

Anaheim Gazette.



VOLUME XXXVI

ANAHEIM, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1906

NUMBER 44

New Butter on Market

Manager Marx of the American Dairy company has an advertisement in another column this morning which should prove to be of interest to dairymen. He is desirous of making contracts for milk, to be delivered at the creamery daily, and will pay the highest market price therefor. Dairymen looking for an advantageous market will do well to call upon him and acquaint themselves with the new butter-makers.

Ten thousand pounds of butter have been stored in the company's refrigerator at the creamery. This butter was brought in from one of the company's creameries, and is put up in neat paper cartons. It bears the brand American Beauty butter, the cover bearing a picture of an American Beauty rose. This butter is sterilized here and placed immediately within the refrigerator. The process includes placing it in neat tin receptacles of one pound in weight and subjected to the required degree of heat. It is then placed in the refrigerator, and as soon as it hardens is ready for delivery.

Machinery is being installed at the creamery, and it is expected that the first butter will be manufactured this week.

Manager Marx has transformed the former orange-packing warehouse to a neat creamery. Everything is scrupulously clean. The walls and new partitions have been freshly painted, and the interior presents an inviting appearance.

From the warehouse in this city butter will be shipped to Los Angeles and other points in Southern California. The American Beauty butter was this week placed upon the market, and is pronounced first-class in every particular.

Chamber of Commerce

At the meeting of the chamber of commerce on Monday evening a letter was read from J. F. Hitchcock of Los Angeles, superintendent of the Santa Fe railway, favoring the contemplated street paving in this city. Mr. Hitchcock said that while the Santa Fe company does not sign petitions for work of this character, it remains neutral and will cheerfully pay its proper proportion on any assessment that may be levied against the company. It is the policy of the company never to block street improvements whenever adjacent property owners pay their proportion. The Santa Fe owns 120 feet frontage on Center street.

The street-paving committee report-

ed progress in securing signatures to the street-paving petition and was continued.

The committee appointed to arrange for the organization of a fire company reported having visited neighboring towns with a view of inspecting their fire companies. The committee presented a plan of organization and will work in conjunction with the Merchants' association committee with a view of forming a fire company.

The secretary was instructed to issue a vote of thanks to the Los Angeles News for a special write-up of this city appearing in a recent issue of that paper.

Secretary Boege reported that he had addressed another letter to Mr. Carnegie in reference to establishing a library in this city. Other letters sent have evidently miscarried as no reply to them have been received.

There were present Directors Spake, Clabaugh, Armstrong, Yungbluth, McCollum, Cailor and Boege.

New Power House

The city trustees held a special session on Thursday evening to discuss the matter of a site for the new city power house. All the members of the board were present. A committee was appointed to secure options upon several sites, as follows: On Cypress street, north of the gas works; near the junction of the Santa Fe and Southern Pacific railroads, at the corner of Santa Ana and Orange streets; on Santa Ana street, between Lemon and Palm. Options upon other sites may also be secured. The Southern Pacific company offers a fifty-year lease free for a site alongside its tracks on East Santa Ana street.

Whether the power-house will be moved or not all depends upon whether advantageous terms may be made for securing a new site. If such arrangements cannot be made the plant will be continued at its present location.

It is said that beet-sugar factories are being bought up wherever it is found desirable by the sugar trust. Michigan seems to be an objective point, seven factories already having been purchased.

The deadlock which has existed for several months past in Santa Ana over the selection of a trustee for the First ward, was broken on Monday evening when Henry Diers was unanimously chosen to fill that office.

Congressman Smith Renominated

Congressman Smith was the whole thing at the Santa Ana convention on Tuesday. His renomination was greeted with applause, and his brief speech to the convention was similarly received. One enthusiastic Riverside man, in eulogizing the candidate, said he hoped the time would soon come when United States senators would be elected by the people, when Smith would be elected to that high office. Yet there was an undercurrent of opposition to Smith in his own convention. His attitude upon the Owens river right-of-way was talked of, and the fact that President Roosevelt turned him down was cited as proof against the declaration of his friends that he was right in the matter.

That Smith's county will be set out of the Eighth congress district by the next federal census was also referred to by delegates to the convention, but Smith's nomination was made by acclamation just the same.

The convention met at the rooms of the Columbia marching club at 11 o'clock. Postmaster Tisdale of Redlands was elected temporary chairman. Warren Johnson of Santa Barbara was placed in nomination for chairman, and it looked like trouble ahead, but when Tulare voted its nine votes for Tisdale, Johnson acknowledged it was too much for him and gracefully withdrew.

N. A. Urm of Santa Ana was elected secretary.

At 11:30, after the appointment of committees, a half-hour's adjournment was taken to permit the San Diego delegates to arrive.

Many delegates and others went to luncheon, and when they returned, well after the noon hour, the spell-binding had already begun. Smith had been placed in nomination and a call of counties was in progress. Brief seconding speeches were being delivered. A Kern delegate praised Smith's virtues to the skies, and James Mills of Riverside said he hoped Smith would one day be voted for United States senator.

Smith's nomination was made by acclamation. He responded in a brief speech, saying:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention:—I am as well pleased at this nomination as you are. [Laughter.] I esteem it an honor to be accredited a member of the house of representatives from the State of California; but I esteem it an especial honor to be accredited a member of that body from the Eighth congressional district. [Applause.] We have in this district the most varied resources of any district in the country. I shall not attempt to name them. You know perfectly well what they are. A member of congress from this district has more committee assignments to look after than many of the members from such great states as Iowa or Indiana, or other purely agricultural states. The work is congenial to me and I like it."

He thanked the convention for the honor conferred upon him and as he left the platform was again applauded.

After lunch the candidate and delegates were taken on an automobile ride about Santa Ana.

Resolutions were adopted as follows: The republicans of the Eighth congressional district assembled in convention this 21st day of August, 1906, hereby reaffirm their allegiance to the principles of the party which have been for years the most potent and commanding factors in the welfare and prosperity of the American people.

We point with pride to the achievements of our party under the leadership of that fearless, patriotic and earnest American, Theodore Roosevelt. His administration of the affairs of our government has been such as to win for him the admiration of the American people. His advocacy of measures for the welfare of all interests and classes of our people has been a tower of strength to our free institutions.

We commend the wise, honest and efficient administration of Geo. C. Par-

dee as governor of the State of California.

We endorse the principles of protection to American industries and express our confidence in a republican congress to give to our varied industries and the laboring people such legislation as will properly and fully foster their interests.

We heartily endorse the record of our representative in the 59th congress, S. C. Smith of Bakersfield. We note with pride his earnest advocacy of all measures advanced for the good of his district. His course in giving to every section of the district a fair and impartial recognition commends him to all as a man worthy of the earnest support of all his constituents. Especially do we recommend his efforts in securing the passage of the bill giving to the State of California five per cent of all moneys derived from the sale of public lands, which money becomes a part of the fund for the support of the schools. He secured the passage of a measure appropriating \$100,000 for the support of the Indians of the state of which \$80,000 will be spent in this congressional district.

We pledge the nominee of this convention to secure such legislation as will properly protect the shipping interests of the coast by the improvement of our harbors.

That whereas the business interests of the entire country and the prosperity of the people require that congress shall continually exercise a wise and vigilant supervision of commerce between the states and that no section of the country more urgently requires this supervision than the State of California, situated as it is at a great distance from the large markets of the country. We heartily commend the president for persistently urging, and congress for enacting at its last session a law for the more efficient regulation of the interstate commerce and the enlargement of the powers of the interstate commerce commission.

We demand that Congress shall, at its next session, so further amend the act to regulate commerce between the States as to confer upon all shippers of freight on lines of interstate railway the right to control the routing of all such freight over the entire through line between initial and terminal points, a most just, reasonable and necessary right recently denied to shippers, under existing laws, by a decision of the supreme court of the United States.

And we further demand that all candidates for election to the house of representatives shall pledge themselves to actively support and advocate such legislation and that the legislature of the State of California shall require an assurance of support of such legislation from all candidates for the office of senator of the United States.

And we further demand for the more efficient protection of the rights and interests of the whole people, that the laws be so changed by constitutional amendment, or otherwise as to confer upon the people by direct popular vote the election or designation of United States senators.

We declare that the tariff upon citrus and deciduous fruits, beans, walnuts and sugar beets is the life of those industries in this congressional district and that we protest against any revision or deduction of the tariff schedules upon those productions of this district.

Whereas the growing commerce of the Pacific ocean requires the enlargement of harbor facilities upon this coast, therefore, Be it resolved that our representative in congress be instructed to use his best effort in procuring further federal aid for the improvement of San Pedro harbor and

San Diego harbor and recognizing the natural advantages of Newport bay as a harbor that surveys be instituted for the purpose of ascertaining the feasibility of improving the same.

We pledge the nominee of this convention to secure the passage of such measures as will look to the irrigation of the arid land of the state.

Bibulous Hau Bafer

James Ford, a hay baler employed with Alex Vaughn's outfit at Placentia, came to town on Sunday, with no fads, and no fancies, but, gee! what a thirst he had. He started in to drink up all the beer in town, and was about to succeed when he was overcome by that tired feeling and in sheer despair had to desist. He sallied forth, and espousing a horse and buggy hitched at the curb, appropriated it to his own use and set out to drive to Fullerton. The owner of the rig soon noticed its absence and in company of an officer started in pursuit of the bibulous baler. He was followed to Fullerton and thence in a circuitous route back to this city. Evidently James considered his job unfinished. Near the water works he halted his horse, which he permitted to stand in the street, while he lay down in the gutter for peaceful slumber.

He was soon awakened by the unfeeling minion of the law. The rig was recovered by the owner, and James was taken to the city bastille.

Recorder Howard made it \$25 on Monday morning. Vaughn had come to town looking for James. He paid the fine and James went on his way rejoicing.

Los Alamitos Sugar Beets

Following are the averages of sugar and purity of Los Alamitos sugar beets for week ending August 18, 1906:

	Sugar.	Purity.
August 6.....	21.68	82.8
" 7.....	20.79	81.8
" 8.....	19.62	81.2
" 9.....	19.45	81.7
" 10.....	19.62	81.8
" 11.....	19.52	81.2
" 12.....	19.95	81.5
" 13.....	20.27	82.3
" 14.....	19.46	82.5
" 15.....	19.15	81.8
" 16.....	18.55	81.4
" 17.....	18.59	81.6

Wonderful activity has been shown in all lines in San Francisco during the month of July, and reconstruction work has been pushed with vigor. There was a loss of 335,000 of the city's population during the first month after the fire, and it is estimated that more than 200,000 have returned while 50,000 are waiting in nearby cities for accommodations in order that they may return. The present population is estimated at 365,000. The number of people receiving relief in the city has been reduced from 225,000 during the first week, to less than 17,000. In the state conditions indicate one of the most prosperous years in the history of California. Banks report good business. Crops are exceptionally good especially grain. Labor is in demand at good wages for harvesting grain and fruit. Reports from mining districts indicate a greater output of mineral wealth than for several years past.

An abandoned sailboat, badly leaking, with sails down and dragging in the water, and bearing as cargo incased in a strip of lead pipe a set of counterfeiting dies, spurious coin and counterfeiting tools, was picked up off the Long Beach coast on Monday. Six dies for the making of \$5 and \$10 gold pieces was a portion of the "cargo."

Quick Desserts

are nowadays to be had at every grocery. They mean much to the housewife, saving time, labor and money. We have the kinds that are ready for serving and the kinds that require a few minutes to prepare. Both are good—better is not possible; You can make

Gelatine, Tapioca, Rice,

and fifty other kinds of puddings, jellies and desserts with these up-to-date preparations.



WALLOP BROS.

Phone Main 126

The Flaky

SUNRISE FLOUR

Is the only Flour; we are sole agents for it
All kinds of fruits, melons and vegetables
in season.

Anaheim Cash Grocery

Center Street

Opp. Boston Bakery.

W. A. WALLACE, Prop.

H. H. GARDNER & CO.

(Successors to C. G. McKinley)

Coal, Wood, Hay and Grain. Oils, Gasoline and Paints

Poultry Supplies of all Kinds.

Cement Concrete Pipe

Hollow Concrete Building Stone and

Cement Concrete Watering Troughs.

111-113 N. Los Angeles St., Anaheim.

Phone Main 91

What power are you going to use in your pumping plant this season?

Convenience, low rates, no break-downs, no repairs, no wear-and-tear, combined with the EVERLASTING qualities of a motor, makes electricity the cheapest power of today.

Come and We Will Prove It to You

THE Edison Electric Co.

Main 46 } Phones
Home 46 }

Cor. 4th and Sycamore Sts.,
SANTA ANA, CAL.

Anaheim Laundry Company

J. T. SHEA, - - - Proprietor
I have opened a Laundry at No. 525 South Lemon street, and am prepared to do all kinds of Laundry work.
Call up telephone No. - - - and I will call for your work.
Prices will be found Reasonable and all work strictly first-class.

Bird V. Beebe.



Vehicles
Farming
Implements

Buggy Robes, Best Makes of Buggies.
All kinds of Repair work. Pattons
Sun-proof Paints.

Great Reduction in Prices

Suits, White and Fancy
Vests and Straw Hats

—AT—

Yungbluth & Kroeger

127 Center St.

Phone Main 66

DRINK

PRIME BEER

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

UNION BREWING CO.

Phone 30

First National Bank

ANAHEIM, CAL.

Drafts sold direct on all European Countries
Interest Paid on Time Certificates

OFFICERS

W. F. BOTSFORD, President
JOHN HARTUNG, Vice Pres.-Cash.
FRANK SHANLEY, 2d Vice Pres.
O. ZEUS, Assistant Cashier

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Even IRONING

is a real PLEASURE

When you have a gas range.
Ask your laundryman how gas
compares with other fuels.

Gas Co. Office at Miller's Store.

Call us up, Phone Main 61

Eggs for Hatching

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

July 26 THOS. S. ARMSTRONG, Proprietor

ORPHANAGE REPORT

The following boys have been admitted into
St. Catherine's Orphan Asylum since the last
publication:

Whole Orphans—Hartely Leo aged 5 yrs 2
mos. Nowak Joseph aged 5 yrs.
Half Orphans—Antitz William August aged
5 yrs 3 mos. Grey Harry aged 10 yrs 6 mos.
Bernal Frank aged 9 yrs. Bernal Michael aged
7 yrs. Clews Emmitt Brewster aged 11 yrs.
Clews Hanford Logan aged 2 yrs. Freeman
John Wesley aged 9 yrs 9 mos. Lansing John
Albert aged 9 yrs 10 mos. Barucha Adolph
aged 10 yrs 10 mos. Barucha Juan aged 9 yrs 11
mos. Hawthorne Vincent aged 5 yrs 6 mos.
Cruz Albert 3 yrs 2 mos. Jose Bojaras aged 12
years.

July 26

Popular Excursions to Santa Bar-
bara during summer 1906.—For the
above the Southern Pacific will sell
tickets Anaheim to Santa Barbara and
return for \$3.25 on June 15 and 16;
July 2 and 3; August 10 and 11; Septem-
ber 14 and 15. Allowing stop over at
Ventura and Santa Paula both going
and returning within limit of 30 days
from date of sale. For further infor-
mation call on agent S. P. R. R. Ana-
heim, Cal. J. M. Pickering, agent.

Joseph Backs

Undertaker
Embalmer
Furniture
Bedding
Repairing Done

San Juan Capistrano Hot Springs

Hot Mineral Baths, sure cure for rheumatism.
Camps Rented.
Boarding House Now Open.
For further information,
Address, E. R. FORSTER,
San Juan Capistrano, Cal.

Last \$3 Excursion

The last San Diego excursion will be
run on the Santa Fe Sept. 7 and 8, 1906.
Return limit 30 days. This will be the
last chance to go to San Diego this
season for \$3 for the round trip. J. H.
Ciabough, agent. au16-tf

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN

Owing to installing electric power I
offer for sale a twelve horse-power
gasoline engine and pump, complete,
at a bargain. Gus Hansen, Buena
Park. aug9-tf

California Climate.

It is a fact worthy of reiteration
that the state of California has the
greatest variety in climate of any
like area in the world. There are
regions where the snow has never
melted from that time in the dim
ages when snow first fell on the
earth. There are likewise regions
where snow has never been known to
fall. With a coast line of a thou-
sand miles running nearly north and
south, and elevations from two hun-
dred feet below sea level to fifteen
thousand feet above the sea, it is no
wonder that the enquirer after
weather information is met with
what appears astounding contradic-
tions. The variety in everything,
especially in climate, is so great that
apparently the wildest statement
can be readily verified.

We have, at this time, to do with
Southern California and the variety
even in this region (which is but a
fifth in area of the whole state) is
astonishing. Altitudes of over two
miles and depressions of two hun-
dred feet below sea level are not un-
common. It is not elevation alone
upon which difference in climate in
Southern California depends. Others
equally important may be named in
their order: Distance from the
northern storm tracks and nearness
to the sea.

Absence of air moisture, difference
between day and night temperatures
and rainfall increasing with the
height above sea level are the chief
characteristics of the effect of ele-
vation above sea level.

The great storm system of the
northern hemisphere enters at about
the boundary between the United
States and Canada. Sometimes
storms will strike the coast a little
south of this line. The storms are
liable to move southeasterly and
sometimes enter about the latitude
of San Francisco. These storms are
deflected eastward by an area of
high barometric pressure which is
more or less constant off the coast at
Point Conception.

Owing to the prevailing direction
of the wind, which is in-shore three-
quarters of the time, the region
along the coast has temperature
conditions which approximate that
of the sea. The absence of differ-
ence between day and night tempera-
tures is due solely to the proximity
of the sea. With this evenness in
temperature comes relative high hu-
midity. The regularity of the land
and sea breezes in the coast region
is a striking feature.

There are three climates in South-
ern California: Coastal, coastal plain
and mountainous. The coast climate
is noted for the regularity of the sea
and land winds, the equability of
temperature and constancy of air
moisture. The region from ten to
twenty miles inland may be called
the coastal plain where the sunshine
is greater than on the coast and the
air is dryer and warmer in summer
and colder in winter. The winds are
liable to be stronger. In the moun-
tains there is a great decrease in the
amount of moisture in the air, al-
though the rainfall, or snowfall, is
heavier. The difference between
day and night temperature is very
marked. Clouds are more frequent
in winter and during the prevalence
of storms.

An axiom in Southern California
is that the coast is always cool and
moist in summer and warm and
moist in winter, while the interior is
always hot and dry in the summer
and the nights cold in the winter.

The mistake that seekers after
health make in coming to Southern
California is that they do not care-
fully consider immediate environ-
ment. The finest climate in the
world will not benefit a patient who
does not practically live out of doors.
He should select a sleeping room
fronting south, south-east or south-
west, and should take the best of
nourishing food. Climate will not
do everything, but perhaps it is the
greatest ally known. The fact, that
on every one of the 365 days, out of
door living is possible, is the most
valuable point to take into consid-
eration. In consumption this is a most
valuable factor in its successful treat-
ment. If persons will live out of

doors, and that is easy in a climate
where all but perhaps half a dozen
days in the year are sunshiny, the
cure of many cases of consumption
in from two to five years is assured.
Solly well says, "The majority of
consumptives do better, other things
being equal, the further they are re-
moved from the sea, as they will do
better in the high rather than in the low
altitudes wherever situated." I am
a firm believer in not only living but
sleeping out of doors. Uncovered
porches with perhaps a light awning
to protect the cot from dew, are
common in Southern California, and
the beneficial effect of breathing
pure fresh air is nowhere more
marked than here.

The experiments of scientists have
shown that the effect of sunlight is
the most important factor in clearing
up unhealthy or infectious conditions
of the air. In oriental countries
where the laws of sanitation have
been almost entirely ignored, the in-
habitants, owing to an abundance of
sunlight, have lived to a good old
age in continued health. Sunlight
destroys the life and virulence of
many of the micro-organisms, re-
strains the development of different
bacteria and in many instances
where their spores are exposed to
direct rays of strong sunlight they
are unable to germinate. These ex-
periments have also shown that the
effect of sunlight as a germicidal
agent upon our lakes and water sup-
ply systems, is equally as important
as of the air we breathe. The infre-
quency, or rather the absence of dis-
ease epidemics in Southern Califor-
nia must be attributed in the main
to the beneficial effect of perpetual
sunshine upon the air and water
supply.

I am of the opinion that the effect
of the soil upon the life and health
of the individual has not received
due consideration at the hands of
the medical profession. I believe
that when the soil, from a therapu-
tical standpoint is thoroughly under-
stood, that physicians in the selec-
tion of a locality for their patients,
will regard the character of soil as
an important factor among the in-
fluences governing their choice. The
soil of Southern California will sus-
tain the life of vegetation longer
without rain, than any other section
of the world. Chicken raisers, and
those who have studied the birds
that hatch upon the ground, will tell
you that a larger percentage of eggs
will "hatch out" on the earth in
Southern California than in any
other section in which they have
lived.

These results are largely due to
the character of the soil. Our top
soil has a liberal intermixture of sand
and sandstone, while the under (sub-
soil) is composed of a harder sub-
stance—a disintegrated rock forma-
tion. Both of these are porous and
breathe freely, and while their in-
terstices during long continued rain-
falls, become thoroughly filled or
saturated, our own soil never be-
comes water-logged.

Under the influences of our warm
sunshine, by a process of evapora-
tion, the immediate top soon dries
without baking and forms a warm
breathing mattress or bed. The un-
der soil by its very nature and pro-
tection retains its moisture almost
indefinitely. Through the influence
of the warmth from above, the soil
yields its moisture so slowly that it
is not perceptible to our senses and
yet sufficient not only to supply the
demands of plant life but the need
for the healthiest type of all animal
life. While I am a thorough be-
liever in a properly selected soil as a
valuable therapeutic agent in the
treatment of certain diseases, I am
not an advocate of the immediate
mud baths for their soil effect upon
the system. I regard mud baths as
only dirty baths, with no other
therapeutic effect than might be had
from a clear water bath under simi-
lar circumstances.

It is my firm belief that the time
is not far distant when we will adopt
the soil treatment in many forms of
disease where the proper combina-
tions of air, sunshine and soil may
be found by placing our patients di-
rectly upon a prepared soil in the
open air.

In Southern California the physi-

cian can find such climatic condi-
tions as he may desire for his patient.
Does he consider altitude? He may
find in Southern California altitudes
varying from 200 feet below sea level
to 12,000 feet above sea level. Does
he desire equability of temperature?
This may be found here as low as
ten degrees in variation. Does he
wish extremes in daily temperature?
These experiences may be had in our
mountain regions, varying from a
temperature of forty degrees to a
temperature of eighty degrees dur-
ing the twenty-four hours.

Should his patient require extreme
heat and dryness, this may be had to
temperatures reaching as high as 130
degrees. Should his case require
cold, we can accommodate him with
a temperature to many degrees be-
low freezing in a few hours' ride
from our coast cities.

If the doctor's patient should re-
quire a sedative climate for some
nervous affection and in a tempera-
ture comfortable enough for outdoor
saltwater baths all the year around,
nature has furnished such conditions
here. Perhaps the doctor has a long
list of old people requiring a com-
fortable out-door life all the year.
This we can furnish.

This is also an ideal climate for
children and young people during
the formative period of their lives,
and they too can live out doors every
day of the year in absolute comfort.
Diseases commonly known as child-
ren's diseases are rare, while epi-
demics of such diseases are not to be
found here.—D. Goehenaue, M. D.,
in Western Magazine.

How Turks Pray For the Infidels.

The following is an exact translation
from the Arabic of the official prayer
of Islam, which is used throughout
Turkey and daily repeated in the Cairo
Azhar university by 10,000 Mohammed-
an students from all lands:

"I seek refuge with Allah from Satan,
the accursed. In the name of Allah the
compassionate, the merciful! O Lord
of all creatures! O Allah! Destroy the
infidels and polytheists, thine enemies,
the enemies of the religion! O Allah!
Make their children orphans and defile
their abodes, and cause their feet to
slip, and give them and their families
and their households and their women
and their children and their relatives
by marriage and their brothers and
their friends and their possessions and
their race and their wealth and their
lands as booty to the moslems, O Lord
of all creatures!"

In all the other religions of even the
semicivilized nations of the globe there
can be no prayer found to parallel this
cruel appeal of Islam to the spirit of
inhumanity.

A Wonderful Moss.

One of the most wonderful spec-
imens of vegetable life known to the
botanist is the "life moss" of Jamaica,
Barbados and other of the West In-
dian islands. There are several spe-
cies of tropical plants which have re-
markable tenacity of life, but the
"life moss" and the story of its vital-
ity are almost beyond belief, its pow-
ers to live under adverse circum-
stances being certainly beyond that of
any other known plant. It appears to
be absolutely indestructible by any
means except by immersion in boiling
water or the application of a red-hot
iron to its roots and branching vines.
It may be cut up and divided into in-
finitesimal particles, and then the very
smallest shred will throw out roots and
soon grow and form new branches and
buds. Specimens of this extraordinary
plant have been suspended in the air
in a dry, hot room; they have been
placed in close, air tight dark boxes,
without moisture of any sort, and yet
they lived, grew and flourished.

Propriety and Clothes.

The ladies of Lamu surpass those of
all other nations in retiring modesty,
for they not only hide their faces, but
walk about under a small tent, which
requires the assistance of a servant to
carry it. It is not surprising to hear
that they have a very bad reputation
for propriety, for in Africa female re-
spectability is in inverse ratio to the
quality of clothes worn.—Elliot's "East
Africa."

Cheap Medicine.

The occidental physician is not with-
out honor in the orient. The Calcutta
Statesman tells how a doctor in a Ben-
gal hospital had a bearskin doormat.
In a few days it was plucked entirely
bare. Whatever ailments the patients
complained of, they regarded a few
hairs from the doctor's mat as more
curative than the medicines he pre-
scribed.

The Last Word.

Bobby—Is every word in this dictio-
nary, pa? Peckley—Oh, no, my child.
Every little while a new word comes
into the language. Bobby—What's the
latest word, pa? Peckley—Your ma
will tell you. She always has the last
word.

Cannon Opens Campaign

DANVILLE, Ill., Aug. 16.—The convention of the eighteenth Illinois congressional district was called to order at 1 o'clock and re-nominated Joseph G. Cannon for the eighteenth consecutive time, being the seventeenth nomination by acclamation.

In addressing the convention Mr. Cannon said:

"Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the convention: I thank you for this expression of confidence and I congratulate you on the prosperous condition of the country under republican administration. The republican party has followed the teachings in the parable of the wise servant who returned to his master the talent entrusted to his care multiplied tenfold. Clothed with the responsibility for the administration of the government of 80,000,000 people, we have sought to make a return that will benefit those who entrusted the talent to our care. We have succeeded in making two blades of grass grow luxuriantly under republican administration where one grew feebly before under the democratic administration.

"Since the election of William McKinley as president the business of the country has doubled and the material interests of all the people have become better than ever before in our history; aye, better than the condition of any people anywhere on earth in any time since history began. This is under the policies of the republican party as enacted into law by congress and executed by the president. Attribute this condition to what cause you may, speculate about it as you will, call it confidence in men or measures, the fact remains that it exists and that there never has been recorded anywhere such industrial development and such a wave of prosperity as has swept over the United States in the last decade.

"Under the administration of the Dingley tariff law there has been a greater development in all forms of industry than has ever been reached under any other revenue law since the government was organized. The schedules of that law are not sacred, but the principle there embodied is fundamental. Since the enactment of the first revenue law under Washington down to the present time the periods of prosperity have been under protection, and the periods of adversity have been under the policy of free trade or tariff for revenue only.

"We have no census figures as to business conditions in 1896, but we have them for 1890, 1900 and 1905, and to supplement these we have the official message of President Cleveland, complaining that unparalleled business distress and lack of confidence marked the great part of his administration. We also have the official statement of Samuel Gompers, president of the Amalgamated Federation of Labor, that more than 3,000,000 workmen were without work in 1894 and 1895 and that work did not return to them until 1897.

"According to census of 1890 there were \$6,525,000,759 capital invested in manufacturing industries in the United States, whereas, according to the official figures, there were in 1905 \$13,122,607,000 so invested. The average number of wage earners in 1890, as given by the census, was 4,251,535 (and Mr. Gompers said 3,000,000 were without work in 1894 and 1895.) In 1905 the number was 5,492,178, not including those in the hand trades.

"The total wages paid in 1890 amounted to \$1,891,209,696, and in 1905 to \$2,661,409,858. The value of the output of our manufactures in 1890 was \$9,372,378,843, and in 1905, \$14,873,818,425, not including that from the hand trades.

"Taking the testimony of President Cleveland and Samuel Gompers as to the deplorable condition in 1894, 1895 and 1896 it will be seen that the industrial development of the country, both as affecting labor and capital, has been at the rate of 100 per cent in the ten years.

"There has been much discussion and no little confusion over the effort to compare the relative increase in wages and cost of living in the last few years. The labor bureau of the United States in its last bulletin on this question made a very careful analysis for the fourteen years from 1890 to 1904. In that comparison and analysis it was shown that the weekly earnings of all employees had increased 53.4 per cent from 1894 to 1904, and that the retail prices of food products had increased in the same time only 12 per cent. This, I believe, is the only careful and scientific investigation that has been made of the subject.

"All legislation, and especially revenue legislation, is the result of compromise. It must inevitably be so in order to command, as, of course, is necessary, a majority vote in both house and senate. It is, therefore, impossible to secure perfection in each schedule of a tariff bill; but I have no hesitation in saying that the present revenue law, known as the Dingley law, all

things considered, is the most perfect and just customs revenue law ever enacted. The general distress and industrial conditions prevailing throughout the country at the time of its enactment helped to make it so, because it brought all the people together. In times of prosperity, when it is attempted to enact tariff legislation the selfishness of the people is appealed to, but when there is industrial depression different interests are more inclined to get together for the general good.

"The Dingley bill was substantially the first legislation under the administration of William McKinley. It was enacted at a time when the revenues of the government were short, when all our people, on farm, in mine, and in factory, were unable to realize reasonable profits upon their respective products and when consumption was at a minimum for the want of steady employment by our people at fair wages.

"In its operations that law has spread more evenly and justly over all production in the United States than any other tariff law previously enacted. Under its workings, there came hope, confidence, employment, profitable production and universal prosperity, which has grown and increased from year to year up to the present time. Under it the people worked out their own salvation.

"It did not, and does not, please the democratic party. That party denounces the policy of protection as robbery and declares for a tariff for revenue only. This has been the position of the democratic party for many years: it is its position today and the position of all its leaders, including William J. Bryan and John Sharp Williams, the leader of the minority in the House of Representatives, who time and again during the late session of congress proclaimed the policy of his party to be, if clothed with power, not to destroy protection absolutely at one fell swoop—over night, as he expressed it—but to journey towards a tariff for revenue only. He would not kill the patient outright at one stroke, but would gradually starve it to death.

"Such policy means less wages for labor, both skilled and unskilled, in every avenue of production; and, with decrease of wages and slack employment, the great mass of the people would become less valuable customers to all other producers. Such a policy would act and react upon all our people who are customers for each other, and we would have the 'nightmare' of 1893 to 1897 repeated.

"Tariff revision in time of prosperity always has, and always will, halt business activity, production and commerce. The manufacturer will lessen his output, for he fears to pile up his product unless there is a reasonable certainty of realizing its cost and a fair profit. The farmer halts in making improvements and consumes less, because there is a shortened demand for his products. The decrease in the wages of labor alone pending revision would amount to many hundred million dollars. Where there is confidence and prosperity without precedent, there would be doubt and destruction of confidence.

"I heartily indorse the platform lately adopted by the republicans of Indiana, which, in substance, says that the republican party will revise the tariff when it will do more good than harm to the great mass of the people.

"There has been much criticism and much denunciation against alleged 'government by injunction,' and violent attacks have been made upon the judiciary of the United States. During the late session of congress, labor leaders differed as to the legislation that was desired. Mr. Gompers, professing to speak for the American Federation of Labor, denounced the so-called Fuller bill, pending before the house committee on the judiciary and advocated by H. R. Fuller, the representative of railway labor unions, in the most bitter terms, as being opposed to human liberty and the rights of labor.

"Mr. Gompers, with Mr. Spelling, his attorney, advocated a bill introduced by request by Representative Pearre, and pending before the same committee, which, in substance, prohibited United States courts from issuing injunctions in any case between employer and employee unless necessary to prevent irreparable injury to property or to a property right of the party making the application, for which injury there is no adequate remedy at law, and in the next sentence provided,

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and for the purposes of this act no right to carry on business of any particular kind or at any particular place, or at all, shall be construed, held, considered or treated as property or as constituting a property right." Mr. Spelling, speaking for Mr. Gompers and himself, claimed that such legislation ought to be enacted. It being near the end of the session, further consideration of the proposed legislation by the house judiciary committee was postponed until the next session of congress.

"Speaking for myself, I am not in favor of this legislation demanded by Mr. Gompers. The power of the courts to issue writs of injunction to prevent irreparable injury to property or to a property right for which there is no adequate remedy at law, is older than the constitution, and is well established as any other principle of law or equity. The inalienable right of each citizen, be he weak or strong, is to come and go to and from his property without molestation, and to carry on business thereon, and, in the exercise of such right, he is entitled to call upon the government for protection through the courts.

"The amendment to the interstate commerce law, known as the Elkins law of 1902, and the rate legislation just enacted, coupled with many decisions by the supreme court of the United States, render it reasonably certain that practices which had grown up by large shippers of commodities demanding and receiving from common carriers exceptional rates for transportation not enjoyed by others is prohibited by law and penalized both as to the railway, or other common carrier, and the shipper. So that it is safe to say that each citizen of the United States will be treated the same as every other citizen.

"With equal privileges to all there is no reason to doubt that by enterprise, industry and competition, under equal conditions, monopoly is decreasing and will finally cease and a square deal afforded to every competing citizen. We are willing to stand by the record and trust to the intelligence of the people as to whether they will continue this record of prosperity and wise regulation of abuses, or accept the preachings and promises of the demagogue."

Where Babies Swim.

"I spend my winters in Samoa," said a traveler. "It is always summer there. There the babies swim. Can you imagine a quainter, a more charming sight than a host of babies, none over two years old, laughing and crowing and swimming like fish in pools of clear sea water? You will see this sight in Samoa. Samoan women believe sea baths benefit babies, and in that equable climate they bathe their little ones daily the year around. The youngsters soon learn to swim. They can swim before they can walk. And to see these pretty brown babies swimming in the sea is well worth a 5,000 mile trip to Samoa."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Extravagant Shoes.

During the reigns of William Rufus, Henry I. and Stephen all sorts of extravagant shoes were worn. The toes were sometimes long and pointed and sometimes made to curl like a ram's horn. Occasionally they were twisted in different directions, as though the feet were deformed. The clergy protested and threatened, but the fashion continued in spite of the maledictions. Several persons were excommunicated for wearing pointed shoes, but they took the risk.

Notice to Creditors

In the Superior Court, county of Orange, State of California.

Estate of Edison C. Barnes, deceased.
Notice is hereby given by the undersigned George S. Smith, administrator of the estate of Edison C. Barnes, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit the same with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice (which publication was first made on the 2nd day of August, 1906), to the said administrator, at the office of his attorney, Samuel M. Davis, Room 12, Rowley Block, in the city of Santa Ana, county of Orange, State of California, the place of business of said estate.
Dated this 26th day of July, A. D. 1906.
GEORGE S. SMITH,
Administrator.

Aug 25t

SUMMONS

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT

of the county of Orange, State of California.
Lottie Seaman, plaintiff, vs. Alonzo Seaman, defendant.

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 Alonzo Seaman, defendant.
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—if 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 she 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 21st day of July, A. D. 1906.
C. D. LESTER, Clerk.
Richard Melrose, Attorney for Plaintiff.
Aug 25m



Low Round Trip Rates To the East

New Orleans, La., October 9, 10..... 67 50
Knights of Pythias. Return limit Nov. 15.

Also June 6 and 7, July 2 and 3, August 6, 7, 8 and 9, September 8 and 10. Rates as follows:

Chicago, Duluth, \$72.50; Omaha, Council Bluffs, Pacific Junction, St. Joseph, Atchinson, Kansas City, Houston, Mincola, \$60; St. Paul, Minneapolis, \$70; Sioux City, \$62.95; St. Louis, Memphis, New Orleans, \$67.50; Washington, D. C., Baltimore, \$107; Philadelphia, \$107.50; New York City, \$108.50; Boston, \$109.50. Good ninety days for return, but not later than October 31, 1906, with stop over west of Missouri River, except no stop over in California east bound. One way through Portland, Oregon, \$23.00 higher.

Go one way return another.

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If you are of an independent and money-earning turn of mind you will be interested in the following:

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Either course will fit you for a good position. The two will fit you for a better one. It takes about six months to complete one course from nine months to a year to complete both.

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Denver and return	55.00
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REVENUE AND TAXATION

The commission on revenue and taxation appointed by the last legislature has issued a preliminary report in response to numerous requests for definite information as to what recommendations the commission has under consideration. It is hoped that as a result of this early announcement of its plans the commission may have the benefit of general criticism. Such criticism is hereby invited. All citizens having definite, authentic information as to operation of our present system of taxation, or as to the probable effect of the proposed system, or of any part thereof, are respectfully invited to send the same to the secretary. What is wanted primarily is "facts and figures," data that can be adequately verified by the commission, and which will be of definite use in framing a new system that will remedy the faults in the old. At the same time the commission will be glad to give consideration to any well matured opinions, based upon observation and knowledge, which may not take the form of "facts and figures."

The conclusions reached by the commission, thus far, are tentative in the sense that the commission still stands ready to modify them on presentation of evidence that they ought to be modified. The sole object the commission has had in view is to ascertain how we may best remedy the glaring evils which are inherent in our antiquated system of taxation. The commission is not irrevocably wedded to any of its recommendations, even those which are most fundamental. It has reached its conclusions only after diligent investigation, and has full data in hand to support every one of them. But if further investigation or the criticism of this report, above invited, brings additional or modifying facts and circumstances to light, those will be given due weight, whether they support or refute the conclusions herein outlined. The report is a very brief condensation of the main points which will be set forth at large in the final report. Arguments have been omitted in favor of mere statement of facts, and only the footings or the general averages drawn from the long statistical tables are used. The final report will be embodied in a volume of some 300 to 400 pages.

The commission has gathered data from every available source as to the operation of the present tax laws, and has determined as nearly as may be, the burden imposed on each class of property. It has carefully examined the financial reports and revenue laws of every state in the Union for suggestions as to remedies, and has corresponded with the tax commissions and other officers and with well-posted individuals in other states. It has ascertained the taxes now paid and the data necessary to determine what taxes ought to be paid by each class of corporations affected by its plan. It has given a hearing to the different classes of corporations affected, and patiently followed out and verified, or refuted, the arguments presented. At every step it has proceeded without prejudice

and without prejudging the results. The correspondence of the commission in securing information has involved over 4000 letters.

The commission has had the constant advice, assistance and co-operation of the state controller, the state board of equalization, of every assessor in the state with but one or two exceptions, of tax collectors and of city officials. As these officers are in daily contact with the administration of the revenue laws and know their provisions and effects thoroughly, their assistance has been of the utmost importance. They are practically unanimous as to the faults of our present system and the adequacy of the remedies proposed. The state board of equalization, especially, gives the commission's plan its enthusiastic support. The assessors, in annual convention, have twice endorsed the plan. The state grange, after a full investigation by an able special committee, also endorsed it.

The commission had, up to July 3d, held seven meetings of from two to three days each. These meetings were in Sacramento and Berkeley, and some of the members went long distances each time to attend them. Each member has had special assignments of work and has carefully digested and criticized the material collected and sent to them by the secretary. All have familiarized themselves with the legal and economic principles involved.

THE Anderson-Barngrover Manufacturing company has appealed to the United States circuit court to enjoin the Saticoy Walnut Growers' association, the Oxnard Walnut Growers' association, and the Santa Paula Walnut Growers' association from continuing the use of a certain bleaching process for walnuts that the complainant avers it controls. The suit is along the same lines as that entered against the Fullerton Walnut Growers' association by the same company, in which \$23,256 was sought for the use of this patent process. The claim is made in the papers filed that the process controlled by the Anderson-Barngrover company is the only method whereby walnuts can be bleached ready for market. A royalty for the use of the process dating back some time is also sought. It is time walnut growers took a fall out of these people who set themselves up to thrive upon the industry of the grower. The orange growers a dozen years ago rose in their might and smashed the odious "twilight patent" which sought to impose a royalty for fumigation by night. Inasmuch as fumigation could not be advantageously done in daytime, the patentees saw visions of millions directly ahead of them. But the growers disputed the right of the conspirators to levy tribute upon them, and carried the case into court. The patentees met signal and instantaneous defeat, and nothing has since been heard from them, and their claims should be resisted by the growers.

If the eastern railroads succeed in diverting any part of the California tourist travel from the Golden State to Cuba this winter it will not be for lack of determined opposition on the part of the Harriman lines. To preserve this business and to keep the Pacific Coast from suffering because of the calamity liar on the one hand and the keen eastern hunter of passenger traffic on the other, the Southern Pacific and the system of which it is a part are waging a battle unique in the history of railroad publicity campaigns. The initial war chest holds a cool million dollars in money and transportation, every penny of which will be spent in off-

setting the work of rival lines and stopping the mouth of deliberate misrepresentation. At the recent meeting of the traffic officials of the Harriman lines in Chicago a half million dollars in cash was appropriated for different lines of work in creating traffic to California. As much more will be expended through transportation issued in change for advertising, unless it is decided that such exchange comes under the ban of the new interstate commerce law. The cash appropriations will be expended for magazine and newspaper advertising, for industrial promotion, for booklets setting forth the advantages of California, for pictures illustrating California's wonderful scenery, for pamphlets making known the delights of the steel rails leading hither, for card displays in urban railway systems announcing excursion rates and reasons why it is the time to come west—in brief, in all the effective ways the advertiser may find to express the attractions of California.

THERE is a strong and growing sentiment in Eastern New Mexico in favor of annexation to Texas in the event that joint statehood with Arizona fails. The counties of Chavez, Eddy, Roosevelt, Lincoln and Guadalupe are largely settled by former Texans, and these people say they are determined to get into the Union in some way. Judge U. S. Bateman, a leading democrat, is father of the new idea. He is strongly in favor of joint statehood, and has advanced the secession idea as a means of whipping into line men who oppose joint statehood. Reports say that Judge Bateman's idea is making votes for joint statehood daily, as the rest of the territory is bitterly opposed to the annexation suggestion. The addition of the counties named to Texas would take the best part of the territory, embracing all of the famous Pecos valley country. The suggestion finds much favor in Texas and will have loyal support in the Lone Star state if submitted.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT in a letter to Congressman James E. Watson, of Indiana, who is about to enter the campaign as speaker for the national congressional committee, made public on Monday, says he would not take part if only party issues were at stake, but he feels that all good citizens should appreciate what has been done by the present congress, and the necessity for keeping that body as organized in power. He says that to change the leadership of congress at the present time would be to bring disaster to the efforts of those who are working out social, industrial and economic problems of vital interest. He asserts that no congress ever accomplished so much in so many different fields as the present one. He adds that measures passed and measures proposed are not of mere party interest, but conserve to the interests of the whole people. It is not a partisan campaign, the president asserts.

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LOCAL EVENTS

W. A. Wallace has returned from a business trip to San Diego.

Mr. and Mrs. Nagel spent Sunday at Long Beach.

John Hartung and wife have returned from a visit of several weeks with relatives and friends in San Francisco.

Former Assemblyman Amerige of Fullerton contemplates a trip next month to Honolulu, to be gone several weeks.

Mrs. Adolph Rimpau and daughters, Misses Claudina and Agnes Rimpau, returned Saturday from a pleasant two weeks' sojourn at Venice.

The Misses Hill will move their millinery store in the room next to A. Nagel's store, on the west. The new premises will be opened Oct. 1st.

Adolph Rimpau made a trip to San Juan a few days ago. Adolph contemplates the erection of a modern new residence on his property at the corner of Center and Olive streets.

Gerald Sandilands has a new son and heir at his residence, the new member of the family having arrived on Monday week. Mr. Sandilands is receiving congratulations on the new addition to his family.

P. P. Hatzfeld and wife are at Newport Beach for two weeks. In the absence of the former, his pharmacy is in charge of Stanley Whitlock, an experienced young druggist from San Francisco.

George Boyd has a force of 125 hands at the cannery putting up a fine grade of peaches. Several carloads of peaches arrived on Monday, making it necessary to work the force until midnight.

Mr. Asher while indulging in the luxury of a bath at his home several days ago, fell as he was leaving the tub and sustained the fracture of a rib. The injury is painful, but no permanent disability is anticipated.

George M. Derby of Long Beach was in town this week, the guest of Wm. Kretschmer. Mr. Derby is a trombone player and holds a position in a Los Angeles theater orchestra. His visit here was for rest and recreation and he was entertained by Mr. Kretschmer on a camping trip in Santiago canyon.

Mrs. Wm. Frantz will shortly begin the erection of a \$3000 residence on the lot at the corner of Center and Olive recently purchased by her from Mr. Nemetz for \$850. The house will be 43x43 feet, single story, with interior court, the walls being constructed of boulders. The court will have a fountain in the center, and the building will be one of ornamental design. Contractor Lagman is preparing the plans which will be ready for the contractor by the first of the month.

Theodore Blumhardt died at the Patton asylum on Sunday morning at 8 o'clock. The remains were brought here on Monday evening and interred on Tuesday under the auspices of the Turnverein, of which deceased had been in his lifetime a member. Blumhardt resided here for more than twenty years, and some two years was committed to the asylum, being in feeble health mentally. He is held in kind remembrance by many old-time friends who gathered at his bier to mourn the departure of one who in his life had not an enemy in the world. Deceased was aged 58, and was a native of Germany.

Carlos Corona was this week permitted to go from the county jail on probation, having twenty days yet to serve. Carlos promises to go far, far away into the utmost recesses of Riverside county, having been promised a job at picking grapes. He was sent up some time ago for ninety days for petty larceny, and was also suspected of being implicated in petty hold-up work hereabout.

Corona was once left for dead after a knife fight with Chapo Aguilar, but since the latter's demise at a fandango up the river some years ago, Corona has blossomed out as a bad man. He has promised to be good, and if he ever shows up in this neighborhood again Constable Llewellyn will run him in.

G. Roger Schwartz of Los Angeles, representing the Sunset telephone company, was in town the first of the week and stated that his company had nothing too good in its keeping for this city. It would give us the best service, and all tolls would be cut out, as those to Fullerton, Olinda and other points had been. The company maintains a charge of 25 cents per message between this city and Garden Grove points, while Santa Ana talks to them without such impost. This, Mr. Schwartz says, will be cut out, and this city placed in the most favored class. The Sunset company has lately improved its service in this city, and promises patrons the best it has in the house.

Ben Kraemer and family are sojourning for a few weeks at Redondo.

A. Ackerman of San Francisco was in town this week renewing old acquaintances.

Four new residences will shortly be in course of erection at the corner of Center and Olive streets.

Mrs. E. W. McCollum has left Wisconsin for her homeward trip, and after spending ten days with her brother in Helena, Mont., will return to this city. Her mother is improving in health.

Fritz Ruhman has returned from a ten-days' visit to San Francisco. Fritz found 448 blocks destroyed by the fire, and says the picture of desolation is complete. He also visited Oakland, Berkeley and other near-by places.

Huntington Beach is worked up over reports that an electric railroad to Riverside, by way of Santa Ana, will soon be under way. One can hear rumors about electric railways any day in the week in this neighborhood, but the trolley is not yet in sight.

Mrs. McCann of West Anaheim had \$5000 on deposit in the recently suspended Chicago bank. She has written on to her attorney to represent her in the settlement of the bank's affairs. A dividend of 20 cents on the dollar has already been declared, and this money is understood to be now available.

Michael Reiley, the hobo who assaulted Charles Schindler some weeks ago was arraigned before Recorder Howard on Thursday and held on \$1000 to appear before the superior court on a charge of assault with a deadly weapon. Schindler was unable to appear in court, being as yet unable to leave the house. Evidence was introduced sufficient to hold the prisoner. District Attorney Head conducted the case. The prisoner was brought over from the county jail by Sheriff Lacy. Reiley was unable to give bond and he was taken back to jail.

Theo. Lacy was in town a day or two ago meeting with old-time friends and sizing up the political situation. Lacy has a unique political record in Orange county, being the only man his party has ever nominated for sheriff since the organization of the county. The republicans have been able to defeat him only once, but he came up smiling the next campaign and resumed business at the old stand. Lacy is not so young as he used to be and the boys say they will take a fall out of him this year. Lacy's friends dispute this. The contest for sheriff promises to be the most hotly contested in the county this year.

Lieut. Selinger and Corporal Spielman returned on Saturday afternoon from Woodland, where they participated in the State shoot held there last week. Owing to the extremely hot weather prevailing at the range, the boys failed to qualify for a place upon the state team which goes to Sea Girt, N. J., for the national shoot. Both Selinger and Spielman made good scores, coming within a few points of the necessary score, but were handicapped by the torrid weather and the wind which blew over the range. They express themselves as having been hospitably entertained by the guardsmen in the north, and have nothing but words of praise for the men composing the state team, whom they pronounce marksmen in every way qualified to uphold the dignity of the state at the Sea Girt contest.

The semi-annual meeting of the Olive milling company was held this week at the company's office in Olive. The following officers were elected: L. Schorn, president; D. C. Pixley, vice president; F. A. Blake Jr., secretary; G. J. Mosbaugh, Chas. Rusch, F. H. Meats and R. J. Blee directors. L. Schorn, who has held the position of superintendent for many years, tendered his resignation, and the same was accepted. D. C. Pixley was elected temporary superintendent. The report of the secretary showed the business of the company to be in good condition. It is expected that it will soon be necessary to put on a night shift and run the mill day and night.

The democratic county central committee met at Santa Ana on Saturday afternoon to discuss the advisability of placing in nomination candidates for assessor, recorder and coroner and public administrator. These offices were left vacant by the county convention, no nominations being made for them, and since then considerable discussion has been indulged in among democrats as to the wisdom of the move. The claim was made that the ticket was weakened by leaving several nominations unfilled. However, after discussing the matter in all its bearings, the county committee came to the conclusion that no nominations should be made, and the three offices will be left off the ticket. This gives the republican nominees a walkover, the first time such a state of affairs has existed since the organization of the county.

Manager Marx of the American Dairy company kindly presented us with a pound of the new sterilized butter, which must be pronounced high-grade butter in every respect. It is equal to the best grades of butter on the market, and vastly superior to the article recently on sale in the Southern California market. Local users of butter should make it a point to try this new brand, which we pronounce of extra fine quality. This butter is sterilized and immediately placed in the refrigerator and kept in first class condition. The new manufactory means much to our city and its product should be accorded a fair trial at the hands of our people.

Mr. Asher had the pleasure of a call on Sunday from an old friend in the person of Dr. Wilner, rabbi of the Jewish synagogue at Portland. They were schoolmates in the old country, and had not met since 1876, at which time both had come to America. The two corresponded for a time, but after Mr. Asher came to California they lost track of one another. On Saturday Mr. Asher received a telephone message from Dr. Wilner, who was in Los Angeles and said he would arrive here the following day. A very pleasant visit was enjoyed by both gentlemen. Dr. Wilner took the evening train for the north.

Elder A. B. Markle returned from Long Beach on Monday. He reports a great temperance convention with 4000 people in the auditorium. There were twelve hundred registered delegates in attendance and \$12,000 was raised for future work.

Rev. Father Dubbel, son of Mr. Dubble of this city, returned this week to his parish in Colorado after a very pleasant visit of several weeks with relatives here.

A building lot changed hands this week on Center street between Olive and Philadelphia, and it is said that a two-story residence will be erected thereon.

William Fleischman has a hog at his place weighing nearly a thousand pounds. The hog will be slaughtered Christmas and William says it will be the largest ever killed here.

The ladies aid of the Presbyterian church will meet this (Thursday) afternoon at the home of Mrs. Gates. All members and ladies of the congregation are invited to attend.

Alex. Vaughn was in town from his Orangethorpeavenue ranch on a business mission Monday morning. He is associated with Mr. Shearer in hay baling and reports business flourishing.

Wm. Fischer has been confined to his home for some weeks with illness. His many friends wish for his speedy recovery.

There was no quorum at the meeting of the water board on Saturday and no business was transacted.

Miss Bernice Tipton, who was seriously ill last week with anaemia, is improving.

Le Roy Burns Smith of the polytechnic school at San Luis Obispo was in town this week.

Architect Burke of Los Angeles was in town Monday on a business mission.

Joe Wagner paid a flying visit to Los Angeles on Monday.

Walter Crowther was a business visitor in Los Angeles the first of the week.

Miss Victoria Nemetz is visiting for a few days with friends in Los Angeles and near-by coast resorts.

Born to the wife of Mr. Schlosser, August 18, a girl.

The Orange county W. C. T. U. institute will be held at the Baptist church in Newport Beach Aug. 28-29.

Henry Adams is mentioned as chief of the new fire company. A good selection.

"Dick" Nemetz is sling the sledge in Charley Stadteger's blacksmith shop.

Wm. McLaughlin and family have returned from a week's outing at Balboa.

Mrs. Henry M. Adams has returned from an outing at Balboa.

Miss Julia Nemetz visited at Newport on Sunday.

FOR SALE

Walnut haller No. 1. Almost new, cost \$50; for sale for \$20, at J. Knaeber, 318 Chestnut street, Anaheim.

GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK.

We extend every accommodation consistent with safe and conservative banking

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H. W. CHYNOWETH, President.

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CHAS. A. BOEGE, Cashier.

compound interest allowed on deposits in our Savings Department.

ANAHEIM, CAL.

Mr. Melrose and his daughter Miss Winifred Melrose, leave today for their trip to Japan, China and the Philippine islands. They go by way of Seattle, and sail on the steamer Dakota next week. They will visit Yokohama, Shanghai, Manila, and other points in the far east, and will be absent three months.

Manager Ross of the gas company states that in order to keep up with the demand he is required to manufacture gas every day, and that next Sunday the works will have their first run on the Sabbath. A year ago the works were run only once a week.

Sandilands & Weisel have imported a 1907 model Wayne runabout, which is attracting no little attention in motor circles. The machine is a beauty, and its importers are kept busy explaining its many points of superiority over other makes.

Leopold Goepper came over from Drytown on Tuesday afternoon. He reports things dryer than ever across the river.

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Adams entertained the former's father, brother and sisters at dinner on Sunday.

Buena Park

Mrs. G. C. Hunt returned to her home in Los Angeles on Monday afternoon after a week's visit with Mrs. F. J. Speidel.

Dave Mitchell departed on Monday for Flagstaff, Ariz. He goes there to accept a position as foreman in a red sandstone quarry. The sand is being shipped to Los Angeles to be used in the construction of the new postoffice building.

George Wilcox has just purchased a 56-horse power White steamer.

Mr. Nelson reports business good in the lumber trade, and farmers generally fixing up their premises.

New pumping plants are the order of the day. P. W. Peckstein on Monday received on the Southern Pacific a Fairbanks-Morse engine which is being installed on his ranch. Mr. Peckstein has one of the finest ranches in this section, which will be greatly enhanced in value by the acquisition of the additional water supply.

J. B. Kelsey was in the Park Monday afternoon. Mr. Kelsey finds a good market in Los Angeles for his potato crop, which is especially fine this season.

J. A. McDonald was in the Park from Los Angeles on Monday renewing old acquaintances.

Mr. Schenck of Orange, republican nominee for county surveyor, was here Monday on political business.

County Treasurer Potter and daughter were over from Santa Ana on Sunday visiting with friends.

J. S. Perry and wife were Los Angeles visitors on Monday.

Will Smith and family returned on Monday from a week's visit at Newport Beach.

W. D. Tremain arrived this week from Mexico where he is interested in a rich copper mine, recently discovered. Associated with him are M. Ryman and E. A. Neiger of the Park and J. W. Alexander and D. R. Alexander of Norwalk. The property is situated in one of Mexico's greatest mining districts and is surrounded on all sides by paying mines. The company is named the Dilluvio gold and copper mining company and is incorporated under the laws of California, with a capital stock of 2,000,000 shares of the par value of \$1 each. This is an old Spanish mine, and was worked in the early period. Their crude smelters can still be seen. It is located in the district of El Fuerte, State of Sinaloa, Republic of Mexico. The property consists of twelve mining claims or about 50 acres, 2000 feet long and 662 feet wide.

For nice well roasted peanuts and fresh popcorn see John G. Wirsching.

At an election at Huntington Park on Monday that village pronounced unmistakably for incorporation as a city of the sixth class, when there were 77 votes cast in favor of the proposition to 17 against it. The trustees elected are Dr. Louis Weber, (who also stands an excellent chance of being the first president of the new municipality) George M. Salisbury, Orange G. Jones, William Glass and Carl J. Johnson. E. R. Allen was elected clerk, Floyd J. North treasurer, and Fred Cremer city marshal.

Citizens are naturally much elated over the result, as they now feel they have a chance to make something of their town. The board of trustees is regarded as an excellent selection.

Lemuel Robinson, the young son of Walter Robinson of Trabuca, was drowned while bathing in a lake at Stanford on Sunday. The young man had gone north a week before to enter the university, and the next heard of him was a despatch received the day of his death that he had lost his life in the waters of the lake. The body was brought to Santa Ana on Tuesday for interment. The unfortunate young man was widely known as a bright student, and his untimely death is cause for sincere regret.

After services Sunday at the Catholic church preliminary steps were taken toward the organization of an order of the Knights of Columbus. The new order will start out with a membership of over thirty, and will be permanently organized during the next two weeks.

Chris Gelderman and wife are at San Diego for a brief outing.

Reports received by the California promotion committee, from Colvin B. Brown, manager of the eastern bureau, recently established in New York, show that good work is being done in the way of interesting easterners in California. Many callers go to the headquarters of the bureau, where full information about all parts of California is given, together with literature from all parts of the state. In addition to the distribution of literature (from all counties, Brown is arranging for a series of lectures throughout the east, illustrated with lantern slides, showing the peculiar features of each county, so that a clear and comprehensive knowledge may be gained by the listeners of the whole State of California. Brown's work has proven of great value already, although he has been established less than a month, and many inquiries are coming to the home office of the committee, from people who have been interested in California through the eastern bureau. The work of this bureau will be constantly broadened and all of California will feel the effect of this persistent and systematic campaign of the California promotion committee.

The committee is anxious that every county in California should receive benefit from its liberal campaign for the state, and it has called on all counties for literature, lantern slides and articles showing the advantages of the particular county, in order that its home office, in California building, in Union Square, San Francisco, and its eastern bureau in New York, may be fully equipped so as to be able to answer all questions that may be asked. As the counties are put to no expense whatever in the matter, beyond furnishing the slides and literature, none should be without representation in the good work that is being done by the committee.

A Hair Dressing

Nearly every one likes a fine hair dressing. Something to make the hair more manageable; to keep it from being too rough, or from splitting at the ends. Something, too, that will feed the hair at the same time, a regular hair-food. Well-fed hair will be strong, and will remain where it belongs—on the head, not on the comb!

"The best kind of a testimonial—
"Sold for over sixty years."

Made by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Also manufactured at
SARASAPILLA.
PILLS.
CHERRY PECTORAL.

Ayer's

Orange County Business College Santa Ana, Calif.

Our fall term begins Sept. 3, 1906. Forty graduates last year. This College aids a greater percentage of its graduates in securing good positions than any other college in Southern California. Call or write for College Journal. H. O. Sisson, Pres. aug9-1m

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A full line of the best and most reasonably priced Silverware to be had. Gold Discount stamps and written guarantee with every piece.

C. I. HOOPLE

125 Center St. Anaheim

REBUILDING SAN FRANCISCO

The California state board of trade is prepared for the increase of activity and of energy made necessary by the rebuilding of San Francisco. That city had been slowly built after its second destruction by fire, and the state advanced slowly with it.

Since 1898 the city had a rapid advance in trade, population and enterprise, and the state took on the same pace and went forward in population, production and wealth more rapidly than ever before. Now San Francisco has to be rebuilt in greater splendor than before it burned. What the country made out of its previous growth the country still has. What the country makes out of its reconstruction on greater lines, the country has yet to make, and that gain is the immediate interest of rural California in the rebuilding of San Francisco.

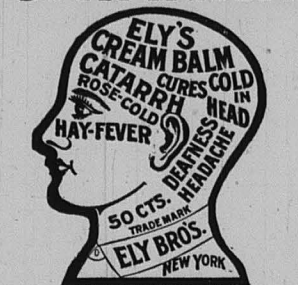
The state board of trade escaped disaster. Its exhibit of the resources of the state was not seriously impaired. Its location is in the midst of the energies that contribute to the re-creation of the metropolis. Under the same roof are the general headquarters of the freight and passenger departments of the Southern Pacific, Santa Fe and California Northwestern railroads, and so are the offices of all the great eastern and European and Asiatic lines. This condition will continue during the reconstruction of the city. It brings all of the business and traveling public into immediate contact with the state board of trade and its exhibits, its literature and its exposition of those resources of the state which are to be heavily and profitably drawn upon to rebuild the metropolis. As the state rose with the old San Francisco, so it is to continue to grow with the new. Its property values, production and energies are to adjust themselves to the larger measure of the greater San Francisco. In the process of larger adjustment the state board of trade is a necessary factor. If its activity ceased, a surrender would be implied. The board therefore turns to the state with confidence to support the responsibility that is upon it as the only organized experience capable of meeting every requirement of the situation created by the burning of San Francisco.

By showing their confidence in the state board of trade the people of California prove their confidence in themselves, and their state, that is now more necessary than ever. For nearly twenty years the state board of trade has labored to spread abroad the truth about California. During that time not only honest lack of knowledge but malicious misrepresentation had to be overcome. Just as this had been accomplished, the destruction of San Francisco by fire has been made the occasion of sensational misrepresentation of the whole state. San Francisco has commercial rivals, and the state feels every blow they strike. The news channels through which the first impression of the late disaster reached the outside world were unfortunately more loyal to the spirit of sensation than to the state. The result is reflected in the press of the world. Every glaring misrepresentation made in the early hours of the prolonged conflagration of the city, appears as news in the papers. The loss of life, less than 500 in a crowded population of over 400,000, has been magnified to tens of thousands, and the feelings of eastern readers have been wrought upon and shocked by imaginative and utterly false statements of disaster and calamity involving rural California. So it is that in a considerable measure the work of the state board of trade, known all over the Union, standing calmly by its work and in the same and well supported use of its far reaching functions. Every interior city and every acre of productive land, is interested in this attitude of the board. Every interest in this state that lives by the charms of our scenery, and every means of transportation that carries sightseers to where the majesty of our mountains and the charms of our valleys and coasts may be enjoyed, feels how the need of the board and its expression of confidence in the future of California.

So, the board, stands, yielding not, but pressing on. It has the confidence of the east and its statements are known to be true, since it has a reputation that it cannot sacrifice to any purpose nor in any emergency.

Other cities have been destroyed and other states have felt the misfortune. But when their people continued in full action of the institutions and functions that made their destruction a loss to the world, every face was turned away from the past and fronted a future lighted with hope and met with determination. The tragedy of destruction, the long conflagration, the orderly retreat of a people that refused to go into panic and disorder, are now topics of world-wide discussion. But these are soon to be pushed out of focus and pass out of mind, and the wonders of recon-

CATARRH



ELY'S CREAM BALM
This Remedy is a Specific,
Sure to Give Satisfaction.
GIVES RELIEF AT ONCE.
It cleanses, soothes, heals, and protects the diseased membrane. It cures Catarrh and drives away a Cold in the Head quickly. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Easy to use. Contains no injurious drugs. Applied into the nostrils and absorbed. Large Size, 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; Trial Size, 10 cents by mail.
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Carries a choice line of
Fresh and Salt Meats
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In New Odd Fellow's block
The Best of Fresh Meats
Constantly on Hand
Hams, Bacon, Sausage
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Fresh Bread
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Wedding Cakes a Specialty.
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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

To Coronado Beach and Return, \$3.50
The Santa Fe will sell tickets to Coronado and return June 14th to Sept. 10th with a final limit until Sept. 30th, 1906, for return passage, at the very low rate of \$3.50 for the round trip. J. H. Clabaugh, agent.

Deafness Cannot be Cured
by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out of this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for particulars, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

struction, the unquenched energy, the unsmitten hope, the luxury of mighty effort and its splendid results, are to be the subject of the world's wonder and applause, and California is to be more attractive to enterprise, more sought for home and have a better title to the good will of the world than ever. The state board of trade sends this message to its old members and supporters, and to those who will join them in maintaining its agency as the organized representative of the varied interests of the whole state.

What San Francisco has lost is so immeasurably less than what she has left that we may well turn our backs upon the past and talk and build and go forward to the future.

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

Finest of Wines, Liquors and Cigars at
Roman Wisser's Favorite Saloon
ANAHEIM BEER ON DRAUGHT
Center St. - r - Anaheim

CARPUS

Is a beautiful bay, stands 15½ 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 Harondale (20184), 2:11½, sire of 7 in 1904 in 2:29 list. For 1905 he sired 8 in 2:20 list.
Harondale, by Baron Wilkes (4758), 2:18, sire of 39 in less than 2:20. One of his fillies, Extasy, at a 2 year old, 1898, held the world's record, 2:10½.
Baron Wilkes, by George Wilkes (519) 2:22.
George Wilkes by Hambletonian (10).
First Dam, Mitchell, trial 2:24, by Lockheart (6864), 2:08½.
Second Dam, Cinch, 2:11, by Nutwood (600).
Third Dam, Valentine Swigert (20853), 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
McKaughan & Winters, Owners
Buena Park, Cal.

Choice of Many Routes



EAST and WEST
"Sunset" Via New Orleans and El Paso
"Ogden" via San Francisco
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Personally Conducted Tourist Excursions via all routes every day in the week, at REDUCED RATES

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

In the Superior Court of the County of Orange,
State of California.

In the matter of the estate of Louis Berella, deceased.
Order to show cause why order of sale of real estate should not be made.

George S. Smith, the administrator of the estate of Louis Berella, deceased, having filed his petition herein, duly verified, praying for an order of sale of the real estate and water stock of the said decedent, for the purposes therein set forth, it is therefore ordered by said court that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased appear before the said Superior Court on Friday, August 31st, 1906, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the courtroom of said Superior Court, in the court house of said county of Orange, in the city of Santa Ana, to show cause why an order should not be granted to said administrator to sell so much of the real estate, and the water stock, of the said deceased, at private sale, as shall be necessary; and that a copy of this order be published at least four successive weeks in the Anaheim Gazette, a weekly newspaper published in said county of Orange.
Dated July 24th, 1906.
Z. B. WEST,
Judge of said Superior Court.
Richard Melrose, attorney for administrator.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him.

WALDING, KINMAN & MARVIN,
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials free. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

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Dealer in all kinds of
GRAIN AND FEED
Storage Warehouses
And Custom Feed
Mill in Connection
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LOCATION—South of Santa Fe depot.

Your Dainty Underwear

And Starched Pieces don't look as though they had been through a riot when they are returned from the

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ANAHEIM AGENT
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CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The Anaheim Chamber of Commerce meets on the second and fourth Monday of each month, at Chamber of Commerce rooms, 110 North Los Angeles street.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS
W. H. Spake, president; F. Yungbluth, vice president; Charles Boege, secretary-treasurer; Directors: T. J. Armstrong, J. H. Clabaugh, O. T. Calor, E. W. McCollum.

CHURCH DIRECTORY

English Baptist Mission—Corner Broadway and Lemon streets. Sunday school at 2 p.m. Preaching 3 p.m. A. L. Wilson in charge.

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 7:30 a.m.; fourth Sunday 7 and 8:30 a.m. Rosary and benediction during summer 7:30 a.m., during winter 8:30 a.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 8:30 p.m.; Wednesday prayer meeting 7:30 p.m.; Monthly meeting of Ladies Missionary society second Thursday of each month at 3 p.m. Ladies Aid on fourth Thursday of each month at 2:30 p.m.

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 Adele 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 Chatter streets. Preaching every Sunday at 10:30 a.m. Sunday school 9:30 a.m. A. Lusky, 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.

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

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.

Santa Fe Time Table

Effective June 17, 1906.
Trains on the Santa Fe leave Anaheim for points named as follows:
To Los Angeles—5:52 a.m., 7:33 a.m., 10:00 a.m., 12 noon, 5:19 p.m.
To San Diego—8:51 a.m., 2:51 p.m., 1:15 a.m.
San Bernardino and Riverside—8:51 a.m., 11:35 a.m., 5:54 p.m.
To Redlands—8:51 a.m., 11:35 a.m.
To Santa Ana—8:51 a.m., 2:51 p.m., 5:54 p.m.
To Escondido—2:51 p.m.
To Fallbrook—8:51 a.m.
To Redondo Beach—7:33 a.m.
Theatre train leaves Los Angeles at 11:55 p.m.
Chicago, Kansas City, and all points east as follows:
Trains marked with * are daily except Sunday. All others daily.
J. H. CLABAUGH, Agent.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

December 28, 1904.
SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.
Trains on the Southern Pacific pass Anaheim as follows:
To Los Angeles. From Los Angeles.
Daily..... 7:30 a.m. Daily..... 9:24 a.m.
Daily..... 10:52 a.m. Daily..... 2:49 a.m.
Daily..... 3:51 p.m. Daily..... 5:59 p.m.
Pass Loara Station.
To Los Angeles. From Los Angeles.
Daily..... 7:34 a.m. Daily..... 9:24 a.m.
Daily..... 10:52 a.m. Daily..... 2:49 a.m.
Daily..... 3:51 p.m. Daily..... 5:59 p.m.
LOS ALAMITOS TRAINS.
Leave Anaheim. Arrive Anaheim.
Daily..... 5:35 a.m. Daily..... 8:09 a.m.
*Except Sunday.
TRAINS TO NEWPORT BEACH.
Leave Anaheim. Arrive at Newport.
Daily..... 6:03 p.m. Daily..... 6:58 p.m.
Leave Newport. Arrive Anaheim.
Daily..... 6:45 a.m. Daily..... 7:30 a.m.

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MAIN 321.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

By E. J. Wickson, Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station, Berkeley.

Isolation of Agricultural Instruction not Desirable—In view of the thronging of pupils to agricultural colleges, and notably to those offering the broadest and most advanced courses, it becomes apparent that it has always been a mistake to insist that to promote instruction in agriculture the agricultural students should be isolated from students in other branches of learning. Such a claim arose from several facts which have been displaced by other facts and from several notions which were either always wrong or have become wrong through the disappearance of the facts upon which they were based. At first students in agriculture were few; it could hardly be otherwise with an undertaking which was new and therefore narrowly understood and widely distrusted. A common explanation of the fewness was that students in agriculture were seriously maligned and ridiculed, which was never true, but the farmer had not yet found himself in the modern scheme of human vocations and was disposed to think that he was low in the scale and his son must, of course, be discounted by his fellow students who were largely from what are called the professional classes. Those who cherished this view did not appreciate the democratic spirit of students, which almost invariably ranks a man for what he is and for whatever warranted aspirations he cherishes. The ridicule of agricultural students which outsiders found in the use of such terms as "cow college men," etc., never existed. The terms are no worse, and no better, than the epithets which all groups of students apply to each other, all of which are sportive and convey no reflection whatever of social or intellectual rank. In the University of California agricultural students have in the past filled, and do at the present occupy, the highest places which the students create for their leaders, and are never discounted by their agricultural connection. The university spirit is hostile to class distinctions; it is in fact apt to be ultra democratic.

The alleged social reason for isolation of agricultural students has, therefore, no existence; even if it did exist the way to overcome it would not be through retreat, but through contact and conflict. The farmer would never attain his proper social recognition by separating himself from men of other callings and thus conceding them some superiority, but rather by demonstrating his character and quality by association and competition, nor can his son advance by isolation.

Another notion which is clearly a misconception, is that by isolation and removal from temptation to other pursuits, young men can be bound down to agriculture. It is not true. The American young man must see that the opportunity in agriculture is great or he will quickly leap any boundary which can be set up for his confinement to it. The fact that in some of the leading separate colleges of agricultural and mechanic arts not more than one-fifth of the pupils choose the agricultural course and the other fact that these institutions are extending their curricula by addition of classical, literary and other subjects, prove that the isolation of the subject of agriculture is no more desirable than the isolation of the students of agriculture.

Specialization Rather than Isolation—Recent experience clearly shows that what is needed in agricultural education is not isolation but opportunity for specialization; and specialization means the extension and improvement of instruction and equipment befitting the nature of agriculture, so that the student may fully occupy his time with the closely related parts of his chosen special study. This is true, to a greater or less extent, of all undertakings in agricultural instruction which are of university grade; in courses either long or short, and either in the science or technology

of agriculture. Opportunity for specialization, in the modern educational use of the word, certainly exists only in institutions which are broadest in instruction and richest in facilities for demonstration, in laboratories and libraries, museum collections, etc., as well as farm outfits, growing crops, animals, and the preparation of their products, etc. All these things are so closely knit together both in science and technology that the specialization is really a much broader affair than was formerly conceived of; we now look upon it in a sense inclusive while but recently its chief merit seemed to be exclusiveness, and its essence lies in proper correlation of subjects rather than in numerical reduction of them. Agricultural education is fast approaching, more and more nearly, the actual nature of the industry which it both leads and serves. For these reasons agriculture can only be adequately served in a broadly equipped institution like a university and, therefore, some separate colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts are trying to constitute themselves universities as rapidly as their resources enable them to do so. The conclusion must be then that the agricultural student in courses which rise above handicraft, must for the sake of his culture, work where all underlying sciences and related techniques are open to him, and, for the sake of his manhood and citizenship, must be developed and dignified by contact with those who are studying for other vocations. This is not merely a theoretical view. The multitude of pupils in our state universities who are now choosing agricultural subjects, shows that I am not undertaking to spin a theory, but to account for an actual fact in the present advancement of agriculture.

Pressing Needs—Twenty years ago and even less, the greatest need of the land-grant colleges, as a whole, was pupils; now the question is, how can the pupils be adequately handled. The pressing needs are teachers and equipment. Young men and women are being taken right from the commencement stage to fill positions in research and instruction which should be occupied by persons of longer training and wider experience. This condition of affairs will, of course, correct itself, for the supply is coming on from the enlarged numbers now in training; it cannot be cured by any popular interest and generosity. The other need, that of adequate accommodation and equipment, is, as I have already indicated, being liberally provided for, and the justice of its claim widely recognized. The situation and outlook are, therefore, on the whole very encouraging. If those entrusted with instruction do their work well and make good use of their facilities there can be no question of future favor, support and continually improved equipment.

The university farm—A very clear indication of the attitude of the public mind in this state toward agricultural education is seen in the provision of \$150,000 made by the last legislature for the purchase and equipment of a university farm. It is the most important single contribution which the state has ever made to the development of agricultural education. It will supplement all that has been accomplished on the scientific side by furnishing splendid opportunity for instruction in farm policy and practice which have not been adequately provided for hitherto. In the future the university students in the agricultural course will be brought face to face with the practical problems of production, and instruction therein will be given concreteness and directness. There will also be the fullest attention paid to the short courses in the various branches of farming which will enable both old and young to devote themselves for a few weeks or months to studies of the best and most profitable ways to handle plants and animals and to satisfy themselves that these advanced ways are best because they embody the latest science involved in each operation and because the quality and market value of the product demonstrate its economic superiority. The instruction on the farm will neither dupli-

cate the instruction or the equipment at Berkeley. At Berkeley the work will be chiefly analytical—the taking of things to pieces to learn the character and relations of the parts. At the farm the work will be in a sense chiefly synthetical—the connection of the parts, the building up the highest orders of finished products. It is an important fact that this synthetic process, this selection of the best factors of a result and rejection of all that tends toward inferiority, involves at the same time the highest and the lowest forms of agricultural instruction and the same illustrative and demonstrative outfit is required by both purposes. The short course man receives didactic lessons and demonstrations which he may imitate; the long course man takes his lessons in a suggestive way and sees in the demonstrations the application of his previous theoretical training. In both cases the instruction is practical and each takes from it according to his needs. The splendid animal stands forth to one student as the embodiment of the principles of breeding and all the practical value that breeding science signifies; to another student he is mainly a model of form as exhibiting feeding or dairy quality to be rendered practically useful mainly through imitation. The same is true of trees, vines, field crops, buildings and other items of the university farm equipment. It will all serve for instruction in the highest lines of agricultural technology and for the plainest lessons in the best way to do things under California conditions. [To be continued.]

HAIR AND BEARDS.

They Have Played Important Parts in the World's History.

In centuries past the human hair played an important part in all judicial proceedings. Those that were permitted to wear beard and hair had rights that could not be claimed by the short and shaved. When men made oath they touched their beard and hair, and women placed the finger tips of the right hand on their tresses.

Servants were obliged to have their hair cut, and if a freedman went into slavery he had to divest himself of his hirsute adornments. An adult adopted by foster parents was obliged to have his beard shaved, and the shaving of beard and hair was a punishment inflicted on criminals. The jurisprudence of our ancestors dealt with punishment "by skin and hair" for small offenses and "by neck and hand" for greater crimes.

There has always been more or less superstition about hair. Great strength was implied by it, and wizards and witches knew of concoctions of hair by which they poisoned enemies. Cat's hair was especially named in the category of poisonous hairs, and even at the beginning of the seventeenth century Paulus Zacchias, a famous physician, writes of the virulent poison of the hair of cats. Among civilized people such superstitious beliefs have gone out of existence, and only Malays give their enemies tiger hairs in broth to kill them.

THE HUMAN RIBS.

Man Has Twelve Pairs, and Woman Has Just the Same.

A man who had been sick said he was so thin he could count his ribs.

When I heard this statement I asked, "How many did you count?" He was unable to answer. Several friends were standing by, and the query was put to them. Not a man could tell the number of his ribs. One bright chap said in all seriousness that a woman has one more rib than a man, because man lost one in the fashioning of woman. And, do you know, this belief is common? Suddenly spring the question on any acquaintance you may happen to meet in the day's journeying. Unless he be a medical man he will in all probability be unable to answer.

It is an anatomical fact that man has twelve pairs of ribs and woman the same number. The four short ribs, two on each side, are the "free" ribs, and in all probability Eve was made of one of these. A man could manage to struggle through life without his free ribs, and I have no doubt that ere long some corset manufacturer will require woman to have hers removed in order to lengthen her waist and to reduce its girth. To break a few of the aternal ribs (ten altogether) is nothing; to break some of the aternal (fourteen in number) ones is far more serious.—New York Press.

SANTA FE HALF RATES

Every Sunday 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. dc7-td.

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Pitkin's Barn Paint

Guaranteed for five years. Especially adapted for painting barns, roofs, bridges, fences, etc. Put up in 5 gallon and 1-gallon cans, full measure.

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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Economy Fruit Jars, Rubbers, Sealing Wax and Caps. Extra Tops for Economy Jars.

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Pints, 65c; Qts, 75; ½ gal., \$1 00.

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Many changes and improvements have been made this season in the buildings, and they are very perfect and sanitary.

Room for 400 in the great school, WITHOUT CROWDING.

New catalogue just out. Send for it.

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The Rock Island is the shortest line to Kansas City and St. Louis.

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Double daily Tourist cars through to Chicago via Kansas City without change.

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The finest summer resort on the Pacific Coast, and a delightful place to spend your vacation.

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For full information regarding rates for tents and cottages, railroad fare, time of trains, etc.,

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Beautiful Anaheim

In Orange county there are three cities other than Santa Ana, the county seat, which aspire to greater things. These are Anaheim, Orange and Fullerton. Of these the former leads in population, while the other two are close rivals for second place.

Anaheim holds the distinction of being the first successful result of an attempt at colonization in this state. Fifty German families formed the nucleus of the present city. The proverbial industry, neatness and thrift of the race is manifest in the prosperous ranches of that section of the country today.

Feb. 28, 1857, the heads of the fifty families incorporated in San Francisco what was styled the "Los Angeles Vineyard society." The object of the corporation was the purchase of Southern California lands sufficient in area to give each of the incorporators a home site and sufficient land to insure an opportunity for self support. The men forming the corporation were artisans and were following their various trades in San Francisco. A few months were consumed in investigating various localities and examining different tracts of land, and it was not until Sept. 25th of that year that they obtained possession of the lands upon which to found the colony. On that date a deed was executed by Juna Pacifico Ogtiveras conveying to the colony association 1185 acres with water rights in the Santa Ana river and rights of way for canals, the consideration being \$2230.

Assessed valuation of that particular tract today is \$739,000, but the actual value is much more, estimated to be not less than \$2,500,000. The tract was divided into fifty ranch home lots of twenty acres each and fifty home lots of dimensions 140 by 180 feet each. On each of the ranch plots were planted eight acres of vineyards which were cared for three years by Indian and Mexican labor, under the supervision of a man employed by the association, while the owners of the lands still remained in San Francisco at their regular employment.

At the end of three years the vineyards had come into bearing and the members of the association met and allotted the home sites and ranches by a drawing, each member receiving a deed of the property thus drawn. They then migrated and took possession of their new homes.

All the ranches were put into vines and wine-making became the industry of the colony until about 1886, when a disease attacked the vines and destroyed most of the vineyards. This was the death of the wine industry, but in a measure was the making of the colony, for it turned the attention of the people to general fruit and ranching and has resulted in the making of a large section of country thereabout into a veritable garden.

In area Anaheim is one of the smallest cities in the state. Originally it occupied one square mile. Since first incorporated a second square mile of territory has been added. In this limited area today are about 3500 people. Closely adjacent to this another thousand have homes and do business in Anaheim.

Anaheim, in many respects, is one of the most progressive cities in the state. It was the first city in California to put into practical operation municipal ownership of public utilities. It has long owned its water system and electrical lighting plant, both of which have prospered under public ownership and have given the people good service. This month the minimum rate of service in the electrical lighting department has been reduced from \$1 to seventy-five cents a month. About one week ago the city voted bonds to the amount of \$49,000 for the enlarging of these plants.

Anaheim owes a great deal of its recent prosperity and advancement to the energy of its chamber of commerce, which numbers as its members nearly all the leading men of the city. Its officers are: W. H. Spake, president; F. A. Yungbluth, vice president; C. A. Boege, secretary and treasurer; and a board of directors composed of the above and E. W. McCollum, T. S. Armstrong, O. T. Callor and J. H. Clabaugh.

Anaheim is a well governed city. Its city officers are progressive, yet conservative men, numbering among them the following board of trustees: C. O. Rust, president; G. J. Stook, L. Kroeger, T. A. Darling, Joseph Fiscus. E. B. Merritt is city clerk.

Two weekly newspapers aid in forwarding the interests of the community and a general loyalty on the part of the citizenship in matters of public weal has the effect to keep the wheels of progress turning.

Three banking institutions, one national, one state and one savings, maintain a healthy financial condition. In addition to these there is a building and loan institution, which has made loans amounting to \$50,000, nearly all of

Highest Price Paid for Milk

The American Dairy Company

Will pay at its creamery in this city the highest market price for first-class milk, to be delivered daily.

Dairymen looking for the highest figures for their milk will do well to call and obtain particulars.

Apply at Creamery, north of Santa Fe depot.

H. A. MARX,

Manager.

which has been expended in home building. Last year fifty buildings were constructed in Anaheim, including several business blocks. Thus far this year the building operations have been proportionately greater than last year. Public streets are being improved and arrangements have been completed for the paving of three blocks on Center street and two blocks on Los Angeles street.

Anaheim is justly proud of her school system. Seventeen teachers are employed and 456 pupils are enrolled. Four handsome and modern buildings are equipped in fine style. The system consists of a high school, grammar school and two primary schools. The district is second in size in the county. Six teachers are employed in the high school departments and the school stands high in the list of similar institutions in the state.

One of the important assets of Anaheim is its water system. Not only for domestic use is the supply abundant and of an excellent character, but the irrigation system under the title of the Anaheim Union Water company is one of the best in the country. This latter concern furnishes a region ten miles square with an abundance of water for all purposes. The inexhaustible supply may be realized when it is said that seven months of the year the gravity supply is sufficient and more than sufficient for all needs and the pumps of the company are idle, and the other five months the working of the pumps half the time gives all the water required.

Climatic conditions at Anaheim are of the best. It is but twelve miles from the ocean and is situated 150 feet above the sea, consequently it obtains all the benefits of the great Pacific as exerted on the climate, making the locality one of comfort and health both summer and winter. The average temperature for the year, according to official reports is 64.3. The monthly averages are as follows: January, 54.1; February, 56.3; March, 59.1; April, 62.9; May, 67.2; June, 69.9; July, 73; August, 74.4; September, 71.9; October, 66.8; November, 60.8; December, 56.6. It will be seen by this that there are no months in which extreme hot or cold weather prevails. It has one of the most even temperatures of any of the inland cities.

Anaheim has a public library and free reading room, well patronized. It has nine church buildings owned by the following societies: Presbyterian, Methodist, Catholic, Christian, Episcopal, German Lutheran, German Methodist, German Baptist and German Evangelical church, in connection with which is a parochial school with about 150 pupils—Los Angeles Evening News.

Real Estate Transfers

Furnished by the Orange County Title Company Santa Ana.

Max Nebelung to Richard Melrose—Und 1/2 int in 9.73 acs near Anaheim; \$10
Argus Adams to J O Royer—SW 1/4 of sec 16, t4s, r10, being lot 32, Helen & Lynch's add to Anaheim—\$10

Huntington Beach Co to S Bryant—Lot 1, blk A, Goldsmith's add to Santa Ana; \$10

Justin Copeland to Geo W Harbon and S Millsap—Lot 14, blk 19, First add to Newport Beach; \$10

Elizabeth Lewis to Tarver Montgomery—Lot 24 and n 1/2 of lot 25, blk C, Gardner & Moye's add to Santa Ana; \$10

Grove Streeter to Niels Sorensen—Lot 1, blk A, Goldsmith's add to Santa Ana; \$10

Niels Sorensen to Elsie Sorensen—Lot 1, blk A, Goldsmith's add to Santa Ana; also lot 11, blk B, Bennonnet tct; \$10

George Biggs to O P Widaman—Lot 20, Whitaker's add to Buena Park; \$10

REPUBLICAN TICKET

FOR ASSEMBLYMAN
Clyde Bishop.....of El Modena
FOR COUNTY CLERK
W. B. Williams.....of Orange
FOR SHERIFF
S. O. Walker.....of Buena Park
FOR RECORDER
Geo. E. Peters.....of Santa Ana
FOR AUDITOR
Cal. D. Lester.....of Santa Ana
FOR TREASURER
W. G. Potter.....of Santa Ana
FOR TAX COLLECTOR
J. C. Lamb.....of Santa Ana
FOR ASSESSOR
W. M. Scott.....of Santa Ana
FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY
S. M. Davis.....of Santa Ana
FOR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR
AND CORONER
Geo. S. Smith.....of Santa Ana
FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS
W. R. Carpenter.....of Placentia
FOR SURVEYOR
Chas. R. Schenck.....of Santa Ana
FOR SUPERVISORS
First District
H. E. Smith.....of Santa Ana
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G. W. Moore.....of Smeltzer
Third District
George E. Dutton.....of Anaheim
Fourth District
D. A. MacMullan.....of Olive
Fifth District
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JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
J. E. Ford.....of Fullerton
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Maude Miller to W J Robbins—Aht 10 acres 2 miles north of Orange; \$10
John Putman to E W Wheeler, trustee—75 ft of lot 5, blk N, Ross add to Santa Ana; \$10

Addie Pratt to Mary Reed—Lot 66, C Z Culver tct; \$10
Mrs H S G Rea to P E Hatch—Lots 18, 19 and 20, blk 1, and lot 18, blk 4, Fullerton; \$10

W A Barnes to Mollie Hartzell—Lots 38 and 39, blk 25, Fullerton; \$10
Huntington Beach Co to Narcissa J Miller—Lot 8, blk 812, Huntington Beach; \$10

John Cubbon to C E Cullen—Lot 11, blk 3, Southside add to Santa Ana; \$10
Cecil Bridgford to W O Manding—10 acs 2 miles se of Santa Ana; \$10

J H Bowen to Sarah Flowers—Lot 20, blk C, Gardner & Moye's add to Santa Ana; \$10

The Irvine Co to Mary D H Prang—Lots 1 and 2, blk 131, Corona Del Mar; \$10

Jennie Robertson to L S Robertson—Lot 1, blk 16, Pacific Electric sub; \$10
L H Thomas to E Severance et al—Lot 16, blk B, Rogers' add to Laguna Beach; \$10

Medora Van Horn to Mary Dubois—4 acs in the west part of Santa Ana; \$10
Charles Orr to Adele Presley—Lots 5 and 6, blk 302, Vista Del Mar tct, sec 2; \$10

Newport Beach Co to W T Maddex et al—Lot 7, blk 15, sec B, Newport Beach; \$10

Guadalupe A de Forster to Margo Forster—Real and personal property in Orange co or elsewhere; \$1

C W Sheats to Prescott Allen—Lots 7, 8, 9 and 10, blk B, Hubbard tct; \$1500
I N Smith to L T Wells—Lots 12 and 14, blk 608, Huntington Beach; \$10

Geo H Fernald to L T Wells—Lot 10 blk 608, Huntington Beach; \$10

Laguna Beach Co to J H Woodruff—Lot 7, blk 21, Laguna Cliffs; \$10
Martha S Nash et al to Althea Scudder—2 acs in west pt of Santa Ana; \$10

E D Music to Mrs Regina Hoglen—15 acs in sec 10, t5s, r10; \$3000
E W Wheeler, trustee, to Wm C Humphrey—Part of lot 5, blk N; \$10

Announcement

I wish to announce that on Sept. 1, 1906, I will move my Jewelry establishment into the Helmsen building on West Center St. In order to save moving a greater portion of my stock I am going to close it out at greatly reduced prices. If you want a Watch, Clock, Silverware, Ring, or in fact anything carried in an up to date Jewelry store, see me between now and September 1, and I will save you money. My entire stock is of the best quality.

B. HARTFIELD, Jeweler

107 Center Street

ANAHEIM, CAL.

Millinery Removal

THE MISSES HILL announce that on Oct. 1st they will move their Millinery Store to the premises adjoining A. Nagel's store, on the west, where they will open with a carefully selected stock of Fall Millinery, Hats and other articles usually found in a first-class millinery store.

Removal Sale

The stock at present on hand is offered at low prices, in order to make room for Fall Importations.

Sugar Beet Pulp

(Kow-Breakfast Food) FOR SALE.

At 40 cents per ton f. o. b. cars or wagon fresh from Factory. Conceded to be the cheapest and best Dairy Food in California. Write for freight rate if too far to haul.

Los Alamitos Sugar Company

P.S. A little molasses left at \$1.00 per barrel. (aug-3m) Los Alamitos, Cal.

J. S. TRIOLO

Wholesale Fancy Produce

Potatoes a Specialty

Room 210 Keystone Building

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Los Angeles

Palace Meat Market

Schumacher & Schneider

Proprietors

DEALERS IN

Choice Fresh and Salted Meats

Telephone Main 51

Meats Delivered to all parts of city

Anaheim Beer on Tap

Telephone Main 55

THE PEERLESS

A. FUHRBERG, Proprietor

Fine Wines, Liquors
and Cigars

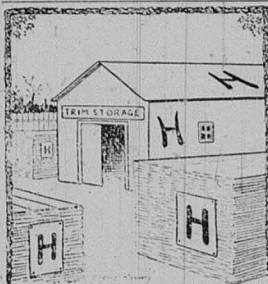
Political Announcement

J. C. ORD

Of Bay City, regular democratic nominee for

Supervisor

SECOND DISTRICT



Hot days are here. Now is the time to get ready to build that new house or repair the old one. And Here is the place to get the lumber, Doors, Windows, etc. Give us a trial and we will give you satisfaction.

J. M. Griffith & Co.

Los Angeles Street, near S. P. depot.

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Second-Hand Store

Second-hand Furniture, Buggies and Wagons
Goods Sold on Commission.

Highest Prices Paid for Goods.

301 E. Center St. Near City Hall.

Horse for Sale.

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