arising in our own State and disposed of on appeal by our Supreme Court, and I have not found a case in principle like the case at bar that has not been complained of as a private nuisance, and I am not cited to any case either in our courts, or any count, that seems to support the theory that this is a public nuisance that may be abated in an action in the name of the people.

The theory upon which this action is brought and the allegations are that the acts complained of are a public nuisance, and for that reason and on that theory the action is prosecuted by and in the name of the people of the State, under the provisions of Section 3494 of the O. C., which provide that "A public nuisance may be abated by any public body or officer authorized thereto by law." and the act of Stat. 1899, p. 103, which authorizes the action for abatement of a public nuisance to be brought by the District Attorney of any county in the name of the people, when directed by the Board of Supervisors of the county.

And being so brought by the people and for the abatement of a public nuisance, the action would be properly brought, if the complaint alleged matter showing a public nuisance through defendant's acts, although it might appear that at the same time a private nuisance also resulted from such acts. But with private nuisances alone the people, through the Board of Supervisors and District Attorney, as a party plaintiff, and for purposes of abatement, have no concern.

In the case of Yolo County vs. City of Sacramento, 3611-93, which was an action instituted to abate what was termed a public nuisance, caused by the erection of a wingdam in the Sacramento river, a navigable stream and public highway, by reason of which the navigation of the river was obstructed, its waters diverted from its natural course, and to flow against levees erected by plaintiff along the western banks of the river for the purpose of reclaiming a large body of swamp and overflowed land owned by plaintiff by grant from the State, and washed away and destroyed such levees, the court held: "That insofar as a wingdam in a navigable river obstructs the navigation, it is a public nuisance: but if it obstructs the reclamation of swamp lands, it is a private nuisance."

It seems to me that in principle this case has much bearing upon the case at bar, as made by the pleadings in this:

The complaint not alleging the navigability of the bay; that it was a public highway; that the public had any interest in, to or upon its waters; or that the erection of the dam by the defendants had interfered with or obstructed the public in any right it had through it; has failed to show a public nuisance, although it may show that a large amount of land within the influence of the drainage district constructed originally by the Bolsa and the Chico drainage districts has been and is being injured and damaged; yet such constitutes a private nuisance wholly, which cannot be abated in an action brought as this is.

I think the demurrer on general grounds must be sustained, and as I cannot see how the complaint can be amended to obviate this difficulty, no leave is granted to amend.

J. W. BALLARD, Judge.

March 16, 1900.

$250 "LIVER" REGULATORS.

How U. S. Grant Got His Leg Pulled and what McPhee Said About Him.

In the year 1899, before McPhee saw goblins in his sleep about the Bolsa land company, he was engaged in the harmless diversion of whooping it up white for Grant. For this service he tapped Milt Green for $250. On Feb. 13 of that year, in responding to the strictures upon him in the GAZETTE for his support of Grant, this infantile prodigy wrote as follows under the following headline:

From the Blade, Feb. 13, 1899.

JONES AND CHYNOWETH ALL RIGHT.

There has been a lot of talk—much of it uncalled for—relative to the course of Orange county's representatives in the legislature in supporting U. S. Grant for United States Senator. There was never a more straightforward and outspoken issue put before the people of Orange county than this matter of Mr. Grant's candidacy, and the people who are now abusing Mr. Chynoweth for supporting U. S. Grant should take something for their livers. Before even the nominating convention was held Assemblyman Chynoweth declared himself in favor of the election of U S. Grant, and this was done in the most public manner, not once, but many times. He, in effect, said to the people of Orange: "If you elect me to the California legislature you will elect a supporter of U. S. Grant." The Blade is not carried away with admiration of Mr. Chynoweth's personality, but in the matter in question he has acted fairly and honorably. Senator Jones, being a hold-over Senator, was not called on to make any promises regarding the senatorial matter, nor did he make any. As an honest and upright man, however, he considers himself bound to vote for the man who will best represent California in the Senate of the United States. Particularly does he feel it an imperative duty to do all he can to prevent the election to that honorable position of a man whose election would be anything but a credit to California. Senator Jones is doing this, and the Blade, for one, says: "Stay with it, old man, stay with it."

The allegation that "not a dozen Grant men are to be found in Orange county" would be true if the words "court house" were added to the sentence.

At that time it was not vouchsafed to the general public to know why McPhee was singing such a beautiful song, but the cat was permitted to precipitate itself out'en the bag, not so very long ago, and then we all knew why Grant looked so sick every time he showed up Santa Ana.

Take something for their livers, indeed! Please pass the $250 pills!

The Deacon's Dream.

"May you take this lesson home with you tonight, dear friends," concluded the preacher at the end of a very long and wearisome sermon. "And may its spiritual truths sink deep into your hearts and lives, to the end that your souls may experience salvation. We will now bow our heads in prayer. Deacon White, will you lead?"

There was no response.

"Deacon White," this time in a louder voice; "Deacon White, will you lead?"

Still no response. It was evident that the deacon was slumbering. The preacher made a third appeal, and raised his voice to a pitch that succeeded in waking the drowsy man.

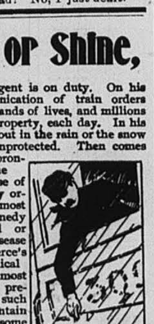
"Deacon White, will you please lead?"

The deacon rubbed his eyes and opened them wonderingly.

"Is it my lead? No, I just dealt."

Rain or Shine,

The station agent is on duty. On his exact communication of train orders depends thousands of lives, and millions of dollars in property, each day. In his haste he runs out in the rain or the snow hatless and unprotected. Then comes the sequel—bronchitis, or some other disease of the respiratory organs. The most effective remedy for bronchial or pulmonary disease is Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Almost all remedies prescribed for such diseases contain opium or some narcotic which soothes by stupefaction. "Golden Medical Discovery" contains neither narcotics nor alcohol. It stops coughs by curing their cause. It heals weak lungs, builds up wasted tissues, and promotes the health of every organ of the body.



"I am a railroad agent," writes I. B. Staples, Esq., of Barclay, Osage County, Kans., "and four years ago my work keeping me in a warm room and stepping out frequently into the cold air gave me bronchitis, which became chronic and deep-seated. Doctors failed to reach my case and advised me to try a higher air, but, fortunately for me, a friend advised me to try Dr. Pierce's medicines. I commenced taking your 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and by the time I had taken the first bottle I was better, and after taking four bottles my cough was entirely gone. I have found no necessity for seeking another climate."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate the stomach, liver and bowels.

THE TRAIL OF A LEG-PULLER.

Horace Greeley McPhee's Nightmares About the Bolsa Chica Land Company—Sees Goblins in His Sleep.

From the Santa Ana Blade, Feb. 5th.

A few days ago a summons each was served on the Bolsa Gun club and Bolsa Chica Land company to answer to a complaint filed by the District Attorney against these corporations, in the suit brought in the Superior Court by the People of the State of California, to compel the removal of a dam across Bolsa Chica bay.

The filing of the suit was the outcome of careful investigation by the Board of Supervisors on complaint made by the land owners in the Peatland district that their property was being damaged and great loss occasioned them by the obstruction of the natural drainage outlet. The first step in the matter was taken some four months ago, when, on invitation of the settlers, a Blade representative was sent to investigate the alleged conditions and examine into the extent of the damage.

The result of that investigation and examination was published in the Blade, and, as those acquainted with the facts are aware, was a fair and impartial report of the case.

Nevertheless, President Botsford of the gun club saw fit to brand the Blade's statement as false and misleading and at variance with the facts, and pooh-poohed the possibility of damage resulting from maintaining the drainage water at the height of the dam as it then was.

Mr. Botsford, however, put out an anchor to windward by promising to lower the dam several feet, and with that the matter rested until the settlers found that the promise was not intended to be kept, and then the Supervisors were petitioned to look into the case and take steps to remedy the evil.

A day was set for the Supervisors to go out and examine the dam, and Mr. Botsford was notified to meet the committee, but because of inclement weather the committee failed to keep the appointment, and the investigation for that time fell through.

But President Botsford was not deterred by a little rainstorm from making the trip, and was on hand as per agreement; and in a letter to Chairman Nickey, while deploring the mischance that had kept the Supervisors at home, congratulated all hands on the fact that he had held a conference with the farmers of the district at which it had been agreed that the gun club would lower the dam two feet, and by so doing remove all cause for complaint.

This letter was published in the Blade at the time and is still on file for reference; but the conference of farmers it tells of was never held except in the imagination of President Botsford.

Some weeks later a deputation of Peatland farmers again waited on the Supervisors, and at its urgent request the board, as a committee of the whole, went out and examined the dam; and according to the official report, a copy of which is also on file in this office, found conditions even worse than had been represented, and were able clearly to see the extent of the damage in several cases. President Botsford was not present on this occasion, but Mr. Torrance of Pasadena had been sent to do the gun club's promising, and succeeded so well that action on the committee's report was held in abeyance pending the completion of certain plans for the disposition of the flood water which were to be put into execution forthwith.

Then came another long wait, with no prospect of relief for the settlers, until forbearance ceased to be a virtue, and a petition carrying 123 signatures was submitted to the Supervisors asking them to do something at once. This time the gun club's promises were made by Attorney William Dunn of Los Angeles, and he made many gilt-edged ones; but he made them in a general way so as not to bring any particular individual into disrepute in case they were not performed.

The Supervisors apparently discounted Mr. Dunn's promises, and while disposed to give the gun club every consideration were confronted with a condition that demanded immediate action, so the District Attorney was instructed to bring suit as the only probable means to give the settlers the required relief.

Now that suit has been brought, the true inwardness of the gun club's protestations of friendliness for the farmers is coming to the surface, for a petition is being circulated for presentation to the Supervisors praying that the county be not put to the expense of forcing the removal of the Bolsa Chica dam. The petition appears undoubtedly the work of the gun club, as no right-thinking man acquainted with the facts would deliberately ask that his neighbors be subjected to loss and damage to satisfy the love of sport of a wealthy corporation. The argument used to catch signatures, however, can only succeed in isolated cases, as any one knows that the county will not be put to additional expense to prosecute this case.

The Judge, District Attorney, County Clerk and Sheriff are salaried officers, and in carrying out the law in this case are only in the discharge of their regular duties, so that the latest attempt by the gun club to retard the operation of justice will signally fail, as it surely should do.

"THE FACTS OF THE CASE."

Blade editorial, same date.

The Blade has several times made reference to the matter of the Bolsa dam and the damage done thereby to the property of settlers. That damage to settlers has resulted from the building of this dam, requires no further proof. Personal examination on the part of a committee from the Board of Supervisors revealed that the damage done was only too real, and should at once be ended. The Grand Jury reported to the same effect, and as a result of the agitation the District Attorney was ordered by the County Supervisors to bring suit in the courts to abate the nuisance. During the last few days a petition has been circulated throughout this county, and has received quite a number of signatures. It asks, in effect, that the proceedings instituted be stopped. It would seem that a man who would sign such a petition must either be misinformed as to the facts of the case, or be of the belief that a poor man has no rights which a rich man is bound to respect. Briefly stated, the facts of this case are: A number of poor and hard-working settlers who have small holdings of land complain with reason that their land is overflowed and is fast being ruined by reason of the erection of a dam which prevents the water of the Bolsa Chica bay from receding as formerly. This dam was put in place by order of a club composed of rich men in Los Angeles whose interest in the vicinity is that it is a good place for duck shooting, and they wish to make it better. Hence their purchase of land and the building of an impounding dam.

THE DEMURRER SUSTAINED.

From the Blade, March 16th.

Judge Ballard today sustained the demurrer of the defendants in the case of the People vs. the Bolsa Gun club, on the grounds that the facts alleged in the information do not constitute a public nuisance. The facts as alleged do, however, constitute a private nuisance, and further action will doubtless be taken along that line. That a nuisance exists by reason of the overflowing of certain lands in the neighborhood none will deny, but as it affects three people, while subjecting them to great loss and inconvenience, is held not to constitute a public but simply a private nuisance.

DRAWS A MORAL FROM ÆSOP.

From the Blade, date lost.

At the time of the offer of the gun club, some weeks ago, to arrive at an amicable settlement of the matters engaging their attention along with that of the farmers, by offering within a reasonable time to remove all cause for complaint or take out the dam, the Blade's leg-puller-in-chief, after one of his usual nightmares, took his pen in hand and discoursed as follows:

A hungry Wolf one day saw a Lamb drinking at a stream, and wished to frame some plausible excuse for making him his prey. "What do you mean by muddling the water I am going to drink?" fiercely said he to the Lamb. "Pray forgive me," meekly answered the Lamb; "I should be sorry in any way to displease you, but as the stream runs from you toward me you will see that such cannot be the case." "That's all very well," said the Wolf; "but you know you spoke ill of me behind my back a year ago." "Nay, believe me, replied the Lamb; "I was not then born." "It must have been your brother, then," growled the Wolf. "It cannot have been, for I never had any," answered the Lamb. "I know it was one of your lot," rejoined the Wolf, "so make no more such idle excuses." He then seized the poor Lamb, carried him off to the woods and ate him.—Æsop.

STILL UNABLE TO TELL THE TRUTH.

From the Blade, March 19.

The Supervisors met today, and the whole time of the forenoon session was taken up with the consideration of the petition of a number of residents of the Bolsa country for a drainage district. The petition as presented took in some of the Bolsa Gun club's property, and as that was shown to be in great part tide lands the petitioners agreed to have that part entirely withdrawn, and asked that the petition be granted, exclusive of the land owned by the gun club.

Attorney W. E. Dunn of Los Angeles, Dr. Torrance of Pasadena and Engineer Schuyler were present to present the case for the gun club, while J. B. Raine and Dennis McGirk were on hand to give any information that might be required on behalf of the settlers interested.

Attorney Dunn said the proposed exclusion of the club's lands from the proposed drainage district put the matter in such a position that the club didn't exactly know whether it wanted to oppose the scheme or not, and he therefore wanted time to consult with his principals and ascertain their views.

Mr. Dunn further remarked that should the club decide that the organization of the district be inimical to its interests, damages would be demanded of the farmers of such a substantial nature that they would be unable to pay, and concluded by giving his assurance that the club's latest plans provided for the reclamation of much land that lies lower than that owned by the settlers who are complaining of the damage, which would thus of necessity benefit the adjoining territory instead of injuring it.

The board finally decided to postpone final action in granting the petition until next Monday, to allow the gun club people time to decide how much of its land, if any, shall be included in the district.

THE LAST GASP.

From the Blade, about the same date.

The fight between the Bolsa settlers and the Bolsa Gun club is simply the attempt of a rich corporation to ruin a number of poor men by flooding the land from which they derive their livelihood. And this for no other or better reason than that the game preserves of the aforesaid corporation may afford its members better "sport" during the shooting season. It is simply a shameful attempt on the part of a few rich men to override and trample upon the just rights of a few poor men. This being the case, the sympathies of this paper are, and have been, with the settlers. Their cause is just, and every fair-minded man in Orange county should sympathize with them in their efforts to obtain fair play. And the man or men who refuse it to them will find out some of these days that the people of Orange county fully understand the merits of the case, and will govern themselves accordingly.

And then came Superior Judge Ballard's decision in the case, which is printed in an adjoining column. The limelight of this righteous decision, thrown upon these references of the Blade to a company of gentlemen who are at work upon one of the grandest schemes for the development of the resources of Orange county, makes rather interesting reading.

Some of the Cured.

CHARLES W. TIPPETT, Tippecanoe, Ind.
Cured of Paralysis.

JOEL SHOEMAKER, North Yakima, Wash.
Cured of Locomotor Ataxia.

Mrs. M. C. WHITE, Mason, W. Va.
Cured of Paralysis.

Mrs. HARRIET BEGOLE, Ypsilanti, Mich.
Cured of Partial Paralysis.

Mrs. EMILY SEAMAN, 81 DeWitt St., Buffalo, N. Y.
Cured of Nervous Prostration.

Mrs. H. T. SALISBURY, 11 Follett St., Pawtucket, R. I.
Cured of Locomotor Ataxia.

H. N. WARNER, Minden, Neb.
Cured of Paralysis

JAMES SHELTON, Bourbon, Ind.
Cured of Paralysis.

G. H. SNYDER, Lawrence, Kan.
Cured of Creeping Paralysis.

Mrs. MINNIE FIEDLER, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.
Cured of St. Vitus' Dance.

The above are a few cases from hundreds cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. If you are a nervous sufferer, write us. Advice will cost you nothing.

Severe Nervous Disorders

That Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People have cured obstinate cases of locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, and St. Vitus' dance, is the best evidence that they will cure all lesser nervous disorders, because the principle in the treatment of all nervous diseases is the same. Nervousness is a question of nutrition. Food for the nerves is what is needed and the best nerve food in the world is

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People

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.

OSMAN PASHA DEAD?

A Report Prevailed at Constantinople that He Had Breathed His Last.

A dispatch received some days ago from Constantinople was to the effect that Osman Pasha, the hero of Plevna, had met death. The next day the report was denied. Osman was the greatest general the Turkish army has produced in modern times. Up to the appearance of Edhem Pasha, with whom rests the laurels of the Greco-Turkish war of 1897, Ghazi Osman Pasha was regarded as the only great Turkish general. He was the great reserve force of the Sultan. Indeed, the retirement in which he passed the greater part of his life since the Russo-Turkish war in 1876 was said to be due in a great measure to the Sultan's habitual supicious attitude toward those who had rendered the greatest services to his throne. Abdul Hamid, however, from time to time, paid him marks of regard.

"The hero of Plevna," who inflicted on the Russian invaders the greatest check they suffered in the campaign, was made chief of the imperial guard and marshal of the palace. For a time he held the position of Governor-General of Crete, and in 1878 was Minister of War, when he introduced many reforms into the Turkish army.

Three years ago, when the Greeks had gained a temporary success at Melouna Pass, in the north of Thessaly, the Sultan, impatient with Edhem Pasha, ordered Osman Pasha to take chief command. The general, who was then 65, started for the front, but the rapid development of Edhem Pasha's plans, leading to the fall of Pharsala, decided the Sultan to leave the direction of the campaign in Edhem's hands, and Osman returned to Constantinople, where he lived in seclusion up to the time of his reported death.

"I compliment you on your defense of Plevna. It was one of the most splendid military feats in history."

This was the greeting of Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia to Osman Pasha as he met him after the surrender. Prince Charles of Roumania and Gen. Skobeloff as warmly acknowledged the gallantry of the defense. The Turkish general had on the flat clay fields created a fortress which for a time seemed impregnable. By the entrenchments he caused to be thrown up he arrested for four months the advance of the Russians. In three pitched battles he overcame the finest troops of the Czar's armies.

On July 1, 1876, he inflicted a loss of 3000 killed and wounded on his assailants. The next battle cost the Russians 170 officers and 7136 men, and a three days' stubborn assault of Skobeloff, later on, when the Russian grenadiers got within 500 yards of the trenches, but failed to pass the fire zone, ended in a Russian loss of from 18,000 to 20,000 men.

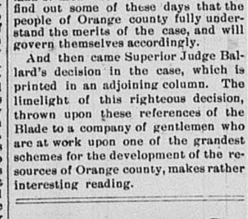
It was resolved to starve out the army of Osman, which originally numbered about 56,000 men, and an army of 120,000 Russians completed the investment. At length, forty-five days after the close siege had been established and 144 days after his own arrival at Plevna, Osman determined on a desperate attempt to cut his way through. The struggle was of the fiercest sort, but many hours of bayonet fighting ended in the Turks being driven back and the "defender of Plevna surrendered with the honors of war."

The title Ghazi (the victorious), conferred on Osman by the Sultan, had not been bestowed on a Turkish subject for nearly three hundred years.

In his personal appearance, though not much above middle stature, Osman Pasha was of athletic build, with a superb head. He was a Turk among Turks—taciturn, energetic, with an iron will. He never wrote dispatches, his reports to Constantinople consisting merely of a few words. His uniform consisted usually of a jacket with a broad facing of dark cloth, long waistcoat of Louis XV style, and tight-fitting trousers, with knee boots—a dress presenting a contrast to that of other Turkish generals. He generally wore a loose blue cloak, with no apparent mark on it to designate his rank, and a red fez. In camp he never wore a sword, but invariably had a pair of field glasses slung over his shoulder. From the military academy at Constantinople he went directly to the Crimean war, and rose to an army corps command in the Servian war.

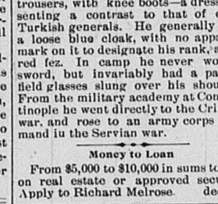
Money to Loan

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



Cordova Wax Candles

Nothing else adds so much to the charm of the drawing room or boudoir as the softly radiant light from CORDOVA Candles. Nothing will contribute more to the artistic success of the luncheon, tea or dinner. The best decorative candles for the simplest or the most elaborate function—for cottage or mansion. Made in all colors and the most delicate tints by STANDARD OIL CO. and sold everywhere.



ELY'S CREAM BALM is a positive cure. Apply into the nostrils. It is quickly absorbed. 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; samples 10c. by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York City.

HUDSON ON DECK.

The Irrepressible Humbug Leg Pulling Down About San Jacinto

D. Wilcat Hudson, who lived by his wits while a resident of this city ten years ago, is about to execute a brilliant stroke of leg-pulling at San Jacinto, where he went recently claiming to be an "oil expert." Rather should he be called an "oily expert"—he is so smooth. Hudson's expenses were paid, of course, by the people of the earthquake town, and a great to-do seems to have been made over the arrival of the oil expert in that bailiwick some weeks ago.

Hudson has made a report (of course he found indications of oil), as follows:

John Shaver, et al., San Jacinto, Cal.:

Gentlemen:—Having examined the land in question in your locality, I herewith submit the following as my report on the same:

I find oil-bearing shale and sandstone, carbonized clay; also sulphurets, not only in the formation, but find the water in the vicinity impregnated to a very great extent, which is prevalent in all oil districts in California.

The pitch of the formation of the shale and sandstone is lying flat, or almost so, being at an angle of twenty-two degrees. I will say that the oil sandstone crops out better than in any other district I have seen in California, and I have visited all the fields of said State, of any prominence. There is no seepage of oil in your district, which is in your favor. It proves that the oil in the bowels of the earth has not escaped. There is no question in my mind that you will find a good quantity of oil, as there is the finest showing for an extensive oil field that I know of in this State. Your elevation is good, can pipe oil to two railroads—an advantage possessed by no other field. Owing to the formation you will have shallow drilling, and that is one feature in your favor. Shallow drilling and good wells mean a fortune at small expense.

I would advise you to get first-class machinery, and you will be ready for any emergency. I would advise twelve-inch casing for a starter in the first well. Respectfully yours,

D. WILDCAT HUDSON.

As our old friend Doc. Lochman would say, "wouldn't that rasp yer?" The San Jacinto paper, which seems to have been neatly taken in by the "oil expert," says that contracts will be signed with Los Angeles capitalists, and a well will be commenced as soon as the machinery can be gotten on the ground.

If these deluded San Jacintans are preparing to expend their money on Hudson's say-so, they are more of a lot of gullible snipes than we take them to be. Hudson is known in Orange county of old. He is probably the smoothest confidence man and criminal unhung in the State today. Poker Davis is a Cahuenga bumkin with whiskers on beside him. Look out for Hudson.

PROGRESS.

Some time ago there was a notable automobile procession in the city of Buffalo, N. Y. It was notable for its size, and also for the fact that it was entirely composed of automobile wagons (like that in the cut above), built to distribute the advertising literature of the World's Dispensary Medical Association, proprietors and manufacturers of Dr. Pierce's medicines. In many a town and village Dr. Pierce's automobile has been the pioneer horseless vehicle. These wagons, sent to every important section of the country, are doing more than merely advertise Dr. Pierce's Remedies—they are pioneers of progress, heralds of the automobile age.

And this is in keeping with the record made by Dr. Pierce and his famous preparations, which have always kept in the front on their merits. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is still the leading medicine for disorders and diseases of the stomach and digestive and nutritive systems, for the purifying of the blood and healing of weak lungs.

Women place Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription in the front of all put-up medicines specially designed for women's use. The wide benefits this medicine has brought to women have been well summed up in the words "*It makes weak women strong and sick women well.*"

The reputation of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets as a safe and effective laxative for family use is international.

It may be asserted without fear of contradiction that no other firm or company engaged in the vending of put-up medicines can rank with the World's Dispensary Medical Association, either in the opinion of the medical profession or of the intelligent public. The Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, which is connected with the "World's Dispensary," is alone sufficient to prove this supremacy. Here is a great modern hospital, always filled with patients, where every day successful operations are performed on men and women whose diseases demand the aid of surgery. No hospital in Buffalo is better equipped, with respect to its modern appliances, or the surgical ability of its staff. Dr. R. V. Pierce, the chief consulting physician of this great institution, has associated with himself nearly a score of physicians, each man being a picked man, chosen for his ability in the treatment and cure of some special form of disease.

The offer that Dr. Pierce makes to men and women suffering with chronic diseases of a *free consultation by letter*, is really without a parallel. It places without cost or charge the entire resources of a great medical institute at the service of the sick. Such an offer is not for one moment to be confounded with those offers of "free medical advice" which are made by people who are not physicians, cannot and do not practice medicine, and are only saved from prosecution by artfully wording their advertisements so that they give the impression that they are physicians without making the claim to be licensed.

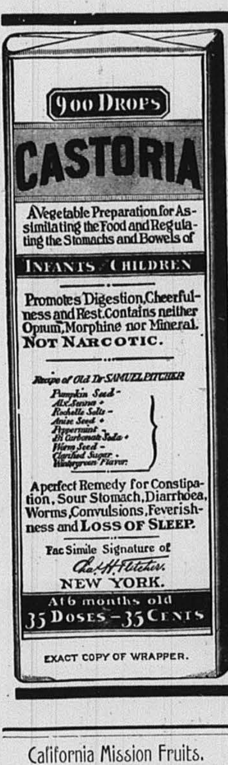
Those who write to Dr. Pierce, chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., may do so with the assurance that they will receive not only the advice of a competent physician, but the advice of a physician whose wide experience in the treatment and cure of disease, and whose sympathy with human suffering leads him to take a deep, personal interest in all those who seek his help and that of his associate staff of specialists.

Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser (in paper covers), containing 1008 large pages, is sent *free* on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps, or 31 cents for the cloth-bound volume, to pay expense of mailing *only*. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* is on every wrapper.



900 DROPS
CASTORIA
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral.
NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES—35 CENTS
EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

California Mission Fruits.

Continued from First page.

the present limits of Sacramento, in the spring of 1840. At the same time he planted figs and olives, and, in 1851, seeds of oranges. From all these he secured bearing trees.

But these early efforts at improvement of California fruits were but faint forerunners of the zeal and enterprise which followed the great invasion by gold seekers. As soon as the first thought—to get gold directly from the soil—would admit the second—to get it indirectly, by agricultural and horticultural arts—there came a demand for something better than the wild fruits of the mountains, better and more abundant than the fruits from the mission orchards. At first everything in the line of fruit-tree seed which could be obtained was planted. Thus the immediate vicinity of the mines soon began to show growing fruit trees. But seedlings of any kind would not satisfy the planters, and effort was put forth in every direction after grafted trees of the best varieties. Oregon had a few years the start of California as an inviting field for immigration, and the advantage also of winning the attention of those who went out, not as gold seekers, but as agricultural producers. Oregon had grafted trees in bearing, and nursery stock as well, about the time the demand sprang up for it in California. Its introduction was then, however, of very recent date. Up to 1847 the cultivated fruit of Oregon consisted of seedlings introduced by the Hudson Bay company. In that year occurred the first considerable, if not the very first, introduction of grafted fruit upon the Pacific coast. The story of that venture has been so often wrongly told that it is well to record its interesting incidents in the words of one quite near to the event, if not actually participating in it. Seth Lewelling of Milwaukee, Oregon, writes:

"In 1847 my brother, Henderson Lewelling, crossed the plains from Henry county, Iowa, to Oregon, bringing with him a pretty general variety of grafted fruits. He fitted up a wagon for the purpose, selected small plants, and planted them in soil in the boxes, and watered them to keep them alive. He told me that in some places he had to carry water a mile, up the mountains, to save his trees. When he arrived in Oregon, late in the fall, he had something over 300 plants alive. The same fall William Meek arrived in Oregon with a few varieties of fruit trees. He and my brother put their stock together, and commenced the first nursery of grafted fruits on the Pacific coast. It was situated five miles south of Portland, just below Milwaukee, on the east bank of the Willamette river. For want of seedling stock they could not increase their nursery much until, in 1850, my brother John and I crossed the plains, bringing with us some apple seed, which we planted that winter. We also found a gentleman named Pugh, in Washington county, Oregon, who had planted some apple seed in the spring of 1850 which had grown well, and we bought his stock. During the winter of 1850-51 we put in about 20,000 grafts. In March, 1851, I went to Sacramento, taking with me a box of grafts of apple, pear, peach, plum and cherry, and sold them in Sacramento. I believe I have the honor of being the first to distribute grafted fruit in California."—E. J. Wickson, in "California Fruits."

A. FREISE,

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

Wines, Liquors

And Cigars.

LOS ANGELES BEER ON DRAUGHT.

Koll Block, Los Angeles Street.

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.

GRAY BROTHERS & WARD

Cement Contractors

Shillinger Patent.

Contracts for RESERVOIRS, IRRIGATION DITCHES, Cellar and Stable Floors, Sidewalks Etc.

OFFICES—No. 125 N. Broadway, Los Angeles Tel. Telephone—236.
No. 818 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Southern Pacific Company.

San Francisco and Los Angeles Limited—"THE OWL." Between Los Angeles and San Francisco daily. Leave Los Angeles 8 pm., arrive San Francisco 10:45 am. Leave San Francisco 5 pm., arrive Los Angeles 7:45 am.

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

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

1899—SUNSET EXCURSIONS—1899

Through Tourist Sleepers from Los Angeles:

To Washington, D. C., via New Orleans, 2 p.m. Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

To Chicago, Ill., via El Paso 2 p. m. Tuesdays.

To Cincinnatti, Ohio, via New Orleans, 2 p. m. Fridays and Sundays.

OGDEN ROUTE EXCURSIONS.

To St. Paul, via Sioux City, 12:40 pm Thursdays. To Chicago, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays. Leave Los Angeles 12:40 pm.

SHASTA ROUTE EXCURSIONS.

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

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

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

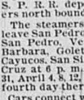
Our connection at Mojave for the famous gold mining camp of Randsburg is superb; good hotel at Mojave and elegant stage coaches through to the city of gold. Fare from Anaheim to Randsburg, $7 55.

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

T. A. DARLING, Agent.

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

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 March 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, 30, April 3, 7, 11, 15, 19, 23, 27, May 1, and every fourth day thereafter.

Leave Port Los Angeles at 5:45 a. m. and Redondo at 10:45 a. m. for San Diego March 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, April 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29, May 3, and every fourth day thereafter.

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

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

The steamers COOS BAY and BONITA leave San Pedro for San Francisco, via East San Pedro, Ventura, Carpenteria, Santa Barbara, Goleta, Gaviota, Port Harford, Cayucos, San Simeon, Monterey and Santa Cruz at 6 p. m., March 3, 7, 11, 15, 19, 23, 27, 31, April 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, May 2, and every fourth day thereafter.

Cars connect with steamers via San Pedro, leave S. P. R. R. (Arcade depot) at 5:03 p.m. and Terminal Ry. depot at 5:20 p. m. Sunday 1:45 p. m.

For further information obtain folder.

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

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

J. M. Griffith Company

A CORPORATION

LUMBER DEALERS

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

Anaheim Grist Mills operating on Wednesdays and Saturdays of each week. Grain, feed, meal, etc., of all varieties. Cornshelled and shipped. S. S. SKIDMORE, Agent.

They Run via Niagara.

Burlington Route

The Burlington Excursions occupy the best tourist sleepers Pullman ever built. They run over the Scenic line—the ideal summer route to the East—through Salt Lake City and Denver. They pass in full view of Niagara Falls.

They leave Los Angeles every Wednesday; San Francisco every Thursday. No change of cars, California to St. Louis and Chicago. Only one change to Boston. Experienced excursion conductor in charge from coast to coast. For folder giving full information call at any So. Pacific ticket office or write to

W. D. SANBORN, General Agent, 32 Montgomery St., San Francisco.