

Anaheim Gazette

VOLUME XXXIX

ANAHEIM, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1909

NUMBER 33

FLOWERS FOR THEIR GRAVES

MEMORIAL DAY OBSERVANCES AT CEMETERY

Veterans and School Children Join In Time-Honored Custom—Literary and Musical Exercises—Address by Comrade Cheney—Many Present

Smaller numerically than in days that have past, whiter of beard and hair and with stride less sturdy than when they answered the bugle's call, members of Malvern Hill post on Monday participated in the time-honored custom of decorating graves of the departed with beautiful flowers. In the ceremony they were joined by school children in large numbers, and as escort of honor they had Company E of the National Guard. Graves of blue and gray alike were decorated, and a profusion of flowers covered their last resting places.

A large concourse gathered at the cemetery at 10 o'clock. Assembled under the shady trees, the crowd listened for two hours to the rendition of a patriotic program of exercises.

O. V. Knowlton acted as master of ceremonies.

The program began by the playing of the "Star Spangled Banner" by the Fullerton band under leadership of Harry Swan.

Rev. A. H. Bailey delivered the invocation, while the assemblage stood with bared heads.

The Anaheim school quartet, under leadership of Miss Edna Ames, sang "The Red, White and Blue."

After decorating the graves by members of the post and school children, the band played "Hail Columbia," which was followed by the recitation of Lincoln's Gettysburg address by Holles Knowlton.

J. Karl Chengy, being introduced as the youngest member of the Grand Army, delivered the oration. He dwelt at length upon the siege of Vicksburg and the battle of Gettysburg as turning points in the civil war. He participated in both battles, and was also at Antietam. The day after the battle he walked over the field, with blue and gray veterans lying dying and dead all about him.

He referred to two comrades, George and Fred, who went through the war with him, one of whom turned out well, the other bad, and drew a moralizing picture from their lives. He spoke in terms of praise of the old soldiers, and said he hoped their lives would ever be bright and prosperous.

Music by the band, benediction by Rev. Embree, and taps closed the exercises.

MAIL CARRIERS' EXAM

C. W. Hedges, George Tedrick, J. Weiner and Harry B. Cochran go to Santa Ana on Saturday to take the examination for carriers of rural free delivery.

Successful applicants are eligible to any vacancy in the county, and their credentials are good for a year.

ALL WELL AT SEA

Alex. Henry Sends Wireless Message to Gazette

At 9:30 o'clock on Tuesday Agent Pickering telephoned the Gazette the following wireless message from Alex Henry, 950 miles at sea:

Via Woodshale, Mass., from Steamer President Grant, via Siasconsett, Mass., June 1.

To Henry Kuchel, Anaheim, Cal.: 950 miles at sea. All well on board.

Alexander Henry. Mr. and Mrs. Henry sailed from New York on Wednesday last at 3 o'clock p.m. for England.

All well on board! May fortune attend the good ship, and the good people aboard.

Alex. Henry writes from New York under date of May 26th that he and his wife arrived safely and were in excellent health. They sailed for the other side at 3 p.m. on that day.

ORANGE TURNS DOWN BONDS

Sewer and Paving Bonds Fail of Two-Third Majority

Orange on Tuesday defeated a proposed bond issue of \$50,000 for sewers and one of \$500 for paving the plaza. The total vote cast was 456. For the sewer bonds, 268; against 169. For paving, 269; against 161. Not the necessary two-thirds in either instance. The bonds were thus defeated.

Both newspapers put up a stiff fight for the bonds, but Boss Cradick went on the warpath, and the bonds' name was Dennis.

CARD PARTY

Daintily appointed and charming in every way was the card party given by Mrs. Melrose at her home on Thursday afternoon. About thirty ladies were present and "500" was the game. High scores were made by Miss Sophie Rimpau and Mrs. Dyer. The first prize, a silver tomato server, being awarded to Miss Rimpau and the second, a linen tea cloth, to Mrs. Dyer. Refreshments of strawberry ice cream, strawberries and cake were served by the hostess after the award of the prizes.

BASEBALL

A game of baseball will be played between Anaheim and Olanda Oil Wells at the new grounds south of the power-house in this city on Sunday afternoon. Huntington and Schneider will be in the points for the locals. Crips and Brown will be the battery for the visitors. Game called at 2:30. On Sunday, July 13, the locals go to Corona to cross bats with the team at that place.

Mort Webb has accepted a position at Clem Amberg's barber shop.

Rev. Moore and wife returned yesterday after an absence of several months in the north. Rev. Moore's health has been entirely restored, and he will again occupy the pulpit at the Methodist church.

SNOW TALKS ABOUT HEALTH

STEREOPTICON SLIDES SHOW HOW DISEASE SPREADS

Drove of Swine Feeding Upon Garbage—Cows Drinking Water From Sewage—Lettuce and Beets Irrigated With Raw Sewage—Up-State Town had 252 Cases of Typhoid

Health Officer Beebe will have to work overtime if he expects to keep up with the work cut out for him by Dr. W. F. Snow of the State Sanitation exhibit, who lectured to an audience all too small in Odd Fellows' hall on Monday afternoon; and Prof. Mills, who with Dr. Beebe, stands in the limelight for heading off the state sanitary car and getting Dr. Snow to come and tell us about the laws of health, will have his hands full in keeping the chamber of commerce up with the procession.

Dr. Snow's lecture was illustrated by stereopticon slides, and was the most interesting talk of its kind ever held in this city. All of the pictures concern us closely, but many of them we have at our doors, or in our alleys, every day in the week. These the health officer and the chamber of commerce will give attention to presently.

One of the pictures showed a drove of hogs feeding upon garbage in a Southern California town, another a number of cows drinking water from a pool fed by sewage, a third was a vegetable garden watered by raw sewage. The proprietor of this immaculate vegetable ranch declared he used raw sewage upon alfalfa, and purified sewage upon lettuce and beets; but when Dr. Snow visited his garden, the man had evidently got his wires crossed, for he was running raw sewage upon rows of lettuce and beets and saying nothing about the alfalfa.

All of these articles of food—pork from the garbage dumps, milk from the cow drinking from a sewer pool, and the lettuce and beets referred to—are breeders of typhoid, which costs California the death of 700 babies annually under one year of age, and 600 adults. The contaminated milk carries off the babies, while the garbage pork and sewer vegetables do the work for the adults.

Dr. Snow showed pictures of sewer farms and garbage incinerators, how cows on unclean dairies are a constant menace to health and many other things which confront a city which talks of installing a sewer system and wishes to keep out disease. In Palo Alto, he said, a recent epidemic of 252 cases of typhoid cost that city dearly. In a valley not far from San Francisco he showed dairy herds feeding in a locality which was overrun by the sewage of thirty thousand people.

Coming closer home the charts showed a fine looking butcher shop, with electric fans and inviting front, but a rear which made the hair curl. Here was a public toilet used by tramps and all others, piles of manure and swarms of flies carrying filth and depositing it upon meats in the front shop. Of course these pictures were not of Anaheim—none of them were. There were pictures of fine looking grocery stores—in front; but back yards which were breeding places of disease—unsanitary closets, manure heaps, flies and typhoid bacilli.

A number of public thoroughfares were shown clean and unclean. In the former state they were objects of beauty, but a change of the slide showed alleys in the same block reeking with filth. The local health department will start its crusade upon the alleys first and will take up sewage contamination when the proper time arrives.

A picture of a Chinese vegetable garden, where human excreta were used, was a work of art. Here we get our strawberries for the breakfast table, beets and lettuce and radishes for dinner and typhoid for supper. Pictures concerning tuberculosis and its treatment were also shown.

After the lecture the crowd was invited to visit the Sanitation Car at

the Southern Pacific depot, and many proceeded thither. In the car were found Dr. Snow's assistants, R. R. Long, J. H. Wiggins, N. B. Balro, J. P. Crawford, and E. E. Landes. The car arrived from the north at 10 o'clock and was visited by many. It left for Los Angeles at 3:40.

Impressive lessons on prevention of tuberculosis and typhoid fever are taught by models, charts and other exhibits in the car.

R. R. Long is the chief demonstrator, and he has four assistants, who enlighten visitors on the various subjects illustrated.

The purpose of the exhibit is to enlist the active cooperation of the public in the enforcement of the health laws of the State. Ten thousand deaths occur each year in California from preventable diseases, and the exhibit has been planned with a view to showing what may be done to combat and minimize them.

One chart shows that one out of every three deaths between the ages of 20 and 30 years, and one out of every four between the ages of 30 and 40 years, are caused by tuberculosis. Also that the greatest mortality from the disease is among stone cutters, cigar makers and tobacco workers and printers, while the lowest mortality is among miners, farmers and bankers. This emphasizes the fact that dust irritates the lungs, weakens the power of resistance, and that those who get the most fresh air and good food are the least susceptible.

Almost as elaborate is the exhibit relating to typhoid fever. There is one large and very interesting model showing how sources of water supply, such as streams and lakes, may be polluted and spread the germs through mountain camps, villages and cities. There are on an average, 5,000 cases of typhoid fever a year in California, of which 600 are fatal.

Upon another page will be found an article by Dr. Snow upon the State Sanitation Exhibit and upon another page an article, National Cycle of Life. Both will repay perusal by our readers, and their attention is directed thereto.

Mrs. F. Shanley will entertain the Ladies' Euchre club on June 10th.

Mrs. Wm. Boyd of Los Angeles is visiting with Mrs. Eva Boyd.

Alfred and Oscar Heying having completed negotiations for the purchase of Hatzfeld drugstore, are taking an inventory this week, preparatory to assuming control of the store in a few days.

Rev. Dr. Miller and wife depart today for Los Angeles, and will soon leave for the east. They expect to return to California for the winter and may decide to locate permanently in Southern California.

Charley Ruddock was over from Fullerton with the band from that city on Monday attending Memorial Day observances. Charley's friends say he will be in the race for Sheriff next year. A strong young man, whom it would be an honor to support.

CONCERNING MOSQUITOES

Some Complaint of Them, Others are Never Troubled

A lady of our acquaintance who was troubled with mosquitoes poured coal oil upon a puddle of water which had collected from a dripping faucet across the way; yet the insects seem to increase in number. The dripping faucet was complained of to the health officer, who smiled at the idea of mosquitoes germinating in a puddle of fresh water, one which, moreover, was immune from stagnation from the constant dripping of the faucet. In the winter time ground about the leaky faucet was muddy—so were the streets; but there were no mosquitoes there. Since the summer season is on, the puddle has all but disappeared; yet the lady is troubled with mosquitoes.

The reason therefor is plain. The coal oil was not put in the right place. It's a ten to one shot there is a cesspool or vault in the neighborhood which is responsible for the insects.

The health officer has had complaints lodged with him of a number such, and he is giving them the attention they deserve.

While this lady has these pesky insects to molest her, many others in town never have one of the varmints in the house from one year's end to the other. This blessing may be the portion of every one. Clean up your yards, cover all cesspools, apply coal oil to vaults, screen your windows, and if an occasional skeeter gets into the house, knock the top of his head off—there is no law to punish you for that. You will be surprised how easy it is to be rid of these pests. But you'll never kill a skeeter by pouring coal oil upon a puddle of water fed by a constantly dripping faucet.

Later.—The leaky faucet has been fixed, and no mosquitoes are allowed to trespass on the premises.

Chance for Young Men

An examination is announced by the United States Civil Service Commission to be held June 16, at Los Angeles, San Bernardino and other points in this state. The purpose is to secure eligibles to fill existing vacancies at \$900 per annum in the position of Forest Clerk in the forest service, and vacancies requiring similar qualifications as they may occur at salaries of \$900 to \$1200. Eligibles from this examination will be subject to appointment in the Forest Supervisors' offices on Angeles forest, Los Angeles; Lassen forest, Red Bluff, and Klamath forest, Yreka, California. The duties to be performed consist of carrying on office correspondence, keeping up files and conducting routine business during the absence of the forest supervisor in the field. The examination will consist of spelling, arithmetic, penmanship, letter-writing, copying from rough draft, typewriting and stenography. Those who desire to take the examination should apply to the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., or to the secretary of the board of examiners at the place where examination is to be held, for application form 304.

HITCH YOUR WAGON



to a star. Resolve to rise above the average, to accumulate wealth and to pass the latter years of your life in comfort and plenty. In order to do this, it will be necessary for you to establish a good banking connection. Make it an iron-clad rule to deposit all your earnings in this bank and pay your bills by check. This will enable you to keep an accurate account of all your expenditures, will put a restraint on extravagance, and you will be surprised to see how fast a fund will grow that will enable you to take advantage of favorable opportunity. Open an account with us.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
ANAHEIM, CALIF.

The Hot Wave

has struck us. We are prepared with all kinds of Hot Weather Fixings

STRAW HATS

Black Band Sailors from 50c to	\$3.50	Large assortment nifty straw Sailors, with brown band at	\$2.50
Panamas, cheapest hat in the end; a swell shape \$8, others	\$5.00	Big lot cheap straws with wide and narrow brims. 15c, 25c, 35c &	50c

SUMMER OXFORDS and SHOES—Tan or Buckskin

LADIES' SUMMER SUITS AND WAISTS

Just the thing for Outing at the Seashore

The "S.Q.R." Store

Schumacher, Quarton & Renner
Phones: Home 1604; Sunset 541

(STATE SANITARY EXHIBIT)
THE NATURAL CYCLE OF LIFE

END SHOULD COME IN ACCORD
WITH NATURE'S LAW

Common Ailments May Be Prevented—Germ Theory of Disease—Bulletin of State Board of Health

With the discovery of the specific causes of many of the more common diseases, sanitary science has advanced, and the necessity for the cooperation of the masses to maintain the health of the community has become evident. It therefore becomes the duty of the sanitarian to educate the public to the end that cooperation may be secured.

This is especially true in reference to the more common diseases of the respiratory system, on account of the close relation the dissemination of these diseases bear to the habits and business environments of the individual. The ravages of these diseases may be controlled by cultivating proper habits of life and placing people under proper environments.

Each of these diseases has as a causative factor, a vegetable micro-organism, which by its growth and development determines the character or nature of the disease. Each must find lodgment in a soil suited to its growth, the same as the larger vegetable growths with which we are more familiar.

In the larger vegetable growths, the growth of one may prepare the soil for the more ready growth of another. The same is true of the smaller vegetable growths, or bacteria. These conditions are in accordance with natural laws. The existence of the higher life depends on the growth, development and changes of the lower forms of life. A few only of these lower forms produce disease.

The Natural Cycle of Life

It therefore follows that for the consideration of matters pertaining to hygiene or preventive medicine, the mind must be disabused of the fallacy that disease is inevitable. It is as natural for an individual to die or terminate life as it is to begin life; the life cycle has a natural termination. Life begins by the coalescence of cells containing the life principle; aggregation of cells continue until maturity of the individual is reached, which is followed by cell dissolution until the cycle reaches the period at which life ceases. The more complex body is broken up into many less complex substances. These changes are in accordance with natural law.

Death from disease is not natural to the individual, whether animal or vegetable. It is a violation of the law, or an interruption of the natural life history of the individual.

While this is true with reference to individuals, it is also true that in so far as we know the causes of diseases due to bacteria, no law of nature is violated by the development of the disease, nor during its course. In so far as superstition and mysticism regarding disease gives way to earnest, thoughtful, unprejudiced research for knowledge, will preventative medicine succeed. The thunder which was once thought to be the voice of God in His wrath we now know to be the result of the discharge of an electric spark. With the advancement of knowledge, superstition vanishes.

Germ Theory of Disease

The known cause of disease due to micro-organisms, as we understand it today, dates back to less than a century. The germ theory of disease is older, but the demonstration and the study of the life cycle and habit of these organisms had not been accomplished.

Many diseases are now known to be due to the growth and development of micro-organisms. Those of the vegetable kingdom are called Bacteria.

Any disease which is due to these bacteria may be communicated from one individual to another under suitable conditions, a few under ordinary conditions, more under exceptional conditions. It is also fair to presume that diseases which we knew from clinical observation to be readily communicated from one individual to another are due to micro-organisms notwithstanding we have been unable to isolate the particular micro-organism and study its habits.

Again any disease which is communicable or is due to a known cause is preventable and by employment of proper means of prevention

may be eradicated. If preventable, the suffering and death due to them is needless.

To accomplish this requires organized effort, intelligently directed, and the hearty cooperation of all persons afflicted with the disease, or who may become afflicted.

The time was—and still is in some places—when smallpox was considered among the practically inevitable diseases, but today, enlightened people know that it is due to the fact that some one has failed to do his duty either knowingly or ignorantly, and if a case of smallpox exists, they make an effort to control its ravages by checking the spread of the disease.

The same may be said of scarlet fever, diphtheria, plague and other diseases which on account of their immediately direful effects, excite anxiety and people are readily aroused to action.

Measles and Whooping-Cough

Measles and whooping-cough, frequently considered innocent and necessary diseases of childhood, are no more inevitable than those mentioned if proper steps are taken to prevent their spread. It is true we have no such prophylactic measure in these diseases, as yet, as vaccination which has proven so successful against smallpox, but their prevalence is largely due to the apathy of the people and the feeling that all persons must sometime have them and the sooner they are over the better. The older the individual—all other things being equal—the less susceptible they become to the infection of the so-called diseases of childhood, and the less severe the complications, so there is nothing lost in keeping children away from them as long as possible. That these diseases are not trivial, is shown by the fact that in California where these diseases run a milder course than in most places, the immediate death rate from measles and whooping-cough is about equal to the combined death rate of smallpox, scarlet fever and diphtheria. This is not because of the higher percentage death rate of these diseases, but because of their prevalence.

These diseases may act as predisposing factors to tuberculosis by lowering the resisting power of the patient and by rendering the tissues suitable for the growth of the germ, the tubercle bacillus which produces this disease. Consumption is the last stage of tuberculosis.

Efforts to Check the Spread of Tuberculosis Encouraging

Organized effort to reduce the death rate from tuberculosis has been successful. New York City has reduced the death rate fifty per cent since 1880. Boston has done as well, and other cities and countries are obtaining excellent results in the fight against tuberculosis.

The three important factors to be recognized are that tuberculosis is communicable, preventable and curable. It is not communicated by short contact as in the ordinarily recognized contagious diseases, but only after prolonged or oft-repeated exposure, as living in the room with, or working in shop or office with careless tubercular patients.

In 1882, Dr. Robert Koch, a German physician, announced the discovery of tubercle bacillus and demonstrated it to be the cause of tuberculosis. It was not until then that we knew certainly the agency through which tuberculosis was communicable, nor that we understood the steps necessary to be taken for its prevention.

The tubercle bacillus is a small, colorless, rod-like plant, so small that when magnified 1000 diameters, after having been properly stained, it appears as a fine thread, less than 1-8 of an inch long. It cannot move, nor can it grow or multiply outside the living body of man and some of the lower animals except in laboratories upon substances especially prepared for its growth and maintained at a suitable temperature—about that of the body. It may remain dormant for an indefinite period, under favorable conditions and take on active growth when it finds lodgment in suitable soil as do many other vegetable growths.

It is readily deprived of its vitality by heat, being destroyed by water if maintained at 167 degrees Fahrenheit for twenty minutes, and is killed in a very short time by boiling water. It is also destroyed by sunlight, either direct or diffused, and by many of the chemical substitutes which we call disinfectants.

Understanding this much of its life

history, we have the secret of the opportunity for the prevention of tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis Communicable

Tuberculosis is communicated by the growth and multiplication of the tubercle bacillus in the body. No tubercle bacillus, no tuberculosis; no favorable soil for its growth, no tuberculosis. It would then appear that prevention may be considered under two general heads, to wit: First, the destruction of the bacillus, and second, the keeping of the soil in condition which is unfavorable for its growth. The bacilli are found in the tissues suitable for their growth, and are discharged from such tissues only when destruction and ulceration of such tissues have taken place, when they are thrown off with the discharges. The chief source of danger is from tuberculosis of the lungs on account of the abundance of the discharges, the number of bacilli which they contain and the carelessness with which they are disposed of. It therefore follows that a very important factor in the prevention of tuberculosis is the destruction of the sputum (or expectoration) of the tuberculous patient. The same may be said of all the inflammatory diseases of the respiratory tract due to bacteria. In other words, all expectation should be destroyed.

Nature's Protection

Nature provides us with protection against many bacteria which may produce disease. It has been shown that persons living in large cities inhale from 10 to 400 bacteria a minute, according to the portion of the city in which they live. Only a few of these are harmful or produce disease, but some of the disease producing germs will be inhaled.

The Nose

There are four lines of defense against these bacteria. Many are arrested with the dust by the hairs in the nasal cavities and by the mucous which is secreted by the mucous membrane. This mucous, when the condition of the membrane is healthy is viscid, causing them to stick to it and at the same time has the power to prevent the growth of some bacteria and to destroy the life of others. These are accumulated into small masses when they are blown out from the nose or finding lodgment in the throat are spat out. Of those which pass the throat, many will be arrested in the trachea or bronchial tubes. These are lined with a mucous membrane which is called a ciliary mucous membrane because of the fine hair-like filaments which project into the air passages. These are in constant motion in such manner that small particles lodging on them are gradually carried upward to the mouth and are then expectorated.

MODEL SANITARY HOUSE

Made From Concrete at Small Cost
Cast in Sections

A new step in sanitation is the concrete house, described in the current issue of Cement Age, and a model of which was shown at the recent national congress on tuberculosis at Washington, where it was awarded a gold medal.

The entire house is cast in sections, and when the forms once have been perfected it is estimated that a six room house can be made for \$1200, where the materials are as plentiful as they are in Southern California.

It is planned to construct the various forms to a standard unit so that they will be interchangeable, and so that houses of different plan and design can be made from the same forms.

Everything about the houses is made of reinforced concrete or metal, which makes them fireproof, requiring no insurance or repairs.

Furthermore, they are thoroughly sanitary, as the hose can be turned on any portion of them. The composition floors are graded to plugged tile spouts, discharging on the lawn. All corners are covered, and fixtures are bracketed from the walls, leaving no place to shelter dust or germs.

One of the built-in features is the stove, which combines in one compact fixture a cooking range, house and hot-water heater and gas stove. Where coal is used, it is elevated in quantities by a chain block and dumped through an opening in the roof into a bin, from which it feeds by gravity into the firebox of the stove, and the ashes fall into a pit and are removed from the outside.

Garbage is placed in a cast-iron chamber in the smoke flue, where it is dried and then dumped into the firebox for fuel.

The icebox is arranged as a fresh-air closet in cool weather and a refrigerator in hot weather, and it can be washed out with a hose.

The walls of the house are hollow, to prevent dampness, and a roof garden and sun room provide out-of-door bedrooms.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

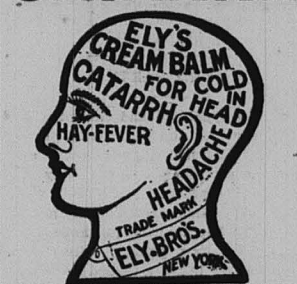
Prodigious Figures Dealing With Uncle Sam's Business

Washington, May 28.—Less than one-tenth of the manufactures of the United States are exported, while those imported equal in stated value one-twentieth of that of the home product, according to a comparison of the figures of production, exportation and importation of manufactures made by the bureau of statistics of the department of commerce and labor.

These statistics show that the gross values of the manufactures exported increased from \$43,000,000 in 1850 or 6.6 per cent of the total manufactures, to \$895,000,000 in 1905, which was 8.2 per cent of the total. In the same period the imports of manufactures into the country increased in value from \$143,000,000 in 1850 to \$576,000,000 in 1905, but decreased in the percentage of the net product of manufactures of from 21.8 per cent in 1850 to 5.3 per cent in 1905.

In 1850 the gross value of the manufactures of the United States was \$1,019,000,000, while it had increased in 1905 to \$16,067,000,000 and in the same period the net value had increased from \$665,000,000 to \$10,892,000,000.

CATARRH



ELY'S CREAM BALM

Sure to Give Satisfaction.
GIVES RELIEF AT ONCE.

It cleanses, soothes, heals and protects the diseased membrane resulting from 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. Liquid Cream Balm for use in atomizers, 75 cents.

ELY BROTHERS, 55 Warren St., New York.

SUMMONS

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

Class Ziegler, Plaintiff, vs. George E. Ziegler, 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.

Richard Melrose, Attorney for Plaintiff.

The People of the State of California send greeting to George E. Ziegler, 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 7th day of April, A. D. 1909.

(Seal) W. B. WILLIAMS, Clerk.

Jun 24

Notice of Sale of Real Estate.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the Superior Court of the County of Los Angeles, State of California, made on the 24th day of May, 1909, in the Matter of the Estate of J. S. Bauer, deceased, the undersigned, the administrator of the said estate, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, in lawful money of the United States, on or after Monday, the 14th day of June, 1909, and subject to confirmation by the said Superior Court of Los Angeles County, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said J. S. Bauer, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate has by operation of law or otherwise acquired other than or in addition to that of the said J. S. Bauer, at the time of his death in and to all those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the City of Anaheim, Orange County, State of California, and particularly described as lots seventeen and eighteen in Block Four of the Santa Fe Tract, of the City of Anaheim, as per the map of said Tract, recorded in Book 21, at page 49 of Miscellaneous records of Los Angeles County, California.

Terms and conditions of the sale are, cash, gold coin of the United States, ten per cent of the purchase money to accompany bid and the balance to be paid upon confirmation of the said sale by the said Superior Court. Offers or bids will be received at the office of F. C. Spencer, attorney for said estate, Room 4, Odd Fellow Building, Anaheim, California, and all offers or bids must be in writing. Offers or bids may be left at the above address, or delivered to the undersigned personally, or filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Los Angeles County, Cal.

Dated May 27th, 1909.

CHAS. SCHINDLER, administrator of estate of J. S. Bauer, deceased.

may 27-31

Hammocks
LAWN
MOWERS
Refrigerators
Ice Cream
Freezers
at
L. E. Miller's
Hardware Store

Base Ball Goods
FISHING OUTFITS
Etc., Etc., at
SPOERL'S GUN STORE

EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS
Wall Paper
\$1.00 buys enough Wall Paper for 12 ft. room—Sider, Ceiling and Border
10¢. for 36 inch Colored Burlap.
2c. for Santos Wall Oil Cloth.
ALBERT L. WALTER
627 So. Spring St., Los Angeles

Peerless Saloon
JOHN CASSOU, Prop.
Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigars
Anaheim Beer on draft. Bottle Beer and Case Goods
106 N. Los Angeles St.
ANAHEIM, CAL.

Cancer Cured
Without Knife or Pain—No Pay Until Cured
IN WOMAN'S BREAST
ANY LUMP IS CANCER
FREE BOOK—CURE YOURSELF AT HOME



I WILL GIVE \$1000 IF I FAIL TO CURE

ANY CANCER I TREAT BEFORE IT POISONS THE GLANDS

Without Knife or Pain. At Half Price for 30 days. Not a dollar need be paid until cured. Absolute Guarantee. 34 years' experience.

MOTHER AND DAUGHTER CURED OF 3 BREAST CANCERS

Dr. Chanley cured a large cancer in my breast at my home in 1892. Two years before that he cured my mother of large cancer in each breast. We have both been entirely well ever since. Mother and I together know of at least fifty of his almost miraculous cures. Dr. Chanley saved our lives and we will write to anyone wanting information about his wonderful painless treatment.

Mrs. Arthur Balach, Vallejo, Cal.

Others Cured in Your Vicinity

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GOVERNMENT'S COAL LANDS

LARGE TRACTS SOLD REGARD- LESS OF VALUE

Difference Between Old and New
Classifications—Prices of Coal in
Land—Valuation Still Conservative
Looking for More Adequate Return

The recent broadening of the policy of the present administration with reference to the classification and valuation of the 80,000,000 acres of remaining public coal lands is the subject of a statement just given out by the United States Geological Survey.

The act of the Sixtieth Congress known as the Mondell law of March 3, 1909, gives to the agricultural entryman, on land later classified as coal land, the privilege of electing to take the surface rights, the coal rights remaining in the government for further and separate disposition. The General Land Office already reports that 90 per cent of the Colorado entrymen on lands believed to be underlain with coal will choose surface rights, thus reserving to the United States the coal rights. This is significant of the value of the new law, which followed lines laid down by Secretary of the Interior Ballinger in 1907, while he was Commissioner of the General Land Office. If the entryman chooses to contest, the issue then becomes one of the relative worth of the land for agriculture or for coal mining.

Previous to 1909 public coal lands were sold, regardless of value, for \$10 or for \$20 an acre, according to whether they were within or without the 15-mile railroad limit. In that year, by presidential order, over 66,000,000 acres of such lands were withdrawn pending classification by the Geological Survey and a plan of valuation was established under which \$100 an acre was fixed as the maximum price. This, of course, was a long step forward, and the valuations fixed for many lands were much higher than the minimum prices.

A large amount of work has since been done by the field geologists of the Survey, so that now the tonnage and quality in many areas in the western coal fields are definitely known and Secretary Ballinger has put into effect a plan of valuation based on tonnage estimates as well as on grade of coal. This plan is believed to be eminently fair to the public and offers every opportunity possible under the law for the fullest development of the coal lands and at the same time insures a more adequate return to the government for its property.

The present plan of classification and valuation, as revised in April, differs from that formerly in force in several important particulars. Coal tonnage and quality are the basis of valuation; the maximum price is raised from \$100 to \$300 an acre, and in developed coal fields, where the extent and character of the deposits are well known, there is no limit to the values that may be fixed. The price of coal land is thus definitely determined, at a coal price, yet the amounts rarely equal a quarter of the royalties paid in the same districts among private interests.

The prices fixed under the scheme of valuation which the Geological Survey has been instructed to carry out are as follows:

Anthracite and coking bituminous coals, 2 to 3 cents per ton.

High-grade noncoking bituminous coals, 1 to 2¢ per ton.

High-grade subbituminous and low-grade bituminous coals, 1-2 to 1¢.

For low-grade subbituminous coals and lignites the minimum price fixed by law is \$10 and \$20 an acre.

The tonnage is always liberally calculated in the interest of the purchaser, and actual recovery should invariably exceed the tonnage on which the valuation is based.

In the Book Cliffs coal field of Utah, where some coking bituminous coal is valued at the highest price of 3 cents a ton, many of the government valuations are above the \$300 an acre maximum, as against \$75 an acre under the scheme of last year and \$20 an acre under the plan followed prior to 1906.

In western Colorado largely the same condition exists. In this field of thick-bedded coking bituminous coal the valuation under the present plan greatly exceeds the \$300 maximum, as against \$100 under last year's policy and \$20 prior to 1906.

The conservation of even the present valuation figures of public coal lands may be shown by a comparison

of the government valuations with the leasing rates charged by the States and private owners. Even higher coal-land valuations than those fixed under the present practice would have been very properly approved by Secretary Ballinger if the law did not limit the coal land that may be acquired to an acreage below that which is needed by a mining company for economical operation. The purchaser could well afford to pay a greater price per acre if the law permitted the buying of larger tracts.

The present coal-land policy provides for the saving to the government and the people of enormous sums of money and prevents the monopolization by private interests of the western coal fields. The most advanced, scientific, and effective methods of classification and valuing the nation's remaining coallands, which still constitute about 80,000,000 acres, have been adopted, and, in brief, the intent of the policy developed by Secretary Garfield and now further advanced by Secretary Ballinger is to promote development and economical utilization and at the same time to obtain adequate returns from these valuable public lands.

QUESTION OF STATE DIVISION

Up-State Paper Makes Observation
Upon Subject

San Francisco Call: The State division bugaboo is going the rounds of the State press again. It is but the shadow of its old-time lusty self. And timorous indeed is he who is affrighted at the frayed old ghost which will not stay down.

Time was when the mention of State division incited Northern and Central California politicians to assorted fits, and the editors of the same sections of columns of argument, assertion and sometimes vituperation. All of Southern California was for division then. It is different now. Not all of Southern California wants division now. Only Los Angeles wants it, and Los Angeles isn't saying much about it.

The Southern Californian, outside of Los Angeles or Los Angeles county, views the division subject with suspicion, not untinted with alarm. He has arrived at the conclusion that state division would mean the state of Los Angeles. The best he can see for himself in that scheme is a fine opportunity for him to pay taxes for the improvement of Los Angeles and her chance of building a harbor at San Pedro. It is the southern politician and the southern editor who throws the fits now.

Happily for north and south, state division is not a live question. Undoubtedly it will bob up from time to time, as it has at the present. The glory of California will endure as the glory of a great undivided commonwealth long after the present proponents and opponents of division have entered into the measures of their several rewards. That it may ever endure thus should be the hope of every true Californian.

But the Southern Californian has to face a much more imminent and real danger coming out of Los Angeles. Los Angeles is saying little about it, but she can be relied upon to be sawing wood. The next legislature will reapportion the State for legislative and congressional districts. The apportionment will be made ostensibly and legally, of course, on the basis of population. The whole number of assembly and senatorial districts cannot be increased. That is fixed by the constitution. Los Angeles county will be entitled to more representation in the senate and assembly and will get it.

The number of congressional districts undoubtedly will be increased. In any event, the district lines will be rearranged. And in that rearrangement Los Angeles can be depended upon to put up a fight for district lines so dividing Los Angeles in two districts that it will have more than a reasonable chance of controlling both and electing two congressmen.

The gerrymander, if made, must, as a matter of course, be the cutting up of the eighth district. By a gerrymander separating San Diego and Riverside from San Bernardino, Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo, and attaching them to different portions of Los Angeles, their influence in their respective districts could be made that of interested but generally passive spectators.

The politicians of the eighth district can be relied upon to take care of themselves, and probably they will be extremely careful to send experienced men to the legislature in 1911.

WATER SUPPLY OF ALASKA

INVESTIGATIONS MADE IN YUKON-TANANA REGION

Development of Placer Mining Depends Upon Utilization of Streams — Invaluable in Connection With Future Mining Enterprises— New Method of Water storage Suggested

For a number of years the United States Geological Survey has made systematic measurements and studies of water supply as one of the great resources of the country. The data thus obtained are now available for many of the more important streams in the United States and are extensively used by engineers and others in problems involving water power, city water supply, irrigation and manufacturing.

The development of the important placer-mining fields of Alaska, notably those of Seward peninsula and the Yukon-Tanana region, depends largely on the successful utilization of their water supplies. A knowledge of the amount of water available in the streams would have prevented many of the failures that have been made in the past, and will be invaluable in connection with future development.

The results of pushing forward ditch construction before making sure of an adequate water supply were shown during the summers of 1907 and 1908 in portions of the Yukon-Tanana region and in Seward peninsula, where severe local droughts caused much loss and inconvenience to mining operators. As these conditions may not prove to be exceptional in any portion of the larger placer districts of Alaska, too much stress can not be laid on the importance of stream-flow data. Except during the low-water period, which ordinarily lasts only a part of the season, the water supply is often sufficient; but in view of the other unfavorable conditions—the shortness of the season, the frozen ground, the distance from base of supplies, and the consequent high cost of transportation—a reduction of even two or three weeks in the working season may mean the difference between profit and loss.

Hundreds of miles of mining ditches have been built at great expense in the Nome region of Seward peninsula, and similar developments which are proposed for the Yukon-Tanana region should be given careful consideration.

For this reason stream measurement work was carried on by the Geological Survey in the Yukon-Tanana region in 1907 and 1908, and the results have now been given to the public in Water-Supply Paper 228, by C. C. Covert and C. E. Ellsworth, which may be had on application to the Director of the Survey at Washington, D.C. The paper gives detailed measurements of flow in all the principal streams of the Fairbanks, Rampart, Hot Springs, and Circle districts and discusses the storing of the excessive spring run-off and the possibilities of electric transmission of power from the larger and more distant streams.

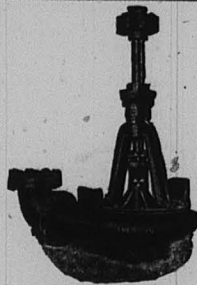
One method of storage suggested is somewhat peculiar. The authors find that, contrary to the general impression, more or less water flows in nearly all the streams during the entire winter. Where the channels of small streams become clogged and dammed, large winter glaciers invariably form, ice 12, 15, or even 20 feet thick being not uncommon. Following the line of least resistance, the water flows around and over the obstructions, freezes, and remains until the summer heat melts it—as late as July 1 in sheltered spots. The authors suggest that some artificial method might be devised to bring about the formation of "winter glaciers" at the heads of streams. If protected from the sun by moss and brush, these ice masses could be drawn on for additional water supply during the low-water period. At the headwaters the creek bottoms are usually covered with a thick coat of willows, which would aid not only in the formation of the "winter glaciers," but also in their protection. The matter seems worth considering, and the experiment would certainly be comparatively inexpensive.

An order of court made on Saturday allows the California Association of Seventh Day Adventists to sell five acres of land near Anaheim for \$2500.

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ALDRICH BOSSES THE MACHINE

The ninth week of the tariff Congress was notable chiefly in that it made clear to both the friends and the critics of the bill that Senator Aldrich is in absolute control of the situation, and it is evident that the leaders have a firmer grasp than they had a week ago on every senator who has been supporting the bill. A review of the tariff situation a week ago demonstrated that the leaders had adopted a policy of making voluntary concessions by reducing rates on a number of articles. This policy was continued last week and, presumably, will be a feature of future considerations of the bill. Most of the amendments which have been offered by the Finance Committee have provided for lower rates, either in specific terms or in changes of classification which effect reductions.

The judgment of President Taft has proved to be sound in his expressed belief that a material saving in the conduct of the army and the navy could be effected without any diminution of efficiency. His secretary of the navy has shown that by the application of sound business principles to the problems of his department a material saving can be effected without any of the baneful effects predicted by many who deplored the "parsimonious policy" of the new administration. Mr. Meyer is the first member of the cabinet to report to the President his estimates for the next fiscal year, and he has effected a saving, as compared with the appropriations for 1909-10, of \$10,000,000, without crippling the existing navy or interfering with the building program. Secretary Meyer's estimates provide for the construction of two new battleships of the latest Dreadnaught type and of a repair ship equipped with all the most approved machinery for repair work afloat. They also provide for the recruiting of an additional force of three thousand men and for maintenance of the fleet of sixteen battleships in commission.

John Witherspoon, president of Princeton College, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence, whose statue was unveiled recently in Washington, is the only clergyman who signed the Declaration. He is, also, the only signer, except Benjamin Franklin, to have a statue erected in his honor in any of the numerous squares and circles and open spaces of the national capital.

The rumors of extravagance in the authorization of expenditures of public money by the Cuban government has evidently created an unfavorable impression in official circles in Washington and will be deplored by all who wish the new republic every good.

CUSTOM FRAUDS IN NEW YORK

The government investigations into the customs frauds at New York promise some disclosures which may be as astounding as those made in the false weighing of sugar, according to recent dispatches. It is understood that the detective force employed to investigate the conditions in New York has reached the conclusion that there are still frauds to be discovered and that the following abuses will be exposed. Undervaluation of imports, collusion between transportation companies and inspectors, bribery of inspectors by importers and frauds in weighing, besides certain minor offences. Secretary MacVeagh has made it clear that he intends following the investigations to the bottom. "It is not," he is quoted as saying, "because I am more interested in honest administration in New York than elsewhere that I am determined to sift this matter, but because of the disclosures that have been made there and my personal knowledge that certain changes in the methods of doing business should have prompt attention."

LADY BUG DESTROYS APHIS

Stockton, May 29.—In an effort to exterminate what is known as the cottony scale, a lot of lady bugs have been imported from Australia and put to work in two or three large orchards in the vicinity of Lodi as an experiment. Up to date they have proved a great success and the pest in these particular orchards is disappearing at a fast rate. On the J. K. Moore place and the orchard of M. Van Gelder these bugs have been used to good advantage, and the owners of the property are highly pleased at the manner in which the scale has been killed. The Horticultural Commission has charge of the experiment, and the members assert that it is proving far better than they anticipated. It will not be necessary to spray the trees after these ladybugs get through work. A consignment of them was recently received from Australia by the State Board of Horticulture, and the pest destroyers were distributed about the state in an effort to ascertain if they would prove a success.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST RATS

Washington, May 29.—Rats are receiving continued attention from the Agricultural Department. The campaign started against them may result some day in the extermination of the pest in this country.

A recent bulletin issued by the Agricultural Department has it figured out that a single rat can eat 60 cents worth of grain a year and that if all the rats in the country were fed on grain it would cost more than \$100,000,000 a year to board them.

It has been estimated that a single pair of rats and their progeny, breeding without interruption and suffering no losses, would in three years increase to more than twenty millions. While recommending the persistent use of traps and poisons, the experts think the most promising line of extermination effort lie in rat-proof construction of buildings, especially the use of concrete in foundation and in reducing the food supply of rats by the disposal of garbage and the protection of food supplies.

HIGHSCHOOL PLAY

"The Schoolmistress" will be presented by the graduating class A.U. H.S., at the opera-house next Wednesday evening, June 9th, with the following cast:

The Hon. Vere Queckett, Leland Lewis.

Miss Dyott (principal of Volumnia College for Daughters of Gentlemen) Laura Newman.

Rear Admiral Archibald Rankling, C. B. (of H.M. Flag Ship Pandora) Elton Goble.

Mrs. Rankling, Marie Finney.

Dinah Rankling, Lilly Zeus.

Mr. Reginald Paulover, Richard Ables.

Peggy Hesslerigge (An Artieded Pupil), Gertrude Asher.

Lieut. John Mallory (of H.M. Flag Ship Pandora), Raymond Nebelung.

Mr. Saunders (Mr. Mallory's nephew, of the Training Ship Dexterous), Walter Cadman.

Gwendoline Hawkins, Lois Blake.

Ermyntude Johnson, Viola Susmil.

Mr. Otto Bernstein (A popular composer), Herman Wedel.

Tyler (a servant), Joseph Burns.

Jane Chipman, Iva Cameron.

Goff, Herman Wedel.

Jaffray, Joseph Burns.

Reserved seats 50c. on sale Saturday morning, June 5, at 8 a.m., at The Mission Candy Store, east Center street.

Commencement exercises will be held at the opera-house the evening of Friday, June 11. Frank G. Tyrrell of Los Angeles will deliver the address.

The fact that the Senate's tariff bill has practically no defenders in the press of the country is not without significance. Is the Senate right in its judgment of public sentiment, or are the newspapers throughout the country all wrong?

The annual meeting of the members of the Anaheim Cemetery Association will be held at the rooms of the American Savings Bank, on Center Street, on Saturday, the 5th day of June, 1909, at 2 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year and the transaction of any other business as may be lawfully brought before said meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors M. Nebelung, Sec'y.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS

Heavy Fines Imposed by Santa Ana Justice

Warrants were issued on Tuesday morning for Karl Lynch and Herbert Cox, two employees at the oil wells who were charged with having over-driven a livery horse belonging to Charles Linebarger of Fullerton. It is alleged the men hired each a horse and buggy to go to Newport and that on the return one of the horses fell at Santa Ana, near the sugar factory and died on the spot. Lynch and Cox plead guilty and were fined \$30 each which they paid.

Willie Rodriguez, a sixteen-year-old Mexican boy, was arrested on Monday at Talbert by Deputy Sheriff Sweetzer and taken to Santa Ana to answer to a charge of cruelty to animals, it appearing the crippled horse owned by the lad's father had been driven until the miserable animal could go no farther and then left by the roadside to die. The boy's father lives at Anaheim and on Saturday the boy drove the horse to Talbert and back to Anaheim and was on his return to Anaheim on the second trip when near Garden Grove the horse could go no farther and after vainly endeavoring to get the animal along, the boy took the harness off it and left it where it fell by the roadside. Constable C. E. Jackson was compelled to shoot the animal. Justice Smithwick after ascertaining the lad's age to be seventeen, said it was a case for the juvenile court and the matter was referred to the attention of Judge West.

EVANGELIST MEETINGS

Evangelist Robert L. Jones of Jamestown, N. Y., and his gospel singer, Carl Burch, the popular baritone from Boston will begin a series of evangelistic services in the opera house, Sunday night, June 13. Evangelist Jones has been engaged in this line of work for eighteen years and has traveled from Maine to California and from North Dakota to Texas. He comes highly recommended by the pastors with whom he has labored but perhaps the strongest endorsements are from the pastors of his home town, where he has spent most of his life. He has vigorous support in Mr. Burch who is one of the leading gospel singers in the work. He possesses a rich baritone voice and sings the old gospel hymns with feeling and effect. Mr. Burch is also proficient in organizing and leading a chorus choir and it is hoped that a chorus of over a hundred voices may be organized. These meetings will not be conducted in the interest of any one denomination but it is hoped that people of every creed will fall in line with this movement.

Now the yellow press advises us Japan will strike the United States "six months before the completion of the Panama canal." In the name of common sense, let's have an end to these saffron yarns.

The Geological Survey's bulletin reporting contributions to economic geology in 1908, contains a short paper by Robert Anderson on asphaltite deposits in Eureka county, northeastern Nevada, about 15 miles south of Palisade. This occurrence is interesting, for no asphaltite deposit has heretofore been found in Nevada. The asphaltite fills fractures, in steeply dipping Carboniferous strata that consist of beds of sandy and calcareous shale, sandstone, etc.

Had Never Heard of Him

An American minister, visiting in London, was ignorant of the rule prohibiting strangers from entering the English House of Lords. There is a rule, however, that servants of the various lords may be admitted to speak to their masters. Seeing the minister walking boldly in, the doorkeeper asked: "What lord do you serve?" "What lord?" repeated the astonished American, "the Lord Jehovah!" For a moment the doorkeeper hesitated and then admitted him. Turning to an assistant standing near, he said: "He must mean one of those poor Scotch lairds."

Adolph Thomas and wife returned on Tuesday from Del Monte, where the former attended the session of state bankers. They also visited relatives at Salinas and made trips to points of interest.

John Hartung is out again after an illness which detained him at home several days.

Frank Fox and S.O. Llewellyn went to Newport Beach on Tuesday to fish and escape the warm wave.

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Fisher & Dutton are installing in many Valencia orange orchards a patented tree prop, for which letters patent have been secured by Mr. Fisher. The prop consists of a simple device, by which the limb of a tree may be adjusted to the required height, the prop being easily moved up or down. It is made of wood, the hook being fastened with wire, and being movable from one position to another. A wedge keeps it in the required position, and the harder the limb presses upon it the more securely it holds. A heavy crop of Valencias makes such device especially advantageous to growers, and orchard rights are being sold at nominal rates.

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TALES OF TWO TRAVELERS

Excerpts from the Diary of One of Them—Across Costa Rica from the Atlantic to the Pacific

May 9. The "Corinto" appears to be a very small vessel on which to risk one's precious life on a 1400-mile voyage. But as for the past four years it has been constantly employed in the trade without the loss of a banana, our fears are somewhat allayed, especially as Capt. Gunderson tells us that the ship is ours to do as we pleased with. Taking him at his word Mr. Royer assumed full command; and it will unquestionably be due to his skill as a navigator and all-round seaman if we reach port without mishap. The fact that the hurricane signals are flying and that the pilot brings aboard a warning of a coming storm does not disturb us much, as we are told that the weather bureau is no better guesser in Louisiana than in California.

May 11. A placid sea and no signs of a hurricane. We would almost welcome one to relieve the monotony. "Monotony" is scarcely the proper word to use, as our brevet captain sees to it that in the intervals of eating and sleeping "he time does not hang heavy." If there is any place on earth Mr. Royer has not been, I have failed to find it on the map. He is not one of your "Cook's tour" tourists, but has been a traveler on all the by-ways as well as the highways of the earth. Moreover, he is keenly observant of all matters of interest, and he affords pleasure as well as instruction to the four passengers by his talks on deck until midnight and sometimes after. His descriptions of foreign lands tonight were particularly interesting and instructive; and it is a pity he spoiled all the effect by insisting on singing songs in six languages. We all went sorrowfully to bed (on deck) and passed a sleepless night, gazing at the "Southern Cross" which appeared to us in the sky tonight for the first time.

May 12. A tragedy happened last night. A fireman (Russian) jumped overboard about midnight. Had been threatening to hang himself yesterday. Was called to work at midnight and appeared for a few minutes and then disappeared. After an hour had elapsed Captain Gunderson instituted a thorough search of the ship, without result. A rope over the side seemed to indicate that the suicide had slid down the rope and into the dark waters of the Gulf.

Passed Swan Island at 11 a.m. They are two islands, about 5 miles long and a mile wide, situate about 100 miles from the Honduras Coast, and are owned by one of the numerous Adams family of Boston. One of the islands is thickly covered with coconut trees, planted by the owner; the other furnishes unlimited quantities of guano. As we pass we find blue streaks of water so clear that the bottom of the sea is clearly discernible; though the water is 15 fathoms deep.

At 9 p.m. the light of brush fires on the coast of Spanish Honduras are plainly seen, and a little later the lights of a town on Cape Garcia can be discerned.

May 14. Arrived at Port Limon at 4 a.m. and got first view of a truly tropical coast. It is a charming picture from the steamer's deck. Down to the water's edge, all along the shore is a dense growth of coconut trees and banana plants and the mountains in the background are thickly covered with native trees. At 7 o'clock the doctor comes aboard, takes our pedigree and to show his friendliness, vaccinates each of us with tender care and a "point" of Parke-Davis matter. Find on going ashore that this (Friday) is market day. The water front is swarming with Jamaica negroes who are vending all sorts of fruits, curious to the untutored eye, which are being unloaded from schooners which have arrived during the night. Many of the fruits and vegetables we fail to recognize, but we note among other things the following: Bananas, plantains, coconuts, pine apples, papayas, mangoes, oranges, sugar cane, melons, pumpkins, tomatoes, yams and onions. These black men and women are keen, vigorous and business-like and the turmoil and antics of the crowd serve to distract attention from the intense heat which prevails.

Two steamers, one for Manchester and one for Boston, are at the wharf being loaded with bananas. The railroad cars are run to within about

100 feet of the steamer, and 500 or more perspiring, noisy black men are taking the fruit from the cars, each with a single bunch on his shoulder, and carrying it to an endless movable platform operated by the steamer's donkey engine, which deposits its burden at the hatchway of the steamer, where it is received by other blacks and stored in the steamer's hold. By this system the Corinto which carries 18,000 stems, or bunches, can be loaded within five hours.

At 10:30 a.m. we take the train for San Jose, the capital of Costa Rica, distant 102 miles, and arrive there at 5:15 p.m. A most picturesque and interesting ride. For the first fifty miles the road traverses one continuous banana plantation. Every half mile or so is a small platform alongside the track on which the fruit is deposited, to be picked up later by the banana trains; and diverging from the main track are numerous branch roads traversing all parts of the banana belt. On these roads are diminutive locomotives, hauling equally diminutive cars, specially adapted to the transportation of bananas. We have for a fellow-traveler a well-informed Costa Rican who gives us some interesting information. It appears that from this banana belt there is shipped every day an average of about 30,000 bunches.

Last year twelve million bunches were exported. The cost of production is fourteen cents a bunch, delivered at the railroad, and the United Fruit Company, which has a virtual monopoly of the trade, pays the producer 31 cents per bunch. This company is said to own about sixty per cent of all the banana plantations in Costa Rica. It owns all the steamers engaged in the trade, and owns the railroad from Limon to San Jose, and employs over 11,000 men in Limon and the tributary country. Land suitable for bananas can be purchased from the government for \$8 gold, per hectare, about 2 1/2 acres. This land is covered with timber and brush; but cleared land, planted with bananas, can be purchased for \$200 per hectare.

About 50 miles from Limon the banana plantations begin to disappear and coffee plantations take their place. Costa Rica coffee is of a high grade and its production is said to be very profitable. There are also coco and cola plantations, and hundreds of varieties of other fruits with unpronounceable names, but all edible. The whole country is covered with dense vegetation, the hills bearing masses of native trees and the lower lands and plantations coated with parra grass, which resembles the Johnston grass of California, and is a highly nutritious food for stock. There are also numerous corn fields to be seen, and the primitive nature of the country and people is emphasized by the method of cultivation—two bullocks drawing a one-handed wooden plow. The grass and other rank vegetation in the plantations is cut about every three months by the peons with machetes, a knife 3 feet long which every native always carries. The plantations are never plowed, and are well and sufficiently fertilized by the trees and vegetation, which is cut down and soon rots in the moist and hot climate.

Along the road, the train stops at numerous small towns, the principal one being Cartago, the former capital of the country. It is here that work has just begun on the National Peace Congress building, for which Carnegie has given \$100,000.

There is a very marked difference in the climate as the capital is reached. From sweltering Limon the road takes you to an elevation of over 5000 feet, and the result is refreshing. San Jose is at an altitude of 3700 feet, and the climate, while warm, is not at all depressing. On the Gulf coast, the rainy season begins in December. On the Pacific side the rainy season is from May to December. A tropical rain is something to be remembered. It is measured by the foot instead of by the inch. Railroad in this country, is, as a consequence, not conducive to dividends to stockholders. Last winter the floods carried away a number of bridges on the Limon-San Jose road and it was out of business for about three months, entailing a loss to banana growers estimated at about four million dollars, they be-

ing unable to get the fruit to market. A great steel bridge was carried by the torrent sixty miles down the river.

San Jose has a population of about 35,000. There is nothing particularly impressive about the place. Streets are narrow—about 30 feet—including the sidewalks which are from 3 to 5 feet wide. There is an electric car system, the rails being laid on one side of the street. The theater, built and maintained by the government, is a marvel, and is said to be the third best in the world, the others being in Paris and Vienna. It cost over three million dollars in gold and it took seven years to build it. The exterior is not particularly imposing, but the interior is indescribably grand.

May 16. Drove about the city and out into the country to get closer view of coffee plantations. Our way led us past the commons, a level pasture of about a thousand acres on which the poor people can pasture their stock, and which is also used as a public playground. Football, baseball and golf was being played at various places. Visited a plantation owned by an American who had a unique garden annex in which he had collected and was growing almost every variety of fruit—apples, peaches, pears, almonds, as well as all the fruits peculiar to this region. We learn that land suitable for growing coffee costs about \$175 per acre. Laborers, regularly employed as foremen on the plantations, get \$40 per month, peons about ten reales or \$1.25 per day. This is in the money of the country, called "Colonnes," one dollar of American money being worth \$2.15 in Costa Rica currency.

May 17. Went on government railroad from San Jose to Orotina, a distance of 66 kilometers. This road will eventually be extended to Punta Arenas on the Pacific coast. Orotina is the present terminus. Arrived at 12:45; engaged peon guide and two mules for ride of eleven miles up perpendicular mountain trail to inspect gold mine. Sun beaming welcome, somewhere about 200 degrees. Began ascent amid "vivas" from assembled population.

May 18. As I stand up (notice the phrase) writing these notes, I am inclined to agree with Solomon, the Wise, when he wrote that all men are liars. Instead of this mine being 11 miles from Orotina, as everybody told us, it is 110. It is true, we only consumed three hours in making the trip, and that for about three-fourths of the way the mules walked, but I still maintain that the distance is 100 miles, straight up. I admit that the fact of my not having been astride an animal for twenty years may have something to do with my estimate of distance. The so-called road is little more than a trail; and it became evident very early in the game that the mules knew more about climbing Costa Rica mountains than we did, and so we let go the helm and let them have their own sweet way. An hour after starting it began to rain, and for another hour the heavens poured out water to an unbelievable degree. The tragedy of the situation was somewhat relieved, to me at least, by the beautiful, and humorous, spectacle, of the stately Mr. Royer astride of a mule not as big as himself, carrying an umbrella in a vain attempt to keep off the water that was pouring on him. The humorous part of the situation was all mine, of course, because I cut a better figure on muleback, and bore myself with becoming dignity.

The inspection of the mine, which was the object of the trip, was accomplished by Mr. Royer late yesterday evening, and about 6 o'clock this morning we began the descent to Orotina. We slid down into the town at 10 o'clock, expecting to take the train for San Jose at 12:45; but the rain of the previous day had done its work, and seven washouts on the railroad were reported. This is a serious matter to us, as it is necessary to get to San Jose on Wednesday to catch the steamer for New Orleans; otherwise we will be delayed eight or ten days. After exasperating delays and much telegraphing we learn that the road is all right to within sixteen kilometers of Orotina, and the suggestion is made that we ride on mules about half that distance along the railroad (there are no roads) and walk the balance of the way. An offer of \$500 by Mr. Royer for a special train is declined, the officials saying that it is impossible to get a train through, and that it may be several weeks before the road is passable.

May 19. Ordered mules to take us as

far as possible to Concepcion, 16 kilometers from Orotina, and just as the mules were being saddled a hand car came down the road with mail and four peons. Mr. Royer opens financial negotiations with them, and for a price which is more than they can ordinarily earn in a month, they agree to propel us at once on the car to where we can get the train for San Jose. This part of the trip is all right, except for the horrible heat. Arrive at the washout and find two engines off the track. Our train is at Escobal, four kilometers further on, and we abandon the hand car and walk the remaining distance. Walking is good. Did not suffer from cold, and fortunately escaped collision with icebergs. Arrived at San Jose at 6 p.m., and wired Capt. Gunderson, asking him to hold his boat until we could get to Limon to-morrow.

May 20. Find the "Corinto" and its courteous captain waiting for us at Limon, and sailed for New Orleans at 6 p.m.

The group of mines inspected by Mr. Royer are named Los Oreamunos, San Rafael, La Mineta, Los Castros and San Miguel. They are situated high up in the Aguacate mountains, about 25 miles from the Pacific Coast, and on a clear day that ocean, and even the vessels anchored at Punta Arenas, may be plainly seen. These mines have an interesting history. In 1816, the Spanish Bishop, Garcia, Bishop of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, passed through the Aguacate mountains on his way to Cartago, the then capital of Costa Rica, accompanied by a deputation of prominent men as an escort. He alone observed the outcropping mineral and commented upon the probability of finding gold and silver veins. So impressed with his conviction were some of the party that they gathered several samples of ore under his direction, had them tested, and found them rich in gold. Shortly afterwards, two of the party (one of whom was the second president of the Costa Rica republic) denounced the mine under the name of "Sacra Familia," which particular mine is at present owned by a Boston corporation, which is expending large sums in its development. The adjacent mines, Oreamunos, San Rafael and Los Castros, were discovered in 1822, the San Miguel in 1826, and La Mineta in 1832. These mines were worked in the primitive fashion then prevailing, only the "pockets" and the richest and most easily worked ore being taken out, and from the gold thus obtained the first Costa Rican coins were made. Up to the year 1835 the brothers Castro took from the mine which bears their name over two million dollars worth of gold, and from the entire group over five million dollars have been taken.

There are two tunnels in the mines visited, 400 and 600 feet in length respectively. Entering these tunnels as far as the foul air would safely permit, Mr. Royer took therefrom samples of ore from various veins, and on the result of the assays of these samples will depend whether he will consummate the purchase of the mines, on which an option has been obtained.

I have somewhere remarked in these jottings that Mr. Royer is a much-traveled man. His is a masterful personality, a mind that acts and decides quick—and correctly as his success in life shows. There is nothing small about him—physically, mentally, or in any other way. Intense in his likes and dislikes, he is not backward about expressing either, but in him, Anaheim has a loyal friend. He sang its praises from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and though he has been here only three years he has a fund of information concerning the resources and possibilities of this locality which could only be expected from a pioneer. As a booster for Anaheim he is a whole chamber of commerce in himself.

SMYRNA FIG

Successful Culture by George Roeding at Fresno

Washington, May 28.—The U. S. Department of Agriculture has solved the question of growing the Smyrna fig in Fresno county, Cal., in the heart of the San Joaquin valley. This was accomplished by importing a peculiar kind of wasp, which fructifies the figs from Smyrna.

George C. Roeding, one of the early settlers of the San Joaquin Valley, began experimenting with the Asiatic fig some time ago, but the fruit failed to mature. After much study it was found that the insects were a necessary factor.

The government sent an expert to Asia, who brought back a number of little capri figs containing the insects. The bugs were placed on the Capri fig trees in the Roeding orchard and carefully protected during the winter. With the coming spring many colonies of the wasps appeared and the crop of Smyrna figs has been a success.

EUCALYPTS AT REDLANDS

Large Acreage to Be Devoted to Their Culture

A tract of 3200 acres of timberland in the vicinity of Redlands has been purchased for about \$150,000 by the Standard Timber Land Company of Los Angeles.

An additional \$150,000 will be expended in improving the property immediately, following which the entire tract will be set out in eucalyptus trees.

An extensive irrigation system will be provided.

The land is practically orangeland, and with proper irrigation and general conditions it is expected to grow eucalyptus trees to marketable sizes in 40 to 50 per cent less time than usual.

The property will be divided into 5, 10 and 20 acre tracts, which will be placed on the market after the eucalyptus trees have been planted.

The Standard Company was organized recently with a capitalization of \$100,000. F. F. Curtis of Los Angeles is president and general manager. W. G. Loomis and E. F. Sagar of San Francisco are the other members of the company. The company's principal offices will be opened in Los Angeles this week. It will establish offices in the larger cities of the Middle West also.

C. W. Pendleton, collector of the port, has been made counsel for the company.

"We expect to demonstrate what can be done in eucalyptus growing in Southern California under the best conditions," said Mr. Curtis, when asked about the company's plan. "We have secured comprehensive information from Australia and New Zealand about conditions which are best for the most rapid growth of the eucalyptus, and we have made a study of the methods of eucalyptus culture promulgated by our state and national forestry officials."

"We will plant and care for our trees in accordance with the most approved and successful methods. The land which we will plant is of a much finer quality than that usually devoted to growing eucalyptus, and we expect our trees to attain a growth of 22 to 25 feet in the first year."

"We will plant trees eight feet apart, making 680 to the acre."

"To purchasers of land we will guarantee 500 healthy well-grown trees at the end of two years."

"We will care for all the trees on the tract for a period of two years, after which time no further attention or culture will be needed."

IN THE HOME GARDEN

The novice in gardening is pretty sure to set his shrubs or plants in the ground and then to supply the water with a daily sprinkling thereafter. In hot weather this may answer, but there is danger of the roots rotting before the rootlets take hold and the plants begin to grow. In either case the soil is not properly prepared for best results. In transplanting tomatoes and like things first dig holes some three feet or more apart, eighteen inches in depth and about the same across; put three or four inches of good manure in the bottom; mix the earth thrown out with sand if the soil is heavy and work out all clods. Now pour one or more buckets of water, according to the dryness of the soil, into the hole; as soon as the water begins to settle fill in the prepared earth. With a small stick make a hole in the center, insert the roots and holding the plant straight with one hand with the other pull the earth about the plant and press firmly; level the ground, which will be thoroughly wet by the water from beneath, and cover this wet surface with a dry mulch of fine dust. This prevents the drying out of the soil and the baking of the surface. No further watering should be given until the plant puts on a thrifty growth. With good cultivation the tomato requires little more water, as it has a reserve in the well-prepared ground which is kept from evaporating by the dry mulch. Too much water makes the tomato run to foliage and delays the ripening of the fruit. If very dry give the earth about the roots a moderate soaking, but do not spray the plant. We have had complaints about the blossoms falling. The first blooms are always abortive; the later ones will "set." In the home garden a low trellis for the vines to rest upon will improve the fruit.

LITTLE LEAK—UP TO 35 FEET

Fullerton Irrigator Speaks Approvingly of Reservoir

"The Yorba reservoir is demonstrating that wise heads were at the head of the water company when it was built," said a well-known Fullerton irrigator this week, "for there is no leak up to 35 feet. The dam is as nearly perfect as can be, and there is little if any seepage at all. Above the 35 feet there is leakage, and everybody expected it. Engineer Schuyler said the upper levels would leak for five years, and we expect moderate leakage. But it is getting less every year, and in another year or two will be so slight as scarcely to amount to anything. There is only one man in Fullerton who is kicking against the reservoir, and his kicks don't amount to much.

This gentleman has lived in Fullerton for twenty-five years, and participated in the strenuous times of the early days when men had to put up a fight for their water rights. "Here it is the first of June," said he, "and there's an abundance of water. The Yorba reservoir is largely responsible for this. And no night irrigation. I tell you we live in the garden spot of the world."

He expressed the opinion the water company could dispose of 3000 shares of stock as a result of building the reservoir, and with the construction of the La Habra reservoir, at some time in the future, it could sell an additional issue of 4000 shares. Here are 6000 shares which in his opinion there would be water enough to supply with the building of the La Habra reservoir. At \$60 per share—and he believed the stock would go to \$100 before the last of the treasury stock is gone—and figure up for yourself how much the water company would be to the good.

There is wisdom in what this irrigator says.

"Talk about building the La Habra reservoir might call out a howl from the man who bucked the Yorba reservoir, but, say, put him in charge of the work as engineer, and he'd recommend making the dam ten feet higher!"

WATER CONSERVATION

Meeting Yesterday at Riverside To Perfect Plan

A meeting of Southern California irrigators was held yesterday at Riverside, to form a corporation to take charge of the work of water spreading as a means towards the conservation of water for irrigation, as proposed under the new act passed by the last legislature whereby certain lands in the Santa Ana river bed were withdrawn from entry in order that they might be used for the purpose referred to.

It is understood that the government simply gives the land for the purpose and those interested in the conservation of irrigating water provide for the payment of all expense necessary to carry out the plan. It is further understood that already a voluntary contribution sufficient for experimental work has been secured and is available and at the meeting a committee was appointed to take charge of the work.

Orange county was represented by three members of the Tri-County Reforestation Committee, Attorney E. E. Keech and M. Nilsson of Santa Ana and William McLaughlin of Anaheim.

Couldn't Fool Him.

A member of the Nebraska legislature was making a speech on some momentous question, and, in conclusion, said:

"In the words of Daniel Webster, who wrote the dictionary, 'Give me liberty or give me death!'"

One of his colleagues pulled at his coat and whispered:

"Daniel Webster did not write the dictionary, it was Noah."

"Noah nothing," repeated the speaker, "Noah built the ark."

DON'T WAIT

IF YOU ONLY KNEW HOW

SCOTT'S EMULSION

would build you up, increase your weight, strengthen your weak throat and lungs and put you in condition for next winter, you would begin taking it now.

Take it in a little cold milk or water

50c. and \$1.00. All Druggists

THE STANDARD OF THE WORLD

ROUTING CUPID BY PHONE

There's Always More or Less Trouble When a Party Line Is in Use

Out on a quiet East End street lives a little married woman who will have a lot to answer for on the last day. This woman has a telephone that is on a party line. The other "party" on the line is a boarding-house where a half dozen young men take their meals, each young man having, of course, one or more girls to fret about. These young men call up from the boarding house while they're picking their teeth after meals, to make definite and certain arrangements for sitting in the cozy corners that they have picked out for theirs. The result is that when a married woman on the line wants to call up her dressmaker or make a bridge date, she has to wait for hours at a time while the members of the handholders' crowd with hearts keeping syncope time together, e'en though far apart, ping pong their conversation back and forth over the wires.

She thought for a time of asking the telephone company to put her on another line. But she thought then of another way to get possible relief. Now whenever there is a conversation going on over the line she "listens in." The other night a young man at the boarding house notified an East Side creature that he would be out to do a fireside companion turn that evening. Then the married woman in a soft gurgle voice butted in.

"Why," says she, "you can't go out there. You told that Olive girl you'd be over to-night."

The East Side party supposed the interruption came from somebody at the boarding house who knew just what every boarder had booked for the week.

That's one case that this revengeful married woman has put on the blink and will have to answer for.

Then a few days ago this woman heard two rings for the boarding-house. She answered the phone herself, and as nobody answered at the boarding house she did the talking. "Is Mr. Jones there?" a pert voice inquired.

"Why no," replied the woman with the Mrs. to her name, "he went over to Long Beach to be married tonight."

The next day when that supposed married-at-the-beach man sought to book a place on a certain pillow-strewn davenport, he got his plenty.

If that boarding house doesn't put in a private line soon shattered romances will be lying about the place as thick as napkin rings.

STUDY OF TREES

Teachers to Cooperate With Forest Service in New Subject

Teachers throughout the country have been invited by the United States Forester to cooperate with the Forest Service in an effort to obtain more definite knowledge of the characteristics of the most important forest trees of the United States. To do this it will be necessary to obtain a large number of volunteer observers who will collect material on the time of leafing, blossoming, and fruiting of the various kinds of forest trees. In his letter inviting the cooperation of teachers, Forester Pinchot says:

"Knowledge of this kind is greatly needed and will be of value from the standpoint both of education and of practical forestry. For educational purposes the results obtained for each species, averaged and presented graphically by means of colored charts, will be available to all who are interested in the subject, and particularly to schools. They will form virtual 'tree calendars,' and will be valuable aids to nature study.

"Children can readily be interested in the actual work of obtaining records. This should form an attractive outdoor feature of the schoolwork that should serve to develop the faculty of accurate observation, and at the same time to promote an interest in forestry which may lead to a better appreciation of its aims and methods. It may also prove to be a profitable addition to botany courses for older students.

"A study of this kind will be of great value to practical forestry, since the proper treatment of forests depends partly upon a knowledge of these characteristics of trees. For example, the time of year at which a tree leafs out and blossoms is one of the indications as to whether or

not it is frost-hardy in a given region, and the length of time that a tree is in leaf influences the growth it is able to make during the season. Knowledge of the time when seeds of each species ripen in various localities is of great value to those who are collecting seed, since seed often deteriorates or is eaten by squirrels and birds if not gathered and stored as soon as ripe.

"Another result of this study will be a more intimate knowledge of climate as manifested by plant growth, for differences in climate are shown by plant life as well as by instrument and a preliminary idea can thus be gained as to whether a given region is suited to a valuable tree which it is desired to introduce there. Many such examples could be given, but sufficient has been said to show that the results of these observations will be a real help to practical forestry, in addition to their general interest and educational value. Volunteers will later be supplied with publications and charts containing the information they help to gather, as a return for the services rendered."

On request, the Forest Service will be glad to send forms upon which to record data and a pamphlet containing full instructions as to the nature of the observations and how they are to be made.

There seems to be much conflicting testimony regarding the ability with which Regis H. Post, Governor of Porto Rico, has administered his difficult office, but the impression prevails that he has been wanting in some degree in that tact so essential to the successful administration of a country inhabited by people of Spanish descent. President Taft is not likely to remove Governor Post at the instance of any Porto Rican, but if the people of the island refrain from attacks on the Governor, there would seem to be good reason to believe that his tenure of office will be short-lived.

HEAR JONES AND BURCH

Sunday Night, June 13

and Every Night except Thursday and Saturday for Two Weeks at the

OPERA HOUSE



ROBT. L. JONES
of Jamestown, N. Y.



CARL E. BURCH
of Boston, Mass.

No Charge

Seats Free

All Welcome

Evangelist Jones will speak every night except Saturday and Thursday. Mr. Burch, the Popular Baritone from Boston, will sing

SCAB DISEASE

Combined Efforts to Stamp it Out on Western Ranges.

During the grazing season of 1909, the Forest Service will again co-operate with the Bureau of Animal Industry and the state officials in efforts to stamp out the disease known as scab which exists among the sheep in a number of the western states and territories. This work has been carried on by the Bureau of Animal Industry for several years past. The Forest Service has endeavored to assist the Bureau as well as the state authorities in enforcing the law by refusing to admit any sheep on a national forest within the proscribed states that were not accompanied by a certificate of inspection, signed by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry, to the effect that they were free from the disease or had been dipped in accordance with the regulation of the Bureau.

In nearly all the western sheep-raising states, the state boards charged with protecting the health of the livestock, have been very active in suppressing this disease, and between the Bureau of Animal Industry, the state authorities, and the Forest Service, it has practically been wiped out of many of the states and greatly reduced in the others.

During the season of 1909 the work will be continued in the states of Colorado, Utah, Nevada, California, and the territories of New Mexico and Arizona, and it is hoped that at the close of this present year the result will be so satisfactory that considerable parts of this area may also be pronounced free from the disease and relieved from quarantine restrictions. Whenever it has been found necessary to burn the corrals, counting-chutes and other improvements on a range which were possibly infested with this disease, the material for new ones has been furnished to the stockmen free of charge by the Forest Service.

SHE WAS A DEAR ONE

"Yes," said the young wife, proudly, "father always gives something expensive when he makes presents." "So I discovered when he gave you away," rejoined the young husband.

San Juan Capistrano HOT SPRINGS

HOT MINERAL BATHS

Camps Rented to Camping Parties

Tents to Rent. Boarding House Now Open

For further particulars address

E. R. FORSTER
San Juan Capistrano, Cal.

I Will Give \$1000

IF I fail to CURE any CANCER or TUMOR I TREAT BEFORE IT POISONS DEEP GLANDS

NO KNIFE or PAIN. No X-Ray or other swindle. An island plant makes the cure. Absolute Guarantee. Any Tumor, Lump or Sore on the lip, face or anywhere six months is Cancer. They never pain until last stage. 130-page book sent free with testimonials of thousands cured.

WRITE TO THEM. ANY LUMP IN WOMAN'S BREAST IS CANCER and if neglected it will always poison deep glands in the armpit and kill quickly. Address

DR. AND MRS. DR. CHAMLEY & CO., "Most Successful Cancer Specialists Living" 747 South Main St. LOS ANGELES, CAL. Kindly Send to Some One with Cancer

The Mission Ice Cream Parlors

Confections

Ices, Sherbet, Ice Cream

delivered to all parts of town. Excellent service

FINE CANDIES A SPECIALTY

East Center Street, Anaheim, Cal.

Gold Nugget Coffee at 25 cents challenges any 35-cent coffee in town. It is the superior coffee, or your money back, and you keep the coffee. Western Tea & Coffee Store.

COUNTY NOTES OF REAL INTEREST

OLINDA

The Union Oil company is pushing work on the Stearns lease in the Fullerton field and is establishing one of the finest camps ever built in any district. The work is planned for permanency and the houses, storerooms and other buildings would be a credit to a large city.

The Union is also spending a large amount of money in making new road and repairing old ones, and transportation has been thus greatly facilitated during the past two weeks.

The camp is about half way between Olinda and Brea Canyon, and convenient to the drilling in progress in the hills back of it. A large number of homes for workmen have been erected and foundations are laid for more. Flowers have been planted in every available spot and the Union is living up to its reputation for taking the best of care of its employees.

In addition to rigs already up and derricks under way, surveyors have located sites for three or four wells which will be rigged as soon as possible. Derricks have been erected for Nos. 49, 50 and 51. Drilling will be started probably this week. Number 40 is 2700 feet deep and pumping 700 barrels daily, an exceedingly good showing.

Back in the hills, No. 48 is being rigged for active drilling and No. 39 has been deepened and is again on the pump, producing nearly 600 barrels of 24 gravity.

Other locations are to be selected and more rigs will be placed at an early date. Upon the best authority it may be stated that the Stearns lease will soon become the center of activity of the Olinda hills. Oil men have devoted attention in the past largely to the northern fields, while the southern ones, rich and fully as deserving of attention, have been more or less neglected.

WESTMINSTER

Miss Beth Phillips who has been appointed as secretary to the superintendent of the Santa Ana schools, will spend the summer at her home here, taking the position Sept. 1. Several members of the lodge of

Modern Woodmen went to Fullerton Thursday night to assist in initiating some of the men of that city.

O. B. Byram is in attendance at the Presbyterian General Assembly at Denver, Colorado.

Mrs. G. A. Shank of Huntington Beach visited Mrs. J. F. Patterson recently.

Roy Lossing of Compton stopped a short while with his uncle, J. B. Lossing, this week.

Rev. B. H. Terasawa, a former pastor of the Japanese Mission church at Winterburg, but now in Mission work in San Francisco, was here the past week.

W. T. Martin of San Francisco visited at C. E. Whiting's for several days this week.

Miss Rexroad is home from school at Claremont.

Dr. Junkin is attending the evangelistic services in the Methodist church in Garden Grove.

A large number attended the Christian Endeavor social at Mrs. Will Waters on Friday evening. All report a delightful time.

Several men and teams have been working on the Plaza grounds the past several days, preparing to set out more trees, palms and shrubbery.

At the Presbyterian church on Sunday morning, Clifford Johnston of Santa Ana sang the beautiful solo, "Hold Thou My Hand."

L. E. Rich and family spent Sunday at Long Beach with his daughter.

J. Y. Anderson is visiting friends and relatives in Los Angeles.

L. D. Mercereau of Santa Ana accompanied by his wife and little daughter came to Mr. Lossing's one day recently to see the ostriches.

Ten Missionary ladies came to Benedict last Friday and were met by A. B. Solomon with a big hay wagon and taken to his home where a very enjoyable day was spent by all.

Mrs. G. W. Osborne, mother of Mrs. F. M. Watson, is quite ill at her home.

Mr. Collins, the Chicago agent of the California Vegetable Union, visited Mr. Gearheart this week.

The Westminster Lumber Co. received a consignment of two carloads of lumber on Tuesday.

Joe Teagel's horse ran away Wednesday and caused quite an excitement for a little while, but no serious damage was done.

Mrs. Grant and daughter Florence were in Los Angeles Saturday.

Rev. L. D. Lloyd, Mrs. Lloyd and Rev. Cockrum attended a lecture given by Mr. Nealley of Santa Ana in Los Angeles on Monday.

Two large auto loads of his friends from Placentia were at H. Gogt's on Sunday.

Anson Burlingame went to Los Angeles on Monday on business.

Miss Nellie Moligue was home on a visit over Sunday.

Harry Bartell spent several days with the Solomons last week.

Mrs. James Sherwood and daughter Miss Mae have been visiting with Mrs. McFadden.

W. T. Martin of Los Angeles was in town this week.

Frank Hare spent several days this week with his sister, Mrs. Howard Ward.

SANTA ANA

The school board may have to go into court to condemn property on the north of the high school in order to get it at a figure it considers a fair compensation. Recently the people voted \$25,000 bonds for the purpose of buying the property lying between the high school and Tenth street and to erect thereon an addition to the school. H. C. Dawes offered the city his two lots for \$2,950 which is \$150 more than he offered to take two years ago. Mrs. Ellen Burdick has also risen \$150 on her property. Should other property owners stick up their prices the cost of the property will be \$13,600, which would leave but \$11,400 for the building. The board has an offer of a piece almost across Main street from the high school for \$7700 and that may be bought and the building erected upon it.

According to the judgment and findings in the French-Carpenter case, Mrs. Fannie French never was married to Carpenter, nor is she married to C. C. Chaffee, the man who poses now as her husband. The findings on both these points are decided and absolute, no guess work about them at all. They simply declare that the allegations of plaintiff's complaint in these particulars are untrue. Three certain promissory notes, however, given Mrs. French by Carpenter are

declared valid, one dated Sept. 20th, 1906, for \$140; one Dec. 11th, 1906, \$500; one Jan. 10, 1908, \$200. Defendant is also entitled to judgment and costs of court.

The report of the Orange County Horticultural Commission was filed on Saturday for presentation to the Supervisors. The report contains the information that the scabillista is keeping down the black scale and that the red and purple scale is not increasing and is under fairly good control.

About fifty representative men of Orange and Riverside counties gathered on Friday at Sycamore Flat in the Santa Ana canyon to confer on the problem of improving the Santa Ana canyon road, which is used a great deal by automobilists going north and south. The road is almost impassable in the winter, as the work put on it is washed out two or three times during the year by heavy rains. Supervisor D. A. MacMullan, in whose district the road lies, was the principal speaker. He said the chief difficulty of improving the road lay in lack of money. One of the Riverside supervisors said that money should be taken from the general fund, where the district is poor and covers so much territory. H. Clay Kellogg explained that the road would have to be resurveyed, taken out of the lowlands and run along the hillsides. C. F. Krauss of the Irvine Company, over whose property part of the new survey would run said that his company would have no objection to the new thoroughfare. Resolutions were passed pledging the support of the citizens to whatever plans the Supervisors may decide upon. The Associated Chambers of Commerce, which planned the meeting, served a picnic lunch.

Joe Garcia, charged with cruelty to an animal, is to have a new trial. A few days ago he was convicted before Justice Smithwick of inflicting a knife cut on the neck of a horse belonging to Felipe de Anda. Since then Garcia has secured Attorney Ames to take his case. He has moved for a new trial in the justice court on the ground that there is new evidence to be had and that Garcia did not understand the proceedings by which he was found guilty. Justice Smithwick granted the new trial and set it for next Friday morning. The case will be heard before a jury. Garcia claimed that the horse fell on a broken bottle and cut itself.

Julius Krieger, aged 27, and Mary Murray, aged 22, all but had a marriage license issued to them Friday. It was made out and Krieger had reached in his pocket for \$2 to pay the clerk when he learned that the license could not be used outside the county. He had the ceremony arranged for in Los Angeles. He refused to take the license, which was destroyed.

"You'll look nice behind the bars when I get through with you," said Mrs. Joseph Hyman as City Marshal Edwards led Miss Florence Smith into police headquarters the other day. A half-hour before that time Joseph Hyman had been taken to headquarters by the City Marshal and Officer Hamilton, and at sight of him Mrs. Hyman fainted. Mrs. Hyman of Fresno and H. H. Smith of Reedley, father of Florence Smith, arrived at noon. Mrs. Hyman charged that her husband had eloped from Fresno last week in company with Florence Smith. Hyman was taken from an express wagon he was driving for the Wright Transfer Company and was taken to headquarters. Mrs. Hyman declared she would have shot Hyman had she had a gun. She made the same declaration when Miss Smith was brought in. Hyman was employed by Zapp's Transfer Company at Fresno; Mrs. Hyman is a woman of fine family. She asserted she would prosecute Hyman and would nevermore live with him. She had a change of heart later and the couple were reconciled. They departed for Fresno. Miss Smith was taken home by her father.

In the last year County Clerk Williams took in \$1822 in hunters' licenses. One was a \$25 license for an alien.

The Bank of Orange has petitioned the Superior Court to appoint F. C. Thompson receiver for the Fashion Livory. The bank asks foreclosure on an \$800 note.

A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Lou Pace, the man against whom a complaint charging forgery and embezzlement was sworn to by Arthur C. Clarke of Riverside, and Constable Matt Sweetzer of Garden Grove was sent to Martinez, Contra Costa county, to bring the man back. It is just two weeks ago since the forgery and embezzlement is alleged to have been committed.

Steam was turned into the pipes of the Southern California Sugar Company plant a few days ago for the first time, and all the pipes and fittings tested and found in a satisfactory condition.

Lou Pace, the man against whom a complaint was sworn to by Arthur Clarke of Riverside, charging him with forgery and embezzlement, was placed under arrest at Martinez Pace had gotten clear off and out of this neighborhood and would have been safely out of the state, had it not happened that he fell sick at Martinez and was taken to the hospital, where tell-tale letters found in his possession by hospital attendants marked him as a man wanted by the authorities here, and thus was effected his undoing. For a communication sent here from the northern town telling of Pace's whereabouts gave the authorities the needed cue, and an officer was sent north to bring the fugitive back. Constable Matt Sweetzer of Garden Grove was sent after Pace, and he was lodged in the county jail.

Hereafter it will be necessary for candidates for places as teachers in the Santa Ana public schools to be competent physically as well as mentally to stand the test, as at a meeting of the City Board of Education it was decided that a rule shall be established and the decision was backed by resolution unanimously adopted that all teachers in Santa Ana schools next year shall be required to present to the School Superintendent a certificate of good health as well as a certificate of their ability to teach.

It is almost certain that the board of education will bring condemnation suits against Mrs. Ellen Burdick and the Smith estate in order to secure their property north of the high school for a site for an addition to the high school. Mrs. Burdick asks \$3650 for her house and lot, and the school board offers \$2800. The Smith estate asks \$3500 for its lot without the improvements, and the school board offers \$2600, including the improvements. The property owners have been notified that if they do not accept the board's offers within ten days condemnation suits will be begun.

Harlowe Martin of Los Angeles has been elected assistant in the commercial department of the high school for the next school year.

Two new brick buildings are to be erected this summer at the corner of Fifth and Main streets. The Abstract and Title Guaranty Company has bought the southwest corner from Mrs. Martha Shaffer for \$20,000. The wooden buildings are to be removed and a \$15,000 two-story brick structure erected. The Main Investment Company has let a contract to A. E. Bird for a \$12,500 one-story brick building on its property at northeast corner.

An order of court made on Saturday allows the California Association of Seventh Day Adventists to sell five acres of land near Anaheim for \$2500.

The fire department was called out Monday afternoon to extinguish a fire burning in a barley field, near Gowen & Willard's packing house on Santa Fe reservation. About half a ton of hay belonging to Joseph Wilkes was destroyed.

In the presence of four companions Antonia Valdez, aged 10 years, fell into a ditch at El Modena on Monday morning, was sucked by the current into a pipe line and was taken out dead eighty rods below by Lucy Cardenas, one of her playmates. Antonia and her companions were playing about a water distributing gate where the ditch is open for a few feet. She leaned over the bank to get a drink and fell in. Though the children tried to seize her clothing they were unable to rescue her. The girl was taken into the pipe and there drowned. Dr. Ball, who was at Antonia's home attending her mother, who is ill, ran to the place where the girl's body was taken from the water, but with all his efforts the girl was not revived.

(Additional County News on 12th page)

Yorba-Linda Subdivision

—10 ACRE TRACTS WITH—

Anaheim Union Water Right

Largest Subdivision in Orange County

FINE ORANGE LAND

Hundreds of acres Set to Orange Trees Now

Price--\$275 per acre---with water

Terms--1-4 cash; bal. yearly, 6 per cent. int.

STERN & GOODMAN

ANAHEIM :: CALIFORNIA

STATE SANITATION EXHIBIT

SHOWS HOW CONTAGION MAY BE AVOIDED

Charts and Models Illustrate Common Errors and Carelessness—Prepared by State Board of Health for Public

During the past five years the State Board of Health has tried a good many experiments in awakening the public to a realization of the extent and cost of preventable diseases in California. These experiments have been limited to lectures, to public health conventions, and to personal efforts of the secretary and other members of the Board. In November, 1908, the Board decided to try the exhibit method which has met with such signal success in combating tuberculosis in many of the Atlantic States. This decision followed a series of informal conferences of public health workers throughout the State, the final conference being held between Secretary N. K. Foster and Dr. W. F. Snow of Stanford University on their return from the International Tuberculosis Congress in Washington. It was agreed that Professor Snow should give the time necessary to plan the charts and models for the exhibit, provided the State Board of Health could pay for construction materials, and arrange the details of transportation and demonstration.

The serious problem of transportation was eventually solved through the efforts of Dr. Colby Rucker of the United States Public Health Service and Dr. F. K. Ainsworth of the State Board of Health. Largely through the influence of the latter the Southern Pacific Company agreed to contribute the expense of transportation over its lines and to remodel one of its best passenger coaches for housing the exhibit. The Santa Fe also agreed to furnish transportation over its lines within the state.

The car was formally opened to the public Sunday afternoon, March 28, 1909. Dr. Snow then took the car on a trial trip down the San Joaquin Valley as far south as Fresno. A second trial trip was made through the cities of the Monterey Bay region.

The purpose of these trial trips was to determine the best methods of making the public health campaign for which the car had been planned. Everywhere the exhibit met with instant and hearty endorsement. It was explained at each stop that the purpose of these preliminary trips was to elicit the suggestions and criticism of the public health workers and the professional and business men of the community.

The vital statistics of California have been made the basis for seventy-five wall charts, illustrating the cost in human lives of three preventable diseases—tuberculosis, typhoid fever, and diarrhoea. The statistics show these diseases alone to cause the deaths of 6000 people in California annually.

Each series of statistical charts has grouped about it from two to twelve models, showing in great accuracy of detail the typical ways in which each disease effects its transfer from those who have the disease to those who are susceptible to it. Supplementary groups of charts and models have been added to each series to illustrate the best methods of prevention.

Tuberculosis, typhoid fever and diarrhoea were selected because they are typical of all the distinctive communicable diseases in California. A minor amount of space has been given to malaria, smallpox, and other diseases presenting special methods of control.

The farmhouse has proved of special interest to visitors. The model shows the conditions of overcrowding, lack of ventilation, and methods of living which favor the spread of tuberculosis in a prosperous country home. A tuberculous relative visiting the family completes the essentials for demonstrating the progress of the disease from member to member of the family. The outbuildings and well of this farmhouse show the methods by which typhoid fever is conveyed from one individual to another.

A model showing tenement-house conditions and the wrong methods of taking the "fresh air cure" has proved an important feature of the exhibit. The arrangement of the apparatus has been so planned that the demonstrator may emphasize any phase of the subject which he finds his audience specially interested in. The models illustrating housing con-

ditions lead to those dealing with "fresh air" tents and sleeping porches, sputum cups and similar devices, and to a working model of a tuberculosis sanatorium.

The tuberculosis sanatorium demonstrates the value of the state hospital as a means of preventing spread of the disease, not as a home for hopeless cases after it is too late for recovery. The model is constructed in three sections, 1, a city; 2, a tuberculosis tent colony in the mountains, showing convalescent patients serving as state fire rangers during the summer months; and 3, a farm colony, showing the recovered patients located in country outdoor occupations. "The hospital training school for consumptives" is the title of this model. It is easy for the demonstrator to show that each man thus trained becomes a valuable fighting unit against this disease, which causes the death of one out of each seven of California's residents.

Several hundred photographs, showing occupation conditions favoring tuberculosis, have attracted much attention. One collection shows things not ordinarily thought of in connection with the subject. This list includes a harmonica, a tin whistle, a pipe, a telephone, tin dipper, lead pencils, a "family" handkerchief.

Each year approximately 400 California babies, under one year of age, die from diarrhoea and enteritis. It is estimated that less than ten percent of these are breast-fed babies. The models accompanying the charts showing these facts represent the bad features of an average California dairy and the improvements which should be made to render it a safe dairy. Bad milk unquestionably plays a large part in the death of these babies.

A large group of relief models showing the pollution of streams, ground water wells and springs has been of great interest in certain localities.

If the exhibit proves to be as influential on the Pacific coast as the tuberculosis exhibits have been on the Atlantic coast its purpose will have been fulfilled.

ALWAYS LEAP YEAR IN NEW GUINEA

Women Are Beneath Man's Dignity and Must Do All Proposing

Away off in the strange island of New Guinea it is leap year all the time in one important sense, for out there all the proposals of marriage are made by the women. It is considered beneath the dignity of the male inhabitants of New Guinea to even notice a woman, and consequently the women must perforce notice the men and must start any idea of weddings, etc.

So, when the island belle of New Guinea becomes in love she promptly sends a piece of string to the sister of the lucky man. If he has no sister she sends it to his mother or to some female relative. This because the man and his male relatives are assumed to be above taking any steps toward acquiring a wife.

Then the sister says to the man involved: "Brother, I have news, so-and-so is in love with you." If inclined to matrimony the man makes an engagement to meet the enamored lady. When they meet it is alone, and they either decide to wed or drop the entire proposition at once. There is no courting, for the man is not allowed theoretically at least, to waste any time on a woman—not even enough time to make love to the lady or to allow her to make love to him.

The betrothal is announced and the engaged man in New Guinea is branded on the back with charcoal, but the woman's mark of engagement to wed is actually cut into her skin and is never allowed to completely vanish. If either one decides to break the engagement nothing can be done by the offended party.

If the girl decides that, after all, she sent the little piece of string by mistake, the man is apt, however, to catch her some time alone and beat her. If the man jilts the woman her relatives often hunt him up and administer a sound thrashing. Blood, however, is seldom shed, as the breaking of these woman-made engagements is not deemed a very serious matter.

Though the women propose the weddings in New Guinea, the condition of the wife is miserable and unjust in the extreme. The girl is merely the property and slave of the husband. He can beat her unrebuked, and even kill her, with impunity if she incurs his enmity.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Book Shortly to Be Issued Giving Information

The early publication is announced of "Hichborn's Story of the California Legislature of 1909." Franklin Hichborn was legislative reporter of the Sacramento Bee at the last session of the legislature and was regarded as one of the most capable and independent newspaper representatives at the capital. He collected a mass of material that will make interesting reading to all voters who desire to be posted on the course of political history in the state and to keep tab on the record of the senators and assemblymen. The book should have a wide sale and should be productive of much good as a means of education.

The first three chapters of the work deal with the organization of the senate and the assembly. It is shown that before a bill had been introduced in either house, the so-called machine, through its control of senate and assembly committees, was so strongly entrenched as to make the passage of measures which it opposed difficult, if not impossible.

Other chapters of the book are as follows: The passage of the anti-race track gambling bill. This was the only important reform measure to pass the legislature without machine-added amendments. The story of how it was passed furnishes one of the most interesting chapters of the book and the most suggestive.

The direct primary bill, showing how this measure was finally passed, after the machine, by amending the original bill, had made the measure as ineffective as the machine leaders dared.

The railroad regulation bill, showing how the effective Stetson bill was defeated and the ineffective Wright bill passed.

The personnel of the senate, showing by the votes of the several senators on important measures where they stand on questions of moment to the state, and what is to be expected of the senators who hold over.

The passage of the Wheelan bills and the change of venue bill, calculated to complicate such proceedings.

The defeat of the initiative amendment.

The defeat of the local option bill.

The work of the lobbyists, who they are, what they accomplished, and wherein they are open to criticism.

The defeat of the Commonwealth Club bills, which had been drawn to simplify proceedings in criminal cases.

The San Francisco delegation.

What the machine senators and assemblymen from that city have cost the state. The state's interest in seeing the reform element in control of San Francisco.

The rewarding of senators and assemblymen by appointment to hold-over committees, and the legislative work of the men thus rewarded.

STUDENTS EATING HAY

Omaha goes the vegetable food fad—disto one better and furnishes the proof that a man can live on hay and enjoy the best of health. There are college men in town to prove the assertion. Creighton university is one of the foremost schools in the country. It is broad gauge, and, while it is under direction of the church, a majority of the student body is composed of men of various religious beliefs. There are clubs galore, and among them is one known as the "Alfalfa Hay Club." From the name one might infer that the members are agriculturists.

The Creighton "Alfalfa Club" numbers 23, and one of the purposes of the organization is to demonstrate the important fact that alfalfa is a human food product, as well as food for animals. The young men are working in the interest of science and at the same time they are furnishing daily evidence that grass is palatable, when properly treated.

The alfalfa they use comes from the mill, where it has been selected, care having been taken to remove all the seeds and foreign substances. Then the verdant and tender leaves, with a small portion of the upper parts of the stalk, are ground together and run through a bolting machine that turns out a meal almost as fine as flour, having a rich brown color. The meal is bleached until it has a creamy hue. This done, it is ready to go to the culinary department of the college club where it is cooked into many palatable articles of food.

Light Wines and Bottle Beer.
Prompt Delivery.
Rest's Winery.



YOU PROVE IT!

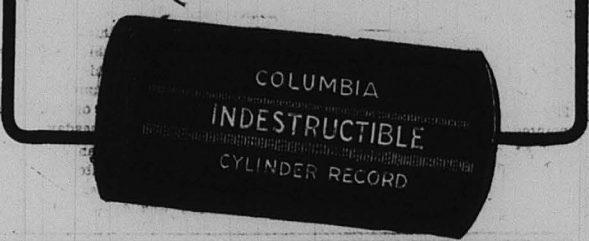
An invitation to all owners of cylinder machines—Columbia and others.

We could argue the quality of Columbia Indestructible Cylinder Records until a year from now—but what good would it do if you could not prove it for yourself by coming into our store and *seeing and hearing* it? We could print a whole newspaper every day about the special and original Columbia processes of manufacture—and get nowhere at all if the Records did not bear the evidence.

COLUMBIA INDESTRUCTIBLE CYLINDER RECORDS

won't break, no matter how roughly they are used, they won't wear out, no matter how often they are played. Moreover, their tone is far purer, clearer, more brilliant than that of any other cylinder record made. Don't merely take our word for it—come inside our store and listen. Cost 35 cents!

JOSEPH HELMSEN



How to get bigger crops

Get a Planet Jr. Saves two-thirds your time, prepares the ground better, and with less seed, gives greater results. No other farm and garden implements do the work so well or last so long.

No. 25 Planet Jr. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Double Wheel-Hoe, Cultivator and Plow opens the furrow, sows the seed accurately in drills or hills, covers, rolls, and marks out next row in one operation. It also has perfect plowing, hoeing, and cultivating attachments.

Planet Jr. 12-tooth Harrow Cultivator and Pulverizer is a wonderful tool for berry-growers and market-gardeners. Works deep or shallow, without throwing earth on the plants, and pulverizes the soil thoroughly. Invaluable wherever fine close work is needed.

Planet Jr. Implements

Come and see these wonderful labor-saving implements made by a practical farmer and manufacturer who understands the needs of every crop-raiser.

Wickersheim Implement Co.
FULLERTON, CAL.

THE ANAHEIM CO.

Japanese Provisions : Boarding House & Pool Rooms

Gentlemen. Dear Sirs:—We are Japanese Contractors, furnishing Japanese labourers to do all kinds of farming work (picking fruits especially.) We have been in this business for many years already and are thoroughly acquainted with the kind of boys that you are in need of. We will furnish the boys most promptly and satisfactorily and we are anxious to be given a trial by you, so that we can show what we state is nothing but all true, and thereby we would be able to do business with you permanently. Trusting your favor, we remain, yours

Phone: Main 713 P. O. box 104
126 Los Angeles St. ANAHEIM, CAL.

HASHI S. HASKIMETO
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General Machinist

Repair Work will be Given Special Attention

Windmills, Tanks, Pipe Fittings. Gasoline Pumping Plants Installed and Repaired

122 North Los Angeles Street
Anaheim, California

NEWS AND BUSINESS

Alfalfa hay for sale at Dickel's. Don't buy graduating presents until you see Hartfield, the Jeweler.

For Sale: Alfalfa hay, McCray ranch, West Anaheim. Sunset phone suburban 32x6.

For Sale: Ten acres adjoining the best paying Valencia orange orchard in Orange county. For particulars apply at this office. m25-tf

Axle grease, bicycle and sewing machine oils, and paints at Beebe-Weissel's, Anaheim.

The Studebaker is a sure load taker. Wm. F. Lutz Co.

Water shares to rent. J. B. Neff. Tel. Sunset 1151. 5-20tf

Order ice by phone or give your order to my driver, we will do the rest. W. E. Duckworth.

For Sale: Twenty-five shares stock in Cal. Folding Crate Co. Address K. Gazette office. tf

That piano body road wagon is a dandy at \$65. Wm. F. Lutz Co.

Ice orders properly cared for—large or small. W. E. Duckworth.

Don't fail to call at Betzold's photo studio and see sample work. tf

Watches well repaired at Dietrich's.

For novelties in Chinaware see A. Nagel.

Dr. Wiley, veterinary, Fullerton.

Stop and get a Portable Lamp from \$3.00 to \$6.00 at A. Nagel's.

Fountain pens from 75c to \$5, at Dickel's.

Don't forget I have ice. W. E. Duckworth.

We make a specialty of trimming automobile cushions also making and fitting tops for them. Wm. F. Lutz Co.

Loose alfalfa hay, \$13.50 per ton delivered. Henry Wagner, 2 miles south east of Anaheim. ap15tf

Are they all using the Oliver No. 5 Typewriter? Not yet—but soon. Why? Ask Carl G. Jörn, Jörn building, Orange, Calif.

We have a fine line of automobile and bicycle accessories. Beebe-Weissel Co.

Ladies! Let us show you something fine in sewing machines. Beebe-Weissel Co.

Come in and see that bike wagon of ours. Special price on it. Wm. F. Lutz Co.

Automobile and fire insurance. H. V. Weissel. tf

Dietrich, jeweler and optician, Anaheim.

List your property with Williams Bros. Co., office next to the Santa Fe depot Anaheim. We have the buyers.

Your ice is promptly delivered if you order from me. W. E. Duckworth.

If you want to sell your property, list it with a good, live firm that does the business. Williams Bros. Co. next to Santa Fe depot, Anaheim.

For Exchange: 80 acres of the finest land in the San Joaquin valley located close to Delano, Kern Co., for property near Anaheim. This 80 acres is one of the choicest pieces of soil in the entire valley, and right in the midst of the most rapidly improving section. Property is clear, and owner wants something near Anaheim. Value \$60 per acre. Apply to Williams Bros. Co., next to Santa Fe depot. tf

RANCH OWNERS ANAHEIM—READ

We have a constantly increasing demand for ranches of all kinds at Anaheim and vicinity. We have customers waiting with cash and also income city property. Write us description and location and we will make immediate personal investigation and submit offers. Stingle Realty Co., 508 Mason Bldg. 4th and Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal. m13t4

List your property with Stern & Goodman, Anaheim, for quick sales.

Hoover, O. K., Halleck and Moline Knecker potato diggers at Wickersheim Implement Co., Fullerton.

16 pounds Cane Sugar \$1.50c. best Coffee 33c., 4 Cans Tomatoes 25cts. Stern & Goodman.

For Sale: Driving horse, fresh cow with calf, and little pigs. Apply to Henry Rinklieb, County Road. Sunset phone 260. 2t

Bale ties \$1.30 per bundle. All kinds of hay machinery and their repairs at Wickersheim Implement Co., Fullerton.

Wanted Ladies to represent us in every locality and build up a steady permanent income. If you can't spare but a few hours daily. Write us. Experience unnecessary. M. Van Scoyoc Mfg. Co., 727 South Hill Street, Los Angeles, California. It

Gold Nugget Coffee at 25 cents challenges any 35-cent coffee in town. It is the superior coffee, or your money back, and you can keep the coffee. Western Tea & Coffee Store.

Dr. G. W. Closson, veterinary surgeon, has located at Oliver Hill's City livery stable, and will give prompt attention to all work entrusted to him in his line. tf

Call Sunset 383 or Home 2231 for ice. W. E. Duckworth.

Lost: On Monday, May 31, between Tustin and Fullerton, a medium-sized handbag. Finder please leave at this office and receive reward.

For Sale—14 dozen White and Brown Leghorn pullets, all extra fine. Just started to lay; also one 504 Jubilee incubator. A good start for somebody. N. Roy, South St., second house west of Lemon. Sunset phone Main 191.

Our top department is at your service. If your automobile or buggy needs new cushions or a top bring it in, we will make you new ones or repair the old ones. Wm. F. Lutz Co.

Horses for sale, two nice steppers, well bred, four fine draft horses, or will exchange for fat cattle or hogs. Owner sold out, moving away. Four miles west of Anaheim, 1-2 mile south 1-2 west of Magnolia school. W. W. Myers. 2t

High-class Barred Plymouth Rocks. Eggs for hatching and grand Cockerels for sale. JAS. FULLERTON, Orange, Cal.

Milk delivered in sealed jars twice daily to all parts of the city. For further information ring up Home phone 1852. T. W. Jackson. aug1.

The Durocar has wonderful power. Wm. F. Lutz Co.

Williams Bros. Co., with offices at 236-237 Herman W. Hellman Bldg., Los Angeles, are handling through their Anaheim office, which is in charge of Mr. J. B. Andrews, property all over Orange county. If you want to sell, list your property with them and you will not be disappointed. They have the buyers.

Don't fail to ask for the \$11.50 Ladies' Gold Watches, 20 years' guarantee, Elgin or Waltham movement, at B. Hartfield's Jewelry Store. Appropriate gifts for graduates, and the biggest bargains in California.

If you use my ice once you will use no other. W. E. Duckworth.

For Sale: One team of horses. Apply at St. Catherine's orphanage.

Did you have the plugless body explained to you? If not come in and let us show you the construction. Wm. F. Lutz Co.

Attention.—Miss S. E. Morgan, an experienced hair-dresser, facial and scalp masseuse, is now ready for business at 110 N. Los Angeles St., Anaheim, with Gade's Millinery. Miss Morgan will also carry a complete line of toilet preparations and hair goods. Prices moderate and satisfaction guaranteed. Give her a call and be convinced.

Stern & Mills have purchased a Reo auto.

W. A. Wedel and wife left this week for a visit to Kansas City.

Mrs. Will Chambers attended the Illinois picnic at Playa del Rey last Saturday.

Miss Lucy Ziegler and Miss Elsie Meinicke visited with friends in Los Angeles one day last week.

Cap. Williams put on his soldier cap and was out in his auto early on Monday helping to make Memorial Day observances a success.

Mrs. Willmot Mowry and son Lawrence of Pasadena were guests of Mr. and Mrs. König during the week.

For Rent: Upright Piano to rent, see O. T. Goehner, Commercial Hotel.

William Schmolze left on Monday for his home in Pittsburg, via San Francisco and the Seattle fair.

Miss Lydia Lutgerden and Miss Irene Madden of Los Angeles visited in town several days the guests of Miss Maude Littlefield.

Cal Wood was in town from Los Angeles on Sunday visiting Joseph Helmsen. Why, Cal, how you have grown!

Dr. Freeman and wife have moved here from Fullerton and taken up their home in their handsome new residence on East Broadway.

Wanted to Rent: Two good teams to work for hay press. With or without men. Apply to C. H. Druce, 1½ miles southwest of town.

Gerald Sandilands and family went to San Juan on Saturday to spend a day trout fishing and having a good time in the canyon.

Joe Helmsen thinks of purchasing an auto, with a single seat, and room for but one person beside himself. We have our eye on you, Joseph!

H. Vossbeck and family left on Saturday for Colorado. Mr. Vossbeck was a public-spirited citizen, and we are sorry to have him depart from amongst us.

Messrs. Lagman and Gilman are back from their mine in Holcomb Valley. Mr. Lagman exhibits a vial of gold taken from their property. Millions in it.

M. V. Stewart is shipping dewberries to market from his berry plantation on the east side. Shipments are made to Los Angeles principally, and prices have been firm at \$1.50 per crate and upward.

Physicians report a subsidence of the measles epidemic. The cases were in all instances light, and many children returned to school this week.

Walter Rose came home from Tulare on Saturday suffering with appendicitis. An operation will probably be performed as soon as he regains sufficient strength to admit of it.

An automobilist who has traveled extensively in his car this season reports more rattlesnakes to be seen than ever before. On a single day he counted a dozen—all of them on the roadside, having been run over and killed by machines.

For Sale: 40 acre ranch 2 miles south of Garden Grove, 1-2 mile east of Bolsa, 7 room house, barn and out buildings; 2 wells flowing part of the year, windmill and tank; fine beet land; \$4000 down and plenty of time to pay balance. August Michael, Santa Ana. 2t

Prof. Topel and wife entertained the teachers of the Central grammar school on Thursday evening, when the Professor delivered a brief address upon Mental Characteristics of the Hawaiians. On Friday evening Prof. and Mrs. Topel were tendered an enjoyable surprise by the graduating class of the grammar school.

H. T. Finck and wife of New York City are spending the week with Mr. and Mrs. Nebelung. Mr. Finck is a brother of the latter lady. He is an editorial writer upon the staff of the New York Evening Post, and for twenty-eight years has filled the responsible position of musical editor and dramatic critic. He is the oldest writer in point of service upon that paper. When he entered the service of the journal Carl Schurz was its editor-in-chief. Mr. Finck has not been in California in eighteen years, and sees many changes. He and his wife go to Mount Wilson today, but will later return for a further stay. While a resident of this city in the early 80's he was leader of the Anaheim band. He is the author of several books which have had large sale, and is a journalist of ability and wide experience.

"ALWAYS RELIABLE"

20 % Discount

on our entire line of Ladies' and Children's Parasols—in silk or cotton. You will need a parasol now, and we are giving you an opportunity for a week only to buy any one of our clean, up-to-date stock at the reduction of 20 per cent

NEW TUB MATERIALS

We are for years known as the leading Wash Goods House in the county, and we are adding novelties almost every day to our well selected stock in this line

LINEN SUITINGS

in white and colors and stripes, the favorite material for summer suits

Indian Head, per yd 15c
Economy Linen, in 12 different shades, per yd 20c
French Lina, 46 in. wide, in white or colors, yd 35c

William Falkenstein

Anaheim - California

"WHERE QUALITY COUNTS."

GADE'S MILLINERY

Untrimmed Shapes, Braids, Ribbons and ALL Millinery Goods at Greatly Reduced Prices

Hair Dressing, Manicuring, Shampooing
Facial and Scalp Massage
Hair Goods Made to Order

Miss S. E. Morgan

Dressmaking and Ladies' Tailoring
MISS HEDSTROM

Three doors north of S. Q. R. Store on Los Angeles st.

CHARLOTTE ADAMS CORNEILLE

—Voice Builder—

(Marchesi Method)

Piano

STUDIO
CHARTRES ST.

Phone
Main 1721

For sale: Bearing walnut orchard of 21 acres with 14 shares of water stock, near Anaheim. Write to Victor Montgomery, Santa Ana, Cal. m27-4t

Levi Mann has sold his six-room house on Atchison street to James W. Parsons for \$1800. He has purchased from Frank Baum a 56-foot lot on Olive street, near Chartres, and will erect a residence thereon.

Dr. Beebe is after the mosquito with a big stick. He is of opinion that apart from the usual breeding places of the pest, lawns furnish an abiding place for them. Rauss with the mosquito.

L. Nemetz's rabbit made his escape the first night of its incarceration. Mr. Nemetz was fattening the varmint for his Sunday dinner, the which coming to bunny's ears determined it to make his getaway at all hazards, come what may. At night, while its captor dreamed of the pleasures of whatever you call the harzen pepper, it lifted the lid of the box in which it was confined and hiked for its ancestral home in the hills. The report that Nemetz had the rabbit for breakfast is denied.

Apropos of the visit of the State Sanitation Exhibit and Dr. Snow's lecture, it may be worth while to remark that Anaheim has residence streets which are models of beauty, and rear alleys not so far away which are "something fierce." Let the health authorities look these up, and inaugurate a cleaning up. Manure piles and garbage dumps and unsanitary closets are breeding-places of disease. They produce flies and mosquitoes. Let us have a cleaning-up day, and begin with the alleys.

All kinds of wood or brick well pit and cesspool work done in a prompt and workmanlike manner. Old pits repaired. Rates reasonable. Call on or address Ben Cook, Anaheim, Cal., or leave orders at the office of Judge Howard. 17

We have just received a line of gifts especially suitable for graduating presents. B. Hartfield, the Jeweler.

H. M. James and wife contemplate leaving in the near future for a summer's trip up the coast. They will go as far as Seattle, visiting the fair, and will be back this way in the fall.

Soda Talk

We certainly have a right to talk about the quality of our Soda and Ice Cream. We use only pure fruit juices in our syrups, and as our trade is large we always have them nice and fresh and that is what you want in soda : : : :

Mullinix
Drug Store

Taking Money



that belongs to you is a pleasurable thing to do. There's but two ways to get money—by inheritance and to make it. It's easy to make it by opening an account at the

German American
Savings Bank

Beginnings may be small, but the endings are larger. Its sure and safe to deposit and accumulate on the interest plan. Do it here and results will be satisfactory. : :

HARRY WOOD GETS A JOLT

JURY RECOMMENDS HIM TO MERCY OF COURT

Sentenced to One Year, Eleven Months and Fifteen Days in San Quentin and to Pay a Fine of \$1,000—Found Guilty of Assault With Deadly Weapon on F. A. Yungbluth

Harry Wood, the tailor who early in the morning of April 29 fired a shot at F. A. Yungbluth at the latter's residence in this city, was on Friday morning sentenced by Judge West in the Superior Court at Santa Ana to serve one year, eleven months and fifteen days in San Quentin penitentiary and to pay a fine of \$1,000. The jury found him guilty of assault with a deadly weapon, cutting off the charge "with intent to kill," the maximum penalty for which is fifteen years. The limit for the lesser crime is two years in prison and a fine of \$500. The jury also recommended Wood to the mercy of the court.

Wood on the witness stand declared the discharge of the revolver was accidental, while at his preliminary examination he swore he had attempted to kill himself. He failed to state, at his hearing in the township court, that if suicide were his motive for firing the shot, why it was he did not use any of the four remaining charges in his weapon. Wood set up the claim that he was in love, had been jilted and wanted his former employer to intercede for him with the object of his affections.

He went to the Yungbluth residence on the morning of the assault, and calling his former employer to the front door engaged him in conversation and attempted to enter the house. On the door being shut in his face he fired a shot, the ball flattening itself in the cement wall of the building. He walked to the rear screen porch, upon which he entered, but was unable to enter the kitchen. Had he succeeded in getting into the house, Mr. Yungbluth is of opinion he would have attempted the murder of the entire family. Wood was arrested north of town by Marshal Steadman who went after him with Billy Berdrow, while a number of citizens were scouring the country for him.

When first seen by Steadman, Wood held his revolver in his hand. On being covered with the officer's gun, Wood dropped the weapon. After his arrest he said, "I'm sorry I did not finish the job."

When Steadman and Berdrow gave this testimony on the stand Wood indignantly exclaimed it was a "lie," and was warned by Judge West as to his actions in court.

Witnesses for the prosecution were Mr. and Mrs. Yungbluth, J. P. Hatzfeld, N. F. Steadman, Billy Berdrow and Fred Dyckman.

Wood went on the stand in his own behalf, saying the discharge of the gun was accidental, that he was in love and that he meant no harm to his former employer.

The jury gave him the benefit of the doubt, as it rejected the more serious charge "with intent to kill," and recommended him to the mercy of the court.

In sentencing Wood Judge West administered a severe reprimand, added that if Wood had been convicted of the charge against him, he would have received a ten years' sentence.

As Wood has no property the fine of \$1,000 will hang as a judgment against him.

BAMBOO IN ARIZONA

Chicago, June 1.—Japanese bamboo is to be grown in America. William D. Hills, a government expert, who has been in Japan for the past 18 months, believes that this can be accomplished successfully in Arizona. He has shipped fifty tons of the bamboo trees which he raised in Japan to the government experimental farm near Yuma, Ariz. The trees will be set out immediately.

Should the cultivation of this new and valuable product prove profitable it will mean a great deal to the arid regions of the great southwest. Its use is constantly increasing in this country, and with the advent of its utilization in aeroplanes and flying machines, its value will be greatly enhanced.

SAVE MONEY.

by feeding molasses at \$1.50 per barrel from Los Alamitos Sugar Factory

SPANISH DISHES

F. B. Kealher Issues Circular Concerning Tempting Dishes

As showing the many Spanish dishes in which chile pepper is used, a circular issued by F. B. Kealher is of interest. Mr. Kealher prepares a fine grade of ground pepper which is placed upon the market at low figures. The dishes are wholesome and nutritious, and this is the way to prepare them:

Hot Tamales.—Cut small about 1 1/2 lb. beef or small chicken, cook until tender in just enough water to cover, add salt and one tablespoon California pepper, add 1 to 2 spoons corn meal to thicken. Stir 1 quart corn meal in 2 quarts boiling water and 1 tablespoon salt. Add 1 teacup lard and stir for ten minutes. Wash 4 1-2 doz. corn husks. Use 3 husks to each tamale. Spread thin layer of corn meal in center of each. On 1 husk place spoonful of meat and add 3 or 4 olives and 2 or 3 raisins. Cover the meat with 2 other husks and tie at ends. When all are made place in kettle with husks in the bottom and boil for 1 hour. Will make 1 1-2 doz.

Spanish Beans.—Soak 2 cups pink beans over night. Boil a little while and drain. Slice 3 or 4 onions in frying pan with 4 tablespoons lard and fry for 5 minutes. Add beans, salt and 1 or 2 teaspoons California pepper, piece pork and 1 can tomatoes; cook until beans are well done.

Spanish Rice.—Put 1 cup unwashed rice in frying pan with 4 or 5 tablespoons lard, 5 onions in and 2 pieces garlic. Fry for ten minutes and add 3 ripe tomatoes or 1 can tomatoes. Add salt and 1 teaspoon California pepper. Add water. until done. Cook 1 hour.

Macaroni and Spaghetti. Cook same as Rice.

Chili Con Carne.—Take suet size of an egg and 2 onions put through meat chopper. Set on stove until slightly brown. Add 1-2 can tomatoes and one can beans and 15c. of hamburger steak or chopped meat; tablespoon salt and California pepper to suit taste.

Spanish Stew.—Take 2 lb. beef with some fat or equal parts fresh pork and beef and boil till tender. Remove from stove and cut in squares of about 1 1/2 inches, add 3 onions, 2 pieces of garlic, 2 potatoes, 1 can tomatoes, salt, and teaspoon California pepper. Stew till done then add a little flour to thicken. This is a good way to use left-over meats.

Albondigas.—Take 1 lb. chopped beef, add to it 1 egg, salt, California pepper and enough corn meal to make stiff so mass can be formed into small balls. Have ready a stew pan of boiling salted water or broth flour the balls of meat, drop into water, boil about 3-4 of an hour. Serve with liquid sauce around it in deep dish.

Chili Sauce.—One teaspoonful California pepper, 1 pint boiling water, 2 onions chopped fine, 1 piece garlic, 1 tablespoon butter. Thicken with about 1 teaspoonful flour, add salt to taste. To be used over any Spanish dishes.

MONEY SLOW IN COMING

California Cities Deplore Government Slowness on Public Buildings

San Bernardino is rejoicing over the fact that Congressman Smith has introduced a bill for a \$150,000 public building for that city, says the Riverside Press. An appropriation of \$100,000 may be reasonably hoped for, but how soon it will be made or how soon thereafter the work on the building will be commenced is a problem. San Diego secured an appropriation for \$150,000 two years ago and sees no prospect of getting the plans for the building drawn in the near future. Riverside was favored with an appropriation for \$10,000 a year ago and when we made inquiry about plans recently, we were told that the treasury department had not yet begun to prepare plans for the buildings for which money was voted in 1906, and there would be no probability of getting round to us for a couple of years. It may be safe for San Bernardino to expect a government building along about 1914 or 1915.

Dr. G. W. Closson, veterinary surgeon, has located at Oliver Hill's City livery stable, and will give prompt attention to all work entrusted to him in his line.

Call Sunset 353 or Home 2231 for Ice. W. E. Duckworth.

FOUR BLOCKS TO BE PAVED

LOS ANGELES FIRM AFTER PRIVATE CONTRACT

Curtailed Area in Business Center to Be Thus Improved—Outlying blocks May Come in Later—New Cement Sidewalks—Building Permits

The City Trustees met in regular session on Thursday evening, with Trustees Rust, Fiscus, Kroeger, Gates and Stock present.

Finance Committee reported approval of demands against the city amounting to \$234.58.

Charles Eygabroad submitted a deed for a strip of land to Widen Walnut street. The same was accepted and placed on record.

Petition of George Bender and others requesting that cement sidewalks be constructed on the north of Broadway, between Palm and West Sts. The petition was filed, and property owners permitted to do the work by private contract, the work to be completed within ninety days.

Engineer Steward was instructed to give petitioners line and grade.

Petition of Mrs. Fay and others requesting that a street arc light be installed at the intersection of Broadway and Walnut streets. The request was granted and the light will be furnished.

Bolter Insurance was ordered renewed.

Ordinance Committee introduced Ordinance No. 211, ordering work of opening an alley south of Center St. between Los Angeles and Lemon. J. J. Schneider, Max Nobelung and Fred Backs Jr. were appointed commissioners to assess benefits and damages and have general supervision of the work.

Report from Engineer Lewis stating that Joseph Lieb had worked for a year at \$30 per month, and suggesting that his wages be raised to \$40 per month. Approved.

Building permits were granted as follows:

N. B. Tedford, to erect frame building on East Broadway, estimated cost \$1300.

N. B. Tedford, contractor, to erect a frame building for Miss Betz on Resh street, cost \$700.

E. P. Conway, representing a Los Angeles paving company, addressed the board regarding street paving on East Center street from Los Angeles to Claudina; West Center street from Lemon to Los Angeles; South Los Angeles street from Center to Chestnut; and North Los Angeles street from Center to Chartres. He submitted a contract signed by N. Hart and others asking that the work be done by private contract. He also submitted copies of specifications with asphalt concrete pavement and for street paving with hydraulic cement and broken stone, concrete base, and asphalt wearing surface. The same were referred to Ordinance Committee for investigation and report at next regular meeting.

Extending of water and gas pipe line within the curbing to each lot was up for investigation and board ordered necessary investigation made.

Moved by Trustee Stock, seconded by Trustee Fiscus, that the city pay for paving street intersections when street paving is done by private contract; when done under the Vrooman act property owners to pay for such intersections.

CAMP WILSON

Third Annual Camp of Orange County Y.M.C.A. Boys, Catalina July 30 to August 24

First camp at Huntington Beach was composed of 31 boys and 5 leaders. Last year at Catalina there were 66 boys, and 10 leaders, and because of the widespread interest the Boys' Work Committee have decided to hold the Camp in two sections this year.

The Junior boys, under 16 years, will go July 30th and return August 11th. The older boys, 16 to 20 years, will go August 12th and return the 24th.

The fee will be \$10 this year. A camp folder is being prepared and any boy desiring to go should write for a folder and get his application in early, as the accommodations are limited.

Boys' Work Committee:—George B. Key, Wm. Starbuck, Prof. O. J. Harvey, Fullerton; W. H. Wickett, Geo. M. Ross, Anaheim; H. W. Lewis, Tustin.

COMET GOING SOME

Millions of Miles a Minute, Headed This Way

A comet flying through space at the rate of many millions of miles a minute radiated a light which is plainly visible to the naked eye just after sunset, according to Edwin Fairfax Naulty of New York, a student of astronomy, who is credited with numerous discoveries in that science.

The comet, whose coma radii, or direct light, was seen by Naulty, was discovered by Prof. William R. Brooks of Hobart college, Geneva, N. Y., Monday morning last and by a coincidence its approach was noted the same afternoon in New York by Naulty. He said the comet was between the earth and the sun and that at sunset its light was at cross angles with the rays of the sun.

Naulty said the comet might be visible to any observer in the early morning or at twilight, and that its nearer approach might be heralded by a great rainbow in the eastern heavens. Its position Monday night, with relation to the sun, he said, caused its light to be prismatic.

To see the comet in the morning one must look toward the north, and

at sunset to a point southwest of the sun.

"There is absolutely no danger to the earth in contact with the comet's tail," said Naulty.

"Danger from contact with the comet itself would be nothing," he went on, "assuming that the gaseous elements are always shown by the spectrum. The only danger would be contact with the solid substances following a comet in its orbit, and as these always have been minute in size, they are, except in rare cases, dissipated with gas by the friction resulting from their passage through the air to the earth."

Who dares to say that California is not a good place for old men? In Sonoma county recently six witnesses at the Gird estate contest in the Superior Court had a combined age of 480 years, and each walked to the witness stand spry and hearty. Some of them spoke of the late pioneer, Henry Gird, as "Old Man Gird," when in reality all of them were older than he at the time of his death. Another fact in connection with "Pioneer Day" at the Gird trial was the presence of 30 men who have lived in Sonoma county, in the same section, for half a century or longer.



Little money goes a long way

Back East Excursions

Sample Rates	
Chicago.....	\$72.50
Kansas City.....	60.00
Memphis.....	67.50
New Orleans.....	67.50
New York.....	\$108.50
St. Louis.....	67.50
St. Paul.....	73.50
Washington.....	107.50

Low rates to many points.

On sale June 1 to 4, 14 to 19, 25 to 27 inc., June 24 and 29 to St. Paul only. July 1 to 7 inc., Aug. 9 to 13 inc., Sept. 7 to 10, 13 to 15 inc.

Limit—Three months, but not later than October 31, 1909

Stopover privileges, including Grand Canyon and Petrified Forest

Special Event

Nat. Educational Association, Denver, July 5 to 9, Round trip.....\$55.00

On sale June 27 28 29 30, July 1 to 6, inc.

Would be pleased to arrange your trip.

J. H. CLABAUGH, Santa Fe agent

Low Rates East



ROUND TRIP

Via

Southern Pacific



SALE DATES—May 15, 16, 20, 21, 22, 31, June 1 to 4, 14 to 19, 25 to 27, July 1 to 7, inclusive, August 9 to 13, inclusive, Sept. 7 to 10 and 13 to 15, inclusive

Return limit 90 days from sale date but not later than October 31, 1909

Some of the rates are:

Chicago.....	\$72.50	St. Louis.....	\$67.50
New Orleans.....	67.50	Memphis.....	67.50
Omaha.....	60.00	Kansas City.....	60.00
St. Paul.....	73.50	Toronto.....	95.70
Montreal.....	108.50	Boston.....	110.50
New York City.....	108.50	Philadelphia.....	108.50
Baltimore.....	107.50	Washington.....	107.50
Minneapolis.....	73.50		

Also to other points not specified above. Stop-overs en route and your choice of routes going and returning. One way via Portland, \$24.50 higher.

Steamship Tickets to All Parts of the World

You that are contemplating trips abroad, see me as early as possible, account of space on steamers being taken early this season.

For further information call up

Southern Pacific

Sunset Main 183 or Home 1724

J. M. PICKERING Agent, Anaheim

UNCLE SAM'S FOREST SERVICE

MANAGEMENT OF GOVERNMENT TIMBER LANDS

Men of Special Experience for Each
of Many Lines of Work—Service
Improved by Division into Districts

Following the movement of the larger part of the executive force of the Forest Service from Washington into the field, and the division of the western country into six forest districts, each in charge of a district forester, the practical management of Uncle Sam's forests on a business basis is being pushed forward even more effectively than heretofore. Only the general administrative heads of the service and the men engaged in government forestry work in the eastern part of the country retain their headquarters in Washington.

For the better administration of the 194,500,000 acres of national forest land, this vast territory is divided into 149 national forests, each in charge of a forest supervisor. In all cases, the supervisor is selected for his wide practical knowledge of the west, and of lumbering and grazing particularly. He may or may not be a trained forester. If not a trained forester himself, he has such a man to assist him. It is the business of the forest supervisor and his technical aids to bring their forest gradually to a condition of maximum productiveness. To do this requires a great deal of detailed study and skillful planning. Each step, from the care and protection of the young growth to the lumbering of the mature forest must be carefully considered and as carefully executed if the forest is to go on producing trees indefinitely.

For each of the many lines of work to be carried on in the forest, men with special experience are required. Those who prepare and tend the nurseries must be experienced in raising and caring for young trees. The lumberman, who cruises and estimates timber, helps to plan logging operations, and sees that the logging is correctly done and that the rules for logging are properly observed, must be an experienced and capable woodsman. The forest ranger patrols his district of the forest to see that fire and trespass are prevented that the range is not overgrazed, that logging regulations are enforced, and that the privileges granted by permit for the use of various forest resources are not abused; he also must be hard-headed, practical, and thoroughly honest, an able-bodied citizen of the west, with plenty of experience in all the problems with which he may have to deal. The trained foresters are usually forest school graduates. Their training is somewhat parallel to that of the civil engineer, but particular attention is paid to the study of botany, to the life and growth of forests, and to all that affects their development and usefulness. In addition to his scientific training, the American trained forester must have abundant practical experience in the woods, on the range and in the mills, for he must have a thorough understanding of all conditions before attempting to work out a plan of good business management of any forest.

For the general administration of the national forests, the western half of the United States is divided into six districts with headquarters at Missoula, Montana; Denver, Colorado; Albuquerque, New Mexico; Ogden, Utah; San Francisco, California, and Portland, Oregon.

The object of the forest service is to foster proper use of the forest resources of the country, including private and state, as well as national forests. Upon the latter every resource is for use in the best interests of all citizens of the United States. Every water power site every piece of mineral land, every bit of grazing land or of agricultural land is for use, provided it is not required for public purposes. The remainder of the land which is forest is of course put to the best use by the practice of forestry when it is made to produce as much timber as possible. In order that the administration may be most effective the various offices have been established at Washington and at the district headquarters, each in charge of trained and experienced men directing specialized lines of work.

The Office of Operation attends in each district to the protection and administration of the national forests and employs engineers, expert miners, and foresters to investigate the

claims, make surveys and maps, and supervise the building of telephone lines, trails, roads, bridges, ranger stations and other permanent improvements.

The Office of Grazing looks after the range, cooperates in the enforcement of quarantine regulations, and issues permits by which the grazing of stock within each national forest is so regulated as to improve rather than destroy its grazing capacity. It studies the best means of reseeding the range and conducts investigations and devises means of checking the growth of poisonous plants which are injurious to live stock.

The Office of Silviculture makes a special study of the management of timbered lands in order to make them yield the largest permanent returns. It makes timber sales on the national forests, plants trees on bare national forest land, makes estimates and forest working plans, investigates forest conditions and all problems connected with the life and growth of trees, and gives advice where possible to private parties who are interested in similar lines of work.

The work of the Office of Products is the determination of all ways and means possible for utilizing wood and timber. In order to make the business of forestry both economical and profitable. Markets and wood-using industries everywhere are being investigated, statistics of forest products are being collected, and the comparative strength of building timbers with reference to their use for various purposes is being determined by accurate scientific tests. The office of products also makes a study of the best ways of preserving timbers, and cooperates with private telephone companies, railroads and other timber using interests in determining the best methods applicable in each case. Experimental treating plants for this purpose are being established throughout the country.

In short the forest service is endeavoring to bring about the practice of true forestry—"the preservation of forests by wise use." And the keynote of the service, the watchword of each member, from the chief down to the forest guard, is conservation—the devotion of every resource to the best possible use and the preservation of all renewable resources for the use of future generations.

LET WOMEN VOTE, SAYS. WU

Chinese Thinks Fair Sex Should Have
Suffrage

Wu Ting Fang, Chinese Minister to the United States, speaking before the Chicago Wellesley Club said: "Women in China are not demonstrative in their letters to their husbands. They do not send their love by mail, but keep it to themselves. This is but natural enough, as most women can not read or write. "China is reformed now. Schools are being established for girls. Co-education is unknown as yet, but it may come. On that subject I reserve my opinion. Segregation in China applies to brothers and sisters when young. This barrier surely will be broken down when we are better advanced."

"Already married couples have begun to appear strolling about together. Sometimes a man takes his wife out for a drive. China is imitating the Western nations more every year."

"Woman suffrage is out of the question in China at present. Woman's rights are not even talked of there."

"On general principles I can not see why the right of the ballot should not be granted to the women in the United States. If she is as well educated as man, why should this privilege be denied her?"

"One of the cardinal principles of your nation is equal rights to all. It would be for the good of the country should this be granted to them."

YAKIMA FLY TRAP

Experiments are to be made at North Yakima, Wash., by the State Board of Health with a fly trap guaranteed to catch a bushel of flies every twenty-four hours.

The first trap will be installed in a North Yakima orchard and if successful the health board will endeavor to secure adoption of the device by orchardists throughout the state.

During the harvest season when the ground is covered with decaying fruit, flies become a great pest and a serious menace to health. It is then that the traps are expected to prove useful.

Fireless cookers at Dickel's.

DISINFECTION OF SEWAGE

MODERN TREATMENT OF AN OLD PROBLEM

Essential Agents of Purification are
Provided by Nature—Modern Filtr-
ers Do Not Destroy Polluting Sub-
stances — Interesting Experiments

The problem of purifying sewage so that it no longer transforms the rivers into which it is discharged into open sewers has been so far solved that these streams need no longer be disgusting to the senses and dangerous to the health of people living along them. The task of destroying the disease-breeding bacteria in the sewage and once more making the rivers available for drinking water has not yet been worked out on a practical basis, but investigations recently made by the United States Geological Survey in cooperation with the Sanitary Research Laboratory of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and local authorities at Boston, at Baltimore, and at Red Bank, N. J., show that this end, too, may be attained at a reasonable cost.

The essential agents of sewage purification are provided and employed by nature, and sewage purification as practiced today is but the intensive application of these natural processes. The improvements that have been made have not involved the discovery or application of new principles but have merely increased the working efficiency of the natural agencies. From the old-time sewage irrigation field, with its maximum capacity of possibly 10,000 gallons an acre in twenty-four hours to the present-day trickling filter capable of dealing with two or three million gallons an acre a day improvement has been steady.

The old-time methods, however, really destroyed the polluting substances, while the modern sewage filter does not. The liquid flowing from these filters looks to the untrained eye like the original sewage. There is almost as much organic matter in it as in the raw sewage, and sometimes more. Its nature, however, has been changed; the organic matter, though not burned up has been charred or partly oxidized, and this charring has been sufficient to rob it of its foulness. In other words, its chemical composition has been so altered that it can no longer undergo rapid putrefaction and cause a nuisance.

The water, however still needs filtration to make it fit to drink. Moreover, it may and in many cases does contaminate oyster beds, thus spreading disease and tending to ruin a great industry.

It has not yet been decided upon whom the responsibility rests, for keeping the rivers clean, but the consensus of competent opinion requires that if sewage is discharged within the region of important shellfish beds or into a stream which is used as a source of domestic water supply without filtration, such sewage shall at least be free from disease-bearing germs.

The geological survey experiments which are set forth by Earle B. Phelps in Water-Supply paper 229, just issued, show that the application of a small amount of available chlorine in the form of bleaching powder to the customary "purified" sewage effects satisfactory disinfection. The removal of bacteria by this means averages over 95 per cent making the removal for the whole purification process 98 to 99 per cent of the number in the crude sewage. The cost of disinfection ranges from \$1 to \$1.50 per million gallons of sewage, depending chiefly on the size of the plant. Five parts per million of chlorine probably represents the maximum amount required for the treatment of trickling-filter effluents of poorer quality. The results obtained with the amounts of disinfectant specified do not, of course, amount to complete sterilization, but they may reasonably be called "practical disinfection." Considerable additional cost is required to improve them but slightly. Mr. Phelps's paper may be obtained, free of cost, from the Director, United States Geological Survey, Washington, D.C.

The Security Oil Syndicate filed articles of incorporation here. The stock is capitalized for \$240,000 and the amount actually subscribed is \$500. The directors are J. E. McDonald, H. P. Coates, Karl A. Snyder, J. B. Merrill, I. L. Gates, all residents of Los Angeles.

H. V. WEISEL
Attorney and Counselor at Law
German Language
2d Floor Mullinix Bldg., Anaheim, Cal.

DR. W. W. ADAMS
OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN
Graduate of American School of Osteopathy of
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Office Hours: 10 to 12; 1 to 4;
Phone No. Main 77

Residence Phone
Main 1131
Office Phone
Main 1141
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DENTIST
Office, Mullinix Building
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Res. Phones, Main 833, Home 833.
Herbert A. Johnston, M. D.
Res. Phones, Main 82, Home 862.
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Office Hours, 11-12, 2-4, 7-8.
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LOS ANGELES

FULLERTON

According to the statements of many leading growers, the walnut crop of northern Orange county will be at least 30 per cent short of the output last year. Some growers believe it will be 40 per cent short.

L. P. Drake of Fullerton has talked to many growers and he estimates the shortage at from 30 to 35 per cent.

J. B. Neff of Anaheim, State Director of farmers' institutes, estimates the shortage at between 25 and 30 per cent. Mr. Neff says the crop will be light in every walnut producing section in Southern California.

Ralph McFadden of Placentia estimates that the crop in that district will be short 33 per cent.

A. T. Pendleton of Placentia says the shortage will be between 30 and 35 per cent, the soft shells running lighter than the hard shells. He reports that the blight is showing up very little.

William Crowther of Placentia, a director of the Golden Belt Association, estimates the shortage at 33 per cent, and Abe Pritchard of the Fullerton-Placentia Walnut Growers' Association, puts the shortage at 33 per cent.

For the week ending Monday the following shipments were made from Fullerton in carload lots: Oranges, Placentia Association 7, Benchley Fruit Company 4, C. C. Chapman 2, H. F. Dalrymple 9, Cabbages: California Vegetable Union 8, M. M. Cobb 4, Pinkham & McKivett 3.

H. W. Krug has purchased from E. J. Denkle, A. Goodwin and Miss Gregg, the three 25-foot lots on North Spadra street, opposite of the postoffice, and will erect a building which will be used for storerooms.

As J. W. Rose and wife were passing through this city Monday morning they met with quite a serious accident. They were in a buggy and stopped to water the horse on South Spadra street. Mr. Rose removed the horse and the horse started off at a rapid pace with Mrs. Rose still in the vehicle and her husband hanging on to the reins. He finally lost his hold, fell under the horse and the buggy passed over him. The horse ran for a block and then was stopped. Mrs. Rose suffered only from fright but her husband was unconscious for an hour.

HUNTINGTON BEACH

Mass meeting of citizens was held here Saturday evening for the purpose of deciding upon plans for a Fourth of July celebration. The plan of celebrating the national holiday and at the same time the completion of the Santa Ana-Huntington Beach electric railway has been informally discussed on the streets ever since it was proposed two weeks ago by Huntington Beach News.

The chairman informed the meeting that he and T. B. Talbert had recently called upon D. W. Munger, general passenger agent of the Pacific Electric railway, and had been told by him that the railway company was not inclined to arrange an excursion over the new line on a holiday, when its traffic was always heavy and its rolling stock all in use. He thought it possible that an excursion might be arranged for the preceding Saturday, July 3.

A motion offered by Messrs. Blodgett and Lake to name July 5 as the day of the celebration provided the electric railway is completed by that time was favorably received.

E. C. Wright believed that a barbecue as a feature of the celebration was popularly favored and the same opinion was expressed by others present.

The meeting was finally adjourned until next week without taking any action, as it was believed that by that time definite information concerning their intention could be had from the Pacific Electric railway company.

Col. W. W. Case, who rooms over the First National bank at Huntington Beach, took an afternoon nap on Monday with one hundred dollars in money, a silver watch and a pipe in his vest pockets. He hung his vest over a chair and left the door of his room unlocked, as usual. When he awoke two hours afterward the vest was still there but the money, the

watch and the pipe were gone. The money was all in brand new \$10 bills issued by the First National bank of San Bernardino, and the watch was a hunting case, with owner's name engraved in full on the inside of the case.

PLACENTIA

A. Pierotti and family left New York Tuesday, westward bound. They are expected to arrive home about Sunday.

Miss Mead, Mrs. Gryffeth and her daughter Mye spent Sunday and Monday with Miss Preston at the Bradford home.

Mr. and Mrs. Morse, Ada Sturdevant and Ethel Chapman visited the Shriners in Los Angeles on Monday night.

A. J. Edwards and family spent Saturday and Sunday at Balboa.

Vera Priestly of Brea Canyon is a guest at the Lemke home.

Thomas Silks returned Sunday after spending several days in San Francisco.

Mrs. Edwardson delightfully entertained twenty ladies Thursday afternoon.

John Tuffree and wife, J. N. Nennow, life and daughter, Faustina, went to Redlands Saturday in Mr. Tuffree's auto, where they visited relatives, returning home Tuesday.

LA HABRA

Miss Lida McCoid of Whittier is visiting with Miss Adelaide Berry. Sunday with her brother, C. O. Cook. Mrs. Veddea of Long Beach spent and family.

Mr. and Mrs. I. M. Aldrich attended the Memorial services in Anaheim Sunday.

The Misses Mabel and Clara Warner spent the week end holiday in Long Beach.

Farmers' club will meet Saturday evening, June 5th, with Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Hole.

Mrs. Kuhn and son Charles of Los Angeles were guests at the Lanier home Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Hersey entertained Mr. and Mrs. Jepson of Olive the past week.

Mrs. T. E. McFadden and son Eldridge, Mr. and Mrs. Frank McFadden and Mrs. Nafus spent Sunday in Long Beach.

W. D. Thompson has sold his auto. No time for speeding with a new baby in the house.

J. P. Hatzfeld and wife leave shortly for a visit to the former's relatives in Kentucky. On their return to California Mr. Hatzfeld will devote his attention to the growing of citrus fruits, having purchased a fine ranch at Placentia.

Dr. and Mrs. Freeman, Dr. Beebe and Rev. Markle attended a meeting of the Orange county medical association at Santa Ana on Tuesday evening. The occasion was the twentieth anniversary of the organization of the association and a banquet was served. A symposium was participated in by leading physicians, ministers, lawyers and others.

Rev. Juny will preach the baccalaureate sermon to the senior high school class at the Presbyterian church on Sunday evening at 8 o'clock. Music will be furnished by the Episcopal church choir.

W. W. Myers has sold his ranch at Magnolia for \$6000 and in a few days leaves for a trip to Ohio, Pennsylvania, Minnesota and other places east. Mr. Myers has lived in this section since 1891 and contemplates returning after his trip to locate again and become a permanent resident. So long, Myers, hope to see you again.

William Gebhart left on Monday with his family and a carload of his household goods for his new home in Tulare.

Rev. Juny will conduct services at St. Michael's church on Sunday at 10:30, Sunday school at 9:45.

Next Sunday will be Children's Day at the Christian Church. Sermon in the morning by Elder Markle. In the evening an exercise entitled, the "Centennial Call," will be given by the children. This is the centennial of Christian Church which will hold their world's convention at Pittsburg, where the movement began in 1809.

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New June, July Patterns —JUST ARRIVED—

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We are daily receiving new stocks

—Now enroute from New York—

New Laces - Embroidery - Corsets

We will open the LARGEST

Department Store in Orange County

Our new location will soon be announced

—WE BUY AND SELL—

EVERYTHING RAISED ON THE FARM

We pay 28c for Eggs in trade

STERN & GOODMAN

Dr. Magnuson and family left on Saturday for St. Cloud, Minnesota.

Gold Nugget Coffee at 25 cents challenges any 35-cent coffee in town. It is the superior coffee, or your money back, and you keep the coffee. Western Tea & Coffee Store.

E. E. Keech was in town one day last week attending a meeting of the Litigation committees of the two water companies. Mr. Keech said on leaving for the train there was nothing doing in politics.

Jacob Stern and family leave June 29th for a five-months' tour of Europe. They will spend some time with Mr. Stern's parents, who reside in Germany, and whom they have not seen in several years.

Mike Reagan was up from Los Alamitos on Sunday. Mike is prospering at the sugar-factory town, having ninety acres of fine hay, besides other valuable holdings. Always glad to see you, Michael.

Richard Melrose and J. O. Royer returned on Saturday evening from a months' trip to Costa Rica. If you don't think they had a way-up trip, read the Diary of the Trip published in another column.

Monday was the hottest May Day in the memory of the oldest inhabitant, the thermometer rising to 96 in the shade. A hot wind blew from the northwest, but after sundown it was cool and pleasant.

J. B. Neff returned on Sunday from the north, where he accompanied the agricultural demonstration train on its last trip of the season, from Santa Barbara to Santa Rosa. Mr. Neff states the train will be added to and enlarged for a more extended campaign next season.

Rev. Markle returned on Monday evening from Corona, where he delivered the Memorial Day address in the afternoon to a large audience at the Baptist church. On Sunday evening he spoke to veterans and others on "The Old Flag." Both were patriotic addresses delivered from the standpoint of an old soldier and were well received. Mr. Markle was heartily congratulated upon his eloquent and convincing logic.

Notice, Los Angeles Examiner

Papers can be had daily and Sunday at Weber's music store, Center St., Kimball's stationery store, next to postoffice, and Reynold's poolroom, Center street. Orders by the month taken at Kimball's next to post office. Subscribers not getting paper promptly please notify Mrs. M. R. Lee, agent, Anaheim. Both phones, Home 2064, Main 1761.

Will Chambers spent several days at San Juan hot springs the past week.

Dr. John Boege was in Los Angeles Tuesday evening attending the monthly meeting of the Los Angeles County Dental Association.

Figure It Out for Yourself

Your dairy cows are milk machines either making money for you, or they are eating their heads off. Would it not pay you to use less of high-cost fodders and more sugar beet pulp at \$1.50 per ton from the silo. Los Alamitos Sugar Factory.

August Michael a well-known resident of Garden Grove was in town yesterday on business.

Grammar schools close this week for the summer vacation. Highschool will be out next week.

Dr. Paschall left on Monday for a six-weeks' visit to relatives and old friends in Kentucky.

Gifts for Graduates

An Appropriate Stock

to

Select From

at

B. Hartfield's Jewelry Store

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