

Anaheim Weekly Gazette.

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G. S. EDDY, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office—Telephone, Main 75.
OFFICE—Center street, opposite City Hall.
Office Hours: 10 a. m. to 11 a. m.
7 p. m. to 8 p. m., evenings.
Residence—Corner Center and Palm streets.
ANAHEIM, CAL.

DR. F. H. HOUCK
DENTIST.

OFFICE NEXT DOOR TO P. O.
(Federal Block, up stairs.)
HOURS 9 to 5 a. m.

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office and Residence:
Corner of Broadway and Los Angeles St.
Office Hours: 9 a. m. to 10 a. m.
10 p. m. to 11 p. m., evenings.
1 p. m. to 2 p. m., evenings.

Dr. A. W. Bickford

OFFICE OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.
Telephone Central.
Residence near Christian Church.
Telephone 101.
ANAHEIM, CAL.

S. G. WILSON, M. D.

Office and Residence: Over H. A. Dickel's Store.
CENTER ST., ANAHEIM.

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Pharmacist
DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Perfumes and Toilet Articles.
BEST 5-CENT CIGAR IN TOWN
MEDICAL HALL,
KOLL BLOCK.
PUBLIC TELEPHONE OFFICE.

FRITZ RUHMANN'S

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

GO TO THE

Oak Barber Shop
FOR A
FIRST-CLASS SHAVE OR
HAIR CUT.

TWO DOORS WEST OF BANK.
HUSMANN BROS

PALACE

MEAT MARKET
F. W. Fleischmann,
PROPRIETOR.

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

Roman Wisser

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

J. M. Griffith Company

A CORPORATION
LUMBER DEALERS
Neat Building, Depot, Anaheim, keep
ready on hand Doors, Blinds, Windows,
Sashings, Posts, Shakes, Shingles, Lath, Hair
Flister of Paris.
C. F. Quinn, Agent.

ONLY FIRST-CLASS

RESTAURANT!
—IN TOWN—
In Connection with
Boston Bakery.

S. KISTLER,

PROPRIETOR.

FOR SALE.

MODERN BUILT
RESIDENCE
Of 6 rooms, pantry and bath, barn,
garden; situated on best residence
street in the city. Cheap.
Apply at this Office.

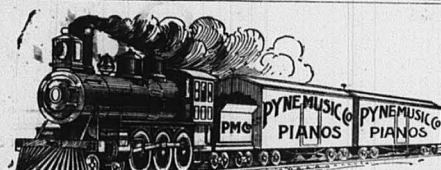
C. R. HANSEN & CO.

Employment Agents,
1234-1235 W. Second St., Los Angeles, Cal.
San Francisco office: 101 Geary St. Estab-
lished 1875.
Hanch Dairy and Orchard Help. Also
carefully selected Irish and French help
at all descriptions and nationalities furnished
promptly, free to employer.
1012-1013

F. BACKS,

UNDERTAKER
AND Dealer in
FURNITURE.

Wall Paper, Cornices, Window
Shades, Picture Frames, Uphol-
stery Goods, Paints, Oils and Glass
Bowing Machine Supplies, Etc.
207 Los Angeles & Chertree Sts.



TWO CARLOADS OF FINE PIANOS...

Just received direct from the Eastern factories.

E. W. PYNE who went East to purchase pianos has already purchased two carloads of fine pianos. These pianos represent the choice of many different factories, and afford a large assortment to select from as can be found in Southern California, including MATHUSHEK, KNABE, EVERETT, CABLE, HARWARD, PYNE BROS., MILTON, HOVARD, LUIGI, RICCA, and the KRAKAUER; also many other well-known makes. Sold on easy payments, and at prices that defy competition as buying and shipping in large quantities direct from the Eastern factories for cash, together with our low rent, enables us to make prices far under our competitors.

Don't fail to see our instruments and get our prices if you are interested.

PYNE MUSIC CO.

Cor. Fifth and Main sts., Santa Ana, California.

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.

Joseph Helmsen

Anaheim Bakery,

PETER SYRE, PROPRIETOR.

FRESH BREAD CAKES & PIES

CONFECTIONERY, ETC.
Wedding Cakes a Specialty. Los Angeles and Cypress Sts.

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Payable invariably in advance.
Transient advertising rates, \$1 per inch per month.
THE GAZETTE is issued every Thursday morning, except on 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. 7:30 a. m. Daily. 6:30 a. m.
Daily. 12:30 p. m. Daily. 11:30 a. m.
Daily. 4:30 p. m. Daily. 3:30 p. m.

Pass Los Angeles Station.
To Los Angeles. From Los Angeles.
Daily. 7:30 a. m. Daily. 6:30 a. m.
Daily. 12:30 p. m. Daily. 11:30 a. m.
Daily. 4:30 p. m. Daily. 3:30 p. m.

Leave Anaheim. Arrive Anaheim.
Daily. 7:30 a. m. Daily. 6:30 a. m.
Daily. 12:30 p. m. Daily. 11:30 a. m.
Daily. 4:30 p. m. Daily. 3:30 p. m.

Leave Anaheim. Arrive Anaheim.
Daily. 7:30 a. m. Daily. 6:30 a. m.
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AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS OF ARIZONA

Census Bureau Issues Bulletin Showing Increase in Value of Territory's Produce.

The Census Bureau has issued a bulletin dealing with the agriculture and other interests of the Territory of Arizona, from which we take the following extracts:

By the census of 1890 agriculture in the Territory of Arizona ranked second to mining in the proportion of 1 to 10. Although the present value of the mining product of the Territory is not known, it is observed that the value of all agricultural products in 1890 equaled the value of all mineral products in 1890, and therefore it is probable that the relative importance and value of agricultural products have increased in the decade rather than diminished.

Excluding the Indians, the number of farms reported in 1900 is about 23 times, and the acreage of improved farm land 15 times, as great as in 1870. In the 10 years since 1890 the farmers have more than doubled the area of their improved land, and have started more new farms than all that had been established prior to that year. The relative increase in acreage of improved land is greater than that of unplowed.

Under the general title "farms" are included not only such tracts of tilled and unplowed land as are commonly designated by that name in the different States, but also the ranches of the owners of flocks and herds. Of the latter there are many in Arizona. The proprietors of some of these ranches own large tracts of land, upon which cattle and sheep are fed; while others, who own little or no farm land, subsist their flocks and herds, often exclusively, upon the public domain.

The land and agricultural resources of such ranches are classified as farms, when of sufficient importance to require in their management the continued labor of one or more persons.

In the decade from 1890 to 1900 the value of the products of the implements and machinery increased even more rapidly. The value of products not fed to live stock, as reported in 1900, was 5.7 times as great as that reported for all products in 1890. A part of this great apparent increase is probably due to the greater completeness and accuracy with which products and their values have been reported for the present census.

Eight hundred and fourteen farms are reported as containing less than 3 acres. Of this number, 415 belong to Indians who cultivate small tracts of alluvial, generally irrigated, land. These tracts would have been reported from consideration as farms, with few exceptions, had they been operated by Caucasians; but, as they represent all the industrial operations of the families settled upon them, the reports are retained.

Otherwise, no accounting would have been made of a large portion of Indian agriculture. The small remark applies to the 605 farms of Indians reporting areas of from 3 to 9 acres. Of the farms of white farmers with less than 3 acres, nearly all are those of individuals with considerable holdings of live stock at subsistence on the public domain or range. These farmers, who own or lease little or no land, are carrying forward agricultural operations of considerable magnitude, and must be included in the census of agriculture. The 814 farmers, with less than 3 acres each, have live stock of an average value of \$2,647 and a reported average value of products of \$1,050 in 1890, and \$7,780 in 1900.

The live stock on these farms is nearly equal to that for all farms, and the average value of products is greater than for any group of farms excepting those of over 174 acres.

The farms of Arizona have been separated into groups, according to their principal source of income. The products of the reported value of the products not fed to live stock on any farm consists of hay and grain, the farm is designated as a hay and grain farm. In the same way, should 40 per cent of the products consist of vegetables and fruits, the farm is designated as a vegetable farm. The basis for the classification of the other groups depends upon the same general principle.

Some of the leading facts concerning farms classified by source of income are given, which show that live-stock farms are the largest in size, and that they are the most numerous.

Data is given relative to farms classified by reported value of products not fed to live stock. One of the groups for which statistics are given is that of farms not reporting any products not fed to live stock, and others are those with such products having values of farms similar, or of values of from \$50 to \$99. Most farms of the first class are just being opened up new land by white men, or are the lands of farmers who suffered loss by drought or failure of their irrigation ditches in 1899, or who have met with other misfortunes. In the reports of some of these farms the absence of crops indicates the failure of the enumerators to secure complete returns. The Indians complete the larger part of the farms whose farm products are valued at from \$50 to \$99 and from \$100 to \$249, although these groups include some of those who are described as belonging to the first class.

The average size of 300 farms with no reported income is 107 acres. They have an average live-stock investment of \$1,141 and of all farm property of \$2,231. The size of the next two groups (those with reported products valued at from \$1 to \$49 or from \$50 to \$99), is much smaller, as is the average value of their farm resources.

The average area of 500 farms with an income of over \$2,500 is 2,869 acres, and the average value of investments is \$30,328. The number of acres of land reported in farms in 1890 was 1,297,033, and in 1900, 1,935,327. In both reports are included 250,000 acres used for agricultural purposes, the title to which is now in controversy. In the report for 1900 are included some 50,000 acres of non-taxable land leased by the farmers. Of this about one-half is school or university land owned by the Territory; the remainder is leased from Indians and Indian tribes.

The surface of Arizona is divided into two clearly defined regions. The line between them extends from near the middle of the eastern boundary, northwest to the canyon of the Colorado. North of this line is a plateau with an elevation of from 5,000 to 8,000 feet. The plateau is mainly a level mesa, except where it is broken by the extrusion of groups of volcanic mountains rising above 7,000 feet, and in the San Francisco Mountains attaining an altitude of 13,000 feet. The climate of this plateau is typified by that of Flagstaff, which, in 1899, had a mean annual temperature of 45 degrees, or about that of Maine, and a rainfall of nearly 20 inches. This plateau descends abruptly along an escarpment to a much lower region, consisting of broad valleys separated by narrow, steep ranges, having a surface varying in altitude from near the sea level to 3,000 feet. The climatic conditions in this region are typified by those of Phoenix, where the average temperature in 1899 was 69 degrees, or about that of New Orleans, and the rainfall 5 inches. On the plateau, except in a few regions where volcanic peaks increase the precipitation upon their slopes, the rainfall is insufficient for the successful cultivation of crops, and the main agricultural interest is grazing sheep and cattle. In the low country the rainfall is insufficient for this, and grazing is confined to certain favored mountain slopes. In that part of the Territory the predominant industry, based upon irrigation, and the extent of it depends mainly upon the supply of water in the rivers and the facility with which it can be carried to the land.

The vast extent of the plateau on which flocks and herds can be successfully grazed and the limited irrigated area indicate conditions which give to live stock its dominant position. The capital invested in agriculture June 1, 1900, was \$29,906,877. Of this amount \$15,458,717, or 51.7 per cent, was in live stock. For the United States, in 1890, the value of live stock constituted only 13.8 per cent of all agricultural capital.

For the census classification of live stock, the census of live stock adopted at the request of the various live-stock associations throughout the country. Neat cattle are grouped by age in accordance with their present and prospective relations to breeding and the dairy industry. Horses and mules are classified by sex, age, and color and sex. The new classification permits very close comparison with the figures obtained at preceding decennial periods.

The average value of horses and sheep per head is greatly reduced by the cheap stock on Indian reservations. Of cattle, horses, mules, and sheep, the average value per head is \$2.56; while the average value for the rest of the Territory is \$6.72, and for Maricopa, the leading agricultural county, it is \$16.41. The reservations also report over one-half of the horses in the Territory, 1 and under 2 years, with an average value of \$3.25, compared with \$11.70 outside of the reservations; while for the remainder of the Territory the average value is \$21.27, and in Maricopa county it is \$40.77.

The increase in the value of live stock is somewhat greater than that in the number, reflecting the well-known fact that owners of live stock in the West have been diligently improving the breed and quality of their domestic animals since 1890. Improved transportation facilities also have had a favorable influence upon values.

Of neat cattle 77.5 per cent are grassed in part or wholly upon the public domain or range, and are classed as "range cattle." The percentage of sheep pastured under similar conditions was 99.9 per cent.

The total value of wool, mohair, dairy products and other animal products, including the value of animals and fowls sold and slaughtered for food, in 1899, was \$4,522,801, or 73.2 per cent of the farm income.

Ostrich farming is a new and promising industry. A company organized in 1898, near Phoenix, with 104 birds, now owns the largest farm of African ostriches in the United States.

Arizona has been inhabited at different times by three races, each making use of irrigation in agricultural operations. Of the first, or prehistoric, race very little is known. Evidence is abundant that it inhabited Arizona for an extended period, and had vanished before the advent of the white man in America. In Maricopa and other counties are found traces of this race, and the present canals and ditches for irrigation in many places follow closely the agricultural Indians were practicing irrigation in a primitive way, very much as do their present successors.

Continued on Fourth Page.

GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE TO FRUIT GROWERS

Department of Agriculture Moving to Secure Foreign Markets for Fruit and Vegetables.

That there is a great market abroad for American fruit, is the firm opinion of the Department of Agriculture, but this market has never been developed because fruit-growers have not been disposed to risk loss by shipment. Scientists of the department claim that Europeans are amazed at the size, quality and flavor of many fruits of this country, and hold it to be only a matter of time when American fruit will command the foreign markets, if it shall obtain a foothold.

There may be a beginning in the manner of shipment, Secretary Wilson proposes to use part of the appropriation made at the last session of congress either to guarantee the minimum return to fruit shippers or defray the whole or part of the transportation charges. In a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury Tracewell, Secretary Wilson says:

"In the appropriation for pomological investigations of 1882, Digest of Appropriations of 1901, p. 343, this language is used: 'To investigate, in co-operation with other divisions of the department and the experiment of the several States, market conditions affecting the fruit trade of the United States and foreign countries, and methods of harvesting, packing, storing and shipping fruit and vegetables, and for experimental shipment of fruits to foreign countries for the purpose of increasing the exportation of American fruit, and for all necessary expenses connected with the practical work of the same.'"

"Certain questions have arisen in connection with the attempt to carry out the provisions of this appropriation act which seems to require authoritative decision. These questions have been taken form as follows:

"First—May this department, under authority of this act, enter into co-operative arrangements with dealers and exporters, whereby the department shall guarantee a definite minimum net return per package on fruit picked, packed, shipped and sold under direct contract from the grower to the importer through the ordinary channels of trade? Under such agreement the exporter would receive the net proceeds of sales; that is, all proceeds after deducting for freight and other charges connected with the shipments and sales. If this net return should be less than guaranteed, the amount of the deficiency, if it can be ascertained, would be paid by the department through the ordinary channels of trade? Under such agreement the exporter would receive the net proceeds of sales; that is, all proceeds after deducting for freight and other charges connected with the shipments and sales. If this net return should be less than guaranteed, the amount of the deficiency, if it can be ascertained, would be paid by the department through the ordinary channels of trade?"

"Second—If you shall decide that the law does not permit the department to enter into arrangements by which minimum prices may be guaranteed to exporters, then the following question is presented: May the department contract to defray the whole or any part of the transportation of fruits belonging to private owners and packers, the shipping, etc., to be directed by the officials of the department, the entire proceeds of the sales going to the person who owns and ships the fruit?"

"Third—If neither of the plans above presented shall meet with your approval, then the question remains: Has the department, under the language of the appropriation act above quoted, the authority to purchase fruit outright for experimental shipment and sale through commercial channels? If so, may the proceeds of such sales be used for further purchases in continuing experimental shipments, as in the first instance, or must the proceeds of all sales be covered in the treasury as 'miscellaneous receipts'?"

"Fourth—Under the authority to 'investigate market conditions affecting the fruit trade in the United States and foreign countries, and the methods of harvesting, packing, storing and shipping fruit and vegetables,' is it permissible for the department to conduct experiments with fruits in storage, and may the fruits for such experiments be purchased? At the termination of such experiments must the proceeds of the sale of fruits found marketable be covered into the treasury as 'miscellaneous receipts'?"

"Fifth—Under the authority to 'investigate market conditions affecting the fruit trade in the United States and foreign countries, and the methods of harvesting, packing, storing and shipping fruit and vegetables,' is it permissible for the department to purchase fruit for experimental shipment and sale through commercial channels? If so, may the proceeds of such sales be used for further purchases in continuing experimental shipments, as in the first instance, or must the proceeds of all sales be covered in the treasury as 'miscellaneous receipts'?"

"Sixth—Under the authority to 'investigate market conditions affecting the fruit trade in the United States and foreign countries, and the methods of harvesting, packing, storing and shipping fruit and vegetables,' is it permissible for the department to purchase fruit for experimental shipment and sale through commercial channels? If so, may the proceeds of such sales be used for further purchases in continuing experimental shipments, as in the first instance, or must the proceeds of all sales be covered in the treasury as 'miscellaneous receipts'?"

"Seventh—Under the authority to 'investigate market conditions affecting the fruit trade in the United States and foreign countries, and the methods of harvesting, packing, storing and shipping fruit and vegetables,' is it permissible for the department to purchase fruit for experimental shipment and sale through commercial channels? If so, may the proceeds of such sales be used for further purchases in continuing experimental shipments, as in the first instance, or must the proceeds of all sales be covered in the treasury as 'miscellaneous receipts'?"

"Eighth—Under the authority to 'investigate market conditions affecting the fruit trade in the United States and foreign countries, and the methods of harvesting, packing, storing and shipping fruit and vegetables,' is it permissible for the department to purchase fruit for experimental shipment and sale through commercial channels? If so, may the proceeds of such sales be used for further purchases in continuing experimental shipments, as in the first instance, or must the proceeds of all sales be covered in the treasury as 'miscellaneous receipts'?"

"Ninth—Under the authority to 'investigate market conditions affecting the fruit trade in the United States and foreign countries, and the methods of harvesting, packing, storing and shipping fruit and vegetables,' is it permissible for the department to purchase fruit for experimental shipment and sale through commercial channels? If so, may the proceeds of such sales be used for further purchases in continuing experimental shipments, as in the first instance, or must the proceeds of all sales be covered in the treasury as 'miscellaneous receipts'?"

"Tenth—Under the authority to 'investigate market conditions affecting the fruit trade in the United States and foreign countries, and the methods of harvesting, packing, storing and shipping fruit and vegetables,' is it permissible for the department to purchase fruit for experimental shipment and sale through commercial channels? If so, may the proceeds of such sales be used for further purchases in continuing experimental shipments, as in the first instance, or must the proceeds of all sales be covered in the treasury as 'miscellaneous receipts'?"

"Eleventh—Under the authority to 'investigate market conditions affecting the fruit trade in the United States and foreign countries, and the methods of harvesting, packing, storing and shipping fruit and vegetables,' is it permissible for the department to purchase fruit for experimental shipment and sale through commercial channels? If so, may the proceeds of such sales be used for further purchases in continuing experimental shipments, as in the first instance, or must the proceeds of all sales be covered in the treasury as 'miscellaneous receipts'?"

"Twelfth—Under the authority to 'investigate market conditions affecting the fruit trade in the United States and foreign countries, and the methods of harvesting, packing, storing and shipping fruit and vegetables,' is it permissible for the department to purchase fruit for experimental shipment and sale through commercial channels? If so, may the proceeds of such sales be used for further purchases in continuing experimental shipments, as in the first instance, or must the proceeds of all sales be covered in the treasury as 'miscellaneous receipts'?"

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"Seventeenth—Under the authority to 'investigate market conditions affecting the fruit trade in the United States and foreign countries, and the methods of harvesting, packing, storing and shipping fruit and vegetables,' is it permissible for the department to purchase fruit for experimental shipment and sale through commercial channels? If so, may the proceeds of such sales be used for further purchases in continuing experimental shipments, as in the first instance, or must the proceeds of all sales be covered in the treasury as 'miscellaneous receipts'?"

"Eighteenth—Under the authority to 'investigate market conditions affecting the fruit trade in the United States and foreign countries, and the methods of harvesting, packing, storing and shipping fruit and vegetables,' is it permissible for the department to purchase fruit for experimental shipment and sale through commercial channels? If so, may the proceeds of such sales be used for further purchases in continuing experimental shipments, as in the first instance, or must the proceeds of all sales be covered in the treasury as 'miscellaneous receipts'?"

"Nineteenth—Under the authority to 'investigate market conditions affecting the fruit trade in the United States and foreign countries, and the methods of harvesting, packing, storing and shipping fruit and vegetables,' is it permissible for the department to purchase fruit for experimental shipment and sale through commercial channels? If so, may the proceeds of such sales be used for further purchases in continuing experimental shipments, as in the first instance, or must the proceeds of all sales be covered in the treasury as 'miscellaneous receipts'?"

"Twentieth—Under the authority to 'investigate market conditions affecting the fruit trade in the United States and foreign countries, and the methods of harvesting, packing, storing and shipping fruit and vegetables,' is it permissible for the department to purchase fruit for experimental shipment and sale through commercial channels? If so, may the proceeds of such sales be used for further purchases in continuing experimental shipments, as in the first instance, or must the proceeds of all sales be covered in the treasury as 'miscellaneous receipts'?"

"Twenty-first—Under the authority to 'investigate market conditions affecting the fruit trade in the United States and foreign countries, and the methods of harvesting, packing, storing and shipping fruit and vegetables,' is it permissible for the department to purchase fruit for experimental shipment and sale through commercial channels? If so, may the proceeds of such sales be used for further purchases in continuing experimental shipments, as in the first instance, or must the proceeds of all sales be covered in the treasury as 'miscellaneous receipts'?"

"Twenty-second—Under the authority to 'investigate market conditions affecting the fruit trade in the United States and foreign countries, and the methods of harvesting, packing, storing and shipping fruit and vegetables,' is it permissible for the department to purchase fruit for experimental shipment and sale through commercial channels? If so, may the proceeds of such sales be used for further purchases in continuing experimental shipments, as in the first instance, or must the proceeds of all sales be covered in the treasury as 'miscellaneous receipts'?"

"Twenty-third—Under the authority to 'investigate market conditions affecting the fruit trade in the United States and foreign countries, and the methods of harvesting, packing, storing and shipping fruit and vegetables,' is it permissible for the department to purchase fruit for experimental shipment and sale through commercial channels? If so, may the proceeds of such sales be used for further purchases in continuing experimental shipments, as in the first instance, or must the proceeds of all sales be covered in the treasury as 'miscellaneous receipts'?"

"Twenty-fourth—Under the authority to 'investigate market conditions affecting the fruit trade in the United States and foreign countries, and the methods of harvesting, packing, storing and shipping fruit and vegetables,' is it permissible for the department to purchase fruit for experimental shipment and sale through commercial channels? If so, may the proceeds of such sales be used for further purchases in continuing experimental shipments, as in the first instance, or must the proceeds of all sales be covered in the treasury as 'miscellaneous receipts'?"

Beets and Sugar.

The Weekly Gazette.

ISSUED EVERY THURSDAY.
HENRY KICHEL, Editor and Proprietor
THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1901

Now that the Supervisors have decided to call an election to determine the question of the incorporation of Fullerton into a municipality, in view of the probability of a favorable vote thereupon, and the erection of that town into a municipality, it behooves the citizens of the intervening territory to be alert lest they be included in a precinct with a voting place miles away from them.

Fullerton precinct extends at present two miles and a half, southeasterly to our city limits, taking in all the intervening territory and embracing people who do all their trading in Anaheim, and receive their mail and transact all their business here. Its lines run to Mr. East's southeast corner, opposite the Parker place.

Across the street to the east and south, the territory is attached to West Anaheim precinct. Between the people living in this section and their polling place lies the corporate limits of this city. They must travel through town a distance of two miles to get to their polling place. The same is true of the residents to the north and south of us. All must go to West Anaheim to vote.

With Fullerton erected into a municipality a mile square, several square miles of territory will be taken from its present subdivision, and the question arises, shall it be taken to West Anaheim, or shall it be parcelled out among the various adjoining precincts, north, east and west?

The Orangeflower country will be without the new municipal limits, together with a great deal of territory adjoining the new town.

The Supervisors will have a difficult task to satisfy these scattered sections when they come to fix the new precinct boundaries. Undoubtedly, much of the territory will be added to West Anaheim, but a happy solution of the whole situation would be the enlarging of the city limits of Anaheim to take in these outlying communities.

L. Z. HUNTINGTON has received from R. P. Candiff, horticultural commissioner of Riverside, specimens of walnut leaves attacked by a spider which is reported to be defoliating trees of that character in our neighboring county. Mr. Candiff adds that Alexander Crawford pronounced the pests red and white spiders. Mr. Huntington has placed the infected leaves under the microscope, and has recognized the red spider. He has also seen the white spider upon the leaves, this being the first time he has ever seen this pest.

The red spider created quite a stir among Orange county walnut-growers two years ago, but it seems to have disappeared. It yields to a distillate spray, 15 to 1, and is also driven off the trees by sulphur. Mr. Huntington says sulphur will not kill it, but will drive it from the tree, only to find lodgement in another. He finds that cold water spray is very efficacious in destroying it.

SECRETARY OF STATE CURRY has out thanks for a copy of his recently compiled volume on Corporation Laws of California.

SANTA ANA has decided to turn out its incandescent street lights at 10 o'clock at night, instead of at midnight, for the sake of economy.

FARMERS are advised to procure a copy of Bulletin 132, issued by the University of California Experiment Station. The bulletin was prepared by Professors Jaffa and Anderson, and treats of "Feeding Farm Animals." The issuing of this valuable bulletin marks the beginning of a new era at the College of Agriculture, as it is the first one to treat of a subject pertaining to animal and dairy matters, of which class it is hoped that many more will appear. There are books and bulletins almost without number that treat of feeding matters, but the conditions and problems that confront the California feeder are so essentially different from those to which they apply that the feeder soon gets discouraged in attempting to follow them up. The present bulletin is intended for California conditions, and, while it lacks completeness in some details, owing to the lack of reliable data and research, it will serve as a skeleton on which rational and economical feeding will be built.

A NOVEL injunction suit has been recently decided in Mississippi. The town of Quitman has twenty-five artesian wells, and among others there is one at the courthouse and four at the large pond of the Mississippi Lumber company. The natural flow of the wells at the lumber company being insufficient to supply the pond with water, the company resorted to the use of an air compressor to augment the flow, which threw the water out like a geyser at the rate of 1,200 to 1,500 gallons per minute.

While the compressor was in operation the flow of the courthouse

SHALL GOVERNMENT BUILD RESERVOIRS?

Wisdom of the Policy of the Reclamation of Arid Land.

[CONTRIBUTED TO THE GAZETTE.]

There is enough water annually running to waste in the West to irrigate land estimated at from 7,000,000 to 10,000,000 acres, but of this water for irrigation contemplates the building of great reservoirs and the cutting of great main line canals. This work is beyond the scope of private or even State enterprise. I have authority from the Geological Survey and the Department of Agriculture for the statement that there is scarcely a single large irrigation dam company in the United States which has been a financial success. Because water will run across State lines, because its sources cannot be controlled by private corporations, and because of over-capitalization, mismanagement, and other reasons, which would not operate against good government management, private dam companies have been financial failures; while they have built up successful communities, they have been involuntary philanthropists. It is the consensus of opinion that little more can be expected in an irrigation way from private enterprise. The situation is then simply this:

There yet remain 7,000,000 acres of irrigable arid land. Shall this land lie idle, worthless, barren, or shall it be reclaimed and converted into hundreds of thousands of small farms of ten, twenty, or forty acres—for one acre irrigated will raise as much as several acres dry-farmed.

It is not suggested that the Government go into the irrigation business and put water upon land; simply that it build the great dams and the main line canals, and let the farmers dig the distributing ditches and do the work which they can do with their hands and their teams after the Government has done the work which required large capital.

The Government is owner of two-thirds of the western half of the United States now practically worthless. It is surely a wise policy for it to reclaim this land and sell it for the bare cost of reclamation to actual settlers who will go on it and build homes and create prosperous communities furnishing a home-market of infinite value to the people of this country. Where a corporation builds a reservoir and proceeds to sell the water right, in its efforts to make money, it puts such a price upon the land and the water that the poor man cannot afford to buy and the consequence is that full settlement is retarded and the company is not able to meet the interest and charges on its large capitalization.

But if the Government undertakes the work and charges the settler for only the actual cost of construction, it places a home within the poor man's grasp, and every acre will be taken up as fast as reclaimed. This would mean a vast increase in Western population. Increase in population means a demand for the necessities and luxuries of life. Many of the necessities and most of the luxuries are produced east of the Mississippi river. Therefore irrigation means a growing flood of Eastern supplies for Western markets. Already many Eastern factories are largely supported by their Western orders, and the complete reclamation of the West would enormously increase work for Eastern factories and even work for Eastern farmers to supply food for the added thousands of factory operatives.

The reclamation of arid America would be a transformation of the West, and it would have a reflex effect upon the East almost as great; but it is all dependent upon a comprehensive, careful system of Government aid which will place actual bona fide settlers upon small tracts of land where they can become home-builders.

GEY ELLIOTT MITCHELL.

ON THEIR SEA LEGS.

Cattle and Horses Do Not Get Frightened in Rough Weather.

"Do the horses and cattle get frightened and balk at rough weather?" asked the writer of a New York dealer who ships cattle abroad.

"Bless you, no. They've got sea legs that would put an old salt to shame. Occasional seasickness is all right, but a bullock is the greatest balancer you ever saw. They are knowing brutes too. You know, we put them in a pen. Well, they never budge for four standing up or lying down at all one time. They figure the thing out and decide how they'll get the most room and most comfort. So two of them stand up while two lie down. When they get tired, they shift the watch."

"The horses like to be talked to when there's a big sea on and things are pretty lively. They always like certain men better than others. So the cattle. We have one man who can talk to the cattle. Every bullock and horse on the boat knows him by the time we've been out two days. He comes in handy when there's an accident."

"It's mighty seldom that a serious accident happens nowadays, but once in awhile a horse or a bullock does get thrown and breaks a leg or does some bad damage. We don't carry a veterinarian. The men know as much about ordinary cattle and horse ailments as any vet, and if one of the brutes breaks his leg there's nothing for it but to kill him. A veterinarian couldn't do anything for him. The company charges from \$6 to \$20 a head for carrying cattle and from \$27 to \$250 a head for horses. When the government inspectors stop overcrowing, they cut down the carrying capacity of some boats 75 per cent. It's a pretty big hole in the ship's profits in the course of a year."—Exchange.

Lincoln's Seward Word.

One story that is told of Lincoln relates to that extreme, corrective critical attitude which Secretary Seward always maintained toward the president.

Mr. Lincoln and the secretary had managed to escape from a man who was boring them, and as they reached the house the president thrust himself into an armchair and exclaimed:

"By Jingo, governor, we are here!"

Mr. Seward replied by asking in a reproving tone:

"Mr. President, where did you learn that inelegant expression?"

Mr. Lincoln immediately turned to several young men who had entered the room in time to hear the exclamation and said:

"Young gentlemen, excuse me for swearing before you. 'By Jingo' is swearing for my good old mother. I don't care for anything that had a vulgar origin. It is swearing. I won't do any more of it."—Yonkers Companion.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

For the Week Ending August 12, 1901

Published by the Orange County Title Company, Santa Ana.

J. N. Victor et al. to S. V. Munger—Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

MILTON RELICS AT HARVARD

Signature in an Autograph Album and the Poet's Copy of "Pindar."

The Harvard library numbers among its treasures an autograph of Milton and a copy of "Pindar," annotated in Milton's handwriting, with marginal notes in Greek and Latin. Both of these rarities were bequeathed to the university by Charles Sumner.

The "Pindar" is dated 1620 and was given by Milton to the university. The end he has added an alphabetical index in manuscript, occupying two closely written pages of all the authors cited in his notes, with references to the pages in which their names occur.

Milton's autograph is found in the pages of an autograph album or visitor's book kept, according to a custom common in the sixteenth century, by a Neapolitan nobleman, Camillo Caracciolo, who resided in Geneva from 1598 to 1640, where Milton, apparently, visited him. Another autograph in this same album is that of Thomas Wentworth, the unfortunate Earl of Stafford, who was executed in 1679. Milton's signature is dated Jan. 10, 1639, and is appended to a Latin motto—"Travel changes one's sky, but not one's mind." It may be freely rendered and a quotation from his own "Comus."

"I venture to believe, Heaven itself would stoop to her."

The most notable Milton manuscript known to exist is a little book owned by Trinity College, Cambridge, England, which contains the poet's copies of his so-called minor poems, including "L'Allegro" and "Il Penseroso." In this country, however, it is said that the only original manuscript of the great author of "Paradise Lost" are to be found in these two time-stained volumes in the possession of the Harvard library.

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The heaviest precious stone is the air, which is 4 1/2 times heavier than an equal quantity of water. The lightest is the opal, only twice as heavy as water.

ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Anaheim Fruit Association.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ANAHEIM FRUIT ASSOCIATION will be held on SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1901, at 10 o'clock a.m., at the Hotel California, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

Napoleon Hart.

DEALER IN THE FINEST BRANDS OF WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

Money to Loan. From \$5,000 to \$10,000 in sums to suit on real estate or approved security. Apply to Richard Melrose, dec-24.

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.

FOR SALE

A lot of stone pipe casing for water wells, 36 joints, 10 inch. No double casing, new, and 30 joints, 8 inch, No 14 double casing, second-hand, also 2 rings. Located on ranch occupied by Henry Dierksen about 4 miles east of Anaheim. Apply to

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FOR SANTA BARBARA AND SAN FRANCISCO

LEAVE REDONDO. SANTA ROSA—Wednesday, 8 a.m. LEAVE PORT LOS ANGELES—Saturday, 11:30 a.m. LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO—Saturday, 11:30 a.m. Arrive in San Francisco, Thursdays and Sundays, 1 p.m.

For SAN FRANCISCO, calling at Ventura, Carpinteria, Santa Barbara, Goleta, Gavilan, Port Harford, Cayman, San Simeon, Monterey and Santa Cruz. LEAVE EAST SAN PEDRO. CORONA—Monday, 6:30 p.m. LEAVE SAN PEDRO. CORONA—Thursday, 6:30 p.m. For SAN DIEGO. LEAVE PORT LOS ANGELES. SANTA ROSA—Monday, 4 p.m. LEAVE REDONDO. SANTA ROSA—Monday, 4 p.m. LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO—Thursday, 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. For rates of passage and freight, apply to the agent.

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THE COST OF BANK MONEY ORDERS IS AS FOLLOWS: For orders for sums not exceeding \$100.00, 1c over \$100.00, not exceeding \$200.00, 2c over \$200.00, not exceeding \$500.00, 3c over \$500.00, not exceeding \$1,000.00, 4c. Also Bank Money Orders for sale on all foreign currencies.

Queer Indian Beliefs.

There is an odd feature in the theology of the small Indian tribe of the Bella Coola, which inhabit British Columbia in about latitude 52. They believe that there are five worlds, one above the other, and the middle one is our own world, the earth. Above it are two heavens, and under it are two underworlds. In the upper heaven is the supreme deity, who is a woman, and she doesn't meddle much with the affairs in the second world below her. The zenith is the center of the lower heaven, and here is the house of the gods, in which live the sun and the rest of the deities.

Our own earth is believed to be an island swimming in the ocean, and is inhabited by ghosts who can return when they wish to heaven, from which place they may be sent down to our earth. If then they die, they go again to the island, and from this bourne no ghostly traveler returns.

The Bella Coola are sun worshippers, for Senex, the sun, the master of the house of gods, who is also called "the sun," is the one to whom the tribe pray. Each family of the Bella Coola has its own traditions, and its own form of the current of the tribe, which are countless and contradictory. When any one of a member of a clan tries to tell a tradition which does not belong to his clan, it is like a white man trying to tell another's joke—he is considered as appropriating the property right which does not belong to him.

Hard Ducks to Kill.

The screening walloon is a hard duck to kill. It is covered with feathers and down. Besides the bird is a great diver, one of the kind that used to "dive at the flash" when hunted with the old arm that has since been dropped. It is of very little value for table use, being so tough. The only way to manage it at all is to skin it and parboil it in a big pot with plenty of water. The negroes make caps of walloon skin, and "they are great ducks for diving," says a well known Tred Avon river propper.

"They can dive quicker, go down deeper, remain under water longer and come up farther away than any other duck that frequents our waters. I remember once I succeeded in killing a walloon, and, being short of game for the table, I determined to cook my bird. I got a negro to skin it, giving him half his price. After he had skinned it I got it put in a great pot full of water and under it kindled a hot fire. After awhile I wanted to see how the cooking of my duck progressed, and there was so much steam escaping I could not see into the pot and struck a match over it. The walloon, alr, disappeared at the flash of the match. It disappeared and has never been seen since."—Baltimore Sun.

A Lesson to Humorists.

One cannot safely assume in these days that there is any region in which such and such a joke has not been told, and went and stopped in a cottage in a remote village by the sea. He sitting room opened on the kitchen, and his landlady, a woman of great wit and a maker of phrases, was wont to receive the neighbors. He listened and put both landlady and neighbors into some amusing sketches, which were promptly published as a

HOW ABOUT THAT JOINT DITCH, ASKS SHERWOOD

Why Was Right of Way Across Santa Ana River, and What Was the Meaning of That Conference With Irvine?

EDITOR GAZETTE:—Mr. Armbrust's thrilling tale of "what happened to Armbrust" in Oberlin, O., some years ago would seem to illustrate fully the old adage that "the child is father of the man," for of course little Sammy is the hero of the tale. If he will tell us the lady's name we will see that she is indeed a great water company (the water is said to make mud) at a salary of from \$2 to \$5 per month; but still retains his youthful inclination to spatter mud whenever he has an opportunity; and she can tell the sad tale to her Sunday school class as a horrible example.

Armbrust's statement that I "fell down" on my "contentions," like many other of his "statements" lacks corroborative evidence, to use a mild form of expression. He will find, if he tries to ascertain the truth, that I still stand back of every statement that I have made; and am ready to discuss any phase of the situation that he is not inclined to dodge by making personal attacks upon myself. I might be a very bad character, and still have decency enough to show him in his true colors.

Take for instance the matter of the Durkee purchase. In his last article he states among the "contentions" on which I "fell down," viz., "the charge that the Durkee ranch was offered, prior to its purchase for \$35,000; and the claim that Durkee shared the \$100,000 with Newberry and others." A reference to the original will show that I simply asked Armbrust about these rumors, which were in circulation long before I had anything to say about them.

Armbrust replied with several long affidavits from Durkee, one of the chief estates in the state. If there had been one, and the matter was dropped. Armbrust gave as the chief reason for the purchase, that "our engineers" stated that the Durkee ranch was the "key to the situation" and that Newberry would be "checkedmate." Newberry seems to be still very much in the game, as we have since learned to the tune of several thousand dollars; and it still remains to be seen whether the "key" will unlock the "situation."

Then there was the "1000 inches of water that saved the day," conveying the impression that we got a continuous flow of 1000 extra inches of water in the summer time, an impression which is not related by any credible people.

What we did get was the right to use the water Durkee used to irrigate his ranch with. He may have claimed the right to use 1000 inches when he wanted it, but how long could he hold that amount of water on the few hundred acres of land irrigated from the river? As a matter of fact, he would only irrigate his alfalfa in summer just as is done by other irrigators on the river, for Durkee was not the only one by any means.

Much of the Durkee ranch is not irrigable from the river, or any other place for that matter. The purchase was made public, the impression was given through the press that the ranch was water-bearing land, and that great quantities of water could be developed, which does not seem to be the case. All these things point to the fact that there has been a deliberate intention to deceive on the part of somebody.

Another instance of the same thing appears in the last paragraph of Armbrust's last article. Does Armbrust mean to deny that it is the intention to build a joint ditch from the Narrows to a point on the river opposite the head-quarters of the S. A. V. L. Co., utilizing the right of way of the A. U. W. Co. where necessary? If so, why of the right of way bought across the Souly ranch; and why was the conference with Mr. Irvine held at the division gate to treat with him for the relinquishment of his rights in the river above the S. A. V. L. Co.'s headgate? I can assure Armbrust that he will very likely find me in the "plane of the colic," wherever the matter may be, whether it goes "hard" with me or not.

Armbrust's horrible accusation that I cannot survey a "pie" or a "cake" without eating it all up, reminds me of an incident that occurred not long ago. I was on the street the other day talking with several persons, when President Crowther happened along. He inquired if I had set the grades for a certain cement ditch. I replied that I had; and as he turned to go on, I asked him why he did not have the company's engineer do the work, as I did not care to be bothered with these black-and-white little jobs.

"Oh," said he, "he would charge us a day's work at \$8, while you wouldn't tax us more than \$2.50, would you?" Mr. Armbrust can find by consulting the records or President Crowther that I have pared my charges down to the quarter of a day, and employed my own conveyance at that. The fact that I have never had a chance at the "pie" or "cake." That has always gone to Armbrust's friends, and the bills have been audited in executive session. Here again appears the deliberate intention to deceive.

Armbrust appears to have stubbed his toe and "fell down" on the Interurban R. R. I hope it has not jarred his memory so that he will forget to tell us if he has more than a nominal interest in the stock of his water company. That may "go" all right over in his country ("our people never kick," I quote him on a recent occasion); but I beg to inform him that we want no carpetbaggers or their advice on this side of the Sandwash.

G. W. SHERWOOD.

ANNUAL REUNION AND PICNIC.
The Wisconsin Association of Southern California will hold its annual picnic at Long Beach, August 22, 1901, at the wharf.

The program will be as follows: 9 to 10 a. m., arrival and registration; 10 to 11, hymn, "America," by the assembly; prayer, by Chaplain, Rev. C. D. Quinn; 11:30, address, by Gov. H. H. Hiram, 33d Wis. Vol. song, "Auld Lang Syne," by the assembly; 12 m., picnic dinner and general social time. Afternoon—1:30, song, by Mrs. S. E. Sage, of Los Angeles; 1:45, original poem, by Mrs. Ella Gilie Ruddy, Los Angeles; 2:00, short addresses by

prominent Wisconsin people; 2:30, annual election of officers; closing address, by Hon. Theo. D. Kanouse, Glendale—Fifth Wisconsin Artillery; 3:15, music, by Willey's orchestra, Glendale—Fifth Wisconsin Artillery.

A genuine live badge is promised to be present from Santa Ana, and probably one from Cucamonga.

The twenty-nine local vice-presidents for the different towns are the committee of introduction, and will assist all in finding old friends and neighbors from the Badger State, and in promoting general acquaintance and sociability. The local committee at Long Beach consists of Messrs. F. W. Stevens, G. J. Webster, Jasper Culver, and others.

The summer's low excursion rates to Long Beach will be still in vogue on all Southern Pacific and Salt Lake (Terminal) trains.

Let all former residents of the Badger State come, with their families and friends, to this Annual Reunion, and have a splendid social day at this famous beach resort. Bring your baskets or lunch boxes right to the pavilion, where tables and seats, water and other conveniences are freely provided. Put a card or label with your name and residence on every basket or package, and a committee will take care of them until the dinner hour.

H. A. REID, M. D., Pres., Pasadena.

F. W. STEVENS, Sec'y, Long Beach.

Will Resume.
E. J. Barrett left yesterday for the Montezuma well, up the canyon, where operations will be resumed after an interval of six months. The hole is down 600 feet, and is cased 500 feet. A bit is at the bottom of it. Mr. Barrett's first work will be to straighten out the hole and fish out the bit. The well will be deepened to 1,500 feet. Should it be impossible to extract the bit, another hole will be bored near the first well.

Will Call Election.
The supervisors on Monday granted the petition of property owners at Fullerton asking that an election be called to take the sense of the people upon the question of incorporating the town. Of the two petitions before the board, one placing the municipal limits at half mile square and the other at two miles square, the board adopted a compromise course and fixed the lines of the new town at one mile square.

The boundaries are as follows: Beginning at SW corner of the NW 1/4 of Sec. 33, T. 33, S. 10, R. 10 west, thence north one mile to the NW corner of NW 1/4 of Sec. 28; thence E 1/2 mile to the NE corner of SE 1/4 of SW 1/4 of Sec. 27; thence south 1 mile to the SE corner of NE 1/4 of SW 1/4 of Sec. 34; thence west one mile to place of beginning.

Supervisor Foster said Monday evening the date of the election had not yet been determined upon, but that it would probably be sometime in November.

Series of Accidents.
Some days ago, while being hauled by the Jonathan Watson place, on the Yuba, the son of Jose Fuentes caught his foot in the baler and had several toes mashed. Fuentes sprang upon a horse and set out for Olive for a physician. On the road his horse stumbled and fell, spraining his ankle so that he has since been unable to get about.

A report prevailed in town that Fuentes had broken his leg in the fall, but this is inaccurate. Fuentes is the man who informed against dove-shooters for bagging birds out of the closed season.

Subsurface Water.
The State Supreme Court has reaffirmed its former decision in favor of the city of Los Angeles in its condemnation of 312 acres of water land in the San Fernando valley belonging to J. D. Hooker and A. E. Pomery. The reopening of the case was on the question of the disqualification of the trial judge; but the court overruled an objection and sustained its former decision. It will be remembered that the court held in this case that all the subsurface water in the valley belonged to the stream, even though in some places it was nine miles distant from the surface flow.

Clark Wins Victory.
Senator Clark has forced a settlement from the two greatest railroad combinations in the world. At a secret meeting, held in Chicago on Saturday, he is said to have brought the Vanderbilt-Harlan combination to an understanding that it must not interfere in future with his railroad projects. In the past the combination has fought the Westerner's plans. In the future the railroad situation in the West will be peaceful. The Morgan-Hill interests are also said to have agreed to keep the peace.

The conference lasted throughout Saturday morning, and well into the afternoon. In Senator Clark's rooms were Charles M. Hays, president of the Southern Pacific; T. C. Lomax, general passenger agent of the Union Pacific, and Howell Miller, president of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul. Hays came all the way from San Francisco to be present at the meeting, and Miller journeyed to Chicago from New York. Work on the Los Angeles & Salt Lake City is now being pushed with redoubled energy, according to William J. Underwood, Senator Clark's secretary.

It is stated as a result of a conference between Senator Clark, Hays, Lomax and Senator Clark, officials respectively of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Union Pacific, and the Salt Lake-Los Angeles road, now in process of construction, Senator Clark will be given uninterrupted right of way for his road between Salt Lake and Los Angeles.

The conference was held in Senator Clark's rooms, and lasted nearly all day. Miller left the meeting after an hour and went to the office of the St. Paul road, but went back to Senator Clark's room later. After the meeting Senator Clark left for his home, seemingly in a highly contented frame of mind.

Did Not Open the Gate.
A. J. Webber of Orangehorpe called at the water office on Saturday to confer with the Directors relative to the charge placed against him by his neighbor, Johnson, relative to raising a gate in the irrigating ditch, and taking the latter's water. Webber denied raising the gate, saying the same had been done by thezanero. There being no meeting, the matter went over.

DEATH OF ADDISON DYER.

Breathes His Last Near Worcester, Mass., Thursday Evening, August 8th—Romance of His Life.

Addison P. Dyer, a well-known resident of this city, died suddenly at Wilkinsville, Mass., near Worcester, at 9 o'clock last Thursday evening. Death was due to asthma and kindred complaints, from which he had suffered for years. A telegram to his brother, Frank Dyer, received on Friday, brought the sad news of his untimely end.

He left Anaheim on July 3 for a trip East. He intended visiting the Pan-American exposition, and going as far as Boston. It is supposed the extreme heat prostrated him. A letter was received from him last week, written two days before his death, in which he referred to the intense heat, but added that no ill effects were noticed in his health. Deceased was aged 43 years.

On Monday a telegram came announcing his burial in Wilkinsville on Saturday. This was probably at his request.

Addison Dyer passed his school days in Anaheim, and was one of the brightest boys who ever graduated from the local school. After graduation he filled several responsible positions, and in 1887 left for Arizona. Later he went to Colorado, and subsequently moved to Massachusetts, where he engaged in business for ten years.

He returned to California, and this city some three and a half years ago, having to give up his residence in the East on account of poor health.

After a short sojourn here, he went to Nogales for the benefit of his health. He engaged in business there for upward of a year, and returned to Anaheim some months ago on a visit to relatives.

After his visit to the Pan-American, he intended settling in this section. He was in excellent spirits the day of his departure. He looked forward to his return, and met and conversed with many friends prior to his leaving.

That he should have been stricken down by the Reaper in his young manhood is cause for deep regret on the part of all.

There was a romance in the life of deceased which was known to but few. While at Cripple Creek he met and fell in love with a young lady of Wilkinsville. They became engaged, and shortly thereafter the lady left for her home in the East. Dyer followed shortly after. The wedding day was set, but the happy event was not to be. Three days before the bride, that was to have been breathed her last.

Although Dyer had intended returning to Colorado, he lingered in Wilkinsville. He went into business there, and lived there ten years.

It is thought he expressed a wish to be buried beside her whose death he had mourned for years.

WHAT FOLKS ARE DOING AT THE LANDING

Personal Mention of Campers at the Seaside—Enjoyable Outing.
A picnic party from Anaheim arrived Thursday at 10 a. m. All seemed happy and eager for a day's thorough enjoyment. The spot chosen for the party was at the Rose cottage. Their hostess spared no pains to make it as pleasant as possible for her guests.

Joseph Backs is spending a few days at his cottage. The young ladies refer to him as stunning.

Edmond Cahen bakes potatoes and pancakes to perfection. The young ladies at the Colony are in perfect ecstasies over the cakes.

Mrs. Porter of Orangehorpe is one of the most successful anglers that ever struck the Landing.

Charley is still here minding freely in society to overcome his bashfulness. Mrs. Nebeling and family are comfortably quartered at this favorite resort.

Mr. Korn and daughter returned Thursday to their home in Anaheim. Miss E. Newbaur is visiting friends for a week.

Mrs. Zeuss was the guest of Mrs. Cahen Sunday.

Mrs. Shanley visited friends at the beach Thursday.

Miss E. Wallop is the guest of Miss V. Nemeiz.

Mrs. Hillmer and son were guests at the Colonial Thursday.

Mrs. Hatfield and family are sojourning at this resort.

Misses Nicholas are occupying their cottage on ocean front.

Bruce Cox visited the beach Friday.

Mrs. Grimshaw and daughter made us a pleasant visit during the week.

Dr. Lord and wife of Santa Ana visited here one day last week.

John and Sandy Gardner are stopping at the Colonial.

J. Hayslip of the S. P. Co. visited the Landing Monday.

Miss Laura Gade returned from a short trip to Anaheim.

The T. U. C. club will arrive Sunday, and will be chartered by Mrs. H. Cahen.

Forfeiture of Land.
Graves, O'Melveny & Shankland of Los Angeles have filed papers with County Clerk Beckett, for foreclosing a mortgage on forty acres at Brookhurst for the Security Savings bank of Los Angeles. The defendants in the action are Watson H. Brown, trustee for A. H. Cargill; Paola C. Hampton and Kate M. Stearns; Fred A. Brown, trustee for Watson A. Brown, trustee; Charles H. Blair, trustee for Mary Payne Cargill; Julius J. Schneider; A. H. Cargill; Paola C. Hampton, Kate M. Stearns and Mary Payne Cargill. The suit is to recover \$8,151.80, with interest from the 1st inst. and \$700 attorney's fees. The sum is alleged to be due on a promissory note and mortgage dated November 12, 1898.

VINE DISEASE.
Glendale is agitated over the appearance of the dread grapevine affliction known as "Anheim" or "California" disease. One vineyard in the threes of the pest has been reported from that vicinity to the Horticultural Commissioners. This fatal disease first appeared in California in 1884, and for two or three years thereafter damaged the vine industry of the State in several million dollars.

Once a grapevine is attacked with the malady it can seldom recover. The

fruit will turn black, and the foliage will appear autumn-tinted with brown. Secretary Jeffrey of the commission is of the opinion that the disease is without cure. It seems to have its ultimate rise in climatic conditions; if the vine is weak from lack of moisture, then the "bugs" of the disease are more apt in their thriving.

"It does no good to burn an infected vineyard, for the disease is not particularly epidemic," he says, "it seems to be in the air. Any vineyard may become its victim at any time. There is nothing to do but grin and bear it. Since its first appearance in 1884 it has never entirely disappeared, but has never been very bad. When a vineyard is attacked, it may linger five years before withering up into a mass of twisted twigs; then again it may appear to be in a perfectly healthy state one week, and look as if a furnace blast had breathed over it the next. It is a sort of quick consumption, being a bacterial disease that attacks the circulation first. It begins at the center of the leaf and follows its veins, thus striking the heart of the vine."

THRILLING EXPERIENCE.
While at Long Beach last week with a party of friends, Miss Alice Kirby met with a thrilling experience, which for a time threw the party into a frenzy of excitement. Along with a number of others, she attended a dance, and on returning to her apartments, retired with her little sister, Alberta. Shortly before 3 o'clock the next morning she was awakened by the presence of a man in the room. He had evidently been in hiding under the bed since the previous evening. She felt his hand placed upon her arm, and as she opened her eyes, she saw his hand about to be placed upon her neck.

Miss Kirby did what any other young lady would do under the circumstances—she screamed. Her sister died in an instant. The house was in an uproar in an instant.

Several ladies rushed to her assistance. She was greatly alarmed and bordering upon nervous prostration. The man leaped through a window and escaped.

The next day the proprietor of the house offered a rude shock by the entire party of guests moving out of his place and returning to their homes.

MAN WITH BULL'S EYE.
As Herman Stern and Fritz Youngbluth were returning on Tuesday night, a half hour after midnight, from attendance at a social gathering, and when near the high-school building on Center street, a man with a bull's eye lantern flashed it upon them.

Charley Fay met with a similar experience a few moments later. His horse was badly scared, and he narrowly missed a bad runaway.

Stern and Fay returned to look for the individual, but he could not be found.

A GHOST AT ORPHANAGE.
One of the inmates at the orphanage took it into his head some nights ago to enact the role of a ghost, and succeeded in frightening the Sisters and a number of the orphans. Arrayed in a sheet, he entered the dormitory late at night, waving his hands and causing a commotion. He was captured and spanked and promises to be good in future.

No Meeting.
There was no meeting of the water board on Saturday. Mr. Yorba having been unable to be present, on account of illness in his family. The meeting was called for the purpose of conferring with him relative to the purchase of the Yorba reservoir site. The company some weeks ago acquired an option on the property, and since signing the papers, Yorba has asked for the construction of a pipe line through his land, connecting the reservoir with the main canal.

His sister, Mrs. Vejar, also asks for the construction of a pipe line through her property, between the canal and reservoir.

It was for the consideration of these and other matters that the meeting was called, but Yorba having been unable to be present, the meeting adjourned for a week.

Reduced Fares.
Announcement of a very acceptable reduction in railway rates comes from Los Angeles. Beginning September 1st commutation tickets for sixty days or for a round-trip once a day during a month will be issued at rates less than half a cent per mile, and from many Southern California towns, including this city. The rate card had not been received here yesterday, but it is believed the fare will not be exceeded 30 cents, while now it is 80 cents.

The reduction is the direct result of the sale of the electric railway lines throughout Southern California.

The Interurban line has not yet reached this city, but the good effects of it are thus early being felt.

Autumn Farmers' Institutes.
A. J. Cook, Southern California conductor of farmers' institutes, has arranged for the following autumn institutes: Goleta, August 28 and 29; Montecito, August 30 and 31; Ventura, September 2 and 3; Nordhoff, September 4 and 5; Fillmore, September 6 and 7; Escondido, September 9 and 10; El Cajon, September 11 and 12; National City, September 13 and 14; Villa Park, 16 and 17; Santa Ana, September 18 and 19; Indio, September 20 and 21; Claremont, Pomona club's picnic at the experiment station, Monday, Sept. 11.

The fall term of the Orange County Business College at Santa Ana, begins Sept. 3, 1901. Write for College Journal.

Lost—Reward.
On Sunday, Aug. 11, on way home from Santa Ana Canyon, on Olive road, a lady's dark bird dog, Finder suitably rewarded, on returning to this office.

For Rent.
Two large, well-ventilated front rooms, either with or without board, at Mrs. Wallop's.

Strayed or Stolen.
From Al J. Chinaman, 1 mile south of town, the night of Aug. 1th, one sorrel horse, white star on forehead, weight about 1100 pounds. Suitable reward on return of animal to G. A. Hunter.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS AFTER MIDNIGHT

Would Cost \$5000 to Fit Up the City Works to Handle the Santa Ana Lights.

The City Trustees met in regular session on Tuesday evening; present: Helmsen, Dickel, Schneider, Fay; absent: Weisel.

Marshal Steadman reported the following collections for July: Water, \$237.10; licenses, \$175.50; electric lights, \$292.65; total, \$705.25; less 5 per cent commission for collection, \$35.26; balance turned into treasury, \$669.99. Delinquents reported: Water, \$21.40; licenses, \$2.25; lights, \$21.40; total, \$45.05. Delinquents collected: Water, \$25.95; licenses, \$1.25; lights, \$13.80; total, \$41.

The amount collected for water (\$237.10) is the largest amount ever collected for this commodity in one month in the history of the city.

Treasurer Cahen reported it \$25.17 in general fund, and \$576 in bond fund No. 1, total in treasury, \$1401.17.

Clerk Merritt's monthly financial statement tallied with the treasurer's figures.

Trustee Fay of the Finance committee reported the examination of reports of officers, finding the same correct, and auditing bills against the city.

Trustee Dickel reported ordinance No. 138 for first reading, levying a property tax for the ensuing fiscal year.

On motion of Schneider a section was added levying a tax for support of the public library.

The various items of the tax levy will be computed at a later meeting.

The total property valuation of the city was reported by Clerk Merritt to be \$542,333, exclusive of the railroad assessment, figures of which have not been received from State Board of Equalization. Last year property valuation was \$544,755. The apparent decrease is due to the exemption of church property, which last year amounted to \$5420. The total railroad assessment last year was \$35,140. The net increase in property valuation over last year is \$2998.

Under the head of unfinished business the communication of Parks & Lacy, requesting the privilege of substituting flat-crow-foot braces in the boiler to be installed by them for the city, instead of round braces, was taken up and discussed, together with a letter from the Hartford steam boiler and inspector company.

The request was on motion of Fay, seconded by Schneider, granted subject to the restriction imposed by the Hartford company. The boiler is to cost \$2049.

The matter of the detailed plans for setting of boiler was referred to engineers at power house.

On motion of Schneider, trees along pole lines in city were ordered trimmed. In one place on Los Angeles street, near Broadway, the electric light wires had grown into the croch of a gum tree, and had been burned out.

The Marshal was accordingly instructed to trim up all shade trees.

Dickel said he had been spoken to by the Sisters who asked the privilege of purchasing light from the Santa Ana gas and electric company, which maintains a transmission line on Palm street. The city lights go out at 12, and the Sisters have frequently to use them, in the orphanage, after that hour. They arise at 4, and are inconvenienced by the fact that the city lights are not on. They accordingly asked the privilege of purchasing light from the Santa Ana company from midnight until morning.

Fay said the Trustees could not grant the request, because the Santa Ana company had no franchise to furnish light in town, their franchise being for power purposes only.

Helmson said the city would be unable to grant the request. He had recently been in conversation with representatives of the Santa Ana company, and had been advised by them that light could be furnished the city by that company after midnight, but he found upon investigation the scheme was so expensive it was out of all question. In the first place the city would have to fit up a 2000-light motor, and this would cost \$2000. Transformers would cost \$1 per light, and alterations in the wires a large sum. Altogether it would cost the city \$5000 to fit itself to handle the Santa Ana light after midnight. "We better let that alone," he said; "that's hot."

The matter went over without action. Mr. Athearn of the high school appeared before the board and asked that a city tax be imposed for the maintenance of a free public library. He was of the opinion that \$1000 should be raised the first year. The present library would be turned over to the city authorities as soon as it sees fit to accept it, and make provisions for its support.

Helmson said the city could not raise \$1000 for the library. He favored the plan to locate the library in the city hall and saving rental. "What is the use of paying rent, when you have a fine place for the library here in this hall? I believe the City Clerk ought to be appointed librarian, and fill that position in conjunction with his present duties."

The board took the matter under advisement for a week.

Bills to the amount of \$1161.75 were ordered paid. Adjourned.

Special! this week. See our corner. Black, salmon, skirts for 55 cents at Chas. Federman's.

Money.
Can be borrowed on more favorable terms from the SAVINGS, LOAN AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION OF ANAHEIM than from any similar institution in the State.

A Home Institution.
... conducted by home men. If you want to borrow money at a low rate to pay off your present mortgage, or to build a home or to improve your present one, address or call on

Fred A. Backs, Jr., Secretary, Anaheim.

New Skirt and Waist Patterns.
Already arrived for the Fall. One pattern of each kind only, no two alike.

\$3 QUEEN QUALITY SHOE \$3
Famous for its stylish effect and perfect fit. Highest quality of material and workmanship. Ask to see the Latest Shapes.

At Chas. Federman's

PERSONAL MENTION.

Señor de la Guerra was in town on Friday from Yorba.

Charley Federman is taking in the sights at Coronado.

Miss Julia Nemetz has taken a situation at Federman's dry goods store.

Mrs. Max Jacobson of Santa Ana was the guest of Mrs. Konig on Monday.

Arthur Lewis and family returned yesterday from a two-weeks' sojourn at Catalina.

Miss Hettie Weisel entertained her friends at a social gathering on Tuesday evening.

Bruno Bennercheidt is home from Newhall, where he is interested in mines and oil property.

Mrs. Melrose and the Misses Jessie and Winifred Melrose have returned from a month's outing at Long Beach.

C. C. Miller, who was last week bitten by a spider, continues to improve, and will doubtless soon be about again.

Rev. and Mrs. Cowan of Arlington stayed over night with friends in town on Thursday last, on their way home from Long Beach.

Joe Bennercheidt has returned from a trip to White Horse, Northwest Territory, where he was engaged in constructing refrigerators.

Herman Dickel and Dr. Bullard enjoyed a six-days' outing trip to Modjeska's and Laguna. They report doves scarce in the canyon, where there is very little water.

Frank Eastman reports a mail collection box at Judge Landell's old corner, at Centralia, carried away and broken by a runaway some days ago. A new box has been placed in its stead.

M. Courgees was in town from Westminster on Friday. He reports farmers' planting celery, and says 10000 acres will be set to this vegetable. Corn and potatoes have yielded abundantly.

M. Courgees is of opinion the coming season will be the most prosperous in the history of the Peablands.

Mrs. Schoreck, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Freise, who has been visiting her parents here for several months past, returned on Saturday to her home in Chicago, accompanied by her little daughter.

John Finley reports the condition of Mr. Ficus as improving slowly. The injured man remains at the Los Angeles hospital unable to get about. It is a month since he suffered the fracture of his leg.

Merrill Rice, manager at the Modjeska ranch, reports an inch of rain in Santiago canyon in the neighborhood of the Modjeska ranch during the unsettled weather of last week. He says six inches of water and the rain in Harding canyon creek, and the main increased the volume of water running into the reservoir. The olive crop on the ranch is not in a promising condition, a blight having fallen on a part of the trees.

Uncle Jake Everhart had one of the Lopez boys employed at topping beets in his field at Benedict some days ago. As Lopez was about to pick up a beet which had been pulled up, he was startled to hear the rattling of a snake coiled at the side of the beet. He stepped back out of harm's way, and dispatched the varmint. It sported six rattles.

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