



Anaheim Gazette.

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NO QUORUM PRESENT AT ANNUAL MEETING

Informal Discussion About the Yorba Reservoir—Mr. Hale on Local Jealousies

The annual stockholders meeting on Saturday was strangely dissimilar to those local irrigators have held in the past, albeit there were signs of similarity to that of a year ago. There was no quorum, there being less than a score of stockholders present. As was the case a year ago, no attempt had been made to gather proxies, and proxies, are, it seems, necessary to a quorum. Stockholders will not, it seems, take the trouble to come out to a meeting, unless something more important than the election of new directors is the drawing card. While the present board is weak in spots, there seems to be no concerted effort to replace weak timber with new blood.

President Crowther called the meeting to order at 10:30, and a call of the roll by Secretary Krick showed only 843 shares out of a total of upward of 8000—a fraction more than ten per cent of the whole. The chair announced that no quorum was present, but that an informal discussion of matters engaging the stockholders' attention would be in order.

Secretary Krick read the report of the board of audit, which was published in these columns last week. The report is being printed in book form and will be issued from this office the latter part of the week.

Mrs. John Hart, one of the heaviest stockholders in the company, who had come from Los Angeles to attend the meeting, asked for information concerning the pumping plant up the river. The cost of this plant is \$10,000. Mrs. Hart was of opinion that electricity or gasoline was cheaper than steam, and asked if the directors had not investigated the employment of electrical energy before putting in a steam plant.

Mr. Sherwood said the company had not. In the first place there was no pole line near the site of the plant, and after due consideration of the subject the directors had arrived at the opinion that steam was as cheap if not cheaper in the long run.

To the statement that with an electrical motor, energy could be turned on and the services of an engineer dispensed with, Mr. Krick, who has had

some experience in pumping plants, said the plant up the river would not be left alone even if electricity were used. An engineer would be employed to be with the plant constantly, in case of accident.

Mr. Sherwood submitted figures showing cost of operating the plant, which raises 400 inches of water.

Mrs. C. Langenberger, probably the largest shareholder in the southern part of the district, asked concerning the construction of the Yorba reservoir.

Mr. Hale said the construction of a "night reservoir" was now before the directors, and would be taken up as soon as Engineer Kellogg's return from the Hawaiian islands. The site of this reservoir was, as near as he could find out, in a canyon where it was proposed the Cajon ditch would empty into the Yorba reservoir. He had had an engagement to visit the site in company of Engineer Kellogg previous to the latter's departure for Hawaii, but the latter being called suddenly to the islands, the visit had to be deferred. The matter awaited Kellogg's arrival, and would be taken up immediately upon his return next month.

E. F. Kellogg said what the people of this section wanted was the Yorba storage reservoir, not a makeshift "night reservoir," which nobody wanted.

Mr. Sherwood observed that Engineer Eaton had declared the Yorba reservoir was impractical, and that, he said, ought to settle it.

Mrs. Langenberger asked if Engineer Eaton's opinion was of any greater weight than that of Engineer Schuyler, who had approved the site for reservoir purposes.

Mr. Hale said that if people would read Schuyler's report, and winnow out the high-sounding phrases, he would find that Schuyler's recommendation was based upon many an "if." He had read it carefully, and had found it predicated upon the correctness of the investigations of others.

Continuing, Mr. Hale said the Yorba reservoir would cost more money than the company had at present to put in such a structure. If it is ever built, it would have to be made strong enough to free residents of the vicinity from any possible break and danger to property. This is likewise true of the La Habra reservoir. Reports on file in the company's archives show that with the same expenditure of money three times the amount of water can be impounded in the La Habra reservoir than at Yorba.

Mrs. Langenberger charged Mr. Continued on Page 8

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE SECOND ANNUAL BANQUET

Large Assemblage Gathers to Enjoy the Hospitality of the Local Organization

The second annual banquet of the Chamber of Commerce was held in Odd Fellows' Hall on Friday evening. The gathering was one of the largest and most representative bodies of citizens of this and neighboring towns ever held in this city. At 7:30 the people assembled at the exhibit rooms where the products of the soil were displayed. The exhibits made an imposing spectacle and evoked encomiums of praise. The city band was in attendance and discoursed martial music and later headed the throng on the march to the banqueting rooms. Arriving in the spacious lodgeroom the band again favored the assemblage with choice selections and was heartily applauded.

Richard Melrose announced that the election of a new board of directors to serve for the ensuing year was in order. Herman Dickel was chosen to act as chairman and was escorted to the rostrum by Fred Ahlborn. Nominations for directors were called for and the names of the following gentlemen were presented: W. H. Spake, T. S. Armstrong, E. W. McCollum, J. H. Clabaugh, Mr. Callor, Chas. Boege, F. Yungbluth and Henry Adams. The latter declined and as seven only were to be elected the chairman announced the seven first named duly elected by unanimous vote.

The new large and handsome register—a donation to the chamber of commerce—was brought forth and the names of all present were enrolled upon its pages.

To the sweet strains of music the promenade within the assembly room was begun and from there the guests marched into the banquet hall. Long tables laden with the weight of good things awaited the sharpened appetites. Toastmaster Melrose in a brief address bade the guests welcome at the festive board and facetiously observed that while all the male attendants had no doubt been sparingly served from the family larder during the day by the frugal helpmeet (such, the toastmaster remarked being his experience), it would be well to commence the discussion of the toothsome viands instanter.

The room was tastefully decorated and the banqueters were all in happy and reminiscent mood. The menu contained the delicacies of the season and the sumptuous repast was done full justice to.

At its conclusion Toastmaster Melrose announced that other good things were in store for those present in the shape of speechifying and the flow of oratory and effervescent wit. Mr. Melrose in presenting those responding to the toasts of the evening, prefaced his remarks with his usual forceful language and indulged in repartee that was provocative of much merriment. All were in happy mien and good cheer reigned supreme.

President Ahlborn of the retiring board was first introduced and delivered his annual review of work accomplished by the chamber of commerce. The document dealt in detail of acts performed for the betterment of our city and proved what can be accomplished by an enterprising and progressive chamber. The retiring board turn over the affairs of the organization in good shape to their successors and are deserving of thanks for their untiring labors for the upbuilding of the town. The membership is 85 and the treasury is in a plethoric condition.

Mr. Kerr, president of the Fullerton chamber of commerce responded to the toast, "Our Twin Cities." Mr. Kerr is a logical, forceful and fluent talker and spoke of the progress of his fast growing city and paid a handsome tribute to our own. This valley is being populated by wide-awake, progressive citizens and is destined to become a place of renown. The speaker spoke in glowing terms of the possibilities that await the tilling of the soil and counseled the working in unison of the two fair little cities. Mr. Kerr was listened to with wrapt attention and was heartily applauded.

Wm. Schwenckert, member of the board of city trustees, spoke of "Our

City" in a way that convinced his auditors that onward and upward is our motto. Our city has made very material advancement the past few years and the progressive spirit continues unabated. Mr. Schwenckert said the city trustees would always gladly lend the chamber of commerce a helping hand looking to the upbuilding of our city. "If there are any complaints to make, tell the marshal," observed the speaker, "and if there are any praises to offer, break the tidings to us gently, for we are not used to them."

Mr. Davis of Santa Ana responded to a toast as a representative of that thriving city. He spoke entertainingly and took occasion to refer to his home town as "That suburb, Santa Ana." George Edgar was down for the toast, but being unavoidably absent, Mr. Davis was called upon. He stated that he had several speeches at home in his trunk, and under the circumstances did not know if he could do the subject justice. But Mr. Davis was only jesting and made one of the best speeches of the evening. He paid a compliment to the ladies and said over his way they never take the ladies to their banquets, but in future would see to it that they attended every time. God bless them!

Mr. Grim made a very entertaining address on "Building." He showed by figures the gradual increase in the number of buildings erected in this city the past few years until now the growth is most substantial. The outlook for the future is promising and a beautiful city is here destined to grow.

Toastmaster Melrose next introduced Father Dubbel, one of the cloth. Father Dubbel did not know he was to be called upon but proved equal to the occasion. Being a deep and profound thinker his auditors listened to a theme on religious doctrine that was delivered in a masterful way. Father Dubbel dwelt upon the good church work being done in this city and spoke of the neat and well-kept church yards and houses of worship. His address was a scholarly effort and one appreciated highly.

Prof. Walker, principal of the high school, responded to the toast, "Our Schools." The schools are in an excellent condition. The rating of the high school with the State university is of the very best. Prof. Walker said the foundation upon which all progressive communities should stand should be composed of good land, water, churches and schools. The schools here compare favorably with those of many of the larger cities. Prof. Walker justly criticized the lack of interest shown on the part of citizens when entertainments are given by the school debating league. These debates bring the better class of people to town and is a good advertisement for the city. The home people however do not turn out to these functions as readily as they should. Prof. Walker's words had a ringing effect and were loudly applauded.

Mr. Krick's response to "The Ladies" perhaps was the hit of the evening, judging by the expressions of delight depicted upon the countenances of the gentler sex there assembled while the entertaining narrator waxed eloquent in their praise. "Ain't he just fine!" was the remark of one. The speech captivated the house and all were of the opinion that when the ladies are to be alluded to at functions such as these, Mr. Krick is the man to throw the bouquets.

The last but not by any means the least appreciated toast, owing to the lateness of the hour, was Herman Stern's life-like portrayal of the comforts and peace of mind of single blessedness. However, he observed that everything comes to him who waits, and there is yet hope for his reclamation. He said he is not yet passed the marriageable age, and it may not be amiss for fond mammas to make note of the fact when looking about for a prospective son-in-law.

The banquet being ended the assemblage dispersed to meet a year hence.

NEW DIRECTORS INSTALLED

The directors of the retiring and incoming boards of directors met Tuesday evening, when the new directors were inducted into office. Of the new board Messrs. Spake, Callor, Armstrong, Yungbluth, Boege and Clabaugh were present; absent, McCollum.

President Ahlborn of the old board of directors presided and announced nominations for president were in order. Mr. Spake and Mr. Callor were nominated. The former was elected, receiving 4 votes; Callor, 2.

For vice president Messrs. Yung-

CULTURE OF WALNUT BLIGHT

Prof. West Carrying on Extensive Experiments at Whittier into the Mafady

Prof. Albert M. West, who is conducting a series of experiments at Whittier into the walnut blight, was to have been in attendance at the farmers' institute at Fullerton, but was unable, owing to illness in his family, to be present. His paper upon the results so far accomplished was forwarded Mr. Neff and was read at the institute as follows:

In regard to my work on the walnut blight, I have several cultures of the walnut blight organism growing in the laboratory. I find it very easy to obtain pure cultures of this organism from diseased nuts, blighted spots on the wood, etc. Cultures are obtained in this way: I go out in the orchard and bring in some diseased material, then place a small portion of it in a tube of sterile bouillon, leave at room temperature for at least forty-eight hours, or until medium becomes clouded, then make three gelatin plates from the bouillon. Colonies develop rapidly on these plates and from an isolated colony I make a pure culture of the bacteria.

Appearance of a colony on gelatin, three days old: bright yellow in color, spherical in shape, one-half centimetre in diameter, contour fairly regular, inner portion of colony more yellow than outer.

Examined with the microscope, magnified one thousand times, the organism is a small bacillus with rounded ends, occurring in pairs and occasionally in chains, and is motile.

Prof. Smith and I are now planning a series of experiments in combating the walnut blight. At least 60 acres of full-grown trees are to be sprayed. The spraying is to be done at three different times. First, just before the trees leaf out in the spring, then immediately after the leaves and tender shoots come out, and for the last time about the first of July. Three different spraying compounds are to be used, possibly more.

The trees which are to be sprayed have been labeled and under my observation since last summer; records have been made of the amount of blight or disease on them; the size of the crop; the abundance or scantiness of foliage; and other differences which were observed. The sixty acres have been divided into twenty blocks of trees, each block numbered, and in the spraying experiments some blocks will be sprayed once, others twice, others three times, and some will be left as checks. After being sprayed the trees will be examined frequently throughout the season and from our records we can accurately determine any improvement in size of crop, or freedom from disease.

From our series of spraying experiments we shall have the results of different sprays at different times, and from these results we hope to find a spraying mixture which, if applied at the proper time, will prove effective against the walnut blight.

bluth and Callor were nominated. The vote resulted: Yungbluth 4, Callor 2. The former was declared elected.

Nominations for secretary were next in order. Messrs. Boege and Callor were nominated. The vote: Boege 4, Callor 2. The former was declared elected.

The board proceeded to the transaction of business.

A vote of thanks was extended Messrs. Padgham & Merritt of Santa Ana for the handsome register presented the chamber of commerce.

It was decided to observe Arbor Day, the 22d of February. It is earnestly desired that people generally turn out in large numbers and engage in the tree planting. It is a commendable practice and should be observed by all.

After adjournment the two boards held an informal social meeting when speeches were made, all of an entertaining character. During the evening oysters prepared deliciously were discussed.

From Feb. 1st to 15th I will make cabinet photos for \$2.50 per dozen. Regular price \$3 to \$3.50. Howard, photographer.

For Sale, cheap—Top buggy and surrey; in good condition; at L. Nemetz's paint shop, Anaheim. Feb 1st 2

Anaheim Cash Grocery

Center St., opposite Boston Bakery.

We are now handling a full line of Grain and will at all times be able to furnish the very best at very lowest prices

See our Alfalfa seed before you buy, also seed potatoes, onion sets and seed peas.

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All Kinds of Wines... Fine Stock of Cigars, Imported and Domestic.

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3 cans Pie fruit.....25c
 Roast Beef, regular 25c.....20c
 Corn Beef, regular 25c.....20c
 Health Coffee, regular 20c.....10c
 Sioux Soap, regular 5c.....8 for 25c
 Mix Spices, regular 10, 15, 20c, 6 for 25c
 Pioneer Sapolio, 6 for.....25c
 Ceylon Tea, 1, regular 35c.....20c

Silver Polish, regular 25c.....15c
 Laundry and Corn starch, regular 10c, 4 for.....25c
 Condensed Milk and Cream, 10, 15c 6 for.....25c
 Baking Powder, 40c size.....20c
 Baking Powder, 15c size.....5c
 Baking Soda, 10c size, 6 for.....25c

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RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Time of Arrival and Departure of Trains.

December 28, 1904.
 SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.
 Trains on the Southern Pacific pass Anaheim as follows:

To Los Angeles. From Los Angeles.
 Daily.....7:52 am Daily.....8:24 am
 Daily.....10:52 am Daily.....2:35 pm
 Daily.....3:51 pm Daily.....6:03 pm

Pass Loara Station:
 To Los Angeles. From Los Angeles.
 Daily.....7:56 am Daily.....9:24 am
 Daily.....10:56 am Daily.....2:49 am
 Daily.....3:55 pm Daily.....5:59 pm

LOS ANGELES TRAINS.
 Leave Anaheim.....5:15 am
 Daily.....8:00 am

TRAINS TO NEWPORT BEACH.
 Leave Anaheim.....6:03 pm
 Daily.....6:03 pm
 Leave Newport.....7:05 am
 Daily.....7:53 am

Santa Fe Time Table

Effective Jan. 7, 1905.
 Trains on the Santa Fe Route leave Anaheim for points named as follows:
 To Los Angeles—5:34 a.m., 7:15 a.m., 10:06 a.m., 12:19 p.m., 5:19 p.m.
 To Santa Ana—8:51 a.m., *11:35 a.m., 2:35 p.m., 5:54 p.m., 1:13 a.m.
 To San Diego—8:51 a.m., 2:35 p.m., 1:13 a.m.
 To Riverside and San Bernardino—*11:35 a.m., 5:51 p.m.
 To Redlands—*11:35 a.m.
 To San Jacinto—*11:35 a.m.
 To Escondido—*2:35 p.m.
 To Fallbrook—*8:51 a.m.
 To Redondo Beach—7:35 a.m.

Theatre train leaves Los Angeles at 11:30 p.m. and arrives at Anaheim at 1:13 a.m.
 Chicago, Kansas City, Denver and all points east 6:34 a.m., 6:19 p.m.
 Trains marked with a * are daily except Sunday. All others daily.

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Jan 18th THEO. FORD, Proprietor.

Future of Irrigation in California

By Prof. S. Fortier, of the Irrigation Investigations of the United States Department of Agriculture, at the State Farmers' Institute at the University of California.

At the present time it is quite generally admitted that the one essential for the betterment of agriculture in California is the extension of the irrigated area. A more general and more skillful use must be made of the water which flows past the dry farms on its way to the ocean.

In the few minutes of my time that remain, I cannot do better than point out a few of the obstacles that lie in the way of such progress.

The dry farms in California are located in the wrong place. They now occupy the valley lands that should be irrigated, and the foothills and higher mesas that should be dry-farmed, are either non-productive or devoted to grazing purposes. In the states of Colorado, Utah and Montana, farmers would not be content with the meager returns resulting from the cultivation of valley land in its dry state. They invariably make use of the deep soil of the upper mesas which are located above the highest canal for the production of winter wheat. These mountaineers who strive to shield their crops from the effects of high altitudes and killing frosts cannot understand why their friends in Central California, where the climate is so favorable, continue to devote several million acres of their best land to the production of grain in which there is little or no profit.

But the people who live in other states fail to comprehend conditions as they exist here. It is from necessity and not from choice that the farmers of California are raising wheat on 2,000,000 acres and selling it for a trifle above the cost of production. Dependent as they are upon the rainfall of winter, they cannot do better. Before the profits can be increased there must be a radical change in the mode of farming and an artificial supply of moisture secured to nourish the crops during six months of a rainless summer. A change from dry farming to irrigation can be readily made when the land is held in quarter sections or less, provided the water supply is abundant; but when the size of the farms include estates of 20,000 acres, the task is more difficult. The large size of the farms is accordingly one of the obstacles which stands in the way of irrigation development. In the course of time this obstacle will be removed. The proprietors of large estates in central California will be forced either to sell or to irrigate. The yield of grain on the dry farms is decreasing so rapidly that the profits will soon appear in red in the farmers' ledger. In 1884 the Montezuma district, comprising about 60,000 acres in the Sacramento valley, produced on an average 20 sacks of wheat, weighing 138 pounds to the acre; in 1905 the yield, throughout the same section averaged four and one-half sacks, weighing 122 pounds.

Another obstacle which retards progress in irrigation can only be overcome by educational means. It would be a waste of money to conduct water from the foothills of the Sierras to a farm unless the proprietor or tenant is willing to use it. Again, if the use is to prove beneficial, it is important that the water be skillfully and intelligently applied. It is too much to expect that the farmer who has raised wheat or grain hay for 25 years and trusted to the season's rainfall, will take kindly to gum-boots and an irrigator's shovel. And it is difficult for the farmer to change his methods of farming which he has pursued for a lifetime, it is by no means easy for his boy. The boy who has been accustomed to do things on a large scale, plowing and seeding with a 10-mule team and harvesting with a steam thresher, is apt to become discouraged by the more arduous and difficult tasks of the small irrigated farm. We cannot wonder that such men decline to irrigate their farms unless abundant proof is presented that it would be to their advantage to make so radical a change.

Here then is to be found an educational work which, if successfully carried on, may prove of lasting benefit to the state of California. It devolves on the progressive farmer, the agricultural schools and colleges and the department of agriculture of the general government to demonstrate to the farmers of central and northern California the increased yields resulting from a scientific rotation of crops, the advantage of diversified farming and, above all, the value of water when rightly applied.

A BROAD PROBLEM.

Men who consider only the engineering features of irrigation are apt to take a one-sided view of the reclamation of arid and semi-arid lands. While everyone must admit the importance of irrigation structures, yet it is nevertheless true that these are but a means to accomplish an end. At one end of irrigation enterprises are the water supply, the storage reservoir, the canal; at the other end should be found abundant harvests, prosperous homes and the highest class of citizenship. We are urging the breaking up of the big farms of the Sacramento valley, but if the old families are to be replaced by an undesirable class of foreigners, who would welcome the change? Here is another task for those who love California. It may be stated in a single sentence. When the big farms are broken up and when a stream of water is brought to several thousand small farms, see to it that the right kind of people purchase and settle on these irrigated farms.

The only proper standard by which future progress in irrigation can be measured is by the success of the farmer, the fruit raiser, and the stockman, who make use of water to increase their annual income from the soil. If they are happy and prosperous, then it may be taken for granted that the entire state is likewise prosperous. On the other hand, if they are unsuccessful there can be little connected with irrigation of which we shall care to boast. If I am right in the belief that the future prosperity of California depends mainly on irrigated agriculture and that irrigated agriculture depend upon the farmer, then we should not overlook the interests of so important a class. It would seem to be incumbent upon the state and upon every influential citizen of the state to endeavor to remove some of the obstacles which threaten to defeat the best efforts of the producing class.

The state can greatly aid the rural communities in irrigated sections by an early, just, and final settlement of the rights to water that have been acquired. The state can likewise establish an efficient system of administration by which the appropriated waters may be equitable distributed to those entitled to their use, and it can make adequate provision for the acquirement of rights in unappropriated waters.

It would also seem the duty of both the state and the nation to assume part of the expense of carrying on the large number of experiments that are necessary before we learn to farm in an arid region. The revenue derived by the state from taxes on 80 acres of unoccupied and unirrigated grain land is quite small, but when a thrifty farmer purchases a tract of this size, builds his home upon it, and multiplies the yields by intensive cultivation, under irrigation, the taxes are multiplied many fold. By this change the state is the gainer in many ways. So it would seem to be just and prudent on the part of the state to encourage the extension of irrigated agriculture by contributing liberally to every agency that has for its object the prosperity of the farmer.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury.

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by druggists. Price, 75c per bottle. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Cash Value of Climate

Our friends of the north and east find it hard to realize why California climate is figured so large an asset on the state's list of resources. The reason why has been frequently told, but seldom more effectively than by William H. Simpson, who writes as follows in the Pacific Monthly for January:

"It does seem rather odd to give shining twenty-dollar gold pieces [just from the mint and wanted by everybody] for dry air, warmed by a genial sun to the right temperature. Air is supposed to be one of the few things that anybody may have for the asking—a commodity entirely outside dominion of the trusts; which cannot be bottled up and sold over the counter. Yet many wise financiers are willing and glad to pay one dollar for the soil and three dollars for the azure blue above it, out in California.

"Let us try to find the reason for this strange reversal of the usual values.

"Why did you come to California? Why did your next door neighbor come, and the pleasant friends across the street, and the acquaintances in the adjoining block?

"In the last analysis it was because of a more perfect climate. Note the use of the comparative. There is no flawless climate anywhere. But in California, where every month is June the weather conditions are more near ideal than in any other of Uncle Sam's United States of America. The scientists who manage the weather bureau can glibly tell just why mountains and desert and trade-winds have here combined to produce a climate which is nearly 100 per cent pure. They can explain why this same section is both warm in winter and cool in summer. What you and I are more interested in is the unusual fact itself, not the why and wherefore.

For every person who came to California because of gold discoveries, or sordidly to make money, or as a restless adventurer, ten persons came because they were in love with the weather. And this is not said in disparagement of the marvelous material resources of the state."

Pawning a Bank Book.

The pawning of the wedding ring has become a pathetic commonplace to those who are familiar with police court and coroner's court stories or with the private petitions for help of the deserving and undeserving poor. But we confess that with the Westminster magistrate we have never heard before of pawning bank books. Yet on expert pawnbroker's evidence elicited by police inquiry it is found that this is not at all an unusual practice. In the vast majority of cases it would seem to be a simpler matter to draw on the bank account rather than borrow on the strength of it from the pawnshop. But one of the unfortunate possibilities of the practice is revealed in the particular case mentioned at Westminster. A picture frame maker, wishing to withdraw £3 from the bank, could not find his bank book and then learned that his wife had been putting the book in and out of pawn for eight years, having borrowed £7 10s. on it the first time, and of course she had been paying interest on her various transactions.—London Pall Mall Gazette.

REV. GEORGE W. RULAND

Restored to Health by Vinol and Strongly Endorses It.

Prominent men from all parts of the country are endorsing Vinol and strong testimonial letters from four ministers of the gospel and several physicians have been received within a week. Such unsolicited testimony as this is the best proof of merit and medicine can have.

The Rev. George W. Ruland of Keene, N. H., writes: "I have used your cod liver oil preparation, Vinol, as a tonic, and I do not believe there is any other medicine that can equal it. I built me up and strengthened me when run down, and overworked. Vinol has done for me more than was claimed for it."

"We honestly believe there is no other remedy or cod liver oil preparation known to medicine that has the healing, strengthening power which Vinol has, and if it fails to create strength and health for run-down, debilitated people, old people, weak, sickly women and children, nursing mothers, and after a severe sickness, or if it fails to cure a hacking cough, chronic cold, throat or bronchial trouble, or to make those who are too thin fat, rosy and healthy, we will return every cent paid us for it."

Is there a sick, ailing or aged person in Anaheim who can afford to ignore this generous offer?" O. A. Mullinix, druggist.

For Thin Babies

Fat is of great account to a baby; that is why babies are fat. If your baby is scrawny, Scott's Emulsion is what he wants. The healthy baby stores as fat what it does not need immediately for bone and muscle. Fat babies are happy; they do not cry; they are rich; their fat is laid up for time of need. They are happy because they are comfortable. The fat surrounds their little nerves and cushions them. When they are scrawny those nerves are hurt at every ungentle touch. They delight in Scott's Emulsion. It is as sweet as wholesome to them.

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Art by the Tom.

An American city once asked MacMonnies, the sculptor, to enter a design for army and navy groups for a soldiers' and sailors' monument. He declined to compete. Then the commission was tendered to him outright. He submitted sketches of his idea for the groups. The committee in charge of the monument wrote him, asking, "How many tons of granite do you intend to use in the base?" His reply was: "If you are in the business of buying granite you may use as much as you want, one ton or 100,000 tons. I am an artist, and I never yet heard of art being bought by the pound." The question was dropped until the contract for the commission was drawn. When Mr. MacMonnies received it he discovered in it a clause providing that in case the bronzes were ever thrown down from their base, by any cause whatever, and any person or property should be injured, he and his heirs forever should be liable for the damage sustained. He returned the contract without comment, unsigned. When the committee wrote him, asking the reason, his brief reply was, "Your lawyers are too sharp."—World's Work.

The Ruling Passion Strong in Death.

The ruling passion of Edward I. of England was undoubtedly the pursuit of his ideal of uniting all the British islands under one rule. His great obstacle was Scotland, and the conquest of Scotland, therefore, became a passion with him. Stronger than years, it sent him to the head of the army when he was fit only for a sick bed, and when he was at last compelled to yield he sought to make this passion spur on his son by ordering that the flesh should be boiled from his bones and that his skeleton should be carried at the head of the army and remain unburied till Scotland was conquered.

This is the most conspicuous instance of "the ruling passion strong in death" on record, though many others would be worthy of quotation. William Pitt's patriotism endured to his last gasp and inspired his last utterance, as did Nelson's lifelong determination to secure the command of the sea, while Napoleon's last dream was one of battle.

Peasant and Pigs.

A clever smuggling trick has been played on a customs officer on the Russo-German frontier. An innocent looking peasant reported to the officer a plot for getting a large number of pigs across the frontier. The method, he said, would be to drive across at intervals of half an hour, 3, 6, 12 and 200 pigs, the smugglers arguing that if the first three lots could be sent over there would be no trouble with the 200.

The officer was naturally on the alert. In accordance with the peasant's statement three pigs were driven over, then six, followed by twelve. All were al-

lowed to pass, and preparations were made to receive the 200. But no more pigs appeared, and the twenty-one animals admitted had in the meantime been lodged in safety.—Berlin Cor. London Mail.

Rudimentary Hind Limbs.

Snakes are not the only animals which exhibit the possession of rudimentary hind limbs. In the whale tribe there is no evidence externally of hind limbs. The fore limbs in them are converted into the "flippers," or swimming paddles. Yet when the skeleton is examined traces of a haunch and attached rudimentary thigh bones are found. There is developed in certain kinds of whales a bony piece representing the haunch. The thigh bone is distinct, but there is a mere rudiment attached to it, representing the shin bone or tibia of other animals.

Ancient Remedies For Hiccoughs.

The hiccough seems to be a modern and dangerous disease, but the ancients knew it and prescribed remedies that might now be tried advantageously. Galen recommended sneezing; Aetius approved of a cupping instrument with great heat to the breast; Alexander believed in an oxymel of squills; Alsaharavius made use of refrigerant drafts; Rhazes put his trust in calefacients, such as cummin, pepper, rue and the like, in vinegar; Rogerius looked kindly on calefacient, attenuant and carminative medicines.

The "Giant" Bell.

Russia is famed for the manufacture of great bells. The "Giant," cast in Moscow in the sixteenth century, weighed nearly 320,000 pounds and required twenty-four men to ring it. In 1732 it fell, but its fragments were recast along with other metal into a bell which weighed 443,000 pounds, the metal of which alone is valued at \$300,000.

Proof of Democracy.

"Ma, teacher was tellin' us that we should all be on a e-quality in our schoolroom. Nobody should feel any better'n anybody else."

"That's right, George."

"Say, ma, can I go to school today without washin' my face? None of the rest of 'em washes theirs."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Cut Artery.

A quick witted woman stopped the flow from a cut artery in the leg by putting the foot in three inches of flour in a large jar and packing flour to the top of the jar, beating the flour down with a piece of stove wood.

Consideration.

Jimson—Now, you wouldn't marry me, would you? Miss Sears—Most certainly not. But why do you ask such a question? Jimson—Just to decide a bet.

Let no man think lightly of good, saying in his heart it will not benefit me. Even by the falling of water drops a water pot is filled.—Buddha.

THE MAKING OF TOYS

An Art That Flourished Before the Days of History.

To tell the whole story of the art of making toys it would first be necessary to find some means of exploring the ages that antedate history. The love of toys is as instinctive as it is universal. No barbarous land has yet been found which was so uncivilized that its children did not have their playthings—shapeless and clumsy, perhaps, but still capable of fulfilling the purpose for which they were created—and there is no record of any time when little ones have not possessed some kind of puppets with which they might divert themselves. Archaeologists in delving among the tombs of ancient Greece and Egypt made the surprising discovery that the art of toymaking was not only known, but had attained a high degree of development as far back as 5,000 years ago. In those days both Grecian and Egyptian children had their dolls, and they were jointed dolls at that. As compared with the magnificently attired French conceptions of the present time they were crude inventions, of course. Their bodies were made of wood, of clay or of stone, and their little limbs were wee laths fastened to the body by means of a wire. The carving of the bodies, however, was not badly done, and many a child since that time has been glad to mother a more unsightly doll.

By the side of the dolls of the children of ancient Egypt the archaeologists unearthed other playthings which children still love to possess—the doll's furniture, the utensils for cooking and, what is even more interesting from an antiquarian's point of view, the articles used in the making of sacrifices, cleverly duplicated in miniature, that the children might be able to conduct their dolls through the ritual of their religious exercises, a circumstance that suggests that the word "sacrilege" had not then the same meaning which it has today.

It is a long step from the year 3000 B. C. to the fifteenth or sixteenth century, but it was within that time that the art of toymaking was both brought to a high state of perfection and then once more forgotten. Like other arts, it could not survive the neglect and

vandalism of that period known as the "dark ages." Just what the children used for playthings during these long centuries of darkness and ignorance one can only surmise, but it is safe to say that they found things to play with, not only because the making of toys was one of the first objects to which man devoted his attentions when he plunged into the renewed activities of the renaissance, but also for the reason that, as the psychologists have recently taught us, playthings are and always have been quite as necessary a constituent of human health and development as food and medicine. In other words, children crave toys because it is natural for them to want them. They need them, and to deprive them of these pleasures would be to retard their progress in their work of becoming men and women.—Public Opinion.

"The Grand Old Man."

The Rev. Edward Lloyd Jones of Manchester, England, is credited with having originated the phrase "the Grand Old Man" as applied to Mr. Gladstone. During the Irish agitation it became necessary that detectives should follow Mr. Gladstone for the purpose of protection, and as the Liberal leader lived in Hawarden, in Flintshire, that county, then governed by quarter sessions, was asked to pay the bill. The magistrates, nearly all Tories in those days, objected, whereupon Lloyd Jones, who was then a minister at Rhyl, promptly called an indignation meeting. He asked a lawyer who was present to state whether, if the life of a common tramp was in peril, it was not the duty of the county to protect him. The lawyer said that undoubtedly it was. "Then," shouted Mr. Jones, "if it is the duty of this county to protect the beggar at our doors, are we going to allow the precious life of that grand old man at Hawarden to go unprotected?" That meeting settled the quarter sessions' objections, and the title stuck.

Finances of Knighthood.

Sordid questions of finance enter into the consideration of the eligibility of these upon whom the British sovereign would confer the distinction of knighthood, and there are many who might use the coveted prefix "Sir" did they possess a larger income. It is, roughly speaking, a rule that knighthood shall not be conferred upon any one who has not an income of at least \$15,000 upon which to maintain his knightly dignity, while a baronet, before his creation, must not only be found to have an income of at least \$50,000 a year, but must further be able to purchase a country seat and be able to suitably provide for his eldest son. While knighthood, or ennoblement, is a mark of distinguished merit, it is held that its conferment would only embarrass those who could not afford to keep up the dignity of their station.

Distinguished Assistance.

Dr. Jenkins, master of Balliol college, Oxford, one day slipped and fell in the street and lay where he had tumbled. Two undergraduates ran hotfoot to assist him, but those who watched saw them draw back, while the master continued genially kicking his treacherous legs in the air. Another man came along and then the great one got up. This was the explanation: When the undergraduates were about to set him on his legs he was at first willing, but, lo, a master of arts appeared in sight. Dignity must be preserved. "Stay, young men!" he said. "I will be assisted by my feet by a master of arts!" And he was.

The Congressional Library.

In its fine building the library of congress should be safe against destruction for many centuries. Fire has cost the world many of its greatest collections. It ruined the ancient Alexandrian library of the Ptolemies when the Christians sacked the temple of Serapis in the year 275. It cost the world thousands of ancient manuscripts when the Crusaders captured the city. Twice the library of congress has suffered by fire—first at the destruction of the capitol by the British in 1814 and again in 1851. In its present housing it is protected by every possible safeguard and directed in its development by the most expert of custodians. And with a sense of pride in which all Americans must share the nation has given to its foremost sculptors and artists the opportunity to enrich its walls with their works. It is a monument to American thought and learning, which must grow in value and significance with each year.—New York World.

Something He Had Forgotten.

Small Boy—Mister, kin you change a ten dollar bill? Mister—No, sonny. That belongs strictly to my wife's share of the domestic duties. I might have been able to change one long ago, but I'm clean out o' practice now.

An Awful Stab.

"And you call this chair unique? Why, it isn't any older than I am!" "Well, ma'am, that may be, but it's antique, all right."—Houston Post.



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There is Money to be made in Poultry; more money from Good Poultry; much more money from the Best Poultry. To get this money you must know poultry; must know right methods; must know best markets—in short you must know how!

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Colonist Rates to California

Will be in effect every day, Feb. 15 to April 7, and Sept. 15 to Oct. 31, 1906, from all points in the east and south.

Following are a few:

Chicago	\$33 00
St. Louis	30 00
Galveston	26 45
Kansas City & Leavenworth	25 00
St. Joseph & Atchison	25 00
Council Bluffs & Omaha	25 00
Dallas, Houston and Ft. Worth	25 00
Nearly all points in Kansas, Oklahoma and Indian Territory	25 00

Colonist rates are also in effect from all points east of Chicago and south of the Ohio river.

Santa Fe agents in California will take deposits of money to cover price of tickets, which will be promptly furnished to passengers at any point from which these rates are in effect.

California illustrated literature mailed free to any address or may be had from Santa Fe representatives.

TOURIST SLEEPING CAR LINES

Colonist tickets are honored in tourist sleeping cars which run via the Santa Fe to Los Angeles and San Francisco.



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The L. P. Fisher Advertising Agency, 425 Montgomery St., San Francisco, is authorized to receive advertisements for this paper. Our paper is kept on file in that office.

A MUNICIPALLY OWNED SALOON

A bit of discussion has been going the rounds of late concerning the propriety of the city going into the saloon business; of issuing bonds to purchase the stocks of saloon-keepers now conducting places of business here, closing them up, and of carrying on the sale of liquor on the city's own hook. While advocates of the novel proposition aver a series of meetings will be held in support of the plan, and a campaign of education inaugurated, it is to be doubted if the hard-headed taxpayer will view the scheme complacently. Rather may a vigorous opposition to it be looked for from him. We have been asked for an opinion upon the innovation, and while confessing a lack of information concerning the alleged merits of the situation, offer a statement of the case as it presents itself to us.

In the first place, let it be understood that we disfavor municipal ownership excepting for public utilities, such as light, heat and water, as well as for resisting the aggressions of monopoly. That is why the city first took up municipal ownership in electric lighting. We had been lighting the streets by means of kerosene lamps, which were unsatisfactory, and which the city had outgrown. Overtures were made the city by moneyed men to install electric light works, and a schedule of rates submitted for street lighting and commercial charges. Comparison of these figures with the actual cost of the service showed, the city could go into the business of its own accord and effect an immediate saving of fifty per cent in the cost of light. Here was an opportunity for the legitimate exercise of municipal ownership. How well the plan has succeeded is known perfectly well by citizens of the community. Several times have the rates been lowered, and when the enlarged power house is built another sweeping reduction will go into effect. The service has increased beyond the expectations of the most ardent municipal ownership enthusiast in the community.

If the seven saloons now operating here were controlled, say, by Andy Fuhrberg, or Papa Hessel, and the price of liquor were raised to such altitudinous figures that it became impossible for us properly to wet our whistles—for those of us who practice that art—it would be time to take up and consider municipal ownership of saloons. If the quality of Mr. Heitshusen's free lunch were poor, which we are informed it is not, or if Mr. Wisser's strawberry sarsaparilla were stale, flat and unprofitable, or if Papa Hessel's bock beer were not of that seductive and fascinatingly rich color which is its distinguishing characteristic, it might then be time to discuss the new order of things; and even then it would be a difficult thing to carry it into effect. If people will vote against bonds for necessary school houses, for needed enlargements of the water and electric light works, we doubt very much if they will vote for a "municipal saloon."

What is the object of the proposed innovation? We are told by

proponents of the oult that it is either this or prohibition for Anaheim in the very near future. One of the charter members informs us that the saloons are constant violators of the city ordinances, which the municipal joint would implicitly respect. He informs us there would be no treating, no loafers about the bars, no raucous noises, but everything serene and quiet as a midsummer night's dream. He avers a child may enter the private saloon and purchase a can of beer, while this practice would not be tolerated in the municipal joint.

The answer to this is that if the city ordinances are being violated by the saloons, let arrest and revocation of license follow. We have adequate laws governing saloons, and our city officers should see to it that they are rigidly enforced. Moreover, saloon men should themselves insist upon the proper enforcement of these laws—no selling of beer to children or habitual drunkards, no carousal or unseemly noises about their places, but a strict compliance with all municipal regulations.

The plan of the new order of things is to purchase the stocks of liquor on hand—stocks that are pure and not adulterated, the others would go in the gutter—but the saloon man who has erected a building for his business, what of his property? There seems to be no provision for purchasing his belongings except his stock of liquors, and a man is to be appointed Lord High Sampler to determine whether the different brands of beverages are unadulterated and worthy of a place in the municipal joint. Probably there will be no lack of candidates for the place. Is it right to issue to a man a license to sell liquor, permit him to spend thousands of dollars in the erection of a building to house his business, and then virtually to confiscate his property—in order, forsooth, to forestall prohibition? As the French say, it is to laugh.

The saloon question is best solved by high license and adequate police surveillance. If we had our way there should not be to exceed three or at most four bars in town. We should raise the license, and make such other regulations as might seem to fit the case. But we are ourselves no better and no worse than the people of the municipality. The city licenses seven saloons, and that, so far as we are concerned, is an end of it. We say that if the saloon men are violating ordinances, let their licenses be forthwith revoked. Yet we think there is much cry and little wool in this regard. For the most part our saloons are orderly and respectably conducted. If we have any that are not such, the remedy to be applied is, not municipal ownership, but revocation of its license. What would be done with the wineries, with wine-making, with brewing? Would all go into municipal ownership at one fell swoop?

If municipal saloons, why not municipal restaurants, grocery stores, dry goods emporiums, livery stables? We cannot see our way clear to supporting the idea. There is another side of the question than the utilitarian idea. That is the business side of it. Will it pay? We doubt if the prospect is sufficiently inviting to tempt the taxpayer to vote bonds for it.

The Riverside Press has been sued for libel, the amount of damages claimed being placed at \$5000, and the complainant being the editor of the Corona Courier. Recently the Press man was appointed secretary to Congressman Smith, and is now in Washington drawing such a fat salary that we do not blame the Corona man for wanting some of it. Sure, Editor Clarke is getting on in the world!

THE YORBA RESERVOIR.

Irrigators might just as well give up all hope of ever seeing the Yorba reservoir constructed so long as Mr. Hale sits upon the water board. Mr. Hale is as vigorously opposed to it as ever; in fact, a trifle more so. That he is honest in his opposition we have no doubt. Himself the strongest personality upon the board, he generally gets away with his side of the argument, even if he doesn't thrust his fist against the table with the same vehemence of the aforetime. It might just as well be admitted that with this strong opposition to the reservoir, coupled with Mr. Sherwood's readiness for a repetition of his spectacular leap for life on the flying trapeze, the lukewarm support which the enterprise gets from Mr. Crowther and his associates will never bring forth the reservoir this side the heavenly morning. Mr. Crowther says the irrigators will get the reservoir in due time; but when he has no more backing from local irrigators who insist upon the reservoir than that offered by two ladies in annual meeting, it seems time to stop and consider whether or not the reservoir will ever be built at all.

Acting upon the report of Engineer Schuyler, one of the most eminent hydraulic engineers in the country, the water company some years ago purchased the site for the proposed reservoir at a price exceeding \$5000. Engineer Kellogg drew plans and specifications for the reservoir, and work upon it was about to begin, when in a moment of temporary aberration of mind Fred Eaton of Los Angeles was prevailed upon to come down and look the landscape over. The result was that he spent a few minutes at the site, pronounced the reservoir "impracticable," and charged the company \$1500 for his services.

Irrigators in this vicinity have hoped for years that this reservoir would be built, and the president of the company says it will be built in "due time." Their hopes were based upon reports of Schuyler and Kellogg. They have thought the construction of the reservoir would be one of the best things ever pulled off by the company. But it seems they are doomed to bitter disappointment.

Mr. Hale declares the site is unfitted for purpose of impounding water. Where are our local men to meet his arguments and to stand for the rights of south-side irrigators? They do not seem to be in evidence.

If Schuyler's report is worth anything, the reservoir should be built. If the site is impracticable, why did the board squander \$6500 of the stockholders' money to purchase it?

The recent grand jury made report that the horticultural commissioners of this county were doing "satisfactory work," when the facts of the case are that they are doing no work at all. There is evidence at hand that the report was inspired by the horticultural commissioners, who sought thus to bolster up their acts, when as a matter of fact they are the subject of criticism on the part of orange growers the county over. The grand jury despatched a man to this portion of the county, to inspect the work of the horticultural commissioners, who admitted he could not tell a dead scale from a live one; and was altogether unable to decide whether fumigation had or had not been properly done. Upon this man's representations the grand jury makes report that the work of the horticultural commissioners is "satisfactory!" What humbug! Small wonder is it that people are decrying the grand jury system as a useless as well as very expensive institution.

The entire California delegation voted against the rule presenting amendment to the Hamilton statehood bill, and the delegation, with the exception of McLachlan, who refused to vote, cast their ballots

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against the bill on its passage through the house. The bill now goes to the senate. There is yet hope that Arizona and New Mexico may be stricken from the provisions of the bill, although the apparently easy victory of the administration over the insurgents in the house lends color to the statement of Senator Beveridge that the bill will pass the upper house and become a law. However it is hard to tell what a day may bring forth from the national capital. Arizona is not yet in. Joint statehood with New Mexico. Patience, and shuffle the cards!

OKLAHOMA and Arizona get stars, says a cotemporary. Rather should it be said that Arizona sees stars.

SEED POTATOES

Choice Burbank seed potatoes for sale. George L. Wagner. feb1-tf

\$2 per dozen for cabinet photos at Howard's studio. Regular price, \$3 and \$3.50; from Feb. 1st to 15th.

Get a children's deposit box at the American-Savings bank and teach them how to save their money \$1 starts an account. Full information at the bank. j4tf

SANTA FE HALF-RATES

Every Sunday from Dec. 1, 1905, to April 30, 1906, the Santa Fe will sell ROUND TRIP tickets to Los Angeles and return at rate of ONE FARE (80 cts.) for the round trip. Good to return on day of sale only. J. H. Clabaugh, agent. dec7-td.

FOR SALE

Good Norman mare in excellent condition, weight about 1500; at a bargain; also buggy and harness. Apply to J. W. Berry, West Orange. 1t

LOCAL EVENTS

Mrs. Pauline Vetter is visiting with friends in San Bernardino.

Eddie Boege has taken a position at Brown's lumber yard in Fullerton.

C. Schindler has a force of men laying cement sidewalk on Olive street.

Fritz Martin and bride have returned from their honeymoon trip to Redondo.

J. Rochusson, the well-known writer and author, has been in town during the week.

Mrs. Babize of Santa Ana visited on Saturday with her mother, Mrs. Stone of Orangehorpe avenue.

M. V. Stewart was in from the West End the fore part of the week. He reports the berry crop coming on nicely.

Theodore Lacy, W. G. Potter and Mr. Nickey of Santa Ana were in town Friday evening in attendance upon the banquet given by the chamber of commerce.

Dr. W. W. Adams has purchased the Pierce house and lot on Philadelphia street. Pierce has purchased property at the corner of Broadway and Citron and will erect a residence thereon.

L. A. Evans has purchased a lot on East Center street, near Hedwig, fifty foot front, for \$700. It is rumored the corner may be purchased by the hotel syndicate now looking for a site.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Gersbach are entertaining Mrs. J. E. Button of Denver, Col.; Mrs. Klöninger, mother of Mrs. Gersbach, and L. A. Gersbach, brother of Mr. Gersbach, also of Denver, Col. The visitors will remain during the winter.

The case of Emil Kaiser vs. U. M. Barron, involving title to 25 acres of land near Brookhurst, which was tried by Judge Noyes of Riverside in November last, during the absence of Judge West, and a judgment given in favor of Barron, will have to be tried again. Upon motion of Kaiser's attorney, F. C. Spencer, Judge Noyes has granted a new trial, on the ground of errors on the part of the defendant occurring at the former trial.

Walter Wuesthoff of Pittsburg this week purchased the I. N. Chapman twenty-acre walnut orchard at Placentia for \$7000. He is looking for a home in this city, where he and his family may escape the rigors of the eastern climate. Mr. Wuesthoff is an old-time friend of Judge Shanley and Capt. Williams. He is very favorably impressed with the glorious climate of Southern California and the beauties of nature hereabout. He will either purchase a home or build.

Mrs. Strodthoff on Tuesday sold her home place, consisting of twenty acres of improved walnut and orange property, to James Owens and T. Jones of Silverton, Col., for a consideration of \$16,000. The sale was negotiated through the agency of Frank Baum. The purchasers take possession immediately. They are men of wealth who have been looking over Southern California for a home. They are tired of the rigors of the Colorado climate, and will henceforth reside with their families in the glorious climate of Southern California.

Mrs. Strodthoff contemplates erecting a new residence in another part of town.

O. Lagman is preparing plans and specifications and will soon start building the new business house for John Resh on Center street, east of the city hall. The cost of the building will be about \$2300. The walls will be built entirely of cement stone made by the Gardner works of this city. This will be the first building of its character to be erected in this city. The front will be of plate glass and imitation crude stone work arranged in quite an artistic manner. The building will be completed within thirty days and will be occupied by Mr. Resh.

W. E. Slocum of Los Angeles has arrived to take a position as assistant to Agent Pendleton at the Southern Pacific depot.

W. H. Kennedy was in from Clair the fore part of the week. He reports the second track of the electric railway has reached Artesia. Travel on the road seems to be on the increase.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Julian of Long Beach were the guests over Sunday of Mr. and Mrs. Melrose. Mr. Julian was formerly city clerk of the seaside town, but retired from office before they began putting officials in the calaboose. He is now in the banking business.

A social hop will be given at the opera house on Saturday evening, Feb. 3d, by members of the Spanish colony. The committee of arrangements is composed of Frank Carvajal, George Salcedo, Alex Valenzuela and Jose Gonzales. Supper will be served. Music by Spanish orchestra from San Diego.

K. V. Bennis, assistant superintendent of the Los Alamitos sugar factory, was in town in his touring car on Tuesday. He informs us farmers are beginning the campaign of planting beet seed and that the acreage will exceed that of last year by 1000 acres. Last year's yield amounted to 47,000 tons. This year it is anticipated the yield will be increased to 60,000 tons.

Beginning today an all-night telephone service will be inaugurated by the Sunset Telephone company. This is an innovation which Mr. Hatzfeld has striven to accomplish for a long time, and which now comes as a result of a very large increase in business. Oscar Heying will be night operator. Miss Maud Mickel will continue in her capacity as day operator.

A. Nagel and young son Kenneth returned on Thursday from a two-months' visit with friends in Indiana. Mr. Nagel reports the weather cold in the east. He found his relatives in the enjoyment of excellent health. That he was treated well is evidenced by the fact that he gained fifteen pounds on the trip. His son grew three inches as a result of the Hoosier climate.

Jack Botsford, the 13-year-old son of W. F. Botsford, president of the First National bank of this city, had his left arm badly shattered on Saturday at the San Joaquin gun club's preserves, by the accidental discharge of his gun. In company with his father and others the young man was hunting ducks, and while in the act of handing his gun to an attendant the weapon was discharged, the shot striking the left arm above the elbow. Dr. Burlew of Santa Ana was summoned, dressed the wound, and later the injured lad was taken to the Santa Ana hospital in an ambulance. Later in the day the arm was amputated, a consultation of Los Angeles and Santa Ana surgeons having been had.

The unfortunate lad was in town with his father in his automobile on the morning of the day of the accident.

John Resh who has arrived from Cincinnati and purchased property here informs us there are scores of prosperous business men of his acquaintance in the Buckeye state who are looking anxiously to California as a permanent place of residence. They are dissatisfied with climatic conditions east, and the distressingly cold weather of the present winter has decided them to look this way for permanent abiding places. It is safe to say that Mr. Resh's letters home, telling of our June weather and balmy skies and flowers, will detract nothing from the desires of these people to come to California. And when our new fellow-townsmen find that there is business here besides climate, that fine opportunities are offering investors, probably his letters home will have the result of bringing these home-seekers to this section in a constantly increasing emigration. Mr. Resh has let the contract to O. Lagman for the erection of a commodious business house on Center street east of the city hall and will

open up a first-class photograph gallery and agency for the Singer sewing machine company.

E. W. McCollum made a business trip on Tuesday to Ocean Park.

Mrs. Asher is improving after a severe attack of indisposition due to heart trouble for several weeks past.

Herman Dickel and family went to Santiago Canyon in their auto touring car on Sunday for an outing.

Capt. Williams this week began work upon his two-story residence on East Center street. J. H. Boney has the contract.

Contractor Lagman began work this week upon the foundation for Mrs. Bentz's new residence on East Center street.

A. C. Spalding has let a contract for installing a 25-horsepower pumping plant on his place west of town.

Harry Hanna was in town from Los Angeles yesterday visiting with the folks at Miraflores.

Mrs. Steley has exchanged her 60-acre place one quarter mile northeast of town for Los Angeles property. The ranch is set to walnuts and oranges and is valued at \$25,000.

W. H. Spake has opened a real estate office in the store room occupied by E. W. McCollum. Mr. Lagman and a force of mechanics yesterday began the necessary alterations. A neat office is being constructed on the east side of the entrance.

Joseph Fiscus is installing 2000 feet of 12 and 14 inch pipe for the irrigation of twenty acres of his eighty-five acre walnut tract south of town. Mr. Fiscus reports his trees in fine condition and giving every indication of leafing out early and bearing well the approaching season.

A party of Long Beach capitalists were in town yesterday looking into the prospects of erecting a three-story brick hotel. Several sites were inspected, among them the Deutsch corner, opposite Dickel's; the Federman corner, west of the city hall; the lot at the corner of Center and Philadelphia streets and one near Center east of the Boston bakery. An offer of \$4000 is said to have been made for the Federman lot and an option taken on the Hammel & Denker property across the way. At noon yesterday it was reported a three-story brick building will be erected upon either one or the other of these lots. Plans for the new building are in preparation by Contractor Lagman.

Madame Modjeska played to a crowded house at Santa Ana on Monday evening. Count Bozenta accompanies her. Speaking of the recently reported sale of Arden the Count said the property would soon pass into possession of new owners.

"The first announcement of the sale was premature," he added, "although negotiations were under way at that time for the transfer. These preliminary negotiations were later called off and it was only recently that a new deal was made for the transfer of the ranch to Leopold Moss of Chicago. Mr. Moss has secured the property primarily as a home for his invalid wife, but will open a sanitarium therein within a short time.

At the conclusion of her present tour in April Mme. Modjeska will return to "Arden" to remain until June, when Moss will take charge. The sale was made through Dr. Bullard of Los Angeles. No price is announced.

Modjeska arrived at Santa Ana on Sunday evening and was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. James Rice of Tustin.

Modjeska expresses herself as highly pleased with the marked success of her present tour, being particularly delighted with the universal expression of good-will which has been shown her. Beginning next Monday she will play a three-days' engagement in Los Angeles.

Grafted walnut trees, W. W. Manter, Anaheim P. O., residence, Katella, 2c.

Grafted walnut trees, W. W. Manter, Anaheim P. O., residence, Katella, 2c.

Pepper Wood for Sale. \$3.25 per cord delivered in Anaheim. On the old Hunter ranch, 1 mile southeast of Anaheim. j26-2c

Annual reduction in cabinet photos, Feb. 1st to 15th, at Howard's studio.

WREATHED IN SMILES OVER RISING REALTY



Spake and McCollum Purchase Land at \$6500—In Two Days Jumps to \$8000

The new plan of assessing Santa Ana city property and collecting taxes by separate city officers instead of through the agency of the county assessor and tax collector, has been formally inaugurated by the trustees of that city in the appointment of R. L. Freeman as city assessor and Marshal Maxwell as tax collector. The salary for the assessor is fixed at \$250 per month for May, June and July and \$90 per month for the rest of the year. The tax collector's salary is \$60 per month. A raise of nearly a million dollars in the assessed valuation of property in that town is said to be contemplated.

W. J. Pinana, a baggageman on the Southern Pacific mixed Smeltzer train jumped from the car to the track on Saturday and his foot caught in a frog holding him tight. An approaching car ran over his leg while thus fastened cutting it off at the knee. The train crew took the unfortunate man at once to the Santa Ana hospital where his leg was amputated above the knee.

Pinana lives at Los Alamitos where he has a wife and a large family. His wife was telegraphed for and she repaired at once to the hospital. The injured man has been in the service a number of years and is well known hereabout.

Anaheim Evergreen Nursery The largest stock of palms, acacias, Camphor, Gravelia, Robusta, Texas umbrella and numerous other varieties of ornamental trees and plants suitable for street planting; also a large stock of different varieties of gum, cypress, pines, locusts and house plants. Walnut and orange trees. Prices at the nursery.

Pat Seale has been on an automobile trip to Elsinore.

Warde's Hamlet

A rare treat was afforded theater goers by Frederick Warde at the opera-house on Monday evening, when his lecture and recital of Hamlet drew a large audience to this popular playhouse. Mr. Warde's recitation of the lines was superb and he was frequently interrupted by the plaudits of his auditors. It is seldom that lovers of Shakespeare have such luminous exposition of the meaning and intent of the author in this masterpiece. Mr. Warde is one of the foremost tragedians of his time, yet it is doubtful if many who have had the pleasure of hearing him and his company on previous tours of the coast felt so well repaid for their attendance at the theater as when listening to his incomparable portrayal of the many beauties of the tragic play. The audience renewed its acquaintance with Ophelia, Horatio, Polonius, Laertes, the characters being each given masterly portrayal by the gifted actor. The performance was indeed a rare treat. At its conclusion the large audience rose and, led by Mr. Warde, joined in singing "Old Lang Syne."

Mr. Warde was introduced by Rev. Father Dubbel, through whose enterprise and forethought this city had the rare privilege of hearing this eminent tragedian.

Crowther's orchestra furnished music for the occasion.

That such a large audience gathered to witness the performance gives emphasis to the fact that our theater goers will liberally patronize first-class performances. Fewer of the trashy productions that come our way, and more of such masterpieces as Mr. Warde's Hamlet, should be the motto of the managers of the theater.

Motor Car

A gasoline motor car arrived in town over the Southern Pacific on Monday afternoon, following the southbound accommodation train at 3 o'clock. The car had just arrived from Omaha and was being given a trial test over the company's lines. It is the first one of its kind to arrive in Southern California. Aboard the car were Supt. H. V. Platt, Assistant Superintendent McCaffery, Master Mechanic Ellison, Yardmaster Stevens, Resident Engineer Small and Passenger Agent Graham.

A crowd of spectators gathered at the depot in anticipation of its arrival, but it did not stop. The car is not dissimilar to the electric cars and will carry 100 people.

It is the intention of the Southern Pacific to install these cars upon all its lines in Southern California. An hourly service will be inaugurated, and during some portions of the day half-hourly cars will be run.

The electric railway has cut into the business of the steam roads to such an extent that a different service must be inaugurated in order to meet the competition.

An official of one of the steam roads was asked what portion of his road's business out of Santa Ana had been taken by the electric cars.

"They have taken it all," he replied frankly. "There is nothing of it left." It is probable that motor cars will be running on both the Southern Pacific and the Santa Fe as soon as the service can be inaugurated.

The motor car went as far as Smeltzer. It returned at 7 o'clock, and proceeded to Los Angeles. Agent Pendleton states the test was entirely successful.

Church Notices

The Presbyterians will hold a special service next Sunday, the object being to consider the possibilities of liquidating or reducing the indebtedness of their church. Rev. H. C. Shoemaker of Santa Ana will preach both morning and evening and lay the cause before the people, but no collection will be taken. It is earnestly desired that all members and friends be present that they may be prepared for a final lift on this burden.

Anaheim Evergreen Nursery The largest stock of Palms, Acacias, Camphor, Gravelia, Robusta, Texas umbrella and numerous other varieties of ornamental trees and plants suitable for street planting; also a large stock of different varieties of gums, cypress, pines, locusts and house plants. Walnut and orange trees. Prices at the nursery.

Thoroughbred White Minorca and White Plymouth Rock eggs and birds for sale. \$1 per setting from selected pens. Apply to Rev. A. B. Markle. j25

Advertised Letters

A V Annin, A C Bickel, Robert Bewick, Harlan Bemiss, C H Bishop, Mrs Will Beaublossom, J D Barrows, L J Bowles, Dr Campbell, Art Sampson, A R Rideout, Anaheim Produce Co, W H Perfect, Mrs L A Palmer, F S Moore, W H McNeley, W D Lloyd, E F Johnson, J E Houston, Charley Hull, Mary E Hinds, Juan Fernandez, C B Wood, R Tuginoche, O P Brewer, Manuel Contrarez, Prof A R Vejar, James Young.

Ayer's

Doctors first prescribed Ayer's Cherry Pectoral over 60 years ago. They use it today more than ever. They

Cherry Pectoral

rely upon it for colds, coughs, bronchitis, consumption. They will tell you how it heals inflamed lungs.

"I had a very bad cough for three years. Then I tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. My sore lungs were soon healed and my cough dropped away."

MRS. PEARL HYDE, Guthrie Centre, Ia. 25c., 50c., \$1.00. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass. All druggists.

Old Coughs

One Ayer's Pill at bedtime insures a natural action next morning.

ORANGE COUNTY

Business College

SANTA ANA, CAL.

The winter term begins Jan. 2, '06. Students may enter at any time. Call or address

H. O. Sisson, Pres.

Notice

To the Candy Eaters. Just received a shipment of that famous Molasses candy,

HILDRETH VELVETH

Absolutely Pure and will not injure the most delicate stomach

Mullinix Drug Store

Headquarters for Pure Drugs.

WE HAVE OPENED

A regular banking business to please the public, and to assist in our efforts to do what we can for the upbuilding of our town and neighborhood. Any assistance or accommodation we can render to please will be our object. Not only will we do a regular commercial business, but have also a Savings Department.

For Children \$1.00 starts an account and you get a handsome Clock Savings Bank. We invite all to come and see us. Respectfully,

German-American Bank

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

LIVERY

Rose Ave. Stable
Austin & Tuffree Props.

Rose Ave., Ocean Park

Finest of Wines, Liquors and Cigars at

Roman Wisser's Favorite Saloon

ANAHEIM BEER ON DRAUGHT
Center St. - Anaheim

Boston Bakery

FRESH BREAD, PIES
AND CAKES.
Ice Cream and Confectionery
S. Kistler, Proprietor

O. LAGMAN

Builder and a
Graduated Architect
Having 28 years experience in building constructions and thoroughly versed in designing Artistic Homes. Consult me before building and I will submit Plans, etc., of new ideas right up to date and save you money.

RESIDENCE No 207 HERMINE STREET
P. O. BOX 253

Shoes. Shoes. Shoes.

All Kinds of Shoes for Men,
Women and Children
See our Samples of

BARGAINS

In our east window. Many kinds below cost of production, and cannot be duplicated.

O. S. DAVIS & SON

CARPUS

Is a beautiful bay, stands 15 1/2 hands high, and weighs 1075 pounds. A perfect style of a race horse.

Best bred horse in the State. Will stand for season of 1906 at

Sired by Barondale (20184), 2:11 1/4, sire of 7 in 1904 in 2:20 list. For 1905 he stood 8 in 2:20 list.

Barondale, by Baron Wilkes (4758), 2:18, sire of 89 in less than 2:20. One of his fillies, Extasy, at 2 year old, 1898, held the world's record, 2:10 1/2.

Baron Wilkes, by George Wilkes (519) 2:22. George Wilkes by Hambletonian (10).

First Dam, Mitchell, 2:24, by Lockheart (684), 2:08 1/2.

Second Dam, Clinch, 2:11, by Nutwood (600).

Third Dam, Valentine Swigert (20585), by Dictator.

CARPUS will stand for season 1906 at Buena Park. TERMS: \$25 by the season with privilege to return. \$15 single. Cash or approved notes to be given at time of service.

Buena Park, Cal.

For terms see
McKaghan & Winters, Owners
Buena Park, Cal.

Started Up

The Latest Improved
Electric Power Clipper at

Palace Livery Stable

J. HAHN, Prop.
Tel Main 97 Los Angeles St., Anaheim

ESTRAY NOTICE

Taken up estray, Sunday, Dec. 7th, at ranch of undersigned, 1 mile east of town, one chestnut mare, 2 white hind feet, and strip in forehead. Weighs between 1000 to 1100. Fifteen hands high. Owner may have same by proving property and paying charges. Geo. M. Stanley, declist

Fighting Scale Pests

It will probably be of interest to Orange county growers to learn what is being done in Riverside and San Bernardino counties with reference to the work of the horticultural commissioners. These two counties are more alert than we are in fighting scale pests, and it is time for us to set up and take notice of what they are doing in ridding themselves of the enemies of the citrus industry.

Riverside county expended in 1895 the sum of \$9,723 10 in its warfare upon scale pests. From the report of work accomplished by the commissioners we quote as follows:

"The eradication reports show that 305,591 trees were sprayed or fumigated to destroy insect pests or diseases; 269,557 of this number of trees were infested with black scale and were not inspected at the counties' expense but were sprayed or fumigated at the owners' expense by the advice and direction of the commissioner in whose district the black scale infested trees were found.

"Seventeen inspectors are working by direction of the commissioner, and located as follows: Eight in Riverside district, two in Corona district, one in Banning, one in Thermal, one in Elsinore, one in Moreno, one in Perris, two in Hemet and San Jacinto.

"On account of the thorough eradication work done and the strict enforcement of the quarantine regulations throughout the county, no increase of known pests or diseases or any new ones have been introduced, although there has been a large increase of citrus orchard acreage.

"In concluding this report we want it understood that the satisfactory results of the work of the commission are largely due to the moral as well as financial support of our honorable board of supervisors and district attorney. By their recognition of the importance of sustaining the work of the commission and enforcing the state horticultural laws and county ordinances, we have gained the reputation of having the most efficient horticultural force in the state, and a knowledge of these facts has induced many prospective horticulturists to buy land and locate in this county who might otherwise have gone to some other part of the state."

The report of the financial operations of the San Bernardino horticultural commission for the year 1905 show that the total cost of the commission, which includes the work both of commissioners and inspectors, was \$9,309 14. This is what it cost the taxpayers of the county. The operations of the commission covered a much greater scope, a total of \$41,360.90 having passed through its hands. This was occasioned by the fact that while the county furnishes the machinery for fumigation as well as all expenses of inspection and incidental duties, the cost of fumigating itself is paid by the owner of the orchard benefited, and this in turn paid back into the treasury constituting a sort of revolving fund.

The plant for carrying on the war against scale pests was increased during the year by the purchase of \$4,229 61 worth of apparatus, including two power sprayers and 99 tents, which are in good condition and therefore an asset. With the cost of these included in the outlay, it amounted to \$13,529 75.

How many inspectors, has Orange county in the field, and what are the horticultural commissioners doing to check the purple scale and other pests that abound? The principal business of our horticultural commissioners seems to be to draw their salary.

THE CLEANSING AND HEALING CURE FOR CATARRH

CATARRH

is Ely's Cream Balm

Easy and pleasant to use. Contains no injurious drugs. It is quickly absorbed. Gives relief at once. It opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages. Allays Inflammation. Heals and Protects the Membrane. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Large Size, 40 cents. Druggists or by mail: Trial Size, 10 cents by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

COLD IN HEAD

Farmers on the San Joaquin ranch are seeding 25,000 acres to grain and 7500 acres to beans. The grain acreage will be principally devoted to barley, with a fraction of the total in wheat. With good climatic conditions, between 200,000 and 300,000 sacks of barley will be harvested. The barley area is slightly but down this season by reason of the fact that more land than ever is to be put into beans. Last year 6500 acres were devoted to this latter crop and this year another thousand acres will be added. The bean acreage will be the largest in the history of the ranch. Beans yield fifteen sacks per acre, making a probable total yield for this year about 90,000 sacks. Both limas and black-eyes are planted.

RESOLUTIONS

Whereas, Anaheim Council, No. 134, is called upon to mourn the loss of our esteemed Brother, H. A. Stough,

Be it resolved that we, as members of this council, extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family in this hour of sorrow.

Be it further resolved that our charter be draped for a period of thirty days; and that these resolutions be spread upon our council record, and copies be sent to the family of the deceased and same be published in our local and official papers.

CHAS. FEDERMAN,
T. EDISON,
J. L. BEEBE,
Committee.

Notice of Guardian's Sale of Real Estate.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the Superior Court of the county of Orange, State of California, made on the 12th day of January, 1906, in the matter of the estate and guardianship of Adele Huch, Alexander Huch, Frank Huch and Frederick Huch, minors, the undersigned, guardian of the said minors, will sell at private sale to the highest and best bidder, for cash in gold coin of the United States, and subject to confirmation by said Superior Court, on or after the 26th day of February, 1906, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said minors in and to the following lots, pieces or parcels of land, to-wit:

1. An undivided two-thirds interest in and to the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 16, Township 4 South, Range 10 West, S. B. B. and M., Orange county, California.

2. An undivided one-fourth interest in and to the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter, all in Section 16, Township 4 South, Range 10 West, S. B. B. and M., Orange county, California. Together with an undivided one-half interest in five shares of the capital stock of the Anaheim Union Water Company, and an undivided one-half interest in 25 shares of the capital stock of the Fairview Water Company.

All bids or offers must be in writing and may be made at any time after the first publication of this notice and before the making of the sale, and may be left with Richard Melrose, attorney, at his office on Center street, Anaheim, Cal., or be filed in the office of the clerk of said court.

JOSEPHINE HUCH, Guardian of the persons and estates of Adele Huch, Alexander Huch, Frank Huch, and Frederick Huch, minors.
Dated January 18th, 1906. jan18-3t

Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that the hearing of the Report of the Viewers on the petition of Daniel Bebst et al., filed Dec. 4th, 1905, praying for the United States to take the land, cleared a county road, is set for Wednesday, Feb. 7th, 1906, at 11 o'clock a. m., at the room of the Board of Supervisors of Orange county, in the Courthouse at Santa Ana, California.

Said proposed road to be 40 feet wide, the center of which is described as follows, to-wit:

Being a strip of land forty feet (40) in width twenty feet on each side of the following described line to-wit: Commencing at the section eight (8), in township 4 south, range 10 west, S. B. B. and M.; thence west one mile, more or less, to the southwest corner of the northwest quarter of said section eight (8).

Any parties objecting to said above-described line becoming a county road may appear before the Board of Supervisors on Wednesday, Feb. 7th, 1906, at 11 a. m., and state their objections.

Witness my hand and the seal of said board this 3rd day of January, 1906.

C. D. LESTER, Clerk.
J11-3t

SUMMONS

In the Superior Court of the County of Orange,

State of California.
Fritz Ruehmann, plaintiff, vs. James Furness and Catherine Furness, defendants.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Orange, State of California, and the Complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said County of Orange.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Fritz Ruehmann and Catherine Furness, defendants.

You are hereby directed to appear, and answer the Complaint in an action entitled as above, brought against you in the Superior Court of the County of Orange, State of California, within ten days after the service on you of this summons; or served within this county; or within thirty days if served elsewhere.

And you are hereby notified that unless you appear and answer as above required, the said plaintiff will take judgment for any money or damages demanded in the Complaint, as arising upon contract, or he will apply to the Court for any other relief demanded in the Complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior Court of the County of Orange, State of California, this 26th day of December, A. D. 1905.

[SEAL] By W. B. WILLIAMS, Deputy Clerk.
Richard Melrose, Attorney for Plaintiff.
Jan4-2m

Ice Picks and Art.

The career of Mr. Frederick MacMonnies as a sculptor began when, as a boy of five years, scarcely tall enough to reach up to the top of the kitchen table, he modeled little figures in dough. Two years later he discovered a better material for his purpose. At that time a white wax chewing gum was much in fashion among children. Young MacMonnies saved his odd pennies until he could buy what he wanted of it, and then he made from it an equestrian statue of George Washington, which is still among the family treasures.

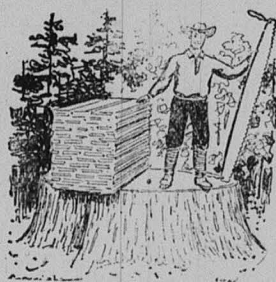
When he was ten years old Barnum's circus came to town. He was an enthusiastic admirer of the parade, and when the elephant appeared he became intense. He watched every motion and studied every line of the strange beast. Then he rushed into the house and, working as fast as he could, modeled from memory a clay elephant of which he need not be ashamed today. At thirteen he carved a likeness of a pet bullfrog out of a Belgian paving block, with an ice pick for a chisel.—World's Work.

Farmers on the San Joaquin ranch are seeding 25,000 acres to grain and 7500 acres to beans. The grain acreage will be principally devoted to barley, with a fraction of the total in wheat. With good climatic conditions, between 200,000 and 300,000 sacks of barley will be harvested. The barley area is slightly but down this season by reason of the fact that more land than ever is to be put into beans. Last year 6500 acres were devoted to this latter crop and this year another thousand acres will be added. The bean acreage will be the largest in the history of the ranch. Beans yield fifteen sacks per acre, making a probable total yield for this year about 90,000 sacks. Both limas and black-eyes are planted.

FOR RENT.

A 7-room house on Lemon street; has bath, electric lights; all modern conveniences. Inquire of Wm. Konig. 4t

SAWING WOOD



Call and see us. We'll save you money.
GRIFFITH LUMBER CO.
HENRY M. ADAMS, MANAGER

B. Dauser

Dealer in all Kinds of
GRAIN AND FEED

Storage Warehouses
And Custom Feed

Mill in Connection

Regular Mill Days, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
LOCATION—South of Santa Fe depot.

Joseph Backs

Undertaker
Embalmer
Furniture
Bedding
Repairing Done

LUMBER

Sash, Doors, Shingles
Shakes, Lath, Cement
Lime : : : :

C. Ganahl Lumber Co
CHAS. F. GRIM, Manager
EAST CENTER ST., ANAHEIM

GERMANIA HALL

JOHN D. HEITSHUSEN, Prop.
BACK'S NEW BUILDING
LOS ANGELES STREET

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

Anaheim Bakery

PETER SYRE, Prop.
Fresh Bread
Cakes and Pies
..... Confectionery, Etc.
Wedding Cakes a Specialty.
LOS ANGELES AND CYPRESS ST.

CHAMBE 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.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS
J. F. Ahlborn, president; L. E. Miller, vice president; Edward Michod, secretary-treasurer. Directors—C. F. Grim, W. H. Spake, Wellborn Wallop, Henry Adams.

CHURCH DIRECTORY

CHRISTIAN CHURCH—Northeast corner Adelaide and Center streets. Preaching 11 a. m., Sunday school 9:45 a. m., Young People's meeting 7:30 p. m. Rev. Abraham B. Markie, pastor.

ST. BONIFACE CATHOLIC CHURCH—Masses 8 and 10 a. m., first Sunday; second, third and fifth Sunday 7, 8 and 10 a. m.; fourth Sunday 7 and 8:30 a. m. Rosary and benediction during summer 7:30 p. m., during winter 4:30 p. m. Altar Society after last mass on first Sunday. Building Society at Rectory on first Sunday. Children of Mary 3:30 p. m. on first Sunday. Sunday catechism classes 2 p. m. Father F. J. Dubbel.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Corner Cypress and Hermine streets. Preaching 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school 10 a. m.; Christian Endeavor Society 6:30 p. m.; Wednesday prayer meeting 7:30 p. m.; Monthly meeting of Ladies Missionary Society second Thursday of each month at 8 p. m. Ladies Aid on fourth Thursday of each month at 2:30 p. m. F. W. Mitchell, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Philadelphia street. Preaching 11 a. m., 7:30 p. m. Sunday school 8:45 a. m., Epworth League 6:30 p. m. Wednesday prayer meeting 7:30 p. m. Rev. Geo. Haffen, pastor.

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

GERMAN LUTHERAN—Southeast corner Emily and Chartres streets. Preaching every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. A. Lusk, pastor.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH—Southwest corner Center and Adelaide streets. Preaching 10:45 a. m., 7:45 p. m. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. Young People's meeting 7:15 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday 8 p. m. John Kraeber, pastor. Residence, 318 Chestnut street.

GERMAN METHODIST—Southeast corner Broadway and Clementine streets. Preaching 11 a. m., 7:30 p. m. Sunday school 9:45 a. m. Women's Missionary Society first Thursday of every month at 2 p. m. Wm. Rogatzke, pastor. Parsonage north side of church.

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

F. C. SPENCER

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Notary Public
Odd Fellows' Block, Center Street
Anaheim, Cal.

VICTOR MONTGOMERY

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Attention given to Probate Business
Commercial Bank Building,
Santa Ana, Cal.
Tel. Black 791

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Los Angeles Street, Anaheim
City and Country Property.
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AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

Friends of Agricultural Progress Believe Agriculture Should be Taught in Public Schools.

By A. C. True, Director of U. S. Office of Experiment Stations.

The movement for the introduction of instruction in agriculture into secondary and primary schools is passing rapidly from the stage of agitation to that of action and realization. The agitation of this subject in this country began in the days when Washington, a great farmer, as well as a great general and statesman, was the foremost man in the new Republic. It has ebbed and flowed many times since then without leaving any lasting impression on our educational system until within the last decade it has gathered such volume and assumed such substantial form that the permanent accomplishment of its object seems assured.

When we inquire why this is so the reasons are many, but they may be grouped under two or three main heads. In general, the claims of agriculture to a place in our public school system are based both on the economic, social and educational needs of agriculture and agricultural people as related to our present civilization, and on the pedagogic requirements of a school system which shall be adapted to the masses of people in a democratic and industrial state, and to the symmetrical culture of the mind and body of the human child. In a word, intelligent farmers and learned pedagogues approaching the subject from their respective standpoints now meet on a common platform, and, each party using the arguments appropriate to his calling, agree that agriculture is a fit and useful subject to be taught in public schools. Hence the friends of agricultural progress in this country have good reasons to believe that ere long agriculture will be generally taught in our schools and form a permanent part of the public school curriculum.

An old argument, which has not altogether lost its force, is that agriculture is a great and fundamental industry. In the United States alone, leaving out the forests, about 850,000,000 acres are devoted to agriculture; there are nearly 6,000,000 farms on which 10,000,000 men work for the direct support of a rural population of 40,000,000 souls. The value of these farms and their equipment is over \$20,000,000,000, and the value of their products in 1905 is \$6,415,000,000. "The manufacturing industries that depend upon farm products for raw materials employed 2,145,000 persons in 1900, and used a capital of \$4,132,000,000."

But the highness and fundamental character of agriculture may be used chiefly to draw attention to the economic, social and educational needs of the agricultural people as a large section of the community using the public schools. Economically speaking, the farmer or horticulturist of today and of the future must be a more intelligent and better informed man than his predecessor in order to compete on advantageous terms with men in other callings and to secure sure and adequate returns for his labor and capital.

Moreover the American farmer needs to learn somewhere that in the age on which we are now entering the co-operative spirit will be more and more essential to the best economic conditions of agriculture, as of other industries. The farmer in this country has thus far been the bulwark of an individualistic organization of industry and of society in general. But we are beginning to see that excessive individualism in industry is resulting in an overwhelming aristocratic plutocratic or oligarchic control of industries, and that in some way we must evolve the true co-operative organization of our industries if we are to preserve the democratic character of our social and legal institutions. The farmer boy, studying agriculture with his comrades in the public schools, will more readily grasp the idea that community interests are advantageous in agriculture, and we shall thus produce generations of farmers who will work together for the right advancement of their industry.

The unintelligent farmer in every age and land has sunk to the level of a stolid and unprogressive peasantry, and in this way, in spite of the efforts of great statesmen and philanthropists, the general level of prosperity among farmers has been kept very low.

But in addition to the economic needs of agriculture there are the social needs of agricultural people. In obedience to the general influence of our developing civilization and the peculiar

tendencies of farming under irrigation our Western farmers are inevitably being drawn into closer social ties and the currents of their lives are intermingling with those of the communities in which they live in ways which as yet they are loth to recognize and the general results of which they are as a rule innocent or too ignorant to discern.

Meanwhile the other forces of society are more and more banding themselves together to control the ballot box, legislation, social institutions, and the general conduct of affairs. Unless the farmers can be educated that as a mass they will have the co-operation spirit, have some real and vital understanding of community of interest, and know how to mingle to their own advantage with men of other vocation, their lives will forever run in the narrow and monotonous channel and the control of even their own affairs will largely pass into the hands of other men.

But if our agricultural people have great economic and social needs, they also have what may be termed educational needs which are even more important and fundamental. For after all it is the untrained mind of the farmer which holds him down to the dull routine, keeps him in isolation, and condemns him to comparative poverty. And by education, I do not of course mean merely the imparting of information. It is rather the development of the mind, the broadening and clarifying of the mental outlook, the giving of the right turn to the mental processes, the strengthening of the will and of the power to use appropriate means of accomplishing useful ends. The education which the farmer needs is that which will give him some real appreciation of the progressiveness and scientific spirit of the age in which he lives, will arouse a keen interest in the facts and principles of science as related to his own vocation, will show him that in agriculture is an ample opportunity for lifelong studies which may refresh and delight the mind, as well as minister to material success, and in general will lift agricultural practice out of drudgery into the domain of intelligent and hopeful labor.

So the farmer comes with his economic, social and educational needs to the teacher and asks what the schools can do to make him a more successful business man, a better citizen and neighbor, a more intelligent and happy man. And he expects an answer based on an intelligent appreciation of his needs, as well as an up-to-date understanding of the functions of a public school system organized in accordance with reference to the requirements of the masses of youth in a democratic state and ideals of education which however firmly they may be rooted in the general experience of mankind in the past are nevertheless growing and expanding in the light and air of the twentieth century after Christ.

The educator who receives the farmer in this spirit, can, I believe, give an encouraging reply to his appeal. The American public school system was at first developed chiefly in the efforts to overcome illiteracy among the masses. Even when the high schools were established their courses were almost exclusively literary.

As millions of children came to be in the elementary schools and hundreds of thousands in the high schools it became apparent that the old literary curricula and the general atmosphere of school life on the old basis created a distaste for the manual occupations in which the vast majority of all the students in public schools must engage during their after life.

And thus the problem has presented itself to our educators of so changing the public schools as to bring their work into vital relations with the real life and activities of the masses of our people. This is the stage of educational development in the midst of which we are today.

Naturally the movement for the remodeling of our school system to meet the requirements of industrial life had its most active development first in the cities, where the school system was most highly organized and where the very rapid increase in the extent and variety of mechanic arts and manufactures created a tremendous demand for youthful workers whose minds had been prepared to deal with the problems presented to such pursuits.

Already provisions for the teaching of mechanic arts in the public schools is made in 40 states. While in 1890, there were only 37 cities of 8000 population and over in which manual training was taught in the public schools, in 1902 there were 270 such cities. San Francisco and Los Angeles are among this number.

The most important result of this movement is that our leading educators now have changed ideals of education and recognize that the industrial element is an essential factor in a completely cultural education. The movement for agricultural education heretofore has a sound pedagogical basis.

It is not the old trade-school which we wish to revive and make a part of our public school system. The object

is not to cut out the old studies which educators agree should be included in all elementary and secondary courses, but rather by a more judicious selection of the topics to be taught in the various branches, make room for the enrichment of the public school courses by the introduction of instruction in agriculture, mechanic arts and domestic science.

Drying preparations simply develop dry catarrh; they dry up the secretions, which adhere to the membrane and decompose, causing a far more serious trouble than the ordinary form of catarrh. Avoid all drying inhalants, fumes, smokes and snuffs and use that which cleanses, soothes and heals. Ely's Cream Balm is such a remedy and will cure catarrh or cold in the head easily and pleasantly. A trial size will be mailed for 10 cents. All druggists sell the 50c. size. Ely Brothers, 56 Warren St., N.Y. The Balm cures without pain, does not irritate or cause sneezing. It spreads itself over an irritated and angry surface, relieving immediately the painful inflammation. With Ely's Cream Balm you are armed against Nasal Catarrh and Hay Fever.

Robinson Crusoe, Economist. When the average boy spends the delighted hours of imaginative youth in devouring the pages of "Robinson Crusoe" he has, like most people of more mature years, no idea that he is perusing a work of profound philosophy written by one of the greatest political thinkers of the English speaking race.

Taken with a knowledge of the facts of the career of De Foe, "Robinson Crusoe" can properly be considered a story intended to illustrate the heavy burden of trouble placed upon any single individual isolated from his fellows and compelled to maintain his existence without their aid. The tale shows in an inimitable way how all civilized men are interdependent. Regarded from this point of view, the author of the most widely read work of fiction ever written becomes an object of particular interest to all thinkers upon politics.—William N. Hill, M. D., in Watson's Magazine.

To "Pound" Words.

—When the reputation of punning is under discussion it is well to bear in mind that the very name of the jest confesses to a degree of atrocity. To "pun," according to the London Chronicle, is to "pound" words, to beat them into forced conditions, so the philologists believe. "He would pun thee into shivers with his fist," says Thersites in "Troilus and Cressida," meaning physical "pounding." "Pun" is not a slipshod development of "pound," but its original form, the Anglo-Saxon verb being "punian," and "pun" or "poim" having developed a final "d," just as "soun" became "sound" and as the illiterate turn "gown" into "gownd." Curiously enough, "pun" and "pound" have no connection with "punching" a man's head, which is simply "punishing," contracted, or with "punching" a ticket, which goes back to the Latin "pungere," to prick or puncture.

Sir Humphry Davy. Sir Humphry Davy married a widow as peculiar as himself. His pet affection was a lack of time. He was always in a hurry. He pretended that he had no leisure to dress himself, and when a change of linen became necessary he simply put one shirt over another until he was known to have on five or six shirts at a time. Of course he could not wear this amount of apparel without appreciably increasing his size, and his friends not in the secret were sometimes surprised to see him fall off in apparent weight twenty pounds in a day. His wife's great anxiety was to keep him "fit for company," but as he did not care a fig for company she had no easy task, and domestic discord was a common thing.

Wanted—To purchase good second-hand windmill. Call or write this office.

Get a children's deposit box at the American-Savings bank and teach them how to save their money. \$1 starts an account. Full information at the bank. j4tf

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Buff Orpington, Barred Plymouth Rock, White Leghorns and White Rock eggs for sale from imported birds at "Calla" Poultry Ranch, East Broadway, Anaheim. Also cockerels and pullets for sale. Highest price paid for market poultry.

jy26 THOS. S. ARMSTRONG, proprietor.

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The Best of Fresh Meats
Constantly on Hand
Hams, Bacon, Sausage
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Anaheim, Cal.

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Nearly forty years experience in the art of making paint and thousands of tests, have proven conclusively that there are no more durable paints made from any material than those made from oxide of iron.

One gallon of our Barn Paint will cover 200 square feet two coats, on ordinary new wood work; on old or rough wood work, less.

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If you came out over a Northern route, you may wish to return via a Southern line.

Take the line of lowest altitudes, the El Paso-Rock Island route, through New Mexico.

It's short, the time is quick and the accommodations thoroughly satisfactory.

Two through Rock Island trains daily, the "Fast Mail" and the "Special."

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Send me Rock Island time table and folder entitled "Across the Continent in a Tourist Sleeper," descriptive of the service via the El Paso short line.

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E. W. McCOLLUM

ANAHEIM AGENT
OUR WAGON CALLS

ORPHANAGE REPORT

St. Catherine's Orphanage, Anaheim, Cal., Dec. 29, 1906.
The following boys have been admitted into St. Catherine's Orphan Asylum since the last publication:
Whole Orphans—George, aged 7 yrs 6 mos.
Half Orphans—Moreno Cornelio, aged 3 yrs; Jose Frías, aged 10 yrs 3 mos.; Francisco Frías, aged 11 yrs 8 mos.; Severino Frías, aged 6 yrs; Guillermo Ornelas, aged 5 yrs; Francisco Machado, aged 6 yrs; Juan Lorenzo Martinez, aged 6 yrs 1 mo; Jose Gonzalez, aged 13 yrs; Catrino Gonzalez, aged 11 yrs; Mauricio Regalado, aged 8 yrs.

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The SOUTHERN PACIFIC gives you choice of many routes from the northern boundary of the United States to the Atlantic Coast, so that you may go one way and return another, with varied scenery and climatic conditions. Full information from any agent.

Southern Pacific

Buena Park

H. B. Allen of South Pasadena has purchased 20 acres of C. Q. Stanton, located near the Central school-house.

Sam Milner suffered serious injuries in a runaway accident here Monday afternoon, and will be laid up for quite a while in consequence. The runaway started by a box being pushed off from the wagon seat, scaring the horses. They started to run away and Sam was pitched forward, falling at the horses' heels. The wheel ran over his foot and the brakebeam struck him on the head. Sam was removed to his home and Dr. Hasson called. At latest accounts the injured man was doing as well as could be expected.

Mr. Nelson has opened a lumber yard and already has many rush orders for building material. The Park and tributary country is improving and a lumber yard is one of the signs of advancement.

Mr. Owens and his wife have been so busy waiting on customers in their new store that the services of an extra clerk were needed. Samuel Hickey of this place has been employed and now everything moves along with neatness and despatch. Shorty says his business is better than he expected. Look up his ad in this issue.

Rev. Haresnap of the Congregational church preached on Sunday on the subject, "How can we escape so great a salvation." He treated the subject elegantly and classically.

O. J. Owens went to Los Angeles on Tuesday to lay in another new stock of goods.

Chas. Kennedy of the S. P. has been indisposed the past week with rheumatism and la grippe, but is now on the mend. His son Roscoe is here from Monrovia assisting his father in the railroad business.

D. B. Adams, who recently bought some acreage across the way from Jim Mitchell's, has moved with his family to Wilmington.

Pete Canans, a S. P. brakeman, well known on this division, was run over by a flat car at Newport on Monday, and had one of his legs cut off.

D. Kelly is the new section boss on this branch.

The new gasoline motor car of the Southern Pacific passed through here on Monday afternoon and occasioned considerable favorable comment. It is expected that within a year the new motors will do the passenger business on this branch.

John C. Cole who has been in charge of the Judge Roach place, has resigned his position.

Mrs. Val Brown and child returned on Monday from her visit with friends at Santa Ana.

Frank Byars of Norwalk while out hunting the other day, saw what he took to be white geese. He fired twice and brought down a swan. It measured seven feet from tip to tip of wings and was a beauty, the plumage being as fine as silk.

E. Thowson, the well-known Norwalk market man, contemplates opening a branch market at Artesia the first of the coming month. His son Irving will have charge of it.

The American beet sugar company received at Artesia from Germany some days ago, a consignment of 12,100 pounds of sugar beet seed for distribution among the farmers of that vicinity.

NO QUORUM PRESENT AT WATER MEETING

Continued from Page 1

Hale with favoring the La Habra site because it was on his side of the district.

Mr. Kellogg said his brother had estimated the cost of the Yorba reservoir to be \$27,000. His brother was willing to personally vouch for the solidity of the dam and would guarantee the success of the work. Mr. Kellogg referred to the reservoir his brother had recently built in Hawaii, which was many times the size of the proposed reservoir at Yorba.

Mr. Hale said if Engineer Kellogg would give bonds holding the company free from all possible damages in the future on account of accident, and would also give bond that the reservoir should not cost more than \$27,000, he would vote for it. On the question of local feeling, he said nothing could be further from the fact. He was for the whole district, not for any one part of it. The Yorba site was, he thought, unfitted for purposes of a reservoir. It was gravelly, and where engineers' reports said there was clay in its bottom, he had found sand.

Mrs. Langenberger—Then why did you purchase the site?

Mr. Hale—You'll have to ask Mr. Crowther about that.

Mr. Crowther sat buried in thought at the head of the table. Perhaps he was thinking of his recent trip down the Rhine, or his tour of the Scottish highlands. He never said a word.

Mrs. Langenberger said the shareholders on this side of the district

would be on hand at the board's next meeting with two men to represent them upon the board—they would be men, she said—and she looked for at least two resignations from the present directorate to make room for them.

Mr. Hale said this section was entitled to two representatives upon the board, but if stockholders took no more interest in the annual election than to permit it to pass without a quorum, he would say for himself he would never resign—he would have a life job. However he desired to quit, but wanted to be succeeded by some one chosen at an election participated in by a quorum of stock.

Poison for Gophers

[CONTRIBUTED TO THE GAZETTE]

Dissolve three-quarter ounce of strychnine crystals in one-half pint of hot vinegar, and after the strychnine has dissolved add one quart of hot water. Take 10 pounds of clean wheat and pour the poison solution over it, stirring frequently so that all the wheat will be poisoned equally. When the poisoned wheat is all absorbed pour the wheat out on paper in a room where nothing can get at it and stir two or three times a day until dry.

Next dissolve three pounds of sugar in one-half gallon of water and boil until a thick syrup is made. Pour this over the poisoned wheat while hot and stir until cold. You will then have highly poisoned wheat that is sugar coated. When ready to use take as much of the wheat as will be used within a week and pour a few drops of Anise oil in it.

This will make an attractive odor and the gophers will come to it from a distance, but as the anise oil is volatile it is best to prepare only a small quantity at a time.

It is best to put about 2 to 4 teaspoonful of wheat in the runway; but if put in the ground close the runway, the gopher will find it. It sometimes happens that the gopher will carry the wheat to his store; but he usually eats it within a few days, if not at once.

Great care should be taken in handling such wheat. It should be kept in some place where there is no possible danger of birds or animals getting at it, and in a tight can.

Yorba

A wrecking derrick on a regular freight train southbound, derailed and wrecked twenty-six cars on the Santa Fe in the canyon above this place at 6:50 o'clock Saturday morning.

The train of fifty-four cars was in charge of Conductor W. A. Berthall, Engineer C. W. Swanson, Fireman J. M. Rowe, and Brakemen C. W. Stearn and E. J. Kelley.

At the time of the accident the train was running twenty-five miles an hour, and when one-half mile from Esperanza and one mile from Yorba, the wrecking derrick, a few cars back from the engine, left the track and the force of this with the speed of the cars behind, deposited the twenty-six cars in a huge pile, plowing deep into the earth and crushing the cars and contents into splinters. The havoc was quickly finished.

The wrecking derrick merely left the track while the balance of the train back of the wreck kept the rails. With the exception of about two, the cars are total wrecks.

From a point of destruction to rolling stock, this wreck far exceeds last Tuesday's loss in the accident at May siding.

Of the eight oil tanks one stood nearly upright on five or six smashed box cars. Another oil tank swerved around from the opposite side of the track and was dropped upside down in the center of a car, staving it in like an egg shell.

Six of the cars contained merchandise while the remainder were empty. Underneath the wreckage can be seen three or four demolished pianos.

A wrecking train arrived from San Bernardino with 100 laborers, who were set to work to construct about 600 feet of shoo-fly track, which was completed in time for the afternoon train for Los Angeles.

The passengers, express, mail and baggage were transferred from the noon train from Los Angeles to the 9 o'clock, which had been stalled at Esperanza and taken to points north. Many of the laborers were taken from their task of laying the shoo-fly track and pressed into service to carry trunks, other baggage and all the transfer matter.

In charge of the wreckage work was Division Superintendent Hitchcock. Men were stationed to guard the cars broken open and from the temporary telegraph station set up, word was sent to Corona for two deputy sheriffs for patrol service.

Mrs. W. P. Quarton entertained the Pitt club on Thursday afternoon. Mrs. Berdrow won first prize, Mrs. Wohrling second and Mrs. Croll third. The last two named ladies reside in Santa Ana. Refreshments were served.

ENDEAVOR TO FORM MUNICIPAL LEAGUE

Saloon Owned by City One of the Objects Being Agitated and May Come Up at Next April City Election

The municipal leaguers held their second meeting in Miller's hall on Thursday evening, when upward of twenty people were in attendance. Attorney Tipton presided and read the objects for which the league is intended. It is proclaimed that the league would look to the more stringent enforcement of existing ordinances now remaining a dead letter on the city statute books. Among them the planting of shade trees in uniform manner on all public thoroughfares; the enforcement of the curfew law, and incidentally a more regular attendance at school of children who now wander the streets. The voting of bonds for the betterment of the light and water plants. And many other minor matters.

The much mooted saloon question is one of the things the league will try to regulate. "It is proposed," said Attorney Tipton, "that were the city to assume control of a municipal saloon in this city, the place would be in charge of a competent person who would thoroughly understand his business. Nothing but the purest liquors would be sold. There would be no cards and no red-nosed hangers-on lounging about waiting for an eye-opener. The despicable treating habit would not be tolerated. A man could go into the place, take a smile, and go on his way rejoicing."

The municipal saloon, were it established, would sell its goods for just enough to cover expenses. There would be no profit! The liquor would be dispensed at prices away below those at present in vogue. This, the promoters say, would eventually revolutionize the business. Thus, there would be but one saloon, owned by the city, and thereby serve to place the city on a higher moral plane.

"Where would you purchase your liquor?" asked a questioner.

"That is a question yet to be decided," was the reply.

"Suppose the distillers and wholesalers would refuse to sell you liquor?" was asked the speaker.

"Should we utterly fail in that respect, we would redouble our efforts and go in for absolute prohibition," remarked the league promoter.

"For argument's sake, how would the league replace the revenue gained by the city from the saloons for license, light and water, should the new idea prevail and the saloons go out of business?" has been asked.

Wm. Douglas combatted the municipal saloon idea. He thought it impracticable.

George Heffner made a talk in favor of the city taking a hand in the saloon business. He was not in favor of Sunday closing. He argued prohibition was a failure and that the municipal saloon idea would be the proper caper. Others present were of the same opinion.

Rev. Markle and Rev. Haffen of this city spoke along lines favoring municipal ownership. The gentlemen were outspoken for Sunday closing of all business. Rev. Markle is an enthusiastic supporter of the municipal saloon.

The municipal league preamble is being circulated among the business men and taxpayers for signers. It is proposed to form a permanent organization, and get things in shape whereby the people may take a vote upon the saloon question at the forthcoming April election.

The Santa Ana W. C. T. U. has opened a war against the advertisement of liquors on billboards in that city. A formal petition asking the city trustees to forbid the practice by ordinance has been presented the board in the following language:

"Inasmuch as the voters of Santa Ana have twice outlawed the liquor traffic, we, the members of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, respectfully call the attention of the city council to the fact that Los Angeles liquor dealers are advertising their goods on the public billboards of Santa Ana, a privilege not allowed our own citizens. Believing this practice to be an insult to the judgment and authority of our voters, we protest against it and petition the city council to immediately prepare an ordinance making it impossible for any person to use the public billboards of Santa Ana to advertise liquor sold in other places."

The petition was referred to the committee on police.

Baseball

Manager Young of Oil Wells ball team is in a quandary. He does not know where to look for a team to pit against his stars. That is, a team to take a game once in a while to make it interesting. But the foreigners would have to go some. On Sunday the Oil Wells defeated the Tufts-Lyon team by a score of 14 to 4, eight of the runs coming through in the first inning. Ford, the little southpaw, said to be the best out of the angelic burg, pitched for the visitors. Kid Johnson was there with the goods as usual and Elwell, Lewis and Mott covered the sacks superbly. Burnett had little to do in left garden, except making the one-hand catch of a long drive to his territory. The game was so woefully one-sided that some of the fans had to hike about to keep awake.

Hamburgers next Sunday.

The following Sunday the clever Rivera team is coming. They say this team are no easy picking and a lively game is looked for.

Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Sandilands have moved into the cottage lately vacated by Mr. Amman on Sycamore street.

CLEVER POLITICAL POEM.

Written by an Irishman During the Rebellion of 1798.

What is spoken of as "one of the cleverest political poems ever composed" was written by Arthur Connor (or O'Connor), the friend of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, and, like him, a prominent figure in the Irish rebellion of 1798. He was arrested at Margate that year when on his way to France on a secret mission. After being detained in Kilmainham jail for some time he was at length removed, with other political prisoners, to Fort George in Scotland. It was while on his way thither that he distributed copies of the following poem, which was regarded as a proof of his return to loyalty:

The pomp of courts and pride of kings
I prize above all earthly things.
I love my country, but the king,
Above all men his praise I sing.
The royal banners are displayed,
And may success the standard aid.

I fain would banish far from hence
The "Rights of Man" and common sense.
Confusion to his odious reign,
That foe to princes, Thomas Paine!
Defeat and ruin seize the cause
Of France, its liberties and laws!

If the above lines be read continually, they seem to express very loyal sentiments, but if you read the first line of the first verse and then the first line of the second verse you will find that they breathe the spirit of rampant rebellion:

The pomp of courts and pride of kings
I fain would banish far from hence.
I prize above all earthly things,
The "Rights of Man" and common sense.

I love my country, but the king,
Confusion to his odious reign!

Above all men his praise I sing,
That foe of princes, Thomas Paine!
The royal banners are displayed,
Defeat and ruin seize the cause!
And may success the standard aid
Of France, its liberties and laws.

Arthur O'Connor ultimately made his way to France, where, in 1807, he married the daughter of the Marquis de Condorcet. He entered the French army and rose to the rank of general. His death took place in April, 1852, when he was eighty-seven years of age.

The Junius Letters.

In Lord Holland's reminiscences there is a story told on the authority of Lord Albemarle concerning the authorship of the "Junius" letters. Albemarle was present at a dinner where a conversation was started between Dudley North and Sir Philip Francis. The former rallied the latter somewhat rudely as the author of "Junius" and said it was vain to deny it.

Francis grew angry and with more solemnity than was usual exclaimed: "Do you mean to tell me seriously that I am a scoundrel or liar? I have denied distinctly my being the author, and after that they who believe I am must believe me to be a liar or a scoundrel, or both." Dudley North then changed his battery. At last he said: "In short, it is idle to talk so much about it. We all, in truth, know how it is. Lloyd" (Lord Grenville's private secretary) "wrote the letters and you corrected the press." Francis at these words seemed startled and answered, as Albemarle thought, with emotions of surprise, "You have made worse guesses, sir, in your life than that."

Bay City

Scarcely a week has passed without the sale of one or more lots at Bay City, the popular resort between Anaheim and Alamitos bay, on the Pacific Electric road. A new price list goes into effect Feb. 1st, and June 1st another raise of 25 per cent will be made. The owners think the figures fully warranted by the conditions and by the extensive improvements contracted for and contemplated for the near future.

Contracts have been let for grading, placing cement walks and curbs, etc., on all the streets of Bay City not already so improved, and at least \$300,000 will be expended within the next ninety days. A wharf from 1200 to 1500

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IN THE SUPERIOR COURT,

In and for the county of Orange, State of California.

In the matter of estate of Charles Okrafka, deceased.

Order to show cause on sale of real estate. P. C. Spencer, the administrator of the estate of Charles Okrafka, deceased, having filed his petition herein, duly verified, praying for an order of sale of all the real estate of said decedent, for the purposes therein set forth, it is therefore ordered by the said court, that all persons interested in the estate of said decedent, appear before the said Superior Court, on Friday, the 2nd day of March, 1906, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the courtroom of said Superior Court, at the county courthouse in the city of Santa Ana, in Orange county, State of California, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said administrator, to sell so much of the real estate of the said decedent, at private sale, as shall be necessary, and that a copy of this Order be published in the Anaheim Gazette, a newspaper printed and published in said county, for at least four weeks. Dated January 26th, 1906.
Feb 1st
Z. B. WEST, Judge.

feet long will be built at the foot of Main street; plans have been drawn for a two-story, 16-room structure to be used a hotel, with three stores and a large dining room on the ground floor. The building will be fitted with all the modern improvements, and will be erected at the corner of Main street and Central avenue.