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Electric Power
Clipper at

Palace Livery Stable

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Los Angeles St., Anaheim

At Cost

1000 pairs odds
and ends and
broken linesIf you want a pair of shoes at manu-
facturer's prices now is your time to
get them. Also the best of standard
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Shoe mending department in the store

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Fresh Bread, Cakes and Pies

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Cultivators, Harness,
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ANAHEIM, CALIFORNIA.

The Weekly Gazette.

ESTABLISHED 1870

SUBSCRIPTION 1.50 Per Year

Six months \$1.00

Three months \$0.50

Payable in advance.

Transient advertising \$1 per inch per month

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morning.

Entered at the Anaheim Postoffice as sec-
ond-class matter.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Time of Arrival and Departure of
Trains.

December 28, 1904.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Trains on the Southern Pacific pass Ana-
heim as follows:

To Los Angeles. From Los Angeles.

Daily. 7:52 am. Daily. 9:24 am.

Daily. 10:52 am. Daily. 11:50 am.

Daily. 3:31 pm. Daily. 6:00 pm.

To Los Angeles. From Los Angeles.

Daily. 7:56 am. Daily. 9:45 am.

Daily. 10:56 am. Daily. 11:55 am.

Daily. 3:35 pm. Daily. 6:05 pm.

Leave Anaheim. Arrive Anaheim.

Daily. 9:35 am. Daily. 8:00 am.

Daily. 1:45 pm. Daily. 7:53 am.

* Except Sunday.

TRAINS TO NEWPORT BEACH

Leave Anaheim. Arrive Newport

Daily. 6:00 pm. Daily. 6:45 pm.

Leave Newport. Arrive Anaheim.

Daily. 7:05 am. Daily. 7:53 am.

Daily. 1:45 pm. Daily. 7:53 am.

* Except Sunday.

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ORANGES INJURED

IN PICKING REACH
ASTONISHING FIGURESGovernment Pathologist at Riv-
erside Gives Valuable In-
formation to GrowersG. Harold Powell, government pathol-
ogist in charge of fruit-investigation, writes as follows from
Riverside concerning a subject which
is of paramount interest to orange
growers:EDITOR GAZETTE.—I desire to call
your attention to the amount of fruit
that is injured by the shears in cut-
ting the oranges from the tree. After
looking over a large amount of fruit as
it is received in the packing houses in
different parts of Southern California,
it is safe to say that an average of one
in every five or six oranges has had
the skin either badly cut or slightly
punctured by the shears.The cuts may be a quarter of an inch across, or
so small as to be detected only by the
most critical examination. There is a
wide variation in the amount of injury
in the fruit coming from different
growers, and a difference still greater
in the fruit picked by different men.
Percentage cut by shears in oranges
examined from twenty-two representa-
tive groves in different parts of the
state reach as high as 25 per cent. Vari-
ations in amount of fruit injured by
different pickers taken from a record
of fifteen boxes in a single load of fruit
run as high as 67 per cent. This grow-
er's fruit averaged 20 per cent cut.Another common form of mechanical
injury results from cutting the stems
long. Figures showing percentage with
stems cut long enough to do in-
jury based upon fruit of ten leading
groves in one case equalled 31 per
cent. An equally wide variation is
found in fruit of different pickers. A
large proportion of the cutting is done
by the most flagrant carelessness on
the part of the picker, who is often en-
couraged to pick more fruit than he
can handle carefully.On the other hand a good deal of this
injury results from the use of pointed
shears, the picker inserting the sharp
points into the skin in the effort to cut
the stem short. This type of injury is
difficult to see, but we have found as
much as 15 to 20 per cent in groves in
which a determined effort is made to
make the pickers careful.In the groves showing 4.2 per cent of cut fruit
—a grove famous for the carrying qual-
ity and high price of the fruit—the use
of a round, blunt shears is responsible
in no small measure for the result.Probably not 5 per cent of this clipper
cut fruit is detected as it passes
through the hands of the grader or the
picker. The prominent gashes only
are seen. The remainder of the in-
jured oranges, of course, do not all decay,
but the injury makes them particularly
susceptible to rot from blue mold, if
the conditions become favorable at any
time for its development. In our ex-
periments, as much as 40 per cent of
the cut fruit has developed decay un-
der ordinary conditions, while un-
injured fruit under similar conditions has
shown less than 1 per cent. The essen-
tial conditions for this decay are that
the spores of the disease be present,
that there be sufficient moisture, and a
temperature high enough to germinate
them and to make them grow, and a
weakness in the skin of the orange
through which the disease can enter.If any one of these factors is wanting
there is slight chance for the orange
to decay from this disease.A fundamental requirement either
for successful shipping, or for storing,
is sound fruit. Mechanical injuries of
this nature render the oranges liable to
decay in warm weather, and account
for no small part of the trouble that
arises when the fruit is on the way
across the continent. There are other
factors that favor decay, but a bruised
orange that becomes infected with dis-
ease may rot in spite of the best con-
ditions that transportation now pro-
vides. This statement is in keeping
with the results of the department of
agriculture in its fruit storage invest-
igations where it has been found that a
very large proportion of the losses in
cold storage is the direct result of the
bad handling of the fruit before it en-
ters the warehouse.

In order to bring the matter out for

discussion we suggest several ways by
which clipper bruising and long stems
may be reduced:First—By using shears with blunt
ends or protected ends, or by rounding
the ends of pointed shears already in
use.Second—By making the conditions
favorable so that the quality of the
picking rather than the quantity may
be the prime consideration with the
picker.Third—By adopting a system of tick-
eting the boxes of individual pickers
in order that the persistently careless
picker may be eliminated. We have
found as much as 65 per cent of cut
fruit in some boxes and one per cent in
others in the same grove.Fourth—The individual grower, the
packing house, or a combination of
young men to inspect the fruit in the
groves, or the fruit of different grow-
ers coming to the packing houses, in
order to locate and follow up the care-
less and the shiftless picker, as well as
the grower, and to suggest practical
means of overcoming the trouble.In conclusion, we would suggest that
every orange grower take twenty-five
boxes of his own fruit, and that every
packing house manager take as many
boxes of fruit from different patrons of
the house, and determine by critical
inspection of every orange the amount
of fruit cut and having long stems.These troubles cannot be judged by a
casual estimate nor by the critical in-
spection of a single box of fruit. Ob-
servations of this kind would lead the
grower to think that he did not belong
to the class brought out in some of the
figures given. It takes a quantity of
fruit and sharp eyes to make an accurate
determination.

Underground Basins and Pumping

A small article of mine appeared in
your paper a few weeks ago on the
water question. Perhaps some one will
be interested to hear a little more on
it. First, I don't believe that we are
overdrawing on the basins of water on
this side of the mountains as described
by Mr. Mendenhall at the Farmers'
Club meeting held in Pomona Decem-
ber last.Second, I don't believe that water
is deposited in basins at all, because of
all the wells that have been sunk in
Pomona valley none have ever struck
water until they have struck a bed of
gravel and, from my observation and
experience that I have had I believe
these gravel beds are universally dis-
tributed all over this valley. For in-
stance, near the foothills where the
mountains have been crumbling and
washing for ages you will find the
drift dirt at a great depth, and the
farther you go south you find these
gravel beds at a shallower depth, which
goes to show that these beds are
universally distributed on a compar-
atively level bearing. Now by
what means are these gravel beds sup-
plied with water? Is it from what
rain falls in Southern California? I
say no, because some years not enough
rain falls to give Pomona an irrigation.
I know from the large experi-
ence I have had in sinking deep coal
and mining shafts that the water is
supplied through the subterranean
passages in the lower stratified rocks.
From whence it comes, no one can tell;
perhaps thousands of miles away from
Southern California. We all know
that water will find its level, so we
have very good proof of the above fact
right here at home on Old Baldy. The
very dry years that we have you will
find endless numbers of springs coming
out near the top of it. I know of one
place that is not a snow-capped moun-
tain, that has a fountain right on the
top that makes quite a river.These subterranean supplies of water
are never-failing, unless some eruption
should change their course. The low-
er strata of rock are full of fissures and
seams which are the passage ways for
these water supplies. The seams lie
flat and fissures up and down, zigzag
in all directions, but are inclined to one
general bearing.Some think we should have tunnels
from the small plants to the larger ones,
but we should not; my plan would be
to sink a seven-foot round shaft
and brick it up permanently as we go
down, and when we come to one of
those gravel beds of water, I should
shut it off with the brick work for the
time being, but would build a water-
tight gate in the wall and let the water
have its course around the brick wall,
and when the well is finished I would
open the gate and in that way have
the full advantage of all the water
courses without tunneling.—Robert
Allen in Pomona Times.Robert Mears of Fullerton has filed
suit for divorce from his wife, Martha,
on statutory grounds.

SALARIES TO BE

"READJUSTED" SAYS
SANTA ANA SENATORWrites from Sacramento In His
Own Behalf—Columns
Open to Give Him a
Square Deal

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 25, 1905.

EDITOR GAZETTE.—Noticing an ar-
ticle in the GAZETTE of the issue of the
23d inst., I wish you would take the
trouble to inform yourself in regard to
some of the statements in said article
contained, such as the date of my ac-
quiring citizenship in this state, and
also the proceedings in the senate
chamber at the time of the discussion
of the Diggins bill. I have been making
a strenuous fight for the Agricultural
Experiment Station to be located in
Southern California, and assisted the
senate in the passage of the bill of com-
merce in preparing the bill, No.
841, a copy of which I herein enclose.I did not think it fair that the northern
part of the state should get an ap-
propriation of \$250,000 for the estab-
lishment of an agricultural experiment
farm, which could not carry on experi-
ments beneficial to our citrus and wal-
nut interests. During the discussion
of the Diggins bill I mentioned that
the southern members would favor the
bill, but would expect the northern
members to favor our bill. Desiring
to call their attention to the fact that
it was just as necessary that our citrus
and walnut interests should be cared
for as the grain and dairy interests in
the north. Senator Shortridge's inter-
vention was purely a joke which was
laughed at by myself and the press of
the north, without which I would have
for my earnest desire to get the ap-
propriation which might possibly go to
Orange county, instead of believing an
erroneous article in outside papers. I
was well aware of the constitutional
provision against unlawfully influenc-
ing the votes of the members of the
legislature, and one does not resort to
that method in daylight, aboveboard
and on the floor of the senate. One of
the senators from the south made a
speech against the Diggins bill which I
thought was a mistake, as it was not
good policy to antagonize the northern
vote, and my remarks were intended to
smooth the matter over so that when
my appropriation bill came up I would
have the support of the senators from
the north, without which I would have
no hope of getting my bill through,
and it was bad taste for any southern
paper to criticize my effort.It is the province and the privilege,
and rightly so, of the press of the coun-
try to justly criticize their servants
acting in their public capacities, but it
is certainly imprudent, unpatriotic and
unnecessarily to make statements about
them that are untrue or not known to
be true. Since the beginning of the
session I have been giving my district
the very best that is in me, and when
my work is done at the end of the next
session the people of the district will
be my judges.In regard to the salaries of our coun-
ty officers, I will state that the matter
was never mentioned to me by any one
prior to the night before leaving Santa
Ana for here, when one of the officers
stated to me that he thought a change
should be made in his office, not so
much for the purpose of raising the
salary as that a fee system might be
effected, providing for the increasing
work caused by the rapid growth of
the county. I told him I would investi-
gate the matter and did so. After
coming up here I received communica-
tions from four, I think, of the coun-
ty officers suggesting that if any changes
were to be made in the salaries they
would suggest changes in theirs. I
wrote them advising that they should
give me the expression of some repre-
sentative organizations in the county.
Falling to get such an expression, and
believing that some changes were nec-
essary, and in view of the fact that if
a change were not made this session it
could not be made for six years, and I
deed that the matter had not been called
to my attention a reasonable time
before coming up, so that I could have
had time to make a careful investiga-
tion and get the sentiment of the coun-
ty, and I am very sure that had the
conditions been properly explained to
the press of Orange county you would
all have advocated more changes than
Mr. Mendenhall and I are now making.
That is one of the things that should
have been done towards a proper read-
justment of the county salaries.I think we should aim at running the
business of the county on the same
principles as we run our own business,
economically yet fairly as between man
and man. I think I will be able to
send you the bill tomorrow or Monday,
when we are looking to have it return-
ed from the printer, believing such
changes as we are making just and
equitable.

Even if I should forget myself so far

as to offer my legislative services to
our county officers in compensation for
my nomination and election, knowing
these gentlemen as you do, to be all
reputable citizens, men of the highest
integrity, and knowing you as I do, I
know that you do mean some of the
statements made in your paper, charg-
ing those officers with conduct unbecom-
ing any citizen and especially men
whom we have placed in positions of
trust.I have but once before, during my
twelve years residence in my district,
written a letter in defense of a news-
paper article and would not do so now
except for the purpose of defending the
county officers by way of denying your
charges against them. Five of the
county officers are democrats, as
you know, and from them I could ex-
pect no political aid and received none
that I know of although they are all
good friends of mine, and of the county
officers who are republicans none of
them, except two, took any part in my
campaign more active than any of my
other numerous friends in the county,
and in fact, as you know, one of the
county officers labored strenuously to
defeat me, not because of any feeling
against me but because he was making
a fight for my worthy opponent, and I
believe conscientiously, too.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN N. ANDERSON.

San Berdo Graft

Bills have been introduced in the
legislature increasing salaries of coun-
ty officials in San Bernardino by about
\$10,000 annually. The supervisors met
this week and passed the following res-
olution concerning the graft:"Whereas, it has come to the knowl-
edge of this board that a bill has been
introduced in the assembly by Hon. F.
C. Prescott, and in the senate by Hon.
W. T. Leeke, providing for additional
help and increased compensation for
the county officers, be it
"Resolved, That it is the sense of
this board that the increased compen-
sation provided for in the bill of the
Hon. F. C. Prescott is excessive, and
would work a hardship on the taxpay-
ers and would not be sanctioned by the
people of this community."

Inauguration Prices

Representative Timothy D. Sullivan,
when in Washington, lives in a fine
front room at the Regency hotel, which
stands at the corner of Pennsylvania
avenue and Fifteenth street, command-
ing a fine view of the inaugural parade.
Sullivan did not take his room "To in-
clude March 4," so that he has to pay
\$1000 for his own room on the day of
the inauguration. He will have a
large party of friends."Next to doing a good stroke of busi-
ness myself," said the statesman from
the Bowery, "I like to see some other
fellow do it."Senator Chauncey M. Depew has taken
a room in the Corcoran building,
just opposite Sullivan's windows, and
he will pay \$300. The cost of seeing
the inauguration in style is shown by
some of the other prices which will be
paid for rooms and windows on inau-
guration day elsewhere. William R.
Hearst is paying the largest price for
rooms and front windows at the New
Willard. The price for the day is said
to be \$2000. Cornelius Vanderbilt is
paying \$1500 for four rooms fronting on
Pennsylvania avenue.George Gould's party took rooms in
the name of "Mrs. Kingdon," and paid
\$1500.Wm. F. Middleham was this week
granted a final decree of separation
from his wife, Nancy. The Middle-
hams formerly resided here but are
now living in Los Angeles.

Every

Two Minutes

Physicians tell us that all
the blood in a healthy
human body passes through
the heart once in every two
minutes. If this action be-
comes irregular the whole
body suffers. Poor health
follows poor blood; Scott's
Emulsion makes the blood
pure. One reason why

SCOTT'S</

HENRY KUCHEL, Editor and Proprietor

THURSDAY, March 9, 1905

SOME little agitation exists regarding the site to be chosen for the gas works and we think that needless alarm is felt on the part of some of our good citizens in reference thereto. The projectors of the enterprise inform us that no definite action upon a site has been taken and when such is done the best interests of the community and all its citizens will be duly considered. A dozen sites have been offered, extending from the western to the eastern city limits, but no conclusion has been reached.

At Santa Ana the gas works are situated across the street from Spurgeon's block, in the heart of the town. The works are a block from the Rossmore hotel, two blocks from the Carnegie library, three from the county court house and one from the newly built city hall. Yet no objection is made to the plant and men in business in the vicinity smile when asked if it is objectionable. At Pomona, Covina, Redondo and other places, we are informed, gas plants are situated in the center of those towns and no objection is heard to them.

The gentlemen interested in the local enterprise desire to deal fairly by all and in their efforts to up-build the city by furnishing cheap fuel, are entitled to and should receive the support of all good citizens.

PROBABLY the question has been asked more than once, how does Mr. Chapman derive such large profits from his orange sales? We think at least a partial answer to this interesting question is given in another column this morning. To be sure, the main reason is because Mr. Chapman grows superior fruit; but other growers who run away with the idea that they grow oranges equaling those of the Santa Isabel have had woe-tell tales to tell concerning the business side of the subject at the end of the season. How is it that the Santa Isabel oranges are such winners? Read what the government pathologist at Riverside says in a letter to this journal this morning. True, he does not mention Mr. Chapman's name, but it seems to us in reading his letter the name of the owner of the Santa Isabel crops out in every paragraph. This government official says in examining percentages of clipped fruit which has been injured by shears he finds the total of this unsaleable product to be as high as 29 per cent in some cases—almost a third of the yield. Of fruit injured by pickers he finds the total in one case to mount to the prodigious loss of 67 per cent. Injury to fruit from long stems in one case equaled 31 per cent. Every fruit grower in Orange county should read what Mr. Powell says on this subject. They should moreover preserve the article for future reference.

How does Mr. Chapman figure in this subject? In the first place, we all know that he is considered the most careful picker and packer of fruit in southern California. He pays his help by the day—pays them well; there is none of that slipshod work usually seen in packing houses where piece work is the rule. His oranges are carefully picked, carefully packed, carefully placed aboard the cars. With good fruit to start with, here is found the secret of his profitable sales. Given the best orange ever grown, let it suffer injury in picking, give it improper handling in packing and the result is unfortunate. Mr. Powell's communication should be perused with interest by all our readers this morning.

GRIFITH's case has been passed upon by the Supreme Court which approves the sentence of the lower court. Griffith must go to state prison for two years and pay a fine of \$5000. As he has already served a year and a half in the county jail, he might just as well have submitted to the inevitable and gone to state prison on his conviction by the Superior Court. This imprisonment in the county jail counts for nothing in Griffith's case, and his full sentence in San Quentin must be served. However his attorneys have gone on another tact and have asked the Supreme Court for a rehearing of the case. The would-be lawyer has expended \$20,000 to secure his liberty, yet his property has increased in value several times that amount since he was locked up in jail.

CAPITAL stocks of national banks in this state will not be assessed, at least not until the next legislature may enact an adequate law. The bill introduced in the legislature having this end in view was withdrawn, in view of the disclosure made at a meeting of the Committee on Revenue and Taxation with state officials, bankers and a representative of the assessor's office at San Francisco that, if the bill became a law, in San Francisco alone twenty million dollars of stock of quasi-public corporations would escape taxation. Against this loss, there would be only \$700,000 of national bank stock in that city which could be assessed under the provisions of the bill. What would apply to San Francisco would apply to the remainder of the State, though in lesser degree.

SANTA ANA citizens have circulated a petition asking the trustees of that city to permit a vote upon the question whether or not to legalize liquor. The county seat's biennial election occurs in April and the wets desire one last long effort to close the blind pigs, or rather to open saloons. But they might just as well save themselves the trouble. Santa Ana will never be wet again, except for the eyesore porcine quadrupeds. The denizens of that wicked town have become so used to putting specs on the dinosaur that they have come to like the practice and want more of it. So 'tis said. All the prohibitions—those who "believe in it"—will oppose the opening of saloons; those who talk prohibition down town but keep a demijohn of whiskey in the house will oppose saloons; the drug stores which are reaping a harvest will oppose them and the blind pig men will vote dry, it being to their interest so to do. It looks like the town will continue the blind pigs, which are now littered pretty well over the town.

The bill appropriating \$30,000 for establishing a pathological station in one of the seven southern counties passed the assembly on Friday unanimously, 54 votes being polled in its favor. It is now in senate, and hope is expressed it will pass that august body; albeit Senator Anderson in a letter to this journal, written before the passage of the bill by the assembly, said probably would not be reached by either house before final adjournment. The bill means much to the fruit interests of Southern California, and should pass the upper

house. It has the active support of the governor, which inclines one to the belief that it will pass. Let the bill pass, and let the institute be located in Orange county. Yea, verily!

SHALL sessions of the legislature be extended to 100 days? Two thousand times no!

J. H. WESTOVER, whilom editor of the Santa Ana Dispatch, having seen the smoke of the knockout drops, has hied himself across the hills to Arizona.

SUPERVISOR McMULLAN has been in Sacramento lobbying for increased pay for supervisors in Orange county. The voters should spot this Mad Mullah of the Modena Meadows.

A BILL has passed the legislature and is now before the governor for his signature providing that at the next election in Orange county the supervisors in the odd numbered districts shall hold office for two years, and that thereafter the terms of their successors shall be four years.

The legislature adjourns tomorrow, and so far there has been no recrudescence of the Works bill infamy. Now what becomes of the argument made a year ago, that it was essential to send Caldwell back to the senate in order to see to it that Mr. Works did not get in his works upon the irrigator? Was Caldwell's presence necessary at Sacramento? Nite! Is the Works bill dead? Sure, Mike!

TAX COLLECTOR ROBINSON is another of the county officials who has lost his appetite owing to hard work his office imposes upon him, and he pines for a peppy tonic in the way of a raise in salary. Yet there are not wanting indications that Mr. Robinson would again consent to become a candidate for the office at the same wages next year. How about it?

AS SHOWING the activity characterizing really changes hereabout, we may mention the fact that San Federman has within a month sold and exchanged \$30,000 worth of property hereabout. His building lot near the city hall, which could have been purchased earlier in the year for \$2000, is marked up to \$2500 now. Mr. Federman does not believe in marking down prices when it comes to real estate. His pile is now estimated at \$100,000.

WORKMEN began yesterday to tear down the awnings in front of Miller's hardware store, preparatory to beginning the work of taking out the front on Center and Los Angeles streets and replacing it with plate glass. Mr. Miller will not be able to move into his new building for several weeks yet, but the contractors for the new First National bank premises are getting things in shape for tearing out the brick walls at the earliest possible moment.

CHANGES agreed upon by Senator Anderson and Assemblyman Amerigo for Orange county are as follows: Superior judge raised from \$3000 to \$3500, to take effect at beginning of next term, four years hence; the recorder changed from \$3250, in full of all compensation, to \$1500 and 4¢ cents per folio for recording, no fees for indexing; the supervisors for overseeing road work raised from \$200 to \$400 per year; justices and constables changed from fees to salaries for criminal work.

ACCORDING to a letter received from Senator Anderson and appearing elsewhere in this issue, salaries of county officials are to be "readjusted." That means, in all probability, that salaries will be substantially raised, although the contemplated grab all along the line will hardly materialize. There is no doubt Recorder Peters ought to have a raise in salary, for his usually handsome features have paled to a lily white owing to the great strain his official duties have placed upon him. George ought to have a raise. Yet a few days and the overburdened taxpayer will find out where he is at on the salary question.

We have had the pleasure of a call from Senor Antonio R. Vejar, formerly editor of La Cronista of Los Angeles, who comes to Anaheim for the purpose of organizing a class in instruction of the Spanish language. Mr. Vejar speaks English fluently, and possesses a surety of address which will doubtless make him many friends during his residence in this city. With him as a caller was Jose R. Viosea, a young gentleman recently arrived from Mazatlan, who is here for the purpose of acquiring an education in English. Both are intelligent citizens of the sister republic, and we bespeak for them a cordial reception at the hands of our people.

MR. REA has made an investigation into the characteristics of the camphor tree for street decoration and finds it is more suited against than sinning. He is of opinion there is no other tree so beautiful for purposes of street adornment, and is convinced no mistake was made by planting these trees along residence thoroughfares. In a Los Angeles publication which is considered an authority upon these subjects the following is taken:

A statement is made in some local papers that the camphor tree is unfitted for planting near cement sidewalks on account of their expanding roots. There are many shade trees worse than the camphor tree in this respect, and but few that are better for a street tree. So far as the camphor tree is concerned, we again say that it was selected, along with the various other trees for street decoration, after a lengthy correspondence with many other Southern California towns by City Attorney Melrose, who drafted the ordinance, and who is himself considerable of an enthusiast when it comes to landscape adornment. At Redlands, Pasadena, Hollywood and other towns, as well as in Los Angeles, the camphor tree is held in high favor for street adornment, and we think no mistake was made on Arbor day in planting so many of them along residence streets.

REPRESENTATIVES of the railroad companies appeared before the chamber of commerce on Thursday evening requesting the directors of that organization to adopt resolutions opposing the passage by the senate of the Ech-Townsend bill, regulating fares and freights. This, in view of the recent decision of the interstate commerce commission charging the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe companies with being in an illegal pool and with imposing unjust and burdensome rates upon the orange shippers of Southern California, came in the light of rather a novel request. The interstate commerce commission orders sweeping reductions in freight rates from Southern California to Mississippi river points, and, as we understand it, has decreed that the railroads must return to the growers an amount exceeding \$700,000 which has been illegally taken from them by these two companies. The Ech-Townsend bill, taken in conjunction with the decision of the interstate commerce commission, will be the keystone in the arch of prosperity above the California orange grower which many of them have hitherto sought in vain. The orange output of Southern California amounts yearly to the prodigious sum of \$20,000,000. But the growers get only one-half of it. The railroads coolly take the rest for transporting it to market. The treatment of shippers by the railroads in this illegal pool has been shameful in the extreme. Defeat the Ech-Townsend bill! Not on your life. Let it pass and become operative as speedily as possible. The president is going to see that our orange growers have a square deal. That is all they ask.

Report of Pumping Plant Committee

ANAHEIM, March 4, 1905.
To the Board of Directors of the A. U. W. Co., Anaheim.

Gentlemen—Your committee appointed to acquire information as to the most efficient type of pumping plant for the use of the company beg leave to report as follows:

We have visited Los Angeles and Riverside and vicinity; inspected a number of plants; and conferred with the representatives of a number of firms, who make a specialty of installing pumping machinery. We find three methods or systems of pumping in use viz. 1st—By gas engines of various makes. 2d—By compressed air. 3d—By electric power either generated by a central plant or obtained from a power line. All these methods have advantages.

We have however arrived at the conclusion that for pumping plants of small capacity the gas engine is the only method to be considered, being most economical in first cost and also in operation and maintenance.

The Riverside water company have in operation several plants under conditions similar to those which we may expect to find at the head gate of the Anaheim canal or in the other basins of the river. A description of one located near the Santa Fe bridge near Colton will serve as a type of what we consider most desirable for the purposes of this company.

At this point the Riverside company has two plants, which are both operated night and day by one engineer at a salary of \$3 per day. Each consists of a fifty horse power gas engine connected with a No. 8 vertical centrifugal pump. There are two wells to each plant, one being directly connected with the pump, and the other, situated at some distance, being connected by a 10 inch suction pipe. The capacity of each plant is about 250 miners inch. The cost of each plant was about \$3500.

The Riverside company consider their Spring Brook plant as a very efficient example of this method of pumping. With a specially designed No. 10 centrifugal pump of the horizontal type and a sixty H. P. engine they pump from 250 to 318 miners inches of water to an elevation of 61 feet at an expense for fuel of 30 cents per hour, using Coal-oil of about 85 gravity, costing about \$1.30 per barrel.

As the style and size of the proposed plant will depend on the prospects of obtaining an adequate supply of water, we recommend that a trial be made at once to decide upon a location, and have a test hole bored by a competent well borer.

We file with this report estimates submitted by the Edison electric company and the J. Hendy machine works. Respectfully submitted,
G. W. SHERWOOD,
A. S. BRADFORD,
Committee.

Superintendent's Report

February 28, 1905.
To the Board of Directors of the Anaheim Union Water Company—Gentlemen: Following is my report for the month of February:

Regular employees..... \$455 00
Cleaning—
Anaheim branch ditches..... \$45 50
Grading and cleaning main canal between Crowther's tunnel and the present line..... 425 32
Cleaning Fullerton and Pico centia ditches..... 12 25
Total cleaning..... 483 07
Repairs—
To replacing cement ditches..... 62 50
Used 56 sacks cement or 44 blbs at \$2.65..... 116 60
Construction—
To construction of cement ditch on main canal between dune 4 and Yorba sanjero house, total cost of grading, straightening and putting in same..... 2081 13
Paid for pipe..... 50 00
Total payroll..... \$3161 70

Gentlemen—I will give total cost per foot of the canal just finished at another time as I am not prepared to give to you at the present time. Respectfully submitted,
A. U. W. Co.

WANTED TO BORROW

\$1050 on ten acres 2 1/2 miles west of Anaheim. Improved, pumping plant in costing \$800. Apply at this office. m2f

Story on Count Bosenta

Friends of Madame Modjeska and her husband, Count Bosenta, are enjoying a good laugh at the expense of the latter. A story is in circulation to the effect that some weeks ago, the count, in order to force himself to take a little more physical exercise, than is his custom, discharged his gardener at the ranch and assumed the responsibility of tending the vegetables for the family table. Time for planting potatoes arrived and the husband of the world-renowned actress dispatched an order to the German firm company of Los Angeles for a supply of seed. The firm was particularly anxious to supply their patron with an extra fine quality of potatoes for seed. The consignment arrived in due course of time, and when the Count opened the sacks and found that only potatoes were in them he expressed his opinion of the firm in forcible manner. He immediately wrote that he had sent for potato seed and that he did not want potatoes. The truth of this story is not vouched for and is given as it is reported on the street. A wireless message from Arden last night said the yarn was a malicious fabrication.

Scrofula

Is very often acquired, though generally inherited. Bad hygiene, foul air, impure water, are among its causes. It is called "the soil for tubercles," and where it is allowed to remain tuberculous or consumption is pretty sure to take root. Hood's Sarsaparilla Removes every trace of scrofula. Get Hood's. For testimonials of remarkable cures send for Book on Scrofula, No. 1. C. I. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass.

Grab Box Sale

Boxes containing valuable Jewelry will be on

Sale Saturday, Mar. 11

50c. each

Every box contains an honest 75-cent value, no less. Many of them are of much higher value; some as high as \$8.00.

Choose the box yourself and try your luck at

M. Barborka's Jewelry Store

Sale closes positively four days after

REALESTATE TRANSFERS

For the Week Ending March 6, 1905
Furnished by the Orange County Title Company, Santa Ana.

Huntington Beach Co. to J. P. Dawson lot 22 b 210 Huntington Beach, \$10
M. Shadel to E. E. Vonella lot 9 of Shadel's ad Orange, \$10
R. Harper to W. M. Boring lot 3 b 9 Arch Beach, \$10
Stearns Ranchos Co. to J. Stern et al of sec 14 w 1 of sec 20 t 3 s 4 r 9 w, \$10
Huntington Beach Co. to H. J. Beggs lots 22 and 14 b 201 Huntington Beach, \$10
J. Stern to R. Martin lots 7, 3 b 22 Fullerton, \$10
A. Stone to W. A. Barnes et al of w 1 of sec 2 of sec 20 t 3 s 4 r 9 w, \$10
N. N. Brown to C. L. Dietz lots 4 and 5 b A. McFadden-Wilson tract, \$10
W. R. Kissel to E. E. Carter lot 15 Ford's ad Santa Ana, \$10
German Savings & Loan Society to M. F. McDonald et al of lot 1 Johnson tract, \$10
H. W. Hasselberg to R. E. Dickinson lots 9 and 10 b A. Hathaway's ad to Santa Ana, \$10
W. Wagner to W. Wagner Jr et al of w 1 of sec 14 w 1 of sec 20 t 3 s 4 r 9 w, \$10
J. O. Peterson to W. J. Hamilton et al of sec 10 t 4 s 1 r 11 w, \$10
E. A. Frost to C. Dufford lot 3 b 7 Arch Beach, \$10
Fullerton State Bank to Fullerton Improvement Co. lot 100 ft sq Fullerton, \$1
G. E. Stine to Edna Rose w 100 ft of lot 9 Halesworth ad to Santa Ana, \$1
W. S. Rasmussen to C. J. Kirk w 100 ft of lot 9 Halesworth ad to Santa Ana, \$1
L. Small to V. L. Ford lot 18 b A. Orange, \$1
J. A. Emerson to B. S. Hadley lot 18 b 41 Fullerton, \$10
E. W. Harmon to W. N. Nelson lot 2 b A. Burgess ad to Santa Ana, \$10
J. A. Hoedemaker to J. Nickle et al of lot 8 b D. Chapman tract, \$10
E. K. Benchley to E. L. DuBois lot 23 b 17 Fullerton, \$1
M. Rogers to same lots 22 and 23 b 17 Fullerton, \$50
C. M. Staub Shoe Co. to C. Q. Stanton et al of sec 2 of sec 12, \$10
H. K. McPherson to L. H. Hunter part of lots 20 and 21 Fletcher tract, \$1850
R. F. Davis to J. M. Willoughby et al of w 1 of sec 20 t 4 s 1 r 10 w, \$10
W. M. Strassburg to same w 1 of sec 20 t 4 s 1 r 10 w, \$10
Stearns Ranchos Co. to J. Schaffer et al of w 1 of sec 3 t 4 s 1 r 10 w, \$10
L. A. McConnel to S. A. Milligan lots 4 and 5 b 1 and lots 3 and 4 b C. Hill tract, \$10
S. O. Walker to C. G. Thayer lot 8 b 5 Buena Park, \$10
Hannah L. Bissell to Caroline Adams lots 10 11 12 13 25 29 30 31 b 4 and lots 28 29 30 b E. Lorelei tract Anaheim, \$10
W. Lee to N. E. Lemon lot 12 b B. of Jameson tract Orange, \$10
N. L. Mason to R. McFadden et al of w 1 of sec 10 t 5 s 7 r 7 w, \$10
F. M. Smiley to L. J. Mitchell lot on n Main ad to Santa Ana, \$10
F. L. Mitchell to E. M. Smiley lots 1 to 3 Cook ad to Santa Ana, \$10
J. T. Wallace to O. W. Bandy lots 9 & 10 b 2 Fullerton, \$10
E. K. Benchley to E. J. Marks lot 30 b 8 Fullerton, \$10
R. Kosselt to B. Dausser half lot in B. G. and part of B. F. Hotel del Campo tract Anaheim, \$10
R. Pryor to A. Pryor 42 1/2 a ms of San Juan Capistrano, \$10
H. Hoskins to W. Collins w 1 of sec 2 of sec 28 t 5 s 1 r 10 w, \$10
J. M. Wallace to E. B. Lunsford w 1 of sec 2 of sec 2 of sec 9 t 5 s 1 r 10 w, \$10
W. M. Keeley to D. A. Dale 10 a w part of Santa Ana, \$8500
L. Douglas to D. Parker lot 1 b 2 Jennings ad to Santa Ana, \$300
G. W. Blissett to J. W. J. lot 1 b 1 Salisbury ad to Santa Ana, \$10
N. Palmer to A. G. Finley lot 6 b 10 Palmer ad to Santa Ana, \$10
Huntington Beach Co. to C. O. Leathman lot 26 b 105 Huntington Beach, \$10
C. O. Leathman to M. E. Helme lot 26 b 105 Huntington Beach, \$10
R. Wynn to G. E. Armstrong lot 13 b 3 Lyon ad to Santa Ana, \$10
H. M. Seymour to W. Terry lots 1 to 8 b 11 Santa Ana East, \$10
C. O. Converse to W. Hillbrecht 10 a in lot M. Van de Graaf tract, \$1000
J. N. Anderson to B. F. Townsend lots 7 and 8 b Gildmacher ad to Santa Ana, \$10
L. Burriel to J. H. Huns lot 5 b 5 San Juan Capistrano, \$10
J. Stern to N. A. Hildbrandt w 1 of lot 25 Stern & Nicolas sub, \$10

Mr. Nemetz is engaged in painting a number of vehicles for the Huntington Beach company.

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES

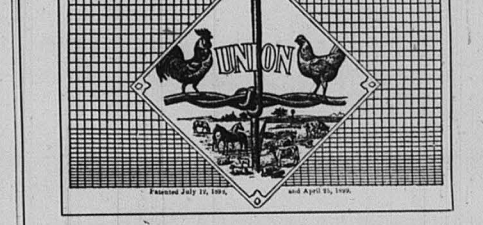
We quote you prices lower than all competition. We don't have to depend on large profits in paints and oils, our other busy departments help pay expenses.

Creoline Shingle Stain, absolutely guaranteed for 5 years, 65c gallon New Era Varnishes, \$1.50 gallon

It will be to your interest to get our prices on White Lead, Linseed Oil, Dry Colors, New Era Mixed Paints

We furnished the paints, varnishes and tinting colors for the new \$8000 primary school building in Anaheim

Anaheim, Cal.



This is the easiest fence to put up Is the prettiest fence when it is up Stays up in good shape the longest Just notice the LOCK, it stays

GATES READY MADE AT

L. E. MILLER'S

Long Beach Boarding Stable

J. WAGNER, Proprietor

When you drive down to Long Beach put up your horse at the Long Beach Boarding Stable.

Transients will be given the best of attention, and customers will be served cordially and promptly.

Phone Home 559

234 East 4th St. LONG BEACH

PRIME BEER

It makes you healthy. Keg and bottled Beer delivered to all parts of the city.

UNION BREWING CO.

Phone 30

Anaheim Evergreen NURSERY

The largest stock of Palms, Acacias, Camphor, Gravelia, Robusta, Texas umbrellas and numerous other varieties of ornamental trees and plants suitable for street planting; also large stock of different varieties of Gums, Cypress, Pines, Loquats and house plants

PRICES AT THE NURSERY

wanted

a listmate of anything you have in Real Estate, Ranches or Country.

Do you wish to trade city for country, or visa versa? Go see

W. C. Eymann & Co. opposite bank in Anaheim

Courteous treatment and quick return of goods in hand

F. BACKS Undertaker

Dealer in Furniture

Wall Paper, Cornices, Window Shades, Picture Frames, Upholstery Goods, Paints, Oils, and Glass.

Sewing Machine Supplies

Corner Los Angeles and Charters Sts

A NEW ROOF

must be put on the house or barn this year. The shingles cannot stand the sun and storm another season if this job is not to be done over for at least 20 years. We have our No. 1 SHINGLES

They are good for that length of time, anyway, and perhaps longer. Lumbermen, for repairs about the house, or for that new house or barn.

J. M. GRIFFITH CO. S. Los Angeles St. near S. P. Depot ANAHEIM, CAL.

HENRY M. ADAMS, Agent.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS Estate of MINA KOSEBET, deceased. Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Mina Kosbet, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit the same to the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator, at his office in the First National Bank of Anaheim, Center street, Anaheim, California, for at his home in the First National Bank of Anaheim, Center street, Anaheim, California. Dated this 8th day of February A. D. 1905. JOHN HARTUNG, Administrator of the estate of Mina Kosbet, deceased. Richard Melrose and P. C. Spencer, attorneys for administrator. 1c19-44

WAYS OF THE MOOSE

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NOBLEST OF ALL WILD ANIMALS.

The Largest of the Deer Family, Living or Extinct—The Alaskan Moose has the Greatest Antlers. The Cow and Her Ungainly Calf.

Now and then in wanderings through the mountain and forest one comes upon a gigantic blackish brown deer which by reason of the great length of its yellowish gray antlers stands higher than a tall horse. It is clothed in coarse, bristly hair, longest on the neck and shoulders, and it has a rather ugly overhanging nose which distinguishes it at once from all other kinds of deer. From the throat of the male hangs a long hair-covered appendage known as the "bell" and in the fall and winter he has also a pair of widespread antlers, very heavy and much flattened or "plumated." He stalks the forest through undergrowth and over fallen trunks like a king of elms, or if he is hunted he speeds away at an amazingly swift swinging trot and with a crashing which resembles the sound of falling trees. Such is the moose, the largest of all deer, living or extinct.

The moose is chiefly in the northern woods, the southern limit of its range being the head of Green river, Wyoming. It is also found in southern Maine, New Brunswick, southern Canada, Idaho, British Columbia, Alberta, Yukon and Alaska. It is strictly a dweller of the forest, seldom venturing to treeless plains. It lives for the most part by browsing on the leaves, twigs and bark of trees, particularly young trees. In order to reach the tops of tall saplings the moose rears up against them, straddling them with his long legs and literally riding them down. He is fond of birch, hemlock, alder, aspen, willow and maple. He also eats mosses and lichens.

In May the "cow," as the female moose is called, gives birth to a long-legged, ungainly, tawny colored calf, to protect which the mother will fight any woodland creature to the death. She has no milk, but she can use her great sharp hoofs with the skill of a prize fighter and has been known to pound to death a large black bear and fairly trample his body into the ground. The calf stays with its mother for two or three years, or until he is old enough to seek a mate for himself. For one last summer I came suddenly upon a cow moose standing knee-deep in a shallow pond, while from beneath her neck her grotesque looking calf peered out at me with eyes wide open, as if with astonishment. I hurried home and returned with a camera, but when I reached the spot they were gone.

Like all American deer, the "bull" moose sheds and regrows his antlers every year. They become full grown, hard and sharp about the 1st of October, the beginning of the breeding season. At this time of year the bulls are very savage and not only fight furiously among themselves, but are apt to attack anything or anybody who comes near their way.

The call of the bull is a long drawn bawl with several low grunts at the end. If there is a cow within hearing she will answer with a low cry, and the hunters often take advantage of this fact and attract the bull by an imitation of the call of the cow, executed on a cone shaped horn made of birch bark. Lying concealed on the bank of a lake or stream, the hunter gives out the call, and when the bull comes within range they shoot him. But as this trick is usually played at night and as the bull sometimes never gives any warning of his coming until he is almost on the spot, the sport is apt to be dangerous. The bull at such a time is in no mood to be trifled with, and unless the hunter is cool headed and a good shot the moose is not only willing but very able to kill him and a dozen like him if they happen to be on the spot.

Probably the largest moose of which there is reliable record was shot by Carl Runquist, the animal painter, in New Brunswick in 1903. This great beast stood seven feet high at the shoulders, and the length of its head and body together was nine feet seven inches. The Alaskan moose have the largest antlers, and one pair from an animal shot on the Kenai peninsula has a spread of seventy-eight inches and has thirty-four points. With the dry skull to which they are attached these antlers weigh ninety-three and a quarter pounds, a weight which nothing but an animal of gigantic strength could carry at top speed over the rough ground and through thickly wooded country.

In the winter, when the snow is deep, the moose, sometimes several families together, will gather in a certain section of woodland and be breaking out paths for themselves over a space of perhaps several acres from what is known as a "yard," where, if not disturbed, they may stay for weeks together. But the moose is able to travel all at seasons, and even in deep snow his long legs make him a sure and a pace which astonishes any hunter who tries to run him down on snowshoes.

A wild, free life is the only one on which a moose can live and thrive. An captivity it is a creature of the forest and is disposed to be gentle and affectionate. But, as a rule, it will live but a short time, even though it gets the same food which it had in its native woods. It may appear to relax its food, but it will grow to no great size and in a short time will probably die of inflammation of the stomach.

This is one of the noblest wild animals in the world, and it should be given adequate protection throughout its range.—Bangor Commercial.

MODERN JERUSALEM.

A Sort of Topsy Turvy Land Where Living Is Cheap.

Life in Jerusalem, according to Miss A. Goodrich Freer, the author of "In Jerusalem," is one of anomalies and anachronisms. The street Arab speaks three or four languages. Apart from the tourists who are representatives of half of the nations of the world, there are Jews, Mohammedans and Christians. The streets of Jerusalem are unspeakably dirty. One can buy anything he wants in the city. There are even French dressmakers who will follow out the latest Parisian fashion. Water is scarce and mainly derived from cisterns. The rainfall averages only thirty or forty inches. There is a trade in good water, which comes from the village of Ain Karim, some three miles distant from Jerusalem. There is a most unpleasant wind, the streco, which is fatal to vegetation, "exhausting to the nerves, irritating to the temper, parching the skin and ruining to the hair and complexion." The dew

are heavy. Jerusalem has its special diseases, but the cure is found in quinine.

Insect pests are the mosquitoes and may particularly the sand flies. One may keep out the mosquito, but the sand fly is at home everywhere. Clothing affords no protection. Flies are overabundant. Winter is more pleasant than summer. Sometimes on a winter evening a fire is necessary. After all, it is a land of perpetual sunshine, the mean annual temperature being 63 degrees. With all its sacredness, Jerusalem is described as a "topsy turvy land." In a holy place the native takes off his shoes and wears his hat. The men sport petticoats, and the women expose their legs, while hiding their faces. Carpets are hung on the walls and pictures on the ceiling. There is no apparent gratitude, for in Arabic there is no word the equivalent of "Thank you."

Living is cheap. A good cook can be had by the month for \$6. Mutton is worth from 8 to 10 cents a pound, chickens about 25 cents a pair. Fruit is plentiful and reasonable. One can get the economy of living, the urbanity of the city, and the few English live in Jerusalem, "the town being insignificant when compared with the American residents." The population of the city is put down at 60,000, of whom 40,000 are Jews.

A Narrow Escape. "Once while sojourning in the City of Mexico I happened to call upon a friend at one of the principal hotels at that capital, Yucatan, and, while in his room I noticed a very fine revolver, and, making some comment upon it, he picked it up and began to explain how, although it was as fast as though it were double action. In some way his hand struck the hammer, causing the weapon to explode. In a second my friend turned deadly pale and became so agitated that he could scarcely speak.

"Having noticed that the bullet struck a rug and took a downward course, I didn't see any cause for excitement and, lifting up the rug, showed him where the lead took lodgment. He became calm pretty soon, and then he explained his agitation. 'Had that bullet gone into the wall (all the hotels down there open into a court) instead of the floor and had it struck any Mexican my life would not have been worth a ten cent piece. I have lived down here for twenty years, and how swift is the punishment meted out to foreigners, even in case of accident, where a native is injured. Indeed, had I been unfortunate enough to have caused the death of one of them it is quite probable that I would have been hanged. The fact that you had nothing to do with the shooting would have been of no avail, for your presence here would have condemned you.'"

Washington Post.

Perils of Pearl Diving.

Pearl diving and ruby mining appeal to the gambling instinct which is part of the Burmese character, says V. C. S. O'Connor in his book "The Siles East." A man may be a beggar one day and the next, through a lucky find at diving or digging, may be rich for the rest of his life. But pearl diving has its perils, some of which may be gathered from the following passage: "They talk of ancient riches, and what a dire and fatal risk! Two recent deaths from the snapping of the tube. In one case the life tender hauled hand over hand, but not quick enough to save him, who came up dead and black in the face. Another, being being unadjusted, let in the water. He signaled, but was kept down, being supposed nervous, and ultimately came up dead. Still another diver's head swelled up so that they could scarcely remove the helmet. The divers' life in these seas is a risky one, short, riotous, lucrative."

In Man Deteriorating?

Dr. Robert Hutchison in discussing the question whether physical deterioration was taking place or not said it was possible that nature was producing by degrees a race of people who were best fitted to live in large towns. The individuals of that race would not be the kind of man of whom the rest of the world would approve. Dr. Hutchison did not think that the man best suited to stand the wear and strain of life in London was the man of large frame, big muscles and much bone. The reason was that the conditions of town life did not admit of a sufficiency of digestive power to enable a man to nourish a large frame. The small, wiry, tough sort of individual could get along in London with a comparatively small amount of food and so did not overstrain his digestive capacity.—London Telegraph.

THE BEST MEDICINE FOR WOMEN

If you are nervous and tired out continually you could have no clearer warning of the approach of serious female trouble. Do not wait until you suffer unbearable pain before you seek treatment. You need Wine of Cardui now just as much as if the trouble were more developed and the torturing pains of disordered menstruation, bearing down, pale, leucorrhoea, backache and headache were driving you to the unforgiving relief that Wine of Cardui has brought hundreds of thousands of women and will bring you.

Wine of Cardui will drive out all trace of weakness, and it will drive out the headache and backache and prevent the symptoms from quickly developing into dangerous conditions. Secure a \$1.00 bottle of Wine of Cardui today. If your dealer does not keep it, send the order to The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., and the medicine will be sent you.

FOR SALE
Seventy-five young 2-ft walnut trees for sale, A. K. Pearson, old Hunter ranch.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The Anaheim Chamber of Commerce meets on the first and third Thursday of each month, at Chamber of Commerce rooms, 110 North Los Angeles street.

CHURCH DIRECTORY

CHRISTIAN CHURCH—North-east corner Adelaide and Center streets. Preaching 11 a.m., Sunday school 9 a.m., Young People's meeting 7:30 p.m. Rev. Abraham B. Marble, pastor.

ST. BONIFACE CATHOLIC CHURCH—Haines 8 and 10 a.m., first Sunday; second, third and fifth Sunday 7 a.m. and 10 a.m.; fourth Sunday 8 a.m. and 10 a.m. Rosary and benediction during summer 7:30 p.m., during winter 4:30 p.m. St. Mary's Society after mass on first Sunday. Building Society at Rectory on first Sunday. Children of Mary 3:30 p.m. on first Sunday. Sunday school 9 a.m. Father F. J. Dubbel.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Corner Cypress and Haines streets. Preaching 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school 10 a.m., Christian Endeavor Society 7 p.m. Wednesday prayer meeting 8 p.m. Monthly meeting of Ladies Missionary Society second Wednesday of each month at the Ladies Aid Society. Thursday of each month at 2:30 p.m. W. H. Chapman, pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Philadelphia street. Preaching 11 a.m., 7:30 p.m. Sunday school 9 a.m., Epworth League 8:30 p.m. Wednesday prayer meeting 7:30 p.m. Bede A. Johnson, pastor.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH—North-east corner East and Adelaide streets. Preaching 11 a.m., Sunday school 10 a.m. Woman's Guild third Thursday in each month. Altar Guild third Thursday in each month. W. S. Deering, pastor.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH—South-east corner Emory and Chatter streets. Preaching every Sunday at 10:30 a.m. Sunday school 9:30 a.m. A. Lusky, pastor.

BETHLEHEM BAPTIST CHURCH—Corner Broadway and Lemon streets. Services morning and evening. Sunday school at 11 a.m. Rev. John Berg, pastor.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH—South-west corner Center and Adelaide streets. Preaching 11 a.m., 7:45 p.m. Sunday school 9:30 a.m. Women's Missionary Society, first Thursday of each month at 2 p.m. A. F. Hilmer, pastor. Parsonage north side of church.

Incredible Brutality

It would have been incredible brutality if Chas. F. Leimbacher, of Syracuse, N. Y., had not done the best he could for his suffering son. "My boy," he says, "out a fearful gash over his eye, and I applied Bucklen's Arnica Salve, which quickly healed it and saved his eye." Good for burns and ulcers too. Only 25c at Hutchinson's drug store.

BREAD IN CHINA.

Various Slights in Peking—Disposing of Perishable Wares.

Among the many curious sights in China none presents a stranger aspect to our American eyes than the bread peddlers and their methods of disposing of their wares. They carry their stock in trade about with them, either in oval boxes strapped to their backs or in two boxes depending from a yoke across the shoulders or on trays held by a strap hung from the neck and carried in front of them, after the manner in which the pious of Simple Simon fame is invariably pictured by all orthodox illustrators of Mother Goose. In the city of Tientsin these street vendors offer three different kinds of bread for sale. Two of these are twisted in oval shape; the third is a thin, crisp cake sprinkled with seeds of sesame, that magic word which at once recalls to our minds the wonderful tale of Al Baba and the Forty Thieves. How little we ever dreamed when we listened spellbound in our childhood days to the thrilling account of Al Baba's adventures that we should ever behold, far less taste, the fateful sesame, the name of which proved so illusive to our hero at the crucial moment when he was confronted by the rock of destiny. But the peddler's bread is not more curious than his method of selling it, for it is frequently disposed of by raffie, for which purpose he carries three dice, held in a little dish.

In Peking, the capital of the Celestial Empire, the bread peddlers generally come from the provinces, mostly from Shanghai. They are called popo-sellers. Their street cry, "Yao-chin-man-toe" ("Can I sell you a pound of bread?") is often heard until late in the evening. Their bread is made of wheat flour and baked in hot vapors, distinguished from another kind which is baked in hot pans. They also sell several varieties of popo, or baked goods, a special favorite with the Chinese, the bread of which is made of very best flour, usually eaten with pork, sausage or liver.

The Mohammedans in China have a reputation for good bread and evidently wish to be known as pure food advocates, for to enable them to distinguish their wares from those of other vendors they ornament their carts or boxes with the Moslem emblem. This consists of a vase containing a branch of the olive tree, on the top of which is perched the Mohammedan cap. On each side of this design is inscribed the motto, "Pure and True Islam." These Mohammedan peddlers also sell a kind of patty filled with a mixture of meat, vegetables, and all sorts of seasonings.

Wine is called "in a shouting ya chakel," is a large roasted cake or dumpling baked in oil. Many of these Chinese confections are much more appetizing than one would imagine from the description; but, like many foreign dishes, the taste for them must be acquired by cultivation before they can be thoroughly appreciated.

The average Chinaman eats very little bread prepared according to our American formulas; consequently the bakeries and confectionery shops are few and far between. Like all other stores in China, they are open in front, with no partition to protect them from the heat or cold or the dust of the streets. Wooden shutters are used to close them up at night. One finds practically the same wares at the baker's as the bread peddlers offer for sale. Among them is one special kind of cake having the figure of a hare imprinted on it, which is eaten by the Chinese in honor of the birthday of the moon. As soon as the festivities celebrating this anniversary are over the cakes are withdrawn from sale and are not again displayed until the next moon birthday, which corresponds in season to our Easter.—Living Church.

F. C. Spencer was this week appointed local agent of the American safety company of New York, whose principal business is to furnish indemnity bonds of all kinds.

Give us your order for burned leather and wood work early. Hutchinson's Drug Store.



Twelve years' experience helps us to help you solve the fertilizer question, and we say, "For the land's sake" use

A. C. W. FERTILIZER

We say this because we know that if you investigate A. C. W. you will become our steady customer.

Agricultural Chemical Works

901-907 Macy Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Agents in all Citrus Districts.

BISSEL & SANDILANDS Agents, Anaheim, Cal.

Yuma Dam

J. B. Lippincott, engineer in charge of the reclamation work of the government on the coast, who is home from Washington, brings confirmation of the fact that the government will proceed with the Yuma irrigation project independent of the Imperial system. This will be the third largest irrigation project in the world, being exceeded in extent of projected irrigated area by the British works on the Nile and the American works on the Colorado river. It is expected that the construction work will be under way in the near future.

Before anything can be done with the Imperial project by the government it will be necessary to secure a treaty with Mexico, and it is not impossible that the government may yet embrace the Imperial country in its system, though it is evident the government will not pay the \$3,000,000 asked by the owners of the Imperial system.

Col. S. H. Finley, commanding the Seventh Regiment of the National Guard, has issued orders for summary courts-martial to be held at the armories of Co. I in Pasadena and Co. K in San Bernardino on the evening of March 20. Capt. L. D. Collins of Co. I is detailed for presiding officer at the Pasadena court-martial and Capt. S. B. McNabb of Co. K for the San Bernardino court. The orders do not state the specific purpose of the summary sessions further than that they are for the trial of enlisted men who may be legally brought before such courts. It is understood that in both companies they will deliberate on the cases of certain members who have been negligent in drill attendance and other matters.

The New Palace Photo Studio first door south Opera House corner, Santa Ana.

HARTSOOK PHOTOGRAPHY

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The New Body Builder

As delicious as a Fresh Orange

Supersedes old-fashioned Cod Liver Oil and Emulsions

Guaranteed to contain all the medicinal elements, actually taken from genuine fresh cod liver, with organic iron and other body-building ingredients, but no oil or grease, making the good and strong and flesh creator known to medicine. For old people, puny children, weak, pale women, nursing mothers, chronic cold, hacking coughs, throat and lung troubles, inclining consumption—nothing equals Vinol.

Try it if you don't like it we will return money.

W. B. Hutchinson, Druggist

Notice to Stockholders

The stockholders of the Anaheim Union Water Company are hereby notified that, at the regular meeting of the Board of Directors held on Saturday, February 14, 1903, a resolution was adopted by said Board declaring it to be for the best interests of said corporation to increase the bonded indebtedness thereof from \$114,000 to \$200,000.

At the same time said Board further resolved that a meeting of the stockholders of said corporation be called to vote on said proposition of increasing the bonded indebtedness of said corporation.

The meeting of the stockholders is hereby called to be held at the "Backs" Building, Los Angeles street, Anaheim, Orange County, California, (each being the principal place of business of the corporation and the building where the Board of Directors usually meet) on

SATURDAY, THE 22ND DAY OF APRIL, 1903.

At ten o'clock A. M. of said day, for the purpose of voting upon the proposition to increase the bonded indebtedness of said corporation, authorizing the increase of the bonded indebtedness of said corporation from \$114,000 to \$200,000, said bonds to be secured by mortgage on real estate, and to be sold by public sale of interest not to exceed six percent per annum, and to be payable as follows: \$50.00 each forty of said bonds to be payable five years after their date, and forty of said bonds payable every year thereafter until all have been paid.

Three hundred bonds of the denomination of \$100.00 each, twenty of said bonds to be payable ten years after their date; twenty of said bonds to be payable every year thereafter, and forty of said bonds to be payable every year thereafter until all have been paid.

Said bonds to be sold at such times and in such amounts as the Board of Directors of said corporation shall deem proper and necessary.

By order of the Board of Directors of the Anaheim Union Water Company, duly adopted at a meeting of said Board held on the 14th day of February, 1903.

W. B. HUTCHINSON, President of said Corporation.

P. H. KRICK, Secretary of said Corporation.

A Modern Antique.

A story told of Plutarch has its point for collectors. Plutarch was an Italian and chief engraver at the mint. It is, by the way, to him that England is indebted for the fine group of St. George and the dragon on the reverse of the sovereign. He insisted that modern work in cameo should be given as a reward to the artist who made the best of the work. A "Popolito" head of Flora which he engraved and sold to a dealer for \$5 was afterward sold as an antique to Richard Payne Knight for \$500. Knight took the cameo in triumph to Plutarch.

"What reason do you get modern work like that?" he asked.

Plutarch smiled and claimed the antique for his own. Knight would not believe him.

"Examine the roses," said the artist, "and you will see that they are modern flowers."

The point was admitted by others, but never by Knight, who bequeathed the gem and the rest of his collection to the nation. But for the roses an expert would undoubtedly pronounce Plutarch's cameo a fine antique.

Low Rates From The East

To California, Arizona and New Mexico will be in effect, via the SANTA FE, from March 1st to May 15th, 1903. From Chicago \$35.00; Kansas City \$25.00; St. Louis \$30.00, and similar rates from many other points.

Tell Your Friends about it and instruct them to ask for tickets via the Santa Fe. All agents will take deposits for prepaid tickets.

"DOUSING" RODS.

Art of Divination in the Bowels of the Earth Explained.

There is undoubtedly a practical art of discovering springs. Indians or frontiersmen can find water in the desert when a "tenderfoot" cannot. Mexicans and experienced prospectors can similarly find ore. These arts consist mainly in the recognition of superficial signs which escape the ordinary observer.

It is not necessary that the operator should consciously note these signs separately and reason upon them. No doubt he frequently does so, though he may not give away the secret of his method to others. But in many instances he recognizes by association and memory the presence of a group of indications, great or small, which he has repeatedly found to attend springs or ore deposits. This skill, due to habit, is often almost unerring for a given limited district, but under new conditions it breaks down. Old miners from California or Australia have often made in other regions the most foolish and hopeless attempts to find gold, because they thought this or that place "looked just like" some other place in which they had mined successfully.

Apart from the magnetic minerals there is no proof that ore deposits exhibit their presence and nature by any attraction of other matter. With regard to water, however, there may be an action affecting the temperature and moisture of the overlying surface. Even here, however, it seems more likely that such effects are manifested directly to a close observer rather than by direct action of his nervous or muscular system. The favorite fields for water diviners are regions in which water is abundant, but not gathered upon given horizons of impermeable strata underlying porous rocks.—Cassier's Magazine.

ONE CAUSE OF ILLNESS.

Medicinal Foods That Spring From a Famous Physician upon being asked recently what is the chief cause of ill health replied: Thinking and talking about it all the time. This careless introspection in which so many of the rising generation of nervous people indulge through the reading of so-called "health" magazines and pamphlets and to put into practice on their own account that "little knowledge" which, it cannot be denied, is a "dangerous thing." The following of some most ridiculous fads along the lines of eating, drinking, sleeping and exercise has assisted in swelling the mortality statistics. Our grandfathers would hold up their hands in horror at many of the foolish things we do in the name of "health." A little more of the comfortable nonchalance of our healthy ancestors would do no harm to the rising generation.—Housekeeper.

Half or Two-thirds.

The bishop of Kingston at a prize distribution recently told of a case in which a boy got the better of the examiner. "Suppose," asked the examiner, "I offered you half an orange and two-thirds of an orange, which piece would you take?" "Please, sir, the half," shouted the lad. "Stupid boy!" exclaimed the examiner. "I shall put a black mark against you for that." Subsequently a deputation of scholars waited on the examiner to convince him that the boy was wrong. "Why are you wrong?" he inquired. "Because Tommy does not like oranges at all," was the conclusive answer.—St. James' Gazette.

FRITZ RUHMANN'S

GERMANIA HALL

BACK'S NEW BUILDING

LOS ANGELES STREET

Keeps on hand a Large and complete stock of liquors, wines and cigars. Cold beer always draught.

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Sash, Doors, Shingles

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CHAS. F. GRIM, Manager

EAST CENTER ST., ANAHEIM

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF ORANGE, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

In the matter of the Estates and Guardianship of Martha Pratt, Frank Pratt, Elton Pratt, and Wilhelmina Pratt, minors.

It appearing to the Court, from the petition this day presented and filed by Mary Louise Pratt, the guardian of said minors, praying for an order of sale of certain real estate belonging to said wards, and that it is for the best interests of said wards that such real estate should be sold.

It is hereby ordered, that the next day of the said court of this Court, in the city of Santa Ana, county of Orange, State of California, at 10 o'clock A. M., any order should not be granted for the sale of said real estate.

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

Dated March 23, 1903.

Z. B. WEST, Judge of said Superior Court.

"W. W. CHRYSTIE, Attorney for the said minors."

Bert Kimmerles, newly arrived from Michigan, has taken a position at Beebe's bicycle emporium and machine shop.

Not Up to Him.

"Yes," said the German, "there were two men in the building playing chess, and one of them is in the ruins yet. We couldn't get him out."

"Why, how was that?"

"He insisted that it wasn't his move."

Starting a Row.

Gracey—That tel me she's not a bit pretty. What does she look like, anyway? Gladys—Well, my dear, she resembles you as much as anybody I know.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Strikes Hidden Rocks

When your ship of health strikes the hidden rocks of consumption, pneumonia, etc., you are lost if you don't get help from Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption. J. W. Frink, of Tallahassee, Fla., writes: "I had been very ill with pneumonia, under the care of two doctors, but was getting no better when I began to take Dr. King's New Discovery. The first dose gave relief, and one bottle cured me." Sure cure for sore throat, bronchitis, coughs and colds. Guaranteed to break up a cold in a day, price 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

John Seaman, who a dozen years ago was in the blacksmith business at Garden Grove, has struck it rich in mining and is said recently to have cleaned up \$700,000 in a deal in mining property situated in a central California county. John is erecting a \$200,000 hotel in Los Angeles and his former friends here are preparing to pay him a visit when he opens up the house.

PIANOS

Any piano in our stock of over 200 instruments and from the world's most famous makers may be bought from us now on the following payments

\$600 1st Payment
\$600 per Month
NO Interest

Think of it Krell, Decker, Regent, Sohmer, Chickering Bros., Steger & Son, Fitzgerald, Sherwood, Standard and a score of other makes.

We also offer on the same terms a lot of used pianos which we have taken in exchange on new Regents, Deckers, Chickering Bros., and Krells. Prices from \$95 to \$200. We pay the freight to Anaheim

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LOS ANGELES

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