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Anaheim Weekly Gazette.

VOLUME XXX. ANAHEIM, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1900. NUMBER 44

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.
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DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Perfumes and Toilet Articles.
BEST 5-CENT CIGAR IN TOWN
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G. S. EDDY, M. D.
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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.

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

LITTLE GEM
BARBER SHOP
Frank Dyer, Prop.

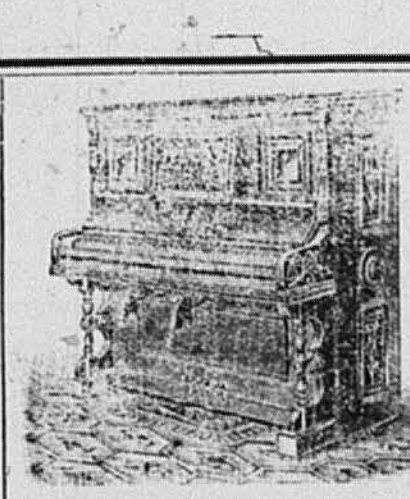
First-Class Tonsorial Artists.

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



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

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.

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, August 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29, September 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, 30, October 4, and every fourth day thereafter.

Leave Port Los Angeles at 5:45 a. m. and Redondo at 10:45 a. m. for San Diego, August 3, 7, 11, 15, 19, 23, 27, 31, September 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, October 2, 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., August 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, 30, September 3, 7, 11, 15, 19, 23, 27, October 1, 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.

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..........4:22 pm	Daily........6:03 pm

Pass Loara Station:

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

LOS ALAMITOS TRAINS.

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

Alamitos trains do not run on Sundays.

NEWPORT BEACH RAILWAY.

Daily Schedule.

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

All trains connect at Santa Ana with Newport trains.

SANTA FE ROUTE 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.
Coronado—7:55 a. m.
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.

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

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

THE REPUBLICAN COMMERCIAL POLICY.

The Republican commercial policy is one of resolute justice. It demands for the lowly peoples of Asia an open door for the commerce of the world, tariffs to be adjusted to the needs of those peoples but to be the same for all the world regardless of "spheres of influence" which robber nations may acquire.

And what is demanded from others is accorded to others. The trade of the Philippines is open to all the world upon the same terms that it is open to citizens of the United States. The Philippine tariff is imposed for the benefit of the Filipinos, not the Americans, and our late enemy, Spain, may trade there as freely as our own people.

This is that, "greedy commercialism," of which Mr. Bryan's platform deprecatingly speaks as being extended at the price of liberty. Why, it is laden with the spirit of liberty, liberality and equality.

Already our administration at Washington has warned the nations of Europe that, in dealing with China, the United States must be reckoned with, not as an applicant for territory or spheres of influence but as a nation rightfully demanding for its own commerce what it is willing to accord to the commerce of other nations.

And, paralyzing fear to all namby-pamby and white livered statesmanship, European nations know without being told that, so long as the Republican party is in power, the army and navy of the republic stand back of its just demands to insure compliance therewith.

If this were a world of punctitious courtesy and tireless regard among nations for the rights, privileges and prosperous comfort of commercial competitors a policy based upon "the persuasive power of a high and honorable example," might serve but inasmuch as it is not such a world the "persuasive power" and "high example" require the re-enforcement of a determined will and resolute aggressiveness that we may not only stand firmly for what we ought to have but reach out and take it. It will be vain to look to the new Democracy for that purposeful resolution which characterized the old Democracy.

Word has gone out to all the speakers and writers who are to aid in making Mr. Bryan's campaign to drop all mention of 16 to 1, and to reserve their thunder for the bogy of imperialism and with a side shot now and then to that other bogy the bad, bogy bank man. Having committed his party to the 16 to 1 policy Br. Bryan has no further use for that issue and will have none until, if the American people should be fatuitously so enclined, he might, peradventure, find himself in the presidential chair. Once in a position of authority and power his first hard work would be to reduce our financial system to chaos in an attempt to force the issue of free coinage upon the country. He has pledged his party to just that thing. He himself believes in it and the only way to keep him from it is to keep him at home. The purpose of the free silver party is too plain to be obsured and Republicans will not permit it to be obscured. The trick of moving heaven and earth to commit a political party to a definite policy and then apply the hushness of mumness to all the speakers and writers that the people may be beguiled into thinking that the issue has been dropped is too transparent a piece of political jugglery to work outside of a Spanish-American republic where every toy diverts the attention.

It was an edifying spectacle in Kansas City to note the enthusiasm with which delegates from states in the American union which have disfranchised voters by wholesale, for no other reason than the color of their skins, greeted the declaration that all men are created free and equal and that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.

THREE ROUTES FOR ANAHEIM

One Northwest to Brookshurst and West to Centralia; the Other to Katella and West Through Clair; Third to Olive, Yorba and Oil Wells.

Three rural delivery routes for Anaheim and vicinity! That is what the Postoffice Department, through Hon. J. C. Needham, Congressman from this district, presented to our citizens on Saturday. Major John B. Jeffrey, special agent of the Postoffice Department, on that day approved the routes, and his official endorsement is speeding on to Washington—it ought to be pretty near there now.

This was Major Jeffrey's second visit. On the preceding Saturday he came to look over the routes informally, and was driven over portions of them. Several "tangles" engaged his attention.

On the Brookshurst section line, where the route from this city and that from Fullerton conflicted, he placed the territory in the Anaheim district, cutting it out of Fullerton.

The reasons for this were as follows: (1) that the names of the subscribers along that section line (Mrs. Browning, Victor Browning, Mr. Blackfan, W. C. Eymann, A. H Cargill, Mr. Dahlman and Charley Allgeyer) have all been receiving their mail from Anaheim for many years past, and at no time had they ever obtained their mail from any other place; (2) their names were first attached to a petition for rural free delivery circulated by Frank Eastman in the Anaheim district; (3) through false representation on the part of one Daniels, who circulated the Fullerton petition, these people were subsequently prevailed upon to sign for "a box" on the Fullerton route, Daniels making the false statement that unless they received their mail from Fullerton, it would not be delivered to them at all, because, as he falsely stated, the Anaheim route would not be formed; (4) these subscribers, on learning of the falsity of Daniels' statements—on being assured that the Anaheim route *would* be established, and that mail for them would be delivered from the postoffice of which they had been patrons for years—immediately rescinded their names attached, through misrepresentation, to the Fullerton petition, and adding they would refuse to receive boxes upon that route.

When these matters were laid before the Postoffice Department at Washington, a special order was issued placing the subscribers referred to in the Anaheim route. On Saturday, the 17th, Major Jeffrey officially endorsed and recommended the approval of that route.

At Olive route No. 3 from this city conflicted with that from Orange. The difficulty was soon adjusted by an amicable arrangement, leaving the town of Olive on the Anaheim route, and cutting out of the Anaheim route four miles of territory previously included in its boundaries.

At Garden Grove the lines of Anaheim route No. 2 ran too close to those of the Santa Ana route and the lines of the former were withdrawn half a mile.

The boundaries of the three routes as finally approved are as follows:

ROUTE NO. 1.

Description of Rural Free Delivery Route No. 1 at Anaheim, Orange county, California: Starting at Anaheim postoffice, thence west on Center street to Lemon street; thence south to South street; thence east to Los Angeles street: thence south to north line of Section 22, Township 4 South, Range 10 West; thence west to half section line; thence south to center of section; thence west along half section line to Neff's northwest corner; thence south to Katella schoolhouse (here locate United States collection box No. 1); thence east one mile; thence south one mile; thence west one mile; thence north one mile to schoolhouse; thence west one mile; thence south one mile (here locate United States collection box No. 2); thence west one mile; thence north one mile; thence west one-half mile; thence south one mile; thence west one-half mile (here locate United States collection box No. 3); thence north one mile (here locate United States collection box No. 4); thence west one mile; thence north one-half mile; thence west one mile; thence north one-half mile (here locate United States collection box No. 5); thence east four and three-fourths miles to Walnut street (here locate United States collection box No. 6 at southwest corner of Section 17); thence north to Broadway street; thence east to Los Angeles street; thence north to Anaheim postoffice.

Total length of route, 25 miles.
Area covered, 23 square miles.
Population to be served, about 1000; 250 houses on route.
Frank Eastman, carrier.

ROUTE NO. 2.

Description of Rural Free Delivery Route No. 2 at Anaheim, Orange county, California: Starting at Anaheim postoffice, thence north on Los Angeles street to Cypress street; thence east to Olive street; thence north to Sycamore street; thence east to Parker's corner; thence north to Tucker's corner; thence westerly to West street; thence south to Center street; thence south and west to east line of Section 27, Township 4 South, Range 10 West; thence north one and one-quarter miles to Browning's corner (here locate United States collection box No. 1 at southeast corner of Section 8); thence west two and one-half miles (here locate United States collection box at southeast corner of Section 6); thence south one-half mile; thence west three and one-half miles (here locate United States collection box No. 3 where route crosses west line of Section 11); thence south one-half mile (here locate United States collection box No. 4 at southwest corner of Section 9); thence west one-half mile; thence south one-half mile; thence east one mile; thence north one-half mile; thence east seven miles to Anaheim postoffice (locate United States collection box No. 5 at southwest corner of Section 7).

Total length of route, 25 miles.
Area covered, 21 square miles.
Population to be served, about 940; 235 houses on route.
J. K. Eastman, carrier.

ROUTE NO. 3.

Description of Rural Free Delivery Route No. 3 at Anaheim, Orange county, California: Starting at Anaheim, thence south on Los Angeles street to South street; thence east to East street; thence north to Santa Ana street; thence east to west line of Section 13, Township 4 South, Range 10 West; thence north to Olive road (here locate United States collection box No. 1); thence east and across Olive bridge; to Olive; thence north one-half mile to San Bernardino county road; thence northeast to river bridge (here locate United States collection box No. 2 where route leaves San Bernardino county road); thence north to Southern California railway; thence west along railway to Yorba (here locate United States collection box No. 3 at Yorba); thence west to Block 34; thence north to Santa Fe oil wells, forming loop (here locate United States collection box No. 4 at oil wells) and returning to south line of Block 34; thence in a westerly direction to Placentia avenue: thence southwest to northwest corner of Section 12, Township 4 South, Range 10 West; thence south to Center street; thence west to Anaheim postoffice.

Length of route, 25 miles.
Area covered, 25 square miles.
Population to be served, about 1000; 178 houses on route.
Clarence Lincoln, carrier.
Substitutes—Wm. F. Middleham and Arthur Sheldon.

Accompanying the petition is a short descriptive reference to the community, as follows:

Anaheim is situated in the center of one of the most splendidly watered as well as fertile valleys of Southern California.

The largest river in Southern California furnishes water for the irrigation of tens of thousands of acres, and many of the larger orchardists have pumping plants and reservoirs as well.

Anaheim is the oldest colony settlement in the State, and the result of the judicious application of water to the soil is that the tree growth is more advanced here than probably in any other section of California.

Walnut trees forty years old tower their heads loftily, their wide-spreading branches laden with the best paying crop known to the orchardist.

Orange county exports half of the walnut crop of the State, and the section about Anaheim produces the bulk of it.

Here we find miles upon miles of orchards—walnut, orange, lemon, apricot peach, olive and other trees.

Sixty miles to the north are seen in winter the snowcapped peaks of the Coast Range, while from the Pacific ocean, twelve miles to the west, balmy breezes temper the atmosphere, giving the section an equability of climate not surpassed in the State.

Commencing at a point on the northern line of the district covered by the rural mail delivery on route No. 3, one may drive fifteen miles through an almost interrupted orchard tract to the southwest on route No. 2.

The community is peopled by an intelligent and cultured class of residents, many of them being from the States of the East. Splendid homes are the rule and grammar and high schools are provided sufficient to meet every want.

It is this community which through its Farmers' club first discussed the practicability of rural free delivery in Southern California upward of a year ago. The result of this is the recommendation of three routes to be established, and it is confidently believed that the success which has attended the operation of rural free delivery in other sections will prevail here.

Besides the industries already noted there are to be mentioned an extensive oil production (one of the largest in the United States), dairying, grape, berry and vegetable culture, and in outlying sections, grain and hay. In the mountains to the north and east, are extensive forests of oak and other timber.

The locality is an ideal one for the successful operation of rural free delivery, and its success seems, in the enthusiastic support of it by the people, to be already assured. The district covered by the three proposed routes contains a population of about 3000.

LEAVES FOR THE EAST.

After completing his labors here Major Jeffrey departed for Denver, Colo., headquarters of his division. He was in receipt of telegraphic instructions to report for duty in the States of Iowa and Kansas, where rural free delivery will be established. He went by way of Oakland, where his family resides, and expected to arrive in Denver today (Thursday). He goes immediately to Kansas to take up his work in that State.

A report submitted recently to the Postoffice Department by the Superintendent of Free Delivery, of the experiment of rural free delivery in Carroll county, Md., establishes the value of the new plan not only for Carroll county but the entire country, inasmuch as the Maryland community was selected as peculiarly typical of the average difficulties to be expected everywhere from a topographical standpoint, as well as from the opposition sure to be excited by deposed postmasters. There were sixty-three of these latter, and they joined with the discharged employes of the thirty-three discontinued star routes in trying to prejudice the farmers against the new system. They were successful, to an extent, for a time, but the continued improvment in the service furnished by the four postal wagons, and the thirty-nine rural letter carriers, and particularly the uninterrupted service during the two days' blizzard in March, convinced the farmers of the benefit of the system. They realized the great convenience of being able to mail letters at their own doors, purchase postage stamps or money orders, or secure the advantage of registry service without driving miles to town. The experiment covered 356½ square miles in Carroll and 32 square miles in adjoining counties. In this territory are 4750 families, representing 19,336 patrons, and the average distance they had to travel for their mail was 176 yards, as compared with the former average of 2.08 miles (round trip) to the nearest country postoffice.

This rural free delivery has been in operation in Carroll county for three months, one-third of which was fruitless of telling results, because of the opposition encountered. Yet in that quarter the service was almost self-sustaining. Offsetting the cost of the service by the saving effected in the discontinuance of the star routes and the fourth-class offices, and by the increase of revenues resulting from the service, the net cost was only $236. The officials have the best of reasons for expecting a snug profit to the government at the close of the first year, to arise from the increased postal revenue in the county. For the first quarter that revenue increase was 23.5 per cent, a surprising advance, considering that for the last five years the average annual increase in the aggregate revenues of the 750 free delivery post offices (producing 70 per cent of all postal revenues) is only a fraction over 8 per cent. "These figures leave no room for argument," the superintendent says. "They force the conclusion that rural free delivery as a system of the postal service will effect phenomenal increases in the postal revenues of the future."

THE WORKINGMAN'S SHARE.

Some of Mr. Bryan's partisans are vociferous in declaring that the McKinley prosperity is for the capitalist rather than for the man who works for a living.

It will be hard to convince of the truth of this the working man who was not able to get work before McKinley and his party took charge of the government but is now not only regularly employed but has to refuse employment that he can not accept.

If the attitude of the Republican party toward the capitalist is friendly it is because the capitalist can set the workingman to work and also because the party knows that industry can not get on without capital.

If men are sometimes idle it is because there is no one to hire them. And if there is no one to hire them it is because men who have money do not see where they can employ it so that it will be safe from confiscation or loss and will return a profit on the investment.

There is no possible way of legislating employment directly into the hands of laboringmen, except to the limited extent in which labor is employed on government work, and this is a mere nothing as compared to the whole army of labor engaged in employment.

Labor can not set itself to work, because it has not the capital, and it can not capitalize itself without organizing to that end, a possibility to which the Republican party is not at all averse but which can be consummated only by slow growth in frugality and a slow development of executive ability combined with confidence in each other's integrity and capacity.

Meanwhile the only way to help labor to employment is to make it possible for capital to be profitably employed, but capital can not turn a wheel unless labor lends a hand, so the workingman is sure of a share in whatever prosperity comes to capital. If he does not always get his full share it is because he is not effectively organized to secure it. Government can not possibly give it to him.

And so, fellow laborer, if a Bryanite undertakes to tell you that he is in favor of helping labor without helping capital, ask him how he is going to do it? Ask him how he is going to keep capital idle and labor employed? Ask him how he is going to make industry profitable to labor and unprofitable to capital?

These questions will stump him for there is no way to set men to work without setting capital to work, and no way of setting capital to work in productive industry without setting labor to work. Not a pick can be stuck into the ground until there is a man on the ground to do it.

These are plain and homely truths, but they will bear thinking over while one is about his work and if thought over often and seriously they will go far to make capital and labor friends, not enemies.

Which is the real imperialist the man who, with a rod of iron, rules the convention that nominates him, who will have things his way or no way at all, who persistently and blindly adheres to a lost cause in spite of the advice of friends and foes alike (and especially the advice of the experienced leaders of his party), or the man who sometimes yields his opinion in deference to the will of the people or conforms to the best judgment of the most prominent and experienced men in his party? There is no question as to the autocratic domination of the Kansas City convention by Mr. Bryan, and the charge has been made that, in the Porto Rican tariff matter, Mr. McKinley acquiesced, in opposition to his own views, in the views of the strong men of his party backed by the action of the American congress. Which of these men manifested the spirit of a bull-headed, rule or ruin imperialism?

A LESSON FOR CALIFORNIA.

Intelligence Applied to the Cultivation of the Soil Will Make the Fertile Valleys of the State Yield a Tenfold Reward.

W. H. Mills has written from the Paris Exposition a very interesting letter upon the subject of the lesson furnished this State by the rapid commercial advancement of Germany. Nothing more interesting has come to the people of the State from the pen of this gifted writer, and what he says should be perused attentively by all. Whatever Mr. Mills takes occasion to write about is worthy the thoughtful consideration of intelligent people, and the subject in hand is in no whit a deviation from the rule. There is nothing more remarkable in history, he writes to the San Francisco *Post*, than the rapid rise of German commerce, and there is nothing more apparent on the horizon of the future than the early approach of German commercial supremacy.

The German exposition is a complete disclosure of the value of science applied to production and commerce. In the first instance the natural basis of exchange relation between nations has been carefully studied. The relative efficiency of labor, the relative economy of production, the possession of natural resources are things which lie at the very foundation of commerce.

If a nation is to produce objects useful to all other nations it must first ask itself whether the production of these things is more economic within its borders than elsewhere. It must discover the controlling factors and be able to direct them. In the second instance, it must understand the wants of other peoples. In the next instance, it must master the problems of transportation and adjust its fiscal policies to the highest economy of production.

Without doubt Germany has made the broadest study of the various necessities of the nations of the earth. It has ascertained what other peoples want, and addressed itself seriously to questions relating to its ability to supply these wants. It has discovered the law of commercial relation, and has thereby avoided the penalties of ignorant violation, and reaped the advantages of intelligent observance.

It has required but a brief examination of the exhibits from all parts of the world to prove that California is the richest country in natural resources under the sun. Her future industrial and commercial development will depend upon the scientific commercial education of her people.

Industry and commerce have their laws of success. These must be discovered and obeyed, if success would be commanded; otherwise success, if it is achieved at all, will be the result of accident. The industrial and commercial development of California will have its original impetus in the universities of the State.

It is not alone, however, in commercial matters that Germany is manifesting superiority. It is true that her commerce is spreading throughout the world, succeeding everywhere by observing the law of success. Her one commercial city, Hamburg, has risen from the obscurity of a small seaport to the third place in commercial importance in the world. It requires no intrepidity of prediction to declare that it will be the first place within the next twenty years.

But this is not all. The line of demarkation between civilization and barbarism is drawn between the destruction and the creation of the natural resources of a country. When the forests of a country are destroyed and destructive climatic changes ensue, the people inhabiting that country are still in the chains of barbarism.

I have examined the exhibits of the nations of the earth, as shown in this great exposition; but more than that, I have visited Germany and investigated its forestry policy and its agricultural methods. It will hereafter be one of the delights of memory to recall the splendid manifestation of intelligence which preserves, creates and directs climatic forces, and not only conserves, but constantly improves the fertility of cultivated areas. When the productive capacity of a field increases with its cultivation, the productiveness of the future is provided for. You can form no conception of the reverence you feel for a forest, when you realize that it was planted by man; that it was called into being by his industry and intelligence. Every available acre in Germany more suitable to forest growth than to agriculture is covered with trees. Within sight of the car windows everywhere there are plantings of from one to forty years. Covering that distant upland where the soil is thin, there is a forest of forty or fifty years' growth. Lower down on the slopes there are forests of twenty, ten, five and one year's growth.

Not unfrequently the more fully grown forests have been cleared, and cultivated fields have taken their place. The demand for the timber growing on the land has made it profitable to remove it, and the forest which stood there has conferred the highest fertility upon the land itself, a restoration of the virgin condition. But the strength and beauty of this system is that timber, after it is twenty to thirty years of age, is a more profitable crop than the products of cultivation. Upon the whole, forest cultivation in Germany is even more profitable than any other field culture. It preserves the country from aridity; it insures seasonable rainfall, and in a very short time the annual output of the timber from the forest exceeds in value that of the cultivated land.

In traveling through Germany the mind is constantly tantalized with what California would have been, if within the past fifty years a policy analagous to that of Germany had been pursued. For illustration, if the land owners of the Sacramento valley had planted trees, the destructive force of the north winds, which annually destroy a large percentage of the wheat crop, would long since have disappeared, drouths would have been unknown, and yet the areas occupied by the trees would have been so inconsiderable as to have cut no figure in the annual loss. On the other side, if 10 per cent of the land in the Sacramento valley had been devoted to tree culture, the annual output of these artificial forests would have been vastly greater than the annual value of the cereal crops which are alternately destroyed by north winds and droughts.

I am by no means unmindful of the derision with which this statement will be received in certain quarters; but no Californian familiar with the physical aspect of this State, acquainted with its agricultural methods, thoroughly versed in the vicissitudes of its crops, acquainted with the history of success and failure, cognizant of the statistical facts relating to these things, can travel through Germany and not understand the existence of this distinction: That, whereas, the German nation is creating a country, modeling it strictly in accordance with the intelligence of man, the people of California are destroying their country and are urging it on the downward grade toward sterility and aridity. Between these two things there is the distinction between destruction and creation, and in its latest analysis it reaches the basis of the difference between intelligence and ignorance; between education and the want of schooling; between the control and the direction of the university and the domination of thoughtlessness and ignorance.

When the superiority of our climate and our soils is considered, it becomes apparant that the application of the methods of forestry and agriculture to California would confer upon the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys a capacity for maintaining in ease and even opulence a population of from twenty to thirty millions of people.

Germany encounters climatic difficulties unknown to California. It has a winter of suspension in growth equal to 33 per cent of each year. A Californian traveling through Germany naturally asks the question: "How old is that forest?" and receives the answer that it is thirty or forty years old. He is astonished at the slowness of its growth. In California a forest of equal age would have made more than twice the growth of those in Germany.

But there are other distinctions still more significant. Throughout Germany and Austria the agricultural populations live in villages. The holdings are small. They cannot afford to give up half an acre to the occupation of houses and stables. In the center of every cultivated district there is a village in which the cultivators of the soil reside. In these are found the churches and school houses, and a social and intellectual life becomes possible to those engaged in agricultural pursuits. There is therefore an absence of the tendency to crowd into cities. Rural pursuits are healthful and attractive. They are not wanting in the social advantages. The agriculturists are not sentenced to the eternal monotony of solitude.

It was a constant surprise to witness the high productiveness of the thin soils of Germany, Austria and even France. A like intelligence applied to the cultivation of the soils and the fertile valleys of California would return a ten-fold reward. All these things are devoid of a high degree of encouragement.

Fruit-raising in Europe is relatively uneconomic. Recently committees of four agricultural organizations visited the exhibition in a body for the purpose of becoming better acquainted with the production and the method of cultivation of fruit in California. The most prominent of these societies is that calling itself the "Fruit Forcing Association." Most of the early fruits consumed in Paris are raised under glass and against walls. The president of this association, at the head of this committee, is the largest individual fruit-grower in France. It was a genuine pleasure to explain to him the natural capacities of our country for fruit production, and it was a pleasing reward to find that he understood the full commercial significance of the facts presented. He declared that fruit-raising under glass had been found to be more nearly scientific and more economic than growing fruit in the open fields; that in the former the cultivator had control of the factors of success, while in the latter a majority of these factors are left to chance. When the natural conditions under which fruit is raised in California were explained to him he predicted that California, by the improved intimacy of nations with each other and the improved scientific methods of commerce, would inevitably become the orchard of the world. To find a country the products of whose orchards are economically accessible by reason of the constantly diminishing rates of transportation and the constantly increasing commercial intimacy between the nations of the earth, wherein the natural conditions relating to fruit-growing were as favorable practically as the artificial conditions to which the horticulturists had been forced to resort in Europe, was to find a country which would supply the world with fruit.

When these higher conditions exist the vast value of more intelligent methods of cultivation becomes altogether apparent. Time will bring to bear that intelligence which will constantly augment the fertility and the productive capacity of our country.

Education alone will make men familiar with this law. Intelligence is creative; ignorance is destructive. The universities of California should be at the head of its agriculture, its forest culture, its horticulture and its commerce.

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Makes short roads.
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aug9

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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 1-1y

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Is Baby Thin
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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.

The Weekly Gazette.

ISSUED EVERY THURSDAY.

HENRY KUCHEL, Editor and Proprietor.

THURSDAY.....AUGUST 23, 1900.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

One feature of the new currency law enacted by congress in March last, was a provision for refunding the greater part of the bonded debt of the nation in 30 year bonds bearing only 2 per cent interest, the lowest rate of interest paid by any government on earth.

At the time this law was enacted the bonded indebtedness of the country was as follows:

4 per cents, payable in 1907.	$	559,652,300
5 " " " 1904..		100,000,000
3 " " " 1898..		198,678,720
4 " " " 1925..		162,315,400
2 " extended.....		25,364,500
Total.....		$1,046,010,920

On account of the Spanish war, the trouble in the Philippines and a desire to take off some of the forms of internal taxation at an early date, no great part of this debt can be immediately paid, though the 2 per cent extended bonds, amounting to $25,364,400 have either been paid or are in process of payment and will soon cease to be a part of the national debt.

The 4 per cent bonds payable in 1925, are so desirable a form of investment and command such a premium that there was no hope of refunding them on a favorable basis and so they were omitted from the provisions of the refunding law.

The provisions of the law therefore apply to the 4 per cents payable in 1907, the 5 per cents payable in 1904 and the 3 per cents which might have been paid in 1898 if it had not been for the war, amounting in all, on the date above given, to $857,331,020

But all the above bonds are at a very considerable premium and the holders would not exchange them for the new 2 per cent bonds without some compensating advantage.

One of the advantages offered is that the old bonds were payable in "coin," which would enable a silver secretary of the treasury to injure the national credit very seriously by enforcing their payment in silver, depreciating the value of the silver dollar, while the new bonds are payable in "gold coin of the present standard of value."

Another, and the chief inducement authorized by the bill, is that the bonds outstanding were to be received at their actual present worth computed on a basis of 2½ per cent interest per annum, bond being given for bond and the difference, or worth above the face value, to be paid in cash. This was perfectly right because the old bonds, drawing a much higher rate of interest than the new, are worth more.

Still another inducement offered was to national banks which would use these 2 per cent bonds as security for their circulation. This was in the form of a reduction in taxation upon circulation, based upon such bonds, of one-fourth of one per cent.

If all the bonds which are given the right of exchange under this law were to be refunded into the new bonds, which is too much to expect, the saving to the government in the final discharge of the national debt would be $22,695,509, a very considerable amount. Enough bonds have been refunded to effect a saving in interest of between 8 and 10 millions of dollars.

This is a very comfortable saving and there is no good reason why a nation that has the best credit in the world should not have the full benefit of that credit in the shape of the lowest interest, just what this refunding measure has afforded.

Mr. Bryan's convention condemned this refunding proposition on the ground that it "fastens upon the taxpayers a perpetual and growing debt for the benefit of the banks."

The falsity of this contention will be evident to any sensible person upon the reflection that not all the bonds are at all likely to be refunded and even if they are, and although the new bonds are to run 30 years, the government can go into the market at any time it has surplus money in the treasury and buy the bonds at or very near par and so pay and cancel them; and it is extremely unlikely that any bond bearing only 2 per cent interest per annum will command a premium.

The reason for allowing the bonds to run 30 years was that only a long time bond can be sold at so low a rate of interest and it is not likely that the government will want to pay them before the 30 years have expired, yet can do so if it desires by buying them in the market as above explained.

The time to refund indebtedness at low rates of interest is when it can be done and in seizing a favorably opportunity for its refunding measure congress has done wisely.

Another important result attained is that the rate paid by the government has a reflex action upon the general interest rate and a low government rate gives to those who want to borrow cheap money and plenty of it, and so strips the "money power" of its chance to harm by exacting usurious interest.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS ARI FOR McKINLEY AND ROOSEVELT.

EDITOR SANTA BARBARA PRESS:

DEAR SIR:—There has been a great deal of rot in the Democratic-Populist papers of the past few weeks relative to the commercial travelers being antagonistic to Wm. McKinley and the Republican administration, and that all the travelers were anxiously awaiting next election day to vote and work against the nominees of prosperity and sound money. It has been very annoying to the travelers to be so misrepresented, as they propose to do nothing of the kind.

There is no more respectable or honorable profession than that of commercial traveler; 85 per cent of the business of the country today is done by travelers, and a man who is a successful traveler must be one who has all the attributes of all that goes to make a business man, as many times he manipulates transactions that involve many thousands of dollars, and which his house must abide by, and fill his contracts.

I have been a commercial traveler for the past eighteen years, and for the past sixteen years have represented my present house, and my territory is from Humboldt county to Los Angeles—a region of sixteen of the largest counties in California, and I command a fair share of the trade of those I visit and I know the politics of 19 per cent of the grocers in these sixteen counties, and I can honestly say that 90 per cent of the grocers are today, and were four years ago, McKinley men. In fact, to find a prosperous grocer anything else than a good Republican is like finding a white blackbird.

I was organizer of the Pacific Coast Commercial Travelers' association of eleven years ago. Today I am vice-president and one of its directors. I am acquainted with hundreds of commercial travelers. Four years ago I was honored by my fellow-travelers by being selected marshal of the Commercial Travelers' division in the big daylight Republican parade held in San Francisco on what has passed into history as "Tom Reed Day," when capitalists, merchants, lawyers, mechanics, farmers, laborers, walked together in the grandest parade ever held on the Pacific slope. There were no uniforms, lamps, or covering of any kind worn that day. Every man was happy and pleased, and the look of intelligence stamped on each countenance, so familiar to those of Republican proclivities. There is no one better posted on the business done in the commercial world than the commercial traveler. Under the two Cleveland administrations orders to commercial travelers were scarce, and many a good man failed. Money was scarce and tied up. The Republicans promised four years ago to reopen the factories, improve the condition of labor, and increase salaries. And, thank God, they have done it, and more so than the most sanguine ever dreamed of, and none appreciate it more than the commercial traveler, who today can call on the trade in confidence of doing a large business, and of getting the "maximus" for it on time. It would be a tremendous calamity to have the present condition changed and the noblest American of them all defeated.

My attention has been called to today's Santa Barbara Herald, which contains on the first page an article written by some know-nothing writer that makes my blood run races up and down my spinal column. Its whole tone is one that places in the charity column or class the commercial traveler, and I have decided objections to allowing such barefaced lies to go out to the public without at least a feeble protest from me.

One lie is, that a vast number of commercial travelers have lost their positions by the trusts. If, Mr. Editor, I thought for one moment that my house was keeping me as a matter of charity, my position would be vacant as soon as I could telegraph in my resignation. There is no doubt that when the amalgamating of different manufacturing plants took place, some commercial men lost their positions. Surely they were not expecting to be carried as dead stock by the combines. This work was duplicated by the San Francisco Examiner when it discharged its typesetters and put in the machines. The farmer discharges his harvest hands, and worries none about them or their future, when his harvest work is over. But show me a successful commercial traveler who is now out of a position, or give me his name. I cannot find any, and there are houses now in San Francisco that are looking for first-class travelers, who possess brains, know their business and are of good character. There may be some who claim to be commercial travelers who may disagree with me, but I have found none as yet. I have not the exact figures, but confidently and honestly believe that there are 25 per cent more travelers employed now than four years ago, and I know many "successful" travelers who are earning a much larger salary now than then.

The commercial traveler is to be, in this campaign, a big factor in increasing the rousing majority of William McKinley, and he will do his utmost to bury W. J. Bryan, with his calamity howling, so deep in the bottom of Salt river as to deter other like agitators from ever coming to the surface.

If any one can show me any saying of W. J. Bryan of four years ago that came true, I will promise to vote for him. A candidate that cannot carry his own precinct, where he has resided for many years, is a poor proposition for anyone in California, or any other state, to think of supporting for the high office of president of the United States. Bryan's views on free trade, free silver, and favoring pulling down the American flag from our new possessions, that we fought for and then purchased with our good money, make him a name anything but dear to honest, patriotic Americans.

Thanking you in advance for your kindness in publishing my remonstrance to this contemptible libel on the successful commercial traveler, I remain,

Yours very truly, and for McKinley,

ROBERT H. DAVIS,
Vice-President and Director of Pacific Coast Commercial Travelers' Association.

FOR THE ASSEMBLY.

The Republican convention acted wisely in selecting Dr. D. W. Hasson of Buena Park for the nomination as Assemblyman for the Seventy-Sixth district. Dr. Hasson is one of the progressive men in the county. He takes an active interest in public affairs, and will, if elected, reflect credit upon Orange county in the legislative halls at Sacramento.

He has resided at Buena Park for three years, and has a wide acquaintanceship throughout the county. He is aged 53 years, and is a native of Illinois. He was born and raised on a farm. He entered the service of his country when less than 17 years of age as a member of Company F, Ninety-second Illinois mounted infantry, and served with distinction throughout the civil war.

In 1867 he went to Dakota, and was some years later elected County Clerk of Union county, South Dakota. After his term of office he disposed of his landed property, and took a term at a medical school, from which he later graduated with high honors.

He practiced his profession in South Dakota for several years. In 1879 he moved to Nebraska, where he followed his profession for four years. In 1893 he came to California, settling at Mentone, near Redlands. Two years later he removed to Downey, and three years ago came to Buena Park.

Of a genial and kindly spirit, Dr. Hasson cannot fail to make a successful canvass. He is popular among his associates, a man of learning and upright character, a public speaker of marked ability, and, to our mind, just the man for the place.

Foresters of America.

James Healing, deputy grand chief ranger, has been in town during the past week in the interest of the above order, and has secured the names of 20 of the residents to be initiated at the reorganization of the court, which will take place on Tuesday evening, August 28th, in Backs' hall, Los Angeles street. Brothers of Court Santa Ana have kindly consented to be present to conduct the meeting. A delegation from San Diego, with Bro. Geo. Goldman, G. S. B., also Bro. Melville, P. C. R., and other brothers, will be here from Los Angeles.

CONGRESSMAN NEEDHAM.

At Coronado on Monday next the Seventh District Republican Congressional convention will meet for the purpose of nominating a Congressman from this district. The district is one of the largest, if not the largest, in the United States. It embraces the counties of Stanislaus, Madera, Merced, San Benito, Fresno, Orange, Tulare, Kings, Kern, San Bernardino, Riverside and San Diego—twelve counties in all—more than a fourth of the area of the State of California. Its interests are as diversified as those of many States—as, indeed, it embraces territory equaling in extent that of nigh a dozen Eastern commonwealths. Its representative in Congress must be a shrewd and observant public official to be able to properly guard the interests of his constituents—the citrus industry, the wool, raisin, sugar, fruit and other industries now engaging the attention of the tillers of the soil of Southern California.

Two years ago the Republican nomination was contested for by several gentlemen of influence and ability, the fortunate contestant being the gentleman who, during the past session of Congress, has with signal ability represented the district in the lower house of the national legislature—Hon. J. C. Needham of Modesto. He comes from the northernmost county of the district. The Republican candidate had for years been elected from the south. What was more natural than that, the north having uniformly supported our candidate from the south, the south should do as much by its brethren of the north, and stand by this man whose eloquence won him hosts of friends before the assembling of the convention.

Mr. Needham's term in Congress has been served during the most momentous period in the history of the country since the civil war. He has supported the arm of the administration in the lower house during the trying ordeal of a war with a foreign country, together with the vexatious details growing out of providing a form of government for our newly acquired insular possessions. He has had an eye to the best interests of the people of his district, and the various tariff schedules with other countries—with Germany and France and Porto Rico—have had close scrutiny at his hands. The interests of the fruit and nut industries, the raisin, currant, wool and other industries of the district have been fully protected.

It is doubtful if California ever had a representative in Congress who during his first term possessed such influence with the administration as our present Congressman. On his recent visit to the coast Speaker Henderson spoke in terms of highest praise concerning him. His influence at Washington has been widely felt for good, and he stands today as near the leaders of the party at the national capital as any member of Congress.

Mr. Needham has lately shown what he can do for Orange county in bringing to our doors an institution for which every county in the United States has been putting forth its efforts to secure—we allude to the establishment of rural free delivery. This subject has been extensively commented upon in these columns of late, and we believe is thoroughly well understood. The thanks of our people are due our Congressman for his unselfish efforts in our behalf.

Two years ago the Republican nomination, with several gentlemen seeking it, was in doubt. This year the nomination falls upon this gifted son of Stanislaus by acclamation. He has rendered faithful service to the people—he has been an efficient public servant—and the voice of the people, as expressed in the convention of Monday, will be for his renomination by acclamation.

Before another election the Seventh Congressional district will be redistricted. The population of the State has increased so that California will have, instead of seven, probably ten Congressmen. Mr. Needham will then be out of our district. Let the Republicans of the south stand loyally by him in the convention, and add their votes to increase his majority at the polls on election day.

Card of Thanks.

I desire hereby to return my sincere thanks to the Commercial Union Assurance Company, Limited, for their prompt settlement of losses sustained by me in the destruction of my residence by fire on Sunday morning. The insurance has been paid in full, and I take this means of testifying to my gratitude to the company therefor. The agent of the company, H. A. Dickel of this city, I desire also to thank for his prompt action in adjusting the losses. J. B. CAMERON.

Anaheim, Aug. 22, 1900.

For Sale.

Small house and barn; very reasonable. Apply to owner, on Culton ranch, one-half mile west of Garden Grove road. aug23-1t*

For Rent.

Seven-room house, corner of Hermine and Adele streets. Apply for particulars to Shanley & Nebelung, agents, or W. S. FISH, owner, 1105 West Eleventh street, Los Angeles. aug16-1m*

Don't Forget the Date!

For the next popular seashore excursion to San Diego September 7th and 8th, and the tickets are good for return 30 days. The price for the round trip from Anaheim is $3.

September is a delightful month for a pleasure trip, and the route is interesting—passing old Capistrano Mission and skirting the Pacific coast for 60 miles, 20 of which you are within a pebble's toss of the ocean breakers. San Diego and Coronado Beach are pleasant places to visit, and you can't run amiss for pleasure.

Don't miss this excursion, which will probably be the last of the season. Ask Santa Fe agents about it. aug23-3t

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

For the Week Ending August 20, 1900.

Furnished by the Orange County Title Company, Santa Ana.

Alice M. Barnes and Ralph F. Barnes to J. W. Stuchell—East 12½ feet of lots 7 and 12, and west 25 feet of lots 8 and 11, block 1, B. J. Salisbury's addition to Santa Ana; $1.

P. W. Ehlen and Marie Ehlen to Cyrus J. Cook and Cyrus Way—Lot 12, block B, Jameson tract; $60.

Santiago Land and Water Co. to G. A. Shoemaker—Portion of the water right in the El Serrano Ditch and Water Co.; $95.

Charles J. Stellberg and Helen V. Stellberg to Helen M. Stellberg—3 acres in lot 6, block B, Chapman tract; gift.

Anna Stellberg to Helen M. Stellberg—One acre in lot 6, block B; $800.

W. J. Cole and Emma Cole to Francis M. Long—East 20 acres of SE¼ of SE¼ of Sec. 15-4-11; $1500.

Ernest Henry Steidten to Kunigunda Hough and Katharina Booms—Part of SW¼ of Sec. 9-4-10, 11.22 acres; $1700.

Stearns Ranchos Co. to John Berg—NW¼ of SE¼ of SW¼ of Sec. 12-4-10, 10 acres; $10.

William Herper and Elizabeth Herper to John Berg—North six acres of NE¼ of SW¼ of SW¼ of Sec. 12-4-10; also undivided ¼ interest in a pumping plant situated in SW¼ of Sec. 12-4-10; $500.

Wilhelm Herper and Elizabeth Herper—File homestead on part of lot 10, Anaheim extension, valued at $1500.

P. P. Boring and Belle D. Boring to Charles H. Sage—Lot 7, block E, Orange; $125.

Martha E. Linkin Wheeler to W. W. Weaver and Flora Weaver—Lot 28, block C, Theodore Reiser's subdivision of vineyard lot G 2, Anaheim; $25.

Louis Dumas and Matilda L. Dumas to T. M. H. Bower—North 48 feet of lot 3, block 3, Jacob Ross tract in Ross' addition to Santa Ana; $500.

Basil de Jersey, H. P. Barton and Fred W. Armitage to Montezuma Oil Co.—E½ of Sec. 28-3-8; on same terms as original lease. Sub lease.

Henry S. Pankey and N. E. Pankey to Justin M. Copeland—S½ of lot 1, of the Travis tract, except 4.1 acres, 17.74 acres; $10.

Lucy L. Cardwell and husband, William H. Cardwell, to Edward R. Amerige—Lot 1, block 31, Fullerton; $125.

Bolsa Land Co. and Bolsa Chica Gun club, judgment debtors $800 docketed August 14th, 1900, in favor of Charles William Porter; satisfied.

R. B. Luther and wife, Martha J. Luther, to John D. Parsons—N½ of NW¼ of SE¼ of Sec. 27-4-10, 20 acres; $800.

Marion A. Damon, guardian, to Geo. H. Damon—An undivided ¼ interest in lot 6, block F, Humphrey's addition to Santa Ana; $26.67.

Marion A. Damon, widow, to Geo. H. Damon—An undivided one-half of lot 6, block F, Humphrey's addition to Santa Ana; $40.

James R. Robertson and wife, Johannah Robertson, to Ibra H. Chapman and Addie H. Chapman—W½ of E½ of NE¼ of Sec. 11-5-11; $3000.

Sadie E. Russell and James E. Russell to David L. Russell—23.56 acres near Newport; $3000.

George A. Ruddock and Alice I. Ruddock to Forest F. Pyne—Lot 39, block 20, Fullerton; $150.

Orange County Savings Bank to William H. Holliday—NE¼ of NW¼ of NE¼ of Sec. 9-4-11, 10.06 acres; $200.

Lizzie J. Finster and H. E. Finster to William Harmon — Lot 2, block A, Burgess' addition to Santa Ana; $2000.

William Harmon to Lizzie J. Finster—6 acres 1 mile west of Orange; $2500.

C. F. Grim, administrator of estate of Sarah Buckley, to Horace Fine—Lot 5, block 23, Santa Ana; $950.

J. W. Mitchell and Ella Mitchell to Marie Louise Evans—Lot 20 and N½ of lot 19, block A, Smith's subdivision in Santa Ana East; $55.

Robert J. Northam and Stearns Ranchos Co. to John N. Hearn—S½ of N½ of S½ of SE¼ of Sec. 11-6-11, 20 acres; $10.

LOCATION NOTICES.

S. W. Porter et al.—80 acres near Anaheim Landing, for oil, etc.

P. Hansen et al. — The Black Sand Mining claim, for oil, etc., near Anaheim Landing.

Indigents.

There are 85 indigents on the books of Orange county. From August 1, 1899, to August 1, 1900, the county paid the sum of $8866.67 for their support, ranging in amount from $632.66 in August, 1899, to $905.23 in June of this year. The amount expended each month is as follows:

August, 1899.....	$632 66
September.....	717 06
October.....	784 94
November.....	663 73
December.....	675 70
January, 1900.....	846 07
February.....	798 90
March.....	656 83
April.....	765 57
May.....	764 93
June.....	905 23
July.....	655 05
Total.....	$8,866 67

Seguros Damages.

The damage suit of Charles W. Porter, a minor, against the Bolsa Land company was tried before Judge Ballard in the Superior Court last week, and resulted in a verdict in favor of the plaintiff. Damages were awarded in the sum of $800. Porter brought suit for damages sustained by having his leg broken by the caving in of a bank where excavations were being made by the company at Bolsa Chica Bay some months ago. J. W. McKean was appointed Porter's guardian and suit was filed last May. The case was tried without a jury. J. Noonan Phillips of Los Angeles appeared for the plaintiff, and Albert Crutcher, also of Los Angeles, represented the Land company. A regular guardian, in the person of Rev. O. R. H. Wilkie of Los Angeles, was appointed for young Porter. Porter's father, A. D. Porter, formerly a resident of Anaheim, is now in the Klondike.

Death of George Bixby.

George B. Bixby, a well-known citizen of Villa Park, died at his residence in that place at 8 p. m. Thursday. Mr. Bixby had just recovered from a serious illness, and overestimating his strength exerted himself too much, which caused hemorrhages. He was sitting at the table and had just kissed his little son goodnight. His hand rested on the lad's shoulder, when his head fell over and before his wife could reach him he was dead. The blood poured from his mouth over her arm. Bixby had been troubled somewhat with a disease of the heart, but he was to all appearance a healthy man. He was well known throughout Orange county where he has been an extensive land owner. He was born in Iowa in 1861, and came to California when he was but a small boy and located in Orange county.

Funeral services were held at the residence of the deceased on Saturday morning at 8 o'clock, after which the body was shipped to Los Angeles for burial in the Evergreen cemetery.

"More For Your Money Than Other Stores Offer You, Or Your Money Back," is the Motto of

OUR GREAT SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE.

Notice These Bargains:

Men's, Women's and Children's Footwear

Ladies' Oxfords and Slippers, all sizes, worth up to $2, now at.....	49c
Ladies' all leather Shoes, odds and ends, but all good, were priced up to $2, reduced to.....	73c
Ladies' Dongola Kid Shoes, were $3, now only.....	1.23
Men's Prince Albert Oxford low button Shoes, all sizes, were $3.50, now.....	1.13
Men's button and Congress French Calf Shoes, regular prices up to $4, reduced to.....	1.49
Boys' button, lace and Congress, odds and ends, all sizes, dependable goods, originally priced up to $1.75, now.....	73c
Boys' button and lace Shoes, worth up to $2, now.....	99c
Boys' button and lace Shoes, worth up to $2.50, now.....	1.23

Our Shoe Department is noted for highest values and lowest prices.

Linens

Turkey red table Damasks, were 25c, now.....	19c
Bleached or cream Damask, worth up to 35c, now.....	23c
A good Huck Towel at.....	10c
Turkish Bath and Honey Comb Towels at 5c each.	

Ladies' Furnishings

Ladies' ecru ribbed undervests at.....	5c
Ladies' white ribbed vests, taped and short sleeves, at.....	8½c
Ladies' fast black hose at 5c. Ladies' fast black hose, seamless, at	8½c
Misses' fast black hose at.....	5c
Misses' absolutely fast black hose at.....	10c
Large line Ladies' leather belts, at.....	15c to 49c
Odds and ends in corsets at half price.	
All of these offerings are actual bargains.	

Wash Goods

Japan dimities, regular price 10c, now at.....	5c
Figured challies, light and dark, were 6½c, now at.....	4c
India batistes, figured, were 10c, now.....	7½c
Checked and plaid ginghams, 10c, now.....	7½c
Fine dress plaid, checked and striped ginghams, were 15c, now.....	8½c
Dark outing flannels, marked down to.....	5c
White piques, 18c quality, now at.....	10c
White welt piques, were 18c, now.....	12½c
Crash suitings, were 8½c, now only.....	5c
Fancy crash, brown, cardinal and blue figures, were 12½c now.....	7½c

Sharp shoppers will readily appreciate these real bargain prices.

REINHAUS BROS., BIG DEPARTMENT STORE, SANTA ANA.

Notes from the Oil Wells.

The Liberty Oil company is "taking a flyer" on a well about five miles east of the Olinda Oil company's property, which is the most easterly developed at the present time. At 1300 feet a good sample of light, gassy oil was taken.

The Olinda Oil company has not fared very well so far, having put down two wells with very little show of oil.

Northwest of the Olinda is the Columbia Oil company's lease. This is one of the best properties in the field. A fire recently destroyed three of the best producers, but the derricks are being rebuilt and pumping will be resumed. No. 5, which was drilled deeper, began flowing again Friday and has been keeping it up at intervals, frequently spouting high over the derrick. Between flows the workmen are trying to get it tubed. This company's No. 1, on the Hardison tract, to the west, is 600 feet down.

Going west from the Columbia the Fullerton Consolidated property is reached. Two wells on its property are good producers, and drilling is being continued with vigor on No. 5, at 480 feet, and No. 6 is 250 feet down. This is the only company having wells on the south dip of the anticline.

Next comes the Santa Fe property. This is as fine a little "oil farm" as one would care to gaze on. The company was the first to commence work in that field, about four years ago, and is in the center of the pool. Everything is in apple-pie order and looks like "ready money." There are 16 producing wells, and five more under way. Four strings of tools are kept at work, and every well increases the total production. No failures are to be recorded by this company.

To the northwest Graham & Loftus are drilling in their No. 8.

The Soquel Canyon Oil company has a well—a water well—flowing at a good rate; but also has oil under its land which it proposes to get if drilling for it will do it.

Following the general line to the northwest, seepages may be seen the entire distance from this pool to what are called the Brea Canyon wells, about three miles distant, showing unmistakably the direction of the oil belt.

In Brea canyon the Union Oil company has two producing wells and two strings of tools going. No. 4 is down 500 feet and No. 5 is down 1000 feet. A rig is up for No. 6.

The Brea Canyon Oil company has three producers and two drilling.

The Pasadena Oil company has its first well down 500 feet. Half a dozen other companies are helping to boom things in this pool.

The Union Oil company's pump station is kept busy pumping the production to the terminal station, whence it is taken by rail to seaboard.

Farther on in the Puente hills and Whittier field work is being diligently prosecuted. One has but to take a glance at actual operations in these fields, to get on the ground, to see things as they are, and the conviction comes that the oil business in this State is in but its first stages, and that wealth untold lies waiting for the plucky prospector to "pump it out."—Los Angeles Herald.

Local Dots.

The Ladies' Aid of the Presbyterian church will meet at the home of Mrs. Grimshaw this (Thursday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

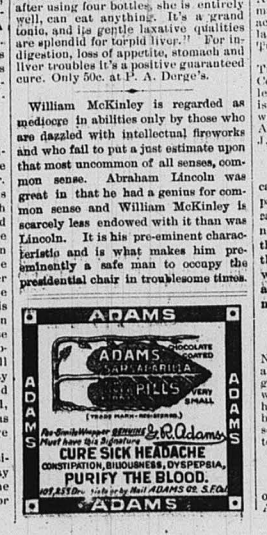
German Evangelical Lutheran service Sunday in the Episcopal church at 2:30 p. m. Sunday school at 2 o'clock.

Mrs. J. B. Stone of Orangethorpe avenue visited with friends in town yesterday.

Astounded the Editor.

Editor S. A. Brown, of Bennettsville, S. C., was once immediately surprised, "Through long suffering from dyspepsia," he writes, "my wife was greatly run down. She had no strength or vigor and suffered great distress from her stomach, but she tried Electric Bitters which helped her at once, and, after using four bottles, she is entirely well, can eat anything. It's a grand tonic, and its gentle laxative qualities are splendid for torpid liver." For indigestion, loss of appetite, stomach and liver troubles it's a positive guaranteed cure. Only 50c. at P. A. Derge's.

William McKinley is regarded as mediocre in abilities only by those who are dazzled with intellectual fireworks and who fail to put a just estimate upon that most uncommon of all senses, common sense. Abraham Lincoln was great in that he had a genius for common sense and William McKinley is scarcely less endowed with it than was Lincoln. It is his pre-eminent characteristic and is what makes him preeminently a safe man to occupy the presidential chair in troublesome times.



STERN BROS.

THE LEADING MERCHANTS OF ANAHEIM, CAL.

Butterick Patterns and Publications

OUR STOCK IN

Ladies', Men's and Children's Shoes

Offers you this week great bargains.

Ladies' Shoes from 65c up. Men's Shoes from 90c up. Children's Shoes from 20c up

Our Hat Department

Offers you the latest styles of the season at prices which will astonish you. The remnant of Crash and Straw Hats will be sold regardless of cost. Some styles 10c, some 20c, and some better grades, 50c.

We are headquarters for Hay and Grain, Alfalfa Hay, Barley Hay, Wheat Hay and Oat Hay, from $10.00 per ton up.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS AND GROCERIES.

Respectfully, STERN BROS.

Accident.

George Hatfield, the eleven-year-old son of J. S. Hatfield, was seriously injured on Tuesday evening by a collision, while riding his bicycle, with a team attached to a carriage being driven along Los Angeles street. He was knocked down and bruised about the face and chest. He was carried into his father's place of business and a physician called. Later he was taken to his home, where he has since been resting easily. No bones were broken. It is feared the lad is injured internally.

The team with which he collided became unmanageable and started to run. They overturned the vehicle, and freeing themselves from the harness ran south on Los Angeles street. They were subsequently recovered. Little damage was sustained by the overturning of the carriage.

"Through the months of June and July our baby was teething and took a running off of the bowels and sickness of the stomach," says O. P. M. Hollidaay of Deming, Ind. "His bowels would move from five to eight times a day. I had a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house, and gave him four drops in a teaspoonful of water and he got better at once." Sold by P. A. Derge.

Death of Mesmer.

Louis Mesmer, for more than 40 years a resident of Los Angeles and a large property holder there, died at the United States hotel, which he built, at 8:40 o'clock Saturday evening, after a long illness. He was supposed to have been afflicted with cancer.

Mesmer was born in Alsace in 1829. He learned the baker's trade, and while a young man emigrated to America, settling in Ohio, where he was in the baking business until 1858, when he came to California. After trying his luck in mining at Mokelumne Hill and in British Columbia, he went to Los Angeles in October, 1859, where he remained permanently and engaged in an active business career, amassing a large fortune. He was buried on Tuesday.

Mesmer held the offices of City Treasurer and member of the City Council, and for many years was a leading hotel-keeper of the city. He is survived by a widow (his second wife), three sons—Joseph, Tony and Alphonse—and two daughters, Mrs. G. J. Griffith and Mrs. S. L. Whipple.

Those men who fear that the Republican party of 1900 is not the grand old party of 1861 did not like the Republican party any better then than they do now. Most of them were fighting it then as they are fighting it now. If they protest that it was right then but wrong now they will only have to wait a few years to find that it is as right now as it was then.

To Save Her Child

From frightful disfigurement Mrs. Nannie Galleger, of La Grange, Ga., applied Bucklen's Arnica Salve to great sores on her head and face, and writes its quick cure exceeded all her hopes. It works wonders in sores, bruises, skin eruptions, cuts, burns, scalds and piles. 25c. Cure guaranteed by P. A. Derge, druggist.

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

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

1900. Excursions to Santa Barbara. 1900

The Southern Pacific company has arranged for four of those popular excursions 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

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.

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. Corn shelled and shipped. C. F. GRIM, Agent.

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.

ANAHEIM RESTAURANT

Changed hands. Come and get a square meal cooked by a young lady.

PRICE 20 CENTS.

MISS EMILIE C. MARTIN,

Backs' Block, Los Angeles St. aug9

"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.

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

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.....	8c per $100

Also Bank Money Orders for sale on all Foreign Countries.

L. GUNTHER.

PIONEER BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

Corner Adele and Los Angeles Sts.

FOR SALE.

AS I have disposed of most of my interests in Orange County I now offer my

OIL BUSINESS

located in Anaheim at a low figure. For particulars call at store, Anaheim.

R. L. BISBY & CO. aug9-3

SHEEP MANURE FOR SALE.

APPLY TO

A. H. DELERY, Placentia, aug9

RICHARD MELROSE

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

And Notary Public.

Special attention given to Probate Matters.

—Center Street, Anaheim.—

DR. HASSON OF BUENA PARK

Nominated for the Assembly by the Republican County Convention—Delegates to the State, Congressional and Senatorial Conventions.

Charley Norman of West Anaheim disputed with Dr. Hasson of Buena Park the honors of the Republican county convention at Santa Ana on Tuesday. Dr. Hasson was nominated by acclamation for the Assembly, while Norman brought down the house by trying to cast 32 votes for a delegate to the Senatorial district convention, whereas the rules permitted him to cast only 9. The Doctor was greeted with applause loud and prolonged, while the laughter that greeted Norman's perplexity in trying to get his ballot right was uproarious and long continued.

The delegates were early in the hall, and those who arrived late found Mr. Armor of Orange presiding over a convention of nearly 200 members.

E. S. Wallace of Santa Ana was chosen secretary.

The morning hour was taken up by the appointment of the usual committees, as follows:

On Credentials—Z. B. West, N. A. Ulm, D. C. McHenry, J. N. Bill and W. K. Robinson.

Permanent Organization and Order of Business—G. A. Harlin, R. E. Larter, W. H. H. Clayton, F. Shanley, R. P. Marquez.

Platform and Resolutions—E. T. Langley, C. S. McKelvey, L. L. Shaw, S. O. Walker, J. W. Duckworth, C. F. Krauss, W. G. McPherson, J. F. Snover, W. L. Hale and B. C. Barker.

At 11:30 the convention adjourned for luncheon. At noon the delegates filed into the dining-room of the Rossmore hotel, filling it so completely that Landlord Bowler had to join with the waitresses in serving the guests. The rush was so great that many had to content themselves without their pie.

At 1:30 the convention was again called to order.

The chairman announced that a reporter of a Los Angeles paper had asked the privilege of taking a snapshot of the convention. He counseled the delegates to be at their ease while they were having their photographs taken.

The camera fiend was in the rear of the hall. Immediately there was a craning of necks to see where and who he was.

The chairman—The delegates will please be at ease for a moment.

A delegate (supposed to be Billy Beckett)—Mr. Chairman, is this to be a rear view?

The photographer snapped his machine, said "All right!" and the suspense was over.

Mr. Beckett's question remained unanswered.

The prominent figures in the picture were Chairman Armor and Uncle Dan'l Baker, who was reporting the proceedings for his paper. Uncle Dan'l was asleep in a chair, up near the platform, facing the photographer.

After the taking of the picture, the chairman called for the report of the Committee on Credentials. They had not returned from lunch, and E. T. Langley was called upon to fill in the interim with a short address.

The committee shortly appeared. Z. B. West read the report, recommending that the temporary officers be made permanent, and fixing the order of business.

C. S. McKelvey read the resolutions, as follows:

The Republican party of Orange county in convention assembled does hereby affirm and adopt in full the Republican platform adopted at Philadelphia by the Republican national convention in this present year, and it is hereby

Resolved, That we hereby pledge our earnest support to the peerless nominees of that convention, Hon. William McKinley and Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, both of the United States.

Resolved, That the financial record of the past three years is proof of the wisdom of the Republican doctrine that opens the factories to the workingmen and the mints to the coinage of the gold of foreign nations coming to our shores in exchange for the products of American labor.

Resolved, That the fact that the balance of trade in our favor for the past three years is four times as large as the balance in our favor for the previous 117 years, is an unanswerable demonstration of the soundness of the Republican doctrine of sound money and protection, and that its application has enabled the present administration, under the Dingley bill, to accumulate a surplus and at the same time carry the Spanish-American war to a successful termination without the flag of our country ever having been lowered except in honor to American patriotism and bravery. At the same time the administration has carried on a campaign of pacification in the Philippines and a campaign for the rescue of Minister Conger, the representative of our country in China; while during the four previous years, in a time of profound peace, the Democratic administration amassed an indebtedness of over $280,000,000.

Resolved, That the Republican party approves the actions of the present administration in relation to the Philippines, Cuba and Porto Rico, and we assert that the bravery and patriotism of our soldiers and sailors in all campaigns, from San Juan hill and Manila bay to the storming of Peking and the rescue of our minister, is proof that our government is surrounded by a wall of love, loyalty and devotion that will forever preclude the occurrence of any of those dire disasters mentioned by the demopops' convention in Kansas City.

Resolved, That the Republicans are proud of the position taken by our government in the present troubles in China and we endorse the action of the administration in the rescue of our ministers and the determination to maintain the integrity of the Chinese empire with an open door for American commerce.

Resolved, That it is an unalterable doctrine of the Republican party, founded on the accepted doctrine of all parties from 1803 down to the Fourth of July, 1900, that the American flag shall never be lowered when once raised over any land, and that the loyalty of our citizens has ever been ready to sustain this proposition.

Resolved, That while we are proud of our country and our party and the success of the present administration, we are willing and desirous of having all good citizens to rally around the banner of protection, expansion and good government and cast a vote for the nominees of the Republican party regardless of their past affiliations.

The following resolution was also adopted:

Resolved, That the Republican party of Orange county hereby instructs our next county central committee of the party in this county to prepare to have the nominations for election at the next general election in 1902 made by the so-called Crawford county system of primary elections.

The resolutions were adopted with applause.

The next order was the selection of four delegates at large to the State convention to meet at Santa Cruz.

The following gentlemen were nominated: Don Marco Forster, J. P. Greeley, E. R. Amerige, J. N. Anderson, Z. B. West, James McFadden.

Messrs. McFadden, West and Armor declined, and the four first named were nominated by acclamation.

Four delegates to the Congressional convention to meet at Coronado on Monday next, Aug. 27th, were next up. The following were placed in nomination:

C. S. McKelvey, W. K. Robinson, J. W. Duckworth, E. S. Wallace, W. L. Hale, D. S. McHenry, W. S. Whitney.

Mr. McHenry withdrew.

The vote resulted: Duckworth, 153; Hale, 147; Wallace, 145; Robinson, 140; McKelvey, 122; Whitney, 55. The four first named were declared elected.

The chair announced that as each delegate cast his ballot the chairman of the delegation should come forward, deposit the vote and contribute 50 cents for each delegate present and each proxy held, to defray the expenses of the convention.

Only two members of the Anaheim delegation numbering 15, were in attendance, viz: Judge Shanley and A. C. Jennings. The Judge had nine proxies. These were worth, under the call of the chair, $4.50.

A voice in the rear of the hall (evidently the Judge's)—Mr. Chairman! Mr. Chairman——

There was too much of a hubbub in the hall, and the chairman's ear failed to catch it.

The voice—Mr. Chairman! Mr. Chairman——

Finally the Judge was recognized, and he said:

Mr. Chairman, can I get the loan of $5 or $10 from the chair to pay for my proxies?

The chairman replied austerely that if the proxies were too much of a burden, those who had them would have to look to the delegates when they reached home (Laughter.)

The contest of the day came in the selection of delegates to the Senatorial District convention to meet at Riverside next Saturday.

The State Senator to be elected this year will have a vote for United States Senator in 1903, and the friends of Senator Perkins were on hand to see that a delegation favorable to his interests was sent to Riverside.

The following gentlemen were placed in nomination: G. A. Harlin, Nat N. Brown, I. N. Everett, W. A. Beckett, R. Y. Williams, Geo. C. Clark, Frank Vegeley.

The vote resulted: Harlin, 155; Williams, 141; Clark, 138; W. A. Beckett, 128; Vegeley, 123; Everett, 81; Brown, 63.

It was during the progress of this ballot that Norman played his star part.

The chairman called for the vote of West Anaheim.

Norman—West Anaheim votes thirty-two for Clark, four for Brown.

Uproarious laughter greeted this announcement, the precinct having only nine votes, which under the rules could be voted for each of four candidates, that being the number to be chosen.

A delegate—This is no Democratic convention! (More laughter.)

The chair announced that the cumulative system of voting was not the method in use—that nine votes could be cast for each of four candidates, or could be divided as the delegates saw fit. But no more than the total vote of the delegation could be polled for any candidate.

When Anaheim was passed for a moment to give the chairman of the delegation time to arrange the ballot. Soon the clerk called:

West Anaheim, how do you vote?

Norman—Clark, 5; Brown, 4.

The vote was followed by shouts of laughter, and explanations came from numerous points in the hall, relative to the manner of casting the vote of the precinct.

While the convention was still in the midst of the merriment, the chair called the third time for the vote of the precinct.

Norman—Nine votes for Clark.

A delegate—Good for Clark!

The next business in hand was the selection of a candidate for Assemblyman. L. L. Shaw nominated Dr. Hasson of Buena Park.

Seconding speeches came from all parts of the hall.

The Doctor was nominated for the Assembly by acclamation.

He was called to the platform and responded with a short speech, thanking the delegates for the honor conferred upon him, and pledging himself, if elected, to work for the best interests of the county.

The convention divided into supervisorial districts for the selection of one delegate each to the State, Congressional and Senatorial District conventions.

The Third district was presided over by A. S. Bradford of Placentia.

The following delegates were chosen: Wm. Crowther to the State convention.

F. Shauley to the Congressional.

E. B. Forster to the Senatorial District.

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

The following are the district delegates to the various conventions:

To the State convention: First Supervisor district, Robert McFadden; Second district, Z. B. West; Third, W. Crowther; Fourth, Evan Davis; Fifth, H. K. Snow.

To the Congressional convention: First Supervisor district, H. J. Forgy; Second, J. N. Bill; Third, Frank Shanley; Fourth, Captain J. M. Hart; Fifth, D. S. McHenry.

To the Senatorial convention: First Supervisor district, Linn L. Shaw; Second, Jerome Fulsome; Third, E. B. Foster; Fourth, Frank Vegeley; Fifth, Cash Harvey.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The new county central committee was appointed as follows:

Z. B. West, chairman; L. L. Shaw, secretary; W. M. Smart, N. A. Ulm, A. Y. Wright, Santa Ana; A. C. Jennings, Anaheim; George E. Dutton, Buena Park; Cash Harvey, Delhi; B. F. Merrill, El Modena; S. W. Munger, El Toro; W. L. Hale, Fullerton; Jerome Fulsome, Garden Grove; J. N. Isch, Laguna; D. J. Parker, Los Alamitos; J. F. Snover, Newport; John McMillan, Newport Beach; B. C. Barker, Olive; J. M. Hart, Orange; C. M. Pilgrim, San Joaquin; J. W. Landell, San Juan; G. F. Havens, Trabuco; U. C. Holderman, Tustin; C. A. Norman, West Anaheim; S. B. McTarnahan, West Orange; R. E. Larter, Westminster; R. P. Marquez, Yorba.

TODAY'S PRIMARIES.

Today the delegates elected to the State, Congressional and Senatorial District conventions will be voted for at primaries, in accordance with the provisions of the Political Code.

Polls will be open from 9 o'clock to 1, at Judge Shanley's office.

IRRIGATION METHODS IN ITALY

The Late King Humbert a Champion of Internal Improvements—Methods of the Romans.

[CONTRIBUTED TO THE GAZETTE.]

Through the assassination of King Humbert of Italy the poor people of that historic land lost a conscientious friend. Although Rome, and later Italy, have supported many tyrants who have trampled upon the necks of the people as upon worms, others of its rulers, King Humbert among the number, have had the good of the peasants thoroughly at heart, and have endeavored to improve and ameliorate their condition. Especially notable as a means to this end have been the irrigation works of Italy, largely undertaken and fostered by her successive monarchs and ministries.

The early Romans were careful irrigators, and Italy is known in history as the classic land of irrigation, although it is not believed that any large irrigation systems or great canals were constructed until in comparative recent times. As in the Far East, springs, wells and small streams, easily diverted from their channels, were the sources of supply; but in the last few centuries Italy has developed some magnificent irrigation systems. In the districts of Piedmont and Lombardy hundreds of thousands of poor people have found relief and comfort through the revivifying influence of water, great tracts of marsh and waste land having been reclaimed by irrigation. Nothing could be more striking than the contrast between some of the irrigated and the unirrigated districts. Many of the latter are among the most densely populated regions of Europe. Their soils have received the element needed to call forth their inherent powers, and instead of arid wastes and extensive marshes corn fields, rice grounds, flax fields and green meadows producing wonderful crops, cover the face of the country, with prosperous farms and cottages surrounded by the vine and the fig, and inhabited by happy families. It is only necessary to compare the present condition of the provinces where irrigation exists with their destitute past to see the good which a wise government policy has wrought for the people. Nearly 600 years have been required to perfect the splendid canal systems of Piedmont, and to change its once arid wastes and dreary marshes into sheets of cultivation. The moral presents itself to irrigators in the United States, who are but beginning this work, that they may have cheerful hearts in sight of what has already been accomplished in this country by private capital in a fiftieth part of that time.

The late king always evinced a particular interest in the irrigation work of the country and in the possibilities of rural improvement through water reclamation. While about 7,000,000 acres of land in Italy are already under irrigation this is by no means all the land subject to reclamation, and projects are now on foot for additional development, the possibilities of which are very great. The great government irrigating canals in Italy have a length of over 140 miles, and the vast network of distributing channels aggregate a total length of something over 4000 miles.

It is understood that the new king, Victor Emmanuel III, will devote himself largely to internal improvements, first breaking away from the staggering expense to the state of foreign entanglements and alliances.

Italian history contains many interesting accounts of wars and strifes over the sources of irrigation during the days of feudalism and of conflicts with foreign nations. An interesting incident is told of the temporary destruction and immediate repair of the Naviglio Martesana, the large canal of Milan. During the last century, owing to excessive pressure, about 800 feet of the channel near Milan was carried away, cutting off the water supply of the city, and, occurring in April just as the demand for irrigation was commencing, it necessitated the utmost energy to complete the repairs in time to save the great crop dependent upon its waters. It was considered necessary, among other things, to replace the ancient earthen embankment by a vast retaining wall of brick masonry. The government acted with great vigor and the work was successful, six weeks of tremendous effort sufficing for its completion. At such times the people of irrigated countries appreciate the exertions of their governments. When the British government in India reopened the Delhi canal, great concourses of people accompanied the waters as they passed slowly along through the new channel—flowers were thrown into the stream, and the multitudes loudly expressed their joy, and welcomed with glad cheers the sight of the long desired waters. Similarly the inhabitants of Milan collected in vast numbers along the banks of the Canal Martesana upon its reopening and cheer after cheer arose as the waters poured past. All classes and parties united in bestowing the highest praise upon the engineers and the administration, for their energy had saved the crops of the year.

There is no line of work where the national government can do more good than in that which is being carried on by the geological survey in directing the way to the development and conservation of the water resources of the country.

GUY E. MITCHELL.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 15, 1900.

Indecent Exposure.

H. C. Felt, claiming Norwalk as his place of residence, sat in Judge Shanley's court on Monday morning, charged with indecent exposure. He is aged about 60 years, and ought to have been in better business. In April of last year, while driving along Orangethorpe avenue, he accosted two little girls living at Brookshurst, and according to the stories told their parents at the time, exposed his person to them indecently.

On the witness stand they failed to testify to facts sufficient to justify a conviction, and he was, on motion of District Attorney Williams, who conducted the case, and halting prosecution, discharged from custody.

E. T. Langley conducted a technical defense for the lecherous old brute, who is said to have been charged with a similar crime in Los Angeles some time ago.

Politics.

The Thirty-ninth District Senatorial convention will meet at Riverside on Saturday next, August 25th. Orange county has 9 delegates, Riverside 10 and San Bernardino 13. The nomination is conceded to Riverside county. Several candidates are already in the field.

The Seventh District Congressional convention meets at Coronado on Monday next, August 27th. Congressman Needham has no opposition for the nomination, and he will probably be nominated by acclamation.

Mail Carriers.

Frank Eastman, Clarence Lincoln and J. K. Eastman have been recommended by Major Jeffrey, inspector of rural mail delivery, to the Postoffice Department at Washington as mail carriers for the three routes to be established at this point. Route No. 1 embraces the country south and west of town, taking in the Miraflores and Katella districts, extending through Clair and going west five miles to Centralia. Total length of route, 25 miles; area covered, 23 square miles; population to be served, about 1000; number of houses on route, 250. Frank Eastman will be the carrier for this route.

Route No. 2 extends east as far as Tucker's corner; thence west to West Anaheim; to Brookshurst, and extending about eight miles west of Anaheim. Total length of route, 25 miles; area covered, 21 square miles; population to be served, 940; number of houses on route, 235. J. K. Eastman, carrier.

Route No. 3 embraces Olive, Yorba and the oil wells. Length of route, 25 miles; area covered, 25 square miles; population to be served, about 1000; number of houses on route, 178. Clarence Lincoln, carrier.

Two substitute carriers have been appointed, viz., W. F. Middleham and Arthur Sheldon.

The appointees are well-known residents of the community, and will doubtless make efficient and painstaking carriers.

It is hoped word will be received from the Postoffice Department at Washington within the week, approving Major Jeffrey's recommendations. The mail boxes will then be immediately shipped here from San Jose, and the work of erecting them at once begun. As soon as that work shall be completed the delivery of mail will begin.

Fifteen boxes for the collection of mail will be established along the three routes.

The number of subscribers to the three routes now aggregates nearly 300, with many inquiries daily as to the extent and character of the service. It is confidently expected that before sixty days 400 subscribers will be served on the three routes.

The postoffices at Clair, Olive and Yorba may be discontinued.

A report from Denver, Col., is to the effect that rural free delivery established recently near that city has had the effect of increasing the value of land along the way $5 per acre. This is one of the unexpected results which a popular accommodation has brought to rural residents.

In Memoriam.

Anaheim lodge, No. 199, I. O. O. F., at its meeting on Tuesday evening, adopted the following report of a committee which had theretofore been appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the profound regret felt by the members of the lodge at the tragic death of William J. Fay:

On the evening of August 4, 1900, Bro. Fay left Denver on a train bound for St. Louis. When the train reached Limon, Col., a few hours afterward, it was boarded by two bandits. A woman occupied a berth adjoining Bro. Fay's, and he was awakened by the loud demands made by the bandits for the woman's money. At once comprehending the situation, he drew a pistol and fired at the robbers. His hasty aim was not true, and a moment afterward he was dead, the victim of a murderer's bullet.

Bro. Fay was initiated into the I. O. O. F. in St. Louis lodge, No. 5, of St. Louis, Mo., in 1869. In 1874 he united with Union lodge, No. 1, of Denver, Col., and remained a member of that lodge to the time of his death. In 1888 he was installed as Grand Master of the State of Colorado, and in 1890 he was elected Grand Representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge. He was chairman of the Board of Trustees of Union lodge for over 20 years. During his incumbency the lodge built the beautiful temple which is the pride of the Odd Fellows of Denver, and not until he was able to report that every dollar of indebtedness on the building had been paid did he resign the office. When he began his duties as Trustee the assets of the lodge were $1442.55; when he resigned the assets were $85,571.49, a condition of affairs which Union lodge attributed in a large degree to the unselfish labor and business sagacity of Bro. Fay.

In 1892 he removed from Denver to Anaheim with his family, and at once impressed his strong personality upon this community. He was an ideal husband and father, an upright and valuable citizen, a hater of shams, plain and straightforward in all his dealings and, a foe to vice in all its forms. He never shirked any duty, however unpleasant. Those who knew him best can readily understand why, when he saw two scoundrelly robbers with pistols pointed at a woman he instinctively and without counting the cost to himself came to her defense, for he was chivalrous by nature and quick to respond to the appeal of the distressed.

This lodge, therefore, mourns with the family of Bro. Fay at his untimely and sudden death, and extends to them fraternal sympathy in their affliction.

We recommend that this report be spread on the minutes of the lodge, that a copy thereof be sent to the widow of our deceased brother, and that it be published in the ANAHEIM GAZETTE.

A Wet Winter?

Ducks and geese have been flying overhead toward the coast during the week, a month and a half before their usual time. Amateur weather prophets predict an early and wet winter. This is unusually early for these birds to be winging their flight to the coast from the north.

An up-country publication says. "Amateur weather prophets, including seafaring men of years' experience, hunters and others, all agree that infallible signs all foretell an early and wet winter; in fact, a most severe one, and that it behooves the farmer to look to his crops. Ducks have arrived early, a month and a half before their usual time, and, what is more astonishing to the hunter and weather prognosticator, geese have commenced to come in. Besides these migratory messengers of the changes of seasons other birds that never come except just before severe winters have been seen by sea captains along the coast. Some of these birds have not been seen in California for three years.

"Ducks have been coming in near Point Reyes for nearly two weeks, and brant, sprig and widgeon are becoming plentiful. Some have been seen on the Suisun marshes, and the people there are wondering what it means. Geese generally come much later than ducks, and about the time young grain has commenced to grow after the first rains. This year the birds have come before the feeding grounds were ready for them.

"The amateur weather sharps, who have statistics to prove that the early coming of the birds means early wet weather, have come to the conclusion that somewhere in the far north ducks and geese have become imbued with the idea that a small flood is coming, and that it is coming quick."

Campers.

A party of campers left on Monday for San Juan hot springs to be gone a couple of weeks. The party consisted of Rev. Pratt, A. Nagel, Miss Feather, Mrs. Sharpless, Roy Clabaugh and Miss Louisa Paschall.

AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

Great Crowds in Attendance—How Americans Get Their News from Home—Glass in Architecture.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

PARIS, France, August 6, 1900.

M. Loubet, the President of France, makes frequent visits to the exposition and is as far as possible impartial in the distribution of his distinguished presence. He has made two or three visits to the American pavilion. Of course it is always known when he is to arrive, but, unfortunately, on one occasion the United States Commissioner failed to be present to receive him, and arrived only after the President of France had departed. President Loubet is no taller than President McKinley and will fall considerably below him in avoirdupoise. He has a genial, wrinkled face, white hair and beard. There is nothing distingue in his appearance or manner, but he is doubtless a good man and bids to be as popular as his predecessors Carnot and Faure. He is industrious and scrupulous in performing his duties, official and social, is ever ready to sign his name, make a speech, grace a function, pin a medal of the Legion of Honor on a soldier's breast and embrace that soldier with that same French fatherly cordiality, whether he be a private in the ranks or an officer whose family is as old as the history of France. He was not popular when first elected, and the storm of opprobrium with which he was received on entering Paris and the cowardly assault upon him in Bois de Boulogne a few days thereafter would have driven a weaker man to despondency or resignation. He has held on, and his calmness, firmness, simplicity and sincere devotion to duty, have won over the fickle boisterous element in Paris that has too often influenced French history and policy.

Police statistics relating to the Paris exposition of 1889 show that in that year, in May, June, July, August, September and October, the people stopping at the Paris hotels numbered 1,525,571. The largest numbers were from the following nationalities: England, 380,000; United States, 115,000; Belgians, 225,400; Germans, 160,000; Swiss, 52,000; Italians, 38,000. There were only 7,000 Russians. This year it is expected that 500,000 will come from Germany alone, and if the United States sent 115,000 people here in 1889, it is fair to estimate an attendance of perhaps 150,000 from America to the 1900 exposition. The number of exhibitors in 1889 was 60,000, to whom 33,139 prizes and awards were distributed. In 1889 25,398,609 persons passed the turnstiles, of which number 2,723,366 entered with exhibitor's cards and free admittance. The average daily attendance in 1889 was 152,158. The average daily attendance at the present exposition is running over 200,000. The greatest attendance in 1889 was the closing day, Oct. 3rd, when 385,377 people passed in. The smallest attendance was May 10th, 1889, with 36,922.

While in Paris, we get our American news as best we can. The French papers have a column of foreign news, *Nouvelles de l'estranger*, and when there is a big fire in the United States or a Presidential election, we find the incident stated in a few lines in the Paris papers, but when times are dull in the western hemisphere, we look in vain for mention of *les Etats Unis*, as our country is called in French. The New York *Herald* publishes a small daily in Paris, but it has not much American news except of a sporting, automobile racing, yachting character. The New York *Times'* Paris Exposition edition is a very good paper and the American exile will find more home, sweet home, matter in it than in any other paper, but the *Times* is, I believe, a temporary enterprise and will not be published after the close of the fair. The London daily papers reach Paris in about 12 hours after they are published. They give the news of the world in general, and the British Empire in particular, and are edited in an admirably temperate and dignified spirit. When there is anything important going on in the United States, you will find a reliable account of it, and a day-of-judgment editorial about it in the London papers.

From an exhibit here, a building near the Eiffel tower, I get the impression that glass will play an important part in the architecture of the future. It can be used in place of wood, metal or tiling in many places, and has a high decorative value. For bath rooms, mantel pieces, stair cases, it has been long used by the French. Whole sides of a small room are often covered by large mirrors, thus relieving the cramped effect by reflection. Glass is, or ought to be, cheap, especially in America, and I think the multiplication of mirrors will improve the artistic and aesthetic taste of our people. I may be mistaken, but it has occurred to me more than one cause of France's pre-eminence in fashion, style and art was the multiplicity of her looking-glasses, large, fine and everywhere.

"The glass of fashion and the mold of form," Shakespeare says somewhere. May it not be that these Frenchmen and Frenchwomen, who constantly see themselves as others see them, physically, at least, have by centuries of self-criticism (call it self-admiration if you will) and posing evolved that superficially exquisite thing in style which we call, no matter when or where we see it, French? By the way, I was talking with one of the largest dress goods buyers in New York who comes here twice a year, not to buy for the American trade, as he told me, but simply to get ideas and import a few samples for American manufacturers to adopt and imitate.

"We no longer import in any quantity from Paris," he said. "We can make the articles better and cheaper at home, but we are still dependent in a degree on Paris for suggestions, ideas and styles."

Fire.

The residence of J. B. Cameron west of town was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning about 4 o'clock. Mr. Cameron had arisen and was in the yard. A lighted lamp was left in the house, and it is supposed it exploded. The building and its contents were entirely destroyed. Loss about $1200; insurance $650. Mrs. Cameron and the three children are visiting in San Francisco.

Among the articles destroyed was a set of crockery which had been used by Mrs. Cameron's great grandfather. Other articles of value which money cannot replace were destroyed, their loss being felt keenly, more as heirlooms than for their intrinsic value.

The loss is a peculiar hardship to Mr. Cameron, who is a highly respected resident of West Anaheim.

Water Development.

The ditch committee of the water board, in company of Engineer Kellogg of Santa Ana, went up the river yesterday to investigate the merits of the water development project recommended to the stockholders of the company by the late Mr. Fay, while president of the company, a year and a half ago. The ditch committee is getting a wiggle on, sure enough.

No Quorum.

There was no quorum at the meeting of the water board on Saturday. At the appointed time there was not a single Director in sight. The next meeting will be held Sept. 1st.

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PERSONAL MENTION.

Dr. Hill was a visitor in town from Santa Ana on Saturday.

Arnold Hansen left on Tuesday for San Francisco to study pharmacy.

Herman Harris, the well-known Santa Ana merchant, was a visitor in town on Sunday.

Otto Storm, bookkeeper at Dickel's grocery establishment, is camping with his family at Laguna.

William Boyd and wife returned on Friday afternoon from a fortnight's outing at San Diego.

Mrs. Charley Rogers has returned to her home in Anaheim, after an absence of two years in the East.

Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Reagan were in town from Los Alamitos for a short sojourn on Saturday.

Mrs. Dr. Lightfoot (*nee* Fleming) is here from Arkansas, on a visit to her mother, Mrs. W. J. Smith.

Jack Hunter was over from Fullerton yesterday. He says rural free delivery works to a charm over his way.

T. J. Fitzgerald of the Texas Pacific railway was in town on Thursday last from Los Angeles in the interest of his road.

Mrs. N. A. Little of Los Angeles and Mrs. Annie Thompson of Carson City, are visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. Hunter.

Mrs. Josephine E. Butler of St. James Park, Los Angeles, has been the guest during the week of Mrs. C. C. Browning.

P. A. Derge is at his mines in Kern county this week. During his absence his place in the drug store is taken by Mr. Clark of Whittier.

Miguel Carrillo, wife and son, and Mr. Aguirre, wife and son of Tucson, were the guests on Saturday of Mr. Cargill at Brookshurst.

Theo. Meyer has our thanks for a basketful of very fine grapes from Mrs. Steley's vineyard east of town. Theo. informs us winemaking will begin in a few days.

J. H. Brunworth, wife and two children, Ed Kraemer, Wm. Berdrow and Wm. Wagner boarded Tuesday afternoon's Santa Fe train for a two-months' visit with relatives and friends in the East.

L. W. Kirby was in from Peralta yesterday. He reports the schoolhouse at that point has been repainted, and a new windmill erected. School begins next Monday, with Miss Thelma Mohr as teacher.

Mrs. Hartung gave a children's party on Friday afternoon in honor of her little niece, Ruth Holmes. The afternoon was spent in playing games. Refreshments were served and all of the children had a delightful time.

Wm. B. Pechstein, secretary of the Buena Park Beet Growers' association, was in town yesterday. He informs us the association has disposed of its beet dump and scales to the Chino Sugar factory, and will go out of the beet-raising business.

B. H. Bancroft was in town one day last week from his home on Orangethorpe avenue. Mr. Bancroft is a subscriber to rural free delivery in the Fullerton district, and pronounces the system a great improvement over the old plan of getting mail once or twice a week.

Dr. Johnston left Tuesday for Toronto and other points East, and expects to be gone about six weeks. In his absence Dr. Pousette of Orange will have charge of his practice and will be in his office daily from 3 to 5 p. m. Dr. Johnston intends taking a special course at Trinity University while absent.

Allan Melrose came in from the oil wells on Saturday night—or early on Sunday morning. When a short distance out from the wells his bicycle broke, and he had to walk in. He lost his way in the dark, and arrived home some time after midnight. He expects soon to go to San Bernardino to take a place in the Santa Fe machine shops.

Olaf Warling has written from Honolulu to his relatives announcing his return to that place from the Midway islands, 1200 miles distant, after an absence of three months. He was with a government surveying party which investigated the route for a cable from Honolulu to Manila. He is in good health, and sends his regards to his friends. In his letter he states that Peter Larsen will shortly leave Honolulu for Anaheim.

Dr. Bickford received yesterday from the entomologist attached to the War Department at Washington a request for his recent note of advice, published in these columns August 9th, relative to the cleaning of cobwebs from outhouses and closets. The Department had learned of the doctor's article, and being apprised also of the death of Mr. Schurz at Fullerton by being bitten by a black spider while in an outhouse, is anxious to learn the entomology of the insect. The doctor procured a copy of this journal containing the article referred to and forwarded it to Washington, together with a communication descriptive of the black spider.



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THE PITH OF POLITICS.

(By Arthur J. Pillsbury.)

It is a proverb that politics makes strange bedfellows and it ought to be a proverb that politics makes bedfellows strange and puts them into strange situations. Of all the strange poses that the exigencies of office hunting have compelled the new Democracy to assume nothing has ever excelled that of the present pose of Mr. Bryan's party as the party of great moral ideas. It reminds me that "When the devil was sick the devil a saint would be, but when the devil got well—that was different." The burden of the Bryanistic press is heavy with holy horror of the wickedness of the Republican party and its managers and the novice in politics would be excusable for gathering from the platform which Mr. Bryan imposed upon the Kansas City convention that a heavy majority of the delegates had lately been kneeling at the seat of mercy and were under conviction for sin. As a cold matter of history however the antecedents of the amalgamated organization are not in keeping with present protestations and the unctuous morality of the new Democracy is that of the recent convert and the American people will be wise if they insist upon a long probation prior to the extention of the right hand of fellowship.

* * *

The Bryan press is melodious in denunciation of the administration at Washington for attempting temporarily to govern certain undeveloped peoples, incapable of self-government, without their formal consent, but when it comes to disfranchising, in the interests of white supremacy, as many white citizens of our own country as there are men of mature age in the Island of Luzon these same papers are strangely quiecent. What is sauce for the goose does not seem to be sauce for that gander. And yet our colored fellow citizens of North Carolina, Louisiana and Mississippi speak our language, are familiar with our laws, believe in the wisdom and excellence of our American institutions and are heartily and bravely loyal to our flag and country. That flag has not been over kind in protecting them, but they love it and thousands of them are ready and willing to fight for it and to die for it. The conscience of the nation will have little objection to the adoption in any state of this union of suffrage laws that impose an educational qualification so that the qualification apply to men of all colors and conditions, but a law which specifically excuses from the operation of a wholesome electoral regulation the illiterate and incapacitous whites because their fathers or grandfathers enjoyed the right of suffrage prior to 1867, for no other purpose than to discriminate against the black vote—such a provision as has been adopted into the organic law of North Carolina and other southern states is an outrage upon the national conscience. Only one more step remains, that of closing the schools of these states to colored pupils, and the negro population of the south will be reduced to a peonage as hopeless as slavery. And yet neither this new party of great moral pretensions nor its leader has had one word of protest to utter against this most flagrant usurpation of power, through intimidation, by a self constituted aristocracy. It is a boundless assurance and not a regard for consistence that gives the new Democracy leave to speak of taxation without representation in Porto Rico and the Philippines.

* * *

And there are the American missionaries in China! What is the attitude of the Bryan press toward them? Why, the mouthpieces of this new party of great moral ideas give expression to a reluctant willingness to have American soldiers rescue American diplomatic representatives from the clutches of the fanatical and bloody Boxers, provided it can be done without too much difficulty and cost, but as for the missionaires—they are set down as busybodies regarding the fate of whom it is not worth while to make a scene. The verdict is that these fearless and self-sacrificing forerunners of a world religion ought to have remained at home, that if the Chinese had wanted to be converted to Christianity they would have asked for the privilege and that our missionaries had no natural right to penetrate to remote regions and there over persuade sinners to repentance. If they ventured upon so hazardous an undertaking it must be at their own risk. Any effort to enforce upon China, with the power of the army and navy of the United States, the treaty stipulations that such people are not to be, "Harrassed on account of their faith and shall in no case be interfered with or prosecuted," will be greeted with frantic declaration that the same is only another manifestation of a heinous world conquoring imperialism.

* * *

Another incongruous element in this newly fledged party of great moral ideas is Boss Croker with his Tammany hall backing. Mr. Bryan, the high moral Mr. Bryan, the Mr. Bryan of great moral ideas, has been caught openly consorting with that harlot. Boss Croker is at the head of the New York city push. That is his stock in trade and he has openly testified that he is in politics for what he can make out of politics. He has engaged to throw the state of New York into the Bryan column in the forthcoming election. What is the consideration which this new party of great moral ideas, this party of lofty ideals of unsurpassed virtue, is to bestow on Boss Croker in exchange for his immoral influence in this campaign? One who scrutinizes the Bryanistic platform in search of some expression in favor of a reformed civil service and there found nothing—not a line or syllable, may well be excused if he concludes that the consideration was New York appointments without civil service strings tied to them. What a luscious peach that will be for Tammany and its boss! With what an aroma will that peach be attended fresh from the fair hand of this vestal virgin of end-of-the-century politics, the new Democracy with great moral ideas!

* * *

A hankering after repudiation is another besetting sin of this new fangled party of great moral ideas. Four years ago the purpose was thinly disguised by sophistical argumentation to the effect that free coinage of silver would not result in a depreciated currency, but the real bait held out to those who were then in debt was the ability to pay large their obligations in cheaper dollars than were lawful money when the debts were contracted. That was the very soul of the cheap money movement of the concluding decade of the century and without that promise held out to a people whose want of business enterprise had brought them into debt the Populist party would never have come into being and the new Democracy would never have risen to humiliate and bring into disrepute the party that was founded by Thomas Jefferson and which, in 1872, declared "That the public credit must be sacredly maintained and we denounce repudiation in every form and guise." Let it be remembered by the reader that this multum in parvo organization, masquerading as a party of great moral ideas, is still held together by this one and only common bond fo union, cheap money, and that it stands pledged to inflict upon the country a flood of depreciated currency and with that currency to repudiatinnly discharge bonded obligations for which the faith and credit of the government are plighted. For sake of a merited emphasis the proposition is again repeated: There is not between the cohorts of the new Democracy, Populism and free silver Republican greenbackism parading under the Bryan banner as a party of great moral ideas a single material bond of union except cheap money and the national and individual repudiation for which cheap money stands. And this is the standard of morals of this party of great moral ideas!

THE AMENDED BANKING LAW

The new currency law enacted by a Republican congress and signed by a Republican president and put into operation in March of this year makes some important modifications of the national banking law as it was. Among these changes are the following:

Banks may now issue their notes as currency to the face value of the bonds deposited as security for such currency instead of to only 90 per cent of the par value as heretofore, provided that the market value of such bonds does not fall below the face value. In other words the government now accepts its own bonds as good security to the full, face value of the bonds unless they fall below par, which is highly improbable. And why should it not? Can there be any question as to the value of the security, and it is only for the purpose of securing the notes that the bonds are deposited with the government.

In case the new 2 per cent bonds are deposited as security for the notes the tax on circulation is reduced from one per cent per annum to one-half of one per cent per annum. This was done to facilitate the refunding feature of the law and which has already saved the government eight millions of dollars.

To give needed banking facilities to the smaller towns of the country national banks having only $25,000 in capital may be established in towns having not more than 3000 population, and in towns having more than 3000 people and less than 6000, banks having a capitalization of $50,000 may be established. To show the answering need for this provision it may be stated that more than 60 per cent of the new banks formed since the passage of this measure have been capitalized at $50,000 or less and are in places having a population of 6000 or under.

Banks may now surrender a part or all of their note circulation at any time and take it out again at any time instead of waiting six months between surrender and reissue as under the old law. This is to enable them to withdraw their currency when not needed and take it out again when needed as in the event of a financial stringency.

The national bank notes are not a legal tender and no one has to accept them unless he wishes to, but as they are secured abundantly the people are given a safe currency and a more flexible currency than the government could otherwise supply.

In opposition to this measure it is claimed by Mr. Bryan and his personal property party that this feature of the currency is a "step forward in the Republican policy which aims to discredit the soverign right of the national government to issue all money whether coin or paper."

And this claim is made with bravado in face of the fact that the new currency law gives to the greenbacks a permanent place in our monetary system, with redemption and reissue, and that it also provides for the issue of nearly 900 millions in silver to be kept at a parity with gold by force of a soverign legal tender provision and receipt for public dues. The utter falsity of the charge is proven by the measure itself.

The charge is also made that the purpose of the Republican party is to "bestow upon national banks the power to issue and control the volume of paper money for their own benefit."

The falsity of this charge will be evident upon reflecting that congress has surrendered none of its prerogatives to the national banks, but may alter or amend this law at any session, limiting the volume of national bank circulation or otherwise abridging in any way the currency priviliges accorded the banks.

Another charge equally false is that a permanent national bank currency must have a permanent bonded debt of the nation to secure it. As the bonded debt of the nation amounts to $1,023,478,860, there is no immediate likelihood of its being wiped out, but when the proper time comes it will be entirely practicable to substitute state or municipal or railroad bonds for government bonds to be deposited as security for bank circulation.

It is believed by financiers that it will be possible for banks, in good times and with a good demand for money, to make a profit of one per cent per annum on their note circulation, whereas heretofore their profit has not exceeded three-fourths of one per cent. This is not regarded as an excessive recompense for furnishing the people with an addition to other forms of currency which will be safe, and flexible and distributed where it is most needed to meet the requirements of an expanding trade.

The California Consolidated Petroleum company has behind it some of the strongest men, financially, in California. They are determined to make their oil company the most successful on the coast, and they have the brains and capital to attain this result. They are cautious and conservative, but withal aggressive, and their policy is to absorb the weak and become the masters of the field, and beyond any reasonable question, the California Consolidated Petroleum company will earn for its stockholders dividends that will send the stock many times above par, and make many investors comfortable for life, if not rich. Its stock should be bought before it advances, as it surely will.

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 promply get every cent of your money back.

Democrats.

The Democratic primary election will be held on Saturday, the 25th. The county convention meets at Fullerton on Wednesday, the 29th.

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.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE WAR.

And while the American people, sustained by Republican legislation, have been achieving splendid triumphs in their business and commerce, they have conducted and in victory concluded a war for liberty and human rights. No thought of national aggrandizement tarnished the high purpose with which American standards were unfurled. It was a war unsought and patiently resisted, but when it came the American government was ready. Its fleets were cleared for action, its armies were in the field, and the quick and signal triumph of its forces on land and sea bore equal tribute to the courage of American soldiers and sailors, and to the skill and foresight of Republican statesmanship. To ten millions of the human race there was given "a new birth of freedom" and to the American people a new and noble respousibility.

The foregoing is a thrilling but perfectly truthful declaration from the Republican national platform adopted at Philadelphia and yet it falls short of the full significance of events.

What better refutation of the false charge of imperialistic tendencies of President McKinley and his administration can the country want than the cool, determined resistance of the administration to being plunged into war with Spain by a warlike popular clamor until such time as the wrong headed brutality and duplicity of Spain made war inevitable and unavoidable.

And how unlike an imperialistic conqueror were the words of our greathearted president when he spoke in protest of war and with emotion of the "home-coming" of the soldiers, of the thinned ranks, the crippled bodies, the broken constitutions and the bereaved households.

Never did any government go to war more reluctantly than ours, but never was war more bravely waged or citizens converted into soldiers more quickly. The thoughtless assumed that the president had only to say: "Let there be an army," and there would be one equipped and provisioned, but thoughtful people knew that an effective army was not to be created and equipped in a day, yet so quickly was the work done that the army was ready to strike when it was needed to strike and the blow went home. It was not needful to strike another.

Nothing, too, could be more absolutely true than the declaration that our country went to war without thought of national aggrandizement and for liberty and human rights. It was to confer liberty that the Republican organization came into being and the same spirit has animated the party from its birth to its mature manhood and will animate it while it lives.

That liberty for which the Republican party stands is liberty regulated by law, not license, and for this sole reason the firm hand of government has rested upon Cuba and the Philippines until the supremacy of law can be established, and public order and civil rights be secured to people of all classes. When opponents of the government policy speak of imperialism and of the administration "enslaving" any people their fears have taken counsel of their partisanship and not of their judgment.

The accessions of territory which have come as a result of this war were not to be avoided: Porto Rico was taken that Spain might have nothing left on the American continent to make another embroglio possible. The Philippines were taken because they could not be left to themselves with national dignity and honor.

This "new and noble responsibility," placed upon the American people will neither be shirked nor shifted and the "ten millions of the human race," taken under the protecting care of America will enter into their "new birth of freedom" as soon as they are equipped for it.

A Minister's Good Work.

"I had a severe attack of bilious colic, got a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy, took two doses and was entirely cured," says Rev. A. A. Power of Emporia, Kan. "My neighbor across the street was sick for over a week, had two or three bottles of medicine from the doctor. He used them for three or four days without relief, then called in another doctor who treated him for some days and gave him no relief, so discharged him. I went over to see him the next morning. He said his bowels were in a terrible fix, that they had been running off so long that it was almost bloody flux. I asked him if he had tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy, and he said, 'No.' I went home and brought him my bottle and gave him one dose, told him to take another dose in 15 or 20 minutes if he did not find relief, but he took no more and was entirely cured." For sale by P. A. Derge, druggist.

You never read of so many great cures elsewhere, as those effected by Hood's Sarsaparilla, did you? It is America's Greatest Medicine and possesses merit unknown to any other preparation. It is a wonderful invigorator.

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

Universal Money.

From Ruckerlberg, Austria, comes a pamphlet of some 56 pages upon the question of the establishment of "universal money," by Carl Pamperl, formerly a resident of this city. Mr. Pamperl is a student of the finances, and his idea is that the solution of that problem is the adoption of a system of "universal money," to be of equal value in each country. This will do away with the present complicated system of exchange, and facilitate the transaction of business in countries where different standards of value now prevail.

They Struck it Rich.

It was a grand thing for this community that such an enterprising druggist as P. A. Derge secured the agency for Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, the wonderful remedy that has startled the world by its marvelous cures. The furor of enthusiasm over it has boomed his business, as the demand for it is immense. They give free trial bottles to sufferers, and positively guarantee it to cure coughs, colds, bronchitis, asthma, croup, and all throat and lung troubles. A trial proves its merit. Price 50c. and $1.

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 $3.50. For full particulars call on or address Santa Fe agent, Anaheim, Cal. m24-tf

MAN OF THE HOUR AT ILOILO.

Intrepidity of a Gallant American Officer Whom Anahеimers Have Lately Had the Pleasure of Meeting.

Major John B. Jeffrey, who has been with us again this week establishing three routes for rural mail delivery, was among the first American officers to land at Iloilo. He was in charge of the mobilization of troops, and to his efforts, more than to any other one thing probably, is due the fact that the city of Iloilo was saved from destruction by fire and from looting by the mobs which took possession of the city for a time after the evacuation by the Spanish. The *American*, published at Manila, contains the following thrilling account of the saving of property, including the water works, from destruction by incendiary fire, by this gallant officer. For gallant service at this point Captain Jeffrey was brevetted a major:

The wisdom of the selection of a man of affairs for the business end of the military forces has been fully demonstrated since the landing of the American soldiers in Iloilo on the 11th day of February, 1899, under the command of Brigadier-General M. P. Miller.

When the expedition arrived in the harbor of Iloilo last December, there came ashore a tall, well proportioned, well preserved man, wearing a full beard, sprinkled with "silver threads among the gold." His manly bearing and courteous demeanor towards the citizens and soldiers at once attracted the attention of every one to him, and, as he passed along from one place of business to another, many expressions of admiration were heard, such as *"Muy grande!"* and *"Muy bueno!"* There were those who saluted him, mistaking him for the famous General Rios, and the report soon got about that the Spanish general had returned with the Americans. It will be remembered that General Rios, with his staff, occupied the Casa de la Rama, situated at at Calle Progreso, No. 20, and from this place surrendered.

When the United States troops landed in force in Iloilo, on the memorable 11th day of February, this same officer came ashore in a little native boat paddled by four natives. He sat in the bow of the boat and held in his arms something which seemed very precious to him.

The big guns from the United States ships Boston and Petrel were tearing up everything about for miles around. When the officer in the native boat was landed near the fort he unfurled partially a large American flag and started for the fort on a dead run; but the "boys in blue" had run up the Stars and Stripes on the fort, so he hurried on past the fort, reaching Progreso street, where all the wealth of Iloilo is situated. He delayed a moment to talk with the commanding officer of the First Tennessee infantry, then he passed over to the Spanish bank, followed by about twenty soldiers. A few moments thereafter the large American flag which he carried was seen floating in the breeze over the bank building. Half an hour later the flag of the Red Cross was run up underneath the American flag, and the hospital corps took immediate possession of the building which this gallant officer had protected from the raging fires and the army of Chinese and other looters. Down Progreso street, followed now by soldiers and all manner of persons, including natives bearing little white flags, went this officer, revolver in hand and a belt around his waist filled with cartridges. A halt was made in front of the Luchsinger residence, where assistance was rendered and bulls and carts were borrowed and placed in charge of a soldier whom the officer ordered to report to an artillery officer at the fort. Leaving soldiers to guard the property he passed on to the Hongkong bank, where another halt was made and another guard left, and on he went, headed for the castle of de la Rama. This was the former residence of General Rios, and it was in this castle, as before remarked, that he turned over the city of Iloilo to the insurgents. It is the finest establishment in Iloilo, and is surrounded by lumber yards, machine shops, "godowns," and, above everything, water tanks filled with thousands of gallons of fresh rain water. The work of the insurgent soldiers was here apparent. On the north side of the de la Rama castle a building was in flames, but the de la Rama mansion had to be robbed before setting it on fire. They had just started the burning of the palatial residence when the officer arrived. All the people who had been following suddenly turned and fled, shouting to the officer that the house was full of insurgent soldiers who would open fire from the windows. The brave officer looked back and shouted: "Come on, my Tennesee boys; surround this place and don't shoot unless you have to." The officer boldly entered with two soldiers, one of whom he left at the foot of the stairs while he rushed up into the burning castle. At his approach the insurgents fled out the back way and escaped to the river. Some of them no doubt were shot, as when they were escaping to the river firing was heard, and the Tennessee soldiers, it is said, are dead sure shots.

Two faithful servants came running to the officer, like children asking his protection, with little white flags in their hands and water to put out the fire that was creeping up the ceiling and walls, which had been covered with kerosene. When the place was saved two soldiers were left to guard the water.

Then the work of establishing a depot for quartermaster and commissary stores began, and before morning arrangements had been completed.

But again a greater calamity than fire confronted the soldiers. A water famine was imminent, and the same officer was charged with the task of solving the problem. He immediately seized control of the only reservoir in Iloilo, holding some 800 tons of water. Iron tanks were provided, and gutter and service pipes placed on the large "godowns," the Tennessee barracks and the government buildings, which had been saved from fire, so as to catch every drop of rain water. A spring on the island of Guimaras was leased, and a pumping station established with large iron tanks. A large lighter was secured and water tanks placed thereon, pumps, boilers and engines were soon in readiness, so that in the brief space of one month all danger of a water famine in Iloilo had been passed.

The streets were cleaned of the fallen corrugated iron roofs with which they were completely blocked, and bull carts, water carts and horses and carriages were enabled to carry quartermaster and commissary supplies to the soldiers.

Under the magnificent management of this officer steam launches, cascoes and lighters were leased, and without delay the army supplies were safely landed, and the soldiers were not left without food and water. A detailed list of private properties saved by this officer and a handful of the Tennessee volunteers we have, and it foots up into the millions of dollars.

Our readers will be able to identify the officer referred to; so that we refrain from saying more than that Major John B. Jeffrey *"es un buen hombre."*

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 as easily as tea. 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

THE IMPULSE TO ASSASSINATE

The world has again been shocked by the assassination of a public official of rectitude, a man who, though a king, was liberal in his views and patriotic in having rendered honorable service to his country.

What was the compelling impulse that nerved the hand of the bloody fanatic to murder King Humbert of Italy?

It was hate, hate born of envy, envy born of inequality of condition and nourished upon the frothy mouthings of political demagogy.

Not every extremist stops to consider the possible results of his ill-tempered and untempered utterances. The demagogue seeks to inflame passion, to plant the seed of bitterness and envy in the breasts of his hearers that he may thrive upon their fruits.

It is not probable that the man who drew the platform upon which the Bryan party bases its contest for supremacy realized the results which might possibly follow the intemperate language employed in the concluding paragraph of that document, but those concluding sentences are freighted to the gunwales with the impulse to assassinate. Review them and think of them. Here they are:

"We believe that our most cherished institutions are in great peril."

"We believe that the very existence of our constitutional republic is at stake."

"We believe that the decision now to be rendered will determine whether or not our children are to enjoy those blessed privileges of free government which have made the United States great, prosperous and honored."

Of course the men who drafted that platform, as well as the men who voted for its adoption, know perfectly well that the election of William McKinley will not imperil our most cherished institutions; that the existence of our constitutional republic is not in the smallest danger and they know that the decision in November, whichever way it goes, can not jeopardize in the smallest degree the enjoyment on the part of our children of the blessed privileges of free goverment.

But those men can not know that their false and intemperate utterances may not fire the brain of some fanatic who has been made by these convention ravings to believe that free institutions are really in imminent danger and cause him to strike down the president of the United States. Fanaticism has cost the life of two American presidents and those are not guiltless whose intemperate utterances are liable to provoke the taking of the life of a third president.

The life of Marcus A. Hanna is likewise put in peril by the maliciously false characterizations which have made of an honorable and high minded gentleman a gorged monster fattening off the daily toil of helpless innocents.

It is to the credit of the Republican party that a monopoly of the throwing of firebrands and of indulgence in intemperate ravings is left to Mr. Bryan and his partisans, but it is far from being creditable to them that they so readily avail themselves of that monopoly.

The worst that Republican writers and orators predict in the highly improbable event of the election of Mr. Bryan is that it will produce another financial panic, that the experiments he will inaugurate will prove disastrous failures; that the foreign policy he will adopt will make our nation contemptible in the sight of the world, that the giving up of our recently acquired insular possessions would be a cowardly shirking of a lofty moral obligation and the foregoing of a very substantial material opportunity; that business would be very bad for four years and the suffering of the poor intense until a penitent country had a second time turned to the Republican party to set the house in order and establish conditions under which people can do business and pursue happiness.

This indictment of Bryanism will doubtless prove sufficient for every need, and yet is not inconsistent with according to Mr. Bryan the highest personal character and the most patriotic intentions. His judgment, his knowledge, his policy, his intemperance of utterance and his mistaken zeal for a financial falacy are at fault but these do not imply destruction of liberty or a reign of anarchy. It will prove sufficient to the voter that they do imply commercial chaos, hard times and a great, national humiliation.

Mr. Bryan, with entire earnestness, declares that he would extend the Monroe doctrine to Asia and shelter the Philippines under its wing? There is imperialism for you! We would have to lick half the earth to do that and lick it often. All Asia is to be open to all the world and there will never be a Monroe doctrine on that hemisphere.

Some Populist papers are manifesting a certain degree of restiveness on account of a feeling that because the renegade Republican their party nominated for vice president was pushed off the ticket their party is not being properly recognized by the Bryan aggregation. The fact that they secured the nomination of a Populist for the head of the ticket ought to satisfy them, but Democrat—well, it is a pretty hard dose for him and a dose that many of them will not take.

You assume no risk when you buy Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy. P. A. Derge, druggist, will refund your money if you are not satisfied after using it. It is everywhere admitted to be the most successful remedy in use for bowel complaints and the only one that never fails. It is pleasant, safe and reliable.

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.

CAMP CORONADO FLYER.

A Special Train for Coronado Beach.

Commencing Sunday, July 29th, the Santa Fe will run a special train to San Diego every day, leaving Los Angeles 7:05 a. m. and arriving San Diego 10:45 a. m. Returning, this train will leave San Diego 5:10 p. m., arriving Los Angeles 8:50 p. m. This train will stop only at Orange, Santa Ana and Oceanside, and on signal at Los Nietos, Fullerton, Anaheim and Capistrano, when there are passengers for Coronado. Returning, will stop only at above stations to let off passengers holding tickets from Camp Coronado. There will also be a special train run from San Bernardino around the Redlands loop to Orange, connecting at Orange with the Camp Coronado Flyer.

This train will leave San Bernardino 6:42 a. m., Redlands 6:22 a. m., Highgrove 6:53 a. m., Riverside 7 a. m.; arrive Orange 8 a. m., and will also stop on signal at Patton, Highland, Mentone, Colton, Casa Blanca, Arlington and Corona, for passengers going to Coronado. Returning, this special train will leave Orange at 7:52 p. m., arriving Riverside 8:51 p. m., Highgrove 8:57 p. m., San Bernardino 9:10 p. m., Redlands 9:33 p. m.; stopping at other stations mentioned above to let off passengers holding tickets from Coronado. These trains are in addition to the regular train service, and are only for the accommodation of persons going to and from Camp Coronado—only holders of Camp Coronado tickets being permitted to ride on them. aug2-tf

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

California Consolidated Petroleum Company.

This is an age of consolidation, and the California Consolidated Petroleum company is born of this successful principle. The "ten-cent" oil companies are of few days and full of trouble. They must strike oil in their first wells or burst, for with their money gone in a dry hole their stock is killed. If they survive they will be swallowed by the California Consolidated or the Standard, for such is the history of the oil business. There is only room for two oil concerns like the California Consolidated and the Standard on the Pacific coast. These two giants will inevitably control the oil business of California, and it is those wise enough to see this who are buying the stock of the California Consolidated Petroleum company, which stock is likely, ere long, to make its holders rich. Already the stocks of a few other oil companies, bought at a nominal figure, are worth on the market several hundred dollars per share, and the time is not distant when a small block of this stock may mean a competence to the fortunate owner. Certain it is that the present price will soon be doubled.

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.

What a Tale it Tells.

If that mirror of yours shows a wretched, sallow complexion, a jaundiced look, muddy patches and blotches on the skin, it's liver trouble; but Dr. King's New Life Pills regulate the liver, purify the blood, give clear skin, rosy cheeks, rich complexion. Only 25c. at P. A. Derge's drug store.

Jordan "AAA1" brand of Cutlery will delight and please you all the time.

Sulphur Mountain.

Articles of incorporation have been filed with the Secretary of State of the Sulphur Mountain Oil Development company. Principal place of business, Fullerton. Directors — S. F. Jesson, Olive; S. B. Greenhart, T. M. Shadel, Orange; E. W. Hemphill, L. W. Potter, N. M. Gregg, W. R. Collis, Fullerton. Capital stock, $300,000; subscribed $350.



Women Wonder Why

They are doomed to so much suffering. But are they doomed? Is not the suffering the result of conditions which under skillful treatment might be entirely cured? Thousands of women who had been great sufferers, have learned that suffering was unnecessary after using Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It heals diseases of the delicate womanly organs and banishes the headache, backache and other aches which are the consequence of these diseases.

"Favorite Prescription" is absolutely a temperance medicine in the strictest meaning of the term. It contains no alcohol and is free from opium, cocaine and all other narcotics.

"I wrote you for advice February 4th, 1898," writes Mrs. Lona Halstead, of Clarmore, Cherokee Nat., Ind. Ty. "I was racking with pain from the back of my head down to my heels. Had hemorrhage for weeks at a time, and was unable to sit up for ten minutes at a time. You answered my letter, advised me to use your valuable medicines, viz., Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and 'Pleasant Pellets,' also gave advice about injections, baths and diet. To my surprise, in four months from the time I began your treatment I was a well woman and have not had the backache since, and now I put in sixteen hours a day at hard work."

Sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter free. All correspondence private. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

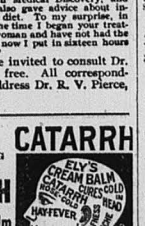
THE CLEANSING AND HEALING CURE FOR

CATARRH

is

Ely's Cream Balm

Easy and pleasant to use. Contains no injurious drugs. 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.



CATARRH

COLD IN HEAD

Southern Pacific Company.

San Francisco and Los Angeles Limited—"THE OWL." Between Los Angeles and San Francisco daily. Leave Los Angeles 6:45 pm., arrive San Francisco 10:15 am. Leave San Francisco 5 pm., arrive Los Angeles 7:45 am.

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

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

1900 — SUNSET EXCURSIONS — 1900

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.

COLONIST ROUTE EXCURSIONS.

To St. Paul, via Sioux City, 11:40 am Thursdays. To Chicago, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays. Leave Los Angeles 11:40 am.

SHASTA ROUTE EXCURSIONS.

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

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

Our local train service is unexcelled for comfort. Day coaches are equipped with the celebrated Searchlight seats, luxuriously upholstered, and passengers for Los Angeles are landed right in the center of the business part of the city—a 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 Pass. Agt., Los Angeles, 261 South Spring St.

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.

A Good Investment,

Five Cents Per Share,

Will Soon Pay Dividends.

JUANITA OIL COMPANY

IS THE LESSEE FOR TEN YEARS (the full term allowed by law) of the Daniels' Homestead in Summerland, Santa Barbara county. This desirable oil property is partly leased to J. W. Churchill, who is pumping four wells of the very best oil. The Juanita Oil company has begun work next to the Churchill Wells and is sure to strike oil. To fully develop this magnificent property the company has put

100,000 Shares on the Market at Five Cents Per Share.

The net profits of the wells will go into dividends on the subscribed capital stock.

Besides this land the Juanita Oil company has, by purchase and lease, acreage in San Diego, Riverside, Los Angeles and San Luis Obispo counties, so when you buy Juanita stock you get paper that represents value.

The President is B. A. STEPHENS, who operated the Fullerton oil wells in 1893; H. A. UNRUH, of the Santa Anita Ranch, Vice-President; W. H. MASON, Secretary; CENTRAL BANK of LOS ANGELES, Depository.

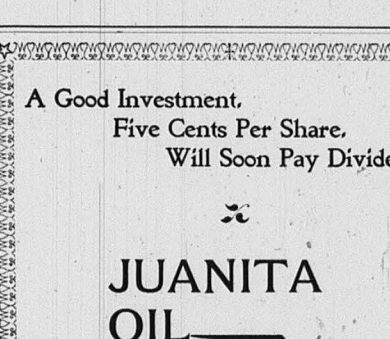
$5 will buy 100 Shares.

Correspondence solicited. Address

JUANITA OIL CO.,

175 North Spring St.,

Los Angeles, Cal.



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 howl till you get it. For sale by leading dealers everywhere. jel4

TENT CITY

AT

CORONADO BEACH

OPENS JUNE 1, 1900

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

A. FREISE,

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

Wines, Liquors

And Cigars.

LOS ANGELES BEER ON DRAUGHT.

Koll Block, Los Angeles Street.

N. HART'S PLACE.

SCHLITZ

MILWAUKEE BEER ON DRAUGHT.

.....DEALER IN.....

FINE LIQUORS!

.....AND.....

Choice Wines

FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.

Fine Domestic and Imported Cigars. Headquarters for the famous Schlitz, Milwaukee, beer.