

JOINT CANAL OF CAJON DITCH EXTENSIVE DEVELOPMENT UP THE RIVER

Engineer Lippincott Reports Upon Feasibility of Plan, and Recommends Purchase of Lands—Water To Be Siphoned Across River at Santa Ana's Intake—Electric Power

An elaborate plan of development work up the river is revealed in the report of Engineer J. B. Lippincott to the joint water companies, made to the Santa Ana company some days ago. It has been known for some time that the plan would be carried into execution by valley irrigators, and waited only the seal of official approval by an engineer of acknowledged authority. In fact the plan has been under consideration for ten years. Hitherto it has met with opposition on the part of irrigators on this side of the river, but it always had the warm support of the Santa Ana company. A year ago its opponents were won over and now it appears the work is ready to be taken up and pushed to completion. The plan provides for enlarging the Cajon Canal to a capacity sufficient to bring down all the water needed by both companies from Scully's Point to the present intake of the Santa Ana company. Water for the latter company will be siphoned across the river in a steel pipe, and it is agreed that great electrical power will be developed. Mr. Lippincott's report follows:

Los Angeles, Cal., July 3, 1909. The Honorable Board of Directors of the Santa Ana Valley Irrigation Co., Santa Ana, California.

Gentlemen: In compliance with your request I have just visited the canyon of the Santa Ana River below Rincon. I have also gone through a number of the reports of your Engineer, Mr. H. C. Kellogg, and looked over his maps and plans. In addition, for the past twelve years I have been familiar with this portion of the river and particularly between the years 1898 and 1901 (inclusive), during which time I was directing investigations for the hydrographic branch of the U. S. Geological Survey.

Probably the most elaborate and accurate set of measurements that have been taken of this lower river were those made by Mr. Kellogg and contained in his report to you under date of December 11, 1901. This report is quite complete and lucid. Another report written by Mr. Kellogg and addressed to your Litigation Committee (but undated) deals extensively with the classification and value of the lands in the canyon of the Santa Ana and discussed the advisability of their purchase by your Company.

The conclusions which I have reached with reference to the development of an additional water supply from the canyon below Rincon are as follows:

1st: All the measurements with which I am familiar show a larger quantity of water at the Rincon bridge or at Scully's point than is found at your Division Box by from 300 to 500 inches during the summer months. The measurements comparing the flow between Rincon and Scully's Point are somewhat contradictory between themselves, but they always show more water at both these points in the early and mid-summer than is found at your Division Box, but sometimes show less water at these upper points in the fall. My measurements cover the period from 1898 to 1901 inclusive.

2nd: The surveys, topography, geology, hydrography and the borings all indicate that Scully's Point is well adapted both to diverting of the water and for the location of permanent headworks. In building these headworks it is suggested that metal sheet piling be driven to bedrock across the canyon and your diversion wler constructed thereon. These sheet pilings should develop the underflow, which may amount to 100 inches at that point.

3rd: That if the diversion is made of all the water in the summer at Scully's Point, but some of the winter water is allowed to flow down the canyon through the Irvine and Bixby basins, after the summer diversion at Scully's Point there probably will be seepage water from these basins appearing at the present intake of the Santa Ana Canal. The amount is problematical, but may be from 200 to 300 miners' in-

ches. This amount may possibly be increased an additional 200 inches by pumping, as indicated below.

4th: That for the purpose of economy in construction and operation the canal should be a joint canal from Scully's Point to a point opposite the present head of the Santa Ana Canal. The topography favors the cheapest and safest construction on the north or right bank of the river. The joint construction of this portion of the canal is recommended.

5th: All of the water power possible should be developed in the line and made available for pumping. Pumping plants should be operated in the Irvine Basin between Scully's Point and the Division Box, from which basin a flow of some 200 miners' inches for a period of 90 days should be obtained. After the diversion at Scully's Point and the observation of the resulting conditions in the Bixby Basin it may, and probably will, be advantageous to erect a pumping plant in the Bixby Basin above the present head of the Santa Ana Canal. In putting in these pumping plants it is suggested that the best and most permanent construction will be to sink a shaft in bedrock on one side of the canyon to a depth below the lowest bedrock in the canyon opposite and then drift a tunnel in the bedrock directly across the canyon beneath the bed of the stream, subsequently putting down perforated cased wells from the surface through the top of the tunnel, so that the underflow may be turned into the tunnel. The shaft and tunnel should be lined with concrete, and the pump can then be installed in the shaft at such an elevation as will permit of the complete draining of all the underground water in the river channel. This form of construction is believed to be cheaper in the long run, and more permanent than any other that you could install. If it is not followed, and only surface wells are put down, they should be put in a row at right angles to the general trend of the canyon and completely across the water bearing gravels. The present pumping plants should be remodeled along these lines and all plants should be jointly operated.

6th: After the diversion at Scully's Point and the observation of conditions in the lower basins, a policy with reference to the Rincon diversion can be intelligently outlined, and will probably show the possibility of further gains in the water supply.

7th: From a study of the underground water conditions in the lower portion of your distribution irrigating system you probably will be able to erect pumping plants in this locality which may discharge directly into your distribution system. Such a locality, if properly selected, should yield a permanent water supply and has the advantage of eliminating the seepage and evaporation lost between your intake and the lower end of your distribution system for such portion of the water as you obtain from these wells.

8th: It is desirable that you should purchase all the lands in the canyon of the Santa Ana River below Rincon to your present pumping plants, so that you may control this portion of the river to permit of its adequate development, and prevent encroachments. These lands will probably increase steadily in value as your country develops, and the temptation for others to encroach upon it for a new water supply will be persistent. Their value to you lies in the fact that your ownership of them will permit you to develop probably from 700 to 900 inches of water in addition to that which you now have, and also to maintain permanent headworks in your river. It is not possible to make any exact computations of what the amount of these developments will be. The figures given are simply the best of my judgment and belief and are based on my observations of this river and other conditions in Southern California.

9th: The winter and spring flow if flooded overlands in Rincon Basin should result in increased flow of the lower river at least during the early summer.

10th: That careful observations and measurements should be made to determine the effect upon your river at your diversion point of the pumping operations now going on in the Temescal Wash near Corona and near the headwaters of Mill Creek near Rincon. I would also recommend that your engineer investigate all possible opportunities for storing the winter flow of the river in any possible reservoir site below Auburndale Bridge. J. B. LIPPINCOTT.

WATCHWORD OF THE AGE

CONSERVATION OF NATION'S NATURAL RESOURCES

Holds Key to Individual Happiness and National Prosperity for the Present and Coming Years—Unlocks Storehouse of Knowledge—A Problem of Local Interest

Seattle, July 17. Editor Gazette: The First National Conservation Congress of the United States will be held in the Auditorium of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, Seattle, Washington, August 26, 27, 28, 1909. Arrangements for the Congress are being perfected by the Washington Conservation Association, an organization comprising several hundred prominent men of the state.

The Conservation Congress promises to be the largest and most representative gathering of active conservationists since the Conference of Governors at the White House, Washington, when former President Theodore Roosevelt launched the campaign for a more systematic and universal conservation of the natural resources of our country.

The Conservation Congress has the official endorsement of the State Legislature, State Conservation Commission, Governors and Conservation Commissions of other states, the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, and the Joint Committee on Conservation between states and nation.

Invitations have been extended to President William H. Taft, members of the cabinet, governors of states, members of the various State Conservation Commissions, presidents of colleges and other institutions of learning, editors of prominent newspapers and magazines, church dignitaries, and to mayors and officials of commercial organizations of the leading cities of the nation.

Already many of those invited have responded and announced their intention of attending the Congress. "How shall the conservation of our natural resources be conducted so that business of the present day shall receive the greatest proper benefit?" This is the question presented by the Washington Conservation Association, and the Congress of practical, executive, professional and commercial men will be expected to answer in a manner satisfactory to the allied interests of the people.

The discussions will include the subjects of irrigation, dry farming, forestry, mining, transportation, good roads, pure food, public morals and health, and the relation of capital to labor in the work of modern conservation.

The program includes addresses from the best thinkers of the age. Among those named as probable speakers are: President Taft; Hon. R. A. Ballinger, secretary of the Interior; Hon. James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture; Hon. Gifford Pinchot, Chief Forester; Hon. F. H. Newell, Chief of the Reclamation Service; Dr. W. J. McGee, Secretary of the White House Conference of Governors; Mr. Joseph E. Randall, president, National Rivers and Harbors Congress; Dr. Charles W. Elliot, former president Harvard College; Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale; John Mitchell, vice president, American Federation of Labor; Hon. Seth Low, president, National Civic Federation; Mr. Jas. A. Emory, National Manufacturers' Association; Mr. James J. Hill, the great railroad builder, and many others.

The Washington Conservation Association has undertaken something new in the history of conventions. It has sent out personal invitations to every prominent commercial or organization of the United States, asking for the attendance of at least two representatives from each body. It has invited the President, members of the cabinet, and all United States Senators and Congressmen to assemble in Seattle and discuss the most vital issues of the day—the various branches of conservation in relation to the food, clothing, fuel and common necessities of life. It has requested the attendance of leading editors, professors, preachers, and commercial men to assemble and take definite action in matters pertaining to the present and future welfare of all the people.

In a letter to commercial organizations the Association joins with the Seattle Chamber of Commerce in stating that "The degree of prosperity which your city attains is directly proportioned to the extent of

the conservation and right use of all natural resources which are tributary to your city. Those resources, such as soil, water, forests, minerals and the ways for transportation (from which are derived the food, clothing and means for shelter for the people, and the raw materials and the power for use in your factories, although situated at a greater or lesser distance from your city), are in the last analysis, the materials of which your city is composed and the means by which your city is maintained."

Conservation is the watchword of the present age. It holds the key to individual happiness and national prosperity for the present and coming years. It unlocks the storehouse of knowledge as to the correct use of natural resources to the end that all may be directly benefitted without endangering the resources of the future. Conservation is a practical question which must be handled in a practical way by competent men engaged in the various avenues of industrial and commercial life. It promises great rewards in the years to come if the living issues are met and the problems solved in a business-like manner.

The Washington Conservation Association suggests the plan for the working out of the fundamental principles of conservation, and calls upon all the people the necessity of coming together and deciding on the proper course to pursue in an educational and legislative campaign.

JOEL SHOMAKER, Chairman, Washington Conservation Commission.

SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE

Students Receive Technical Instruction from Expert Teachers

The State University Farm was purchased with the intention of using it for giving instruction in agriculture. The farm is serving this purpose in the largest possible way, since the same plant is being used in three different courses—the School of Agriculture during eight months of the year, the "Short Courses" for farmers given each fall, and certain courses of the College of Agriculture. Students of the School of Agriculture receive their technical instruction from members of the faculty of the College of Agriculture. Thus while a boy who attends the School of Agriculture may not have as thorough or extensive a course as he would at college, he works under many of the same men, who are not only specialists in theory but men of wide practical experience as well.

For example, the work in Horticulture and Viticulture, in Animal Industry and Veterinary Science, in Dairy Industry and in Poultry Husbandry is similar to that in the College of Agriculture; and the same extensive appliances are available to make the instruction practical and valuable. In the Dairy course the students actually do the work of milk testing and buttermaking; an orchard and vineyard are at hand in which to learn the principles of pruning and spraying; and the various branches of fruit production. A dairy herd, beef cattle, horses, sheep, swine and poultry, all are part of the equipment of the farm, and used in the courses of the School of Agriculture. An Experiment Station is located on the farm, and students are encouraged to watch the progress of the experiments, and to undertake experimental work of their own, in lines in which they are interested. The boy who cannot go to college may thus have a scientific and practical course in agriculture under first-class teachers. The school will open September 20th; a circular of information may be had by applying to the principal, at Davis.

FLATTERING REPORT

American Savings Bank Makes Good Showing

The financial statement of the American Savings Bank will be found in our advertising columns this morning. The statement is one which speaks well not only for this sound moneyed institution, but for the financial status of the community. The bank's resources total the comfortable sum of \$98,611.33, and the savings deposits aggregate \$71,997.88. The bank's progress has been steadily upward, flurried or not flurried, and it is well and conservatively managed. Frank Shanley is its president, and C. Z. Vander Horck cashier. Its board of directors is composed of some of the solid moneyed men of this city.

NEWSY BRIEFS OF THE WEEK

GUARD LEAVES ON TUESDAY FOR ENCAMPMENT

Sam Lee Operated Blind Pig, First One Ever Seen in Anaheim—Cost Him \$100 for Spectacles—Interfere With Water Gates—Market Day

Capt. Schindler and thirty men of Company E left on Tuesday morning for the regimental encampment at Bay City, which continues until the end of the month. The guard went in conveyances and the camp equipment and mess outfit were transported on trucks.

The companies forming the encampment are A, C and F and signal corps of Los Angeles, D of Pomona, E of Anaheim, G of Redlands, H of Long Beach, I of Pasadena, K of San Bernardino, L of Santa Ana, M of Riverside.

Col. Schrieber is in command, and about 900 men will be present. During encampment special attention will be given to guard duty, extended order, advance and rear guard duty, outposts, and sanitation. Officers and men serve without pay.

PAID \$100 FINE

Sam Lee Dallies With the Rumping Blind Pig

Sam Lee, the Chartress-street Celestial sport, pleaded guilty in Recorder Howard's court on Tuesday morning to a charge of conducting a miniature booze holst at his place of business in Chinatown. The Judge advised him that his next appearance on a similar charge would cost him \$200 and three months in jail.

Sam was placed under arrest by Marshal Steadman on Saturday afternoon. The evidence against him was procured by Santos Carrisosa, Bernardo Ruiz, and Rosario Salz. The three on the fourth of July purchased four bottles of beer from the heathen. The city pays a reward of \$25 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any one selling liquor illegally.

The three men consumed two of the bottles. The other two are retained in court as exhibits in the case.

Sam was released on \$100 bail, which was put up by his cousin, who came down from Los Angeles to keep him out of jail.

He was late in appearing in court, and after a lengthy conversation with the recorder volunteered to change his plea of not guilty to one of guilty, and to pay a fine of \$100. On the witness stand later he told a story that was childlike and bland, saying that if he had really been conducting a blind pig, he would have "a piece of money," whereas the facts of the case were that he had to obtain money from his cousin for bail. He said he had matched Carrisosa for a couple of bottles of beer, which he procured from another Chinese. Sam was making good with the spectators when Marshal Steadman admonished him to tell the truth, adding that he was not doing so. The officer said he had two bottles of beer in his possession which the men bought of Sam. Two others they consumed.

Sam on reflection changed his plea to guilty and paid \$100. He said he would not sell any more booze, and Marshal Steadman observed he would watch him closely. The recorder said next time it would mean a jail sentence and a fine of \$200.

INTERFERED WITH GATES

Mr. Brewer Makes Charges Against Stockholders

Anahem, Cal., July 17, 09.

A regular meeting of the Board of Directors was held on the above date with all members present except L. P. Drake.

The minutes of the preceding meeting of July 3 were read and approved. The pumping plant committee reported having visited and inspected Pumping Plant No. 1, accompanied by Mr. Catey and that a detailed report would be presented at next meeting.

A communication from J. W. Ealard, attorney for Mrs. A. E. Yorba, complained of the removal by this company's agents of the gate across the private right of way to the Tuffrey Reservoir, and asked that

the said gate be restored to its original condition.

On motion of Hale the superintendent was instructed to replace the said gate.

A communication from the A. T. & S. F. R. R. Co. asked whether the old water canal between Richfield and the Santa Ana river has been finally abandoned by this company, and if so asked the privilege of filing in the bridge over the canal.

The secretary was instructed to answer that the company will look into the matter and report in future. Applications on file for the transfer of stock were on motion granted, and an indemnity bond was accepted from Mrs. M. A. Carpenter in lieu of a certificate for five shares of stock which has become lost or destroyed.

The board then took up the communication of E. W. Brewer, charging that on the 28th day of May while irrigating the Wanamaker place certain stockholders, named in the communication, had so interfered with the gates as to cut off his stream entirely. He protested strongly against such actions and at the request of the board appeared personally to uphold his charges. The accused parties as well as the zanjero were present and more than an hour was spent in investigating the question.

The charges of Mr. Brewer were sustained and the case was dismissed with a warning to all parties that a second infraction of the rule will result in a fine of the maximum amount.

On motion the meeting adjourned. P. H. KRICK, Secy.

MARKET DAY SALES

Little Produce Offering and Few Exchange Reported

Auctioneer McKee worked hard to get up an enthusiasm on Saturday at Market Day, but conditions seemed to be against him. Little stock or produce offered, and what was put up for sale found buyers few and far between. A mule was bid in by its owner at \$8, no one in the crowd seemed disposed to add to his possessions by the quadruped. A horse, light rig and harness was worked up to \$60, but the owner bid it in at \$60. A number of private sales were made on the grounds.

The committee in charge of Market Day desire that all kinds of stock, poultry and produce be brought in for the next sale, which occurs the third Saturday in August. Money will be on hand to purchase desirable articles, but there is little or no sale for undesirable nags.

THE GREAT KAMAMA

First Concert and Demonstration Monday Night—Proved a Sensation in Other Cities—Eccentric Millionaire Gives Freely to Charity

The Great Kamama, who has created a sensation throughout the east and south, and is rapidly acquiring a national reputation, has arrived in Anaheim. Kamama has made a fortune in the past few years, estimated at a million dollars, by the sales of his Wonderful Nerve Tonic and Oil of Life, which are claimed to be very unusual, and which are said to accomplish remarkable results. The Great Kamama spends his time traveling from city to city introducing his wonderful European remedies, and in this manner has acquired the fortune which he now possesses. He is said to be a very remarkable character, and a man of eccentric ideas. One of his beliefs is, that a certain amount of his income should be devoted to the poor in the cities he visits, and he is said to give away thousands of dollars in every city he visits to charity. His charitable work is original, and he is continually devising new methods of making money give the most pleasure and relief possible.

The most remarkable feature of the Great Kamama's work is what is known as his three-minute deafness cure. In the large cities visited by him in the past year he has appeared nightly before large audiences and made the deaf to hear, the cripples throw away their crutches and walk in a very few moments after. People have flocked from all parts of the country to see him. Whether he will be as successful in Anaheim or not remains to be seen.

The big concert and vaudeville show starts promptly at 8 o'clock. Kamama's offices are located above the First National Bank. Office hours, 10 to 12, 2 to 4, 7 to 8. Consultation \$1.00.

HUNTER'S GREWSOME FIND

MIKE LOPEZ, HUNTING DEER, DISCOVERS SKELETON

Think That of Edward Sweeney, Civil War Veteran, Three Weeks Dead—Was He Murdered or Did He Die From Effects of Debauch—Flesh Eaten From His Bones

While hunting deer in River canyon twenty miles east of this city on Friday at noon, and while making a short cut across precipitous hills to reach the road which threads along the stream, Mike Lopez came upon the skeleton of a man lying under a sycamore tree upon the right side. The head had been torn from the trunk and lay a short distance off. The point of the discovery was two miles southeast of the division gate on the river which divides the river's flow equally to irrigation companies upon each side of the stream. Lopez had been in the hills several days looking for game with a party of friends and was headed for home when he made the gruesome discovery. Making the river, they crossed to the other side and took a south-bound train at Gypsum siding. Lopez arrived in Anaheim at 6 o'clock in the evening, and notified the authorities of his find. He was unable to make identification of the remains, as the flesh had been almost entirely divested from the bones.

Coroner Smith and Sheriff Lacy were notified. On Saturday morning they drove over in an auto, accompanied by Autopsy Surgeon Burlew, and taking Lopez with them proceeded to the canyon.

Undertaker Terry and Gus McAulay drove to the canyon to bring in the remains.

The spot was reached at noon and the remains placed in the morgue wagon. The return trip was taken up at 1 o'clock. Scarcely had the horses started than the wagon, in order to escape a tree, was driven in a gully, overturning it, and breaking the tongue. Terry and McAulay were thrown to the ground, but received no injuries. The horses ran down the canyon with a neckyoke, the pole clinging to the neckyoke. A short distance down the canyon the frightened team became entangled in the dense growth of trees and were recaptured.

McAulay was left in charge of the remains, while the others set out for home. Terry came in with the officers' auto and returned in the afternoon with another tongue. He reached the scene of the mishap at 6 o'clock, when the new tongue was adjusted and the trip in begun. They arrived in this city at 10 o'clock.

An inquest was held by Coroner Smith on Sunday. The remains were those of Edward Sweeney, a civil war veteran, who had been staying with two comrades in the mountains. Frank Keegan and Milton Smith. These men were mining in the canyon. They testified that all three had been full for five days. They had no doubt the remains were those of Sweeney. Three weeks before he announced his intention of returning to the soldier's home. He started out, and that was the last seen of him. A telephone message to the home revealed the fact that Sweeney had not returned. The old man had wandered two miles off the road. Choosing a shady spot under a sycamore, he lay down, and in his exhausted condition, without food, probably died from the effects of his debauch and exposure. Two dollars were found in his pockets.

Wild cats and buzzards had cleaned away the flesh from the body, which was poorly clad. The remains were entered as a county charge.

MR. GANAHL IN TOWN

Fidel Ganahl was in town one day last week, having stopped off the Chicago Limited on his way to Los Angeles from St. Louis. On the train were the belated herd of Philadelphia Elks bound for the Los Angeles meeting. Mr. Ganahl's family reside in St. Louis, but he gets homesick for California whenever he crosses the Rockies. His family have been twice in Los Angeles, once for a year and a half but prefer their eastern home. Mr. Ganahl was ten hours late, on account of washouts and impaired train service. He reports weather warm in the east, and was delighted to be again in the region of cooling coast breezes. A man of large wealth, he spends his time between his Los Angeles and St. Louis homes.

POLITICS AND POLITICIANS

ELK WEEK BRINGS THE BOYS TOGETHER

Charley Curry Comes South to Feel of the Pulse—He and Phil Stanton May Fight It Out for Governor's Nomination if Gillett Stays Out

The Elk convention was supposed to be engrossing the attention of everybody in Los Angeles last week, but as an important side issue there was considerable doing in state politics, according to Deacon Clarke in the Riverside Press. Several candidates for state offices—actual, prospective and receptive—are improving this opportunity to circulate about among the members of the antlered herd from the various cities and towns of California. In a quiet way the "glad hand" act was being done by some of these aspirants quite as briskly as if the primary campaign were at its height instead of many months away.

Secretary of State Charles F. Curry has been down in this part of the state for some little time. Ostensibly he is here on state business and he has paid official visits to the state institutions in Southern California. But incidentally it has been noticed that Curry has taken pains to meet as many people as possible and he has modestly let the fact be known that he will be a candidate for governor, in case Governor Gillett does not run again. If Gillett should be a candidate, Curry will no doubt stand for re-election to his present office and in that event his present tour will not be thrown away.

The writer asked a prominent Sacramento politician a few days ago whether he thought Gillett would be a candidate; and this is what he said: "All this talk about the governor's not running again has not come from him or from anyone close to him. I think that when the time comes you will find that he will make the race." This diagnosis of the situation is strengthened by the latest interview with the governor. He was in Santa Barbara Saturday and was asked if he intended to be a candidate. He said that it was too early to talk about that. In due time he would make some announcement, etc. One thing was made very clear—the governor did not say that he was ready to quit the game. And until he fully makes up his mind what to do, the interest in other candidates is rather languid.

If Gillett is not a candidate, then we shall see a free-for-all race that under the new primary system will be interesting. There are many who insist that Curry is too much of a politician; that we ought to have a statesman for governor. But somebody will be fooled, if they think Curry will not be a factor in an open contest. He is one of the shrewdest politicians in the state, has a wide acquaintance, and has made a good record as a public officer.

Speaker Stanton is another possibility, but again, the objection will be made that he is a machine politician. Admitted; but Stanton has just been speaker of the assembly and made a good record there. He is in the public eye, and if he should be the only candidate from Southern California, he will certainly make some other aspirants hustle.

One of the supposed merits of the direct primary system is that it induces a higher type of men to run for public office and eliminates the mere politician. And it would be a queer outcome of the passage of the law in California if the two leading candidates for governor at the very first primary should be Charley Curry and Phil Stanton. Both of these are capable, but even their best friends would admit that they are politicians rather than statesmen.

The California Weekly has already noted the advent of Jack Stafford as a candidate for secretary of state, and now come two other candidates for the same office who are almost as meritorious as Stafford, says the last issue of the Weekly. One is Frank G. Jordan, late clerk of the supreme court, and the other is Lewis G. Hilborn, secretary of the state senate. So here are three candidates, any one of whom is capable of making the wildest enthusiasm among the politicians, all after the office of secretary of state before there is any certainty that Charles F. Curry will not want it any longer. But what is the secretary of state, and what kind of man is needed to perform the duties? Before going any further it might be well for somebody to ask and answer that question.

It is a more important office than most persons are aware. It has double the number of deputies and clerks found in any other office in the

state capitol. Among the duties are the collection of about \$600,000 a year in corporation license taxes, and more than \$200,000 a year is taken in as fees. All of the automobile licenses are issued from this office. One of the most important duties of the secretary of state is to canvass the votes cast at general elections. He is also the state sealer of weights and measures. He is the superintendent of the capitol building, and the general purchasing agent, spending large sums for furniture, ballot paper and general office supplies. He is ex-officio one of the three members of the state board of examiners, which is the most important of all the state commissions; also a member of the lunacy commission, of the state board of forestry, of the capitol commission and of many special boards and commissions. That is a brief statement of the duties and powers of the secretary of state. It may enable the people to judge whether they want the office filled by a "good fellow" who is one of the "boys."

Election of Senators

It might not be a bad thing to have congress, as Mr. Bryan suggests, submit to the legislatures of the various states an amendment providing for the election of federal senators by direct vote of the people. It has been very difficult to get the state and upper house to stand for any change to the nation's organic law, but now that it has broken precedent by the submission of the income tax amendment there is a possibility that it might consent to make another concession to public sentiment.

The popular election of United States senators is inevitable anyway, and action at this time by congress would merely anticipate the result of a few years more agitation. Already twenty-seven states are on record as favoring a revision of the constitution, and similar action by only four more states will make up the two-thirds necessary to compel congress to call a national convention for the submission of the proposed amendments.

California blazed the way on this great issue, and our citizens therefore have an especial interest in seeing it carried to a successful issue. Since our own legislature, about a decade ago, passed the first resolution, the following states have joined in the appeal to congress: Arkansas, Colorado, Idaho, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

Anyone with half an eye can see that popular sentiment is fairly unanimous on the issue. But it all takes time, and that is why action by congress at this time is highly desirable. Even after congress calls the national convention, the amendments adopted by the convention would have to be submitted to a vote of the state legislature and be ratified by three-fourths of them.—L. A. Express.

Electric-Power Sources in the Next Generation

In the next quarter of a century the greatest fortunes will be made, in all probability, by those discerning men who have acquired power rights in mountain streams.

Electricity is rapidly taking the place of steam. Electric power can be produced at low cost and transported, by improved methods, long distances. It can be sold to the farm and to the private dwelling, as well as to railroads and factories. It can enable any community situated near the source of raw material to do its own manufacturing without regard to the proximity or cheapness of a fuel supply.

The man who has electric power to sell has a commodity which will be, in the near future, a necessity of life. It is a commodity, moreover, of which the sources of supply, although practically unlimited in capacity for development, are limited in number, and, therefore, are easily susceptible of organized control. Twenty years ago any man could have acquired power rights in the Sierras by filing claims. Today nearly every good source of power has been taken up by far-seeing speculators who are now preparing to turn their foresight into money. The man who finds an unclaimed mountain torrent is today luckier than the man who finds a gold mine.

True, it was a mistake for the government to permit private persons to obtain ownership of such priceless privileges in the public domain, but it is a condition, not a theory, that confronts us. Modern industrial civilization must henceforward pay tribute to the electric-power barons, as in the past few generations it paid tribute to the coal barons.—S. F. Bulletin.

NEW USES FOR THE CACTUS

TANAS MAY BE GROWN AND MARKETED ON LARGE SCALE

What the Carnegie Institute at Tucson Is Doing in Study of Desert Plants—Grow With No Water—Edible Cacti—American Hasheesh

[Correspondence of The Gazette.] TUCSON, ARIZ., July 15.—Two miles from this town, on the top of a hill, the Carnegie Institute has set up a sort of botanical workshop, the business of which is to make a study of desert plants. The object of the investigation is to find out how such plants manage to get along with almost no water.

This is a kind of knowledge that will be very valuable when applied, so far as may be practicable, in the raising of ordinary crops in parts of the west where rainfall is deficient. But, incidentally, efforts are being made to find uses for some of these plants of the desert—especially for certain cacti, which, it is believed, can be made to yield marketable products.

There is, for example, one kind of prickly pear (growing wild in Arizona and New Mexico), the fruit of which has juice of a brilliant red color. This fruit is already utilized to a considerable extent for preserves. But it is thought that the juice might have important commercial value as a vegetable coloring, its hue, when the fluid is concentrated, being as rich as that of cochineal.

Edible Cacti

A number of species of prickly pears yield edible fruits which are largely consumed in Mexico, and which might easily be grown in the Southern part of the United States, and particularly in the southwest. Experiments with some of these were made not long ago by Dr. Leon E. Landone, who lived for a number of days on the fruits and leaves, the latter being eaten as greens and fried like eggplant.

Of such cactus fruits there are a good many kinds, produced by a corresponding number of distinct species of plants related more or less nearly to the common prickly pear. All of them are known in Mexico, in a general way, as "tunas," but, according to variety, they bear different names such as "cardona," "amarilla," "blanca," "pale alena," "fajana" and "ranchera." These, indeed, are only a few out of many.

Such cacti in Mexico are cultivated simply by planting cuttings in the ground and surrounding them with a fence to keep out animals. They rarely receive any further attention, beyond gathering the annual crop. The fruits, however, are utilized for a number of different purposes, some of them being eaten raw, while others are employed in the manufacture of "tuna honey" and "tuna cheese," which are marketable products.

To make tuna honey, the juice of the fruits is boiled in kettles until it reaches the consistency of molasses, and then is poured into wooden troughs to cool, after which it is stored in bottles and earthen jugs. Being (thanks to the boiling), a sterile product, tightly sealed, and rich in sugar, it will keep indefinitely. Of course, it does not taste like honey; but it is of about the same consistency as liquid honey, and might appropriately be called cactus molasses.

One of the most highly prized fruits of this kind is the cardona. Dr. David Griffiths of the Government Plant Bureau says that he himself once ate 200 cardonas in a day. This was to find out whether they were wholesome or not. Even such a quantity did not disagree with him at all. But it should be realized that the pulp of the cardona, which is the only part eaten, is nearly all water. The fruit, in fact, frequently serves the natives as both food and drink in the arid regions of the southwest.

In the structure of the cardona the walls of the cells that hold the juice are very thin, so that there is only a small amount of fiber. By pressing the pulp in muslin bags practically all of it can be forced through, separating out the seeds. Perhaps the greatest objection to these cactus fruits lies in the plentifulness of their seeds, but persons accustomed to eating them raw do not seem to mind. When the pulp is taken in the manner above described, it is separated in the field and carried in earthen jars to the factory by the picker.

Sometimes a fermented drink is made from the pulp. For this purpose it is boiled for two or three hours, strained and set away to cool. The longer it stands the more intoxicating it is. Or, if preferred, the boiling is continued until the liquid is reduced to the consistency of a paste, which is sold in the Mexican market as a sweetmeat. There are other products made from the pulp, or from the juice, one of them being the "tuna cheese" aforementioned, which is put up for sale in neat

bricks, covered with tinfoil.

The problem of storing a supply of water for their own use, and of preventing its evaporation, has been solved by the desert plants in many most ingenious ways. Perhaps the most noteworthy example is the so-called "water-barrel," which, of about the size and shape of an ordinary beer keg, is, in fact, nothing more nor less, than a living water tank. Its whole interior is composed of storage cells so admirably arranged that the pulp which they form contains something like 96 per cent of pure water. The water, indeed, is of excellent quality, and access to it is easily obtained by cutting off with a machete the top of the "barrel," which is covered all over with formidable spikes and hooked spines, evidently designed to protect it against destruction by animals.

American Hasheesh

In the valley of the Rio Grande there grows, on barren and rocky soil, a queer little cactus that looks like a small radish covered with sharp prickles. In the top of each plant is a peculiar tuft about an inch in diameter, which when dried is hard and brittle and has somewhat the appearance of a button. One of these buttons, put into the mouth, quickly softens, the taste of it being rather unpleasant; but two or three, when chewed and swallowed, will produce a strongly toxic effect, engendering visions somewhat like those induced by hasheesh. The Indians of that region eat the buttons on occasions of religious ceremonial, and regard the constant dreams as revelations from the divinities they worship. Science has given to this cactus the name *Anhalonium lewinii*. Specimens of the buttons have been analyzed, and have been found to contain a hitherto unknown alkaloid, separated out in white needlelike crystals, which, it is thought, may prove of important medicinal value.

One of the rarest and most curious cacti is the "old man"—so called because it looks like an old man's head, covered with long, silky, white hairs. But, in order to observe the freaks in this line which nature has developed, one should visit the region south of the Gila river and west of the Sierra Madre Mountains. There is found the home of the cactus family, where these monstrosities of vegetation compose whole forests, and where the entire landscape presents to the eye an aspect so abnormal and weird that the traveler might well be excused for imagining himself transported to a scene upon some other and unfamiliar planet.

RENE BACHE.

RUSH OF HOMESEEKERS

Opening of Indian Lands in North Causes Stampede

SPOKANE, July 15.—From 20,000 to 30,000 red, white and blue envelopes, severely plain but for their patriotic colors, are being dropped in the postoffice at Spokane, Coeur d'Alene, Missoula and Kalispell today, addressed to James W. Witten, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

Each wants a farm in the Spokane Indians reservation—the red and white envelopes call for land in the Coeur d'Alene, or Flathead, reserves. Every week day until August 5 this rush will continue, but the man who takes the oath on a Sunday forfeits his chance.

At midnight about thirty early enthusiasts, hoping to coax luck by being the very first, hurried to take the oath before the notaries, and started the applications on their way. But the real rush began early this morning, and all day the crowds kept coming rapidly. By night, it is estimated, 7000 will have registered in Spokane alone.

There is no strife, no disorder, and with 150 notaries and their assistants, the work is moving forward rapidly and smoothly. The total cost for each application is 25 cents notary's fee and a 2-cent stamp. Coeur d'Alene reports that 600 applicants registered there up to 1 o'clock this morning. The rush of homesekers threatens to more than double the population of that Idaho town.

In spite of the 2000 extra cots placed in storerooms yesterday, finding a place to eat or sleep may be a hard problem by Saturday, when the first crowds from the east come in from Missoula and Kalispell.

In Superintendent Witten's office 12 assistants are receiving and sorting the red, white and blue envelopes, each class being put in a big metal box by itself. These boxes will be constantly under guard until the drawing takes place next month, and from August 5 to August 9 they are to be under seal.

Realizing that if 100,000 people apply for lands in three reserves, more than 90,000 must fail to draw winning numbers, the business men of Spokane and other towns are shaping plans to direct those who are left out to vacant homestead lands in other districts of Eastern Washington and Northern Idaho, where hundreds may find homes.

BRIDEGROOM A WOMAN

Swindling Masquerade Not Suspected Till After Marriage

A news telegram of June 26 from Melbourne, Australia, says: After an extraordinary masquerade in man's clothes, in the course of which she went through a form of marriage with another woman, the notorious Amy Bock, who has many times been convicted of various charges of fraud in Australia and New Zealand, has been arrested at Port Molyneux, New Zealand.

Calling herself "Percy Carol Redwood," she stayed at a boarding-house at Port Molyneux, and giving it to be understood that she was the "nephew of Archbishop Redwood," she was received in the most fashionable circles.

"Redwood" lost no time in paying "his" addresses to Miss Ottaway, the landlady's daughter. His cheerful manner had made him a general favorite; he proposed and was accepted. The lady's parents a few days later received a letter purporting to come from the bridegroom's mother, stating that he had ample means, which she intended to double on his wedding day, and that at her death "something more would follow." She intended to be present, with her daughter, at the wedding. Another letter, written on the note paper of the Auckland Drainage Board, arrived to say that he had been appointed their secretary at a salary of \$35 a week.

Taking the bride to Dunedin, Redwood bought her jewelry of the value of \$350. To pay for this he mortgaged with a firm of solicitors an "estate in the north," which he had documents to prove was his. Then the wedding took place—a brilliant ceremony, long accounts of which appeared in the local newspapers.

Suspensions, however, regarding the debonaire bridegroom had been aroused. After a family consultation a detective was called in and confronted with Redwood. "Ah," said he, "I thought so, Amy Bock. The game's up, Amy." "All right," replied the mock bridegroom, nonchalantly. At the police court she said: "I intend to admit it all."

Those who have claims on the prisoner for money lent include—in addition to the jeweler, the solicitors and the bride's parents—the daughter of a former landlady, who advanced \$205 to pay a diver to recover a purse, banknotes and jewelry which "Redwood" alleged he had lost in the sea when boating.

GIRLS LURED TO PANAMA

Government Takes Action to Stop Traffic in American Actresses

NEW YORK, July 17.—Special agents of the Department of Justice boarded the steamship Orinoco of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company line in search for young American actresses who, it is declared, are being inveigled to go to Panama during the dull theatrical season here by promises of vaudeville engagements, and then find themselves in a resort of far different nature than they had been led to expect. The agents are even more anxious to land the procurers who are shipping these girls to the zone.

The action of the department is based on complaints which recently have been received from Judge Brown of the canal zone, appealing to the government at Washington and also to the police of New York to put a stop to the practice. Neither victims nor the men who are putting the deal through were met by the agents in the search. It is said that the inducements offered the young women, most of whom are of the show girl variety, is \$25 a week salary and transportation both ways between New York and Panama City.

Capt. Cheret of the Orinoco said that on May 1 three young stage women sailed from New York on his ship to take such an engagement, and that it was not until the ship had left Kingston, Jamaica, on its way to Colon, that the young women happened to learn from a passenger that the theater in Panama City, in which they were supposed to appear, was not a respectable place. The three then appealed to Capt. Cheret, and asked him what they should do. They had no money, having depended entirely on the promises of the "agent" who had engaged them. Capt. Cheret told them that if they wanted to return to New York he would see that they got there.

At Colon the captain took the three to the Salvation Army headquarters and put them in the barracks in charge of a chaperon, where they waited until the steamship Tagus of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company came from Cartagena, Colombia, and they returned to New York on that ship.

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

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We safeguard your money so that it is in absolute security and it is available whenever you want it.

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Talking
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J. H. CLABAUGH, AGENT

MR. HYATT ON CONSERVATION

STATE SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT ON TIMELY TOPIC

Patriotic Duty of Every Educator to Inform Himself of This Great Movement—In No Other State Are Such Wonderful Natural Resources to Be Found as in California

Extracts from the state superintendent's report, which is one of the most interesting ever published in the state, will be published in these columns, and are commended to the perusal of all readers.

In his introductory reference to conservation in California, Mr. Hyatt has a word to the people of the state as follows:

Sacramento, July 17, '09.
Editor Gazette: I am venturing to call your attention to the accompanying pamphlet on Conservation, which is a part of my biennial report, addressed to the school people of this state. It is a somewhat unusual thing for a report of this kind to forsake the stereotyped routine of official formalism and to tackle instead the carrying of a live problem direct to the people. It will subject me perhaps to criticism from adherents of red tape methods. Nevertheless I believe it is a good thing to do. I have worked on it as an original idea. I believe it will be a good thing for the future of the state.

I hope you may be able to look it over with some care, and if its purpose appeals to you, do what you can to push the thing along.

Yours very truly,
EDWARD HYATT.

My friends during the past year I have become possessed by the idea that the largest, the most truly patriotic, the most vitally important movement in this nation today is the one looking to the Conservation of our Natural Resources. This has been large enough to call together a Conference of Governors, to cause the appointment of a National Commission, and to engage the earnest attention, the gravest concern of the greatest and most brilliant minds of our continent. It is patriotic, for it looks to the preservation of our fatherland into the future with its power and glory undimmed. It is vitally important, for without it our nation is doomed to go down to poverty and weakness. It is unselfish, for it looks forward to the welfare of those who come after us, rather than for our own little personal benefit now. It is a vital and a worthy thing, however we view it.

I have, because possessed by the idea, too, that it is highly important for the school people of this state to join in this movement; for them to grasp its significance, appreciate its momentum, take hold of it strongly and intelligently. Such a movement as this must fall unless it can be projected into the future. It can only be projected into the future through the children of the nation. If it would really get permanently into the hearts of the People, it must filter through the children.

I conceive it to be a patriotic duty resting upon every teacher, every superintendent, every school officer, to take his share of responsibility in this thing; to read, to talk, to think, to inform himself about this great movement for Conservation—and then to pass the spirit of it all along to the children. In no other state or country is such variety and wealth of natural resources to be found as in California. Nowhere else is it being squandered with such careless hands, nor is there elsewhere such necessity for wise and thoughtful and far-seeing school people.

These reasons impel me to collect from letters, talks, newspapers, magazines, this little handbook of Conservation. It is meant to be read. It is meant to give a notion of what people are thinking and saying about the subject. It is meant to attract the attention of the school people of California, to give them some means for measuring the importance of the movement, some materials for shaping the sentiments of themselves and their children. It is only a start. I hope it can be accepted as a start in the right direction, and that it may lead toward good citizenship and the general well.

He proceeds as follows:

The Case Outlined
Just what does it mean—this Conservation of Natural Resources? Why, it means simply the wise care and use of our forests, our mines, our water, our soil. These are the fundamental sources of wealth that have been given to us by nature.

Why is our nation one of the greatest in all the world? Is it because we are stronger people, better people than the rest of the world? Not at all. It all rests upon the wonderful, the amazing natural resources of North America. The great fortunes, the great cities, the great achievements of this nation, past and fu-

ture, all depend upon our natural resources.

Whence comes the money of the thousands of rich Americans who set all Europe agape? Whence come the funds to construct the great skyscrapers, to rebuild ruined cities, to make fleets of warships, transcontinental railroads, interoceanic canals and the other titanic undertakings out?

It all comes from American copper, or wheat or lumber or coal or oil or gas or iron; or from the railroads or ships hauling these things; or from the utilities of the cities that grow upon these things. Everything in all our power and civilization and luxury goes straight back to our natural storehouses of wealth. And we got them so easily that we do not even appreciate them as yet.

But suppose these storehouses were gone, or nearly empty? What would American enterprise amount to if it had nothing to exploit? What figure does a poverty stricken nation cut in the world? What rich and populous nations in history have not gone down into groveling insignificance by squandering their natural resources?

Up to date we have been careless, heedless children with all our resources, giving them away, destroying them, wasting them with lavish hands and with no thought of the morrow. He who can destroy most of our public property in the shortest time most excites our childish admiration. We have been busily playing our little games, paying no attention while some of the boys have set the house afire.

But now an awakening seems to be coming. Its first tangible appearance was a Conference of Governors of the states and territories of the United States at the White House in Washington, presided over by President Roosevelt. Very many of the wisest and ablest men of the United States took part in this Conference—statesmen, philosophers, captains of industry. The Conference was followed in June by the formation of a National Conservation Commission of forty-eight members, appointed by the president.

This National Commission is now at work. It is the plan that many commissions and associations through out the states in the Union shall be formed to work with it, either upon Conservation as a whole or upon some phase of the subject vital to the particular locality. The results of this work are to be reported from time to time to the state legislatures and to the United States Congress; and made the basis for a wide and harmonious system of laws governing our Natural Resources.

But this wise and patriotic plan will fall down utterly, will come to naught, will turn to ashes in our grasp—unless it can be backed up, supported, urged on by a strong, stern, unsleeping Public Opinion.

Therefore it is that the matter must be carried to the people, to the teachers, to the children. They must learn the facts and form their sentiments and see their duty. Commissions and legislatures will accomplish nothing unless we can wake the patriotic spirit of the people. The movement for Conservation can go no farther than public opinion will carry it; but it will go fully as far as public opinion will go. E. H. Aristotle says, "All who have meditated on the art of governing mankind have been convinced that the fate of empires depends on the education of youth."

The National Conservation Commission

This body is composed of forty-eight eminent men of the United States. California is represented by Senator Frank P. Flint and Ex-Governor Pardee. Others are familiar names, as Senator Burton of Ohio, Dooliver of Iowa, Beveridge of Indiana, Champ Clark of Missouri, Nelson of Minnesota, John Mitchell, Andrew Carnegie, President Van Hise, John Hays Hammond. The headquarters is at Washington. The President and Secretary have examined the plan and purpose of these pages and have expressed approving sentiments in the following letters:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6, '08.
To the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Sacramento, California.
My Dear Sir: I hasten to express my gratification over the excellent way in which you have worked out your idea of devoting a part of your biennial report to Conservation. It is thoroughly admirable, and I am sure will do a great deal toward making the volume a very effective agency for good. You have discovered a new, and, I am convinced, extremely powerful channel for the advancement of the movement. I congratulate you upon having perceived this opportunity to promote education, and again congratulate you on being able so effectively to put your idea into execution. I shall appreciate any opportunity to assist you in the project. Very truly yours,
GILFORD PINCHOT,
Chairman.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18, '08.
The Supt. of Public Instruction, Sacramento, Cal.

My Dear Sir: You are the first State officer, of whom I have any knowledge, to take up Conservation in the way you propose to treat it, in your report. I believe that your action will be the opening wedge in this great movement among the teachers of the whole country. I congratulate you on your conception of the idea, and I hope you will feel perfectly free to call upon the Commission for any additional assistance which you may desire. Will you not kindly keep me in touch with the progress of your report, and believe me, Very sincerely yours,
THOMAS R. SHIPP,
Secretary.

Some Current Literature
The following longer selections from magazines, addresses, newspaper articles, will give more complete and well rounded views of the conservation idea as a whole. Why would not this collection be just the thing for a reading circle or an improvement club to use? It is up to date, interesting, and vital to our state, to our nation. The material has not before been brought together. It has cost a good deal of labor.

Is it not strange that our schools, preparing for citizenship, do not take up in some way this Conservation of Resources, so vital to every one of us, so necessary to the very existence of the nation?

Our boys and girls spend hours and days and weeks in studying intently the virtues and the defects of the Articles of Confederation, dead a hundred years. But they can not discover in their school that men are throwing away and giving away the land and water upon which the real life of the nation is builded.

They toil and mull at length over the animosities of the Civil War, which were better forgotten; but they do not learn that their birthrights of soil are being swept out to the sea and that their birthrights in water are being seized by those who will thereby become their masters and their rulers in all time to come.

Is there not something here for schools to gladly learn and gladly teach?

We Are All Responsible
When expressing our indignation Mr. Hyatt on Conservation—4

at the wicked waste of the people's heritages it is well to remember that it is the people who are to blame for it. You and I and all of us are the criminals, not merely the men and the corporations who have so largely profited by the wasted resources. It is easy to work up wrath and blow off steam about them; but we must remember that they have played the game according to the rules, and that we, the people, make, or consent to the rules of the game—the laws. The big boys often try to change the rules and use them unfairly doubtless, as in smaller games; but if all the other children attend to it, take an interest in it, stick together, they can make the rules right and keep the big fellows within bounds.

It is well to remember this: most of us, if we could, would do just what the "predatory rich" have done. One of the worst things that has been done, probably the very worst, has been the taking away of the timber lands from the people. But how has this been done? By buying out small owners for small prices.

Our careless and reckless laws give to any one 160 acres of timber land if he or she will make oath that it is for his own use, not to be used for the benefit of some one else. In my travels I find many people, nice people, school teachers, ministers, ladies and gentlemen, locating timber claims—and selling them as soon as title is complete, for a few hundred dollars—three hundred, five hundred, perhaps; yet the timber itself is really "worth" many thousands of dollars, to say nothing of the land on which it stands.

Thus for an insignificant sum for our own selfish immediate use do we nice people sell the birthrights of our children's children. Thus the great timber corporations acquire empires of land and princely fortunes in timber. Thus does our country lose its heritage for all time. Wherefore remember that we, the people, have our share of responsibility in this thing. We accept these laws and help to make them. We take a small share of the swag ourselves when we can get it.

The reason for the wasting and plundering and going to smash of this vast and splendid estate of ours is not hard to find. It is from a simple and natural cause, a universal law—because we, the owners, have neglected it. Any property, any enterprise goes to wreck and ruin if it is not attended to, guarded, watched over, by its owners. What would happen to a great store or a mill or a mine if it were abandoned to whomsoever happened along? How would a farm prosper if none of its owners took the trouble to look after it? Why, even a \$500 house in a little village will soon be damaged beyond repair, broken, run down, carried

Mid-Summer Clearing Sale



The big sale is now in full swing. Hundreds have already attended and found it the biggest bargain event of years. To reduce our stock prices have been sharply reduced on every article in our immense stock. Come early—it means a saving of many dollars. This ad contains only a few of the many bargains throughout the store.

Bargains in Women's Wearables

Never have such bargains been offered in Orange County. Here are a few of the money saving opportunities.

WAISTS

A big assortment of ladies' white lawn shirt waists, trimmed with lace, embroidery and insertion—\$1.00 79c
\$1.25 values at 98c
\$1.50 values at \$1.13

WASH SKIRTS

A big lot of white Glasgow linen skirts, all go at big reductions. \$1.25 98c
\$1.50 skirts at \$1.13
\$1.75 skirts at \$1.39

Clothing Prices Slaughtered

A chance for men who appreciate the value of money.

Good line of men's worsted suits in fancy patterns of all shades, this sale \$8.88

Men's high grade suits in worsteds, velours, chevrons and cassimere. Stripes and checks of all kinds and staple black and blue serges, choice, \$10.98

Men's extra fine worsted and velour suits in all the newest styles, \$13.25 extra special,

Men's regular \$12.50 suits, broken line of sizes, this sale \$6.48

**One Doz. Spools of Thread 25c.**

5000 dozen spools of black and white Thread at wholesale price. Less than half the price you usually pay. While they last two spools for 5c or 25c per dozen.

Good quality Corset Covers specially priced at 35c and up. Ladies' good quality hemstitched drawers, tucked or embroidery trimmed, 39c
Ladies' \$1.25 white muslin petticoats—embroidery and tucked, now \$1.13
Ladies' fast black lace hose, regular 25c, quality, this sale 15c
Ladies' black or white lace hose, 35c quality at 27c. Ladies' fast black seamless cotton hose, special at 85c.

Men's good quality white hemstitched handkerchiefs, special 8c
Men's fast black seamless hose, heel, extra special 11c
Men's \$1.50 and \$1.00 golf shirts—all sizes, assortment of patterns, choice, 49c
Men's work shirts in black, sauteen, tan and black chambray, special 49c
Men's muslin night shirts, cut full and well made. Our regular 75c line, this sale 49c

Figured Lawn 2½c per Yard.

5000 yards of fancy striped and figured Lawns at half price. Regular 5c values now 2½c per yard.

Towels and Toweling

Lay in a supply while prices are down.
Good quality Honeycomb Towels, 4c
Good quality cotton Huck Towels, spec. 5c
Good qual. Linen Huck Towels, spec. 13½c
Large assortment better hand towels.
All go at reduced prices.
Unbleached Fringed Turkish Bath Towels, 8 1-3

Shoe Prices Reduced

Shoe bargains for every member of the family
Infant's fancy soft sole shoes, were 50c, now 25c
Children's black and tan lace shoes, were 85c and \$1.00, now 50c
Children's kid lace shoes, were \$1.00, now 75c
Ladies' white canvas oxfords—regular \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2.00 lines, now \$1.00
Ladies' \$1.50 and \$2.00 house slippers, now \$1.15
Ladies' \$2.00 kid oxfords, now \$1.25

Men's Calf and Kid Lace Shoes, \$2.50 values, now, \$1.75
Men's Working Shoes, \$2.50 values, now \$1.75
Men's Calf, kid, patent and Elk Regent Shoes, \$3.50 values, now, \$2.50

Reinhaus Department Store, Santa Ana

away, when it is not cared for by its owners. And who gets the blame in such case? Not the boys who throw stones through the windows nor the petty thieves who carry off the fence for kindling wood—but the people who own it and are responsible for it. We are all responsible.

Further extracts from Mr. Hyatt's report will be given in succeeding issues.

CALIFORNIANS AT FAIR

Letters Give Evidence of Spirit of Co-operation

Dozens of letters received from prominent men, heads of commercial organizations, and others throughout Washington and Oregon, give substantial evidence of the good coming from the recent trip to the north of the one hundred business men of California, on a visit to the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition. That a co-operative spirit between the Pacific Coast states has been strengthened and that the necessity for such a spirit has been borne home to the people of the north is shown in these letters, and the fruit that has already come from the visit has ripened, as is shown in the active assistance and co-operation given by the organizations of Washington and Oregon in securing for San Francisco the next convention of the National Education Association. It was the fostering of this spirit of co-operation that was in the minds of the Californians when they visited the cities of the northern states and that the desire is reciprocated is evidenced by the letters from which the following extracts are taken.

"I desire to thank you and the California Promotion Committee for the magnificent exploitation you are doing for our exposition," writes President J. E. Chilberg, "and to assure you that we appreciate it as well as the spirit of good will and co-operation that has brought this about."

Josiah Collins, Chairman of Ceremonies of the Exposition, writes: "If all excursions and associations of business men who visited the Seattle Exposition were as easily entertained and as delightful companions as your party proved themselves to be, the head of the ceremonies department would have a comparatively easy position. I have never met such a live bunch of men, so full of fun as was your party, and I felt all the time that we were being entertain-

ed instead of doing the entertaining."

C. T. Colt, Publicity Manager of the Roseburg, Ore., Commercial Club, says: "We appreciate the fact that a body of publicity promoters from the Golden State has made this trip, and we are assured of a closer bond of fellowship and good will as a result of the expedition. We assure you of our desire for co-operation in promoting the development of the Great Northwest."

William M. Colvig, president of the Medford, Ore., Commercial Club, writes: "It is no wonder that California is a great state. It has a great people who know how to do things. Their loyalty pertaining to all matters advancing the region bordering on the 'Sun-down Seas,' is proverbial."

"We feel that your visit to the Puget Sound will be productive of that spirit of unity which should, and I trust will, prevail throughout the Pacific Coast States," writes Ex-Governor John H. McGraw, president of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce.

"No one could help but appreciate the splendid work your committee is doing," says Director General I. A. Nadeau, of the exposition, "and the good results that will follow the visit of your enterprising and sympathetic people."

S. A. Perkins, publisher of the Tacoma Ledger, writes: "If the state of California would send the bunch of fellows that visited this section of the country throughout the east it would be worth millions of dollars spent in advertising. I want to say to you that I never saw a finer lot of fellows together, and certainly they are a fine advertisement for any community."

The feeling of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce is conveyed in a letter from C. B. Vandell, secretary, who writes: "By direction of the Chamber at its last meeting, I take pleasure in conveying to you the expression of appreciation of this body, made on motion of Governor McGraw, and unanimously carried as follows: 'That a vote of thanks be tendered to the California Promotion Committee for the spirit shown by their visit here and for the splendid advertising they are doing for this city and the exposition.'"

Tom Richardson, manager of the Portland Commercial Club, writes: "These trips do a wonderful amount of good. I am wonderfully glad that you are helping the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, for the folks at Seattle are doing a great work."

THOUGHTS BY A BACHELOR GIRL

In the journey of modern life love is just the accommodation train, marriage a little way station and divorce the final destination.

A man seldom proposes in the first moment of inspiration; he waits until the last moment of desperation—when there is nothing else left for him to do.

Beware of the lovesmith. Now is the time of a year when a married man should keep his heart on ice and a married woman should put her vanity away in cold storage.

Disappointment in marriage doesn't consist so much in not getting all you expected as in getting such a lot of things you didn't expect.

Never despair of becoming a man's ideal woman—just wait until he is married to another.

Of course smoking makes a husband and unkindness—but you can get used to your morning kiss just as to any other morning duty—and he won't be likely to bore you much that way during the rest of the day.

Even in the time of Marc Antony the prevailing masculine attitude seems to have been "I love my wife—but, oh, you, girlie."

A married man gets no time to rest, because he has to spend half his life convincing his wife that he didn't do the things which he spent the other half in doing.

Love by any other name would be just the same old mixture of vanity, passion, selfishness, curiosity and novelty.

A man seldom stops to ask a girl if her love will last forever, because he is usually perfectly satisfied if it will last until next week—Exchange.

IOWANS' SUMMER OUTING

The former residents of Iowa and their friends will hold the second summer outing at Long Beach, Saturday, July 31. All Iowans are urged to take a day off and meet the old friends and neighbors at the seaside. Long Beach will supply coffee to all who buy the official badge and special rates will be given to all amusements and at the bath house to wearers of the badge. For 10 cents one secures badge, cup and spoon. Headquarters will be arranged for each of the 49 counties. The auditorium will be open all day. Music by the band and a program at 2 o'clock with addresses by prominent Iowans. Bring generous lunches and see that everyone is supplied. Come and have a jolly time such as only the Iowans of Southern California do have. No matter where you are invited if you are from the old Hawkeye state. For any information address secretary, C. H. Parsons, Artesia, Cal.

A Reliable Remedy CATARRH

Ely's Cream Balm
is quickly absorbed. Given 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. Full size 50 cts., at Drug-gists or by mail. In liquid form, 75 cents. Ely Brothers, 50 Warren Street, New York.

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

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The Weekly Gazette.

ESTABLISHED 1870

Henry Kuchel, Editor and Proprietor

SUBSCRIPTION.....\$1.50 Per Year
Six Months.....\$1.00
Three Months.....50 Cts
The Gazette is issued every Thursday morning.

Entered at the Anaheim Postoffice as second-class matter.

Has the Largest Circulation

THE TARIFF HOLD-UP

The result of the tariff will be to increase the cost to the consumers of woolen goods of all kinds. In fact the experts, basing their conclusions of notice already given by the mills of the increased prices for the coming season, calculate that the people will pay during the next year over \$200,000,000 more for woolen goods than they did this year. The mills have notified their customers of advances in price of from 20 to 25 per cent all along the line and the buyers for the retail dealers will have to pay \$120,000,000 more for men's suits alone than they did last year. It was to relieve the consumers from this sort of extortion that the voters demanded a revision of the tariff and the Republicans, in response to that demand, pledged themselves to a revision to be performed by a special session of Congress to be called immediately after election. The session has been called and the work of revising the tariff is nearly complete, but in almost no instances are the necessities of life affected. Those things which the man of moderate means must buy, which cut so large a hole in his income, will be not lower but in many instances higher as a result of a Republican tariff revision. The House and the Senate stood positively on the declaration that the wool schedule must not be cut. It is true that the House made a few minor changes but they were insufficient to affect prices to the consumer and even those the senate rejected. Many years ago the wool industry was described as a puzzling infant which must be nourished at the cost of the entire public or it would perish. It has doubled and trebled but it is still an infant to the support of which every man, no matter how small his income, must contribute. According to the figures compiled by Treasury experts and made public by Secretary MacVeagh every man who buys a \$15 suit of clothes pays \$9.25 for actual value and \$5.75 as a result of the tariff, and still the people stand for it.

WILL GET THE WORST OF IT

President Taft, according to the news from Washington, is exerting his influence to secure lower duties. That is commendable so far as it goes and there is no doubt that the Congress leaders will yield slightly to his influence, but it will be so slightly that the consumer will never know the difference. The House debated for hours and then cut the duty on wire nails, which every man who builds a house or a chicken coop must use, from 1 cent to 1/2 cent a pound. Then the Senate debated gravely for several hours and raised it to 3/4 cents. In conference between the two houses the subject will again be debated gravely and probably a compromise will be reached whereby the duty is fixed at 1/2 cents and the republic will be asked to applaud this great reduction. It may be argued that even the present duty of 1 cent a pound is not high, but that is a shortsighted view. The duty enables the steel trust to charge a cent more a pound to the jobber, who in turn charges not only his additional cent but the profit on that cent, probably half a cent. Then the retailer charges another profit on the cent and a half and by the time the nails reach the retailer that 1 cent equals at least two cents, probably more. The President will exert his influence in favor of lower duties and the congress leaders will yield to that influence, but when all is said and done the consumers will get the worst of it, as usual.

IN FOR GOOD THINGS

Senators Borah and Cummins have instituted a campaign to reform the civil service. They are convinced that favoritism has been shown in making appointments and that the examination as conducted by the Civil Service Commission furnish no criterion as to the qualifications of aspirants for federal situations. It is somewhat noticeable that the men who most frequently want to reform the civil service are the late arrivals whose constituents have not enjoyed a share of the federal patronage. For a good many years it has been the custom to fill up a class of federal places with the henchmen of members of Congress and then "cover them in." That is, place

NEW GOLD FIELD IN ALASKA

INNOKO DISTRICT ATTRACTING ATTENTION

Placer Diggings Accessible in Summer by Way of Two Rivers—Winter Route Much Shorter, as Waters Are Frozen Over—Production of Precious Metals

(Contributed to The Gazette)

Since the discovery of placer gold in paying quantities on the headwaters of Innoko River, a tributary of the Yukon, in 1906, that part of Alaska has received more attention from prospectors looking for new fields than any other district in the Yukon Valley. During the last three years probably 1500 men have visited the Innoko country. A preliminary paper on this district, by A. G. Madden, appears in the United States Geological Survey's Bulletin 379, the volume for 1908 in a series of annual reports on investigations of the mineral resources of Alaska. A more detailed report is in preparation and will be issued later as a separate bulletin. The Innoko is about 500 miles long and drains an extensive, moderately mountainous area between the Kalyuh and Kuskokwim mountains, which separate it from the two largest rivers in Alaska—the Yukon and the Kuskokwim, on the northwest and southeast respectively. The placer diggings are accessible in summer by way of these two rivers, the Kuskokwim route being considered by Mr. Madden the better, as it involves but one transfer of freight. This route, however, requires an overland haul of 35 miles, from the forks of the Takotna, a tributary of the Kuskokwim, to Ophir, on the Innoko. The winter routes to the valley are much shorter, as its lower portion is then frozen over. In this region as in many other parts of Alaska, the expenses of operating are very high as a direct result of poor and inadequate transportation facilities.

Gold occurs in the Innoko country in placer deposits and possibly in lodes, though so far the only production has been derived from the placers. These are all comparatively shallow—not more than 35 feet in depth—and are in large part frozen. Most of the work already done on them may be classed as a mere prospecting of the ground.

The area of economic importance lies near the headwaters of the Innoko, in a region of low mountains, and paying quantities of placer gold have been found on Ganes, Little, and Ophir creeks, all tributaries of the main river. The gold occurs in the present stream gravels and in bench gravels averaging about 60 feet above the streams. Ganes creek is a large stream with ample water for hydraulicking, though the grade is such that the tailings would have to be elevated or disposed of by some mechanical means. The other two streams are smaller and there is some doubt whether they contain enough pay gravel to justify the expense of bringing water for hydraulicking from a distance. However, a comprehensive scheme of hydraulic mining seems to promise most for working the deposits of this district with the greatest possible profit. Such a scheme would involve thorough prospecting of all the gold-bearing ground under expert supervision, the bringing of water from a considerable distance, and the consolidating of all property interests. That the last item would be a considerable undertaking is indicated by the fact that about 1200 placer-mining claims have been recorded in the Innoko precinct. These claims are located on nearly every watercourse within the valley.

The total gold production of the precinct for 1907-8 is estimated at \$85,200, of which the season of 1908 is credited with \$72,100. Four claims have produced more than \$10,000 each in a single season, but none has reached \$20,000. The Innoko placer gold is very pure, its fineness being about 0.915.

A copy of Bulletin 379 may be had free by anyone interested on applying to the Director of the Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

them under civil service protection, so that the incumbents cannot be displaced to make room for others whose members of Congress have arrived later. Now the federal service is so filled with civil service employees that there is nothing more to "cover in." Naturally, therefore, the new members want an overhauling which will let some of their people in for the good things.

Postmaster Duckworth was in Los Angeles several days this week attending the state convention of postmasters. He attended the banquet on Wednesday evening and was down on the program for a talk on improving the general delivery system.

Some of the best known brands of shoes at less than factory selling cost at The Electric Shoe Store.

SHOES AT HALF PRICE

This Lot includes all Odd Pairs and all Small Sizes.

Shoes For One Dollar Per Pair Less

This includes all dress and work Shoes at \$2.50, \$3.50 and \$4.

Come and See the Wonderful Bargains. Take Advantage of this Big Sacrifice in Prices. We must Vacate Before August 1st.

THE S. Q. R. STORE

Selling Out The Electric Shoe Store

KNOWLAND AND NEEDHAM

Two California Congressmen in Public Eye

In the Washington correspondence of one of the dailies it is announced that Speaker Cannon has decided not to appoint Congressman Knowland of California upon the Naval Committee, although he wants the place in order to be able to work more effectively for Mare Island navy yard, which is in his district. But it is Cannon's policy not to have the Naval Committee made up of members representing navy yard districts, because that would not be consistent with economy of expenditure. This watchful regard for economy, even to the point of antagonizing half the politicians in Congress, explains why Speaker Cannon is strong in spite of churches, labor unions and newspapers, and it is well worth while to compare his policy in the make-up of committees with that which prevails in the California legislature. One of our state Senators or Assemblymen has no difficulty in getting appointed on the committee which will enable him to do most effective work in getting appropriations for the state institution located in his district, and that is one reason why appropriations grow by leaps and bounds.

The same correspondent who is quoted in the foregoing adds that other Congressmen will fail in securing committee appointments for which they hoped; they will generally retain their old places instead of being promoted. Congressman Needham who is on the ways and means committee, is the only Californian who holds a place which is looked upon with envy. In the tariff contests of the present session Needham has used his advantage with not a little effect to protect California interests, and yet he is a representative little known. A tribute which citizens ought to pay to a representative who is doing good work for them is to become interested in him to the extent of knowing something about his personality. Needham is a young man and a rather quiet unassuming one. At home he has been inclined to independence in politics, but in Washington he has adhered closely to the party policy as defined by the caucus. If not a shining example as a reformer, Needham is a good working congressman who has a marked preference for the right side of things.—California Weekly.



Don't Get Caught

Without enough tackle when you go fishing. The best fisherman always takes plenty along. If you like fishing

Come Here for Your Tackle.

We have everything that's any good, nothing that is worthless. We can fit you out with a splendid and complete rig for very little money. And it will catch fish too. There's no hoodoo on our tackle.

Joseph Helmsen

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Fruit Jars
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Jelly Glasses and
Canning Supplies

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Consignments of Staple and Fancy Groceries
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DEALERS IN

Choice Fresh and Salted Meats

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FICTION is FICTION
NEWS IS TRUTH

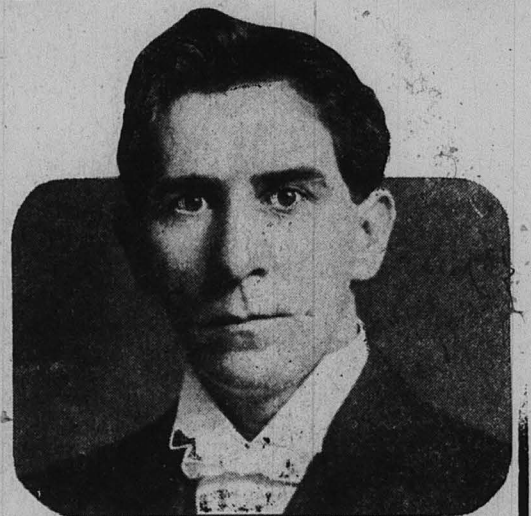
The GAZETTE Prints the News

The GAZETTE Tells the Truth

A Prominent Alameda Lady Quickly Cured

Spent \$1,500 for Two Operations, Without Success.

Three Doses of Medicine from Kamama Relieved Her of Two Hundred Gallstones. The Cure was Permanent. Ulcerations of the Stomach of Long Standing Relieved at Once, and Cured in a Week's Time, by the Great Kamama.



Mrs. George Erickson, of 1117 Walnut Street, says:

"I have suffered with gallstones for years; spent \$1,500 for two operations without success. When Kamama was here I went to see him, and after an examination he told me that he would relieve me of my gallstones without an operation. He gave me three doses of the peculiar medicine, and in nineteen hours' time I was relieved of over two hundred gallstones. The cure was permanent, and I feel as good today as I ever did."

Offices Crowded All Day Long Yesterday.

Kamama's offices were crowded with suffering humanity all day yesterday. Among the many who came there were noted some of the most prominent people in Orange County. One of them was heard to say: "The Doctor has done wonderfully good work here. I was very skeptical myself at first until some of my friends were relieved by the Doctor. One case in particular was a friend who had an ulceration of the stomach, but in a week's time he tells me that his stomach was as good as when he was a boy."

Great crowds attend the Free Shows across the street from the City Hall nightly where new attractions appear; a new comedian has been engaged from San Francisco and will appear all this week.

Office Hours

Kamama's Office Hours are from 10 a.m. to 12 m.
2 to 4 p.m., and 7 to 8 p.m. Office Above
The First National Bank.

Consultation Fee, \$1.00

NEWS AND BUSINESS

Fireless cookers at Dickel's.
Hot weather is here; telephone me your ice order. W. E. Duckworth.

Where do you go for the best photos? Why! Betzold's Studio, of course.

Ice orders promptly delivered to all parts of city, large or small. W. E. Duckworth.

Kodaks at Mullinix' Drug Store. 22
I handle all kinds of Hay, Grain, Wood, Coal, Chicken Supplies and Seeds. W. E. Duckworth.

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

Stationery at Mullinix'. 122
Hand hay press in good condition for sale at a bargain. J. B. Neff 198

FOR SALE—Fine large colt, 2½ years old, unbroken, good for road or work. E. B. Hosking, Home phone 1931. 7-22-1t

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

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

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

Watches well repaired at Dietrich's.

For novelties in Chinaware see A. Nagel.

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.

WANTED—Good work team, about 1250 pounds. E. B. Hosking, Home phone 1931. 7-22-1t

Hire's root beer at Mullinix'. 122

FOR SALE—Brood mare, about 1100 pounds; good for work or road. E. B. Hosking, Home phone 1931. 1

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

Loose alfalfa hay, \$13.50 per ton delivered. Henry Wagner, 2 miles south east of Anaheim. ap15t

Orange ice at Mullinix'. 122

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

Automobile and fire insurance. H. V. Weisel. 1t

Dietrich, jeweler and optician, Anaheim.

For Sale: Six room house, partly furnished, \$1100; easy terms. 2t

Films at Mullinix'. 122

Five-room modern house to rent. Apply to Mrs. Neipp, 207 Bush street, second street east of Santa Fe depot, Anaheim. 7-15-1t

If you have a kodak have your finishing done at Betzold's Studio, Anaheim, Cal. 1t

FOR SALE—Good piano, or exchange for a span of young colts. Home 1311. 7-15-3t

FOR SALE—Dry gum and walnut wood. Sunset phone 1593. 2t

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.

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

FOR SALE—Extra fine pink rose and early rose seed potatoes. Address Box 33, Route 2. W. H. Clark. 1

For Sale—A Kimball organ, price reasonable. Inquire of M. A. Walker, North street. Sunset phone 811.

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. 1t

The pen that links the point Parker's Lucky Curve. Guaranteed by Heying Brothers.

WANTED—To buy second-hand windmill and tank and pipe. Mrs. S. McMeekin, 1009 West Elgin, Los Angeles. 7-15-2t

For tan and sunburn use Princess cold cream. Only at Mullinix' Drug Store. 122

Scotch Collie pups for sale, Sable and White Beauty, \$5 and \$10. Apply to P. H. Krick. 2t

NEWS AND BUSINESS

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

Mrs. Henry Strodtfoth is here from Arizona, spending the summer with her mother, Mrs. Fay.

Capt. and Mrs. Williams spent several days in Los Angeles last week viewing the parades incident to the Elks' convention.

Mrs. C. T. Thomas of Pasadena has been a guest of Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Herman. She left on Tuesday for a visit to the Seattle fair.

W. D. Thompson and family are camping in Black Star canyon in the Santiago. Thompson expects to kill a deer and have a venison spread.

Mayor Rust and family and Mr. and Mrs. Dwyer who did the Seattle exposition and Yellowstone Park, are home again after an enjoyable outing.

Judge Shanley enjoyed a three-days' pasear with Elk friends in Los Angeles the past week. The Judge met a number of eastern friends and made it interesting for them while their visit lasted.

Mr. and Mrs. Amberg are camping with friends near Modjeska's ranch in the Santiago. The former returns tomorrow, and the latter will remain for a stay of several weeks.

Judge Howard and brother, J. W. Howard, are back from a trip to Seattle.

Mrs. Arthur Porter and the children are sojourning at Newport Beach.

Alex Vaughn is the busiest man at Olive. He has baled 700 tons of hay this season, and has 300 tons ahead of him. Alex was in town on Friday and said he will be ready to bale all the hay which offers this season.

Before you go on your vacation be sure to buy your kodak films at Mullinix'. 122

Irving Quarton had his foot severely burned some days ago by stepping in the coals of a smoldering fire while playing near his home on Claudina street. The toes were burned so badly that the skin peeled off, and Irving was unable to get about for several days. He is well again and able to tag any kid in the street.

Work shoes, also dress shoes and oxfords all being closed out at ¼ to 1-3 less at The Electric Shoe Store.

A. W. Jones, auditor of the Los Alamitos sugar factory, and Walter Clark, manager of the factory were in town on Saturday, having driven over from the mill by way of Buena Park. Sugar making begins today, and a favorable season and large yield is looked for. Mr. Jones has been with the factory since its erection twelve years ago, and much of its success is due to his business-like management of its affairs. Mr. Clark is a son of J. Ross Clark, and is filling the position of manager for the first season's run. He is a young man of bright intellectuality and associated as he is with the best men in the business cannot but make a success of his responsible position.

We desire to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Wickersheim Implement Co. of their First Great Clearance Sale of vehicles. This sale begins Friday, July 23rd and closes sharp on Saturday, August 21st. Although they have always sold vehicles of quality like the Page and Henney, they intend hereafter to make a specialty of one of the highest grade vehicles built, the "Davis", manufactured by the Geo. W. Davis Carriage Co., of Richmond, Indiana. They will buy these direct from the manufacturer, thus eliminating the jobber's profit, and will therefore be in a position to give their customers the best vehicles that can be had at right prices. Mr. Wickersheim, president of the company, started in the bicycle, vehicle and implement business at Fullerton over seven years ago, and this is the first Clearance Sale that he has had, and we guarantee our readers that it is both bonifide and genuine, and we unhesitatingly assure those who may be in need of a buggy or surrey that you now have a chance of a life time to secure a big bargain in a vehicle.

Henry Schneider and family and Mr. and Mrs. John Brunworth spent Sunday at Laguna Beach. The trip was made in Mr. Schneider's new auto.

Wm. Crowther and other directors of the Anaheim Union and Santa Ana water companies went up the river on Monday to inspect development work.

O. S. Davis has returned from Fresno, where he visited his brother. He goes next month to Berkeley with his family to reside. His son will enter the university.

Mrs. Cox on Saturday at the Western Tea and Coffee store conducted a demonstration in the preparation of coffee and tea. Many partook of the delicious beverages and pronounced them as good as mother used to make.

Lieut. Selinger and Alvin Nowotny leave for San Francisco next week to enter the state shoot of California riflemen. Local militiamen express the opinion that both men will make the team which goes to Camp Perry in October to participate in the inter-state contest.

Mrs. Jos. Backs, sr., and family and Mrs. Jos. Backs, jr., and daughter are sojourning at Bay City.

Manager Backs of the Home Telephone company reports the largest long-distance business the past month. His company handled 1457 such messages, which breaks the monthly record. Mr. Backs is enjoying a ten-days' leave of absence with pay.

FOR SALE—House, barn and 16 lots east of Santa Fe depot, all set to trees, good income property. For further information apply to L. S. Fletcher, Anaheim. 1t

Shoes at half price—this includes all small sizes and odd pairs at The Electric Shoe Store.

A dispatch received on Tuesday from Nell E. Bailey, dated Savannah, Georgia, July 20, announces the birth of a baby girl to his wife that morning. Mr. and Mrs. Bailey reside at Nogales, Arizona, but Mrs. Bailey has been for some weeks past at her parents' home in Savannah. Mother and child are doing well, and Nell is the happiest papa south of Mason & Dixon's line.

COUPON FOR CALENDAR PLATES.

Any purchase for One Dollar and over of goods advertised in today's paper, together with this Coupon, entitles to one of our handsome SOUVENIR CALENDAR PLATES.

Name.....

Address.....

BRING THIS COUPON.

A Clean-Sweep Sale of Dress Goods.

All 75c. Wool Dress Goods in either Plain or Fancy

49c Yd

All \$1.25 Dress Goods in stock, Clean Sweep Price,

89c Yd

Clean-Sweep SALE OF Summer Goods

The Sale that is eagerly awaited by hundreds of economical Buyers. It is greater than ever this year. Bigger assortment, better goods, and much lower prices. The reductions include Absolutely All Summer Goods.

A Clean Sweep Sale of Women's Suits and Dresses.

If you anticipate buying a Suit or Dress Suit values as we offer during this Sale will certainly claim your attention.

\$5.00

For your unrestricted choice of any Suit or -Lingerie Dress in our stock, formerly up to \$10.00.

Shirt Waists and Skirts at Clean Sweep Prices.

A Clean Sweep Sale of Wash Goods.

Money Saving Offerings that every Woman Should Avail Herself Of

25c Poplins	19c yd
20c Gingham	16c yd
25c Zephyrs	21c yd
25c Flaxon	19c yd
15c and 20c Lawns	10c yd
20c Batiste	14c yd

All other Summer Dress Goods greatly reduced

Clean Sweep in Dependable Footwear.

Children's Kid Slippers, regular price 90c; NOW

74c

Children's Vici Slippers, regular price \$1.00; NOW

88c

Misses' Kid and Pat. Leather Oxfords, were \$1.25; NOW

\$1.09

Ladies' Tan and Oxblood pumps & Oxfords; latest styles, reg. \$2.50

\$1.95

Ladies' Tan Oxfords & Slippers, best quality, reg. price \$3; NOW

\$2.55

\$3.50 Ladies' Tan and Oxblood Low Shoes; NOW

\$2.90

All this season's goods. No old stock among them. For a short time only.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR, HOUSE

DRESSES, KIMONAS, PARASOLS,

And all other Summer Goods at reductions of from

20 TO 33 1-3 PER CENT.

WILLIAM FALKENSTEIN, Anaheim, California

John Bush is in Santiago canyon looking for deer.

Born, on Saturday, July 17, to the wife of Merton Skinner, a daughter.

George L. Dietrich attended the state meeting of opticians in Los Angeles the past week.

O. Lagman has a force of mechanics engaged in enlarging the assembly room of the high school.

Frank Eastman and F. R. Logourge attended the rural mail carriers' convention in Los Angeles on Tuesday.

Cement foundations are being laid for the new school building for the Dominican Sisters on Palm street.

Mrs. Schleuter returned from Los Angeles on Sunday evening after visiting with friends in that city for several days.

Herman Dickel is back from an outing at Coronado, where he departed with the mermaids and had a good time.

Fred Tuffree came in from Placentia on Tuesday morning to join the soldier boys on their trip to the Bay City encampment.

Henry Schneider and family and Mr. and Mrs. John Brunworth spent Sunday at Laguna Beach. The trip was made in Mr. Schneider's new auto.

Wm. Crowther and other directors of the Anaheim Union and Santa Ana water companies went up the river on Monday to inspect development work.

O. S. Davis has returned from Fresno, where he visited his brother. He goes next month to Berkeley with his family to reside. His son will enter the university.

Mrs. Cox on Saturday at the Western Tea and Coffee store conducted a demonstration in the preparation of coffee and tea. Many partook of the delicious beverages and pronounced them as good as mother used to make.

Lieut. Selinger and Alvin Nowotny leave for San Francisco next week to enter the state shoot of California riflemen. Local militiamen express the opinion that both men will make the team which goes to Camp Perry in October to participate in the inter-state contest.

Mrs. Jos. Backs, sr., and family and Mrs. Jos. Backs, jr., and daughter are sojourning at Bay City.

Manager Backs of the Home Telephone company reports the largest long-distance business the past month. His company handled 1457 such messages, which breaks the monthly record. Mr. Backs is enjoying a ten-days' leave of absence with pay.

FOR SALE—House, barn and 16 lots east of Santa Fe depot, all set to trees, good income property. For further information apply to L. S. Fletcher, Anaheim. 1t

Shoes at half price—this includes all small sizes and odd pairs at The Electric Shoe Store.

A dispatch received on Tuesday from Nell E. Bailey, dated Savannah, Georgia, July 20, announces the birth of a baby girl to his wife that morning. Mr. and Mrs. Bailey reside at Nogales, Arizona, but Mrs. Bailey has been for some weeks past at her parents' home in Savannah. Mother and child are doing well, and Nell is the happiest papa south of Mason & Dixon's line.

John Gustafson was in town on Tuesday from the west country.

B. B. Winters, a prosperous west country farmer, was in town on Tuesday.

William Falkenstein is giving a way Souvenir Plates. Read his adv. in this issue.

If you want to know how to get a souvenir Plate, read William Falkenstein's adv. in this issue.

Misses Brick of Toronto visited with friends in town the past week, guests of Miss Marlon Johnston.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Dyer and Miss Alberta Abbey spent several days of last week in the city during the Elk celebration.

Harry Pearson is at Downey taking care of the Griffith lumber yard during the absence of the manager who is off on a deer hunt.

Frank Tausch, battalion sergeant major, was in Los Angeles on Monday arranging for the regimental encampment at Bay City.

Mrs. Rose and two daughters of Tulare are visiting friends in town. They leave today for Venice where they will spend their summer vacation.

The Ladies' Aid of the Presbyterian church will meet this (Thursday) afternoon in the Sunday School room of the church at 2 p.m. All ladies of the church and congregation are cordially invited to be present.

"Better than ever." Hire's Root Beer at Heying Brothers' Fountain.

Yours for corn feet; Western Foot Powder. Sold by Heying Brothers.

If you want to get one of those handsome souvenirs, cut out the coupon in William Falkenstein's adv.

A meeting of the Republican county central committee will be held at the city hall, Santa Ana, on Saturday afternoon at 2 to consider the endorsement of a candidate to succeed Supervisor Moore of the second district who has tendered his resignation. Two aspirants are out for the place, Tom Talbert and Jacob Walton.

That T. B. Talbert will be appointed by Gov. Gillett as successor to G. W. Moore as supervisor of the second district has been conceded for some time. J. W. Morrison, chairman of the Republican County Central Committee, said on Monday that the Governor had promised to appoint the man named by the Executive Committee of the Central Committee, and that the Executive Committee had recommended Talbert. Moore's resignation takes effect on August 4. Talbert belongs to the regulars of the party.

Never again—Shoes at Half Price—all small sizes and broken lines at The Electric Shoe Store.

Potato Dip at Mullinix's.

Alfalfa hay for sale. Delivered any place in city of Anaheim at \$12 per ton. Winters Bros., owners. Tim Carroll ranch, 3 miles west of Anaheim. Home phones 1281 or 1284. 4t

The coupon in William Falkenstein's adv. in this issue entitles you to a souvenir.

Chocolate, strawberry and vanilla ice cream at Mullinix'. Which do you wish? 1y22

Potato Dip at Mullinix's.

Miss Maud Littlefield visited relatives and friends at Downey, on Sunday.

Mrs. Helen Poapst and daughter, Miss Edith, have returned from a week's outing at Bay City.

Sidney Holman and wife spent several days last week with relatives and friends at Long Beach.

The Apollo club will meet at the home of Mrs. Falkenstein, Friday, July 23. Miscellaneous program.

Prof. Walker is attending sessions of the county board of education at Santa Ana, where a new manual of study is being prepared.

K. Lavoie & Co. will open a merchant tailoring establishment on August 1st in the storeroom now occupied by the Electric Shoe Store.

Miss Hayler, teacher of mathematics in the high school, who is spending vacation with her family at San Diego, was bereaved shortly after her arrival there by the death of her father.

First Great Clearance Sale of Vehicles by the Wickersheim Implement Company. 20 per cent discount on all surreys. Every Vehicle at sale price, no reserve. Read their advertisement on another page.

We must vacate August 1st. Big sacrifice of shoes at The Electric Shoe Store.

Great Clearance sale of Vehicles. Read adv. Wickersheim Implement Company, Fullerton, Cal.

A Parker "Lucky Curve" Fountain pen on ten days' free trial at Heying Brothers' Pharmacy.

Potato Dip at Mullinix's.

CHANGE OF FIRM

Misses Hattie and Leah Hill on Tuesday sold their millinery store to Miss Laura Shield, recently arrived from Ventura. The Misses Hill have been in business here for six years, and go to Orange, where they will make their home. They desire to return sincere thanks to the ladies of Anaheim and vicinity for their liberal patronage extended them in the past, and to bespeak for their successor a continuance of the same in future.

Miss Shield extends a cordial invitation to the ladies of Anaheim and vicinity to call and inspect her stock of millinery, hats, etc., assuring all of courteous treatment, reasonable goods and low prices.

PULP VERSUS GREEN GRASS - New Sugar Beet Pulp galore at Los Alamitos Sugar Factory. Price 50 cents per ton. Takes the place of green grass as a milk producer.

Potato Dip at Mullinix's.

FOR SALE—A speedy, four-year-old colt. Apply at the ranch of John Gustafson, 2½ miles south of Buena Park. 1y22-1m

Last call. Shoes for less. We will vacate The Electric Shoe Store by August 1st.

Potato sacks for sale. Frank Champlin. Phone Sunset 1593. 2t

Go for gophers and squirrels with "Sure Death" poisoned wheat. Prepared at Heying Brothers' Pharmacy.

Men's dress and work shoes for \$1.00 per pair less at The Electric Shoe Store.

GADE'S MILLINERY

Half Price—All stock Hats and Materials—Half Price Ladies' Sailors' 35c. Children's Trimmed Hats, 35c.

RIBBONS, 20 PER CENT OFF.

Dressmaking and Ladies' Tailoring MISS HEDSTROM

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

Don't Take Chances With Your EYES

Have them carefully examined and the proper Glasses fitted by

DIETRICH, THE Jeweler-Optician

He has the best Instruments on the market and ten years of success

Doctor of Optics; also Bachelor of Ophthalmology

DIETRICH JEWELRY Store

CHARLOTTE ADAMS CORNEILLE

—Voice Builder—

(Marchal Method)

Piano

STUDIO CHARTRES ST.

Phone Main 1721

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Located in Pasadena, the most beautiful city in California

Science Arts Industry

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

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Shop Work for Boys Home Economics for Girls

New campus of 20 acres - Send for catalogue

J. A. B. SCHERER, Ph. D., LL. D., - President

Kodaks CAMERAS Supplies AT MULLINIX'S

GOOD LUCK



is more a matter of good judgment than people think. The man who commenced saving in his youth can thank himself for his good fortune in his old days.

The German-American Bank

suggests that you commence insuring your own good luck by opening an account with it. The start need not necessarily be large. Great oaks from little acorns grow.

GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK
COMMERCIAL AND SAVINGS

OUR MINERAL RESOURCES

EXHAUSTION OF SUPPLY PROBLEM—CONFRONTING PEOPLE

Waste in Mining Coal Loses Half as Much as is Marketed—Water Power Will Replace It—Situation as to Petroleum More Serious—Metals

The report of the National Conservation Commission of 1908, showing the reckless manner in which our natural resources are being wasted, finds an echo in a bulletin (No. 394) just issued by the United States Geological Survey, in which are reprinted the papers on mineral resources contributed by members of that Survey to the conservation report. The data on which these papers are based were not obtained especially for the occasion, but were taken from the files of the Survey, where they have been accumulating for years. Taken together they present a state of affairs that may well awaken reflection.

Coal is considered first, and it is shown that waste in mining losses forever about one-half as much as is marketed. This loss is either left in the ground in thin beds or in the shape of pillars to support the roof. Coal has been extensively mined in the United States for not much more than half a century, but the consumption is increasing so enormously that if this increase should continue all the easily accessible coal would be exhausted by the year 2040 and all coal by the middle of the twenty-first century. It will, of course, not continue at such a rate, for the increasing scarcity will raise prices and check consumption. Water power will undoubtedly largely take its place.

With regard to petroleum the situation is a good deal more serious. Petroleum has been used for less than fifty years, and it is estimated that the supply will last only about twenty-five or thirty years longer. If production is curtailed and waste stopped it may last till the end of the century. The most important effects of its disappearance will be in the lack of lubricants and in the loss of illuminants. Animal and vegetable oils will not begin to supply its place. This being the case, the reckless exploitation of oil fields and the consumption of oil for fuel should be checked.

In natural gas the waste is enormous; 1,000,000,000 cubic feet are estimated to be wasted into the air every twenty-four hours. The gas supply will last about twenty-five years—about as long as it has already been utilized.

Iron is very abundant in nature, but usually is found in ores so poor that it can not be extracted at any reasonable cost. The best ores are being rapidly worked and it is estimated that within thirty years they will have been exhausted and that it will be necessary to resort to ores that can not now be worked at a profit. This, of course, means higher prices unless new and much cheaper processes shall have been invented.

Gold, silver, and zinc are all so abundant that the supply is likely to last for centuries. Copper is also abundant, but is largely in low-grade ores which can not now be profitably worked. At increased prices, however, the supply will probably be abundant. For lead, however, the outlook is much less favorable. Its production in the United States is still increasing slightly, but is decreasing elsewhere in the world, and this despite a marked increase in prices. Probably the world's output has already reached a maximum and will henceforth decline.

The phosphates, it is estimated, will be exhausted in about twenty-five years, and the farmer will then have to look elsewhere for fertilizers. Fresh supplies of all these materials may, of course, be found, but (except for gold) it seems unlikely that they will be great enough or valuable enough to materially affect the estimates.

Bulletin 394 can be had, free of charge, from the Director, U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

HILL PREDICTS PROSPERITY WAVE

WASHINGTON, July 15.—"As soon as the tariff is out of the way," said James J. Hill, the railroad magnate, who yesterday was one of President Taft's callers, "this country will enjoy a prosperity which will at least equal if it does not surpass that which it knew under the McKinley administration."

"Last month I traveled through the west and I never saw such activity among the farmers. Everywhere I made inquiry and learned and saw that crops were abundant and the farmers were satisfied. Signs of the financial depression of 1907 are fast fading. Freight cars will be at a premium

within a few weeks. We of the railroad world judge the prosperity of the nation as much by the number of idle cars as anything else. Through out the last year there have been thousands of idle cars, but they will soon be rolling about the country filled with freight."

ROCK ISLAND TO THE SEA

Outlet to Southern California is Being Sought

Is the Rock Island at last to be given an outlet to Southern California and the Pacific Coast? The El Paso & Southwestern has recently increased its capital from \$17,000,000 to \$25,000,000, and it is reported that the additional eight millions are for the purpose of extending the line from Benson, Ariz., its present terminus, to Yuma.

Coming soon after work has begun on the building of the Spreckels line from San Diego east to Yuma, the report gives weight to the belief that the long-reported opening for the Rock Island to the coast is about to be provided.

The Rock Island has its own lines as far as Santa Rosa, N. M., but from there it reaches El Paso over the lines of the El Paso & Southwestern, which is owned by the Phelps-Dodge interests. The Rock Island has been running its trains into El Paso for several years, but from there to Los Angeles its Golden State Limited, starting from Chicago, has come over the tracks of the Southern Pacific.

The Phelps-Dodge interests have another line running from El Paso west to Benson, and it is this line which, it is reported, will be extended to Yuma.

Reports from Phoenix state positively that the road will be built, and will go through that city, placing it on a direct transcontinental line.

The work on the Spreckels line has just been started within the last few weeks. Grading now is in progress on the first section, extending from Tia Juana. From there the line will run east along the international border, tapping the Imperial country, and extending to Yuma.

It has been reported that Harri-man has strings on the Spreckels line, but this has never been confirmed; neither has it been denied.

If the Rock Island ever reaches San Diego, it probably will not delay long before extending to Los Angeles, or making arrangements to run its trains into that city over some other road.

Heretofore the Rock Island has contented itself with covering the Middle West. In fact, it covers practically the whole Mississippi valley, except that along the Ohio.

Allied with it are the Frisco and the Chicago & Eastern Illinois. It reaches to Chicago and to the Indiana line on the east, to the Twin Cities and to South Dakota on the north, to Denver and Colorado Springs on the west, to El Paso on the southwest, to Fort Worth and Louisiana on the south, and to Birmingham, Ala., on the southeast.

Its extension to the coast will be a new departure which has been forecasted for years.

WED IN MORTUARY VAULT

White Girl and Japanese Have Difficulty in Getting Married

NEW YORK, July 15.—Wed in the mortuary vault of an undertaking company Friday night, Kress Koyama, a wealthy young Japanese, and Mary Louise Bellback-Koyama, his 22-year-old Caucasian bride, set out on their honeymoon Saturday, serenely happy. The fact that the ceremony had been performed amid the sable hangings of a mortuary chapel had not detracted one iota from her happiness.

"We went to more than twenty ministers before we could find one who would marry us. They were of almost every denomination," said the slim blonde bride of the brown little Jap, "but the moment they saw Mr. Koyama they refused to perform the ceremony. Mr. Koyama is a Methodist and I am a Roman Catholic, but most of the objections were not on the ground of our difference in religion, but because I am a Caucasian and Kress is an Oriental."

"Finally a friend told Kress that we could probably be married at the undertaking establishment. When we got there we learned that five marriages had been performed in the mortuary chapel within the last week. One of the undertakers said he would not have any difficulty in getting a clergyman to marry us, and telephoned at once to the Rev. Henry Marsh Warren, who I think is pretty widely known as the marrying hotel chaplain. Mr. Warren hurried over to the mortuary chapel and married us. Then we came home to mother."

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

CAUSTIC CRITICISMS

Indiana rural counties are still going dry; it makes such a demand for buttermilk.

An ordinance in Chicago prescribes that awnings must be raised to provide room for women's hats. This chivalric act should be supplemented by one to widen the sidewalks.

Women's hats must be removed and checked on the dancing floor of the excursion steamboats, although this might deprive the owners from floating ashore on them if there is a disaster.

Forty Illinois farmers have announced their intention of emigrating to the land of the Mysterious Stranger; who is no longer mysterious or a stranger.

High-heeled shoes make void any claim for damages if the wearer is injured by falling; there might be room for special accident insurance.

Nobody hears of Theodore getting a gnat in his eye. It would have to be a hummingbird before he would know it was there.

Legislation having now dissolved into thin air, there is also a marked cessation of hot air.

Some newspaper writers believe it is better to make people laugh than to make them think—and it is a great deal easier; for almost everybody can laugh.

Rift in the polar cap of Mars came about the same time that our polar rift came—when we dodged the last frost.

"Summer will blow in on the wings of one of these winds some day," says the newspaper editor; and then roars on how the hot weather will begin to "blow out" in the same old way.

Roosevelt brings down the \$1 a word as unerringly as a lion or a rhinoceros.

Whiskey at \$4 a gallon has been given to the municipal horses of New York; and this is superior to the sort they are reputed to sell on Broadway.

Among the other terrible disasters that never happened was the Patten rise in the price of bread.

President Taft insists on one thing—and that is, in not getting "het up" over other people's troubles.

Visiting investigator of labor conditions in this country says, that while wages are higher here, living expenses are equally higher. One might think, also, that it is worth something merely to live in America.

It is not surprising that Roosevelt and Kermit endure the climate of Africa so well; they lived a long time in Washington.

Theodore peppers away at the carnivora in Africa totally unconscious of the uproar of humanitarianism at home; but he expected sympathy for the lions.

Since we have the aeroplane, dirigible balloons interest us about as much as velocipedes.

INDULGING A GROUCH

Many will enter into sympathy with the frame of mind of Mr. Stix of St. Louis who, looking over the passenger list of the steamer on which he was to sail for Europe, saw the names of many of his fellow-citizens and said: "Pretty good company; couldn't be better under ordinary conditions. But I do think a fellow is entitled to go away once a year and be his natural self. I've been waiting for this trip to give vent to a grouch. That's my normal condition—grouchy. Here I've posed as an amiable chap for a whole year, in the hope of being able to indulge my grouch for a few months; but I suppose as there's such a host of good people aboard I shall have to postpone it."

Who does not occasionally yearn for solitude, to while away a day, a week or a month in "inviting one's soul," or as Mr. Stix playfully puts it, gratifying a grouch? Not to smile unless you feel like smiling or to exchange chit chat with another if you have nothing to say.

Then can't one be amiable and silent? Not in the superficial world's opinion. One can not say Avant, vain world, as vain as it may be, because it will avant and stay that way in a most distressing and irremediable manner. We like to have the world "avant" itself at times, but it is like playing with fire.

It is a tickle, also an arrogant world, and never seems to really need you. If you turn your back, there are others. We are not all self-centered geniuses as Rousseau, who could do without human society very well most of the time and spoke of its familiar efforts at conversational communication with contempt: "To sit in a room as a fixture, nailed with one hand on the other, to settle the state of the weather or watch the flies about one, or what is worse to be handily committed, this to me is unbearable."

With all deference to Rousseau's sentiments, much depends on who is present.

Alfalfa hay for sale at Dickel's.

WONDERFUL WEALTH OF THE UNITED STATES

We have today 80,000,000 of people, occupying 3,000,000 square miles of territory, and they own \$120,000,000,000 of wealth. On farms valued at \$25,000,000,000 we produce annually agricultural products valued at \$8,000,000,000. It is nothing that we produce annually 2,500,000,000 bushels of corn and 11,000,000 bales of cotton, if there is no demand for the corn and cotton and if the demand is not at a fair return. But we have the market 5,500,000 of people who produce \$15,000,000,000 of manufactured products annually and receive in wages \$230,000,000 make the market.

These figures apply to finished products. We get the products to the consumer by 250,000 miles of railroad, which is three times the railroad mileage of Great Britain. France and Germany combined. When side tracks are taken into account, we have more railroad mileage than all the rest of the world. On these railroads we have 100,000 engines carrying millions of cars and hauling 2,000,000,000 tons of freight. This practically equals all the tonnage carried by all railroads and all the ships of all the rest of the world. This monstrous task is performed by 5,500,000 of employees who are yearly paid \$2,300,000,000 and this vast business is conducted by \$150,000,000 of bank clearances.

Do we prosper? Only two decades ago we were second to Great Britain in the output of iron and steel. Today our output equals all the rest of the world. We live well and have happy homes, filled with comforts and luxuries. Yet we are a saving people. We have in savings banks \$3,500,000,000, in national banks \$4,500,000,000 and in state banks \$5,000,000,000 in all, \$13,000,000,000. The per capita of money in the country is larger than in any other save one, France, and amounts to \$35 each of our 80,000,000 people. The business of the country amounts to over \$3,000,000,000 annually. How do we do such monstrous business which is also profitable? It is because we have confidence in ourselves and the other nations of the globe have confidence in us.

HELIOGRAPHS TO BE USED ON NATIONAL FORESTS

Experiments will be made during the summer with the standard heliographs which are now used in the War Department for signaling on the National Forests. One of these experiments will be made on the Kanikee National Forest in Idaho, and the other on the Stanislaus Forest, in California.

It is intended to discover whether these instruments will be of use on National Forests to report fires or transmit other messages in areas where there is no quick method of communication.

The conditions of climate and latitude, as well as the species of inflammable trees in the two forests are sufficiently different to determine whether the instrument is suited to some localities and not to others.

Easy and quick communication of all parts of a forest must be had if fire is kept down. Anyone who knows of the fearful damage wrought by forest fires on private and unprotected lands each year, will easily see that through fire patrol, use of telephone lines and other means of communication such as is maintained on the 195 million acres contained in the National Forests, the losses can be reduced to a minimum.

For the administration and protection of the 148 National Forests in nineteen states and territories and Alaska, the Government spent \$3,526,098.02, or about one and one-half cents an acre for the calendar year 1908. Of this amount \$592,109.19 was spent for permanent improvements including the construction of 3,400 miles of trails, 100 miles of wagon roads, 3,200 miles of telephone lines and forty miles of fire lines.

EUCALYPTUS FOR PROFIT

Extravagant and exaggerated statements concerning the profits to be expected from eucalyptus growing serve as a text for a warning by the forest service. The truth about eucalyptus culture is sufficient without resorting to circus poster exaggeration.

The growing of eucalyptus under proper conditions, says a forest official, promises to be exceedingly lucrative, but the highly colored statements of some of those who are engaged merely in the speculative end of the business may deceive some persons who do not figure results for themselves.

"The eucalyptus family," says a statement of the forest service, "is an exceedingly numerous one, capable of thriving under conditions inimical to other forest trees, but it should be borne in mind that to be commercially successful, the eucalyptus requires certain unvarying conditions. For instance, it is practically impossible to grow any of the species of eucalyptus now common in California in localities subject to heavy frosts."

"Again, while it is true that eucalypts require only a comparatively small amount of moisture, yet their growth and commercial value depend largely upon the amount of that moisture. After the trees have obtained a sufficient footing they will continue to grow even on land which is so poor as to be unattractive to other forms of forest growth; but, on the other hand, they will not reach any great state of development, and the investor would be required to wait comparatively long periods before a return could be expected from them."

"Without question there is a great

future for the business of growing eucalyptus in California, and fair returns may be expected, but success or failure will depend on whether the situation for planting has been chosen where all the peculiar requirements of the species can be met.

"As the different species of eucalyptus vary in their quality and growth, so they also vary in their requirements for successful propagation, and it is only as those requirements are studied and met that success can be attained."

While eucalypts are being raised in some portions of Arizona, New Mexico and Florida, it is stated that they do not attain the same perfection that they do on the Pacific coast.

Letters Uncalled for at Post Office.

Anahim, July 19, 1909.
E. P. Conway, Earl D. Gray, Mrs. Frances Pearce, Herbert Preost, A. W. Reeves, R. B. Sarver, Anna Sacin, Mrs. John Wallace, Miss S. Burdorf, A. Binks, Marbel Clark, Antonio A. Carrino, Joo. Glotzbach, Mrs. H. L. Hartman, Susie Taylor, Mrs. George Walton, Jr., Chris Well.
J. W. DUCKWORTH, P. M.

Drying preparations simply develop dry catarrh; they dry up the secretions, which adhere to the membrane and decompose, causing a far more serious trouble than the ordinary form of catarrh. Avoid all drying inhalants, fumes, smokes, and snuffs and use that which cleanses, soothes and heals. Ely's Cream Balm will master catarrh or cold in the head easily and pleasantly. All druggists sell the 50 cent size. Ely Brothers, 56 Warren Street, New York.

The Balm is used without pain, does not irritate or cause sneezing. It spreads itself over an irritated and angry surface, relieving immediately the painful inflammation. Ely's Cream Balm contains no cocaine, mercury nor other harmful drugs.

Griffith Lumber Co.

Agents for

ORIENTAL PLASTER

COLTON PORTLAND CEMENT

LUMBER BRICKS

ALL KINDS OF MILL WORK

So. Los Angeles st. near S. P. depot

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FOR SALE

10-horse "Otto" Engine

Centrifugal Pump

34 ft. Shafting, Belting, Etc.

Cost \$700.00

Little used—good as new. Will sell for

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FIRST-CLASS DINING ROOM AND BAR

Handsomely Furnished Rooms

Everything neat and clean

A home for the Traveling Public

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A school where progressive thought is merged with sound business sense.

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Individual instruction

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ANY LUMP IN WOMAN'S BREAST

IS CANCER and if neglected it will 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

IS IT A PUMP OR A MACHINE?

Either will do better and last longer if electricity drives. Electricity loses no power on pulleys, cogs and beltings. It gets straight to the business place, and works without wasting energy on go-between contrivances. It isn't the steady drive that wears out a machine, but the jerking and wrenching of slipping belts, wabbling pulleys, and richly shaftings. People are changing engines for motors! Has any one changed a motor for an engine?

There are reasons. Ask

Sunset-Main 46 THE EDISON ELECTRIC CO. SANTA ANA

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The GAZETTE Tells the Truth

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Finest of Wines, Liquors

and Cigars, at

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Center Street Anaheim, Cal.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT

of the County of Orange, State of California.

In the matter of the Estate of C. W. Marden, Deceased.

J. P. Greeley, executor of the last Will and Testament of C. W. Marden, deceased, having presented to this Court and filed herein his verified petition, in due form of law, praying for an order for the sale of all the real property and certain of the personal property of said C. W. Marden, deceased, for the purposes therein set forth, and it appearing to this Court, by said petition, that it would be for the advantage, benefit and best interests of the estate and those interested therein, to sell the whole of the real estate and that it is necessary to sell certain of the personal property of said C. W. Marden, deceased, and that said personal property will depreciate in value by being kept.

It is therefore ordered by this Court, that all persons interested in the estate of said C. W. Marden, deceased, appear before said Court on Friday, the 20th day of August, 1909, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at the Courtroom of said Court in the City of Santa Ana, in said County of Orange, to show cause why an order should not be granted to said executor to sell the whole of the real estate and certain of the personal property of said C. W. Marden, deceased, as said executor shall judge to be most beneficial for the estate; and that a copy of this order be published once a week for four successive weeks in the Anaheim Gazette, a newspaper printed and published in said County.

Dated, July 1, 1909.

Z. B. WEST,

Judge of said Superior Court.

Jy15-6t

RUINS OF THE SOUTHWEST

UTAH, NEW MEXICO AND ARIZONA SCENE OF EXPLORATION

Historic Governor's Palace at Santa Fe to Be Headquarters for First Systematic Work Among Little-Known Lands—Prehistoric Civilization—Indians

[By a Special Contributor.]

Through the establishment of a school of archaeology in the historic old governor's palace at Santa Fe, under direction of the famous archaeologist, Prof. Edgar L. Hewett, the wonderful prehistoric ruins in the southwest will be thoroughly explored. New discoveries that have been made in the fields of Colorado, New Mexico, Utah and Arizona will be excavated and restored under the direction of skilled scientists and the better known ruins will be rehabilitated and preserved from vandalism.

This novel school of archaeology was organized a short time ago, and its first field operations will begin this summer. The Legislature of New Mexico granted the school the use of the famous governor's palace in Santa Fe, which was the home of a long line of territorial governors, under the three nations that have successively dominated the southwest—Spain, Mexico and the United States. In this massive old one-story structure of adobe, whose walls are from 3 to 6 feet thick and have resisted all the encroachments of time, the School of Archaeology has been established. The results of the field explorations, in the form of valuable discoveries made in the ruins that are excavated will find a place in the museum which has been established in the old palace, and which is in charge of Mr. Hewett's assistants, Kenneth M. Chapman, Sylvanus G. Morley and Jesse L. Nusbaum.

The first explorations conducted this season, under the direction of the new school, will be in the little known Moonlight district of Southern Utah. In this wild and almost inaccessible region startling new discoveries of pueblo and cliff-house ruins were made about two years ago. These discoveries, which were in the vicinity of Navajo Mountain, promise to yield rich returns to scientists, and the first expedition from the School of Archaeology is now in this field, working in collaboration with an expedition from the University of Utah.

The Pajarito Park

Even more important than the Moonlight expedition will be that which will continue the work of excavation in the Pajarito Park region of Northern New Mexico. This is one of the most interesting, though least known fields of the southwest. Despite the fact that it has been comparatively easy of access, being reached from the Santa Fe or from several points on the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, little was known about Pajarito Park until Prof. Hewett began systematic exploration. The region is known as the Pajarito plateau, and over spreads an area of about 500 square miles on the west side of the Rio Grande, at the base of Jemez Mountain. The soft rock has been sculptured, by wind and water, into many fantastic forms, which, standing above the general level, appear as geological islands. On the tops of these, and also in the faces of the southern exposed cliffs, and upon the sloping talus reaching from the cliffs to the valleys below, are found the remains of countless houses of the community type.

These community houses were the first tenements in America. Those on the mesa tops were arranged in quadrangles of four terraced houses, surrounding a square court which could be entered only by a single passageway. These quadrangular structures consisted of many rooms, arranged in series, side by side, and also in terraces to the height of several stories. It is estimated that the great community house at Puye must have been four stories high, containing from 1000 to 1200 rooms, while against the cliffs below are built villages that house hundreds of people. This entire plateau, from Chama River south for forty miles, is covered with similar remains. It is estimated that the cliff houses alone—strange dwellings or burrows in the face of the solid rock—if placed in a single line would extend over 100 miles.

House in a Canyon

In the region of the Rio de los Frijoles a different condition is found. Here, instead of being built as a citadel on an eminence, the ruins are in a canyon, 500 feet deep and secluded from the outer world and fully as difficult of access as the high mesa fortresses. This canyon was entered by two or three trails. It is inaccessible from the Rio Grande because of two waterfalls which intercept the narrow passage.

The center of this community,

which bears the name of Tiyuonyi, was a great community house, in circular form, built on the northern brink of the stream. This was a terraced house three stories in height, and may have contained 800 or 900 rooms. Its inner court was entered by a single narrow passage. Three other community houses, similar in form, are found in the bottom of the canyon, and on the talus against the cliff are the remains of no less than eleven villages.

Although some excavating has been done in these community houses, only a start has been made in this important work. The School of Archaeology at Santa Fe will thoroughly exploit these most interesting ruins, and will be kept busy for several years uncovering evidences of a prehistoric people. In the little work that has been done many valuable returns have been made to science, and, with organized effort, no doubt this entire region will shed much light on the extinct peoples that occupied the strange community dwellings and cliff-house villages.

Houses in the Open

A group of ancient towns, less picturesque than those of the Pajarito Plateau, has been found in Chaco Canyon, in Northwestern New Mexico. These great houses stand in the open, some of them five stories high, and built of sandstone blocks. The best known of the group is the Pueblo Bonita, a huge structure, five stories in height and semicircular in form, its walls still standing to a height of over 40 feet. These ruins are in a desolate part of the Navajo Desert, and scientists are still puzzling over the mystery of human existence in such a waterless waste.

Belonging to the same group as the ruins in Chaco Canyon are the ruins that stand near Aztec, N. M., a few miles south of the Colorado line. These ruins have been little investigated. There are over 1000 rooms, in some of which the walls, ceilings and fireplaces are in a good state of preservation.

North of the Aztec and Chaco Canyon ruins, one comes upon the celebrated Mesa Verde group of cliff dwellings, in Southwestern Colorado. This is the most famous of all the groups. The houses are in a better condition than in any other group yet discovered. The Mesa Verde has been set aside as a national park, and much work has been done in the past few months, under the direction of Prof. Hewett, in cleaning out the debris and restoring the Spruce Tree House and other famous cliff dwellings of this group to a condition nearly approaching their original form.

In spite of the extensive explorations that have been conducted in this field since the first discovery of cliff dwellings on the Mesa Verde, only a small part of the region has been covered. Only a short time ago a new discovery was made, the cliff dwelling now known as the Peabody house being found tucked away in a canyon, in a wild and unfrequented part of the great mesa.

Cliff Dwellings in Utah

In Southeastern Utah scientists are finding cliff dwellings similar to those in the Mesa Verde group. Mention has been made of the Moonlight district discoveries, and there are other groups of dwellings in the vicinity of the famous natural bridges of Utah. The Utah field is the least known of all the regions that were inhabited by these ancient peoples of the southwest. Few men have penetrated the lonely and barren regions of the Colorado plateau. This vast rocky desert, adjoining the Colorado River, is not capable of supporting much life. It is a lonely region, containing few wild animals. It is seamed with narrow canyons whose bottoms are filled with huge boulders, making progress a difficult matter. Only well-equipped expeditions can hope to do any successful exploring in this region, and this is one of the main reasons why the new School of Archaeology at Santa Fe will prove a benefit. The expeditions will be equipped for spending weeks in the desert. The ruins, as discovered, will be scientific data will be secured which might otherwise be lost through vandalism.

The school at Santa Fe is a branch of the Archaeological Institute of America, which has schools in Rome and Palestine. The New Mexico Legislature has voted a contribution of \$5000 per annum to the school for maintenance and research, besides giving the use of the governor's palace as a museum situated in the center of the richest archaeological fields in the world.

Southern Poetess Weds

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 15.—Mrs. Elvira Sydnor Miller-Slaughter of Louisville, Ky., well known in the south as a poetess and newspaper writer, was on Saturday married to Alvin J. Eberhart, a well-known clubman of this city. The wedding occurred in Cincinnati, and followed three postponements in as many years.

GOV. GILLET ON GOOD ROADS

OPENS CAMPAIGN FOR \$18,000,000 BOND ISSUE

Paints Beautiful Word Picture of California and Her Climate—Says Good Highways Are One Thing Needful for Our Earthly Paradise

Governor Gillett is an enthusiastic advocate of good roads and it was largely through his efforts that the last session of the state legislature voted to submit to the people of the state the proposition of voting bonds for \$18,000,000 for a system of state highways. At Santa Barbara some days ago the governor formally opened his campaign in behalf of this bond issue and his arguments will be of interest to advocates of good roads all over the state. The following extracts from Governor Gillett's address, will therefore be read with interest here:

Of all of the states in the Union, California would be the most benefited by a system of good roads. This is and always will be a fruit-producing state. It is very important that the fruit should arrive at the railroad in good condition and this can best be done over good smooth highways.

A system of good highways through our great valleys and along our coast will cause people to settle there, build homes and cities and cultivate to the richest state of perfection our rich soil. A system of connected highways running north and south through the state, both in our valleys and along the coast will invite many people to seek both homes and pleasure. No foreign country or state can offer so many interesting places, and such beautiful drives as California can, and to be enjoyed in a climate that cannot be rivaled anywhere on the globe.

Where else in this nation, or in any other country, can you find the beauties of this state? Where else can be found the miles and miles of orchards, vineyards and orange groves? Where else are the forests so grand and awe-inspiring as our redwoods? Where else is there a coast comparable to ours, where its rugged hills bend down and meet the calm and peaceful waters of the Pacific? Where else in all the mountain fastnesses of the world can be found the grandeur and sublimity of the Yosemite Valley? Where else is there a lake so beautiful, fascinating and restful as Lake Tahoe? Where else is there another California?

Connect all these lovely places with fine roads, and thousands will come yearly to our state and enjoy them. All will leave money with us, and many, attracted by the beauties of the state and the opportunity it offers to those who are seeking homes and health will remain with us and abide here.

The southern part of our state early saw the advantage of inducing our eastern neighbors to visit California. To accomplish this, you have made this section of the state attractive; you have provided elegant hotels for their comfort and convenience and you have prospered by it. There now exists in the south a strong and almost unanimous sentiment in favor of good roads, and with the characteristic energy and enterprise of Southern California, you are bonding your counties and building and preparing to build, a network of splendid highways, connecting important localities.

For this spirit of enterprise you are to be highly complimented and encouraged. But in this great and important work the state should do its share and not leave the expense to be borne alone by the counties. It should build and maintain a complete system of highways running through the state and connecting the several county seats, and the large centers of population.

For this purpose the last legislature passed an act submitting to the people of the state the question of bonding the state for \$18,000,000 with which to build such a system of highways as I have mentioned. This question will be voted on at the next general election, and unless I mistake the signs manifested everywhere it will carry by a large majority.

It will then be the duty of the next legislature to enact laws necessary to carry out this great project so that the best results may be secured. I favor the bringing to this state of the most expert road builders of the country, so that the roads, when built, will not be experiments merely, but will be constructed along scientific lines, so our people will get the best for their money.

Where the road passes over a highway already constructed by the county, which is up to the standard adopted by the engineer of the state, then the state should take it over as a state highway, and refund to the county what the road would have reasonably cost the state had it built it in the first instance. The law

passed last winter provides for this.

With the building of state highways traversing California, and with the construction of lateral roads by the counties connecting therewith, this state will have a system of roads that no other has, and we will have done that which will greatly add to the wealth of our people and increase wonderfully our population. The increased wealth of the state directly caused by the construction of such a system will pay, and more than pay, the bonded indebtedness incurred and our people will never know that such a debt exists.

The debt is nothing; the building up of our state is everything. We are here to do our part, and let us do it fearlessly and well. This commonwealth will be, in time to come, an empire great in population and rich in treasure. It is to be built by those who live here, and who come to make their homes here. We have our part to perform, and your share, I know, will be cheerfully done. The internal improvements of a nation make it great, and this is equally true of a state. Many things are necessary to insure the future greatness of our state, but nothing is more important than good roads, and nothing is more greatly to be desired.

MONUMENT TO ADAM

Father of Human Race Receives Recognition in Baltimore

There is now no fear that Baltimore will lose its prestige as the Monumental City unless some competing citizen of another municipality goes it one better and erects a monument to the Missing Link, for there has just been set up in its suburbs a memorial to Adam, the father of the human race.

Old "Baltimore Town" boasts many "first things," but heretofore her first monument on this continent to Christopher Columbus has given her a unique position as a remembrance of a hero whom all America should have honored, yet left to oblivion; and now she has spanned the intervening ages and eons between the Spanish navigator and that remote progenitor who peopled this planet, perhaps not wisely, but—as some of his descendants think—too well.

What, indeed, were the discoveries of Columbus compared with those of Adam; and the indignity of so long neglecting to memorialize the achievements of the earlier discoverer ranked in the breast of one Adamite so keenly that he determined in a small degree, to atone for the neglect of all his fellow descendants.

This appreciative son of Adam is John P. Brady, a contractor, who has erected the stone at his country home, Hickory Grounds, near Gardenville, a suburb of Baltimore.

But stay, it is not stone after all, but concrete, and may not be reckoned on to outlast the sole surviving member of the genus homo.

It is a plain square shaft surmounted by a sun dial, around which runs the old inscription, "Sic transit gloria mundi."

It now remains for some enthusiastic daughter of Eva to see that the mother of the race is not outdone in this matter of monuments, and there may yet arise devotees who will vote one to the memory of the no less illustrious serpent before long.

Mr. Brady raises this shaft, primarily, in joyful gratitude that the lord of Eden was his own lineal ancestor; and, secondarily, because, as a loyal Marylander, he wished to confer on his native state the distinction of being the first bit of the earth's surface to bear upon it a memorial so unique.

It reminds one, in form, of the tear bottles of the ancients, but would scarcely hold all the globules of grief shed by the many descendants who may visit the shrine.

The formal dedication will not take place till the early autumn, and the donor thinks that the ceremonies should be participated in by all the races and nations of the earth.

SCHOOL FIGURES

School census figures compiled by Mark Keppel, county school superintendent of Los Angeles county, show the number of white boys between the age of 5 and 17 years to exceed the number of girls of school age.

There are 43,585 boys given on the census roll, which exceeds the total in the girls' column by 449.

Including the negro, Indian and Mongolian children, the total number between the age of 5 and 17 years is 88,451. In addition to these, there are 29,328 children less than 5 years old, which makes the total number below the age of 17, 117,779. San Francisco totals show that there are about 110,000 children in that county. The figures show that Los Angeles has taken a lead from her sister city with the largest number of children.

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Orphanage Report.

The following boys have been admitted into St. Catherine's Orphan Asylum since the last publication: Whole Orphans—Rogers, Arthur, 9 years; Rogers, Arnold, 7 years; Ramos, Louis, 12 years; Smith, Francis, 8 years 4 months. Half Orphans—Maglio, Giacomo, 8 years 3 mos.; Maglio, Pietro, 6 years 8 mos.; Maglio, Walter, 4 years 7 months; Lagatolla, Lazararo, 1 year 11 months; Clements, Frankie, 5 years 6 months; Bellie, Charles, 12 years 9 months; Belle, Louis, 8 years 8 months; Lopez, Bruno, 8 years 8 months; Murtillo, Porfirio, 6 years 7 months; Murtillo, Charles, 8 years 6 months; Ortiz, Louis, 8 years 8 months; Ortiz, Joseph, 6 years 10 months; Abandoned—Mesa, John, 2 years; Andarza, Peter, 2 years 6 months.

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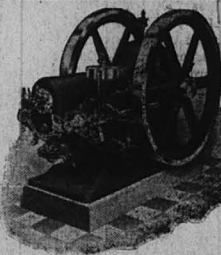
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Omaha.....	60.00	Kansas City.....	60.00
St. Paul.....	73.50	Toronto.....	95.70
Montreal.....	108.50	Boston.....	110.50
New York City.....	108.50	Philadelphia.....	108.50
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LIBRARY FINANCES

Statement of Moneys Received and Disbursed

Miss Kate Rea, secretary of the library board, has favored us with the following statement of library finances:

Receipts: Cash on hand, June 30, 1908, \$1,501.59; received from Fischle, \$7.50; Ebell society, \$7.50; W. S. Tipton, \$10.75; city, \$1,006.95; Andrew Carnegie, \$10,000.00; membership fees, \$8.75; fines, \$31.51; total, \$12,574.55.

Expenses: Books, \$244.20; magazines, \$61.60; rent, \$60.00; furniture, \$13.00; salary, \$488.25; insurance, \$160.00; heat, \$6.10; binding, \$77.10; building, \$10,667.15; general expenses, \$145.17; total, \$11,922.67. Balance cash on hand, June 30, 1909, \$651.98.

Building expenses: architect's fee, \$505.55; cesspool, \$56.50; corner stone, \$17; copper box, \$3; basement, \$456.00; enameling basement, \$35; cornice, \$15.00; thimble, \$2; extra hardware, \$8.10; contract price of building, \$9589.00; tinting (donated), \$50.00; total, \$10,737.15.

Total cost of building, \$10,737.15; donated, \$10,050.00; actual cost of building to city, \$687.15.

SCHOOL MONEYS

Quarterly Apportionment Made by Superintendent Mitchell

The fourth quarterly apportionment of state school money for the schools of Orange county has been made by County School Superintendent R. P. Mitchell, the aggregate amount being \$28,728.79.

The apportionment for the county schools is made on a basis of \$6 per pupil on average daily attendance, and for the high schools on a basis of \$3.01 per pupil for average daily attendance. The apportionment follows:

Alamitos	\$ 168 00
Anaheim	2,538 00
Bay City	54 00
Bolsa	402 00
Buena Park	360 00
Centralia	498 00
Cypress	144 00
Delhi	162 00
Diamond	180 00
El Modena	642 00
El Toro	180 00
Fairview	186 00
Fountain Valley	324 00
Fullerton	1,458 00
Garden Grove	1,158 00
Huntington Beach	774 00
Laguna	96 00
La Habra	252 00
Laurel	216 00
Loara	408 00
Lowell Joint	114 00
Magnolia	456 00
Mountain View	360 00
Newhope	312 00
Newport	162 00
Newport Beach	330 00
Ocean View	534 00
Olinda	594 00
Olive	192 00
Orange	2,424 00
Orangehorpe	276 00
Peralta	72 00
Piacencia	654 00
Randolph	138 00
San Joaquin	282 00
San Juan	300 00
Santa Ana	6,162 00
Savanna	174 00
Serra	42 00
Springdale	444 00
Trabuco	48 00
Tustin	1,032 00
Westminster-Chico	498 00
Yorba	306 00
Total	\$25,806 00

High Schools

Anaheim	\$ 410 58
Fullerton	521 95
Huntington Beach	320 28
Orange	603 22
Santa Ana	1,066 76

Total \$2,922 79

KILLED SEVERAL DEER

Santa Ana Hunters Successful, but Find Game Scarce

While no Anaheim hunter has yet brought in a deer, a number of mighty hunters are in the mountains after game, and before the week is out may bring down a buck or two. Santa Ana hunters seem to have been more successful. A party of hunters in Holy Jim canyon on the south side of Mount Modjeska brought in three deer on Thursday, the opening day. J. C. and Andrew Joplin got two deer.

Deer are so scarce that hunters who go out for them in the Santa Ana mountains are doomed to almost certain disappointment. On the first two days of the season the mountains were well scouted over, from the Santa Ana Canyon far down into San Diego county.

In the Holy Jim canyon party, which hunted over the area burned over by fire last summer, were H. S. Hazeltine, Ernest Edwards, Ed. Larter, Will James and Frank Hazard and son of Smeltzer, Jacob Reed of

Huntington Beach, T. J. Lewis of Santa Ana, and Ed. Edkinson and Cordie Rodgers of Trabuco. Rogers and Edwards were successful in bringing down a fine buck apiece. Hazeltine and James killed one, each putting a bullet into him, with honors even. Larter is reported to have had the toughest luck of the hunt. He shot at two big bucks, but was unable to land either of them. The three bucks killed were two-pronged.

County Treasurer Joplin of Santa Ana and Andrew Joplin of Trabuco, hunted on Thursday and Friday. Andrew Joplin got a fine buck Thursday evening, and on Friday morning the treasurer brought down his buck. He says it was as fine a buck as he ever killed, which means that the deer must have been the very best.

Treasurer Joplin got his deer with a shot at about 250 yards. He saw the animal standing, but could not distinguish the antlers. For five minutes Joplin strained his eyes. The deer then started to run and immediately the prongs were seen. The first shot struck beneath the buck and threw gravel over him. The second shot brought him down.

FIRES IN FORESTS

How Long Is Fire-Killed Timber Commercially Valuable?

WASHINGTON, July 17.—How long will timber remain commercially valuable after it has been swept over by a forest fire? Timber land owners as well as the Federal Government are much interested in obtaining this information, and the government has just begun an investigation of a large number of fire areas in Oregon and Washington in order to determine if possible, the length of time which will elapse after a forest fire before the timber deteriorates to such a condition as to decrease its commercial value.

The agencies which cause timber to decay and encourage the attack of wood borers are undoubtedly influenced to a greater or less degree by the intensity of the original fire and the climatic conditions and altitude of the burned areas.

All the information in connection with this investigation will be obtained first hand by the Forest Service, either from government timber land, or from private holdings where logging operations are under way.

In this connection the Forest Service has also undertaken an investigation to determine the relative strength of green and fire-killed timber. The material which is to be tested is being sawed at the Eastern and Western Lumber Company of Portland, Oregon, where it will be surfaced to exact sizes and then transported to Seattle, where tests will be made in connection with the Forest Service exhibit at the A. Y. P. Exposition.

The fire-killed trees which are to yield material for these tests were selected by representatives of the Forest Service on the holdings of the Clarke County Timber Company of Portland, Oregon, near Yacolt, Washington. This timber was burned over seven years ago and represents fairly well, the average burned timber found in the Pacific northwest. The logs which vary from three to four feet in diameter, were sawed into thirty two foot lengths. These are being manufactured into sixteen foot floor joists and bridge stringers.

The results of these tests are being anticipated with great interest by Forest Service engineers and by the lumbermen of the northwest, because they are expected to disapprove the opinion generally held regarding the strength of fire-killed timber.

MUCH CRY, LITTLE WOOL

No One Appears to Question Scott's Fair Assessment

The county assessment rolls, which have been in the hands of the supervisors sitting as a board of equalization for the last two weeks, were on Tuesday returned to the County Auditor, and the announcement is made that not one complaint of over-assessment was made, and in only one instance was the assessed valuation changed from the original figures. This was in the case of Mrs. Ella Thomas, of Olive, whose assessed valuation on property owned by her was raised some four hundred dollars by the board of equalization.

As there had been much floating talk of alleged dissatisfaction with the assessment, it was assumed that the sessions of the board of equalization would be attended by dozens of taxpayers with complaints to air, but as not one protestant appeared, the inference is that everybody is satisfied with the assessment. Interesting figures taken from the rolls show the assessment for 1908 and 1909 and the gain as follows:

Personal property, 1908, \$2,554,055; 1909, \$3,011,030; gain, \$456,975.

Pacific Electric Railway, 1908, \$381,945; 1909, \$450,760; gain, \$68,815.

Telephone lines, 1908, \$63,565; 1909,

\$84,900; gain, \$21,335.
Oil wells, 1908, \$57,900; 1909, \$108,500; gain, \$50,600.
Collections on personal property, 1908, \$1,215.89; 1909, \$11,999.55; gain, \$783.66.
Collection on \$2.00 poll tax, 1908, \$10,028; 1909, \$12,200; gain, \$2,172.
Real estate, 1908, \$10,902,060; 1909, \$11,723,390; gain, \$821,330.
Improvements, 1908, \$4,017,760; 1909, \$4,685,105; gain, \$667,345.

BROOKSHURST

Mrs. John Smith returned home Thursday after visiting a few days with friends in Los Angeles.

Mrs. J. L. Uplike and daughter, Miss Dora, spent Friday at Los Angeles.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Clark and H. A. Clark were in Los Angeles Thursday to see the Elks' parade.

Mr. and Mrs. George Hatfield spent Thursday and Friday at Bay City.

Mrs. L. D. Timmons and son Robert went to Los Angeles Thursday to see the parade.

Mr. and Mrs. Wallace went to Long Beach Saturday in their auto.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Hatfield, July 16, a son.

Mr. and Mrs. Whenthaft and son, Mrs. Borquez and Miss Borquez of Los Angeles were guests of Mrs. John Smith Sunday.

C. O. Timmons returned from the east the first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. McMullen came down from Los Angeles Friday to see their ranch.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris Smith visited at Los Angeles Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank spent Sunday at Norwalk.

Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Timmons and son Harold went to Los Angeles Saturday to see the Elks' parade.

Mrs. Terrel is visiting with friends in Los Angeles and Santa Monica.

The county board of equalization adjourned on Monday afternoon, and the assessor's rolls, with the exception of one change, were approved as they were handed to the board of equalization by the assessor. There was not a single petition put in asking for the reduction of an assessment. The only change made in the rolls was ordered Monday morning, following a hearing on the citation issued to Mrs. Ella C. Thomas to show cause why the assessment on forty-five acres of land at Olive should not be raised. Taylor Bush, foreman of the ranch, appeared. The property had been assessed at about \$52 per acre. A part of it lies in the Santa Ana river. The board raised the assessment to \$75 per acre. On Tuesday the books were turned over to the county auditor by the county clerk.

Hans and Fred Weisel, Jake Klein, and Harold Cordes of this city and Ernest Phillips of Milwaukee left on Sunday night for San Fernando valley on a ten days' deer hunt.

Rev. Juny will preach at St. Michael's church on Sunday morning at 10:30 Sunday school at 9:45.

Wm. Falkenstein, always on the lookout for something attractive for his many patrons, is giving away a handsome China painted calendar plate, which is an ornament for any home. It will be given away during the big Summer Clearance Sale just beginning and today's advertisement in this paper will tell you how to get it. Do not fail to read it.

J. W. Hart was in town from Los Angeles yesterday.

Levi Mann has purchased a Maxwell runabout.

County Assessor Scott was in town yesterday shaking hands with his numerous friends hereaway.

The Horticultural Examining Commission, reference to which was made in these columns recently, will have nothing to do with the horticultural work of the various county commissioners. The commission will merely examine candidates for the position of Horticultural Commissioner. It is believed that this will tend to remove the appointments from the realm of politics, and assure competent "bug men." The commissioners give certificates to those who pass the examinations, and the supervisors of the various counties confine their selection of a commissioner to the list of certified candidates.

Attorney J. H. Bell of Santa Ana has taken a novel method of disqualifying men who he feared might serve on the venire to be called to try Mrs. Marie Dasque, charged with illegal liquor selling. He has had them subpoenaed as witnesses for the defense. The eight citizens summoned by him are Ralph Mead, G. P. Hill, S. Hill, A. B. Gardner, L. A. Gallo-way, G. L. Wright, J. R. Wilson and W. T. Mateer. Bell has also subpoenaed

naed L. Hill, who is serving the venire, hoping to disqualify the venire. The prosecution has likewise taken an unusual step. It has summoned Bell as a witness. The trial will be held on July 26. Mrs. Dasque is proprietress of a well-known restaurant.

State officials at Sacramento predict that, when all the returns are in, an increase of at least \$100,000,000 in assessed valuation over last year will be shown. This will be a splendid showing for the state, coming so soon after the late lamented stringency, and will afford another illustration of California's ability to maintain herself under the most adverse circumstances. The most wonderful feature of the returns to date are those from San Francisco showing an increase of \$40,000,000 and bringing the total within 5 per cent of what it was before the fire. This certainly is a record recovery and an indisputable evidence of the courage and enterprise of the men who have the destiny of that great city in their hands.

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Statement of the Growth and Progress

OF THE

German-American Bank

COMMERCIAL AND SAVINGS

Opened for Business Jan. 8, 1906. Capital, \$30,000

TOTAL DEPOSITS

JANUARY 8th, 1906,	\$ 1,099 68
JANUARY 30th, 1906,	15,941 90
JUNE 30th, 1906,	41,718 48
JANUARY 30th, 1907,	85,986 72
JUNE 30th, 1907,	91,340 68
JANUARY 31st, 1908,	91,384 38
JUNE 30th, 1908,	138,425 07
JANUARY 31st, 1909,	148,836 78
JUNE 30th, 1909,	173,094 79
July 12, 1909,	\$177,326 88

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

PRESIDENT.

VICE PRESIDENT.

CASHIER.

Adolph Thomas.

Joseph Helmsen.

Charles A. Boege.

DIRECTORS.

Tim Carroll,

Wm. McLaughlin,

Dr. J. L. Beebe,

A. Nagel,

Edwin Barr,

W. A. Bonyng.

FARMERS OF WEST NEED MEN

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Fifty thousand able-bodied men are wanted in the harvest fields of the west to take care of the bounteous crops. Farmers are literally begging for help, according to officials of the department of commerce and labor whose functions in part are to find employment for throngs of aliens who come into this country.

The officials are almost powerless, because of the penniless condition of many of the emigrants. Assistant Secretary McHarg of the department of commerce and labor, suggests that the railroads transport aliens west at actual cost, as their profit would come in hauling back the tremendous product of the aliens' labor.

No. 329

Report of Condition

OF THE

AMERICAN SAVINGS BANK OF ANAHEIM

At the Close of Business on the 30th day of June, 1909.

RESOURCES.	
Loans	\$ 79,880 00
Overdrafts	35 45
Bank Premises, Furniture and Fixtures	4,954 86
Due from other than Reserve Banks	9,789 15
Cash on hand	1,813 32
Checks and other cash items	4,579 00
Other Assets	567 55
Total	\$ 92,6