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CALIFORNIA STATE NORMAL

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
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.....Telephone 666.....
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.....Telephone, Main 75.....
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ANAHEIM - - - - - - - CAL.

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FIRST-CLASS SHAVE OR HAIR CUT.
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Keeps on hand a Large and complete stock of liquors, wines and cigars. Cold beer always on draught

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Best Meats the Market Affords Always on Hand.
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A CORPORATION
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NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, administrator of the estate of Jane Williams, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against, said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator, at the law office of E. T. Langley, in the Huff Building, Santa Ana, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate

Dated this 4th day of March, 1901.

I. R. WILLIAMS,
Administrator of the Estate of Jane Williams, Deceased.
E. T. LANGLEY, Attorney for Estate. m7-5t

Remember...

I carry the finest stock of stationery, books and confectionery in Anaheim.

Being agent for all Newspapers, Periodicals and Magazines, you can save money by subscribing through my agency.

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PETER SYRE, PROPRIETOR.
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Transient advertising rates, $1 per inch per month.
The GAZETTE is issued every Thursday morning.
Entered at the Anaheim Postoffice as second-class matter.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Time of Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Trains on the Southern Pacific pass Anaheim as follows:

To Los Angeles.		From Los Angeles.	
Daily	7:52 am	Daily	9:40 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—10:34 a.m. { Sugar Factory / Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. } Arrive from—3:05 p.m.

NEWPORT BEACH RAILWAY.
Daily Schedule.

Leave Anaheim.	Arrive Anaheim
9:02 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 Feb. 28, 1901.

Trains on the Santa Fe Route leave Anaheim for points named as follows:
To Los Angeles—7:55 am., 9:57 am, *12:04 pm., 4:50 pm
To San Diego—9:35 am., *2:50 pm.
To Riverside and San Bernardino—*11:46 am., 5:54 pm.
To Redlands—*11:46 am.
To San Jacinto, Perris and Temecula—*11:46 am.
To Santa Ana—9:35 am., *2:50 pm., 5:54 pm.
To Pasadena and Azusa—7:55 am., 9:57 am., *12:04 pm., 4:50 pm.
To Escondido—*2:50 pm.
To Fallbrook—*9:35 am.
To Redondo—7:55 am., 4:50 pm
To Chicago, Denver, Kansas City and all points East—4:50 pm., 5:54 pm.
Trains marked with a * are daily except Sunday. All others daily.

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Sam Hill Brings Suit.

Samuel Hill of Santa Ana has filed suit for $10,000 damages against C. M. Nash, street superintendent, and G. A. Edgar, John Avas, W. S. Whitney, C. S. Grouard and J. D. Parsons, the Trustees of the town. Hill is the man against whom the efforts of the trustees have been directed for several months past to compel him to remove pepper trees in front of his residence. The complaint charges defendants with conspiring for the purpose of injuring his business reputation and standing in the community. It cites that there are many places in the city in front of which trees have been allowed to grow, and that the defendants have taken no action to prosecute the owners of said property, that the proceedings against plaintiff were instituted to maliciously annoy him, that this policy was continued after he had sold his property, that such prosecution against plaintiff was made without probable cause, and that the sole intent on the part of defendants was to annoy and harass the plaintiff and to damage him. That by reason of this prosecution plaintiff was humiliated and injured in his credit and feelings and reputation to his great damage, and he therefore demands judgment for $10,000 and costs of action. Hill's attorneys are Julian P. Jones, Will A. Harris, C. S. McKelvey and O. Miles.

Job Couldn't Have Stood It.

If he'd had Itching Piles. They're terribly annoying; but Bucklen's Arnica salve will cure the worst case of Piles on earth. It has cured thousands. For Injuries, Pains or Bodily Eruptions it's the best salve in the world. Price 25 cents a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by P. A. Derge, druggist.

Use Allen's Foot-Ease in Your Gloves.

A lady writes: "I shake Allen's Foot-Ease into my gloves and rub a little on my hands. It saves my gloves by absorbing perspiration. It is a most dainty toilet powder." We invite the attention of physicians and nurses to the absolute purity of Allen's Foot-Ease. Dr. W. C. Abbott, editor of the Chicago Clinic says: "It is a grand preparation; I am using it constantly in my own practice." All druggists sell it, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, New York. p1

Railway Rates Almost Cut in Half.

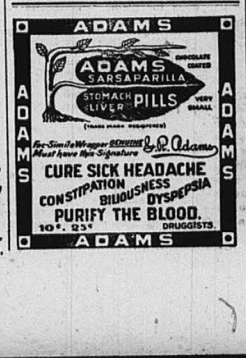
Only $30 from Chicago to California points; $47 from New York; $27.50 from St. Louis; $25 from Missouri River points every Tuesday until April 30. Tickets are good on through tourist sleepers and reclining chair cars. Deposit the price with J. H. Clabaugh, Santa Fe agent, and he will arrange for the tickets for your Eastern friends.

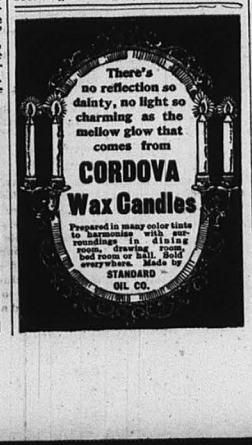
Interest Deepens.

As the time draws near for the State Sunday School convention, which is to be held in Los Angeles, Cal., April 16-18, the interest increases throughout the State. Sunday school workers are just beginning to wake up to the fact that the opportunity of a life-time is at their door. Five noted Sunday school specialists will be there. They are making a transcontinental tour, and are visiting our State on the way. Five persons traveling over 10,000 miles each, in a tour requiring thirteen solid weeks of travel, are to be with us at our State Convention. Prof. Excell, the great leader of song, will have charge of the music. The others were named in a previous issue. It does not take a prophet to foretell that every Sunday school worker in our State who can possibly go to Los Angeles will be there. Full particulars may be had of Rev. F. M. Dowling, Pasadena, Cal.

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.





NEBELUNG'S IMPUDENCE CROPS OUT.

Serves Notice on City Assessor Merritt That He Shall Do no More Assessing After This Year.

"Well, you won't assess any more property in this town after this year!" said ex-Assessor Nebelung petulantly to City Assessor Merritt a day or two ago, as the former refused to turn in his assessment, on his own figures, sworn to by him last year.

It all came about this way:

Merritt has since the first of March been taking the city assessment.

He called on Nebelung several times, but that worthy was always "too busy just now" to attend to that part of his business.

A day or two ago Nebelung walked into Merritt's store to look up some assessment figures in the possession of the City Assessor, and after being furnished the same, he was asked by Merritt to give in his assessment.

"Isn't this a good time to attend to your assessment?" asked the Assessor politely.

"No, I'm too busy today, I haven't got any time," responded Nebelung as he started to walk out.

"It will take only a minute," said Merritt persuasively, "and you will probably remember better now what you had on the first of March than if you put it off a month or two."

"Well, I tell you," said Nebelung, becoming nettled, "there is a lot there in the Santa Fe tract which you have assessed at $55, and I will sell it for $25. You will have to reduce the assessment on that lot, or I will not sign this assessment blank."

Merritt said the figures were the same as Nebelung had himself assessed the lot at last year. Furthermore if the valuation were reduced, every lot in the Santa Fe tract assessed at the same figure would have to be reduced.

Merritt disputed the assertion that the "town was going back," and maintained that property was as valuable, if not more so, than it was last year.

"I will not reduce these figures," said Merritt. "Besides if you sign this blank, that merely shows that you own that property. If you consider the assessment too high you can go before the Board of Equalization and ask to have it reduced,"

"I am one of the biggest tax-payers in this city, and I will not pay taxes on that lot assessed at $55."

[Nebelung last year paid $12 city taxes. His wife paid $14.]

"Then you refuse to sign?"

"Yes sir, I do," said the ex-assessor, as he continued on his way out of the store.

"Then I'll mark it 'Refused to sign' and shall make the assessment myself, as I am empowered by law to do."

"Well, you won't do any assessing in this town after this year," said Nebelung as he strode off down the street.

Merritt defeated Nebelung at the last city election by one vote for City Clerk and Ex-officio Assessor, a year ago this month. Nebelung fiddled with the Board of Trustees for several weeks with a hokey-pokey contest, and all the while busied himself in collecting personal property taxes, and pocketing the commissions. All the big tax payers were assessed immediately after the election, and many of them paid Nebelung, who informed them that while he had been defeated for re-election, yet he had fled a contest and would hold onto the office. The amount of commission thus illegally pocketed by Nebelung was over $247.

This is probably the smallest bit of business ever perpetrated in Anaheim.

When Nebelung turned over the returns to the City Trustees, at the meeting at which the canvass of the votes was to be made, the envelope containing the tally-sheets was found to have been opened. Either it had been tampered with, or it had been very insecurely sealed.

At this meeting the City Trustees failed to declare Merritt elected, because of Nebelung's hokey-pokey contest, which should have been brought in the Superior Court if he desired to contest the election at all. In the ensuing two weeks he put in good licks taking the personal property assessment and pocketing the commissions which legally and morally belonged to the man whom the people had chosen to fill the office. Merritt was declared elected at the next meeting of the Trustees, Nebelung's contest being pitched out of doors.

Now this small-minded and vindictive person serves notice upon a public official engaged in the discharge of his sworn duty, that he will not do any more assessing after this year.

On what authority, please?

Folks say Nebelung is anxious to occupy the office again. Since he could not get the Secretaryship of the water company, perhaps he looks longingly upon the office which he held down for some 16 years, but from which the voters pitchforked him out at the last municipal election.

Let Nebelung run for City Clerk again! We'll wager a new hat he doesn't get four votes in town! Seguro!

SUCCESSFUL RESERVOIR SYSTEM IN COLORADO.

Government Data of Absorbing Interest to Local Irrigators at this Time.

The salvation of this valley is the construction of a reservoir or system of reservoirs to impound the waters which run to waste during the winter freshets. Nowhere in the country are there more available natural reservoir sites than those along the line of the Anaheim Union Water company's canals. Irrigators have been talking reservoir for years, but so far little except the purchase of sites has been accomplished.

The Department of Agriculture at Washington has favored us with a copy of a report upon the reservoir system in use in the Cache la Poudre valley, in Colorado, which contains facts of general interest to local irrigators at this time. We transfer a portion of it to our colums this morning, and shall follow it up with further extracts, to the end that our irrigators may be thoroughly informed upon the successful working of this great enterprise:

The benefits to be derived from the construction of reservoirs for the storage of water for irrigation are strikingly illustrated in the case of the Cache la Poudre Valley. In this valley a series of reservoirs has been constructed by local and individual enterprise, which, in connection with a system of rotation in the use of water, has resulted in doubling the area capable of being irrigated by the canals alone and in securing more thorough and effective irrigation than is usual without the aid of storage reservoirs. This account of the experience of the Cache la Poudre Valley in the construction and use of storage reservoirs has been prepared and is recommended for publication in the belief that it will prove valuable to many other localities, not only in Colorado, but in other arid States.

The average flow of the Cache la Poudre River for the month of July for fifteen years has been 840 cubic feet per second. The duty of water assumed in water-right contracts in this section is 80 acres to 1.44 cubic feet per second, or 55 acres per cubic foot per second. On this basis the average flow for July will irrigate 46,200 acres. The investigations of the duty of water made last year under the direction of the Office of Experiment Stations show that in the localities having the same general conditions as this valley the average depth of water applied to the land irrigated is about 3.25 feet. That is, the water entering the head gates of the canals where measurements were made would cover the area irrigated under these canals to that depth providing it all reached the land. Assuming that the length of the irrigation season in the Cache la Poudre Valley is four months, and that the average flow of the river for July is the average for the four months, the natural flow of the stream would cover to that depth 62,945 acres. But the area actually irrigated by canals from this stream is at least 140,000 acres. The profitable cultivation of this area is made possible largely by the system of reservoirs and the exchange of water which has been developed in this valley. Ten years only have been required to build up the most complete system of reservoirs in the United States. This has been accomplished not by a large expenditure of money, nor because of unusually favorable locations for reservoirs, nor was it wholly by accident that the people of this valley took up this line of irrigation development—conditions forced them into it. They did not wait for the General Government or the State to build reservoirs for them, nor did they wait for the people of some other locality to demonstrate their practicability and financial success. While this system is by no means completed, the owners have already reaped much larger rewards for their labors than they expected, reaching into the millions of dollars.

Although the necessity for storage reservoirs and their utility and benefits are generally recognized, but few people outside of northern Colorado are aware of what has been accomplished in that locality by the utilization of small things or of the ingenuity displayed in making the most of them. There are other localities, not only in Colorado, but in nearly every one of the arid States, where the work of these people can be followed with beneficial results.

The drainage basin of the Cache la Poude River lies in the north central part of Colorado and on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, or, more properly, on the east side of Laramie and Medicine Bow ranges, which are spurs turning off to the north from the continental divide at a point about 25 miles northwest from Long's Peak. The summit of the ranges above named forms the western boundary of this basin; the divide between the Cache la Poudre River and the Big Thompson, the next stream south, forms its southern boundary; and the northern boundary is formed by the high plateau of southern Wyoming.

This basin is about equally divided between mountains and plains. The area of the mountainous part is approximately 1,150 square miles, 100 square miles of this being Wyoming. The area outside the mountain is about 850 square miles.

The elevation of the plains portion of the basin is from 4,469 feet at Greeley, near the mouth of the river, to something over 5,200 feet where the river leaves the mountains and enters the plains. The elevation of the mountainous portion ranges from 5,500 to 13,000 feet, the latter being about the altitude of the summits of a few peaks in the ranges to the west, and refers to only a small portion of the drainage area.

From timber line, or an elevation of about 11,500 feet, down to about 7,000 feet is the forest area, which was at one time very generally covered with a dense growth of several species of pine. This growth was especially heavy in the gulches and other favorable localities. Since the advent of railroads to the country near by, and sawmills on the spot, and hordes of prospectors, tourists, and others with a spark of fire in their pockets, these forests have been rapidly disappearing.

The head of the main river is the outlet of Chambers Lake, which formerly covered an area of about 54 acres. This lake is led by two or three little mountain brooks, coming in from south and west, forming a beautiful little lake at an elevation of about 9,000 feet. From the lake to the mouth of the canyon where the river reaches the plains is about 35 miles in an air line, and probably 60 to 70 miles following the meanderings of the stream. In its course through the mountains the river is reenforced by the South and North forks and several small tributaries. The general course of the river after it leaves the mountains is southeasterly until it joins the South Platte River, about 3 miles below Greeley and some 35 miles from the mouth of the canyon. From the canyon to its mouth the river receives no tributaries of any size.

The principal part of the irrigable land in the valley lies on the north side of the river, except at the upper end near the foothills, where there is quite a wide belt of level country on the south side. Below this the river runs close to a range of high rough-faced bluffs, leaving only a narrow strip of first bottom lands. On the north side the first bottoms are about equal to those on the south, but instead of being backed by high bluffs there is a gentle rise of a few feet to the "first bench" lands, which gradually rise toward the north at the rate of about 25 feet per mile to near the Wyoming-Colorado line. The area susceptible of irrigation from this river, then, is practically unlimited. So far as the configuration of the country is concerned, canals could be run high up on this bench and extended indefinitely down the South Platte Valley. The surface of nearly the whole valley is adapted to irrigation, although there are some parts where it is a little too rolling.

The water supply of the river comes almost entirely from the melting of snows in the mountainous part of this basin, so that the valley outside the mountains and foothills is not considered as available gathering ground except as it collects the unreliable storm waters of an arid country. The volume of water carried by the stream varies from year to year with the amount of snowfall in the winter, from month to month with the temperature, and even from hour to hour. The flood period is in the early summer, usually from June 1 to June 15, while the daily high tide reaches the mouth of the canyon usually in the early morning of the day following the melting of the snow in the mountains, and the flow at this time is sometimes double what it is later in the same day.

The real and rapid progress in the agricultural development of the Cache la Poudre Valley began with the building of the Denver Pacific railroad and the coming of the Union Colony to the lower end of the valley at Greeley. Prior to this there were a few settlers in the valley, scattered along its entire length, and two small settlements near the foothills—one at Laporte, the other at Fort Collins. Laporte is just below the mouth of the canyon, and was the watering and feeding place for man and beast during the overland emigration to California. Fort Collins is a few miles farther down the river, and was at that time a military post and supply depot used by the government as a base from which protection against hostile Indians was given to the settlers and emigrants.

It was at Laporte that the first attempts were made to raise anything by irrigation in this valley. Vegetables were the first products. Later, small fruits and horse feed—native hay and oats—were raised. When the gold excitement reached Colorado the ranch business attracted more settlers. Their chief industry was raising native hay, which was sold at the mining camps for from $50 to $100 per ton. The more progressive farmers made small irrigating ditches and cultivated a few acres of vegetables, wheat and other small grains, all of which brought fabulous prices in the mountain mining camps. Irrigation at this time was confined to the "first bottoms," for two reasons: The labor and expense of building ditches was small, and it was thought that the heavy, black alluvial soil of the river bottoms was by far richer and better than the light, sandy soil of the higher country.

The Union Colony came in 1870. The locating committee selected about 50,000 acres of land, lying on both sides of the river and extending from its mouth up the valley some 12 or 15 miles. Each alternate section was railway-grant land, the most of which the colony bought. The remaining sections, being public lands, were open to purchase and settlement under the various laws then in force. In a very short time these public lands were taken up by colonists, so that the colony had control of practically all the land in a strip 5 or 6 miles wide and 12 to 15 miles long, excepting a few ranches on the first bottom which were owned by earlier settlers. Some of the colonists tried to buy these, but they wese held at such exorbitant prices that the newcomers were forced to locate higher up, on the sandy beach lands, where, in the opinion of the "old timers," they could not get water, and even if they could, nothing could be made to grow.

Most of the colony lands lie on the north side of the river. Above the first bottoms the soil is a reddish-brown sandy loam. The surface was generally covered with short buffalo and gamma grasses, with small pad cactus interspersed, the cactus predominating on the more sandy portions. The land on the south side of the river was covered by a canal called the Greeley No. 3, built in 1870. Those on the north side were covered by the Greeley No. 2 canal, built in 1871. This was the first "high-line" canal in Colorado, built to cover land above the river bottom.

In the years 1871 and 1872 farming operations were commenced. Wheat was the principal crop raised, and it found a ready market at good prices. Oats was also a profitable crop. Under good farming, which includes proper irrigating, the yields of wheat were large, ranging from 25 to 50 bushels per acre. Corn was tried but did not succeed, as the nights were too cold. Potatoes were planted, and succeeded well the first year or so, but afterwards failed for a number of years. Flax was experimented with. It grew well, but could not be rotted so as to get out the fiber. Clover did not do well. The result was that wheat and other cereals were the staple crops for the first decade of the development of the valley. All of these were planted about the same time of the year, and all needed water at the same time—the early part of the summer. Weather conditions were such that often the whole valley needed to be irrigated during the same weeks. To do this was to overtax the carrying capacity of the canals for a short time, though there was usually plenty of water in the river at this season of the year. It was only a question of enlarging the canals to carry the water. This done, the farmer thought he would be forever freed from any anxiety concerning scarcity of water. With these crops the irrigation season was very short, some years lasting from six weeks to two months.

During this decade the yield of the various small grains began to show signs of falling off from the effects of continuous cropping with the same grain. Rotation with one kind of grain following another did not prove to be of much benefit. Corn was tried, partly with the idea that it might improve the fertility of the soil, but mainly with the hope that cultivation during the growing season would destroy the weeds that were becoming a nuisance. The yield of this crop did not justify its continued cultivation, nor did it bring back nor add to the soil what the small grains seemed to need. Plowing under partially rotted straw for a fertilizer only put the land in bad condition for retaining moisture, and common barnyard manure was not to be had in sufficient quantities to be of much value. The fertilizing effects due to the use of silt-carrying water failed to keep up the lands, as the waters of the Cache la Poudre were somewhat barren of this great source of wealth that in many localities had been known to keep lands in good condition generation after generation with the application of no other fertilizing agent. With prices of grain declining, and the yield of farm crops growing less, it was thought that the limit of the agricultural development of the valley had been reached.

Fortunately, about this time the possibility of successfully raising potatoes under irrigation was discovered, and the proper use of alfalfa was found out. Alfalfa was first planted in 1872, but it was thought at that time that land once planted to alfalfa must remain in that crop forever, at its roots were so large, extended so deep, and were so full of vitality that no plow could root them up and no form of cultivation could eradicate the plant. Notwithstanding all this, a few farmers concluded to try it, and set apart small fields, which, after due deliberation, they thought they could sacrifice. For some years no attempt was made to turn under any of this alfalfa, but eventually some one tried and found that it could be plowed under and that other crops following it made unheard-of growth. In the years 1883 to 1886 the practice became general. Today about one-third of the entire cultivated area of the valley is devoted to growing alfalfa for forage and fertilizing purposes. Probably the introduction of no one agricultural product during the last half century has done more for the agriculturist in any section of the country than alfalfa has done for the farmer of the Cache la Poudre Valley. It enables him to put his land at once in fine tilth and great fertility, and at the same time raise a profitable crop.

As was said, potatoes were planted and did well the first year after the arrival of the colonists, and then failed for some years. However, a few farmers kept trying to raise them, and finally succeeded, and their culture has improved and spread until now the vicinpotato-growing regions in the United ity of Greeley is one of the most noted States. As the country has become settled and the holdings have become smaller, farming has become more intensive, and the ordinary field crops have in many places given way to orchards and gardens. Already onions and cabbages raised in this valley are finding good market outside the State, and the Greeley potatoes, on account of their fine appearance and quality. Onion raising is a growing industry, and the onion bids fair to rival the celebrated Greeley potato. Onion culture requires more hand labor than potato raising, and for this reason probably will not develop so rapidly. The crop requires more or less late water, and is therefor dependent upon stored water for full development and assurance of regular annual crops.

To be continued next week.

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.

Holds up A Congressman.

"At the end of the last campaign," writes Champ Clark, Missouri's brilliant Congressman, "from overwork, nervous tension, loss of sleep and constant speaking I had about utterly collapsed. It seemed that all the organs in my body were out of order, but three bottles of Electric Bitters made me all right. It's the best all-round medicine ever sold over a druggist's counter." Over-worked, run-down men and weak, sickly women gain splendid health and vitality from Electric Bitters. Try them. Only 50 cents. Guaranteed by P. A. Derge, druggist.

SOME INSECT EATING PLANTS

The Venus Flytrap Only One of the Plants That Feed on Insects—Curious Contrivances by Which the Prey is Caught

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 30.—Nearly everybody has read or heard of the Venus flytrap—the *Dionœa muscipula* of scientific botony—and of the extraordinary sensitiveness of its leaves, so delicately constructed that if a fly or insect lights upon one the leaf closes upon itself and so imprisons the unhappy insect, killing and actually eating it, for that the insect really nourishes the plant has been shown by comparative study; deprived of its insect food it fails always to attain its development.

The Venus flytrap is only one out of a number of insectivorous plants, a careful study of which has been made recently by Dr. Fowler, professor of botany in Queen's College, Ontario.

The bladderwort, for example, of which a model is shown in the Ware collection at Harvard, is familiar to frequenters of ponds and slow streams, from Newfoundland to Texas, and is now known to use the small bladders, from which it derives its name, for another purpose than that of floating on the surface of the water in which it lives. The little bladders, common to the inland common bladderwort—and the purple bladderwort—which last is generally found near the coast and is recognizable by its solitary purple flower—are also traps for insects, in principle not unlike the common form of mouse trap.

Each bladder has an opening large enough to admit the small insects, often invisible to the naked eye, that inhabit the same water, but the victim, once entered, finds it impossible to return, since a small valve, opening only inward and therefore easily passed in entering, now debars him from escape. The insect is therefor in the position of the mouse that has passed the entrance of a trap and finds on turning that the door is shut close behind it.

The principle upon which the bladderwort catches its prey is only less interesting than the means by which the victim is converted into a food product to its captor. The interior of the little bladder absorbs the body of the insect much as a human stomach absorbs food, although the action is slower and the plant more nearly comparable to a tiny boa constrictor slowly digesting the meal that it has gluttonously swallowed at a gulp. To be exact, however, the digestion of the plant is even slower than that of a serpent, and a single fly will keep a Venus flytrap busy nearly a month at a time.

It is interesting to know also that in the case of the Venus fly-trap, which, unlike the bladderwort, secretes an acid fluid that aids the decomposition of its victim, the leaf on opening is found to have lost its treacherous sensitiveness. This however soon returns. Yet if the leaf has been forced to close over some object that cannot nourish the plant, such as a particle of earth placed on it for the sake of experiment, it remains closed no longer than twenty-four hours, and upon opening is still sensitive and immediately ready for its delayed meal.

The *Sarracenia purpurea*, found often in the month of June in peat bogs, from New England to Minnesota, northeast Iowa, and southward, east of the Alleghenies, is known commonly as the Side Saddle flower, the Pitcher plant or the Huntsman's cup. It carries on its operations, however, on a larger scale than most; deriving like others of its hungry family a portion of its nourishment from the larger flying as well as creeping insects.

The model at Harvard shows a curious leaf stalk formation which furnishes the trap often in natural specimens found half full of water and dead insects. The snare is more subtle than the bladderwort's in that the entrance to the trap is larger, and exit apparently unimpeded, and the plant secretes a sweet liquid which serves as a bait.

The victim flies or crawls downward into a large tunnel, then turning finds it impossible to escape, for the inner surface which it has just traversed so easily is covered with minute hairs pointing downward, and either to walk or fly against them is impossible. The future history of the victim is similar to that of the smaller insect in the bladder prison of the *utricularia*: it is decomposed, absorbed and finally digested by the treacherous Pitcher plant.

The old-time practice of catching

Continued on Fourth Page.

Nerve Food

If you have neuralgia, Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil will feed the nerve that is crying for food—it is hungry—and set your whole body going again, in a way to satisfy nerve and brain from your usual food.

That is cure.

If you are nervous and irritable, you may only need more fat to cushion your nerves—you are probably thin—and Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil will give you the fat, to begin with.

Cure, so far as it goes. Full cure is getting the fat, you need from usual food, and Scott's Emulsion will help you to that.

If you have not tried it, send for free sample, its agreeable taste will surprise you.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
409-415 Pearl Street, New York.
50c. and $1.00; all druggists.

The Weekly Gazette.

ISSUED EVERY THURSDAY.

HENRY KUCHEL, Editor and Proprietor

THURSDAY ....APRIL 11, 1901

IT transpires that the bill introduced by Assemblyman Hasson and incorporated into the County Government bill raises the salaries of the officials of Orange county by some $8000 per annum. This we regard as a consummate outrage upon the people. While a moderate increase in the salaries of one or two officials might perhaps have been justifiable, this astonishing increase will come in the nature of a blow to the taxpayers which they will not be slow to resent. Under the present schedule of salaries, Orange county pays its officials, in round numbers, $22,660 per annum. This is exclusive of the pay of Supervisors, and such other officers as receive fees, and does not include mileage. The Hasson bill increases this schedule to $30,050, exclusive of such offices as are here omitted.

The salary of the Assesser, for instance, is raised from $1500, as fixed at present, to $3500—an increase of $2000. He is given seven field deputies, whereas he now gets along with five. This increase in the number of deputies may be justified by the increase in taxable wealth and population in the county, but there can be no excuse for raising the salary of the office by $2000.

The salary of the District Attorney is raised from $1500 to $2,500—an increase of $1000. There is not a particle of excuse for it, and we make bold to say that Assemblyman Hasson was deceived and imposed upon by the Santa Ana push which engineered this infamous bill.

The Recorder's salary is raised $750, the Clerk's $690, that of the Auditor $500, the Tax Collector $500, the Superintendent of Schools $750, and so on.

The two schedules compare as follows:

PRESENT SALARIES.		HASSON'S SCHEDULE.	
Clerk............	$2560	Clerk.	$3250
(including 2 deputies)			
Sheriff.........	3900	Sheriff...........	4000
Recorder........	2500	Recorder........	3250
Auditor.........	1500	Auditor..........	2000
Treasurer......	1200	Treasurer.......	1500
Tax Collector...	1500	Tax Collector...	2000
Superior Judge.	*3000	Superior Judge.	3000
Assessor	1500	Assessor........	3500
Five deputies.	2000	Seven deputies	2800
District Att'y..	1500	District Att'y...	2500
Supt. of Schools	1500	Supt. of Schools	2250
Total......	$22,660	Total..........	$30,050

Here we have an increase in the single office of the Assessor of $2800 per annum.

Happily the legality of the whole County Government bill is questioned, and it may be nullified in the courts. In that event, the salary schedule will revert to that now operative in Placer county—the twentieth class, in which Orange county is now placed. In that case, the Sheriff will receive the astonishing salary of $6000 per annum, but the whole schedule foots up less than at present paid in this county. The Clerk receives $3250, but the Auditor, who complains of his present pay of $1500 being insufficient, receives only $1000. The Treasurer receives $2000; Tax Collector $1000, Assessor $4250, District Attorney $2250, Superintendent of Public Instruction $1800.

In round numbers, the difference between the Placer county schedule and that proposed by Dr. Hasson is some $9,000 per annum. Thus during a four-years' term Orange county would be required to pay in salaries, should the present law stand the test of the courts, in excess of that provided under the old schedule for counties of this class, a sum nearly half enough to pay for the present County Courthouse.

The tax payers are entitled to an explanation from Dr. Hasson.

THE county road between Anaheim and Santa Ana is so beset with passing railway trains that it is astonishing accidents are not more numerous. Several times during the day passenger trains are simultaneously in sight on the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe main lines and Tustin branch. Freight trains are numerous, and occasionly a solitary engine steals upon one unawares and makes imminent a smashup, with broken bones a not altogether improbable contingency. This is all very gratifying to him who glories in the material advancement of the county, and we should like to see more of it. Railroads we must have, and the longer the trains the better, whether danger to life and limb be entailed or not.

But how will it be when the new electric line is constructed between these two cities? The line will wholly occupy the county road which is the only means of travel between the two places. If its tracks are placed in the center of the roadway, the unbroken line of telegraph and telephone poles on either side will be uncomfortably close to one's wheels in case his horse takes fright at the cars. But while we do not wish to be understood as advancing anything against the building of the railway, yet the problem of the safety of travelers on public highways furnishes a difficult question for the Supervisors to settle. Are we to abandon the public roads altogether to this railway company? That corporation had at one time in view the use of the county bridges, as it now usurps the bridge over the Santiago creek on its motor line to Orange. This, of course, will not be countenanced. It must build its own bridges. The public thoroughfares may be placed at its disposal, and it seems the advancing interests of the county demand that travelers on the roads must take care of themselves as best they may. But the electric railway has not been built yet.

TALKING about bonuses, it occurs to us that not so many years ago the citizens of Anaheim subscribed some $1500 to secure the establishment of a fruit drying and preserving works. The money was turned over to the projectors of that enterprise, who operated the works during one season (very unsatisfactorily to the growers of fruit, it may be added). Before the snow flew the following winter, these enterprising bonus men had sold out their establishment, and had gone far, far away. It was said at the time that they cleaned up several thousand dollars, besides the bonus, during their short stay in the glorious climate of California, but we have all been sour on bonuses ever since.

IF Aguinaldo could only hear the sentiments expressed by Uncle Jake Ross of his capture by Funston he would probably think less of himself as a posturizing patriot, and in the language of the immortal Jimmy Slavin might possibly "come off the perch." Uncle Jake makes no business about saying that he is of the firm conviction that Aguinaldo conspired with the Americans to effect his capture—grass being rather short in the mountains, and the "revolution" being upon its last legs. This is tough on Funston, but if more Americans held for the shifty Filipino chieftain the same wholesome contempt which animates Uncle Jake, probably his impending trip to America would not be such a spectacular affair after all. The worst feature of bringing Aguinaldo to this country is the determined purpose of the misguided anti-imperialists to deify him before the people, offering him all sorts of homage, and calculated incidentally to swell his head. But if he come, by all means let him seek out Uncle Jake and find out what he thinks of him. Uncle Jake, like the Nebraska Populists, is wrong on Funston; but right on Aguinaldo.

A MERRIFIELD, who is well and favorably known in Anaheim, and who for a number of years past has been running a train on the Louisville & Nashville railroad, has been promoted to be assistant train master of the N., F. & S, division of that railway. Mr. Merrifield was formerly for some time in the Southern Pacific's train dispatcher's office in Los Angeles, but resigned to go East, where he has since resided. He is known as one of the most experienced as well as popular railroad men in the country, and his many friends hereabout will be rejoiced to learn of his good fortune.

THE signal service was off again in its prediction for Tuesday's weather. Mr. McAdie predicted rain, and a blustering wind blew from the west, not a gale, but about as disagreeable as they make them. The rain flag flapped merrily in the breezes, and the weather prophets wished that McAdie would predict frost. Because whenever he does, it rains sure pop.

FROST is reported from the north. Apricots and peaches have been pretty badly nipped. The Orange county apricot crop will be a fourth of the usual yield. Warm weather in December, followed by a cold spell, did the work. Potato vines were nipped last week. The weather clerk has been acting in very atrocious fashion indeed.

IRRIGATION is transforming the Hawaiian Islands. On Mauri, one of the largest islands of the group, an engineering feat has just been successfully carried through that has not its equal in the Pacific islands. To supply water to a plantation a canal has been dug along the slopes of the great crater of Haleakala, and by it a stream of water flowing 50,000,000 gallons daily is brought a distance of twenty-two miles and thence distributed over the plantation lands.

It was no ordinary undertaking, the building of this great canal, for in those twenty-two miles there are gulches and canyons by the score, each of which had to be crossed, and there are a dozen or more high ridges, to pass through which it was necessary to dig tunnels, some of which are nearly half a mile in length.

The most striking feature of the "ditch" is the manner in which it is carried over the numerous gulches which scar the sides of the great extinct crater. Some of these gulches are deep, and their sides are nearly perpendicular. To cross them pipe lines are used, not stretched across on trestles, but following the less expensive and more staple method of dropping into the gulches and allowing the water to flow on the principle of the inverted siphon. Of these siphons there are twelve along the line of the ditch, winding up and down like huge serpents, all constructed of quarter-inch pipe, forty-four inches in diameter. The most striking of them crosses Maliko Gulch, a gash in the slope of the volcano which stretches nearly from the summit to the sea, and which is 350 feet deep and less than a quarter of a mile wide. Across this gorge it seemed next to impossible to carry a siphon, but it has been done, and the works are in successful operation.

THE sale of the high-school bonds at a premium of $1000 cannot but be regarded as especially gratifying to the people of the district. The premium is the largest ever received for the sale of bonds in this county. The bonds are in the amount of $12,500, and bear interest at the rate of 5½ per cent.

The school trustees have purchased an acre and a half of ground west of Mr. Woelke's on Center street, paying $500 therefore. They have adopted plans for the building drawn by J. H. Bradbeer of Los Angeles. It will be a one-story building and basement, in the Moorish style of architecture.

Bids for the erection of the building will be asked for as soon as the money for the bonds is placed in bank to the credit of the district.

CAPT. TOLLE finished up his intercourse with the honorable Board of City Trustees in a blaze of glory, so he did. His several visits to our city have been dilated upon in these columns at length—he has provided many an interesting item, but he saved the best one for the last. On Tuesday evening he appeared again, ready to bid upon the electric railroad franchise which has been in course of incubation since his initial visit. But, lo and behold! the Captain had forgotten his bond! Like the young man who failed to bring with him his marriage license when he was about to wed the lady of his choice, the Captain was "up a stump." But a wild ride to Santa Ana and back, in order to catch the Trustees before they adjourned, solved the problem, and the Captain appeared, late in the shank of the evening, with the precious document, and then the sought-for franchise was duly awarded him. We tip our hat to the Captain, and wish him the o' the mornin'.

STATE ENCAMPMENT.

National Guard to Go Into Camp at Santa Cruz in June.

Orders have finally reached Captain Ahlborn of Company E, giving him notice that a state encampment of the National Guard will be held at Santa Cruz in June. The camp will begin on June 15, and last for eight days, exclusive of the days required in transporting troops to the camp ground.

The camp will be under the command of Major General John H. Dickenson. Following are some of the rules that will govern the attendance of members of the guard and other details that are of interest to those who will attend.

Per diem will not be allowed nor paid from the state appropriation to officers, enlisted men nor musicians.

Tentage will be issued to those organizations of the guard having none upon their arrival at camp.

This is to be strictly a camp of instruction. Major General John H. Dickenson is charged with the execution of this order. He will arrange the details, including transportation, subsistence and supplies, the expenditure for which is not to exceed the allotment for that purpose to be hereafter made.

This is the first time in the history of the State that the entire National Guard will go into camp at one time together.

There will be in the neighborhood of 5000 troops encamped. Three Brigadier Generals will be present besides all the line and staff officers in the State.

It will be an encampment worth attending, and the members of Company E look forward to a royal good time, notwithstanding the encampment is to be one of work, not of play.

Wine and Brandy Up.

Southern California wines and brandies are practically under the control of three Los Angeles firms, and it is impossible to buy in large quantities from anybody else. As a result the prices of these products are from 30 to 50 per cent higher than they were two years ago. This statement is made by Hugo Goldschmidt of the Southern California Wine company.

It is this firm, the Sunset Wine company and Secundo Guasti, that are in control of the wholesale business in sweet wines in Southern California. It is impossible at this time to buy two-year-old sweet wines for less than 42½ cents a gallon, while two years ago wine of the same age wholesaled in large quantities at 30 cents. Brandies in bond are worth 85 cents a gallon. Two years ago they could be secured for 50 cents.

Wells-Fargo Must Pay.

By a vote of five to two, the Supreme Court has decided that the action of Wells, Fargo & Co., in compelling shippers to pay war tax in addition to the regular rate for shipments, is illegal. The case will probably be taken to the United States Supreme Court.

LOCAL DOTS.

St. Michael's Guild meets this afternoon at 2 o'clock at the residence of Mrs. M. L. Rogers.

H. W. Comstock, wife and two children arrived on Friday from Kansas and will locate permanently. Mr. Comstock is a brother-in-law of our well-known fellow townsman, J. H. Enearl.

City Clerk Merritt departed yesterday for San Francisco, where he goes as the representative of the local tent of Maccabees to the grand lodge of that order which meets in that city today and tomorrow. He will be absent two weeks.

Saturday evening, April 13, from 5 to 8 o'clock, the Christain Endeavor Society will give a New England supper in the Mitchell Block. Price 25 cents, ice cream 10 cents extra, ice cream and cake alone 15 cents.

Catches 'em Goin' and Comin'

Pomona Times.

While we don't hesitate to criticise railroad companies when we believe they are wrong, we take pleasure in saying they are sometimes wronged by legislatures, courts and juries.

LAW REGULATING BARBERS.

Tonsorial Artists Must Procure Certificates Setting Forth Their Efficiency—Bad Barbers Must Go.

Barbers throughout Orange county are just beginning to feel the effects of the act relating to their trade which was passed by the late legislature.

Under the terms of the new law, which is now operative, barbers are obliged to procure a license to practice with the razor and shears.

Section 8 of the act reads: "Every person now engaged in the practice of barbering in this state, shall within 90 days after this act takes effect, file with the secretary of said board an affidavit setting forth his name, residence and the length of time during which and the places where he has practiced such occupation, and shall pay to the treasurer of said board $1, and a certificate of registration, entitling him to practice said occupation, shall thereupon be issued to him."

The board referred to has not yet been appointed by Governor Gage, but doubtless will be named in a short time. Under the above section any barber who was practicing his trade Feb. 20, 1901, may obtain the state certificate, which is made compulsory under this act, by making the sworn statement required by section 8 before a notary and sending this affidavit and $1 to the board, providing that this is done before May 21, 90 days after the act comes into effect.

Those who do not apply for their certificate in this manner within the time stated, whether they are already in the trade or about to commence the business, are subject to an examination before the board.

The section providing for this examination is self-explanatory, and reads as follows:

"Section 10. Each person, on filing his application for examination, shall pay to the treasurer of said board the sum of $5, which sum shall be returned in case said applicant shall fail to pass. Such payment shall constitute a part of the fund to pay the compensation and expenses of the board, and such applicant shall present himself at the next regular meeting of the board for examination of applicants, whereupon said board shall proceed to examine such person, and being satisfied that he is above the age of 18 years, of good moral character, free from contagious or infectious diseases, has either (a) studied the trade for three years as apprentice, under a qualified and practicing barber, or (b) studied the trade for at least three years in a properly appointed and conducted barber school, under the instruction of a competent barber, or (c) practiced the trade in another state for at least three years, and is possessed of the requsite skill in said trade to perform all the duties thereof, including his ability in the preparation of tools, shaving, haircutting and all the duties and services incident thereto, and is possessed of sufficient knowledge concerning the common diseases of the face and skin to avoid the aggravation and spreading thereof in the practice of said trade, his name shall be entered by the board in the register hereinafter provided for, and a certificate of registration shall be issued to him authorizing him to practice said trade in this state; provided, that whenever it appears that applicant has acquired his knowledge of said trade in a barber school, the board shall be judges of whether said barber school is properly appointed and conducted, and under proper instruction, to give sufficient training in such trade."

The barbers are now hustling to get their certificates.

School Report.

Prof. Little, principal of the public schools, hands us the following report of the schools for the month ending April 5, 1901:

Teacher.	No. Enrolled.	Av. Daily Attendance.	Tardiness.
CENTRAL SCHOOL.			
Prof. Little...........	38	36	5
Miss Rector..........	47	41	5
Miss Mosseman......	48	44	2
Miss Rowland.......	51	47	3
Miss Burton..........	61	53	11
WEST ANAHEIM.			
Prof. Bird............	15	13	2
Mrs. Spencer.........	34	27	2
Miss Darby...	33	29	11
KATELLA.			
Miss Wallop.....	26	22	6
Totals	353	315	47

F. E. LITTLE, Principal.

Concert.

A concert will be given in Fullerton on Friday evening, April 19th, for the benefit of the public reading room.

The participants will be Miss Minna Roper of Santa Ana, Miss Melanie Cahen, Miss Balcom, Miss Grace Smith and Wm. C. Hancock of Los Angeles, vocalists.

Instrumentalists: Mr. Brenner of Los Angeles, Mrs. Bishop of Fullerton, and Mrs. Ed. B. Laventhal, whistling soloist. Mr. Brenner will bring with him a pianola.

DAILY TRAIN.

The Los Alamitos train will run daily beginning tomorrow (Friday.)

For Sale.

Economy two horse-power, with fly-wheel complete; nearly new. Price, $75. Cost when new, $140. Apply to SAMUEL KRAEMER. apr4-1m*

Money to Loan.

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

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

For the Week Ending April 8, 1901

Furnished by the Orange County Title company, Santa Ana.

James A. Whitaker and Ella Whitaker, his wife, to Rachel M. Tracy—Lots 36 and 37, block 58, Buena Park; $165.

Howard Dawson, widower, to Joseph Nosek—N½ of SW¼ of SW¼ of Sec. 16-5-10, 20 acres; $100.

Stearns Ranchos Co., a corporation, to R. R. McDowell—S½ of NE¼ of SE¼ of Sec 19-5-10, 20 acres; $10.

Santa Ana Cemetery Co., a corporation, to M. A. Vandermuelen—Lot 2, block 6, Sec. S, Santa Ana cemetery; $55.

Henry Clinton and Charlotte M. Clinton, his wife, to George E. Preble—Westerly ½ of northwesterly ½ of lot 47, Irvine's subdivision; $5.

George E. Preble and Mary A. Preble, his wife, to Jesse Dinsmore—Westerly ½ of northwesterly ½ of lot 47, Irvine's subdivision; $4000.

Robert J. Laidlaw and Maggie G. Laidlaw, his wife, to John Evans—Westerly 2¼ acres of lot 5, block D, Kraemer tract; $10.

W. B. Forsyth and Alice C. Forsyth, his wife, to Samson Edwards—Lot 8, block B, town of Orange; $600.

Stearns Ranchos Co., a corporation, to J. M. Van Tassell—W½ of NW¼ of NE¼ of Sec. 30-5-10; $10.

Jennie C. McCall and J. T. McCall, her husband, to A. N. Patmor—Lot 15, block A, Smith's subdivision of lot 19 and E½ of lot 18, Santa Ana East; $10.

O. S. Hecox to Etta L. Hecox, his wife—Lots 12, 13 and 14, block 76, of the town of Santa Ana East; $10.

George W. More and Mrs. Luella F. More, his wife, to Samuel Bennett—W½ of N½ of lot 4, block C, Chapman tract, 10 acres.

George A. Edgar and Ocea V. Edgar, his wife, to Maud M. Winbigler et al.—Lots 8 and 9, block 17, town of Santa Ana; $1000.

C. R. Parris, a widower, to Mattie L. Clark—9¼ acres in northwest part of the city of Santa Ana; $10.

Mrs. Clementine Langenberger, widow, to Elmer W. Dean—Lot 7, block 20, Fullerton; $1500.

Lena Logan to R. D. Holabird—W½ of NW¼ of SW¼ of SE¼ of Sec. 17-4-11, 5 acres; $10.

Helen C. Pierce to Lena Schlenker—W½ of NW¼ of SW¼ of SE¼ of Sec. 17-4-11, 5 acres; $10.

D. Bastanchury et al. to Orange County—Strip for road northwest of Fullerton.

David Brush and Susan P. Brush, his wife, to R. L. Draper—N½ of NW¼ of NW¼ of Sec. 25-5-11, 20 acres; $1200.

John T. Kingslow and L. E. Kingslow, his wife, to M. Elnora Babize—Lot 11, block E, Gardner & Moye's addition to Santa Ana; $10.

Mary Louise Warner, widow, to Ella H. Warner, unmarried—Lot 1, in block 2, Santa Fe tract, Anaheim; gift.

Ella H. Warner, unmarried, to Mrs. L. M. Warner, widow—Lot 1, block 2, Santa Fe tract, Anaheim; gift.

Charles F. Watson and Ada B. Watson, his wife, to Wm. H. Stinchfield—3.113 acres west of Olive Heights; $825.

Fullerton Oil Co., a corporation, to Union Oil company of California, a corporation—A right of way for laying pipe line for conveying oil, etc., in Sec. 9-3-9; $10.

Carl Stolberg, unmarried, to Elizabeth Neipp—2 acres in lot 34, Anaheim extension; $10.

Rachel M. Tracy and Warren A. Tracy, her husband, to Alva Plowman—Lots 36 and 37, block 58, Buena Park; $10.

Edward R. Amerige, unmarried, to Alvin H. Johnson—Lot 3, block 23, Fullerton; $10.

R. J. Northam and Fannie Northam, his wife, to J. L. Worthy—S½ of SE¼ of NE¼ of Sec. 1-6-11, 20 acres; $10.

Emma Bennerscheidt, guardian, to Garden Grove School district—An undivided 4-40 interest in 2 tracts in SE¼ of SE¼ of Sec. 32-4-10; $100.

Louise Backs et al. to Garden Grove School district—2 tracts in SE¼ of SE¼ of Sec. 32-4-10; $900.

Robert J. Laidlaw and Maggie G. Laidlaw, his wife, to Charles G. Carlson—Westerly 4¼ acres of easterly 14¼ acres of lot 4, block D, Kraemer tract; $10.

David Hewes, unmarried, to Frank P. Flint—97¾ acres about 3 miles north of Tustin; $10.

Christine Albrecht et al. by Sheriff, to Sadie A. Stewart—Lot 28, block 29, Fullerton; $409.37.

Henry Watson and Mary Watson, his wife, to James Franklin—3.519 acres at Olive; $900.

John L. Forbes, widower, to Ben Fallert—26.98 acres near Newport; $3000.

Isaias W. Hellman et al. to Henry H. Markham—Lots 367 to 407 inclusive, and lot marked reservoir, all in R. B. Taylor tract; $100.

Emma Bennerscheidt, guardian, to Mrs. Louise Backs—Undivided 4-40 of building lot 57, Anaheim; $25.

Mathilda Niehaus et al. to Mrs. Louise Backs—Undivided 28-40 of building lot 57, Anaheim; $175.

Emma Bennerscheidt, guardian, to Wm. Berdrow—Undivided 4-40 in lot 36 and S½ of lot 37, block, E5, Langenberger tract, Anaheim. Also lot 7, Mary Strobel Homestead tract, Anaheim; $22.50.

Louise Backs et al. to Wm. Berdrow—Undivided 36-40 in lot 36, block E5, Langenberger tract, Anaheim. Also lot 7, Mary Strobel Homestead tract, Anaheim; $202.50.

MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS.

County of Orange vs. Warren Springer—37½ acres about 1½ miles northwest of Orange; fumigating lien.

Gruesome Find.

Near Pomona the other day, the young son of A. J. Howell, a foothill rancher, and another lad, were out herding cattle in the foothills. The boys left their stock for a while and rambled about the sagebrush, hunting wild flowers, when they chanced upon a carefully wrapped package, lying by a pile of brush. They started to unwrap the package and discovered a human leg and foot.

Now Are You a Buffalo?

Are you a Buffalo?

If you are not a Buffalo, it will cost you just 'leven cents to become one and any of the boys will make you one. Ask Herman Stern, Charley Fay, Louie Kroeger, or Johnny Haberfellner.

It's cheap at half the money and they will trust you if you haven't the price.

The fellow who isn't a Buffalo these days is distinctly out of it. Get in the swim.

They are like the sands of the sea in numbers and those who are not Buffaloes are like the hairs on a bald man's head.

Some prominent citizens have been "roped in" by imposters who claimed to be able to divulge the pass word and give the grip.

In the east the order is as popular as it is here.

The idea is supposed to have come from an attache of the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, who purposed setting a new pace for advertising schemes.

This may not be very understandable if you are not a Buffalo. Get initiated and you will understand everything. Sure!

BECAME SHY AND WOULDN'T POSE.

A cable from Paris says: Bridgman, the painter, and MacMonnies, the sculptor, have got in serious difficulties with a number of handsome American girls. The American Art Association decided this year to replace the usual minstrelsy at the annual festival by tableaux vivants representing pictures by the most famous living artists. So long as rehearsals took place in ordinary street dresses everything was lovely and smooth between the artists in charge of the rehearsing and the society girls chosen because of their good figures to personate nymphs and fairies. But when the girls were requested to pose in the various stages of undress demanded for accurate reproduction of several of the masterpieces many refused point blank. Other girls sacrificed themselves at one rehearsal, but the ordeal proved too severe, and they notified Bridgman and MacMonnies that they could not possibly think of showing themselves thus before the public.

Bridgman pronounced such sentiment foolish prudery. MacMonnies openly ascribed all refusals to play the part already accepted to reluctance to reveal imperfect figures. Both assertions were fiercely resented; hence an unprecedently ugly tempest in a teapot in the American colony. The managers of the show announce they have many applications from girls anxious to fill the vacancies. Seats for the entertainment, which will take place April 16th, are now selling at a premium.

SO MARSHALL WAS FIRED.

The Justices of the State Supreme Court have located the "leak" responsible for the giving out of important information which it was the desire of the court to keep secret. As a result of the investigation held last week, R. A. Marshall, one of the secretaries of the court, has lost his position. Testimony was presented showing that Marshall had betrayed the confidence of the Justices. In response to a request from the court, the secretary presented his resignation, which was promptly accepted.

The giving out of advance information in regard to important cases has annoyed the Supreme Court for months. Matters were brought to a climax last week through announcements made in connection with the Oakland water rates case now awaiting decision.

The investigation resulted in the appearance before the court of several witnesses, all of whom bore testimony to the fact that Marshall had imparted the prohibited information. The vacancy caused by Marshall's removal will not be filled until after the return of the court from Los Angeles to the north two weeks hence.

FINE ORANGES

Mr. Crowther yesterday brought in to the Citizens bank a bunch of 45 Mediterranean Sweet oranges which are as lovely a sight as one could wish to see.

The bunch has been placed on display over Cashier Hartung's desk, and being of a rich golden color fits in well with the prevailing color in the bank.

FARMERS' CLUB PICNIC.

The Farmers' Club picnic occurs in Santiago Canyon on Thursday next. Going? The farmers have great times at their picnics.

Southern Pacific Coast Line will be open for traffic Sunday, March 31st, with following schedule:

COAST LINE LIMITED.		SUNSET EXPRESS.	
Lv. L. A.	Arr. S. F.	Lv. L. A.	Arr. S. F.
7:45 a. m.	10:45 p. m.	2:30 p. m.	7 a. m.
RETURNING.			
Lv. S. F.	Arr. L. A.	Lv. S. F.	Arr. L. A.
8 a. m.	10:50 p. m.	7 p. m.	12:20 p. m.

Coast Line Limited is a daylight train with Parlor Car, Chair Car and Grill Car.

Uniformed passenger attendants will be at Oakland Pier, Ferry depot, Market street, and Third and Townsend streets, S. F. They will wear blue uniforms and bright red caps with black band bearing inscription "S. P. Co. Porter," and their duty will be to assist and direct passengers and show all kinds of attention to the traveling public.

Stern Brothers

are headquarters for

Lace Curtains.

We also carry a large and up-to-date line of latest patterns in

Allover Laces,
Allover Embroideries,
Valenciennes Laces.

Inspect our beautiful assortment of

Ami Silk Linings and Taffetta Silks.

Very respectfully,

STERN BROTHERS.

First-Class Watch and Clock Repairing at

M. Barborka's NEW JEWELRY STORE

OPPOSITE CITIZENS BANK,

Center Street, - - Anaheim.

HAVING finished my trade in the old country and been employed as a first-class watch repairer in Austria, Germany, Switzerland France, and Brooklyn and New York, I am able to repair any watch or clock, European or American make, the highest grade Chronometers Repeaters, or Chronographs as well as the cheaper grade make of any kind with satisfaction to all my customers.

ADOLPH LUEDKE

Watchmaker and Jeweler

Center Street, Anaheim.

A NEW and well-selected stock of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry. New additions to the stock expected from the East in a few days.

Call and inspect my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

LA FIESTA

DE LAS FLORES

in honor of

PRESIDENT McKINLEY

and his Cabinet.

Magnificent Floral Pageant.
..Gorgeous Oriental Parade..

Special rates on all railroads.

MAY 8th and 9th.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

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 $50.00..........10c
Over $50.00, not exceeding $100.00..........15c
Over $100.00, not exceeding $500.00, 15c per $100
Over $500.00 and up.................10c per $100

Also Bank Money Orders for sale on all Foreign Countries.

F. A. Yungbluth

Merchant Tailor

A Large stock of SPRING Suitings on hand to select from. My prices are the lowest. My goods are the newest, and a perfect fit is guaranteed to all. Call once and you will ....come again....

RUHMANN BLOCK - - - ANAHEIM.

Napoleon Hart.

....DEALER IN THE FINEST BRANDS OF....

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

CENTER STREET, - - ANAHEIM.

Bottled goods of superior quality for family use

WIELAND BEER. Give me a call.

Geo. Schuchardt

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

Wines, Liquors

And Cigars.

LOS ANGELES BEER ON DRAUGHT.

Koll Block, Los Angeles Street

RESIDENCE FOR SALE

Seven-room cottage on Broadway;
Hard finished;
All modern improvements;
Electric lights;
Sanitary plumbing;
Screen porch;
Barn and outhouses;
Large lot; on clean side of street;
Situated in the pick of the residence portion.

On easy terms. A snap.

Apply at this office.

MEAT MARKET

VEIT BENTZ, Proprietor.

Having assumed control of the City Meat Market, Center street, I wish to state to my friends and the public generally that I shall keep on hand the finest beef, mutton, pork, hams, sausages, lard, smoked beef, etc.

Fresh fish on sale at lowest prices.

feb21

Go to C. A. Strehle, Anaheim, for galvanized iron tanks, pumps and windmills. feb28-tf

One of the laws passed by the recent legislature provides that no pupil under 15 years of age in public schools shall be required to study at home.

You want your roof fixed, repaired or painted; see C. A. Strehle, Anaheim. All work guaranteed. feb28-tf

Jordan's "AAA1" knives are always sharp, and will keep an edge longer than any other cutlery on earth.

Sunset Limited

Leaves Los Angeles for New Orleans and East every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7:45 a. m. until further notice.

Equipment consists of composite car, smoking and reading-room, writing desk, buffet, barber shop and bath. Ladies' parlor car with maid in attendance. Stateroom section car; as many Pullman standard sleepers as are necessary; also a dining car. Vestibuled, steam-heated, gas-lighted, and runs through without change.

Southern Pacific ticket office, corner Los Angeles and Santa Ana streets, Anaheim, Cal. dec6-tf

Notice of Application

FOR

FRANCHISE

BY THE

SANTA ANA GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.

IN THE CITY OF ANAHEIM.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Santa Ana Gas and Electric company has applied to the Board of Trustees of the City of Anaheim, Orange County, California, for a franchise to construct, maintain and operate poles and wire lines for the transmission of electric current for heat and power upon the public streets of the City of Anaheim.

That it is proposed by said Board of Trustees of the City of Anaheim to grant said franchise; that the term of its continuance as proposed is fifty years from and after the date of the passage of the Ordinance granting the same, and that said franchise is of the character of electric transmission lines, and will be subject to all of the provisions, conditions and requirements which are specified in the proposed Ordinance granting the same, and that a draft of the Ordinance, leaving the name of the grantee blank, which it is proposed by said Board of Trustees to grant will be found on file in the office of the City Clerk of the City of Anaheim, and open to the inspection of all persons who desire to bid for the same, and that they shall examine said proposed Ordinance for further terms, conditions and limitations.

Notice is further given that sealed bids or tenders will be received at the office of the City Clerk of the City of Anaheim until Tuesday, the fourteenth day of May, 1901, at 8 o'clock P. M., for said franchise, and that said franchise is exposed for sale to the highest cash bid therefor; and that on and after said date said Board of Trustees of the City of Anaheim will grant said franchise to the person, firm or corporation who shall make the highest cash bid therefor; provided only, that at the time of the opening of said bids any responsible firm or corporation present, or represented, may bid for said franchise or privilege a sum not less than ten per cent above the highest sealed bid therefor, and said bid so made may be raised ten per cent by any other responsible bidder present, and said franchise or privilege shall finally be struck off, sold and granted by said Board of Trustees, to the highest bidder therefor, in gold coin of the United States, and said successful bidder shall be required to deposit with the Clerk of the City of Anaheim the full amount of his or its bid within twenty-four hours thereafter; and in case he or it shall fail to do so, then the said franchise shall be granted to the next highest bidder therefor.

The grantee of said franchise, shall file a bond running to the City of Anaheim, with at least two good and sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Board of Trustees of the City of Anaheim, in the penal sum of $500.00. Said bond shall be conditioned that such bidder shall well and truly observe, fulfill and perform each and every term and condition of such franchise, and that in case of any breach of condition of such bond the whole amount of the penal sum therein named shall be taken and deemed to be liquidated damages, and shall be recoverable from the principal and sureties upon said bond. Said bond shall be filed with such governing body within five days after such franchise is awarded, and in case said bond shall not be so filed, the award of such franchise shall be set aside, and the same may be granted to the next lowest bidder, or again offered for sale, in the discretion of said Board of Trustees of the City of Anaheim.

The successful bidder and his assigns must, during the life of said franchise, pay to the City of Anaheim, at least two per cent of the gross annual receipts of the person, partnership or corporation to whom the said franchise may be awarded, arising from its use, operation or possession. No percentage shall be paid for the first five years succeeding the date of said franchise, but thereafter such percentage shall be payable annually, and in the event said payment is not made said franchise shall be forfeited.

By order of the Board of Trustees of the City of Anaheim, as set forth in its Resolution Number 32, to which reference is hereby made. JOSEPH HELMSEN,
President of the Board of Trustees of the City of Anaheim. mar21-5t

Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

The Company's steamers leave as follows:

FOR SAN FRANCISCO,

calling only at Santa Barbara.

Leave REDONDO—SANTA ROSA and QUEEN, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 8 a. m.

Leave PORT LOS ANGELES—SANTA ROSA and QUEEN, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 11:30 a. m.

Arrive at San Francisco, Thursdays and Sundays, 1 p. m.

For SAN FRANCISCO,

calling at Ventura, Carpenteria, Santa Barbara, Goleta, Gaviota, Port Harford, Cayucas, San Simeon, Monterey and Santa Cruz.

Leave EAST SAN PEDRO—CORONA and BONITA, Sundays and Thursdays, 6:25 p. m.

Leave SAN PEDRO—CORONA and BONITA, Sundays and Thursdays, 6:30 p. m.

For SAN DIEGO.

Leave PORT LOS ANGELES—SANTA ROSA and QUEEN, Mondays and Thursdays, 4 p. m.

Leave REDONDO—SANTA ROSA and QUEEN, Mondays and Thursdays, 8 p. m.

For further information obtain folder.

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

W. PARRIS, Agt., 124 W. Second St., Los Angeles. GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Gen. Agts., San Francisco.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Clerk of the City of Anaheim, at his office in the City Hall, Center street; Anaheim, up to Tuesday, May 14, 1901, at 8 o'clock p. m., for doing all the city printing and advertising for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1902. The following is an estimate of the printing needed:

One dozen License Receipt books, of 100 receipts each, perforated and numbered.

One dozen Water-rate Receipt books, of 100 receipts each, printed on both sides, perforated and numbered.

One dozen Electric Light receipt books of 100 receipts each, perforated and numbered.

One-quarter dozen Tax Collector Receipt books, of 200 receipts, perferated and numbered consecutively.

Five hundred (500) Postal Cards relative to Board of Equalization meeting.

Five hundred (500) Notices for Assessor's office relative to absent property owners.

Five hundred (500) Demands on the City Treasury.

Five hundred (500) Postal Cards for Tax Collector's notices.

Five hundred (500) Assessment blanks.

One thousand (1000) envelopes, City Clerk's and Marshal's office; 500 each, at 2 cents.

Five hundred (500) envelopes, City Clerk's office, at 1 cent.

Two hundred and fifty (250) Tax-Sale certificates.

Specimen copies of the above may be seen at the office of the City Clerk.

Bidder to specify by the book and by the thousand, respectively.

All advertising done by the city during said fiscal year must be specified by the square, nonpareil measurement.

A certified check for $10.00 must accompany each and every bid.

The Board of Trustees of the City of Anaheim reserves the right to reject each and every bid.

By order of the Board of Trustees of the city of Anaheim.
apl1-3t E. B. MERRITT, City Clerk.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Orange, State of California.

In the Matter of the Estates and Guardianship of Bruce Swope and Robert Swope, Minors.

It appearing to this Court, from the petition this day presented and filed by Oscar Heald, the guardian of the estates of Bruce Swope and Robert Swope, minors, praying for an order of sale of certain real estate belonging to said wards, and that it is for the best interests of said wards that such real estate should be sold:

It is hereby ordered that the next of kin of the said wards and all persons interested in the said estate appear before this Court on Friday, the third day of May, 1901, at ten o'clock A. M., at the Courtroom of this Court, in the City of Santa Ana, County of Orange, State of California, then and there to show cause why an order should not be granted for the sale of such estate.

And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published at least once a week for three successive weeks before the said day of hearing in the ANAHEIM GAZETTE, a weekly newspaper, printed and published in the City of Anaheim, County of Orange, State of California.

Dated the 29th day of March, 1901.
J. W. BALLARD,
Judge of said Superior Court.
H. W. CHYNOWETH, Attorney for the Estate, apr4-4t

WATER BOARD AND COL. TUFFREE AGREE.

Latter Gives Right of Way for Ditches Through Buena Vista Ranch—Water Runs Reversed.

The water board at its meeting on Saturday occupied the greater part of the afternoon in discussing the amended agreement submitted by Col. Tuffree for right of way for the company's main and other ditches through his ranch. At the previous meeting Col. Tuffree submitted a draft of an agreement, the terms of which have already appeared in these columns. To a number of his conditions the water board dissented, and a statement of the water company's position was drafted and later submitted to him for his consideration. To this the Colonel objected, and a further conference was arranged between him and the committee having the matter in hand.

Mr. Sherwood, speaking for the committee, said this conference had been held, and an agreement arrived at regarding the matters at issue, the company giving way on some points, Col. Tuffree on others. Relative to supplying him with water for domestic purposes, Tuffree maintained that he had acquired that right by virtue of taking water out of the company's ditches for a period longer than five years. He (Sherwood) regarded the matter as of small consequence and advised that such water be furnished Tuffree in return for valuable rights granted the company by him.

Mr. Bradford, speaking further of the conference with Tuffree, said the latter had withdrawn from his position relative to the number of bridges to be constructed over ditches on the ranch, as well as the cementing of the ditch on the northeast corner of the ranch. An agreement had also been arrived at relative to the disposal of earth from cleaning ditches on the ranch. As to water to be used for domestic purposes, Tuffree claimed he had been given that right by a former board, and now claimed it as a perpetual right.

Mr. Pierotti knew of no such agreement. The fact that Tuffree had tapped the ditch had not been brought to the attention of the board until 1899. Certainly Tuffree could not claim any right to water because he had once tapped the ditch. The board had never given him the right to take water, and he doubted if Tuffree could maintain his alleged right in court.

Mr. Crowther was of opinion that the conditions imposed by Tuffree would not be at all satisfactory to the stockholders. He objected to giving Tuffree water for domestic purposes free. No other stockholder had that privilege, and he did not consider it right to accord it to Tuffree. Rather than submit, he preferred a lawsuit. He believed in the theory, "Millions for defense, but not a cent for tribute." He would rather have 100 lawsuits rather than submit to a wrong. If Tuffree can claim the water, why can he not also claim the ditch?

The board discussed the matter in all its bearings at length. The consensus of opinion was that a lawsuit be avoided; that Tuffree be conciliated. To that end it was agreed to offer him two shares of stock, upon which he could purchase water for domestic purposes, in return for a deed to right of way for the main ditch through his 640-acre ranch.

Relative to Tuffree's demand that he be furnished water before irrigators in the Kramer tract (which is now the rule) the board decided to placate him by complying, and resolved to change the order of the runs, beginning at the head of the ditch instead of at the foot.

The rule has for years been to begin delivering water at the foot of the ditch and work up to the head.

This order, in deference to Tuffree's demand, will be reversed beginning with the next run.

Tuffree's agreement was turned over to Mr. Bradford, at the conclusion of the discussion, to be returned to Tuffree, he having insisted that the document be returned to him, either signed or unsigned, at the conclusion of the meeting. Mr. Crowther expressed himself as being of the opinion that Tuffree was trying to run the company. Rather than give way to him on every point, he said, he favored a lawsuit—a friendly suit.

Attorney Melrose said there was no such thing as a friendly suit — when people go to law, they try to win their case, and fight hard to achieve their ends.

It was reported that Tuffree had placed a dam in one of the ditches crossing his ranch, causing the water to overflow across the ranch, giving it a fine irrigation.

Mr. Crowther—He wanted to irrigate his land! Tuffree must be told that while he is carrying on negotiations with the company, he must refrain from tampering with the ditches.

The matter was passed to the next meeting by the return of Tuffree's agreement to Mr. Bradford. On his way home Bradford held a conference with Tuffree at the conclusion of which Tuffree agreed to accept two shares of stock, in order to procure water for domestic purposes, in return for granting the company free right of way through his ranch. The agreement between him and the company is a lengthy one, and was to have been signed up by both parties this week.

The Finance Committee submitted the following report:

Cash on hand March 1, 1901	$40 15
Water sales Anaheim	414 73
Water sales North Anahcim	958 56
Bills payable (note 296)	1500 00
Southern California Railway Co.	112 84
W. H. Blennerhassett	241 75
Construction (cement sold)	39 60
Transfer, fees, etc	4 50
	$3,312 13
Balance due Treasurer, March 1, 1901	$299 19
71 warrants paid and returned	1,552 81
R. Melrose (option Yorba reservoir site)	100 00
Returned consumers	25
	$1,652 25
Available cash	$1,650 88
Total expenditures	$4,274 79
Deficit	2614 91

The board decided to borrow $2700 to pay outstanding obligations.

Superintendent Woodward submitted the following report:

ANAHEIM, Cal., March 31, 1901.

To the Board of Directors of the Anaheim Union Water company.

My expenses for the month of March are as follows:

Regular employes	$385 00
To grading Cajon canal	1,481 66
To cleaning and grading Anaheim canal	$127 75
Putting in Anaheim dam	70 00
Putting in Cajon dam	56 00
Cleaning Orangethorpe ditch	40 50
Cleaning Nicolas ditch	15 00
Cleaning North Branch ditch	15 75
Cleaning Tuffree ditch	15 00
Cleaning Anaheim Branch ditch	45 00
Cleaning gravel pit	10 00
	395 00

REPAIRS.

To 52 feet of 24-inch cement arch in Anaheim on West street.		
Labor	28 25	
To 6 barrels cement at 3.60	19 80	
		48 05
To 48 feet vitrified 24-inch pipe on West street, Anaheim, at $1 per foot	48 00	
Labor	21 36	
To 3 barrels cement at $3.60	10 80	
		79 45
To 38 feet 24-inch vitrified pipe at $1	38 00	
To 10 feet 24-inch cement arch		
To 117 feet cement ditch		
Labor	29 75	
To 6½ barrels cement at $3.60	23 40	
		91 15
To repairing Browning ditch		
Labor	44 55	
To 3½ barrels cement at $3.60	12 60	
		56 15
To cleaning gravel pit	8 00	
Labor on two cement forms	4 00	
To repairing cement gates	1 00	
To moving tools	5 00	
		18 00

Respectfully submitted,

J. M. WOODWARD, Supt.

Mr. Steward, reporting for the oil committee, said an agreement had been arrived at with W. C. Eymann relative to his lease of the reservoir tract for oil development purposes. Eymann, he said, had back of him considerable Eastern capital, and agreed to begin actual work within seven months. The lands leased embraced the territory outside the ground to be used for actual reservoir purposes. The report was agreed to, and the papers in the case referred to the company's attorney.

The report of the Durkeeville committee was read as follows:

Quarterly Report.

ANAHEIM, Cal., March 26, 1901.

To the Boards of Directors of the A. U. W. Co. and S. A. V. I. Co.—Gentlemen: Your committee of management of the Durkee ranch beg leave to make the following report for the first quarter of the year 1901:

RECEIPTS.

Amount in Citizens Bank of Anaheim January 1, 1901	$822 51
Rent of Ballestero ranch	40 00
Pasturage of stock	220 83
Storage	20 00
Dairy machinery	250 00
Rent of pasture land, 120 acres	100 00
J. S. Lane for tread power	50 00
Total	$1,503 34

DISBURSEMENTS.

Seed barley	$403 75
R. Corona, wages	105 00
Stock trespassing	12 15
Blacksmith's bill	20 35
Feed barley	17 20
Labor, putting in crop	206 85
Labor, clearing land, 12 days	18 00
Labor, fencing, 3 days	4 80
Advertising pasture	5 10
Barth & McGillivray, hardware and tools	28 85
M. E. French's bill, whip and harness pad	2 20
Veterinary service	3 00
Sundries	5 02
W. G. McPherson's bill, time and expense	36 78
L. B. Steward's bill, time and expense	12 00
Discount	10
Total	$880 70
Amount in Citizens Bank of Anaheim, March 26	$340 94
In Citizens' Bank, Corona	31 70
Bills received	250 00
	622 64
	$1,503 34

W. G. McPHERSON,
L. B. STEWARD.

On motion report was accepted and ordered filed.

Secretary Krick read, impressively as a funeral sermon, the summons of the United States Court, commanding the company to appear in court on May 6th, to take partners for Judge Silent's two-step. Penalty, for non-attendance at the hop, $5000.

The chair (mournfully)—"You have heard read the communication; what is your pleasure?"

Mr. Adams—There is darned little pleasure about that communication. Evidently Mr. Adams does not dance.

The communication and summons was referred to the Litigation Committee.

Mr. Pierotti offered a resolution calling attention of Superintendent and zanjeros to Article VIII of the by-laws, imposing a fine of $25 for violation of the company's rules. This was in consequence of the alleged placing of a dam in the ditch on Col. Tuffree's ranch, as well as the locking of a gate which should have been permitted to remain open. The resolution was agreed to, and the Secretary was instructed to notify the company's officials to report promptly all such infractions of the rules, that swift and condign punishment may be meted out to all offenders.

Mr. Adams objected to the half hour run. He thought there was water enough to allow each shareholder an hour per share. Everybody out his way wanted an hour's run, and he therefore moved that the recent cutting down to thirty minutes be rescinded.

The other members of the board made goo-goo eyes at him. There was no second and the matter dropped with a dull resounding plunk.

Mr. Pierotti said the Orange agent (name not given) who had negotiated the sale to the company of the Yorba reservoir site had written him asking that his commission of $200 be forwarded him. The agreement had been that if there was no sale there would be no commission, and he reported that the Orange man's letter would receive attention later on, no purchase of the property in question having been made by the company.

Mr. Crowther suggested that the commission be cut to $50.

Mr. Adams said the sixty-day option on the Yorba reservoir site was rapidly drawing to a close, and he suggested that something be done in the matter.

Mr. Sherwood said that before a purchase of the site was made the opinion of a competent engineer should be procured relative to its availability for reservoir purposes. He was to have a conference shortly with engineer Lippincott in Los Angeles, and if agreeable to the board he would have that gentleman investigate the site with reference to its practicability, and report at some future meeting. Mr. Lippincott being a government employee would make no charge for his services.

Mr. Sherwood was delegated authority to confer with Mr. Lippincott, and have him make the examination, if found convenient for him to do so.

Request of O. des Granges asking information relative to the quantity of gravel necessary to be hauled for the cementing of the ditch running by his mother's property. Referred to the Superintendant, and des Granges notified that before cementing could begin, steps must be taken by him to dismiss the suit brought by him against the company for trespass upon his property by the ditch in question, also a quitclaim deed for any rights he may in future claim.

On motion of Pierotti, the cement ditches petitioned for by Robert Hansen and W. W. Adams west of town were ordered constructed, the former to have a capacity of 200 inches, the latter of 300 inches.

Petition of S. Tucker asking for a change in the location of a gate in the ditch supplying him with water, was denied.

Mr. Bradford said that the change asked for would only make possible the irrigation of one stunted peach tree. And so Tucker was turned down.

ROYAL
Baking Powder

Made from pure cream of tartar.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menacers to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Death of Mrs. Krick.

Mrs. Philip Krick, mother of Philip H. Krick, secretary of the water company, died at the home of her son-in-law, R. J. Laidlaw, at Placentia, on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Mrs. Krick suffered from heart trouble, although she had lately been in unusually good health. She was in the habit of lying down for a nap after the noon hour. On Monday she retired to her room for rest as usual. At 2 o'clock her daughter went to call her, and found that life was extinct.

Dr. Rich of Fullerton was summoned, but found that she was beyond mortal aid.

Deceased was a native of Schoneberg, Kingdom of Bavaria-Pfalz, Germany, and was aged 68 years, 11 months and 21 days. She had resided at Placentia for a year. She came to recuperate her health, which had been bad since she had had the grip, some years ago.

The funeral occurred yesterday morning at 10 o'clock from the residence of R. J. Laidlaw, at Placentia. Interment was in the Anaheim cemetery.

Baseball.

The Olympics didn't do a thing to Company E's nine at baseball on Sunday afternoon but beat them by the following score:

OLYMPICS.	R.	O.	COMPANY E.	R.	O.
J. Backs, p	4	2	M. Paschall, p	2	4
S. Rimpau, c	5	1	Gene Adams, c	1	3
R. Rimpau, 1st b	4	2	F. Rimpau, 1st b	1	4
H. Backs, 2nd b	3	1	H. Stock, 2nd b	1	3
N. Hugo, 3rd b	4	3	R. Zerman, 3rd b	1	2
F. Dyer, s. s	1	3	R. Possek, s. s	2	2
R. Mills, l. f	4	2	D. Bush, l. f	2	3
Churchill, c. f	3	0	C. Woelke, c. f	0	0
W. Preise, r. f	1	1	McAulay, r. f	1	3
Totals	28	24	Totals	13	27

Umpire, Fatty Fox. Scorer, Billy Fischer.

RUNS BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Olympics	3	2	6	6	1	2	7	1	*	—28
Company E	0	0	0	2	1	0	6	4	0	—13

Mrs. Backs' Birthday.

Mrs. Joseph Backs was tendered a pleasant surprise on the occasion of her birthday, April 1st, by the ladies of the Turner Sisterhood, of which she is President. It was in the evening, just as she was thinking of retiring for the night, when Mrs. Wm. Fischer and Mrs. Oefinger called, saying it was necessary for her to repair at once to Turner hall for a business meeting relative to the entertainment the ladies were preparing to give. Quite at a loss to know the meaning of a business meeting at such an hour, she nevertheless accompanied the ladies to the hall, where she was surprised to discover two long tables filled with such a repast as only the Turner Sisterhood can prepare. The hall was filled with many friends, who presented her with a jardiniere containing an asparagus fern. A pleasant evening was spent by all.

Prohibitionists Lose.

The election at Santa Ana on Monday resulted in a sweeping victory for the forces lined up against Prohibition. All the candidates indorsed by the cold-water people were defeated, with the exception of Major Finley, who defeated George Edgar for City Trustee in the Third ward, by a vote of 114 to 110. An active fight was made against Edgar, he being one of the present Trustees, who refused to submit the Prohibition question to the voters.

Frank Ey buried his Prohibition opponent Visel in the First ward, by a vote of 138 to 87.

In the Fifth ward but one candidate appeared to want the office. His name was Diers, and he received 179 votes.

For Marshal, Maxwell ran away from Cervantes, defeating him by a vote of 681 to 282.

G. E. Freeman took a fall out of J. A. Willson for City Recorder by a vote of 651 to 315.

W. F. Heathman said Buffalo to S. A. Bowes for City Attorney by 753 to 185.

Ed. Tedford had no opposition for City Clerk, and received 866 votes.

R. F. Chilton had no opponent for Treasurer, and received 795 votes.

Committed Suicide.

Charles Bobrick, aged about 60, who had resided in Anaheim and Fullerton for a year or so past, committed suicide in his room in the Backs' lodging house on Sunday at noon by shooting himself with a 38 calibre revolver. The ball entered the lower part of the breast, and ranging upward, penetrated the heart. Death was almost instantaneous, for when an entrance was effected into his room, he was in his dying gasps.

An inquest was held by Coroner Clark, at which it was developed the suicide procured the revolver from Philip Zachman a few days before his self destruction. He left a note saying: "Please return pistol to Zachman; my folks will pay for my funeral."

In his pocket was a letter from his daughter, Mrs. Grace Hartwell of Chicago. Undertaker Backs wired her of the death of her father. As a result of the exchange of telegrams, the remains were interred in the cemetery here on Tuesday. The daughter telegraphed she would pay the expenses.

FALL IN EGGS.

As Billy Woods was driving with a load of eggs in one of Harris & Falkenstein's teams on Center street on Saturday at noon, a case containing thirty dozen eggs was jolted out of the wagon and the street in the neighborhood was converted for a while into a beautiful omelette. Eggs were scattered in every direction, and few escaped with their casings intact. Billy was out $3.50 by the slump in the egg-market.

Picnic

The Turners will give a picnic at the Columbia garden the first Sunday in May. Proceeds to be devoted to the active section of the society.

CAPT. TOLLE FORGETS THE BOND.

And the Trustees Make Him Return to Santa Ana for It Before Granting Him the Electric Franchise.

Capt. Tolle, the hustling representative of the electric railway now asking a franchise for the operation of its line through this city, arrived in town on Tuesday evening for the purpose of bidding for the franchise before the Trustees, as per the terms of the advertisement concerning the same. He was all ready to proceed to the work in hand, when City Attorney Chynoweth asked him for the bond in the sum of $500 which the trustees demand for the faithful performance of the terms of the franchise.

Tolle said he had not brought it with him, but thought that on the morrow he would be able to prepare it in no time at all.

Chynoweth preferred to have the bond filed with the bid.

Tolle said that at Whittier he had filed his bond several days after the franchise was awarded him.

Chynoweth said the law required the bond to be filed with the bid—he doubted if a franchise legal in the eyes of the law could be otherwise granted.

Tolle had no other recourse than to return to Santa Ana for the bond. He hired a livery rig and set out for the county seat post haste. He left at 6:45, and returned at 9:15, making the round-trip record for bonds.

The City Trustees met at 8, and heard the report of collections by Marshal Steadman as follows: For water, $180.30; electric lights, $322.35; licenses, $167.75; total, $670.40; less 5 per cent for collection, $33.52; deposited with Treasurer, $636.88. Delinquents reported: Water $13.70; license, $2.50; lights, $1.315; total, $29.35. Delinquents collected: Water $6.60; lights, $3.15; total, $9.75.

Treasurer Cahen reported the following funds on hand: In General fund, $1419.55; Bond fund No. 1, $997.50: No. 2, $173.25; No. 3, $486; total $3076.30

Clerk Merritt's financial statement tallied with the Treasurer's figures.

Recorder Shanley reported the collection of $10 in forfeited bond money from one Parker, arrested for plowing on the sidewalk. Fees, $3; turned into the treasury, $7.

Clerk Merritt reported he had forwarded an invitation to the Orange County high school league to hold its annual field day meet in town.

The ordinance committee was instructed to prepare the draft of a new ordinance establishing fire limits.

Bills were paid to the amount of $1066.27.

The quarterly inspection report of the Hartford steam boiler inspection and insurance company was read, showing the boilers at the power house were in good condition.

The Clerk was instructed to issue notices for street cleaning.

At this point the board finished their evening's work, and all hands set about to wait for the appearance of Capt. Tolle. That gentleman showed up at 9:15. He had the bond, with W. B. Hervey and F. P. Nickey as sureties. It was properly executed, in the sum of $500.

Bids were thereupon opened for the sale of the franchise, and the same was sold to Tolle, his bid being 3 per cent of the net earnings of the company.

Ordinance No. 135 granting him the franchise was then introduced and passed to first reading.

Clerk Merritt was granted a two weeks' leave of absence.

There were present Trustees Helmsen, Dickel and Weisel; absent, Schneider and Schwenckert.

TEACHERS ILL.

Miss Mosseman and Miss Bowland of the Central school are ill, and unable to teach. The former's place is being filled by Miss Fay; the latter's by Miss Kurtz, the new high-school teacher, during the morning hours, and by Miss Snyder, a high-school pupil, during the afternoon. Miss Kurtz teaches afternoons in the high school.

The ladies are not seriously ill, and will doubtless soon be able to resume their duties in the schoolroom.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The public library will be formally opened next week, when books will be ready to be drawn out by members. A number of daily and weekly newspapers will be kept on file, and a cheerful and inviting place provided. The library has been comfortably fitted up by Mr. Bruce, the librarian. Electric lights have been installed and linoleum put upon the floor.

Native Sons.

Invincible parlor, Native Sons, has reorganized and elected the following officers: John A. Eymann, Past President; Otto Rust, President; E. F. Kellogg, First Vice-President; H. A. Davis, Second Vice-President; C. Boege, Third Vice-President; J. J. Schneider, Marshal; Joe Backs, Jr., Recording Secretary; J. A. Eymann, Treasurer and Financial Secretary.

DELIGHTFUL GERMAN COMEDY

Frau Emil Oder de Nicolas Enchants a Large Audience at Turner Hall.

Seldom have our German-speaking citizens enjoyed an evening of greater pleasure than was provided by the performance of "Die Wilde Toni," at Turner hall on Sunday evening. The cast of characters was composed of a quartet of ladies and gentlemen from Los Angeles, who portrayed their parts in a manner calling for unstinted praise. Frau Emil Oder de Nicolas, in the title role, carried off the honors as the ungovernable village maiden. The play was originally written for her while she was a soubrette in Munich. For her success in filling the role she was decorated, along with the author, with the order for "Art and Science."

Toni is an orphan girl, industrious and of excellent character, but fiery temperament and jealous disposition. One Sunday as she leaves church with Seff, her woodchopper lover, a strange young lady drops her handkerchief, and he picks it up and restores it to her. This provokes a fit of jealousy on the part of Toni, and she breaks off the engagement. The strange young lady turns out to be Seff's sister, who has been away for years. To cure Toni of her jealousy, Marie makes love to Seff, and many amusing situations are afforded. Finally all is explained, Toni and Seff are reconciled and the curtain falls to slow music. The cast of characters was as follows:

Toni	Frau Emil Oder de Nicolas
Marie Werner	Maria Brinkman
Seff, ein Holzknecht (a woodchopper)	Ernst Oder
Ignatz, ein Jager (a hunter)	Ernst Rudolph

Toni had no difficulty in capturing the audience from the start, and her meeting with Marie was filled with many delightful situations.

Previous to the rendition of the comedy the following musical program was given:

"Die Eisbahn." Singing Section Turn Verein ..... Exner

Mandolin solo, Mazurka ..... Winiawsky
Prof. H. Babize, Santa Ana

Encore: "Hearts and Flowers." ..... Moses

Tenor Solo, "It Was Not Thus To Be." ..... Abt
August Freise

Encore: "O Happy Day."

Cello solo, "The Swan." ..... Saint-Saens
Merrill Rice, Tustin

"Das Kirchlein." Singing Section Turn Verein ..... Becker

Violin Solo, Romance ..... Winiawsky
J. W. Rice, Tustin

Encore: "Schubert's Serenade."

Mr. Freise never sang in better voice, and was loudly applauded. His encore, "O Happy Day," was especially well rendered and was much enjoyed.

Mr. Rice's violin solo was, what everybody expected to hear, an entrancing bit of melody. It was an artistic rendition of a masterpiece. His encore, the Serenade, by Schubert, we have heard him play before—and we hope to some day again. Its clever execution stamps him as a master of his favorite instrument.

Mr. Babize was at his best with the mandolin, as was also Merrill Rice with the cello.

The Singing Section, under the leadership of Prof. Thomas, sang in good voice and fine effect.

To Prof. Thomas credit is due for his part in the program. He played the accompaniments, and was the master of ceremonies of the occasion.

The ladies of the Turner Sisterhood served refreshments, and the evening concluded with a social hop.

Deciduous Fruit Growers

The Deciduous Fruit Association held its annual meeting on Monday, when the old Board of Directors were re-elected, as follows: J. B. Neff, J. B. Rea, Geo. A. Hunter, L. W. Kirby and John A. Eyman.

The board organized and re-elected the executive officers, viz: J. B. Neff, president; J. B. Rea, vice-president; John A. Eyman, secretary; Citizens Bank, treasurer.

The attendance was better than at any former annual meeting. A considerable new acreage will probably be in the association this year. Fruit will be marketed on the same plan which has been found to be so successful during the past three years.

Mr. Neff will represent the association at the Southern California Deciduous Fruit Exchange.

Apricots are reported in many sections as being less than a quarter crop. The hot spell in December swelled the buds, the thermometer registering as high as 80 degrees, and the nights being warm. This was followed by a cold spell after Christmas which affected the buds disastrously.

Peaches are a fair crop, while walnuts seem to be setting a heavy crop.

Young People's Club.

A club was organized at the home of Miss Belle Lyons, April 6th, which is called the D. W. C. The officers are as follows: Gretchen Weisel, president; Lillie Conrad, vice-president; Belle Lyons, guide; Elsie Nebelung, treasurer; and Dora Click, secretary. The next meeting will be held at the home of Elsie Nebelung.

The elegant line of new Spring goods at Chas. Federman's is unsurpassed in quality, style and beautiful patterns. The firm deserves great credit for its efforts to keep the trade at home. Everybody talks about the beautiful patterns.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mrs. Crist will entertain the Ladies' Euchre club this afternoon at her home.

Herman Harris came over from Santa Ana to attend the German theatre on Sunday evening.

Hartwell and Percy Bradford and Carl Johnson are off on a camping trip to Lucas canyon.

Johnny Kellenberger came over from Buena Park on Sunday evening to take his best girl to the theatre.

Gus Hansen has let a contract for a deep-water well and pumping plant on his Orangethorpe-avenue place.

George B. Johnson, a wealthy horticulturist of San Jose, is visiting with his old-time friend A. S. Bradford at Placentia.

W. F. Middleham has been appointed school census marshal.

Mr. Middleham has been chosen delegate to the Grand Lodge of Foresters, which convens shortly at Chico.

Mr. Blackfan was in from his ranch at Brookshurst on Monday. He reports a touch of frost among the potato vines.

W. H. Hale, brother of Mrs. E. J. Barrett, who has been spending a few weeks in town, has departed for his home in Pennsylvania.

D. M. Baker, editor of the Santa Ana *Bulletin*, is in San Francisco to undergo a surgical operation upon the throat for an ailment said to be cancer.

George McDonald, George Kamerer and Allan Melrose, three expert oil men from the Santa Fe wells, were in town on a short visit on Tuesday after noon.

Mr. Crowther acted as secretary pro tem in the water company's office on Tuesday and Wednesday, during the absence of Mr. Krick, consequent upon the death of his mother.

F. W. Hildebrandt and family of Westminster moved to Chino yesterday. He has driven his stock into San Bernardino county, and will take up his permanent abode at Chino.

E. J. Barrett came down from Rincon Saturday afternoon. He reports the well of the Rincon Crude down 1120 feet with a sepage of oil in the hole. He looks for a strike of oil down about 1200 feet.

Pat Seale while chipping beef in Stern's grocery store some days ago accidentally chipped off the end of the left index finger. The wound was a painful one, and incapacitated Pat from service for a day or two.

Jake Crowinshield was over from Santa Ana one day last week. Jake recently entertained the Supervisors at a stag dinner, the occasion being the completion of a bridge across the creek near his farm. He threatens to treat them to dinner again when he gathers in his crop.

Godfrey Stock has been appointed special agent of the Equitable Life insurance company and is now giving attention to that business. He returned last week from San Francisco, where he was in conference with some of the leading officers of that company.

H. Deutsch was in town from Los Angeles on Thursday. He states that not in many years has such an active demand for real estate existed in that city. The building of the Salt Lake railroad will in his opinion give Los Angeles and Southern California a boom such as it has never had in all its history.

H. K. Gregory, the popular assistant general passenger agent of the Santa Fe lines in Southern California, has been tendered a merited promotion in the service of the company which he has served for many years. Hereafter his headquarters will be in San Francisco, and he will have the immediate charge of all passenger business in that city. His jurisdiction will extend to all the Santa Fe lines west of Albuquerque.

W. S. Whitney and family of Santa Ana drove through town on Sunday afternoon. Mr. Whitney is a holdover trustee, and was consequently not a candidate at Monday's election. But he took an active interest in the contest just the same. "They'll never take a trick," he declared, referring to the Probibs; "now you see if they do." And he was pretty near right.

W. M. Johnson, father of Eugene Johnson of Olive, and brother-in-law to Godfrey Stock of this city, who has been here on a visit for a month, departed on Tuesday for his home in Michigan. Mr. Johnson during his stay was shown the many places of interest hereabout, including the oil wells, the peatlands, Los Alamitos sugar factory, the Placentia orange groves and other sections of the county. He was very favorably impressed with what was shown him. He talks of returning before next winter with his family and locating permanently.

Prof. Ludwig Thomas while in San Francisco some time ago dined with some friends at a restaurant in that city, where his attention was called to the fact that Anaheim wines were the highest priced upon the wine list. White wine produced here he regards as comparing favorably with the best imported Sauterne. This wine sells here at 50 cents per gallon, while the imported, in fancy packages brings $5 per half dozen quarts. The Professor gave an order for some of this wine, and will in future eschew the high priced foreign article. The Professor has a level head.

Stylish Spring Suits

Elegant patterns, Suits that would be a credit to any Merchant Tailor, very nobby.

A New Line of Ladies' OXFORDS in Tan and Black.

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MEN'S
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THE men's new Spring Clothing is ready—in large variety, great assortment and best styles. It is Clothing made to wear—not only to look well. The finish is perfect, no matter how low the price.

MEN'S SUITS IN ALL FASHIONABLE CLOTHS IN SERGES, CLAYS, WORSTEDS, ETC.

OUR Stock of Hats in the latest styles for Spring is complete in every respect, and you will find anything that is worn by good dressers. FEDORAS in crash and straw and everything that is new and nobby in the hat line.

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LEWIS & ZEUS' TALLY-HOS
THURSDAY, APRIL 18th.



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FACTS ABOUT EX-PRESIDENTS.

Some Retired to Private Life, Disappointed Over Failure to Receive a Second Term.

On Jan. 1, 1862, there were living five ex-Presidents of the United States—Van Buren, Tyler, Fillmore, Pierce, and Buchanan. Now the death of Benjamin Harrison leaves only one ex-President—Grover Cleveland. Gen. Harrison spent just eight years as an ex-President.

When John Quincy Adams retired from the Presidency after serving as Senator, Minister to England and Secretary of State, it was suggested that he become a member of the House of Representatives. He replied that to be chosen a Selectman by a vote of the people would be an honor; and for sixteen years, until the time of his death, he represented his district in Congress. He died with the harness on his back, for his fatal illness attacked him as he arose in the House to address the Speaker.

Andrew Johnson was elected a Senator from Tennessee some time after the end of his Presidential term, but he lived to serve only a few days of the special session of the Senate.

Most of the Presidents have retired to lives of comparative idleness. George Washington led the life of a country gentleman on his estate at Mount Vernon. He gave a certain amount of time to the reorganization of the army when war with France threatened, but he contented himself with the management of his plantation and the simple amusements of a country life.

Martin Van Buren retired to his country seat in Columbia county, N. Y., and became almost a hermit. There have been several instances like his. The most recent was Chester A. Arthur who, like Van Buren, was disappointed at his failure to achieve a re-election and secluded himself from all but his intimate friends.

Buchanan was a recluse for seven years after his return to private life. He had been much abused toward the close of his term and he sought the quiet of absolute retirement as soon as he returned to his home in Lancaster, Pa. Pierce lived eighteen years an ex-President. His home was in New Hampshire, but he was a Southern sympathizer during the war and so much out of sympathy with his neighbors that he spent many of his later years in travel abroad.

John Adams was the first hermit ex-President. He was twenty-five years an ex-President, but he was so disappointed at his defeat for re-election that he secluded himself for a quarter of a century, compiling historic records, and he came out of his hole only once, when in 1820 he acted as delegate to a State convention. The fact that he retired did not mean that he did not take an active interest in public affairs.

Van Buren yearned for another term, but could not present himself to the people of his party, because he was opposed to the annexation of Texas. From his seclusion he wrote letters which resulted in his nomination for President in 1848 on a Free Soil ticket, but he received no electoral votes.

Rutherford B. Hayes took no active part in public affairs after his retirement, but he had been so severely criticised that it would have taken more than a lifetime to vindicate his record and make him again a Presidential possibility.

John Tyler was one of the active ex-Presidents. Like Washington he pursued the life of a country gentleman; but he afterwards became very much interested in the doctrine of secession and took an active part in all events which led up to the Civil War.

Fillmore lived twenty-one years after his retirement. He was nominated to succeed himself by the American party, but was not elected. He traveled a great deal abroad and took a great interest in public affairs.

Thomas Jefferson devoted himself to educational interests and founded the University of Virginia after his retirement from the Presidency. He personally superintended the erection of the university buildings.

Monroe had his own ideas on the subject of the occupation of ex-Presidents. He held that "an ex-President should not be a party leader." He was a local Magistrate for a time and was a delegate to a constitutional convention. He lived only seven years after his term ended.

Gen. Grant was the greatest traveler in the list of ex-Presidents. His trip around the globe has been described in two large volumes and it is a matter of familar history. Gen. Grant did not take any part in business or public affairs, but he was the silent partner in the firm of Grant & Ward, and his later days were embittered by his experience in Wall street. Every one knows that his famous book was written while he was on his deathbed to provide a living for his family after his death.

Grover Cleveland since the close of his second term has delivered some lectures at Princeton and furnished some auto-biographical contributions to periodicals, but this has been a matter of courtesy and not of business.

Gen. Harrison was the first ex-President to die of pneumonia, although George Washington was killed by a cold and so was Harrison's grandfather, William Henry Harrison. Washington's developed into laryngitis and the other Harrison's into pleurisy. John Adams died of senile debility. He expired at Quincy, Mass. Thomas Jefferson's death occurred a few hours before that of Adams and singularly enough both died on the 4th of July.

James Madison at 85 died of old age. Adams had lived to be 91. Monroe died of general debility, though he was only 73. The second Adams was stricken with paralysis in the hall of the House (now Statuary Hall) and died in the rotunda of the Capitol. His body was taken to Quincy.

Andrew Jackson died of consumption and dropsy at the age of 78 and was buried on his estate, The Hermitage, near Nashville. Van Buren died of catarrh of the throat and lungs and was buried at Kinderhook. He was the only President who died at his birthplace.

Tyler died of a bilious attack and was buried at Richmond. Taylor was stricken with cholera morbus after drinking a quantity of iced water and iced milk and eating some cherries. Polk's death was caused by cholera. Polk was buried at Nashville and Taylor at Louisville.

Fillmore died of paralysis and was buried at his home in Buffalo. Pierce died of inflammation of the stomach and was buried at Concord. Buchanan's death was due to rheumatism and gout. He lived to be 77 and was buried near Lancaster.

Andrew Johnson died of paralysis and was buried at Greenville. Grant died of cancer of the throat at Mount McGregor and his body lies in the magnificent tomb on Riverside drive, New York. Hayes died on his farm in Ohio of paralysis of the heart and was buried at Fremont. Garfield, assassinated by Guiteau, was buried at Cleveland. Arthur died of apoplexy and was buried at Albany.—N. Y. Sun.

NIGHT PROWLER HUGS GIRL

Quiet Town of Corona Excited over the Doings of Mysterious Midnight Marauder.

For a second time within a week the little town of Corona, Riverside county, has been thrown into a fever of excitement and as a result there is strong talk of organizing a vigilance committee.

Between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock one morning recently an unknown man entered three different residences of prominent people, for what motive remains a mystery, as nothing was stolen. At one house he had an opportunity to steal quite a sum of money, besides some jewelry. Entrance at each place was effected by prying open a window.

At the home of T. P. Drinkwater the prowler, after exploring the rooms of the first floor, went upstairs and entering a bedroom found Miss Maude Drinkwater, aged 20 years and a leader in Corona social circles. Grabbing her by the throat, he warned her not to make an outcry under penalty of death. He then took her in his arms and repeatedly hugged and kissed her. Finally she succeeded in freeing herself from his embrace. He then made his escape.

The second house visited was that of E. A. McGillivray. The latter and his wife heard the unwelcome visitor enter, but they had no weapon and gave no alarm until the man had reached the place. Nothing was taken.

At the Schoneman house the intruder was discovered soon after entering and made an exit by jumping out of a second story window. A bottle of chloroform, which he had dropped, was found later.

The City Marshal has one man in jail under suspicion. Last week Juan Alvitro, a drunken vaquero, created a sensation, together with three companions, by riding through the streets on horses and "shooting up" the town, lassoing every one with whom they came in contact. Miss Grace Shepherd, one of the victims of Alvitro's lariat, was dragged several blocks and seriously injured. Alvitro was sentenced to serve two years at San Quenten, he having entered a plea of guilty.

A THOUSAND A DAY.

Nearly That Many Barrels Credited to a Single Well in Brea Canyon.

From what can be learned it seems that Brea Canyon's well No. 7 is the best ever brought in in California south of Coalinga. Dan Murphy of the Brea Canyon company would disclose none of the company's secrets, when questioned by a Herald reporter regarding the well, stating that the company is a close corporation, with nostock to sell.

Members of the company have talked to some of their friends, and one of these who is believed to be trustworthy, states that he had been told that the production of well No. 7 runs high in the hundreds of barrels a day—almost to the thousand mark—and that it undoubtedly is the largest well ever brought in in this section of the country.

The oil produced is of light gravity and flows directly from the well into the Union Oil company's pipe line and thence finds its way to the refinery of that company in San Francisco.

This is the second gusher brought in by the Brea Canyon company, and is said to far eclipse the former, which in itself has been a famous well.

The land on which this well was drilled was acquired by Murphy and his associates a few years ago for pasture purposes at a low price, but is now developing into one of the most valuable pieces of land in the state. It lies just over the hills from the Santa Fe wells. Between the Brea Canyon company's land and the other wells lies a body of land owned by the Union Oil company, a portion of which is under lease to the Columbia.

The public will probably never know the exact production of the famous new gusher, but from what is leaking out it is evident that future developments in that section will be watched more closely than have been the past developments.

A Testimonial from Old England.

"I consider Chamberlain's Cough Remedy the best in the world for bronchitis," says Mr. William Savory, of Warrington, England. "It has saved my wife's life, she having been a martyr to bronchitis for over six years, being most of the time confined to her bed. She is now quite well." Sold by P. A. Derge, druggist.



ARE YOU A BUFFALO?

A Raging, Roaring Flood

Washed down a telegraph line which Chas. C. Ellis, of Lisbon, Ia., had to repair. "Standing waist deep in icy water," he writes, "gave me a terrible cold and cough. It grew worse daily. Finally the best doctors in Oakland, Neb., Sioux City and Omaha said I had Consumption and could not live. Then I began using Dr. King's New Discovery and was wholly cured by six bottles." Positively guaranteed for Coughs, Colds and all Throat and Lung troubles by P. A. Derge. Price 50c and $1. Trial bottles free.

Ladies can Wear Shoes

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. It makes tight or new shoes feel easy; gives instant relief to corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Cures and prevents swollen feet, blisters, callous and sore spots. Allen's Foot-Ease is a certain cure for sweating, hot, aching feet. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package free by mail. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y. 4p

A GREAT EXPOSITION

PAN-AMERICAN WILL USHER IN A NEW AND GREAT ERA.

Show Will Be the First Important Public Event of the Twentieth Century—Progress in the Western Hemisphere During a Century to Be Illustrated.

The achievements of the past century have been magnificent. The march of progress has been swift, and the triumphs of civilization have been manifold. The age of enlightenment is indeed here. Mankind has progressed in the culture of the finer side of existence and has turned to its uses the mysterious forces of the elements in a manner undreamed of but a few centuries ago.

Yet who can foretell what the Twentieth century has to unfold? Who would dare to predict what the achievements of another hundred years may be? Standing on the threshold of this era, we look into the past, and in the grand picture of progress to be presented in the beautiful buildings and the confidence existing in the ability of the management to open the gates on May 1 upon a completed and perfectly embellished creation is justified.

The financial prospects of the Exposition are all that could be desired. The advertising it has received is already bringing forth fruit, and an unprecedentedly large attendance is now as certain as anything can be which belongs to the future.

Seen from the distance of three-quarters of a mile away the Exposition grounds present the appearance of a grand and beautiful city, and when all is complete and winter's frost has given place to the sunlight and warmth of summer the charm of the scene will be such that the impression given will last a lifetime.

EDWARD HALE BRUSH.



ELECTRIC TOWER, WITH BALCONY OF COURT OF FOUNTAINS.

UNCLE SAM'S GUNS.

His Biggest Pieces at the Pan-American Exposition.

Extraordinary interest will attach to the Ordnance Exhibit of the United States government at the Pan-American Exposition, showing the modern weapons of warfare, which were used in the recent wars. It will comprehensive exhibits of the Pan-American Exposition we see a record in graphic form of what mankind has accomplished upon this hemisphere during the 100 years now completed.

With vision sharpened we look forward with prophetic eye into the mysteries of the future and get, in imagination at least, a glimpse of what the next century is to bring forth.

Can it be possible that the Twentieth century will see an advance in material and intellectual things as great relatively to that of other centuries as the Nineteenth century has witnessed? It scarcely seems within the bounds of possibility, and yet who can say whether even more wonderful discoveries and even more valuable applications of our present knowledge than the past century has given us do not await us in the one now just begun? The Nineteenth century saw the revolution in methods of travel on land and sea caused by the invention of the steam engine; it saw the invention of the telegraph and telephone and electric light; it witnessed the application of electric power to urban transportation methods and to the operation of the wheels of industry generally; it produced great improvements in the fields of medicine and surgery and of education; it gave us inventions in the way of machinery which have completely revolutionized industry and shortened the hours of labor for the manual workers of the civilized world and particularly of this hemisphere. To go on and enumerate in detail the features of Nineteenth century progress would require more space than is at my command. But it will not do to forget that great as this progress has been and proud as we have a right to be of it there are tremendous problems of a social and political character yet to be solved. Their settlement during the next century will do much to alleviate the misery yet existing in the world and render happier the millions who will be born, live and die during the next hundred years. It should not be forgotten that many branches of science are yet in their infancy. We have only begun to understand the mysterious force of electricity, and we have not yet succeeded in navigating the air. There are yet many worlds to be conquered by the daring, the inventive and the pioneers of human progress in the forthcoming century.

That the pulse of mankind will be quickened by the great Exposition of all the Americas so soon to be held there is no room for doubt.

No more appropriate time could be chosen for such an Exposition upon the American continent. No more appropriate place than Buffalo and the Niagara frontier could be selected, for it is at this spot where the cataract of Niagara has been harnessed and science and industry have combined to concentrate all the energies and activities characteristic of the time, that the most fitting assemblage can be made of the things which portray most effectively this progress.

Never before in the history of expositions in either the New World or the Old has such remarkable work of a constructive character been done. Never before did six months show such a wonderful change in the appearance of tract of land as has been worked, without the aid of magic, in the 350 acres which comprise the site of the Pan-American Exposition.

Now that the principal buildings are practically constructed and the whole great enterprise has been thus far run on schedule time it can be seen that include the best of former exhibits and will in addition have novelties never before shown. The heavy ordnance will be mounted outside the Government building. This branch of the exhibit will include the 12 inch gun, with disappearing carriage, so arranged that neither the man nor the gun is exposed except during the moment of firing, the recoil throwing it into its original position. Then, too, there will be shown the 16 inch seacoast rifle manufactured at the Watervliet arsenal, the most powerful piece of ordnance ever constructed in the United States, having a maximum range of 20½ miles. It will be the greatest display of heavy ordnance ever made, yet this is only one of the numerous features of the Government Ordnance Exhibit for the Exposition.

Another exhibit of ordnance will be made by manufacturers, but in a different part of the grounds. It will be very large, as all the makers will naturally want to make as good a showing as possible. Here a considerable number of important inventions not yet accepted by any government, but which may figure conspicuously in the possible defenses of the future, will be shown. There will be great guns and small guns and guns of all kinds and their accessories at the Pan-American Exposition. To many visitors this will be one of the most attractive features of the big show. The study of weapons with which the great powers wage war is ever an interesting one, and the many wonderful discoveries and inventions in this line during the past few years have a tendency very naturally to accentuate the interest. That the fullest opportunity to satisfy curiosity in this direction will be given at this Exposition is assured.

FOOD PRODUCTION.

Possibilities In Pan-America to Be Shown at Exposition.

Foods and Their Accessories, a division having a place in the Manufactures and Liberal Arts building at the Pan-American Exposition, will show



A PLAZA LION.

the possibilities for food production in Pan-America. The requirements of soil and climate for a great variety of foods and accessories now brought from the orient will be shown to be possessed by the countries of the Western World.

The Best Remedy for Rheumatism.

Quick relief from pain.

All who use Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism are delighted with the quick relief from pain which it affords. When speaking of this Mr. D. N. Sinks, of Troy, Ohio, says: "Some time ago I had a severe attack of rheumatism in my arm and shoulder and unfit for work of any kind. I became so and tried numerous remedies but got no relief until I was recommended by Messrs. Geo F. Parsons & Co., druggist of this place, to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm. They recommended it so highly that I bought a bottle. I was soon relieved of all pain. I have since recommended this liniment to many of my friends, who agree with me that it is the best remedy for muscular rheumatism in the market." For sale by P. A. Derge, druggist.

Making Tiles

A new industry that has been successfully launched in Orange county is the manufacture of drain tile near Westminster, by J. B. Raine & Son, the plant for which is now complete and in running order. The first kiln of finished tile was turned out last week. The services of a practical tile maker were secured in the person of W. T. Lawrence, who was brought here from Indiana to erect the plant and take charge of the work. The finished product is all that can be desired and compares favorably with the best manufactured anywhere, and demonstrates beyond a doubt that not only is the raw material at hand for making a first-class product, but the industry is in charge of men who understand their business and will make it a success. The first kiln contained about 10,000 tile of 3, 4 and 6 inch sizes; and the whole were well burned and are turning out in splendid shape. The tile are being hauled away directly from the kiln to fill orders that have been in for some time. It is possible that the plant will be enlarged to meet the growing demand for the product.

THE CLEANSING AND HEALING CURE FOR

CATARRH

is

Ely's Cream Balm

Easy and pleasant to use. Contains no injurious drug.

It is quickly absorbed.

Gives Relief at once.

It Opens and Cleanses the Nasal Passages.

Allays Inflammation.

Heals and Protects the Membrane. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Large Size, 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; Trial Size, 10 cents by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.



CATARRH

COLD IN HEAD

THE UNITED MINES MINING CO.

OF WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

Executive offices:

SANTA ANA, ORANGE CO., CAL.

OFFICERS:

GILES OTIS PEARCE, President and General Manager: RAY BILLINGSLEY, Treasurer, Secretary and General Counsel.

CAPITAL STOCK, $400,000; 400,000 Shares, Par Value, $1 per share.

THIS Company owns at Manvel Camp, San Bernardino County, in the New York mountain field, (two miles from R. R. track,) all of 22 full claims, to-wit:

MINES AND MINING CLAIMS—The Old Shoes, the Red Bug, the Patsy Bolver, the Harmony, the Standard, the Central [illegible], the Polka Dot, the Bulls Eye, the Full Moon, the Half Moon, the Meteor, the Coined Money, the Fellowship, the Little Giant, the Lookout, the Jason, the Blackhawk, the Lone Star, the Lucky Boy and Sixteen to One. And also the undivided one-tenth of the Good Hope group of mines and claims—12 in number.

The product of the veins are values in ores of Gold, Silver, Lead and Copper. Every vein from surface shows gold in good values present in nearly every assay of surface rock, as from $2.50 to $9.00 per ton of ore in place as exposed by surface outcroppings.

DEVELOPMENTS—The Old Shoes claim 76 foot shaft and vein 6½ feet across the vein sample shows values $20.06 per ton in Gold, Silver, Copper and Lead. All ready for three shift working. Plenty of ore in sight below. The Blackhawk claim, 43 foot shaft, 15 tons ore out, values, in Gold, Silver, Copper and Lead about $40.00 per ton The Good Hope claim, 20-foot adit-face and shaft, about 40 tons ore out, average of $8.00 per ton in Gold. The Lone Star claim opened well, showing ore of values, Gold $19, and 6 oz Silver per ton, with a per cent of 18—Bismuth. This is Bismuth 300 pounds to the ton, and Bismuth is worth about $2.50 per pound, or $750 per ton ore. (Bonanza here, but ore will have to go to special smelters and refiners.)

There are in Treasury funds of this Company yet, 304,000 shares of the Capital Stock, and for sale, 55 per cent of which is held at par value, $220,000, and a special rate is made on 100,000 shares if taken soon, and there are very few promotion shares available to prompt or immediate investors. (We are told by experts that our combine has a prospective valuation of $2,500,000.)

Exploration workings and deep sinking is the work before us to do, and it takes money to do that, and for this money, pooling of it, from investors, is in order.

Persons interested in getting into and investing in a "cracker jack," good investment, should immediately write for rather private information available to them, and state how much cash they have got in hand to come in with. Do not delay as working money is wanted now.

Address: GILES OTIS PEARCE, P. O. Box 61.

Office: Rooms 2 and 3, Upstairs, 114 Fourth St., Santa Ana, California.

Indian Heiresses.

Thomas Bixby of Kansas City, president of the Dawes commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, is quoted as saying that there are hundreds of marriageable heiresses in the Indian Territory. Probably three thousand young Indian women will soon come into possession of lands worth $8000 to each. Many of these young women are beautiful.

"I cannot say this, however, of all of them, or even a majority of them," he continued. "The full-bloods are slovenly and ugly. In order to marry one of these Indian heiresses a man must become a member of the Choctaw or Chickasaw tribe, do it, ating himself to obey all the laws and customs of the tribes.

"A fortune-hunter who would marry a Chickasaw must pay a wedding fee of $1000 to the tribes. But its costs only $1.50 to become a Choctaw. When a man marries one of the Indians he becomes one of the tribe and is entitled to his part of the land, which is to be allotted to the individual members of the tribe."

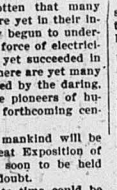
School Bonds Sold.

The Board of Supervisors last week opened bills for the sale of $12,500 Anaheim school bonds, as follows: J. E. Fishburn of Los Angeles, par, accrued interest and $1000; Mrs. E. Bennerscheit of Anaheim, par, accrued interest and $350; J. H. Bullard of Los Angeles, par, accrued interest and $200; Mrs. L. Browning of Anaheim, par, accrued interest and $625; W. J. Hayes & Son of Los Angeles, par, accrued interest and $297; A. D. Thompson of Los Angeles, par and accrued interest $583.99; Isaac Springer of Pasadena, par, accrued interest and $215.10. The bonds are 5½ per cent, and run for ten years. The sale is by far the best ever made in the county.

Sympathy

Is a good thing for the young husband to give the young wife. But sympathy will not abate one jot of her nervousness or lift her to that plane of sound health where alone the wife and mother can find happiness.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription meets every womanly want and need. It tranquilizes the nerves, restores the appetite and induces refreshing sleep. Its use previous to maternity makes the baby an advent practically painless and gives the mother abundant nutrition for her child. "Favorite Prescription" is a woman's medicine and has no equal as a cure for womanly diseases. It establishes regularity, cures weakening drains, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness.



Accept no substitute for "Favorite Prescription." No other medicine is "just as good" for weak and sick women.

"It affords me great pleasure to be able to say a few words in regard to the merits of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and 'Golden Medical Discovery,'" writes Mrs. Flora Arn, of Dallas, Jackson Co., Mo. "I was tempted to try these medicines after seeing the effect upon my mother. At an early age of married life I was greatly bothered with painful periods, also a troublesome drain which rendered me weak and unfit for work of any kind. I became so thin there was nothing left of me but skin and bone. My husband became alarmed and got me a bottle of 'Favorite Prescription.' After he saw the wonderful effects of that one he got two more, and after I used those up there was no more pain, and I began to gain in flesh very rapidly."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser is sent *free* on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps, to pay expense of mailing *only*. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

"Every Man is the Architect of His Fortune."

"An architect designs, and his plans are executed by a builder. The greatest builder of health is Hood's Sarsaparilla. It lays a firm foundation. It makes the blood, the basis of life, pure and strong. Be an architect of your fortune and secure Hood's as your health builder.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Never Disappoints.

RIGHT UP TO DATE.

(Benson's Plaster is Pain's Master.)

These are days of records and of the beating of records. Benson's Porous Plaster, for quickness of action and thoroughness of cure, has no records to beat except its own. Benson's Plaster, always the best, always the leader, is to-day *better than ever*. It sticks to the skin but never sticks in its tracks. It marches on.

The people not only want to be cured but cured *quickly*—and Benson's Plaster does it. Coughs, colds, lumbago, asthma, bronchitis, liver and kidney complaints, and other ills approachable by an external remedy, yield to Benson's as is to does to heat.

Neither Belladonna, Strengthening or Capsicum plasters are to be compared with Benson's. People who have once tested the merits of Benson's Plaster have no use for any other external remedy.

More than 5,000 physicians and druggists (and a thousand times as many non-professional persons) have called Benson's Plasters one of the few (!) home remedies that can be trusted.

Fifty-five highest awards have been made to it in competition with the best known plasters of Europe and America. Better proof of its merits is inconceivable. Be sure to get the genuine.

For sale by all druggists, or we will prepay postage on any number ordered in the United States, on receipt of 25c. each.

Seabury & Johnson, Mfg. Chemists, N.Y.

Some Insect Eating Plants.

Continued from First page.

birds with limed twigs was carried on even earlier by another of the plants modeled by the Blaschkas and shown at Harvard. This is the *Drosera*, found in peat bogs from Labrador to Minnesota and southward. It sets no such complicated trap as the bladderwort or the Pitcher plant, but depends upon a clear glutinous fluid secreted by its leaves and on an action of these leaves somewhat similar to those of the Venus fly-trap.

The secretion has obtained for it the fanciful name of sundew, but the insect is unfortunate that attempts any but a visual acquaintance. The glue holds it as the limed twig the bird and the struggles of the captive set in operation a number of fibrous tentacles on the leaves that finally envelop and digest it.

To this plant the common round leaved Sundew (*Drosera rotundiflora*) which is found also in the bogs near London, Mr. Darwin devoted nearly half of his book upon the insect-eating plants, and it is, therefore, included with special appropriateness in such a typical collection as that at Harvard.—N. Y. Sun.

Caught a Dreadful Cold.

Marion Kooke, manager for T. M. Thompson, a large importer of fine millinery at 1658 Milwaukee Avenue, Chicago, says: "During the late severe weather I caught a dreadful cold which kept me awake at night and made me unfit to attend my work during the day. One of my milliners was taking Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for a severe cold at that time, which seemed to relieve her so quickly that I bought some for myself. It acted like magic and I began to improve at once. I am now entirely well and feel very pleased to acknowledge its merits." For sale by P. A. Derge, druggist.

Bicycles and Sporting Goods.

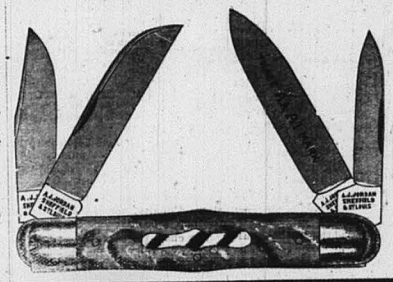
A full stock of bicycle supplies. Bicycle repairing of all kinds promptly done. All work guaranteed.

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.

Money to Loan

From $5,000 to $10,000 in sums to suit on real estate or approved security. Apply to Richard Melrose. dec-25tf



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. je10

BROTHER JASPER IS NO MORE.

Author of "Sun Do Move" Theory Died at Richmond, Va.

RICHMOND, VA., March 30.—Rev. John Jasper, the famous colored advocate of the "sun do move" theory, died at his home here today, aged 89 years. He had for many years been pastor of the Sixth Mount Zion Church, and was held in high esteem by the people of his race. He once made a tour of the North, delivering his "Sun Do Move" lecture or sermon.

Jasper was a typical negro from the top of his retreating forehead to the extremity of his decidedly African head. He was very illiterate, and with all that had a curious and very vigorous form of eloquence all his own, which made him rank among the most powerful negro exhorters of the South. He was born a slave on a farm in Fluvanna County, Va., and up to the time he was 27 years old led the life of an ordinary farm slave. When he was 27, however, he "got religion," and from that time on he gave his whole life to religious work, having to the last an abiding, rock-ribbed faith in the Bible, the sincerity of which no one who knew him ever doubted.

When Richmond fell and the end of the civil war came, and with it the end of slavery, Jasper had just 73 cents, and he owed about $42. But he soon was in great demand as a preacher and his fortunes soon mended. His influence among the negroes was very great, and he brought them into the folds by hundreds. At one time, it is said, he baptised 300 candidates in two hours, or one every twenty-three seconds. This was considered the baptism record, and nobody ever attempted to wrest it from Brother Jasper.

Brother Jasper preached his "Sun Do Move" sermon scores of times, and an announcement that it was to be delivered was always sure to fill the church up to the very last. He proved to his own satisfaction, citing a bewildering number of texts to support his point, that the earth was square and that the sun moved around it or "de sun do move," as he triumphantly expressed it. At the age of 80 years Brother Jasper surprised his flock by half of his book upon the insect-eating plants, and it is, therefore, included with special appropriateness in such a typical collection as that at Harvard.—N. Y. Sun.

'Tis Easy To Feel Good.

Countless thousands have found a blessing to the body in Dr. King's New Life Pills, which positively cure Constipation, Sick Headache, Dizziness, Jaundice, Malaria, Fever and Ague and all Liver and Stomach troubles. Purely vegetable; never gripe or weaken. Only 25 cents at P. A. Derge's.

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.

Southern Pacific Company.

San Francisco and Los Angeles Limited—"THE OWL." Between Los Angeles and San Francisco daily. Leave Los Angeles 7:30 p.m., arrive San Francisco 10:15 a.m. Leave San Francisco 5 p.m., arrive Los Angeles 7:45 a.m.

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

This is the most magnificent train in America, vestibuled throughout, illuminated with Pintsch gas and heated by steam. Every train is made up as follows: One composite car, containing bath-room, barber-shop, cafe, library and smoker; one compartment car with lavatory in each compartment, and parlor for the special use of ladies, and a ladies' maid in attendance; one sunny double drawing-room, tea-section 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.

OGDEN ROUTE EXCURSIONS.

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

SHASTA ROUTE EXCURSIONS.

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

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

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

Our connection at Mojave for the famous gold milling camp of Randsburg is superb; Good hotel at Mojave and elegant stage coaches through to the city of gold. Fare from Anaheim to Randsburg, $7.55.

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

T. A. DARLING, Agent

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

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Orange, State of California.

In the Matter of the Estates and Guardianship of Bruce Swope and Robert Swope, Minors.

It appearing to this Court from the petition this day presented and filed by Oscar Heald, the guardian of the estates of Bruce Swope and Robert Swope, minors, praying for an order of sale of certain real estate belonging to said wards, and that it is for the best interests of said wards that such real estate should be sold:

It is hereby ordered that the next of kin of the said wards and all persons interested in the said estate appear before this Court on Friday, the third day of May, 1901, at ten o'clock A. M., at the Courtroom of this Court, in the City of Santa Ana, County of Orange, State of California, then and there to show cause why an order should not be granted for the sale of such estate.

And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published at least once a week for three successive weeks before the said day of hearing in the ANAHEIM GAZETTE, a weekly newspaper, printed and published in the city of Anaheim, County of Orange, State of California.

Dated the 29th day of March, 1901.

A. W. BALLARD,
Judge of said superior Court.

H. W. CHYNOWETH, Attorney for the Estate, apr4-tf

Piano For Sale.

Decker Bros. upright; in every respect as good as new. Price $300. Apply to Prof. Ludwig Thomas, 116 E. 15th St., Los Angeles, or this office. 11-tf

For sanitary plumbing see C. A. Strehle, Anaheim. feb28-tf

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. For sale by P. A. Derge. 4p