

COMPLAINT is already heard relative to the reversal of the runs by the water company. As is already well known, the runs, which for years have begun at the foot of the ditch and worked up to the head, were recently, out of deference to Col. Tuffree, reversed so that delivery will begin with the next run at the head of the ditch and work the other way. Upon the face of it, it would seem that there is little difference to irrigators whether the delivery of water begins at one point or the other, so long as all are served alike, and there is water enough for all. But it seems the new order will work a deal of extra labor upon the ranjeros, especially upon this side, that official has to be up at all hours of the night to care for the stream.

At present the irrigator who is to get the water at, say, 4 o'clock in the morning, will be promptly on hand to take the water and shut it off from his neighbor below him. There has been no trouble about that in the past. The ranjeros notify the irrigator of the time of delivery of water to him, and give him permission to take it from the ditch at that hour. But it is claimed that with a reversal of the rules, the irrigator will hardly turn off his own supply precisely at the hour, especially if he have another little corner of his orchard to wet down. See the point? Thus the irrigator getting the water at 4 o'clock, instead of opening the ditch at his place, will have to walk perhaps a half mile, or a mile or more, in order to locate the stream and then help himself to it. This will quite likely vigorously object to, with the result that the ranjero, who now has a chance to get some rest at night, will be kept on the jump an entire time.

Col. Tuffree made the reversal of the run a condition precedent to granting the right of way for the company's main ditch through his ranch which has been in litigation for twenty years, but to which he recently acquired title, wanted the water on his 640 acre tract before the land in the Kramer tract to the south of him was served. The company agreed to his terms, and now one hears it whispered in out of the way places that it should not have done so.

This infamous Loud postal bill is to be reintroduced in the next Congress, as we learn from a reference to it in the Argonaut, an extract from which we publish in another column. The Argonaut advises country publishers to write their Congressmen, explaining the ill effects of the bill as regards weekly newspapers. The advice is well timed and appropriate. This would have been done during the last session of Congress, but for the fact that the bill was spirited through the House, it not being brought to the notice of the rural publishers at all. Not one of the greatly belated correspondents at Washington, referred to the bill by so much as a line. However, when the bill reached the upper house, Senator Hale of Maine sounded the key note of the opposition to it, and the bill was quietly laid away. We do not believe with all of its present defects and monstrous clause of the weekly newspapers' which it practically debars from the mails. Nevertheless country publishers should immediately write their representatives, explaining to them the had effects the bill would have upon a class of newspapers which has been largely interested in their election. Assuredly if the members of the House were conversant with the provisions of the bill, it would never be revived again, much less ever reach the Senate.

Much of the credit for carrying California for the Republican party is due the country press of the State. Now one of the party's Congressmen rises in his place in the House and by the aid of an ill-timed and indefensible measure seeks to strike them a blow from which many could not recover. There may be abuses of the postal laws, which Loud seeks to rectify, but certainly the country weekly should not be made to bear the onus of the whole trouble.

The theory of State session of arid lands grew out of the old idea that the National Government never would do anything for the reclamation of the arid public lands. Nothing is more certain now than that the Federal Government will in inaugurate a policy for their reclamation, and the necessity for State session is thus withdrawn. The reclamation of the arid public lands could not be accomplished by their session to the States for many reasons.

The rivers are mostly interstate streams. Those rising, for instance, in Colorado and Wyoming flow into or through seventeen States and Territories. The States have not the financial resources. They will not provide the necessary capital by direct taxation. It cannot be raised by bonding the land. This has been tried and failed. The States cannot raise the money by the issuance of State bonds. The people would not vote them in any of the States, and

many of the States have already reached the limit of indebtedness under their constitution.

Again, the history of all State land grants has been that they are squandered, and the purpose of the grant is not accomplished. Past experience is a warning against State session for this reason. Conditional State session is utterly impracticable. No conditions could be imposed which would not be evaded, and the confession that conditions are necessary is the strongest argument against State session. More than all this, there is a bitter antagonism to State session in the West which is so deeply rooted that the West itself would demonstrate in the last two sessions of Congress by the large number of strong petitions coming from the West in opposition to State session. In the East the opposition is still more intense, and it is certain beyond question that no general policy of State session could ever be passed through Congress.

This being so, and it being beyond question possible to secure the inauguration of a broad national policy for the reclamation through the National Government, the wise policy of the West is for the people of that section of the country to stand united in urging the speedy inauguration of the national irrigation policy. The two, however, cannot go together. State session would kill the national irrigation movement. The strongest argument to induce the Government to undertake the construction of reservoirs and irrigation works in the arid region, is that the Government is the largest landowner in the West. If the Government parted with the land and gave it to the States, it would be upon the theory that the States could take the lands and build their own reservoirs and irrigation works. This they would fail to do, and enormous detriment to the West would inevitably result by such a disposition of the lands.

Now, in this country will worry much over the rejection of the United States stipulations by the Cuban constitutional convention. These terms, as set forth in the Platt resolutions, it is safe to say, met the views of an overwhelming majority of the American people. They merely imposed on Cuba the formal recognition of the Monroe doctrine, in its special application to their country, and enacted a pledge that the interests of the United States in the island should be kept in view by the Cubans. Cuba was asked to take certain steps which would keep it out of entanglements calculated to make trouble between the island and any European nation. It was asked also to lease coaling stations to this country, and to use precautions whereby the American sanitary measures already begun in Cuba should be continued, so that the southern ports of this country would be protected from the invasions of pestilences to which they were exposed during the days of Spain's supremacy in the island.

While the rejection of these eminently reasonable terms may occasion regret, they are not likely to lead to serious trouble. It must be borne in mind that the United States is master of the situation in the island. It has a considerable military force there, and this can be increased at short notice. There will be any reason for its increase is decidedly unlikely. The rejection of the terms as set forth in the Platt amendment merely necessitates the maintenance of the military regime a little longer than was hoped by the administration and the American people. An American Governor-General, the present official or somebody else, will remain in the island. The affairs of the island will continue to be administered by the same machinery which is in operation at the present time. The island will continue under American tutelage until a settlement is reached which will safeguard the interest of the people of Cuba and be satisfactory to the United States. All this involves a somewhat longer occupation of Cuba than most Americans expected or desired, but the necessity will be faced unflinchingly, and the measures which this will impose will be taken promptly.

Here is the situation, and it is likely to appeal with some force to the intelligent and conservative Cubans. The question of the relations to exist between Cuba and the United States will come up in Congress at its meeting next December if a satisfactory settlement is not reached earlier and this will involve the acceptance by the Cuban convention of some other representative conditions which have just been rejected. There will be no escape from this necessity. Nor will Congress be called in extra session to deal with the issue. If the present rejection stands, then the matter will be deferred until next December, the American military regime continuing as it is.

Los Angeles Summary.—Frost damage last week was not general; apricots, walnuts and vegetables were injured in some localities, in others not. Apricots are practically a failure; peaches promise well. Haying is in progress; early sown good crop; late sown, drying up.

A. G. McAdie, Section Director.

Black dress goods in latest styles at Harris & Falkenstein's.

COAST WEATHER AND CROPS

A Bit of Dryness Prevailing Throughout the Southern Part of the State.

The temperature has been considerably higher than during the preceding week, and no injurious frosts have occurred since Tuesday morning. With the exception of a light shower in the vicinity of San Diego, no rain has fallen during the week. Dry northerly winds have continued in most sections. Fogs along the coast have been beneficial to crops. Early sown grain continues in good condition, and has commenced heading in some sections. The late sown is showing the effects of the continued dry weather, and in some places will yield a light crop if rain does not fall within a short time. Haying is progressing in some sections. There will be a good crop of hay in nearly all parts of the State. Pastureage is becoming scarce in many places.

The severe frosts of the preceding week, though less injurious than at that time estimated, damaged all varieties of deciduous fruits materially, especially in the central and northern portions of the State. Some favored localities escaped serious injury, but from nearly all sections the reports continue very discouraging. In some places it is said the apricot crop will be a failure, and peaches, prunes, grapes and other fruits will yield a very light crop. The first shipment of early cherries and strawberries were made from the Sacramento valley during the week. Oranges and olives were not injured by frost.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY. The weather has been warmer during the preceding week, and no severe frosts have been reported since last Monday. Dry northerly winds have prevailed, and as no rain has fallen during the week the soil has become very dry. Late reports from the fruit districts state that while considerable damage resulted from the frosts of last week, the loss will not be as heavy as then estimated. In portions of Placer county there was no injury to fruit, and the orchards on the Sacramento and American rivers were not seriously damaged. Good crops are expected in those sections. The first strawberries from Placer county and the first cherries from Solano county were shipped on the 11th. Grain is still in fair condition, but rain is needed.

COAST AND BAY SECTIONS. The temperature has been above normal during the week, and no severe frosts have occurred since the 9th. The continuance of dry winds and absence of rain are seriously affecting crops in some sections. Early wheat is in good condition, but the late sown and pastureage need rain very soon. Barley is heading out. The hay crop will be heavy. Deciduous fruits were considerably injured by frosts during the preceding week, although some sections report that the loss will be very light. Apricots, peaches, and almonds appear to have been most seriously affected, but in places prunes, grapes and walnuts were seriously damaged. The orchards on high lands suffered less than those on the lower lands.

SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY. Generally clear weather with warm days and cool nights accompanied by dry northerly winds, has prevailed during the past week. Frosts occurred quite often during the early part of the week, severely damaging almonds and apricots and in some sections, vines. Peaches were damaged considerably in some localities, but a fair crop is expected. Other fruits were but slightly damaged. Rain is badly needed in all sections. The ground is generally too dry for the cultivation of orchards and vineyards. Early sown grain continues to look well in most sections, but the late sown is generally suffering for rain. Grain is heading out in some places. Haying will commence next week, and a good crop is expected. Alfalfa is doing well. Stock of all kinds are healthy and in good condition. Green feed continues plentiful.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA. Nearly normal temperature has prevailed during the week. No severe frosts have occurred, and no rain has fallen, except a light shower in San Diego county. Early sown grain continues in good condition, but the late sown must have rain soon to insure a crop. Haying is in progress in some sections; the yield of hay will be heavy. Apricots were seriously damaged by frost during the preceding week in Santa Barbara county and other places. Lemons are on market in San Diego.

Eureka Summary.—Conditions are more favorable for growth of grain, and indications are for a heavy crop. On high lands fruit and early vegetables somewhat damaged by frost, but in valleys no material damage was done.

Los Angeles Summary.—Frost damage last week was not general; apricots, walnuts and vegetables were injured in some localities, in others not. Apricots are practically a failure; peaches promise well. Haying is in progress; early sown good crop; late sown, drying up.

A. G. McAdie, Section Director.

LOUD'S INFAMOUS POSTAL BILL

To Be Called up at the Next Session of Congress—It Would Destroy the Country Newspaper.

An act to revise and codify the postal law was introduced by Representative Loud at the last session of Congress, passed the House of Representatives, and was read twice in the Senate and referred to the Committee on Post-offices and Postroads, where it rested at the final adjournment. While the bill failed to become a law, it was not without its effect. It was a measure containing some of its provisions was signed by the President in the House during the previous session, yet the bill under discussion appeared promptly when a new occasion offered. It is a formidable document of two hundred and twenty-one pages, and a busy congressman might be pardoned for neglecting to take it up for careful study, especially when assured that it was mainly a reenactment of existing laws with slight and unimportant changes. Sections 150 and 152 of the act contain new and important provisions that are manifestly inoperative, unjust and needless. They require publishers to pay postage at the rate of one cent for each two copies on newspapers and periodicals "deposited in a letter-carrier office for delivery by its carriers."

The rate of one cent a pound is continued for the transmission of newspapers and periodicals. That is, a San Francisco publisher may send copies of his paper to subscribers in Boston at the rate of one cent a pound, while he is required to pay one cent for each copy sent through the post-office to subscribers in any other city. At the same time, persons other than publishers or newspaper agents may send four ounces of newspaper or periodicals through the post-office to any address in the United States for one cent. There is no reasonable explanation for this discrimination. Why a publisher should be required to pay one cent postage on each copy of his paper sent to home subscribers, and be allowed to send, on payment of one cent, sixteen papers three thousand miles across the continent for delivery by carriers in a larger city, is a problem without a solution. Why the publisher should be required to pay twice as much as the general public for sending his publication through the mails is still another puzzle, though of less interest.

In defense of these provisions of his bill, Representative Loud stated in the House that under existing laws "a paper is permitted to be mailed at the pound rate in a letter-carrier office, except a weekly paper," that all papers should be put on "the same plane," and that it would be impossible for the government to deliver the immense mass of daily papers if the laws were extended to include them. The difficulty apprehended, however, does not exist. Daily newspapers would not be mailed by law or not. City subscribers to dailies are not willing to wait on the necessarily slow movements of the mail-carriers. They want their newspapers in the morning, before the postman starts upon his route, and fresh from the press in the evening, after the mail-carrier has made his last weary round. There is not the slightest possibility of any burdens being thrown upon the postal department by the daily papers.

As the law stands, weekly papers go through the mails at actual subscription rate of one cent a pound. The postage in many instances undoubtedly is not full compensation to the government. It was not intended to be. More than half the people of the United States never see a daily newspaper. The weekly journal is the home paper, the welcome news messenger, the inexpensive educator. It would not be the part of wisdom to discriminate against it. There is no demand for a change—no one provision does not cure the only objection that can be urged against the present law. It means only a destructive tax upon the publishers of weekly papers.

The proposed bill effects country publishers as well as their metropolitan brethren. In counties containing cities where there is mail delivery by carriers, the country newspaper would no longer be free of postage to home subscribers. Papers published in suburban towns would require one cent postage on each copy sent to subscribers in the neighboring city, if in the same county.

Although Representative Loud's bill is now resting in a Senate pigeon-hole, it will surely be brought out and pressed at the next session. Before that time comes, the representatives and senators should be warned of the danger of the proposed change, and urged to examine carefully the sections referred to before they vote upon the bill. Publishers of weekly papers throughout the country will do well to keep this matter to their congressmen. Referred to their congressmen. Referred to their congressmen. Referred to their congressmen.

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For Sale. Economy two horse-power, with fly-wheel complete; nearly new. Price, \$75.00. Cost when new, \$140. Apply to SAMUEL KRAMER, apr15-16

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Remarkable Bed of Fossils.

Near El Toro, Orange county, Cal., on the Rancho Canyada de Los Alisos owned by Dwight Whiting, is perhaps the most remarkable bed of fossils on the Pacific Slope. It consists principally of the casts of bivalve shells, axioidous gastropods predominating. The deposit is about seven feet thick and the exposure extends along a small canyon and creek about 450 feet, and dips southward, extending a long distance. The northern extremity ends in an abrupt scarp on the south bank of the stream. The opposite bank contains no fossils and probably represents an older tertiary formation. The stratum of shells is capped by yellow sandstone and white shale ranging from five to ten or more feet in thickness.

At one place a cut about one hundred feet long and twenty feet wide has been made in the deposit, and several excavations have been made a considerable distance from the exposure, which show no diminution in the fossil remains. In one place the entire head of a shark was found with the teeth intact. These fossil shells have been used for the production of lime, hundreds of tons having been removed for that purpose. They are easily dislodged with picks and then loaded into wagon beds with shovels.

A peculiarity of the bivalve shells is that they usually lie on their sides, and have petrified whole, that is, both valves are intact. This vast bed of shells shows evidence of having been brought together by the action of "Lonesomehurst," "Lost Man's Lane," "Prunehurst-by-the-Trolley" and other places with equally suggestive names. The fragmentary nature of the city's population spends several hours every day whirling over the railroads. When the novelty of these daily bits of railroading has passed into the monotony of years of travel through them, the commuter has learned to make the best of the time he spends on the train.

The "card field" is a prominent figure in this class. Both morning and evening four or five games of cards are going on in every smoking car, and it is safe to say that thousands of dollars change hands in this "innocent amusement" while the players are hurrying to and from business.

Another interesting commuter is the individual who is on good terms with all his fellows. He travels up and down through the car exercising his mastery of latest jokes or sympathetic with some gloomy looking friend who thinks that all the world is against him. He seems to never grow weary in his well doing.

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Call and inspect my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

THE COMMUTER.

How He Spends His Hours of Daily Railroad Traveling.

The much abused suburbanite, whom you can count upon as coming to the city every morning from "Lonesomehurst," "Lost Man's Lane," "Prunehurst-by-the-Trolley" and other places with equally suggestive names. The fragmentary nature of the city's population spends several hours every day whirling over the railroads. When the novelty of these daily bits of railroading has passed into the monotony of years of travel through them, the commuter has learned to make the best of the time he spends on the train.

The "card field" is a prominent figure in this class. Both morning and evening four or five games of cards are going on in every smoking car, and it is safe to say that thousands of dollars change hands in this "innocent amusement" while the players are hurrying to and from business.

Another interesting commuter is the individual who is on good terms with all his fellows. He travels up and down through the car exercising his mastery of latest jokes or sympathetic with some gloomy looking friend who thinks that all the world is against him. He seems to never grow weary in his well doing.

The train life of the commuter is now and then enlivened by wrecks. Though tossed about and sometimes cut and bruised, he generally escapes serious injury. Such experiences as these he considers the spice and coloring of his existence.—New York Mail and Express.

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USE OF WATER IN IRRIGATION.

Timely Observations Upon the Subject By Elwood Mead of the Department of Agriculture.

The investigations described in this report deal with problems which perplex the irrigators and canal builders of the arid West, and which, for the last ten years, have been constantly growing more important. Their comprehensive study is a new feature of national aid to irrigation development in this country. Heretofore the leading object of such aid has been to promote the construction of new canals, to show how much of the land above existing ditches could be reclaimed, and the benefits which would come from such reclamation. It is believed that this investigation will also tend to secure these ends, but its primary purpose is to assist the cultivators under ditches already built, to render the farms now irrigated more profitable, to lessen the controversies over the distribution of water, and to secure its more systematic and economical use.

It is the opinion of the writer that a better understanding of the irrigation situation must be had before we can wisely plan for future development. Controversies exist over the partial use of streams. These should be ended before an attempt is made to greatly augment such use. The claims to water for existing and prospective ditches on many streams amount in the aggregate to many times the supply. These rights are now vested, and their character must influence what is to be done in the future.

When irrigation first began, little attention was paid to the economical use of the water or to the just division of it among irrigators. The area watered was so small that the owners of ditches did not need to consider how much was used or how much was wasted. They had all they wanted, and because it cost nothing and they were free to take it as they pleased they failed to conserve it, coming scarcity and importance. Every transaction which had to do with the disposal of streams was marked by a lavish prodigality. Ditches diverted more water than was used. Their owners claimed more than they could divert, while the water they diverted could carry and many times what the highest floods could supply. Little was known of the quantity of water needed to irrigate an acre of land, and in the absence of such information the ignorance and greed of the individual appropriator had its opportunity.

In many cases the contracts which control the distribution of water from canals have been framed by people to whom the whole subject of irrigation was strange and new. It often happens, therefore, that these contracts do not promote the best interests of canal companies or meet the necessities of users. The laws which govern appropriations of water from streams have, in most cases, no relation to the actual practice of irrigators, and therefore fail to secure either the systematic distribution or best use of the available supply. As illustrating how little was formerly known of the actual necessities of irrigators, the contract of one canal company provides for delivering 1 cubic foot of water per second to 54 acres of land. In five months this would cover the land 54 feet deep. Another canal contract provides for furnishing 1 inch to each acre. The laws of the State where this occurred make 40 inches equivalent to 1 cubic foot per second, hence, in an irrigation season of one hundred and fifty days this would insure the delivery of enough water to cover the area irrigated to a depth of 74 feet. Another contract provides for furnishing 45,500 cubic feet for each acre irrigated, or enough to cover the land to a depth of 1 foot. A few miles apart, they take water from the same stream and supply farms practically alike in every respect, yet the first contract provides for supplying 54 times as much as the third and the second one 74 times as much. In wide-spread localities the difference is much more marked. The water-right contracts examined fix the duty of an "inch" of water anywhere from 1 to 10 acres, the lowest duty being found in sections where water is not used more than three months in the year, and the highest in California, where little rain falls and where the use of water is practically continuous.

The irrigated district watered by the Poudre River of Colorado is not surpassed by any other in either the intelligence of its irrigators or the excellence of the methods employed in the distribution of water from the stream. This high standing has already been established when the adjudication of its waters took place. The results, therefore, can be fairly taken as representing the best rather than the worst of the original conditions of farmers and irrigators officially as to the actual practice of irrigation.

When this adjudication took place there were 23 arid ditches which, taken together, irrigated about 1,000 acres of land. These ditches were small and could not do more than irrigate the bottom lands along the stream, yet their combined appropriations as fixed by the decree amounted to 692 cubic feet per second, or enough water to have irrigated 41,520 acres on a duty of 60 acres per cubic foot per second, or more than 40 times the water actually used under wasteful methods, and more than 100 times the water actually needed under the methods now prevailing on that stream. From the report in the State engineer of Colorado for 1889-90, we find that the mean annual flow of the Poudre River in the first of these years was 735 cubic feet per second; in the second, 770 cubic feet per second, and that this volume of water served to irrigate 139,000 acres of land. This is a duty of 189 acres for each cubic foot per second in 1889, and 180 acres in 1890. The adjudication therefore gave to 1000 acres of land almost as much water as serves to irrigate nearly 140,000 acres. The State engineer's report for 1898 states that in September of that year the discharge of the river was 100 cubic feet per second, and that in October it was 35 cubic feet per second.

Boyd's history of Greeley and the Union Colony gives additional illustrations of the extravagant rights which have grown out of a lack of knowledge of the actual necessities of irrigation. In another State enough water was

LOCAL EVENTS OF INTEREST.

Got No Money Back.

Of Capt. Tolle of the Santa Ana electric railway it is said that he can see a dollar farther than any man in the county. On his first appearance in the county, two months ago, to ask for a franchise for his line through town, he was made to put up \$100 in good Santa Ana money to pay for the preparation of the franchise and its printing.

"One hundred dollars," said the Captain, when he first heard of the amount necessary to be put up, "why at Whittier it only cost \$17."

Everything the Captain runs across he compares with Whittier. Finally the money was forthcoming, but he stipulated that if there was to be any left out of the deal, it was returned to him.

"Oh, yes," he'll return it to you, certainly, if there will be any left," said a bystander who had a finger in the pie, "but there ain't going to be any left."

The Captain lifted his eyebrows and looked up in surprise. Last week the franchise was bid off to him, and he made the memorable trip to Santa Ana and back to get the bond, which on his first trip he had forgotten.

When the franchise was awarded him, he asked how about that \$100. Was there anything left of it?

The chairman of the board of that \$50 went to the City Attorney for preparing the legal papers, and \$33 to the newspaper for publishing the notice of sale of franchise.

"There is \$17 still in the fund, and there is yet an ordinance to publish before the franchise can be finally awarded," said the chairman.

"Seventeen dollars left! How much will it take to pay for the ordinance? I suppose if there is any money left, after paying the bill, you will turn it over to me?"

"If there is any money left," said Helms, with a twinkle in his eye, "we'll make a Buffalo out of you."

Capt. Tolle thinks the Anaheim Trustees are a hard formation.

Called the Bet.

John Bush came up from the Landing a day or two ago, with a tale of fish. Some time ago Bush came up from the Landing and reported the capture of an 850 pound jewfish. Now the boys say the fish didn't weigh half that. On his arrival the other day, he told about an immense haul of fish in a seine at the Landing—ten tons, he said, were taken at a single haul.

"I don't believe a word of it," remarked Uncle Jake Everhardy who sat at an adjoining table listening to the story.

"I'll bet anybody \$50 that we hauled up ten tons of fish in that seine," said Bush.

"Put up your money," said Uncle Jake, producing a five.

"No, no," said Bush, "there might not have been ten tons of fish—that's a big amount of fish—but I'll bet there were ten tons. I'll bet \$50 on that."

"I don't think there was, and I have a good mind to bet you just for fun. Several bystanders offered to act as stakeholders, but Bush failed to make good, and soon the party broke up in a sea game.

On a Tandem.

Albert Heffer and Joe Gibson came over from Pomona on Saturday afternoon on a tandem bicycle, making the trip in two and three quarters hours. They reported that as they were leaving the town the riot between the citizens and Southern Pacific track layers had just begun. The railroad company sought to lay track upon a street which the city had agreed to award to the Salt Lake railway. The fire bell was tolled and two thousand excited people rushed to the scene, armed with pickaxes and other weapons. The ties were picked up from where they had been laid and pitched off the street. When the force of police, acting under orders of the foreman of track layers, sought to again place the ties upon the street, the fire hose was brought out and water played upon the peering night and on Sunday and Sunday night. The S. P. declares it will lay its track upon the street, claiming it has a right to do so, while the citizens declare they will not permit the railroad company to do so.

Heffer is employed at a foundry and Gibson has a job with a pumping plant. They returned to Pomona on Sunday afternoon.

FULLERTON CONCERT.

Tomorrow (Friday) evening occurs the concert given by the ladies of Fullerton and vicinity for the benefit of the free reading room. The concert will be held at Chaboude's hall. The following ladies and gentlemen will appear: Miss M. M. Rogers of Santa Ana; Miss Melodie Cahon of this city; Mrs. B. C. Hancock of Los Angeles; Mrs. Wm. C. Hancock of Los Angeles; vocalists, Mrs. C. C. Chapman, reading. Instrumentalists: Mr. Brenner of Los Angeles; Mrs. Bishop of Fullerton; Mrs. E. B. Laventhal, whistling a soloist. Mr. Brenner will bring with him a pianola.

Women for the Cape.

A rather unexpected result has followed Chamberlain's recent speech in support of the scheme for sending English women out to South Africa at the conclusion of the Boer war. An enormous number of letters has been received from women eager to emigrate and reluctant to wait until hostilities are ended.

One woman who wrote direct to Lord Salisbury said she was prepared to start at once with her mother and sisters, but she indicated no particular sphere of usefulness. Another wrote to the Colonial office in behalf of her self and a few other "first-class lady barbers."

Naturally the Colonial office authorities are applying their utmost to discourage applications from women other than those who are self-dependent, and girls of the servant type are urgently advised not to go out at all. It is very doubtful whether there will be any openings for them, and the public funds cannot be used for the purpose of granting free passages to the Cape.

Roof Walker.

The roof-walker is in town. His footsteps were heard at midnight Tuesday night. He walked up the steps of the Dreyfus building and crossed the roof of several adjoining buildings. Look out for him.

NOTES ON ARID LANDS AND FORESTRY.

Interesting References to these Topics by Our Washington Correspondent.

"In the development of the arid West," says F. H. Nowell, Hydrographer of the Geological Survey, in a contribution to national irrigation, "every possible device is being used to bring water to the surface. Some of these methods are crude, but effective and interesting as affording an indication of the ingenuity of the people. Wind power is largely used, and where practicable water power is employed, one of the most interesting devices being that by which under-shot water-wheels are placed in swiftly flowing streams. Sometimes these water-wheels operate pumps, but more usually they carry upon their rims small buckets in which water is raised from the surface of the stream and dropped into the flumes through which it flows by gravity to the fields."

"Water-wheels of this kind are old as civilization, and were employed long before the dawn of history in Egypt and in the far East. They have been reinvented in almost every part of the arid region. Almost numberless persons have attempted to obtain patents upon these, believing in each case that they had brought to light a new device. The diabolical when they are informed that their invention, instead of being new, dates back into the traditional past."

The Secretary of the Interior has announced his intention of turning over the administration of the Forest of the Department of Agriculture. This great body of lands embraces some 48,000,000 acres, and its scientific and practical administration is a matter of national importance, since the area includes the sources of hundreds of rivers and streams. The action of Secretary Hitchcock in placing the control of these reserves in its logical place is a wise one.

In almost every country in the world where irrigation is practical at all, the water supply is subject to government control. It is recognized that where the water is of more worth and importance than the land itself—the land being useless without water—its control and use is a question of vital importance to the community at large. The United States is a notable exception, but in the nature of things it cannot long remain so. In the older countries it is realized that water should be treated as a speculative commodity, its value inuring to the supposed benefit of one class to the detriment of another. The sooner a system of public supervision of the irrigation question is adopted in this country, the sooner will come a general reclamation which will redound to the benefit of the West.

The Spaniards are said in some respects to be the best irrigators in the world today. They have irrigated the same lands for over three thousand years. They were past masters at the art when Caesar conquered their country, and they have been constantly improving and extending their works. All the irrigation works of the kingdom are under government control and supervision, and there is no conflict of water rights and titles. In this respect old Spain is far ahead of the United States. Since the loss of her island possessions, Spain has been enlarging and extending her irrigation area.

While irrigation storage reservoirs in general cannot be made sources of profit to the investors, there is no gainsaying the fact that they are indispensable to the community. They may be classed with lighthouses as works of internal improvement which, under existing conditions of private gain, and yet be made of a full development of the natural resources to be obtained.

The proposition to devote the proceeds from the sale of the arid public lands to the construction of irrigation works, is one which should commend itself to every interest. The West should of course support it as a unit, and there can certainly be no reason why the West should not be allowed to give an opportunity to see the President, who will ride at the head of the pageant in the handsomest decorated vehicle that can be secured.

Because the itinerary of the Presidential party has been somewhat changed, the Fiesta Committee has been asked to change the date of the floral parade. It has been set for Wednesday, May 8. The President will, however, not arrive in Los Angeles until the afternoon of that day. Therefore the parade will be held Thursday.

As to the afternoon and evening of the President's arrival there is no conclusion. It was the general opinion, however, that the afternoon should be given over to driving the party to points of interest about the city, and in the course of the drive President McKinley could have a half-hour with the Knight Templars, the Army and Navy, the Grand Army, Loyal Legion and other organizations in which he has warm personal interest and which they care less for driving will be met with a cordial invitation from C. W. Smith, manager of the Los Angeles Railway company, to spend their afternoon in a trip up Mount Lowe.

The personnel of the Presidential party is as follows: The President, Mrs. McKinley and maid; Miss Mary Barber and two servants; Henry T. Scott and one Charles A. Moore, Mrs. Moore and one; Secretary H. C. Smith; Secretary Long and Mrs. Long; Secretary Hitchcock and Mrs. Hitchcock; Secretary Wilson and Mrs. Wilson; Secretary Cortelyou and Mrs. Cortelyou; Dr. Bixby and Mrs. Bixby; Assistant Secretary Barages; three stenographers, each of Western Union and Postal telegraph companies. There will be also nine representatives of the press.

It is also probable that the entire Ohio Territorial delegation will accompany the party in a special car.

Apricots.

Buyers are said to be early in the hands this year in the North for the deciduous fruit crop. At Hayward the canners are offering 25 cents per ton for apricots, \$20 for pears, 3 cents per ton for black cherries and 5 cents for Royal Ann.

Turners, Achtung!

There will be a general meeting of all turners of the A. T. V. on Saturday next, April 20th, at Turner hall.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Phillip Davis arrived in town some days ago on his annual wool-buying expedition.

Sport Lymburner has disposed of his barber shop at Fullerton and contemplates a position on the coast on the trial of his case on a charge of violating the county liquor license.

John T. Schroeder, well and favorably known hereabout, has been appointed to the responsible position of manager of the Chicago Sugar factory. Mr. Schroeder has been an employee of the factory for a number of years and has demonstrated his capacity in many different lines of service.

C. L. Ennis, formerly principal of the Anaheim public schools, died in Los Angeles some days ago, of heart failure. Mr. Ennis had filled the position of Assistant Superintendent of City Schools for many years. He was an excellent teacher and was held in high esteem by all who knew him.

Walter Freeman of Santa Ana, son of Judge Freeman who demonstrated his spry qualities at the recent municipal election of that town, has municipal elixir on the steamer Gaelic, which elixir between San Francisco and Oriental ports, and is off on his initial cruise, to be gone two months on the round trip.

Rev. Stone left on Friday for Livermore, where he will preach two Sundays in the Presbyterian church at that place. He goes thence to Modesto, where he remains for a week. He has "broken the record" as a minister here, having completed on Sunday of last week his fifth year of consecutive service as the pastor of the Presbyterian church. He contemplates removing to other fields.

Henry Hussman has been endorsed by the Los Angeles barbers for a place upon the new commission to pass upon the competence of barbers throughout the State, according to the law passed by the late Legislature. The commission is to consist of three members. The member originally appointed from Los Angeles declined to serve, and Hussman has been urged by a number of his friends to accept the place. He is said to signify his willingness to do so, he would undoubtedly secure the endorsement of the entire barber fraternity. He is one of the most expert barbers in Southern California, and has never yet talked a man to death while shaving him.

Dallas Carter, an eleven-year-old Santa Ana boy, with an accident some days ago which resulted in the loss of his left leg, just below the knee. Two other boys, he playfully climbed on a spring wagon which was being driven by a wheel and before the vehicle could be stopped the limb was broken and twisted, and it was necessary to remove the wheel in order to extricate the unfortunate lad. He was conveyed to home, and medical assistance hastily summoned when it was at once determined that amputation would be necessary. The operation was performed that night, the limb being taken off just below the knee in order to save that joint, if possible, although there were some very bad bruises above.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY'S VISIT.

Henry T. Scott of San Francisco. Writes of the Time of His Arrival in Los Angeles.

The official route to be traversed by the President and his party during his visit to California next month has been decided upon. Henry T. Scott, the man who built the Oregon will be with the party, and has issued the following letter concerning the route:

"We have now definitely arranged to arrive in Los Angeles on Wednesday, May 8, at 2:30 p. m., and leave Los Angeles on Friday, May 10, at 6 a. m. This is the official settlement of the route, and I trust you will be able to satisfactorily arrange all your matter in accordance therewith."

The President and members of the party will be met by Governor Gage and the Los Angeles committee at the State line. They will go there in a special train, and escort the distinguished visitors to Los Angeles. Upon the arrival in this city they will be greeted with a President's salute, fired by a squad of National Guard of California.

It is estimated 12,000 school children will witness the parade, thereby being given an opportunity to see the President, who will ride at the head of the pageant in the handsomest decorated vehicle that can be secured.

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It is also probable that the entire Ohio Territorial delegation will accompany the party in a special car.

Mining Locations.

Mining locations were filed at Santa Ana on Tuesday on seven thousand acres of land in Trabuca canyon by J. A. Comer of Los Angeles. Comer claims that assays made on the rock from these hills show from \$2 to \$9 in gold and still greater value in tin.

According to a statement by Comer, a party of surveyors will be sent down from Los Angeles, and preparations will be made for the development of the property, by opening up mines and erecting reduction works. It is claimed that at least \$250,000 will be expended in the near future in development of the mines.

A New Santa Fe Folder.

The Santa Fe is constantly presenting the attractions of California to the easterner in some new and attractive form. The latest addition to their list of interesting publications is a special folder just from the press in honor of the coming "Epworth League" convention to be held in San Francisco July 18th to 21st this summer.

The text exploits the attractions of California as a pleasure resort, while the handsome engravings show a few of the scenic beauties which make the State famous. It is a good advertisement for California. april-11

Special sales every Saturday and Monday at Harris & Falkenstein.

Special sales every Saturday and Monday at Harris & Falkenstein.

ROYAL Baking Powder

Made from pure cream of tartar.

Safeguards the food against alum.

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

At Nutwood Station, five, ten, or twenty acres of land, plowed and blocked for irrigating. Suitable for peaches, potatoes, nutmegs or celery. Ample water from pumping plant. Apply to T. J. JONES, Anaheim, april-11

Picnic. Today the Farmer's club picnic occurs in San Jacinto Canyon. The picnic is a very enjoyable outing will be participated in.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

For the Week Ending April 15, 1901

Filed by the Orange County Title Company, Santa Ana.

Caroline F. Billings and Tobias Billings, her husband, to Augustus J. Vise—All right title and interest in E4 of lot 5, block 1 and 4, block 16, Santa Ana \$510.

Ana S. Wood, widow, to W. B. Wood—Lots 7 and 17, Block B, Davis tract, Orange \$600.

Peter Schmetgen and Catharina Schmetgen, his wife, to Samuel M. Davis—E4 of lot 5, block E, A. B. Chapman tract \$6000.

Stearns Rancho Co., a corporation, to Edmund Heinrich—West 10 acres of north 20 acres of lot 10, Anaheim Extension \$10.

A. H. Nickell and Emma I. Nickell, his wife, to Mary E. Scott, widow—Lot B, Menges & Crook's subdivision of G. B. Lyon's subdivision \$1500.

Ada H. Campbell and Cyrus A. Campbell, her husband, to Peter Schmetgen—E4 of lot 8, block E, Chapman tract, 20 acres \$4000.

Sarah J. Liddle and Van R. Liddle, her husband, to A. H. Nickell—West 18.65 feet of south 100 feet of lot 1, Haleworth's second addition to Santa Ana \$200.

H. A. Warner, widow, to Harry W. Lewis—W4 of lot 14, Mabury tract, 10-34 acres \$400.

Edward R. Ameringer, unmarried, to Miss M. Irvine—Lots 37 and 38, block 19, Fullerton \$400.

J. H. Butler and Lizzie E. Butler, his wife, to Leonard E. Case, unmarried—South 624 feet of lots 6 and 7, block 4, Fruit tract, Santa Ana \$10.

William Kroeber, single, to Henry Kroeber—East 60 acres of SE4 of Sec. 27-3-10, except 10 acres in south-east corner \$10.

Newton J. McGill and Catherine J. McGill, his wife, to Sam P. Wright—10 acres in northwest part of the City of Santa Ana \$200.

Margaret E. Clark et al. to J. B. Loring—Lots 49, 50 and 51, Westminster \$180.

Mary E. Evans, widow, to Samuel L. Klinger—Lot 6 and east 5 feet of lot 5, block 3, B. J. Salisbury's subdivision to Santa Ana \$10.

William B. Wilshear, a corporation, to William B. Wilshear, a corporation, to Arthur McDermond—Lots 9, 10 and 11, block 30, Fullerton \$10.

Alice H. Graves to Eugene Germain—Lot 55, Santa Ana tract.

Augustus J. Vise and Ottilia S. Vise, his wife, to E. A. Metcalfe—Lots 6 and 7, block F, Goodwin's addition to Santa Ana \$200.

Sarah E. Minter and Geo. W. Minter, her husband, to Eugene A. Lord—Lot 50, of Park tract, addition to Santa Ana \$50.

Louisa Gleicher and Louis Gleicher, her husband, to George Potter—Lots 17 and 18, Anaheim homestead tract \$400.

Stearns Rancho Co., a corporation, to John T. Smith—E4 NW4 of NE4 of Sec. 25-3-10 \$10.

James Franklin, unmarried, to L. H. Thomas—Lots 1, 2, 3 and 24, Franklin's addition to Olive Heights \$150.

Lawrence Summerfield to Geo. D. Carlston—SE 20 acres of SE4 of NE4 of Sec. 35-3-10 \$200.

Dan McFarland, by sheriff, to Geo. C. Smith—Divided 1-6 interest in SE4 of Sec. 2, NE4 of Sec. 11, NW4 of Sec. 12-4-8 \$300.

John B. Taylor and Jennie A. Taylor, his wife, to A. C. Hess—Lot 6, block 23, Plat 1, Town of Arch Beach \$500.

Sarah A. Alley, widow, to John O. Alley—Part of lot C, Mrs. E. A. Lewis addition to Tustin City gift.

Sarah A. Alley, widow, to Mary A. Vandermeulen, her daughter—150 x 100 feet in block C, Tustin City gift.

Justina Salaberry et al. to Domingo Oyharzabal et al.—Undivided interest in following lots in San Juan Capistrano: Lot 7, block 2; lot 1, block 6; lot 8; lot 1 and part of lots 10 and 11, block 3; 2 acres in lot 17, block 2; 1 acre in Mission tract, an undivided interest in lots 8 and 9, block 44, San Juan by the Sea. Property in San Diego Co.; \$1.

MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS.

Jos. H. Case et al. locates Antony Mine, about 12 miles easterly from Orange.

Same, locates Caesar Mine, about 12 miles easterly from Orange.

Santa Locates Pompey Mine, about 12 miles easterly from Orange.

John Corbett locates Keystone Mine at head of Trabuca Canyon.

WE ARE THE LEADERS IN NOVELTIES.

THERE is hardly a day that does not bring something new to one or the other of our departments. This week we received in our Dry Goods Department a beautiful line of

SILK ZEPHYRS.

This material is this season's product, something entirely new in weave and finish. It is a perfect substitute for Wash Silk and never loses its silky lustre. We have a large variety of latest shades in plain and striped effects.

We are showing this week also an elegant line of

FANCY NOVELTIES

in the line of BELTS, CHENILLE NECKWEAR, BELT-BUCKLES and many new articles that complete your new Summer gown.

Remember our special sales in our Grocery Department EVERY SATURDAY AND MONDAY.

HARRIS & FALKENSTEIN

CASH DEPARTMENT STORE, Metropolitan Block, Anaheim, Cal.

Rubber Hose

Sprinklers

Lawnmowers

at

DICKEL'S

Hay Forks

Hoes

Rakes and

Other Field and Garden tools

Farmers' Club Picnic.

Engage Seats with

LEWIS & ZEUS' TALLY-HOS

