This Paper not to be taken from the Library.

CALIFORNIA STATE LIBRARY

Anaheim Weekly Gazette.

VOLUME XXX. ANAHEIM, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1900. NUMBER 40

Dr. A. W. Bickford

OFFICE OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.
Telephone Central.
Residence near Christian Church.
Telephone 671.
ANAHEIM, - - CAL.

HERBERT JOHNSTON, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office and Residence:
Corner of Broadway and Los Angeles St.,
......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.

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.

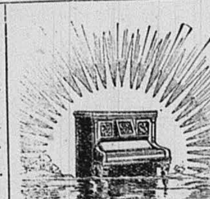
G. S. EDDY, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
OFFICE—First door East of Boston Bakery. Residence—The Witte residence on Center St., opposite Catholic Church.
CALLS ANSWERED AT ALL HOURS.
ANAHEIM - - - - - - CAL.

CHARLES BAUER
Blacksmithing and Wagon-Making
Hart block, Center street, Anaheim.
A share of the public patronage is solicited, and all work guaranteed.
HORSESHOEING a SPECIALTY

MEAT MARKET
JOHN KELLENBERGER, Prop.
Having purchased the butcher business formerly conducted by Veit Bentz, I desire to say to my friends and the public generally that I have entirely overhauled and renovated the premises, and will in future carry on the business as a first-class market. The best of meats will be kept constantly on hand, as well as Hams, Bacon, Lard, Sausages, etc.
A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.
JOHN KELLENBERGER.

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

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



OUR PIANOS shine for tone and durability with a brilliancy unexcelled, and at prices that defy competition. We buy in large quantities direct from the Eastern factories so we save you the wholesalers' profit. We also give you the benefit of our low rent.

We are agents for the famous

Mathushek Piano

manufactured by MATHUSHEK & SON of New York, one of the oldest pianos on the market, and for seventy-five years has stood the test of artists and music conservatories all over the United States and Europe, until it has earned the reputation it enjoys today as strictly high grade and unexcelled by any piano manufactured. It is the only piano manufactured that has a duplex or double sounding board, which must be heard to be appreciated.

Call and see them.

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

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

Pacific Coast Steamship Co.



The Company's elegant Steamers SANTA ROSA and CORONA leave Redondo at 11 a. m. and Port Los Angeles at 2:30 p. m. for San Francisco, via Santa Barbara and Port Harford, July 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, August 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29, September 2, and every fourth day thereafter.
Leave Port Los Angeles at 5:45 a. m. and Redondo at 10:45 a. m. for San Diego, July 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, 30, August 3, 7, 11, 15, 19, 23, 27, 31, September 4, and every fourth day thereafter.
Cars connect via Redondo, leave Santa Fe depot at 9:55 a. m., or from Redondo Railway depot at 8:10 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., July 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29, August 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, 30, September 3, and every fourth day thereafter.
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 p. m. Sunday at 1:35 p. m.
For further information obtain company's 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., San Francisco.

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— 9:49 a.m. 6:03 p.m. } Sugar Factory { Arrive from— 7:52 a.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 TIME TABLE

Effective July 1st, 1900.

The Southern California Railway Passenger trains leave Anaheim Station as follows for points named:
San Francisco—5:05 pm, 5:54 pm, †8:10 pm.
Los Angeles—7:55 am, 10:15 am, 5:05 pm.
Santa Ana—9:55 am, 5:54 pm, *2:50 pm.
Riverside and San Bernardino—*9:55 am, 5:54 pm, †8:10 pm.
San Diego—9:55 am, *2:50 pm.
Redondo, Santa Monica, Long Beach and San Pedro—7:55 am, 10:15 am, 5:05 pm.
San Jacinto and Temecula—*9:55 am.
Pasadena—7:55 am, 10:15 am, 5:05 pm.
Redlands—*9:55 am.
Escondido *2:50 pm.
Fallbrook—*9:55 am.
Chicago, New York, St. Louis, Denver, Kansas City and points East—5:05 pm, 5:54 pm, †8:10 pm.
Trains marked with a * are daily except Sunday.
Trains marked with a † are Sunday only.
All others daily.
J. H. CLABAUGH, Agent.

To Passengers for Newport Beach.

Inasmuch as the Santa Fe morning train does not connect with Southern Pacific train leaving Anaheim at 9:49 a. m., passengers cannot reach Newport via that route.

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Orange, State of California, Savings, Loan and Building Association of Anaheim, a corporation, plaintiff, vs. Johann Graumann, Keda Graumann, his wife, defendants.

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

The people of the State of California send greeting to Johann Graumann, Keda Graumann, his wife, defendants:

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

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

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior Court of the County of Orange, State of California, this 8th day of June, A. D. 1900.

W. A. BECKETT, Clerk.

[SEAL OF THE SUPERIOR COURT.]

Richard Melrose, attorney for plaintiff.

jy19-2m

Public Administrator's Report.

To the HON. J. W. BALLARD, Presiding Judge of the Probate Department of the Superior Court of the County of Orange:

GEO. C. CLARK, Public Administrator of said County, respectfully makes this return of all Estates of Decedents which have come into his hands for the term commencing January 1, 1900, to July 1, 1900, in pursuance of the provisions of Section 1736 of the Code of Civil Procedure:

Date of Issuance of Letters.	NAMES OF DECEDENTS.	Approximate Value of Estate as far as Ascertained	Money which has come into the Administrator's hands	Expenses of Funeral and Last Illness, Debts and Family Allowances Paid by Administrator	Fees and Expenses Paid by Administrator	Lodged in County Treasury by Administrator	Money Deposited in Savings banks by the Decedents not Withdrawn by Administrator	Balance Cash in the Hands of the Administrator	Property Exclusive of Money in the Hands of the Administrator	Distributed to Next of Kin and Turned Over to General Administrators and Executors
Nov. 22, 1895	JOHN CADMAN	$438 50	$438 50		$374 45			$61 05		
Feb. 19, 1896	REFUGIO RIOS	200 00	200 00		200 00					
Dec. 10, 1897	IRVINE F. CARTER, JR.	1,814 97	351 22	$63 00	203 46	$80 00		4 76	$1,400 00	
July 1, 1898	H. H. HAWKINS	150 00			5 00				150 00	
Oct. 18, 1898	FRANK BARLOF	341 05	341 05	100 00	40 00	201 05				
Feb. 3, 1899	JOHN HICKMOTT	5,875 86	1,641 12	106 50	939 38	591 00		4 24	3,900 00	
Nov. 6, 1899	HIRAM R. KELLY	750 00	107 50		107 50				750 00	
Dec. 8, 1899	JOEL E. DAVIS	8,145 00			5 00				8,145 00	
Aug. 10, 1899	JACQUES REGNIER	3,249 57	2,272,90		470 35			1,802 55	1,000 00	
Dec. 15, 1899	HENRY BECK	372 68	372 68	183 12	189 56			88 49	500 00	
Jan. 23, 1900	DENNIS DONOVAN	633 49	133 49		45 00					
Jan. 30, 1900	MARY LISSI SOPHIE BECK				5 00					
May 21, 1900	WILLIAM H. ROSS				5 00					

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, County of Orange. } ss

GEO. C. CLARK, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he is the Public Administrator of said county; that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of all Estates of Decedents which have come into his hands for the Estates hereinbefore named; that he is not, and was not at any time, interested in the expenditures of any kind made on account of any Estate he administers, nor is he associated in business, or otherwise, with any one who is so interested.

GEO. C. CLARK.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th of July, 1900.

[SEAL] W. A. BECKETT, County Clerk.

By R. L. FREEMAN, Deputy.

BEETS RAISED BY IRRIGATION.

Some Fine Patches on Senator Jones' Ranch; Also on Those of Mr. McLellan and Others.

Beets growing in fields green and luxuriant, reminding one of the initial efforts in beet culture by our farmers before the three years of drouth played havoc with the industry, have not been a common sight for some seasons past in Orange county. It is four years since a good beet crop has been raised in the fields west of town and on the Los Alamitos. Crops the past three years have been failures, and it is certain that if the Clarks could have looked into the future the sugar mill at Los Alamitos would probably not be standing at this day. That factory has only had one profitable year's run since its erection five years ago. But that was the year of the largest beet yield in the history of the county. While the following year (1896-7) an area of 12,000 acres was looked for, the beginning of the drouth, which has continued with disastrous results to the industry ever since, cut the acreage down to a mere bagatelle. The two following years were repetitions of that season. Few beets were raised, and fields once planted which promised well under the rains of the winter and spring withered under the continued dryness, and very short campaigns of the factory resulted. The history of the industry in this section is parallel to that at Chino, where the factory has been operated on limited runs during the past three years.

A field of growing beets is at this time of the year an object of particular beauty — that is, if rains come in sufficient volume to sprout them and continue their growth. They cover the ground with their green leaves and in their bright verdure remind one of the vast fields of vineyards which one beheld here in the early days. Beets are profitable, too—in seasons of sufficient rainfall, and with fair treatment by the factories would net a considerable income to the farmers of the country. Whether justly or unjustly, it is undeniably true that many of the farmers who raised splendid crops in 1896 became dissatisfied with their returns, and numbers went the following year into other lines of farming.

Among those who have all along contended that beet growing pays better than any other similar product of the soil, is State Senator T. J. Jones, whose fields of irrigated beets on his ranch this side of Garden Grove are now attracting considerable attention. Senator Jones has 45 acres set to beets which look as fine as any of the fields grown in the palmy days of the industry. One patch of ten acres south of his residence has made particularly favorable growth. These beets have been irrigated twice and are this week undergoing their third irrigation. Water for this tract is secured from the well of Mr. McLellan, whose ranch adjoins that of the Senator to the south. Mr. McLellan has a well 165 feet deep, and with a twelve horse-power gasoline engine raises as fine a stream of 60 inches of water as one would care to see. Water in his well stands only 11 feet from the surface, and continued pumping makes no diminution in the supply. Mr. McLellan has himself a patch of ten acres of beets which are making a very fine growth. Water is run from the well into distributing ditches through the beet fields and conducted thence in furrows through the rows. The effect has been surprising. The yield will go from ten to fifteen tons per acre. The ground has been dry as a result of the continued drouth, but the application of water is producing marvelous results.

To the north of his home Senator Jones has another large tract of beets which in May had been planted, but had not sprouted. Application of water from a well on the tract caused the beets to sprout immediately, and at the present time the field promises the most happy results.

Among the farmers in that section who besides Jones and McLellan have irrigated beets which promise well are the following: C. Riemland, 6 acres; John Klemm, 6 acres, (both irrigated from a flowing well); Martin Klemm, 4 acres; Wilmer Miller, 6 acres; Steve Strong, 14 acres; John Venable, 7 acres; S. George, 7 acres and J. W. Mitchel at Buena Park, 6 acres; a total of 110 acres. No less than 1000 tons of beets are expected from this area.

Senator Jones is of the opinion that irrigation will hereafter enter largely into the production of beets in this section. He believes that if beets are planted in December and receive the benefit of the early rains, one or two irrigations will serve to mature the crop in June. The cost of irrigating with proper facilities he places at the nominal amount of $2 per acre for each irrigation. He holds that beets pay better than corn, and the latter crop must be irrigated in order to insure a return. That he is at present demonstrating the correctness of his view a visit to his ranch will abundantly testify.

A story is current to the effect that one of the beet raisers of this section irrigated half his forty acre tract of beets, some years ago, notwithstanding the imperative orders of the factory not to irrigate. It was held that irrigation depreciated the sugar content, and therefore the practice was prohibited. However it was known that among the sweetest beets raised here were from an irrigated patch in the Del Campo tract. Nevertheless the order of the factory was to the effect that irrigated beets would not be accepted. The farmer referred to ran water upon twenty acres; failing, however to report the fact.

When the beets came to be harvested, the sugar content in the beets was high, irrigated and non-irrigated beets alike; but the yield of the irrigated tract was just double that of the other.

Since then the idea has become firmly rooted in the minds of many that irrigation pays in beet culture. However that may be, it is certain the fields of beets now growing in this neighborhood would probably not have sprouted at all but for the magical touch of irrigation.

The Census of Irrigation.

The preliminary investigation of irrigation by the Census office is progressing rapidly. Director Merriam is well pleased with the prompt response from irrigators to the census inquiries and is confident that the forthcoming report will be accurate and complete, and will comprehensively show the progress which has been made in reclaiming large portions of the arid and subhumid regions.

Synopses of the tabulation sheets, with typewritten descriptive notes, are being prepared, and at an early date will be submitted to competent authorities in the arid States. These results were obtained by the schedules and in the form of a preliminary bulletin, giving name, location, length, width, cost and acreage of the principal irrigating systems, arranged by counties, will be sent out for revision and later embodied in the final report.

The [illegible]s have evinced an intelligent app[illegible]tion of the importance of securing a full report of the condition of irrigation and the practical results achieved during the last decade. They have cheerfully rendered valuable assistance, which has materially facilitated the work of the Census office.

Director Merriam, through the press, has made the purpose of this investigation fully known and desires to state that upon request schedules will be promptly forwarded to owners of canals and ditches who have not yet made report.

Broken Flue.

A broken flue on the engine of Saturday morning's south-bound Santa Fe train caused a delay of an hour in the time of its arrival in this city. The flue was blown out at Los Nietos, but was repaired by the engineer before a new one could arrive from Los Angeles, a telegram having been sent in for one.

Battery Boys.

Aboard the train was a battery of artillery from the Presidio, on its way to San Diego, to replace the battery at that point, which has been ordered to China. The boys were husky looking lads, and said they expected to be ordered to China as soon as their place at San Diego could be filled by volunteers.

A number of them had just returned from the Philippines. All were anxious to return to the Orient in case of war with China.

They say the war in the Philippines is practically over.

Postal Clerk.

Postal Clerk Dick Coons returned on Saturday morning from Albuquerque, the end of his run, and will start out again tomorrow for his next trip. He is four days on, and six days off, and he says that some misguided people entertain the opinion that he has a "snap." On the contrary, the job is considered one of the hardest, as it is one of the most exacting, in the gift of Uncle Sam. Leaving Los Angeles tomorrow afternoon, for instance, he must be on his feet almost continuously for four days and nights, with odd naps of an hour or so at rare intervals.

After completing a run, a postal clerk needs about three days to be entirely himself again.

"I haven't had my clothes off since I left here last Tuesday," he said as he walked up from the depot, grip in hand, after the train's arrival.

The first thing Coons does after his arrival is to learn whether the baby has a new tooth, then he tumbles into his bath and into bed for an old-fashioned snooze. Then when he awakes and gets acquainted with his family, it is time for him to be off on the mail train again.

Effect of Opening the Mills

The Republican National Committee sent out blanks to members of the National Association of Manufacturers asking them to furnish the number of men whom they had employed in each year from 1890 to 1899 inclusive, as well as the total amount of wages which they had paid during the same years.

There were 200 replies. They showed a steady increase in the number of hands employed in the 200 factories until the year 1893. There was an immediate drop of 10,000 men in 1894, when they employed 90,483 men. But in 1897 they employed 109,600; in 1898, 131,428 men, and last year 174,645 men. In short, the number of wage-earners employed by these same 200 factories increased from 90,483 men in 1894 up to 174,645 last year— almost doubled.

But the contrast is even more striking when applied to the amount of wages paid. The following table shows the returns received from the 200 manufacturers:

Year.	Wages Paid.
1890	$45,149,081
1891	49,875,858
1892	53,619,418
1893	48,966,250
1894	40,803,866
1895	52,851,317
1896	53,209,420
1897	54,412,774
1898	62,247,940
1899	78,835,069

The amount of wages paid by these same 200 manufacturers increased steadily from 1890 to 1892, then there was a drop in 1893 and another drop in 1894. During the next two years wages picked up, but it was not until 1897 that these same manufacturers were paying out as much money in wages as they had paid in 1892.

Between 1894 and 1899, the 200 manufacturers had increased their pay rolls by upwards of $38,000,000. In fact, the amount of wages which they distributed last year was almost double what they paid out in 1894. Apply this to the whole country and try to realize what benefit "opening the mills" has been to American wage-earners and to those who feed and clothe them.

Is Baby Thin this summer? Then add a little *SCOTT'S EMULSION* to his milk three times a day. It is astonishing how fast he will improve. If he nurses, let the mother take the Emulsion. 50c. and $1.00; all druggists.

SHERWOOD'S GREAT NERVE.

Turns Down Br. Crowther's Pet Project for a Tunnel and Cut-Off Up the Ditch.

"I wish you fellows would get through with your business this afternoon in time to give me 10 minutes to catch the evening train for Los Angeles," whispered Secretary Blennerhassett in Mr. Cargill's off ear, at the water meeting on Saturday afternoon; "I have an engagement with Dan Burns to go automobile riding on Wilshire boulevard," the Secretary continued, "past Gen. Otis' residence, where the oil derricks come close up to the General's back yard."

Mr. Cargill lit a cigarette, tossed the match up to the ceiling, knitted his brow: there was a faint, perceptible nod, and he took his seat as the meeting was called to order at 2 o'clock.

Under the head of reports from committees, Mr. Rea called up the report of the "railroad committee."

Mr. Crowther—I have been absent at the springs, Mr President, for a couple of weeks, and am not familiar with the conditions referred to in this report. I would ask to be excused from voting upon it, or that an extension of time be granted me for further consideration of its merits.

The "railroad committee's report" thereupon went over. But what was the "railroad committee's" report?

The Ditch committee recommended the construction of the cement ditch petitioned for some months ago by Sheldon and others on the east side.

Mr. Rea was originally the only one of the committee who favored the construction of the ditch. It was turned down by the wicked Duke of Durkeeville, and this action, as well as the turning down of other recommendations made by Rea, at the hands of the chairman of the committee, was one of the reasons why Rea tendered his resignation at the board's last meeting.

Mr. Crowther—I move that the report of the Ditch committee be approved, and the Superintendent instructed to set the grade stakes for the construction of the ditch.

The motion prevailed without dissent. The ditch will have a capacity of 200 inches.

Previous to the meeting Rea and Crowther were seen in close consultation on the street. When the meeting began Rea took his accustomed seat, and it was surmised that he had withdrawn his resignation. Later developments proved, however, that this was not the case.

In the matter of the ditch petitioned for by Ben and Sam Kraemer and Prof. Carpenter, a reply to the terms proposed by the company relative to the construction of the ditch was received from them, to the effect that if the ditch were made 1200 feet in length, instead of 750, as previously petitioned for, they would accept the terms, viz: haul gravel and cement, do the backfilling, and pay half the cost of construction.

The board suggested that the offer of petitioners be reduced to writing. The same was agreed to.

It has been the company's experience recently that shareholders offering to do backfilling have failed to do as they agreed. The company has thus been compelled to do this work after the construction of the ditch, in order to save it from being washed out. This is true of the ditch recently constructed at the Wilshire tract at Fullerton.

Mr. Cargill asked whether Wilshire had not signed the agreement to do the backfilling.

Mr. Bradford said Wilshire had not signed the agreement.

Mr. Cargill—Why did you construct the ditch, then?

Mr. Crowther explained that he had gone to see Hugh May, foreman for Wilshire, relative to the matter, and May had signed for Wilshire. Subsequently the latter gentleman held his name had been used without his authority, and the company found itself with 150 yards of backfilling to do at its own expense.

Mr. Crowther scratched his head vigorously, and said that hereafter the company would construct no cement ditches unless all agreements on the part of shareholders relative to the backfill were in writing.

The Secretary read the following communication from Engineer Sherwood, turning down the pet project of the Duke of Durkeeville, viz: the straightening of the rattlesnake curves in the ditch in the Cota tract, above Yorba. The communication was accompanied by a map to which various references were made:

FULLERTON, Cal., July 19, 1900.

To the Board of Directors of the Anaheim Union Water Co., Anaheim, Cal.—Gentlemen: Acting in accordance with a resolution passed by you July 7th, I have visited the place of the proposed change of line on the Cajon canal on the Cota tract, above Yorba.

Having with me the map made by Mr. Lum, which appears to be sufficiently accurate, I found that no resurvey was needed. Your resolution not specifying that I should resurvey either of the lines shown on the map, I have assumed that it was your intention that I should report as to what, in my judgment, was best to be done.

I found that the line of the canal could be sufficiently straightened by building a cut-off from A to X (see map), a distance of 270 feet wholly in tunnel; or by building from S to G. The latter line I have not considered, as it would involve the construction of a trestle and flume, about 300 feet long, which would require frequent repairs and renewals, while costing about the same as the line A to X.

The red line on the map is objectionable for the same reason, and as also involving unnecessary earthwork.

The blue line from A to E requires the construction of a fill from D to E with the rock from the tunnel excavation. While this can be done with little extra cost, it is not advisable to abandon the present ditch from X to E, which is in good condition, and partly in rock, for the line across a fill made of rock chiefly, where the loss from seepage would no doubt be considerable, unless it were cemented. The distance saved would be only about 50 feet. The line from E to G should not be changed in any event for the same reasons.

The line A to X then remains as the only desirable way of making the cut-off. It would effect a saving in distance of about 840 feet. The cost should not exceed $6 per foot, for a sufficient cross-section 8 feet wide on the bottom, making the total cost as follows:

270 feet tunnel excavation, at $6	$1,620
Engineering, etc., 10 per cent	162
Total	$1,782

However, in examining the present line of the ditch I find that it is largely excavated in rock, making seepage unlikely; that the grade and cross-section of the canal are sufficient for the maximum flow to be carried with absolute safety; and that the cost of cleaning the portion of the ditch proposed to be abandoned is almost nothing.

The only saving to be effected by the cut-off would be the extra loss by seepage and evaporation in flowing the extra 840 feet, which would be very small and might be more than offset by seams or cracks developed in the tunnel excavation.

The gain in grade, about 5 inches, according to Mr. Lum, cannot be utilized, except locally, without expensive rock excavation in the canal above, which in my judgment will never be advisable.

Therefore, I have arrived at the conclusion that the proposed cut-off would effect no appreciable saving in water or expense, and that it is not desirable for the company to do any work at this place at the present time. Very respectfully, G. W. SHERWOOD.

Mr. Crowther looked as though he might be an imprisoned missionary in Pekin. At the preceding meeting he steered through a resolution instructing the engineer to make the surveys, not to give his opinion whether or not the work should be done. As a matter of fact, the board had on hand a set of plans and specifications of this precise piece of work, which had been made by Engineer Lum some five years ago. After they were made, they were pigeonholed until it struck the board's fancy to "do something up the ditch." Then the plans were drawn forth from their obscurity, closely inspected and quietly laid away again. Sherwood was some weeks ago instructed to go over Lum's work. Lum's plans were all right in the first place. Reading of Sherwood's report might be likened to the explosion of a mild form of torpedo.

Mr. Pierotti thought, after the smoke cleared away, that on the whole the work at this point was not so important after all. There were worse places on the upper ditch, he thought, where the company's money might be more advantageously expended.

Mr. Crowther (warmly)—I disagree with the report of the engineer. I don't care who he is: I know as much about this ditch as anybody, and I know that the gain in grade by the cut-off as well as the shortening of the ditch would be of inestimable advantage to the stockholders. I don't see how it is we can never get to do anything on the main ditch. There is where work is needed, but whenever we get ready to do anything, something or somebody comes up to prevent it. I don't understand it.

Mr. Cargill—But if your engineer advises against it, what are you going to do—go ahead and do the work anyhow?

A general discussion followed, the consensus of opinion being that the tunnel and cut-off must remain an iridescent dream on the part of the Durkeeville Duke.

Mr. Pierotti was of opinion that some of the surplus could be blown in at Squirrel Bend, where a good field existed for improvements to the ditch.

Mr. Rea spoke at some length of the good work now being done in the way of making improvements by the company. There was very little loss, he thought, from the intake of the waters at the river to the point of delivery. The East street ditch saved 100 inches every time water was run through it. Mr. Crowther had informed him, he said, that before the cementing of the ditches it used to take five days to run water down to the Katella district; now it takes two. Formerly it was necessary to turn in 400 inches at the head of the ditch to deliver 100 inches. Now the loss is merely nominal. There should be a limit to this expenditure, however. The company would have some items of expense to meet before long which would tax the resources of the company, and it was best to go slow.

Another thing, he continued: This winter we dare not run water down the sand wash; a man has filed on the water which runs down the wash, and if we once let him have it, he will compel the company to furnish it to him all the time.

Mr. Cargill — Supposing the ditch breaks and we have to turn the water out into the wash, and this man takes it, what then?

Mr. Rea said the courts had recently upheld such filings upon waste water. He opposed the idea of running water to waste in the sandwash.

Mr. Pierotti said no water would be turned down the sandwash this year.

Mr. Chapman (to Supt. Woodward)—How much water is there in the river?

Mr. Woodward replied the water was running nine inches over the wier in the division gate. Four hundred and fifty inches were flowing into the Tuffree reservoir.

Mr. Pierotti (figuring) *sotto voce*—If

Continued on Fourth Page.

You May Need **Pain-Killer**
For Cuts Burns Bruises
Cramps Diarrhœa All Bowel Complaints
It is a sure, safe and quick remedy.
There's ONLY ONE **Pain-Killer**
Perry Davis'.
Two sizes, 25c. and 50c.

IRRIGATION NO NEW THING

Once the Newspapers Made Sport of it, Because of a Lack of Understanding Regarding It—Now Its Importance is Understood.

[CONTRIBUTED TO THE GAZETTE]

Opposition to the irrigation problem among eastern men seems to be the spectre which is frightening so many people of the west, and paralyzing them into such inaction against what seems to be such an insurmountable obstacle, that it seems not out of place to quote a few words of Frederick H. Newell, the hydrographer of the geological survey along the lines of what the east really thinks of irrigation and showing that it is becoming more and more educated on this subject and more reconciled to a policy of government expenditure which will eventually reclaim the arid lands of the west. Mr. Newell, as is well known, is an expert on irrigation. He has studied the subject for many years, and looking into the future of this question he commenced years ago a plan of systematic education of the country on this subject. He has delivered hundreds of lectures on irrigation for the great west, throughout the length and breadth of the land. They have always been given deep attention by his fellow scientists and a few people who have gained a good understanding of the subject, but the question, he says, stands in a very different light to-day with the populace of all sections from what it did some years ago.

"In years back," he said, "when I delivered a lecture on irrigation, it was considered a new thing, a fad, to this country. The newspapers knew nothing about it, and nine out of ten newspaper men, having to write something about it, wrote something purporting to be funny or ridiculous. It was not that they were hostile, for they knew nothing of the subject, but that plan seemed to be the easiest way to produce something readable for their papers. My lectures were a subject for the newspaper paragraphers, and what publicity I secured did not help the cause of American irrigation. But there is nothing of that kind now. The newspaper man has learned something about irrigation in this country, of its possibilities and future, and he treats the subject as one of the great national questions. I am doing considerable lecturing this year—all the time I can spare for it—and the newspapers are alert to know what is being done and what has been done. Their readers take an interest in the question and anything concerning it, is news.

"Irrigation is an art almost as old as the world. It is new to this country because the influx of population came by the Atlantic seaboard instead of by the Pacific, and so great areas of humid country were appropriated and settled before the arid lands were reached. When I view the progress that has been made, however, in informing the inhabitants of this humid region of the United States of the possibilities lying in the arid region through a great system of national irrigation, and when I see the evident interest which is being manifested by them to-day, I think that the prospects for the west to receive a full recognition in the near years are very bright and promising."

The surveys which the government is carrying on along irrigation lines throughout the arid west interest deeply not only that section of the country, but likewise many interests in the east. For their future highest development the east and the west must necessarily pull together. Take the east and the west in a broad general sense. The east is a great manufacturing region. Her factories are scattered about in every eastern state. They must find markets for their goods. A home market is the more preferable. The west is a great producing section. Under a complete irrigation its population and production would be ten times doubled, and ships of commerce would pour its products into the Orient. But this vast western population would draw heavily upon the manufacturing east for the products of those same factories looking for markets for their goods, and the gold of the Orient and the west would go back to the eastern manufacturers, whose increased labor demands would likewise draw heavily upon the products of the eastern farmer.

In no other country having an arid belt has the general government done so little in the matter of irrigation development. Everything in the United States has been left to individual enterprise and to state regulation, until in many of the western states and territories, water rights and the like have come to be in a badly tangled condition. It needs the hand of the central government to adjust and control matters which are interstate in character, and until this is done, settlement, investment and the development of the country cannot but be retarded. The sooner the west instructs its Senators and Congressmen to work for a system of national irrigation, the sooner the west will reach a state of highest development and production.

Big Oil Deal.

The biggest oil deal Southern California has yet known, involving 6000 acres of oil land in Ventura county of which Senator Bard is a part owner, was consummated in Los Angeles the other day. Local bankers and oil men are interested and will put in $350,000. Senator Bard retains a one-fifth interest. The company will be a close corporation controlled wholly by Southern California men.

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.1-1m

Jordan's "AAA" cutlery is all right, 'tis enough, and all you need.

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

The Weekly Gazette.

ISSUED EVERY THURSDAY.

HENRY KUCHEL, Editor and Proprietor.

THURSDAY.....JULY 26, 1900.

LET US see, what was it Br. Duckworth said about free rural mail delivery the other day in his correspondence to a Santa Ana paper:

"There is quite a feeling through this part [West Anaheim] in regard to a petition being circulated for the rural mail delivery from this point to Garden Grove and Clair. We understand the required number have been about secured, but we also find that a great number have signed not having the matter fully explained as to the cost, etc., and will not have their mail delivered even if it should be established. After investigating the matter fully, there is a petition being circulated now against the same."

And what is it the First Assistant Postmaster General said in reference to would-be postmasters in cross-roads communities interfering with this new method of mail delivery:

"Of course, the new service produces heartburnings and complaints from postmasters of little offices interfered with by the better delivery. Some of them persuade their neighbors to sign protests to endeavor to convince their Representative in Congress that the entire underpinning of his political future will drop away if a particular village store is deprived of its postoffice. But there have been very few instances where, after three months' trial of the new service, the people have asked for the restoration of the old system."

Inquiries covering a period of a week by a gentleman traveling through the territory embraced in the proposed district fail to reveal the identity of a single person to whom this "petition against the district" had been presented for signature. Nor is there a single person living at West Anaheim who has said he would not have his mail delivered in the event of the establishment of the route. A number have stated they have signed petitions for a postoffice at West Anaheim, but all have added (except the few comprising the postoffice steering committee) that they infinitely preferred free delivery. Where could this petition "against the district" have been circulated? We understand a petition asking for the creation of a postoffice at West Anaheim has been in circulation and sent on to Washington. But so far as we can learn, no "protest" to free delivery has been circulated. If such a petition was ever prepared, it must rest securely in the inside pocket of the would-be postmaster, who, knowing the state of feeling throughout the neighborhood, is probably afraid to offer it to a single resident of the district for signature.

However, some busy-body has written on to Washington to say that "great opposition" exists to the organization of the free delivery district. We undertake to say that there is not a particle of truth in this statement. Whether or not the "correspondence" in the Santa Ana paper has been forwarded to Washington to support this busy-body's assertion we have no means at present of knowing; but we presume it has. If so, we take this means of branding its assertion as a transparent untruth, penned in a thoughtless moment probably, but susceptible of being used to place the people of this community in false light. There is not a particle of truth in it, nor do we think Mr. Duckworth would stand for such usage of the paragraph in question, which we believe was written more in jest than as a chronicle of an absolute fact.

MR. CARGILL'S renouncement of the free-silver Democracy, at the Republican meeting of Saturday evening, at which he presided, is an event of more than passing interest in the community. He has been a Democrat, as he said in his address preliminary to the speech of the evening, for a period of thirty years. He comes of a distinguished Democratic family, his father having been in his lifetime a Sachem in the Tammany Hall organization. In his day the elder Cargill held offices of public trust to which no man of mediocre ability would dare aspire, having been, we believe, at one time Collector of the Port of New York. Mr. Cargill's uncle (J. Cam. Hays, who is enjoying the evening of life beneath the spreading trees at the family residence at Brookshurst), himself a Democrat of the old school, fought valiantly as a young Lieutenant in the Mexican war. So when, with such family traditions and associations clustering about him, our fellow-citizen renounces his party, the event is one, as we say, of more than passing interest. Mr. Cargill voted for President McKinley four years ago, being unable to subscribe to the teachings of the Chicago platform. This year he renounces the party entirely, for as he says, "the Democratic party is dead." He accepts his baptism into the ranks of the Republican party, and is welcomed by all who appreciate his integrity, lofty patriotism and independence of character.

Mr. Cargill is an orange grower known throughout this portion of the state, and the change in his political views will be readily understood by those who know him as having been brought about by lofty and high-minded principles, which he places above party. He believes in expansion and business, in creating markets for American products and manufactures, in a stable currency; he believes in the reduction of the public debt, and is unalterably opposed to the issue of bonds in times of peace.

THE foreign trade of the United States, for the fiscal year just ended, amounted to almost two and a quarter billion dollars, and was the largest in our history. Imports amounted to $849,714,329, and the exports of American products and manufactures were $1,394,479,214. The aggregate figures of our foreign trade reached $2,244,193,543.

Compared with previous years, the imports of the 1900 fiscal year have been exceeded only once, in 1893, when they were $16,700,000 larger, The value of our exports last year has never been exceeded, the largest previous total being for 1898, when they were $163,000,000 less than in the year just ended. The following table shows our imports and exports in each fiscal year since 1890:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1890	$789,310,409	$857,828,684
1891	844,916,196	881,480,810
1892	827,402,462	1,030,278,148
1893	866,400,922	847,665,194
1894	654,994,622	892,140,572
1895	731,969,565	807,538,105
1896	779,724,674	882,606,938
1897	764,730,412	1,050,993,556
1898	616,049,654	1,231,482,330
1899	697,148,489	1,227,023,302
1900	849,714,329	1,394,479,214

Next it is of interest to show the total volume of our import and export trade, with our favorable or unfavorable balance in each year thus:

Year.	Total Foreign Trade.	Favorable Balance.
1890	$1,647,139,093	$68,518,275
1891	1,729,397,006	29,564,614
1892	1,857,680,610	202,875,686
1893	1,714,066,116	*18,737,728
1894	1,574,135,914	237,145,950
1895	1,539,508,130	75,568,200
1896	1,662,331,612	102,882,264
1897	1,815,725,968	286,263,144
1898	1,847,531,984	615,432,676
1899	1,924,171,791	529,874,813
1900	2,244,193,543	544,764,885

*Unfavorable.

Only once from 1890 to 1900, has our foreign trade balance been against us, and that was to the extent of $18,737,728, in 1893. During the other ten years the balance of our foreign trade in our favor amounted to $2,702,880,507, or at the average rate of $270,288,000 a year.

During the last four years our unfavorable foreign trade balance has reached almost two billion dollars—to be exact, $1,976,335,518.

During the three complete fiscal years, 1898-1900, under the administration of President McKinley, our favorable foreign trade balance aggregated no less a sum than $1,690,072,374.

We are more than a Two-Billion-Dollar country as far as our foreign trade is concerned—we are well on the way to being a Three-Billion-Dollar country. This is expansion of the best kind.

Now, for one more comparison, showing how the foreign trade of the United States compares with that of Great Britain and of Germany, the figures for the two latter countries being for the calendar year ending December 31, 1899, while those for the United States are for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900:

Country.	Imports.	Exports.
Great Britain	$2,303,619,989	$1,260,971,030
Germany	1,226,888,380	940,957,960
United States	849,714,329	1,394,479,214

The imports of the United States are the smallest, and our exports are the largest. Therefore our trade balance must be the most favorable. Let us see what it is:

Country.	Total Foreign Trade.	Balance.
Great Britain	$3,650,591,028	—$1,070,648,959
Germany	2,186,846,340	—286,930,420
United States	2,244,193,543 plus	544,764,885

Last year Great Britain had an unfavorable trade balance that exceeded a billion dollars. Germany's unfavorable trade balance amounted to $286,930,420. But the trade balance in favor of the United States amounted to $544,764,885.

Another fact that is very important is this: The United States is now a larger exporting nation than the United Kingdom, our exports last year exceeding those of the mother country by $104,508,175.

HON. PERRY S. HEATH, until recently First Assistant Postmaster General, has our thanks for a number of documents dealing with rural mail delivery. These documents are on file at this office, and may be perused by those interested in the formation of the free delivery district here, as well as others. They contain the unanimous endorsement of all who have tried the plan of rural delivery, from the Atlantic seaboard to California. A number of routes are in operation in Santa Clara county, and there are many testimonials of approval of the plan on the part of patrons of the routes.

Mr. Heath some days ago resigned his position for the purpose of taking the place of Secretary of the Republican National Committee. It is known that he was strongly averse to giving up his position as First Assistant Postmaster General, he having made the matter of rural mail delivery the feature of his administration; and being desirous of carrying it to a successful consummation throughout the country, President McKinley was also strongly opposed to accepting his resignation, but when it was pointed out that Mr. Heath's abilities fitted him for the place selected for him, better than any other man at that time before the public, the President reluctantly consented to part with his services; and Mr. Heath left an office that he has honored with his stewardship for a number of years past.

However, the matter of rural delivery will continue under the guidance of the Postoffice Department. It is an institution that has come to stay. Hundreds of routes have been established throughout the country, and more are being asked for constantly.

The petition asking the inauguration of free delivery here ought to be returned from Washington, with Congressman Needham's endorsement, some time this week. Major Jeffrey, who is engaged in establishing routes throughout Southern California, is expected here within a few days to go over the route.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

For the Week Ending July 23, 1900.

Furnished by the Orange County Title Company, Santa Ana.

Emil C. Gatzke, single, to Martha J. Dukes, wife of W. L. Dukes—Lot 4, block C, Beach's addition to Orange; $90.

David Gockley, single, to Mary Gockley, widow—21.61 acres in lot 347, block 14, Irvine's subdivision; $5000.

Chas. Bozenta Chlapowski and Helena Modjeska Chlapowski—Revocation of power of attorney given to Chas. S. McKelvey, recorded in book 1, page 214, of Powers of Attorney.

I. N. Rafferty and wife to Frank Ey—S 75 feet of lot 1, block 6, Lyon's addition to Santa Ana; $10.

Frank Ey and wife to I. N. Rafferty—N 50 feet of lot 2, and N 50 feet of E½ of lot 3, block 6, Lyon's addition to Santa Ana; $10.

E. C. Frenzen and wife to Fred C. Graves and wife—Lot 25, sup. map of Vanderlip & Rowan tract, except strip 50 feet wide for railroad; $225.

Sinia R. Ragan, widow, to Herman Heim—33.5 acres NW of Olive; $1000.

Richard Melrose vs. Leah Dreyfus, Emil Dreyfus, Walter Dreyfus and Harry Dreyfus—Quieting title in plaintiff to the NW¼ of SW¼ of Sec. 20, 40 acres; also N½ of SW¼ of NW¼ of Sec. 20-3-9; decree.

Tomas Ramos and wife to M. A. Foster—Lot 3, block 2, San Juan Capistrano, except two tracts; $200.

Frank Ey and wife to W. G. Wells—Lots 1 and 4, block 17, Santa Ana; $10.

Ruth Ann Chantry and husband to Esther Speer—Westerly 100 feet of lots 13, 4, 15 and 16, block 75, Santa Ana East; $200.

State of California to Orange County Title company, assessed to C. H. Gosh—S 12 acres of vineyard lot B 3, Anaheim, delinquent taxes 1895 and 1898; $69.04.

Hermann Schultz and wife to C. L. Meracle—S ½ of lot 2, block C, Gray tract; $500.

A. F. Albrecht and wife to N. H. Nansen—Lot 3, block E, Orange; $850.

Thomas McKenzie, single, to Newton A. McGill—2 acres ½ mile west of Orange; $1250.

Henry Gaylord Wilshire and Hannah G. Wilshire by Henry Gaylord Wilshire, her attorney in fact, to Edward R. Amerige—Lot 3, block 17, Fullerton. $10.

Julius Dreger and wife to Gottfried Dreger—E 5 acres of W 10 acres of S½ of SE¼ of NE¼ of Sec. 14-4-11; $10.

Granvill Spurgeon and wife, M. M. Crookshank and Margaret A. Crookshank, by A. J. Crookshank, her attorney in fact, to Samuel Walters—S½ of SE¼ of NE¼ of Soc. 28-5-11, 20 acres; $2000.

Stearns Ranchos Co. to William F. Dunn—NE¼ of NE¼ of SW¼ of Sec. 32-5-10, 10 acres; $10.

CAR FARES IN GERMANY.

The Method of Collection and Inspection Prevents Free Rides.

The chances of evading fares on the street cars of German cities are very slight. When a passenger steps on a car, the conductor immediately asks where he is going and then prepares his ticket, which serves also as a receipt for the fare. The preparation of a ticket consists only in detaching it from a block and punching it or marking it with a pencil.

This process involves much more work than the simple process of ringing up the fares, as conductors do in America, but the task is lightened by the fact that only a certain number of persons are permitted to ride on a car at the same time. The number of sitting and standing places is plainly marked on each car. If a car is designed to carry 30 persons, no more than 30 persons will be permitted on that car at the same time. When anything in Germany is forbidden, it is settled once for all.

In order that every person who rides shall get the prescribed ticket inspectors are employed who spend their time in ascertaining whether the conductors are doing their duty. These inspectors step into the cars and ask the passengers for their tickets. They note the number of the tickets and whether they correspond with the stubs retained by the conductor. The clerk who gives out the blocks of tickets to the conductors notes the number of the uppermost ticket and at the return of each block collects from the conductor who returned it as many fares as there are tickets detached.

The rate of fares varies from 2½ cents to 5, according to the distance. Small children are carried for one-half fare, and any one for the sum of $2.50 may secure a ticket which entitles him to ride as much as he wishes for one month. When a car is full, the conductor displays a placard bearing the word "Occupied."—Chicago Record.

The Best Age For Men to Marry.

Edward Bok, writing in The Ladies' Home Journal on "A Boy For a Husband," contends that "no young man under 26 years of age is in any sense competent to take unto himself a wife. Before that age he is simply a boy who has absolutely nothing which he can offer to a girl as a safe fundation for life happiness. He is unformed in his character, unsettled in his ideas, absolutely ignorant of the first essentials of what consideration or love for a woman means. He doesn't know himself, let alone knowing a woman. He is full of fancies, and it is his boyish nature to flit from one fancy to another.

"He is incapable of the affection upon which love is based, because he has not lived long enough to know what the feeling or even the word means. He is full of theories, each one of which, when he comes to put it into practice, will fail. He is a boy pure and simple, passing through that trying period through which every boy must pass before he becomes a man. But that period is not the marrying time. For as his opinions of life are to change, so are his fancies of the girl he esteems as the only girl in the world to make him happy. The man of 30 rarely weds the girl whom he fancied when he was 20."

A Freak of Lightning.

Lightning performed a strange feat near Osceola, Pa., during the recent thunderstorm, says the Oil City Derrick. Three fine cows belonging to a farmer had been turned out to pasture in a field on which the new grass is already quite high, and when the shower came on they gathered together in one corner under some trees. There is a wire fence running close by the spot where they were standing, and a bolt of lightning was attracted to it and ran along the slender wires until the cows were reached, when it glanced off, striking the animals and killing all three instantly.

A Poor Millionaire

Lately starved in London because he could not digest his food. Early use of Dr. King's New Life Pills would have saved him. They strengthen the stomach, aid digestion, promote assimilation, improve appetite. Price 25 cts. Money back if not satisfied. Sold by P. A. Derge, druggist.

FREE DELIVERY—WANT IT?

The Inspector of Routes Ordered to Anaheim by the Postoffice Department.

Yesterday word was received from Congressman Needham to the effect that he had requested the Postoffice Department to detail an agent to examine and report the proposed free delivery route at Anaheim.

The agent of the Postoffice Department may be looked for to arrive in this city at any time. All committees who have been at work upon the route should hold themselves in readiness for notification to meet him when he comes.

A committee consisting of J. B. Neff, A. H. Cargill, Supervisor Potter and Herman Dickel go to Los Angeles today to have a final conference with Major Jeffrey relative to the route, previous to his coming here.

Subscribers to the route should be ready to meet the Major when he comes. Changes may be recommended by him after going over the route, and those who desire to remain in the district should make it a point to have as many of their neighbors sign the list as possible.

The question is asked, Which section will have its mail delivered first? As near as we can answer, that section which has the greatest number of subscribers will be the first to receive the carrier's call. The aim will be to give the best service to the greatest number. But no one can tell who will be first. For that reason all should see the inspector, and learn what he has to say upon the subject.

It is not impossible that two routes may be formed. That would give us two carriers, and give subscribers vastly improved service.

More than a sufficient number of subscribers have been secured to form the first district, and with the addition of the necessary number, probably the second route may be formed without difficulty.

THE OHIO RIVER.

Many of Its Picturesque Features of the Past Are Gone.

The Ohio is no longer the beautiful river it once was. It flowed in majestic curves and sweeps through a limitless paradise. The glory of that river in the barbaric splendor of an autumn day was beyond description. Robed from the Alleghanies to the Mississippi in her gorgeous fabric of maple and sycamore, which everywhere drooped down to the stately flood, shimmering, bending in her course with considerate and majestic dignity, a trip on one of the brightly painted steamboats was the event of a lifetime. There was also a dignity in the steamboats. They did not pant and rattle like a locomotive, nor were they silent like an ocean steamer. The long, huge steam cylinders, with deliberation and a soft though pervading sound, blew huge clouds of steam into the air. The river steamers were the Monte Carlos of the new world. Every one of them carried its contingent of professional gamblers, each of whom had a "bowie" in his boot leg. These men, unmolested, traveled the year round between Pittsburg and New Orleans, fleecing the unwary and paying a percentage to the captains.

The Ohio is a noble river yet, though winding through forest denuded hills. The orchards and cornfields are attractive. It promised once to become the Rhine in vineyards, but the grapes were smitten with a rust which destroyed the crops until the attempt was abandoned. It will never be crowned with feudal castles in ruins, but the groves will be replanted, and another century end will see it once more the "beautiful river."—Chicago Interior.

NOTED ANAGRAMS.

Ingenious Transmutation of the Names of Well Known Persons.

Anagrams that transmute the names of well known men and women are often startlingly appropriate. What could be better in this way than these announcements, evolved from two great statesmen's names when the reins of power changed hands: Gladstone, "G leads not!" Disraeli, "I lead, sir!" Quite as happy is the comment on the devoted nursing of Florence Nightingale, whose name yields "Flit on, cheering angel." Among those that are most often quoted we may mention Horatio Nelson, "Honor est a Nilo;" Charles James Stuart, "Claims Arthur's Seat;" Pilate's question, "Quid est veritas?" ("What is truth?"), answered by "Est vir qui adest," ("It is the man here present."); Swedish Nightingale, "Sing high, sweet Linda;" David Livingstone, "D. V., go and visit Nile;" the Marquess of Ripon (who resigned the grand mastership of Freemasons when he became a Romanist), "R. I. P., quoth Freemasons;" Charles Prince of Wales, "All France calls, Oh, help!" Sir Roger Charles Doughty Tichborne, baronet, 'Yon horrid butcher Orton, biggest rascal here." And many shorter specimens, such as telegraph, "great help;" astronomers, "no more stars" and "moon starers;" one hug, "enough;" editors, "so tired;" tournament, "to run at men;" penitentiary, "nay, I repent;" old England, "golden land;" revolution, "to love ruin;" fashionable, "one-half bias;" lawyers, "sly wars;" midshipman, "mind his map;" poorhouse, "Oh, sour hope;" Presbyterian, "best in prayer;" sweetheart, "there we sat;" matrimony, "into my arm."—Chambers' Journal.

A Story For Papa.

There is a moral in this little story of child life.

"Mamma," asked little 3-year-old Freddie, "are we going to heaven some day?"

"Yes, dear, I hope so," was the reply.

"I wish papa could go, too," continued the little fellow.

"Well, and don't you think he will?" asked his mother.

"Oh, no," replied Freddie; "he could not leave his business!"

Does the man who worries about himself ever think that he is worrying about a thing of which the world makes little note?—St. Louis Star.

Whenever a mother's attention is called to her children, she makes a dive at them and wipes their noses.—Atchison Globe.

There is something wrong with the appetite of a small boy who can wait patiently for his dinner.

Notice to Wheelmen.

There's positively no need to endure discomfort by reason of chafing, sunburn, insect stings, sore and perspiring feet or accidental bruises. You forget these troubles by using Bucklen's Arnica Salve. Infallible for Pimples, Blotches, Skin Eruptions and Piles. Sold by P. A. Derge. 25 cents.

DON'T MISS IT

OUR GREAT SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE.....

THE GREATEST BARGAIN CARNIVAL OF THE AGE.

We mention but a few of the many bargains that thrifty buyers are now taking advantage of.

Men's and Women's Shoes

Women's Hamilton-Brown Shoe Co.'s French Kid, genuine hand-sewed Shoes; regular price $5, to be sold for.....$1.98
Women's Dongola Kid Shoes; worth $3, reduced to close to.....$1.23
Women's Oxfords and Slippers, all sizes, odds and ends; worth up to $2, now reduced to.....49c
Women's all-leather Shoes; originally priced up to $2, now.....73c
Men's Finest Cordovan and French Calf, hand-sewed, none better made; regular price $5, marked down to.....$2.98
Men's Genuine Kangaroo Button Shoe, also Fine French Calf; worth $5, now reduced to.....$1.98
Men's Button and Congress French Calf Shoes; regular prices up to $4, now reduced to.....$1.49
Boys' Button and Lace Shoes; worth up to $2.50, now reduced to.$1.23

Bargains for Ladies

White Piques, fancy, 18c quality reduced to.....10c
White Welt Piques, 18c quality reduced to.....12½c
Crash Suitings; were 8½c, now.....5c
Fancy Crash, brown, cardinal and blue figures; were 12½c, now.....7½c
Full line Japanese Silks, all colors; worth up to 35c, now.....20c
Satins, black and colors, at.....46c
Shirt Waist Silks, in almost endless variety, at prices greatly reduced for this sale.
Velvets, in all colors; sold elsewhere at 75c a yard, now.....49c
Children's Percale Dresses, trimmed with insertion
75c quality at.....49c
85c quality at.....59c
Other lines in proportion, and cheaper than you can make them, even if you reckon your time worth nothing.

Men's and Boys' Clothing

Men's black clay worsted suits, sack, round and square, were $12 now reduced to.....$7.23
Men's medium and heavy suits, cheviot and cassimere, regular price $8.50, reduced to.....$4.79
Men's medium and heavy suits, were $10.00 and $12.50, reduced to..$7.49
Men's medium and heavy suits, were $13.50 and $15.00, reduced to..$9.76
Men's medium and heavy suits, were $18.00 and $20.00, reduced to..$12.49
Boys' school suits, sizes up to 16 years, well made and worth up to $1.50, now.....99c
Youths' 3-piece suits, ages 12 to 20 years, all-wool Cheviots, were $7.50, now.....$3.49
Youths' 3-piece suits, aged 12 to 20 years, were $10.00, now.....$4.37
Boys' knee pants, sizes up to 15 years, were 25c, now.....19c

Domestics

BLEACHED MUSLINS.

Good quality.....4½c
4-4 better grade.....5½c
Still better.....6½c

UNBLEACHED SHEETINGS.

8-4.....18c
9-4.....21c
10-4.....23c

BLEACHED SHEETINGS.

8-4.....21c
9-4.....23c
10-4.....25c

BROWN CANTON FLANNELS.

Good quality.....5c
Better grade.....6½c
Still better.....8½c
The best.....10c
Dark Outing Flannels at.....4½c

REINHAUS BROS. Big Department Store, Santa Ana, Cal.

IT CLEANS THE SHIPS.

Sailing Through a Volcano Crater In the Ægean Sea.

In the Ægean sea a vessel may sail into the top of a crater, and though it is hard to find anchorage there, yet a mere sail through is appreciated greatly by captains, because it cleanses the bottom of the ships from marine growth.

More than 2,000 years ago the isle of Santorin was split in half by an earthquake, with the result that what was once the crater of a volcano is now a crescent shaped harbor. Two glistening white towns of Thera and St. Nicholas are perched on the summit of the steep cliffs, whose dark and dismal hue is similar to that of the top of Vesuvius. Standing out against the sky are large numbers of windmills, with many sails, arranged in a perfect circle. These are evidently employed for crushing the olives, which, along with the terraced vines, are the staple product of the island. The Santorin wine is of excellent quality and is highly appreciated in the Levant.

Between the main island on the east and the smaller, Theresia, on the west, are the three small Kaumene islands, all of which have come into existence since the original earthquake, while the largest of the three was "born from the sea" less than 200 years ago, showing that the center of the old volcano has still a certain amount of activity.

The water in the harbor into which the sulphurous streams from this volcanic island drain has a peculiar property which completely cleans off growths of every kind from the bottom of any ship.

Knew the House.

Citizen—Off'sher, can you (hic) tell me where I (hic) live? I'm (hic) Senator Bigboddy, you know.

Officer—What's yer cook's name?

Citizen—Mary Ann (hic) O'Brady.

Officer—Four blocks down and two doors to yer right.—Judge.

Metals get tired as well as living beings. Telegraph wires are better conductors on Monday than on Saturday on account of their Sunday rest, and a rest of three weeks adds 10 per cent to the conductivity of a wire.

Troubles of a Minister.

To benefit others Rev. J. T. W. Vernon, of Hartwell, Ga., writes: "For a long time I had a running sore on my leg. I tried many remedies without benefit, until I used a bottle of Electric Bitters and a box of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, which cured me sound and well." Sores, Eruptions, Boils, Eczema, Tetter, Salt Rheum show impure blood. Thousands have found in Electric Bitters a grand blood purifier that absolutely cures these troubles. Satisfaction is guaranteed or money refunded by P. A. Derge. Large bottles only 50c.

"All Aboard for Catalina!!"

The Southern Pacific company will sell special summer excursion tickets to Avalon and return, via San Pedro, for $3.50, return limited to September 30, 1900.

The Wilmington Transportation company grant free camping ground and water to patrons of their steamers only. They have a daily service connecting with train leaving Los Angeles at 9:15 a. m. Two additional trips made on Saturdays, connecting with trains leaving Los Angeles at 1:40 p. m. and 5:33 p. m.

Special excursion tickets to Long Beach, San Pedro and Santa Monica during the summer at greatly reduced rates.

1900. Excursions to Santa Barbara. 1900

The Southern Pacific company has arranged for four of those popular excusions to Santa Barbara this summer as follows; viz.

June 15th and 16th, July 3d and 4th.
Aug. 10th and 11th. Aug. 31, Sept. 1.

Tickets will be sold for the round trip at a special rate of $3.25.

Going limit date of sale. Return limit 30 days from date of sale. Stop-over allowed in Ventura in either or both directions je7-tf

STERN BROS.

THE LEADING MERCHANTS OF ANAHEIM, CAL.

Pearl Stockton Flour 90c per sack

Java and Mocha Blend 15c per lb

Boys' Wash Suits 65c per suit

Ladies' Shoes from 50c up

Straw and Crash Hats 50c on the Dollar

August Delineator and Patterns Ready

We are Sole Agents for the Kiffefer Orchard Steel Riding Cultivator

We have added to our Furnishing Lines the best line of Workingmen's Garments in the United States.

Every garment absolutely guaranteed to wash and not to rip

UNION MADE BRAND PANTS AND OVERALLS

Overalls Pants Coats Caps Aprons Etc.

Made by Hamilton, Carbartt & Co., Detroit, Mich.

STERN BROS.

California Hams 8½c per pound

Uncolored Japan Tea 35c per lb

Boys' Shirts Soft and Stiff Bosoms Latest Styles 50c

Men's Shoes from 90c up

Men's Linen Suits and Trousers 25 per cent discount

Influx of Chinese.

FORT WORTH, Texas, July 21.—Reports from the border say hundreds of Chinamen are being landed in the Republic of Mexico, and are making their way to the border in an effort to get into the United States. It is said thousands of Chinese are coming to America to escape the war raging in the Chinese empire.

It Dazzles the World.

No discovery in medicine has ever created one-quarter of the excitement that has been caused by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Its severest tests have been on hopeless victims of Consumption, Pneumonia, Hemorrhage, Pleurisy and Bronchitis, thousands of whom it has restored to perfect health. For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup, Hay Fever, Hoarseness, and Whooping Cough it is the quickest, surest cure in the world. It is sold by P. A. Derge, who guarantees satisfaction or money refunded. Large bottles 50c and $1. Trial bottles free.

Santa Fe Excursions

To Redondo Beach, Santa Monica, Ocean Park, Long Beach, San Pedro and Terminal Island. Every Saturday and Sunday the Santa Fe Route will sell round-trip tickets to the above named points, good to return Monday following, at the very low rate of $1.30 for the round trip.

To Avalon, Catalina Island, and return, good to return Sept. 30th, via Santa Fe Route, only $3.50. je28-tf

Nasal Catarrh quickly yields to treatment by Ely's Cream Balm, which is agreeably aromatic. It is received through the nostrils, cleanses and heals the whole surface over which it diffuses itself. Druggists sell the 50c. size; Trial size by mail, 10 cents. Test it and you are sure to continue the treatment.

Announcement.

To accommodate those who are partial to the use of atomizers in applying liquids into the nasal passages for *catarrhal troubles*, the proprietors prepare Cream Balm in liquid form, which will be known as Ely's Liquid Cream Balm. Price including the spraying tube is 75 cents. Druggists or by mail. The liquid form embodies the medicinal properties of the solid preparation.

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

MONEY SENT WITHOUT DANGER OF LOSS.

ABSOLUTELY SAFE.

MONEY ORDERS

ARE ISSUED BY THE

CITIZENS BANK OF ANAHEIM

Payable in all parts of the United States.

Do not send money in a letter by mail; purchase a BANK MONEY ORDER. This way of remitting money is absolutely safe. The purchaser of a Bank Money Order may feel confident that the payment of the amount named therein will certainly be made to the person for whom it is intended. Bank Money Orders are cheaper and more secure than any other method of sending money. The Government is not responsible for loss of a registered letter, so purchase a Money Order. If a Bank Money Order is lost in the mails, we issue a duplicate without delay or charge. See schedule of fees below and compare with others. We pay a license tax—others do not.

THE COST OF BANK MONEY ORDERS IS AS FOLLOWS:

For Orders for sums not exceeding $10.00.. 5c
Over $10.00, not exceeding $30.00.....10c
Over $30.00, not exceeding $100.00.....15c
Over $100.00, not exceeding $500.00, 15c per $100
Over $500.00 and up.....10c per $100
Also Bank Money Orders for sale on all Foreign Countries.

FOR SALE.

Bids will be received, for the sale of the dump at Buena Park (Tim Carroll's patent); also scales and other property belonging to the Buena Park Beet Growers' association.

Bids must be in writing and contain 10 per cent of the purchase price.

Bids will be opened August 9, 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Terms of sale, cash.

WM. B. PECHSTEIN,
Secretary B. P. B. G. Assn.
Buena Park, July 14th, 1900. jy19-4t

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of William J. Smith, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Executor of the last will and testament of William J. Smith, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice (which publication was first made on the 26th day of July, 1900) to the said Executor at the office of Richard Melrose, Attorney, Center street, Anaheim, Orange county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate in the County of Orange.

Dated this 24th day of July, A. D. 1900.

A. V. SMITH,
Executor of the last will and testament of William J. Smith, deceased.
RICHARD MELROSE, Attorney for Executor jy26-5t

L. GUNTHER,
PIONEER BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

Corner Adele and Los Angeles Sts.

JOSEPH BACKS,
Undertaker and Embalmer
DEALER IN
Furniture and Bedding
Repairing Done. jel5

NICK HUGO,
HORSE SHOEING SPECIALTY
Blacksmith and Wagon-Making

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. Prices reasonable. Give me a call.

RICHARD MELROSE
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
And Notary Public

Special attention given to Probate Matters.
—Center Street, Anaheim.—

A GREAT POLITICAL SPEECH.

Masterful Address Delivered by D. E. McKinley at the Opera-House on Saturday Evening.

An audience of upward of 500 people assembled at the Opera-house on Saturday evening to listen to an address upon the political issues of the day by D. E. McKinlay of San Francisco. Mr. McKinlay's speech delivered here the last campaign was fresh in the memory of many, and no doubt accounted in part for the large audience thus early in the campaign. The speaker was in good voice, and his effort excelled, in force and eloquence, that of two years ago. It is universally conceded to have been one of the most masterful addresses delivered here in many a campaign.

A. H. Cargill presided. Mr. Cargill used to be a Democrat. Now he is a Republican. He voted for McKinley four years ago. Then he was unable to subscribe to the Chicago platform. This year he cannot endorse the Kansas City platform, but instead of contenting himself with merely casting his ballot for the Republican nominees, he acknowledged his renouncement of the Democratic party, and received his baptism into the Republican party. On taking the chair he said:

Ladies and Gentlemen: This, the initial meeting of the political campaign of 1900, has been called for two purposes—First, to listen to addresses on the political and economical questions confronting us, and, second, for organization. Before going any further I would ask your indulgence to a few words of a personal character.

You have all known me during my residence here as an old-time Democrat. For twenty odd years I never voted any but a straight Democratic ticket. In 1896 the Democratic party, departing from its old time-honored principles, fused with other parties and principles, and I felt it my duty then to cast a vote for the election of Wm. McKinley for President. I have never seen any reason to regret that action. [Applauze.]

Like other sound money Democrats I had hoped that the party would see its errors and return to its principles. The platform of 1896 was bad enough, but the platform adopted July 4 of this year is worse. It reminds me of the parable of the unclean spirit: "He goeth out and taketh with himself seven other spirits more wicked than himself, and they enter in and dwell there, and the last state of that man is worse than the first."

We have come to the parting of the ways, when every man must choose his road and decide which party he will affiliate with, whether with the so-called Democracy, whose success means the upsetting of the financial, judicial and social fabrics of our government, or the Republican party, which means the maintenance of financial and commercial stability, of our self-respect at home and esteem of all people the world over.

Realizing that the Democratic party has ceased to exist, I tonight accept my baptism as a member of the Republican party, and shall use my best endeavors and influence for the success of the Republican ticket. [Applause.]

I would like to draw your attention to a comparison between the last two administrations, and it seems to me that a study of this picture is sufficient to enable every man to decide his course.

In 1892 the Democrats entered into power (the previous administration having paid off $200,000,000 of the public debt); they added $250,000,000 to the debt. During the next four years the commercial failures were hundreds of millions. There were more unemployed men, more factories closed and greater hardships than the country had ever known. In 1897 Mr. McKinley entered into office. Times began to improve at once. Today there are fewer unemployed men, more factories at work, better wages and greater prosperity than this country has ever seen.

Which party will you vote with?

L. L. Shaw of Santa Ana, who had driven over with a delegation of Republicans from that city, was called upon and responded with a short address, couched in well-chosen words and voicing sentiments of political ideas which, judging by the applause which seemed to be contagious, met with approval on the part of the large audience present.

Mr. McKinlay said he came to Anaheim this early in the campaign for the purpose of organizing a McKinley and Roosevelt club. This club was not restricted in membership to Republicans—but all who felt themselves in harmony with the Republican platform were invited to join. Old party lines, the speaker said, were being broken down, and today partisanship and sectional feeling no longer prevailed in politics as in days gone by. The war with Spain had harmonized all sections of our country, and brought North and South, East and West, together on the broad plane of American citizenship. It has brought such men as Generals Joe Wheeler and Fitz Hugh Lee, and other great Democrats, to the support of the administration. Taking up the platforms of the two great parties, the speaker said that in the Democratic platform three planks stood out above all the others:

First, the plank which reiterated the Chicago platform of '96 in regard to the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1.

Second, the plank which declared against the trusts which have been formed in the United States in the last four years. This plank is an arraignment of the Republican party as being responsible for their formation.

Third, the plank which arraigned the administration and the Republican party for their so-called imperialistic policy.

On the other hand the Republican platform contains two planks which stand out more prominently than all the others.

The first of the two is that which points out the great benefits which have come to capital and labor since the incoming of the present administration, in this, that the policy of this administration has made conditions favorable for the investment of capital and the employment of labor. The second is that which calls attention to the Republican policy of expansion as contradistinguished to the Democratic plank of anti-imperialism.

Taking up the free silver plank of the Democratic platform, the speaker called attention to the fact that in 1893 the industries of the country, after four years of Democratic policy, were in a deplorable condition. Labor was unemployed, capital was being rapidly withdrawn from investment; the national wealth was falling in volume, and general paralysis of business and enterprise prevailed throughout the land.

Mr. Bryan in his canvass of '96 emphasized these deplorable conditions, and declared most emphatically that industry and commerce would never revive unless the nation adopted a free and unlimited coinage of silver policy; that we would continue to be a debtor nation, issuing bonds to meet our ordinary expenses, unless we had free silver; that our interest obligations abroad would increase instead of diminish unless we adopted free silver; that the per capita circulation of the nation, which was then $23 and a fraction, would not increase without free silver; and above all, our State products would never rise in price unless silver rose, nor our labor find employment without the adoption of a free silver law by America. Today we look back and ask, Was Bryan at that time, when he made those prophecies, merely an ignorant and false prophet, or was he wilfully attempting to mislead the people in order to obtain their suffrages?

The experience of the last four years has demonstrated that without the election of Bryan, without silver at 16 to 1 becoming the law of the land, an era of prosperity such as no other country in the world has ever known has come to the United States.

Every prophecy made by Bryan in '96 has failed to come about. On the contrary, under Republican protection and sound money legislation, and without free silver, our per capita circulation has increased since '96 from $23 and a fraction to $27.

We are issuing no more bonds to pay the nation's expenses in time of war, to say nothing of bond issues in time of deace. We have today three hundred millions of gold in the treasury of the United States, and more flowing in to meet every obligation of the government. The staples of the farmers of the country are selling at good prices. American manufactures are finding a world-wide market. American labor is universally employed at better wages than ever before in our history; and all without the election of Bryan in '96 or the adoption of his free silver policy. Was he a true prophet then; if not, is he any better prophet now?

In regard to the trust question dealt with in the second plank of the Democratic platform Mr. McKinlay said the trust question was an economic question, not a question of politics. Before a question could become political it must have been at issue in some way between the political parties. one side maintaining a certain position in regard to it, and the other attacking this position. There is no issue between the Republican and Democratic parties on the trust question; in fact the only federal legislation antagonistic to trusts was passed by the Congress of 1890 and signed by President Harrison. This law is known as the Sherman anti-trust law of 1890.

Mr. McKinlay then sketched the evolution of industry from the earliest period, and demonstrated that the method of conducting business enterprises by means of concentrated capital was logical, and the natural result of evolution, and that trusts were not confined to the United States, but were incident to every country in the world. When the Democratic orators and editors attacked the Republican party as being responsible for the formation of so many trusts since 1897, we could answer by asking if the Republican party and the policy of protection were responsible for the fact that in Germany, France and England, in fact in all the progressive countries, every form of enterprise was being carried on by means of some kind of a syndicate. Concentrated capital is necessary in this state of the world's industry to attain the cheapest cost of production and to meet competition.

"Destroy the Republican protection and you destroy the trusts in America," say the Democrats; that is the real issue, the destruction of protection, the old time issue between Republicanism and Democracy which has been settled over and over again in favor of protection by the votes of free Americans; but in this campaign we meet a subtle and covert attack on protection, but an attack just the same.

If we should destroy protection and open the gates of the nation to the products of foreign labor, consumers in America would simply purchase (as long as they had the wherewith with which to purchase) the products of a foreign trust, for all industry in all the world is being carried on by some form of concentrated capital, else it cannot meet competition. The speaker pointed out that great evils came out of the present tendency to monopoly—evils such as exhorbitant prices, the stifling of competition, a tendency to industrial slavery for the worker; but these evils should be met by nonpartisan legislation in the State Legislatures as well as in Congress, and the Republican party, State and national, was just as ready to aid in the passage of remedial laws as were the Democrats. The trust question is not political.

Taking up the so-called plank in the Democratic platform on *imperialism*, Mr. McKinlay said imperialism is a catchword coined for the purpose of catching votes; coined for the purpose of prejudicing the voters against the administration. It is purely a catchword—such as many other catchwords which have been used in American politics. Free trade was a catchword, and thousands of voters voted free trade without fully estimating its true meaning. Free silver was a catchword, and hundreds of thousands in '96 voted for free silver, carried away by its alluring sound, and so in this campaign we have imperialism, another catchword.

The speaker then drew word pictures of the imperialism of Rome, of France under Napoleon, and of Russia of today, but pointed out that under the organic law of the United States—the Constitution—imperialism could not exist for one moment. The Constitution has given to every American citizen rights and liberties which no President, no Congress, no Supreme Court, could add to, nor take from. The Constitution was framed by our forefathers, amended by our fathers, and if it is altered or destroyed it must be by our own free votes. Under that instrument there is no place nor no person in which arbitrary power is lodged. Again, while the Constitution of the United States is an instrument of justice in this, that it gives us our liberties, it is also an instrument of limitation, because it prevents us exercising arbitrary power over those with whom we come in contact.

Under the Constitution, we must give equality before the law, a just and equal measure of taxation, freedom in religious belief to every person who falls under the shadow of our flag.

Imperialism is the "messiah" to which our Democratic ghost dancers are dancing up and down the Democratic reservation.

Mr. McKinlay then took up the Republican platform and commented on the plank which pointed out the favorable conditions created by the policy of this administration for the investment of capital and the employment of labor. Capital and labor must work in harmony, else there is a loss of productive power, a cessation of the creation of national wealth; the accumulation of national wealth being one of the indications of national progress, another being the number of employed men in the nation. Therefore, if a party adopted a certain policy which discouraged the investment of capital or withheld the chance to labor from the workers, it was pursuing a policy which was calculated to bring about the nation's disintegration instead of advancing the nation's prosperity.

He then drew comparisons along the line of wealth accumulation between '92 and '96, the period of the last Democratic administration, and from '96 to 1900, under the present admihistration. In 1895 our national wealth amounted in round figures to sixty-six billions of dollars. At the end of Cleveland's term this amount had shrunk from sixty-six billions of dollars down to forty-four billions—a shrinkage of one-third of our nation's volume of wealth in four years. This meant industrial paralysis; it meant that thousands of business men were forced into insolvency in those years, hundreds of banks forced into liquidation, the nation itself bordering on bankruptcy. But the policy of this administration changed all those conditions. Industry was encouraged and conditions made favorable for the employment of labor by the passage of protective legislation in '97, and our national wealth began to rise. It rose from 44 to 50 billions, from 50 to 60, from 60 to 70, and still higher, from 70 to 80 billions of dollars, in three short years, under favorable conditions created by the Republican party.

Labor has had substantially the same history. In '92 there were 2,000,000 of unemployed. The policy of Cleveland, under the Wilson bill, increased the number to 4,000,000. By 1896 in every State and Territory during that tariff-for-revenue period men were tramping looking for work and wages. The Republican platform of '96 was peculiarly calculated to attract the support of laboring men, for it contained a pledge to legislate in the interest of labor, and faithfully has that pledge been kept. Immediately on the election of President McKinley legislation was placed on the statute books which opened the mill and factory doors, relighted the furnace fires and set the wheels and spindles of industry humming and ringing with activity. And today, as a result of this policy, we have less than 1,500,000 of unemployed in a great nation of 80,000,000 of souls.

Taking up the question of expansion, the speaker said the word expansion simply meant growth. He sketched the growth of the nation since its birth, and pointed out that in every step in expansion as we acquired new territory we also acquired new subjects, and these new subjects were given American rights and liberties as fast as they were able to assume them; and in every case where new territory was acquired peace and harmony with American laws have since prevailed.

And so the Philippine question will in time be settled when those peoples learn that American government means just taxation, equality before the law and religious toleration. They will learn that they came into the care and keeping of the American republic.

In conclusion, the speaker made an appeal to the patriotism of the voters to forget party lines and old affiliations and vote along the lines of patriotism for a broader America, a wider civilization, a higher destiny for mankind. He was frequently interrupted with loud and long continued applause.

After the speech, a McKinley and Roosevelt club was formed, upward of 100 voters signing the rolls.

George A. Hunter was elected President, and Charles Norman Secretary.

Mr. McKinlay spoke to enthusiastic audiences at Santa Ana on Monday evening, and at Orange on Tuesday evening.

New Telephones.

A gang of men are at work erecting poles and stringing wires for a telephone line to Mr. Neff's. A line will also be erected leading to Mrs. Browning's and Walter Eymann's places, and Fleischman's slaughter-house. It is understood the line from Neff's will in the near future continue west and south, and embrace a number of people living on the Garden Grove road.

Talk of an attempt to consolidate all the systems in the northern portion of the county continues, and it is understood that a petition will be shortly placed in circulation for subscribers asking for the consolidation.

Oil Wells Afire.

On Monday morning while men were engaged in cleaning out well No. 5 of the Columbia Oil company a flow of gas was struck. The gas ignited with the boiler furnace, and for a while it looked as if considerable damage would be done. By hard work on the part of the company's employees the fire was extinguished, after the loss of the derricks on wells Nos. 1, 5 and 7.

Mr. Jeffs, one of the employees, was the only person injured. He was taken to the county hospital in Los Angeles, and although quite badly burned, nothing serious is apprehended.

The company's loss is estimated between $1500 and $2000.

Miniature Derrick.

Herman Stern has applied his inventive genius to the construction of a miniature oil derrick and drilling apparatus, which is now on exhibition at his store. The rig is a perfect reproduction of an oil-boring outfit, and is operated by a battery placed in a box beneath the derrick. The engine, lever and working drill are all seen to be in operation, in perfect reproduction of an oil-well apparatus.

Farmers' Club.

The Farmers' club meets at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Rogers east of town on Monday afternoon next, the 30th. Business of importance will come before the meeting, and a large attendance of members is desired.

Peaches.

Peter Weisel informs us the cannery will start on peaches on Saturday. The peaches come from Selma, in the San Joaquin Valley.

School Funds.

County School Superintendent Greeley has made the following apportionment of school funds from the State school money, received from the second payment of taxes: Alamitos, $181.50; Aliso, $49.50; Anaheim, $1853.50; Bolsa, $385; Buena Park, $297; Centralia, $297; Chico, $93.50; Cypress, $231; Delhi, $137.50; Diamond, $101.50; El Modena, $574; El Toro, $178; Fairview, $88; Fountain Valley, $137.50; Fullerton, $737; Garden Grove, $880; Laguna, $60.50; La Habra, $165; Laurel, $319; Magnolia, $275; Mountain View, $346.50; New Hope, $264; Newport, $165; Newport Beach, $132; Ocean View, $616; Olinda, $104.50; Olive, $286; Orange, $525.50; Orangethorpe, $247.50; Peralta, $181.50; Placentia, $302.50; San Joaquin, $132; San Juan, $319; Santa Ana, $1801.50; Silverado, $93.50; Trabuco, $60.50; Tustin, $990; Westminster, $434.50; Yorba, $192.50. Total, $18,036.50.

For Sale or Exchange.

For small ranch. Furniture and lease of the Los Angeles House in Pasadena; value, $1000. S. LEACH, Pasadena. 1t*

Lost

Between Anaheim and Senator Jones' ranch, a boy's gray checked coat. Finder will be liberally rewarded on returning same to Citizens bank, Anaheim. 1t

Well Borers.

The undersigned would like bids for drilling a hole 10 inches in diameter and 150 to 200 feet deep, for a water well on Lot 22, Block K, Kraemer tract, about four miles from Anaheim. Ranch now occupied by Henry Derksen. Write or apply to

PACIFIC LOAN CO.,
Room 2, 114 South Spring street, Los Angeles, Cal. jy19-2t*

UP GO THE SIZE OF SALARIES.

Two Gentlemen at the Power House Receive a Raise Each of $5 Per Month—Water Meters for All.

Arthur Lewis appeared at the meeting of the City Trustees on Tuesday evening and laid before them his views relative to the raising of his salary as city electrical engineer from $75 to $80 per month. The subject was discussed at the board's previous meeting, but was left unacted upon. Lewis said he had served the city a year, and it had all along been his understanding that at the end of the first year, when he should have familiarized himself with the work in hand, his salary should be at least that of his predecessor. He thought he was giving as good, if not better satisfaction than his predecessor, and while he did not in so many words say that he came before the board asking the raise, yet he said he would like to have a bit of information relative to how the board stood upon the matter.

Trustee Schwenckert stated that he believed both men employed at the power house were entitled to a raise, still there was such a difference between the salaries of Lewis, who received $75, and Schnieder, who got only $60, that, in his opinion, if any raise was contemplated at all, Schneider should get the first whack at it. Both men had practically the same duties to perform, and he was against raising Lewis and not Schneider, and thus creating a still greater disparity in their wages.

Trustee Dickel said it was his recollection that when Lewis was employed a year ago, at a salary of $75, he was to be raised to $80, providing he gave satisfaction in his new job at the end of the year. This he had undoubtedly done, and he therefore favored the raise.

Trustee Schwenckert referred at some length to the work performed by each of the two gentlemen at the power-house, and pointed out again that the duties of each were about the same. He did not understand why there should be such a discrepancy in their wages, and he said it was unfair to talk of raising Lewis $5 and let Schneider's salary stay where it is.

Lewis replied saying that while he did not wish to say anything against Schneider, and adding that he thought he (Schneider) ought to receive more salary, yet he said he desired to correct Trustee Schwenckert in the statement that the duties of the men employed at the power-house were at all similar. According to the rules, Schneider had nothing to do with the engines. He need not go into the engine-room at all, except on those evenings when Lewis was off, according to the rules, and then only from 9 o'clock to midnight.

Trustee Dickel moved, after a further discussion, that the salaries of both men be raised $5 per month. Seconded by Trustee Schneider.

Trustee Schwenckert moved to amend by raising Schneider's salary $10. To this there was no second, and the original motion prevailed, Dickel and Schneider voting aye, and Schwenckert no.

Trustee Schneider of the Committee on Public Improvements reported the street in front of the power-house being graveled; also the placing of the skylight over the well pit.

Marshal Steadman reported the placing of meters in each of the two livery stables. He recommended that meters be purchased and installed numerously in residences about town, where reports had reached him that water was permitted to run all night to irrigate small barley fields and gardens. He thought the city would be ahead in the course of a year if meters were installed.

Trustee Dickel took the position that if meter rates were charged it would result in reducing the number of gardens about town, and this would not be a desirable condition of things to bring about.

The Marshal replied that if meters were installed, and the great waste saved, rates could probably be cut in half. He gave the board some interesting figures relative to prices charged for water. Ordinary meter rates were 40 cents per 1000 gallons. The cannery is furnished water at about 10 cents per 1000 gallons. St. Catherine's academy has a rate of about 12½ cents. This rate was made it last year as a concession, it offering to take all its water from the city at that rate. Recently a windmill had been erected on the grounds.

The Marshal recommended further that a minimum rate of $1 per month be imposed on all consumers, whether meters be installed or not. Thus, one city water consumer pays an average of 15 cents per month for water. The city furnishes him a meter and runs water to his house for 15 cents per month. He thought that if a man did not care to pay $1 per month for water, he should not be entitled to the use of it. That people are permitting water to run all night there is not a particle of doubt, yet not enough evidence was at hand to justify an arrest.

However, there is no telling how soon a vigorous attempt to enforce the ordinance imposing a fine for this sort of thing will be brought. All-night water users had best "look a leedle out."

The entire matter of water rates and meters went over to the next meeting, when a further report will be made.

Clerk Merritt reported that Supervisor Potter had asked what rates the city would charge the county for water used to sprinkle the county roads. Twenty cents per 1000 gallons was being charged, but Mr. Potter was of opinion this was too much, and asked for a 15-cent rate. The matter was left to the chairman of the board, he to act with the gentlemen at the power-house, and all hands to fix a fair rate.

Trustee Dickel moved that a water gauge be purchased, to be installed at the water works, in order to ascertain how much water is lifted into the tanks daily, and consequently the cost of water to the community is as yet a problem to be demonstrated. The motion was adopted without dissent.

Clerk Merritt submitted his yearly financial statement, which was ordered to the file. The Clerk was complimented upon the neatness of his work.

Trustee Dickel said that Mr. Lorenz desired a pipe laid to his place of residence at the corner of Lemon and Santa Ana streets. The nearest point the city water mains approached him was at the Southern Pacific depot, a distance of 675 feet. Mr. Lorenz had been asking for a year or more to get city water.

Trustee Helmsen reported he had informed Mr. Lorenz he could have city water on paying half the cost of laying a 2-inch pipe from the depot over to his place. This would amount to about $100 as his portion of the cost; but this would be credited to his water account, and he would be furnished that amount of water without charge. Mr. Lorenz thought this was high, and asked that better terms be made him.

Trustee Dickel was of opinion Lorenz could be given the water on paying $75.

Trustee Schwenckert moved that Lorenz be attached to the city water mains, according to the usual rule, by paying half the cost of the work. The city could not discriminate, he said, in such matters, and if a reduction was made in one instance all future consumers would ask the same. Seconded by Schneider and carried.

The Clerk reported that Mr. Fletcher had spoken to him in reference to erecting a frame residence on Center street, between Olive and Philadelphia streets, inside the fire limits, and had asked permission of the board so to do. The board after discussion resolved that Mr. Fletcher make his request in writing.

Trustee Schwenckert reported that Dr. Bickford, City Health officer, had notified him that at the last meeting of the Health Board, the chairman (ex-Mayor Rust) had adjourned the meeting *sine die*, and the Health Board was, in consequence, one of the things that were. The Trustees, he added, had not been notified of the ex-Mayor's act, and consequently had been viewing the matter as through a glass darkly.

The Clerk was instructed to bring forth the ordinance book and enlighten the Trustees upon where they stood concerning this important matter.

Dr. Bickford was, after a further discussion of the subject, reappointed to the office abolished by the Health Board adjourning *sine die*, and a further consideration of the subject went over to the next meeting.

Trustee Schwenckert said it seemed to him peculiar the ex-Mayor should have adjourned the Health Board *sine die*.

Trustee Dickel said that since the opening of the lumber yard and planing-mill on Lemon street there was considerable travel on that thoroughfare, and he thought it ought to be sprinkled. No action was taken, but the suggestion will probably be adopted.

The Clerk reported a balance amounting to $141.31 remaining in the three city bond funds, after the payment of $1020 on the 1st of August, which would be the last payment to be made out of the funds. The amount was on motion ordered transferred to the General fund.

The Marshal reported the graveling of Chestnut and Cypress streets, from Los Angeles to Lemon; that the gravel force were now at work on South Los Angeles street, and would next go to Chartres street, between Los Angeles and Lemon.

Bills to the amount of $194.40 were ordered paid.

Trustee Weisel was absent from the meeting.

Off for Florida.

Herman Koster was in town yesterday. He announces that having sold his ranch in Soquel canyon, he and his wife will leave this evening for Florida.

The Carbon Canyon Oil company, which is the new owner of the ranch, have already erected a derrick, and will probably soon start the drill.

Mr. Koster has lived on the ranch 16 years. He has made a good sale, and after years of hard labor has resolved to take life easy. With his wife he will spend some time in travel.

Natural Gas.

Mr. Clark of Whittier, who is conducting Derge's drug store during the absence of the proprietor at the seaside, states that the gas in the well on the Marlus Meyer place, near Santa Fe Springs, was lighted on the evening of July 4th and continued burning for a week. The blaze at night could be seen distinctly from his residence north of Whittier, six miles away. The well has been abandoned, as no contractor can be hired to lower it to the oil stratum, on account of the danger of exploding gas. The bottom of the well seems to be partially choked with an accumulation of rocks. As soon as the obstruction is cleared away by the drill, the force of gas lifts the entire apparatus—drill, derrick, machinery and all—a couple of hundred feet into the air, and great danger to life and limb ensues.

The well has fallen into disuse, and had passed out of the public mind until some boys set it on fire on the evening of the national holiday. That the gas burned for a week seems to demonstrate that a large quantity of it exists in the well, and it is probable that the same will be put to practical uses before long.

Mr. Clark reports the oil industry flourishing at Whittier, the Central and Home companies yielding large dividends.

Register!

All the old registers have been abolished, and unless one reregisters he will lose his vote at the November election. If you have not registered since January 1st of this year, you must do so if you want to vote for President. If you have registered since January 1st, you are all right, and need not register again.

But if not, you had better attend to it in a hurry, or you will lose your vote.

Local Dots.

The Ladies' Aid of the Presbyterian church will meet this (Thursday) afternoon at the home of Mrs. M. L. Rogers.

The Ladies' Euchre club and a party of friends picnicked at Newport Beach on Sunday, returning home over the Southern Pacific at 8 o'clock in the evening.

The Montezuma Oil company began drilling its first well on the Scully ranch on Monday. An excursion party was run from Los Angeles, and a number of tally-hos took people over from different sections of this county.

Articles of incorporation have been filed for the Santa Ana and Bakersfield Oil company. The capital stock is $200,000, of which $10,000 is paid up. The following board of directors have been elected for the ensuing year: J. A. Turner, W. A. Huff, I. D. Mills, S. H. Finley, D. H. Thomas, Fred Mills and T. Spellacy, all of Santa Ana.

German Lutheran services will be held next Sunday in the Episcopal church, at 2:30 p. m. Sunday school at 2 o'clock. J. Kogler, Pastor.

Agency White Sewing Machine Manufacturing Company

A big sacrifice to clear stock...

Shirtwaists
Crash Skirts
Wash Goods
Gents' Shirts

Crash Skirts

It is our policy never to carry one season's goods to another. All the Crash Skirts we have must go, and prices are deeply cut again to assure quick selling.

Linen Crash Skirts, that have been sold for $1.25 and $1, have to go now for

88c and 68c

Wash Goods

Never was there a better chance to save money. Prices on all Wash Goods have been greatly reduced. We still have a splendid assortment to select from.

15 per cent disc'nt
on Golf, Negligee and Laundered Shirts.

Shirt Waists

Everybody is astonished at the low prices we are selling our Shirt Waists at. But no sacrifice is too big to close them out to the last one.

Special offering of Stylish White Waists. These waists are made of excellent quality of lawn, and are the biggest bargains; they include more style than any ever sold before

Prices 78c, 97c, 1.37, 1.54

HARRIS & FALKENSTEIN
CASH DEPARTMENT STORE
Metropolitan Block PHONE MAIN 106 Anaheim, Cal.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mr. Littlefield has our thanks for a number of late papers from Manila.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Simpson of Brookshurst are enjoying a week's outing at Santa Catalina.

Roman Wisser's household was enlarged on Sunday by the addition of a fine baby girl, which is just the picture of her pa.

Miss Melanie Cahen entertained a number of her young friends in honor of her birthday on Saturday afternoon. Music and games served to while away a very pleasant time.

P. A. Derge and wife and little daughter are visiting with relatives at La Jolla. During Mr. Derge's absence his drug store will be conducted by Mr. Clark of Whittier.

Miss Maud Harris and Miss Marie Roselle, two pretty girls from Los Angeles, have been the guests for a week of the Misses May and Irene Cargill at Brookshurst.

Logan Seitz was in from Centralia yesterday, and affixed his signature to the petition for free delivery. Mr. Seitz says the farmers in his section are enthusiastic over free mail delivery, and all are desirous of becoming subscribers to the system.

Herman Bennerscheidt returned on Sunday from a trip throughout the Northwest. He had been absent three years, and resided for most of that time in North Dakota. Herman's relatives and friends are pleased to have him visit his native town. He may return to North Dakota.

Eugene Mauerhan, who is spending a couple of weeks with his parents here, preparatory to a trip through the East, reports a way-up time at social gatherings, ice-cream parties and orange-annexing expeditions. He thinks Anaheim way ahead of San Francisco in many things. Once an Anaheimer, always an Anaheimer.

Charles Kuchel came over from Whittier on Saturday afternoon. His print shop attached to the State school at that point has lately been turning out some exceedingly handsome specimens of work which have called forth high commendations from a numbers of State officials of high degree. The school goes next week to Catalina Island for a month's sojourn.

E. H. Markel, a member of the *Enterprise* mechanical force at Riverside, has been visiting with his mother, Mrs. Devonshire, at Placentia for some weeks past. He was in town on Tuesday and made us a fraternal call. Mr. Markel is an expert typographer, and for a number of years past has been holding down a machine in the *Enterprise* composing room. He states the Republicans of Riverside will start a newspaper to buck the *Press*.

Judge Landell was in town from Buena Park a day or two ago. The classic precincts of the Park, its salubrious climate and enchanting environment have caused the Judge to renew the years of his youth, and he is now counted the handsomest man in the precinct. He spent a couple of hours very pleasantly in meeting with his many friends, swapping yarns of the old lang syne and holding out the glad hand. They say at the Park that the Judge has good material in him for the Assembly. *Quien sabe!*

Judge Shanley holds the record for having registered the greatest number of voters so far during this campaign. He has filled up five books, each containing, as he informs us, about 75 names, and is now at work upon the sixth. Registration throughout the county is proceeding very slowly, and Clerk Beckett said some days ago that not a fourth of the voters had registered. Many new registration clerks have been appointed to act in the various precincts of the county, and it is to be hoped that a full registration will result.

All voters must re-register this year, or they forfeit their vote in November. Unless a voter registers by the end of the present month he cannot vote at the primaries August 14th.

Union Meeting.

There will be a union meeting of all the churches in the Christian church next Sunday evening. Rev. E. S. Chapman, D. D., State Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, will address the meeting.

There will be no preaching services in the Presbyterian church next Sunday evening. The Presbyterians will attend the union meeting in the Christian church.

Excursion.

The Southern Pacific company's annual excursion to Avalon via Newport Beach, August 2.

Southern Pacific train will leave Anaheim at 8 a. m., connecting at Newport with Wilmington Transportation company steamer.

Returning steamer leaves Avalon at 6:30 p. m. An extra train will connect at Newport for Anaheim and intermediates.

The fare for the round trip will be $3.

Bicycles and Sporting Goods.

A full stock of bicycle supplies. Bicycle repairing of all kinds promptly done. All work guaranteed.

Also agent for the Santa Ana Steam Laundry. I run a laundry wagon that will call for and deliver your laundry twice a week. Laundry coming in as late as 9 o'clock Thursday morning will be delivered to you Saturday at 5 o'clock. E. W. McCOLLUM.



Too Proud to Ride a Bike

Are many dignified ladies or gentlemen. Their pleasure lies in driving the noble horse to a handsome trap, cart, phaeton, runabout or light surrey, which can be bought from us at such low prices. We keep the most recherche and stylish stock of light comfortable vehicles in the market, and our townsmen all know it.

Max Jacobson
Harness, Carriages, Buggies, Etc.
214-216 E. Fourth Street
SANTA ANA, CAL.

Ice Cream Freezers
AT
DICKEL'S
Now is the time to make Ice Cream and Water Ices.
The WONDER ICE CREAM FREEZER
IS ALWAY RELIABLE.

Fruit Jars, Mason, Lightning and Vacuum Jars, Etc.

Fruit Cans, Fruit Wax, Preserving Kettles, Etc.

ANNUAL EXCURSION TO
SANTA CATALINA ISLAND
VIA NEWPORT,
STEAMER "HERMOSA," THURSDAY, AUG. 2ND.
6½ HOURS AT AVALON.

Special train of the Southern Pacific Company will leave
Anaheim.....at 8:00 a. m., fare round trip, $3.00
Orange.....at 8:10 a. m., " " $2.70
Santa Ana.....at 8:20 a. m. " " $2.50
Steamer leaves Newport at 9:00 a. m., " " $2.00

Purchase tickets from S. P. agents at above stations and gang plank of steamer.

Steamer tickets may be extended to 60 days, returning via San Pedro, on payment of 25c. Free camp ground and water, under conditions prevailing last season. Returning leave Avalon at 6:30 p. m. A beautiful moonlight ride.

Santa Ana Brass Band will accompany excursion.

Full particulars from S. P. Agents, Santa Ana Chamber of Commerce or Banning Co., 222 S. Spring street, Los Angeles.

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

F. A. YUNGBLUTH....
MERCHANT TAILOR
SPRING and SUMMER GOODS of the latest and finest patterns at prices that defy competition. Fine workmanship. Try us.
I show the largest stock of SUMMER SUITINGS and samples of Crash and Bengalines.
Los Angeles St., 3 doors north of Center St.

SUBSCRIBE FOR
THE ANAHEIM GAZETTE
OLDEST PAPER IN ORANGE COUNTY!
Subscription $1.50 Per Year. Send For Sample Copy.

THERE IS VERY LITTLE FRUIT.

Crop is Light, and the Greater Part of the Dried Fruit Will Come From the North.

"There is a scarcity of deciduous fruit in Southern California this year, which is unparalleled," said Professor A. R. Sprague, president of the Southern California Fruit Exchange, in an interview. "There will be no peaches nor prunes of any kind exported from this part of the state; there will be little dried fruit of any description, and the greater portion of the dried fruit that is consumed here will come from the north, where the deciduous fruits are abundant. This accounts for the high prices that we are compelled to pay at the present time for fruit in the stalls of Los Angeles.

"The apricot crop, also, is very short; only here and there is there a locality in which the apricot crop approaches the average. Around Pomona and Hemet the crop will be better than in most localities, but even there it will be nothing like the usual one.

"This shortage, for the most part, is caused by most unseasonably warm weather in January, followed by cold but not frosty weather. The same weather conditions exist in Arizona, also. But in the Antelope valley and northward from that district the trees were not affected. The warm weather brought out the buds, and the setting of fruit was large, so that where sufficient rain fell a large crop was the result. But where there was as little rain as in Southern California, the young fruit fell off.

"There is also a shortage in all kinds of vegetables. Only the most favorable lands, those which are the best situated and the most carefully handled, being now productive. Consequently the area of vegetable production is greatly restricted. It will be remembered that the Chino ranch was taken on a mortgage only a few days ago on account of the failure of the beet crop for the last three years.

"Another peculiarity of the season is shown by the alfalfa crop. The country that used to produce the great quantities of alfalfa for this section lies southeast of the city, and is subject to irrigation. It is one of the most productive districts on the face of the earth. As a result of the continued dry seasons the gophers from all the surrounding dry land have been attracted to these irrigated ranches, and they are playing havoc with the alfalfa. Some hay will probably be shipped from the north, where it has been grown in large quantities. This will be likely to keep the price steady and prevent it, at least, from reaching the high mark it has reached in recent years."

A Fisherman's Trick.

"One day I was talking fish with a number of friends," said an old fisherman, "and I made a bet that I could catch more perch than any other man in the party in a given time. The crowd picked out the most experienced fisherman in the lot, and we set a day to try our luck. The day before the match I got a large glass jar, filled it with water and put some minnows in it. Over the mouth of the jar I put a piece of parchment in which I had made some small holes. Then I went to a point just east of the waterworks, picked out a likely spot and sank the jar in the river, first attaching a cork float to it by which I could locate it next day.

"We went out for the fishing match the following afternoon, and I soon found my float and anchored there. The other man located a short distance away, and we began. The perch were just beginning to run, and in a little while I had pulled in 180 perch, while my opponent got only 24. Then he gave up, and I won my bet.

"I showed the boys the trick before we left the fishing ground. You can always in that way make a good catch of fish that will swallow minnows. The sight of the bait in the jar always attracts a crowd of fish and seems to put them in good biting humor."—Detroit Free Press.

Plausible, but Failed.

The cunning of children is well recognized to be of a very superior kind, and it is seldom if given a chance that they cannot inveigle their elders into seeing things their way. The following is an instance of where a little girl slipped up on this by not taking into consideration that her mother had had enough experience with children to have an insight into their nature.

The girl's birthday was a couple of weeks off, and her parents had told her that they were going to give her a handsome present upon that occasion. She had been counting "the minutes" for several days, but thinking she could not possibly await her birthday without knowing what her present would be she stole softly up to her mother and begged her to show her the present.

"Why, it wouldn't be right to show it to you now," her mother answered, "because we want to surprise you on your birthday."

"Oh, that's all right!" exclaimed the little one. "I'll forget what it is before then."—Memphis Scimitar.

The Best Remedy for Stomach and Bowel Troubles.

"I have been in the drug business for twenty years, and have sold most all of the proprietary medicines of any note. Among the entire list I have never found anything to equal Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea remedy for all stomach and bowel troubles," says O. W Wakefield of Columbus, Ga. "This remedy cured two severe cases of cholera morbus in my family, and I have recommended and sold hundreds of bottles of it to my customers in their entire satisfaction. It affords a quick and sure cure in a pleasant form." For sale by Derge

The stockholder of the California Consolidated Petroleum company is a stockholder of fifty oil companies. His stock entitles him to his pro rata of all the dividends the California Consolidated receives on the 2,500,000 shares held by that company in the fifty companies in question. His stock also entitles him to his pro rata of all the oil received as royalties on 5000 acres, and to his pro rata of all the oil developed on 10,000 acres.

In this company he has three sources of profit and fifty chances to one to get profitable dividends.

There are fortunes in oil and the stock of this company is sure to pay handsome dividends and go to a large premium.

Stock redeemable on demand at any time within 30 days from date of certificate. All money paid in installments refunded on demand at any time within 30 days from date of first payment. If you do not want your stock, send to company and you will promptly get every cent of your money back.

Sherwood's Great Nerve.

Continued from First Page.

the Yorbas take their 200 inches and we give Mrs. Bixby 100 inches——

He continued figuring, and soon stated that there would be no water running in the sandwash this month.

A communication was received from R. K. Sherman and Wm. Hallock asking for an option of 20 or 30 days on the La Habra reservoir site, where Sherman thinks oil exists. He wishes to exploit the territory, and if successful in locating the anticlinal will lease the property for 15 or 20 years.

The letter was filed, and the Secretary instructed to write him saying the company would not play ball with him—that they wanted the land for reservuir purposes, and could not tie itself up to an oil deal.

It is understood Sherman has a rich syndicate in tow who are anxious to invest $150,000 in oil development, if the report of a competent expert can be had upon the property. He feels quite enthusiastic over the prospects for oil at the point indicated.

A request was read from Zanjero Brunworth for a six-weeks' vacation, beginning Aug. 20th and extending to Oct. 1st. Brunworth contemplates a trip East with his family. On motion of Rea, the request was granted, Brunworth to procure a man to take his place who will be acceptable to the Superintendent.

Mr. Rea made an appeal that Brunworth's salary continue during his absence. Last summer, he said, Brunworth was offered an assistant, during the height of the irrigating season, as well as the year before. He refused to take on an assistant, and worked night and day to deliver water to shareholders.

The suggestion fell like a wet blanket upon the others. It seemed no one cared to second the motion. At length Cargill seconded it, to bring it before the meeting.

After a short discussion, the matter was killed, Rea alone voting for it.

A petition was received from Theo. Staley and Chas. Wagner asking for the cementing of 1340 feet of ditch on the east line of their property at Placentia. To the Ditch committee.

Mr. Cargill brought up the matter of the application of a syndicate of oil people, who are desirous of purchasing the 430 acres in the Cota tract, owned by the company, this side of Horseshoe Bend. He asked that a price be fixed upon the land, a part of which is leased to J. J. Everhardy for purposes of oil exploitation. The sale to be made subject to Everhardy's lease.

The land leased to Everhardy is said to have good prospects for oil, but it is understood he has so far been unable to swing a sufficient amount of capital to start operations.

Mr. Pierotti said the land referred to by Mr. Cargill should not be sold for less than $100 per acre.

Mr. Crowther said the board should take no hasty action in this matter. If oil exists on the tract, the company might make a "killing" in oil itself.

The matter went over, without action.

At 3:10 Herr Nebelung came into the meeting-room. Mr. Cargill had just arisen from his chair to talk to a spectator, and Nebelung took his seat. Cargill returned to the Directors' table, and on finding Nebelung in his seat, made a motion from the rear as if to administer the solar plexus. Noticing this, Nebelung, being apprised of his error, said, "Excuse me," and went and got another chair and took a seat on the other side of the table.

Then the meeting adjourned to the executive session.

And the Secretary went automobile riding.

A Minister's Mistake.

A city minister was recently handed a notice to be read from his pulpit. Accompanying it was a clipping from a newspaper bearing upon the matter. The clergyman started to read the extract and found that it began: "Take Kemp's Balsam, the best cough cure." This was hardly what he had expected, and, after a moment's hesitation, he turned it over, and found on the other side the matter intended for the reading.

Agricultural Report.

The agricultural report for 1899 is now ready for distribution, and Senator Bard informs the Hueneme *Herald* that he will receive applications from farmers and other citizens of the State who will appreciate them, for copies, which are allotted to him for distribution. Applicants are advised to address Hon. Thomas R. Bard, Hueneme, Cal.

During last May an infant child of our neighbor was suffering from cholera infantum. The doctors had given up all hopes of recovery. I took a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea remedy to the house, telling them I felt sure it would do good if used according to directions. In two days' time the child had fully recovered. The child is now vigorous and healthy. I have recommended this remedy frequently and never known it to fail.—Mrs. Curtis Baker, Bookwalter, Ohio. Sold by P. A. Derge, druggist.

Changed His Name.

A. A. Montano, formerly Auditor of Los Angeles county, who left Los Angeles last September for the Philippines, has been heard from. He is Judge of the First Instance at Manila, having been appointed to the position by the new Philippine Commission. He is an apt Spanish scholar, and was employed by Major General Elwell S. Otis to translate and codify the laws at Manila. United States Circuit Judge Ross refused to admit him to practice in his court the day before he left Los Angeles for the Orient. He then went to San Francisco, where he was admitted by Judge De Haven. Montano, since leaving Los Angeles, has adopted the more aristocratic name of Montague.

A Good Cough Medicine.

Many thousands have been restored to health and happiness by the use of Chamberlain's Cough remedy. If afflicted with any throat or lung trouble, give it a trial, for it is certain to prove beneficial. Coughs that have resisted all other treatment for years have yielded to this remedy and perfect health been restored. Cases that seemed hopeless, that the climate of famous health resorts failed to benefit, have been permanently cured by its use. For sale by Derge, druggist.

The health problem is most quickly solved by making the blood pure and digestion perfect by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Itscures of scrofula, salt rheum, dispepsia, nervousness and that tired feeling are legion

The non-irritating cathartic, Hood's Pills.

STAVING OFF A BILL.

THE GRAND PROMOTER EXEMPLIFIES IT AS A FINE ART.

Major Crofoot Organizes a New Scheme of Gigantic Proportions and Generously Takes In His Printer on the Ground Floor.

[Copyright, 1900, by C. B. Lewis.]

It was the printer with his bill for 2,000 office cards, and he knocked on Major Crofoot's office door in that half hearted way adopted by creditors who feel that they must call and yet have no faith that the bill will be paid.

"Come in, and good morning to you—good morning!" shouted the major as he sprang up and extended his hand and shook so heartily that the caller's hat was nearly jostled off his head. When the shaking had been concluded, he said:

"I have been expecting you up here every day for a week, and if you



"SIMPLY TO REST EASY."

hadn't called today I should have sent a messenger to hunt you up. Did you remember to bring the bill?"

"Yes, sir," replied the printer as he handed it over.

"Good! Let's see. It's for $4.50, and I pronounce it correct—absolutely correct. There never was a more correct account rendered—never in this commercial world. And now you want a check for it, of course? I must ask you to excuse me that this trifle has run so long, but when a man is dealing in millions he is apt to forget dollars."

"That is all right, major," replied the printer as a soft smile stole over his face, and he began wondering why he had ever called the promoter a dead beat.

"Thanks for your confidence—your financial confidence. I like men to have confidence in me. Let me tell you, sir, that the man who puts his trust in Major Crofoot, grand promoter, gigantic originator and tremendous consolidator, loses nothing by it. Here is a bill for $4.50. It has run for weeks and months. Instead of wearing out the stairs and pounding on my door, you have been content to let time slip along. You felt that your money was safe. You believed that I would pay on presentation. Ah, sir, but I love to witness such exhibitions of confidence—I love to do it! Let us shake hands again."

"I'm in a bit of a hurry this morning," remarked the printer as a doubt suddenly entered his mind and sent a chill up his back.

"Ah, yes, of course you are—of course—and my time is also limited, but do you know what I am going to do? Instead of debating about a bill for $4.50, I am going to talk to you of thousands and hundreds of thousands and millions. My dear man, you have arrived at an opportune moment. It almost seems as if the hand of Providence was in it. Having displayed your confidence in the financial integrity of Major Crofoot and arrived at an opportune moment, what follows?"

"You pay the bill for $4.50," replied the printer.

"It follows, sir—it follows as naturally as night follows day, but with a heap more cash in it—that I take you in on the ground floor. Behold those papers on my desk. I had just ceased to figure when you came in. I had finished the last line of my prospectus. Behold, sir—behold the organization of the Wide World Chicken and Infant Raising company with a capital of $20,000,000!"

"Major, I called"—

"You called, sir—you called at an opportune moment. By calling you put it in my power to prove my gratitude in something besides words. What is the Wide World Chicken and Infant Raising company? As its name implies, the object is to raise chickens and infants. How, sir, how? Ah, that is Major Crofoot's great discovery, which has enabled him to organize a company on a basis of $20,000,000. The discovery is not original, but we apply it as it has never been applied before. We incubate chickens, but by the million instead of the score. Take your pencil and figure a little."

"But I came up for my $4.50," said the printer in ugly tones.

"Take your pencil and figure. Eggs can be bought for 20 cents a dozen. For 2 cents additional one dozen chickens can be produced. Four cents more and you have a dozen spring chickens worth 50 cents apiece at the incubator; total for eggs, incubating and feeding, 30 cents; total for chickens, 86; clear profit to divide up on every dozen, $5.70. Can Cripple Creek or the diamond mines beat it? We produce 20,000,000 dozen chickens per year. Figure it out, man, figure it out. Do you want greater dividends than 70 per cent on your capital? If you do"—

"What about this bill?" demanded the printer as he lifted it off the desk and laid it back again.

"If you do," continued the major as he walked about the room with hands crossed under his coattails, "then you shall have it. We incubate infants in the same machines, with only a thin partition between. We take infants after they are 24 hours old—white, black or any other color and without reference to sex—and we bring them up until they are a year old at so much per week. Terms are strictly cash in advance every Monday morning, and every kid is marked on the right heel with our stamp and can't get lost or mixed up in the shuffle. While we are hatching 1,000,000 dozen eggs we are bringing up 100,000 infants. I put the number at that, but it may be a few dozen more or less. Two dollars a week for 100,000 infants is over $10,000,000 per year. Call the expense for milk, paregoric and toast $1,000,000, and what profit do you have left?"

"But I have come here to collect a bill."

"The $9,000,000 profit on the infants added to the profits on the chickens gives us a dividend of $1.20 on the dollar, and can you ask for more, sir—can you do it? Why, man, the wealth of Golconda is not in it! The De Beers diamond bonds are waste paper in comparison! And you are to share in it. You are no longer a struggling printer on the seventh floor back, but a millionaire on the first floor front. I take you in. I allot you $100,000 worth of stock at 30 cents on the dollar, and in two weeks, if you care to sell out, I buy it at par. That's your reward for your confidence in Major Crofoot; that's what comes"—

"But I have no confidence in you!" shouted the creditor. "Pay this bill, and you can incubate and be hanged and keep all the profits!"

"You have simply to rest easy," continued the major as he began to walk on the man's toes and drive him toward the door. "Just keep quiet for a couple of weeks, until the stock is issued. If anything was said at the present time"—

"What you pushing me for?"

"If anything was said at the present time, some one might cut in on us. Just go right back to your shop"—

"I want that money!"

—"and keep mum, and the stock will be sent to you in due time. That's it—good day—good day. Your confidence in Major Crofoot has brought its reward."

"Look here, major!" shouted the printer as he hammered on the outside of the door, "you are an old dead beat! You—you"—

The bill was shoved under the door against his toes. He picked it up, gave the door three hearty kicks and slowly went down stairs. He realized that he had been taken in on the ground floor. M. QUAD.

A Discouraging Entry.

The performance of the Shakespeare-an drama of "Hamlet" was dragging itself slowly along.

The time had come for the appearance of the ghost.

There was a slight delay owing to the tardiness of the ghost in responding to its cue.

The profound stillness that followed was broken by a loud voice in the front row of the main balcony:

"Mamma, there are 37 men down there with round white spots on top of their heads."

And no stage ghost ever made its appearance under more discouraging auspices than the armor clad phantom that came stalking upon the stage at this moment.—Chicago Tribune.

Parrots Natural Gymnasts.

The curious gymnastic feats which parrots sometimes perform in their cages have been ascribed to the desire of the birds to vary the monotony of their life in captivity. That was the opinion of Mrs. Mandsley, the wife of the Central American explorer, until she lived in the forest region near Copan, where she saw the parrots in a state of perfect freedom indulging in all the feats practiced by their caged cousins.

How They Lost Her.

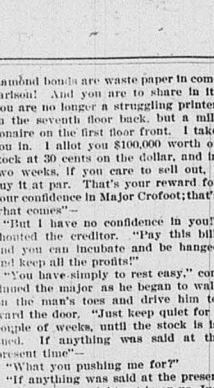
"Why did your cook leave so suddenly?"

"She baked two cakes last Saturday, one for us and one to take to her married sister. When she wasn't looking, I exchanged them and took for our own use the one she had intended to give away."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Law is like a sieve. A man may see through it, but if he gets through it he will find himself much reduced.—Chicago News.

A girl can't speak of any one being in love without using the word "desperately."—Atchison Globe.

DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION



MAKES WEAK WOMEN STRONG AND SICK WOMEN WELL

On Jellies preserves and pickles, spread a thin coating of refined

PARAFFINE WAX

Will keep them absolutely moistre and acid proof. Paraffine Wax is also useful in a dozen other ways about the house. Full directions in each pound package. Sold everywhere.

STANDARD OIL CO.

THE CLEANSING AND HEALING CURE FOR CATARRH

CATARRH

Ely's Cream Balm

Easy and Pleasant. Contains no injurious drug. It is quickly absorbed. Gives Relief at once. It opens and Cleanses the Nasal Passages. Allays Inflammation. Heals and Protects the Membrane. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Large Size, 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; Trial Size, 10 cents by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

MASTERING CHINESE.

One of the Most Difficult of Languages to Learn.

It is well known that the Chinese language is one of the most difficult to master, and for us to attempt this task after we have finished our school years is excessively trying and difficult. Certainly the mistakes one hears of as being made by those who begin to talk and, worse still, preach in a language they fondly imagine they have mastered are ludicrous in the extreme.

I heard of a clergyman who was preaching to a Chinese congregation in the vernacular. "Come to God, oh, my friends; come to God!" he cried (or thought he did) and was considerably surprised to find some of the congregation with broad grins on their faces, while others were frowning blackly. Great was the good man's consternation when he found he had been saying, "Call the pigs, oh, my friends; call the pigs!" His mistake, I believe, was due entirely to putting the accent on the wrong syllable, which altered the whole sense of the words.

The Chinese seem to regard a foreigner speaking Chinese like Dr. Johnson regarded women preaching. "It is like a dog standing on his hind legs," said the learned doctor. "You are not struck with admiration at how well he does it, but you are surprised he can do it at all."—Leslie's Weekly.

A Phillips Brooks Story.

The spirit of love and kindliness to all which pervaded every word and deed of Phillips Brooks did not hinder his keen appreciation of others' failings and shortcomings or his own.

"Why in the world doesn't Brown write his autobiography and have it published?" said one of the bishop's friends, referring to an incessant talker and most egotistical man who had been wasting an hour of the bishop's most precious time by a rehearsal of some unimportant happenings.

"Why, he'd rather tell it, of course," said the bishop, and then like a flash came regret for the quickly spoken truth, and he turned on his friend with a half humorous, half distressed face.

"What do you mean by asking me such a question as that when I'm off my guard?" he demanded reproachfully.—Youth's Companion.

"Setting the River on Fire."

In old English times, when each family was obliged to sift its own flour, it sometimes happened that an energetic man would turn his sieve so rapidly as to cause it to catch fire. The style of sieve used in those days was called a "temse," and it became a customary saying that a lazy man would never set the temse on fire. Now, it happens that the name of the river Thames is pronounced like the name of this old flour sieve, and after many years, when the old fashioned temse was forgotten, it was thought that setting the temse on fire meant setting the river on fire, and that is why today we say that a stupid person will never set the river on fire.—Ladies' Home Journal.

In every family you'll find an old man trying to quit smoking and a young one trying to learn.—Atchison Globe.

Age may not be garrulous, but there is no denying the fact that it tells on both men and women.—Exchange.

Baby's Overplus of Brain.

"Oh, John," exclaimed the fair young mother, "I am glad you're home. I have been so worried."

"Why, dear," he asked, "what's the matter?"

"It's about the baby. I tremble to think of it. You know they say children that are too smart never grow up."

"Yes, yes," he cried; "go on. What is it? Where is our darling? What has happened? Go on."

"John," she said, putting her arms around his neck and sobbing upon his breast, "she said, 'Da, da,' today, and he is only 9 months old."—London Tit-Bits.

If you want to try your fortune in oil, secure before it is too late. Buy the stock of the California Consolidated Petroleum company, at fifty cents per share, which is one half of its par value.

Stock redeemable on demand at any time within thirty days from date of certificate. All money paid in installments refunded on demand at any time within thirty days from date of first payment. If you do not want your stock, send to company, and you will promptly get every cent of your money back.

At Bed Time

I take a pleasant drink, the next morning I feel bright and my complexion is better. My doctor says it acts gently on the stomach, liver and kidneys, and is a pleasant laxative. It is made from herbs, and is prepared in a way all its own. It is called Lane's Medicine. All druggists sell it at 25 and 50 cents. Lane's Family Medicine moves the bowels each day. If you cannot get it send for a free sample. Address, Orator F. Woodward Le Roy, N. Y. 4p

Excursions to San Diego and Coronado Beach.

Low rates will be in effect over the Santa Fe Route during the summer season as follows:

To San Diego and return June 22 and 23, July 3 and 4, August 3 and 4, September 7 and 8. Good going day of sale with final return limit of 30 days. Rate $3.

To Tent City, Coronado Beach and return tickets will be on sale June 1st to September 15th, 1900, with final limit for return, September 30th, 1900. Rate $5.55. For full particulars call on or address Santa Fe agent, Anaheim, Cal. m24-tf

Orphans

ANAHEIM, Cal., July 3, 1900.

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

Half Orphans: John Miller, aged 6 months; Oscar Rose, aged 8 years; Michael Rose, aged 7 years; Ambrose Rose, aged 5 years; Harry Schultz, aged 10 years, 7 months; William Wendbrook, aged 10 years, 6 months; Russel Webb, aged 10 years, 7 months; Thomas Alcazon, aged 5 years; Louis Brown, aged 6 years, 10 months; Guillermo Moreno, aged 9 years, 6 months; William Scannell, aged 9 years, 8 months; Michael Scannell, aged 8 years, 3 months; Juaquin Madrid, aged 6 years; Frank Herby, aged 9 years; Ralph Jones, aged 5 years; Edward Jones, aged 7 years; Abraham Garcia, aged 10 years; Joseph Galaman, aged 10 years.

1212 4t.

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

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

CASK IS NEVER EMPTY.

For Years Wine Is Drawn From It to Celebrate Great Events.

All really excellent champagne is the result of judicious blending. Time was when each big vineyard owner had his own cellar and his own brand. But it has been found advantageous to sell the raw wine to dealers, who make one district supply what another lacks.

But there are still a few provincial establishments that cling to the old ways—crowning with a wreath of flowers the first tubful of ripe grapes and keeping "the bride of the cellar" full from year to year.

The bride, be it understood, is a special wine cask filled with the first running of the press. More accurately it holds the juice which drips away before any pressure is applied. Wine from it is never sold, but used upon high days and holidays, passed about as a gift or devoted to the comfort of the sick and the poor.

Something akin to the bride exists in the German free cities. Each of them has a wine cellar, and in each cellar there is a cask always yielding wine, but never empty.

Any burgher is entitled to demand a bottle of its contents when he marries, when his first son is christened and also when the son is 21. If the son is adventurous or the burgher himself, for that matter, he gets another bottle from the cask when he comes home from far countries.

But there is an official specially charged to see that whenever a bottleful is drawn out another bottleful of as near as possible the same quality at once goes in. And thus it happens that the city cask is never empty.—Boston Globe.

Gladstone's Levity.

While Mr. Gladstone interested his audiences immensely by his endless flow of animated remarks and brilliant historical criticisms, he failed altogether to convey to them the sense of greatness. Every one left his society pleased, amused, perhaps delighted. But I cannot imagine anybody quitting it impressed with reverence. There was indeed a levity sometimes observable about him which was very antagonistic to reverence.

Dr. Martineau himself told me how disappointed he was when, meeting him after his great return to power, he said to him, "What an opportunity you have for the great work before you—the consolidation of the empire!"

Mr. Gladstone shrugged his shoulders and said: "Oh, I don't know about that. The clerks in the colonial office have got too much to do already."—Contemporary Review.

Hired the Press Censor.

The average newspaper man is usually about as quick witted as the next one. This was pretty well illustrated when the Chicago Record was placing its foreign correspondents. George Ade was sent abroad by Victor F. Lawson for that purpose. Ade did all right until he got into Servia. There he found all the newspaper men in jail for political offenses. He was in a quandary, so he cabled to Mr. Lawson:

"Newspaper men all in jail. Press censor very strict."

Lawson promptly cabled back:

"Make press censor correspondent." And Ade did it.—Inland Printer.

A Quarter of a Million.

To the individual worth $250,000 one little 25 cent piece is a quarter of a million. If you do not see the point immediately, think it over—it's there.—Chicago News.

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.

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.

C. F. GRIM, Agent.

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 Speer's.

Send your LACE CURTAINS to

THE Santa Ana Steam Laundry

Every facility for doing the best work.

E. W. McCollum, Agent, Anaheim

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.

PATENTS

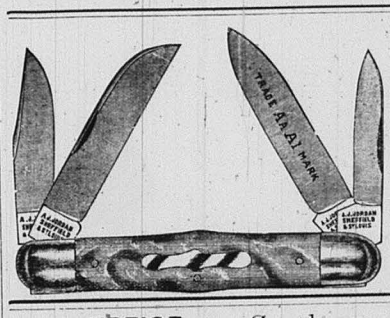
promptly procured, OR NO FEE. Send model, sketch, or photo for free report on patentability. Book "How to Obtain U. S. and Foreign Patents and Trade-Marks," FREE. Fairest terms ever offered to inventors. PATENT LAWYERS OF 30 YEARS' PRACTICE. 20,000 PATENTS PROCURED THROUGH THEM. All business confidential. Sound advice. Faithful service. Moderate charges. Write to C. A. SNOW & CO. PATENT LAWYERS, Opp. U. S. Patent Office, WASHINGTON, D. C.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.



What do you want of any cheap Jim Crow cutlery, when the

Jordan 'AA A1'

brand of fine English cutlery can be had for a very little more. Do not be deceived. Insist upon having the

Jordan 'AA A1'

brand, and bowl till you get it. For sale by leading dealers everywhere. Jc14

A. FREISE,

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

Wines, Liquors

And Cigars.

LOS ANGELES BEER ON DRAUGHT.

Koll Block, Los Angeles Street.

ONLY FIRST-CLASS

RESTAURANT!

-IN TOWN-

In Connection with Boston Bakery.

S. KISTLER,

PROPRIETOR.

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.

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.

Always Cool

Burlington Route

The route of the Burlington Excursions—through Salt Lake City and Denver—is the ideal summer route to the East. It is always cool. The scenery is indescribably beautiful. For hundreds of miles you ride through the Wonderland of the World—past canons, mountains, rivers, waterfalls, and landscapes gay with flowers.

The Burlington Excursions leave Los Angeles every Wednesday; San Francisco every Thursday. No change. California to St. Louis and Chicago. Only one change to Boston. Experienced excursion manager in charge from coast to coast.

Write for descriptive folder.

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

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 9:40 am. Leave San Francisco 5 pm., arrive Los Angeles 7:45 am.

The Sunset Route offers unexcelled advantages for winter travel, and an unequaled 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, tension 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, 10:30 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 50.

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'l Pass. Agt., Los Angeles, 261 South Spring St.

TENT CITY AT CORONADO BEACH

In addition to the peerless attractions of former summer seasons at Coronado Beach, the new and unique attraction of a Tent City is provided for those who choose the freedom of the tent rather than the luxury of the Hotel.

EXCURSION TICKETS AT EXTREMELY LOW RATES WILL BE SOLD BY THE

SANTA FE ROUTE

May17-tf

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.