

ANAHEIM GAZETTE

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NUMBER 11

BONDS FOR STREET PAYING

CITY TRUSTEES WANT MONEY FOR INTERSECTIONS

Voters Will Be Asked to Approve Amount sufficient for the Purpose—Residents of Lemon Street Petition for Tungsten Lamps—Lemon Street to Be Opened, South

A bond election in an amount sufficient to pave street intersections on Center street west of Los Angeles was ordered called by the city trustees at their meeting on Thursday evening. Property-owners have signed for paving for a considerable extent on West Center street, and it is believed Walnut street will be also paved south from Center street, possibly as far as the southeastern municipal limits. The city has paid \$7300 for paving intersections on East Center and Los Angeles streets, as well as in front of the public library and city hall. At a recent meeting of the Merchants' Association an agreement was reached asking the city trustees to call an election for bonds for paving intersections on West Center street. The matter was presented to the board by F. C. Spencer. The trustees approved the proposition, and instructed City Attorney Melrose and City Engineer Steward to prepare the necessary resolution and plans for the work. The amount of bonds is not stated, but inasmuch as the general fund is depleted by payments already made for paving street intersections, the amount may include funds for replenishing the city treasury. The election will probably be held early in the new year.

Trustees Rust, Fiscus, Stock and Gates were present. Trustee Kroeger was absent on business.

Superintendent of Streets Steadman reported he had appointed Hiram Bowen city teamster in place of the late Frank Wommer.

The finance committee reported approval of demands against the city amounting to \$368.10.

The demand of the Fairchild paving company for paving street intersections, amounting to \$2583.25, was laid over to the next regular meeting.

Trustee Stock of the public improvements committee reported favorably upon the closing of Elizabeth street in the Villa tract, provided a street running east and west through the tract be opened. The street ordered closed runs north and south.

Engineer Steward submitted plans for paving Hermine street, and the same were adopted.

City Attorney Melrose submitted a resolution of intention ordering the paving done on that street, and the same was adopted.

Building permits were granted as follows:

A. Muckenthaler, to construct a frame barn on Resh street, costing \$1000, was granted.

B. W. Fletcher, \$40 frame barn in rear of his residence on Melrose St. Alexander Henry, residence on East Broadway.

Applications for permits to erect hitching posts were received from B. G. Schlosser, Frank L. Nemetz and H. H. Gardner & Co. The same were granted.

Petition of F. C. Spencer and P. R. Donohoe asking that an ordinance be adopted closing Elizabeth street, and likewise an alley in the Villa tract, and enclosing a check for \$50 in payment of the same. Granted, provided they would submit a map for adoption showing a street in the tract running east and west before Elizabeth street shall be closed. The petitioners to hear all expense, connected with the matter.

Petition from Frank Shanley, Conrad Stuckie, Louisa Boege, John Meier and others, requesting that Tungsten lamps be installed on Lemon street between Broadway and South street. The petition was granted provided petitioners pay cost of lamps and installing.

Petition from Frank Shanley, Jas. Wool, M. H. Litten and others asking that Lemon street be widened a uniform width of sixty feet between Santa Ana and South street, and to take proceedings to open Lemon St. to Broad. The petition was granted, and the city attorney authorized to draw the necessary resolution of intention, and City Engineer Steward to prepare the plans necessary for the widening.

Petition of Dr. J. L. Beebe, P. Stoffel Jr. and others, asking for an expression from the board as to whether a suitable location for a sewer on West Center street can be found

without running it on that thoroughfare. Petitioners desire to pave, and are opposed to tearing up the pavement for sewers which may be constructed later. It was the sense of the board that the sewer would not be constructed on West Center St., but that it would be built west along the side streets.

Trustee Gates reported that the Edison company has a pole standing in the sidewalk at the corner of Lemon and Oak streets. It was ordered removed. The street was also ordered drained.

Engineer Steward reported that palm trees set out by Tim Carroll, fronting his property on West Center street are some of them six inches inside the curb line. He stated Mr. Carroll would like to build the curb on the outside of the trees. The matter was referred to the committee on public improvements.

Mr. Nebelung addressed the board in regard to opening of Bush street, asking that the same be opened. The matter was referred to the public improvements committee.

Dr. Beebe addressed the board in reference to Third street south, running from Palm to Lemon. The doctor showed that the street is within 130 feet of Broadway, and asked the opinion of the board relative to narrowing the street and converting it into an alley. He made the request because of reports current that such action might be taken.

City Attorney Melrose stated he knew of no law whereby a street could be narrowed, and the matter went over without action.

THE ROOST FELL DOWN

A Shot at 3 in the Morning Awakens Neighborhood

The commotion all came about by the falling of an overcrowded hen-roost, but while the excitement lasted it was sufficient to suit the tastes of the most fastidious. It all came about by the firing of a pistol shot on Philadelphia street at 3 o'clock the other morning. A gentleman, whose barnyard had received a large addition of broilers for the holiday market was awakened by a commotion among the fowls. Such a cackling and tempestuous going on he had never heard. He threw open his window. There could be no mistake. Hen thieves were about. The chickens cackling to beat the band. Something was wrong. It was too dark to determine whether thieves were about, but a pistol shot fired at the henhouse awoke the neighborhood if it did not do anything else.

A neighbor jumped out of bed and ran out into the street barefooted. No burglars were about. The man with the gun was out at the henhouse ready to do all kinds of execution to thieves, should any be about.

There was nothing doing, and the barefoot man went back to bed. He takes no stock in the Kneipp cure.

The next morning it was found out that the commotion was caused by the falling of the henroost, which had been overcrowded on account of the increased number of chickens seeking to obtain lodgings upon it.

All the same, hen thieves had better keep away from the neighborhood. The gun has several loads in it yet.

FIFTH ANNUAL REUNION

Class of 05 Guests at Home of Mr. and Mrs. Borth

The class of '05 of the Anaheim high held their fifth annual reunion at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Borth, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 28th. Letters were received from Miss Mary Watson from Alaska where she holds a government position; H. Pellegrin also wrote an interesting letter about his great work in the Y.M.C.A. at Occidental college. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. F. Borth, Mr. and Mrs. M. Skinner, Elsa Christen, Clara Fisher, Ernest Clabaugh, Walter Mickle, Leonard Evans, Herman Christenson, Dr. J. O. Schwenkert. After an elaborate banquet the jolly bunch went down the street practicing their former class yells.

HOLIDAY BUSINESS GOOD

Town merchants report record holiday business in all lines. Extra force of clerks were made necessary, and Friday's business trade probably the heaviest in the history of the town. This was due in large part to the throngs of purchasers who filled the stores from early to late, and as well to the larger stocks carried by merchants. The present week's business is also lively.

MANY TIED UP ON A WASHOUT

ANAHEIM MAN HAS NOVEL EXPERIENCE AT NEEDLES

Three Days Gives Him Time to Get Acquainted With All on Board—Young Pomona Couple Going East to Attend Funeral—Prisoner On Way to Kentucky to Serve 21 years

Needles, Dec. 22, 1909. Were you ever tied up in a washout? Did you ever think what a complete little world there is on a through train or steamer? Well, go and get that experience—and you will be the better for it.

Just stop three days at the Needles, tied up by a washout in front, and another behind you, and see how well acquainted you will be with your fellow-passengers, and everybody else that will serve to draw you away from yourself. And you will find after all, that you are not the only pebble on the sandbar. That your trials and troubles are very small when compared with those of some others. The jolliest one of the lot was a man who had been six months in the hospital, from being crushed between two cars. Talk about Mark Tapley, well, he wasn't in it a little bit. Why, that man would laugh just to hear the rest of us kick; and his nurse did enjoy the heat so, wrapping herself in those Navajo blankets just to see him laugh. And she even went shopping in the Needles, and told the clerks their prices were too high—as if anything could be too high when one lived at the Needles to sell it.

And the young couple who received a telegram from Indiana of a death in the family, at half past 8 on Friday morning, sold their furniture, packed and shipped the rest of their belongings, and took our train at Pomona at ten thirty that night, hoping to reach home in time for the funeral, only to be delayed three days at the Needles. It was hard, but they didn't growl as much as the young man going only to Albuquerque, who foolishly made a vow that if they would get him out of Needles, he would stop kicking—and thereby lost all his pleasure for the rest of the journey. And then we had another young man going to his sister's funeral in Chicago, and the delay made it useless for him to go on, so he left us when we reached San Bernardino. So also did two Catholic priests, who were too tired to continue on with us, but preferred to start again later.

Thankful perhaps for the delay was a convicted prisoner, being taken to Kentucky to serve 21 years for murder; the old Kentucky officer who had him in charge was not so thankful, but he was a good story teller, and whiled away many tedious hours for his fellow passengers. And he told those stories with that inimitable drollness, so characteristic of the old southern gentleman. And his California colleague, who had never been out of the state—he guessed he never would get out of California. But he did. I wonder what he saw that most impressed him on his trip? Then the father and mother taking the body of their child back to Flagstaff to be buried at their old home; making the delay as easy for each other as possible. And the newspaper man, with his kodak, trying to get some pictures of the Indians, who persistently demanded fifty cents. But he had to dig up, and finally succeeded.

And the Georgia colonel and his wife, who were leaving California, and so glad to leave it. Will they be as glad to return some day? When the rut back there grows too narrow for them, once having breathed our broad atmosphere of the royal west? They who once breathe of the wild west must pine for it forever.

And then the good-natured station agent, who answered all our queries, as to when we would get out, and then to appease our clamors, and gave us tickets for meals—may his lines fall in pleasant places some time.

And here we all are, as we can't be any, be as aisy as we can be.

H. R. H.

STANTON AT RIVERSIDE

Firm in Belief That Governorship Should Come South

Phil A. Stanton of Los Angeles, speaker of the assembly, was in Riverside on business some days ago and talked quite freely on the political situation to a representative of the Press. Mr. Stanton is very firm

in the belief that the next governor ought to be from Southern California, and he is also decidedly of the opinion that if the south gets behind a candidate, he will be nominated.

Regarding the use of his name as a candidate, Mr. Stanton said: "It is going to be up to the people, under the new direct primary; and I certainly am not going out hunting for the nomination with a brass band. I want to see Southern California get the governorship; and if the leading republicans in this part of the state think I am the man to enter the race from this section, I might do so, though it would be at the sacrifice of my private interests. If they can unite on some other man from this end of the state more easily, that is all right; in that case, I will do my part to help him."

"My course as speaker was such that the people know that I should be independent of faction and fair to all parts of this great commonwealth. I have no axes to grind and no personal ambitions to serve. If I were governor, my aim would be to give the state a clean, progressive and business like administration. That is all I have to say at this time."

STATE SUPERINTENDENT HERE

Hon. E. F. Hyatt Visits St. Catherine's Orphanage

Hon. E. F. Hyatt, state superintendent of public instruction, arrived in town from Sacramento on Wednesday of last week on a visit to St. Catherine's orphanage. After inspecting the books and accounts of the orphanage he spoke in terms of high praise of the institution, and paid a warm tribute to the Dominican Sisters who are caring for 180 boys under the age of 14 years. He noted with satisfaction the new buildings now in course of erection, and said the orphanage will soon be able to care for twice the number of the present roll.

"Our orphan institutions are to my mind the cheapest and best method of rearing these wards of the state. As compared with other state charges these orphanages are very inexpensive. For instance, the students at Whittier, Ione and other state schools impose charges of \$27 per month for each ward therein contained, while the cost per person at penal institutions is \$36. The orphans cost the state only \$8. The first two items are exclusive of salaries paid officials of these institutions, while the latter embraces all cost which the state is put to for caring for orphans and half orphans."

"Deaths are rare in all of these institutions, but the tender years of the orphans, many of them being babes in arms, makes this showing all the more satisfactory."

"I am told that while your public schools had to be dismissed last summer because of measles, not a single case of this sickness occurred at the orphanage. This is a very flattering testimonial to the care given the orphans by the Sisters."

Mr. Hyatt recently issued a statement of the growth of the public schools in this state, which was published in these columns. He said California had the best system of education in the country, and its teachers stand at the head of their profession.

HANDSOME PRESENT

Mr. Dickel Gets Roll-Top Desk from Employees

Herman Dickel was presented with a roll-top office desk by his employees as a Christmas gift. As the store was about to be closed on Friday evening, after one of the heaviest days' business in the history of the store, the proprietor was politely informed his employees had a word to say to him in the office. The desk had been placed in the office, and proved to be a most appropriate gift. Frank Tausch, head salesman, made the presentation speech, while the force of employees gathered about Mr. Dickel accepted the gift in the spirit in which it was tendered, thanking them heartily and adding a word of praise in behalf of the faithful men they had been while in his employ.

Earlier in the evening Mr. Dickel made his usual Christmas gift to each of his nine employees. A bright \$10 gold piece was presented each, in token of appreciation for their labors while in his employ during the year.

PYTHIANS TO BE INITIATED

TWO HUNDRED MEMBERS WILL JOIN LODGE

Three Hundred Knights Coming from Los Angeles on Special Train—Exercises Will Consume All of Last Night of Old Year—Big Banquet

Two hundred Knights of Pythias will be initiated into the new lodge to be organized here on Friday evening. A special train bearing 300 Knights will arrive from Los Angeles at 7:45, and newly-elected officers will be installed by Col. Owens of Los Angeles, chief organizer, assisted by members of Los Angeles and Santa Ana lodges. The special train will leave Los Angeles at 7 o'clock and will make the run here in 45 minutes. The visitors will be met by local members, with the Anaheim and Fullerton brassbands, and will be escorted to Odd Fellows' hall, where the festivities will occur. The work of initiation and installation will consume the entire evening, and it is expected the sun will peep over the Santiago mountains for the first time in the New Year before the work is over.

The newly elected officers of the lodge are:

Richard Melrose, chancellor commander; V. U. Simpson, vice-chancellor; P. H. Krick, prelate; C. Idor, master of workmen; Edgar Hartung, keeper of records and seal; Gerald Sandilands, master of exchequer; N. B. Tedford, master at arms; A. E. Barnes, inside guard; O. Lagman, outside guard; J. O. Royce, B.V. Beebe, W. M. Rose, A. S. Bradford, past chancellors.

A banquet for 500 people is being provided by the following members of the order: F. C. Spencer, V. U. Simpson, V. A. Holbrook, Walter Amstutz and W. F. Schumacher.

All persons desiring to join the new lodge are requested to hand in their names to W. M. Rose.

Word comes by underground wire that the goat, appalled at the prodigious task before him, has broken for the hills, and a committee is now scouring the higher altitudes in search of him.

MAKES WAR ON BUG

Orange County Horticultural Commissioner Gets Hints from Santa Paula

County Horticultural Commissioner Roy K. Bishop has returned from Santa Paula, where he went to investigate the methods being used there to fight the mealy bug, a citrus fruit pest that has gained a strong foothold in a number of orchards. Bishop has received a report to the effect that there is a spot or two of the pest at Fullerton. He will go there to determine what shall be done.

Bishop says that the pest offers an unusual problem, for the reason that the usual killer made from cyanide, water and sulphuric acid, seems to have no effect upon it. He curls up when the gas hits him, and no matter how big the dose he seems to unloosen in a few hours and continue his crawling. In the Blanchard orchard at Santa Paula an experiment was tried by giving a big seedling tree a remarkably big dose, 140 ounces of cyanide being used in making the gas, when thirty-five or forty would have done on other occasions for other pests. This was applied under a double tent. A mule that stood just outside the tent was killed, but the mealy bug weathered the brew.

"A ladybird is doing good work against the bug," said Bishop, "and if she stands the winter she will do great work. If I find the bug at Fullerton I shall send at once for some of the ladybirds propagated by the state commission."

"The mealy bug has been in the county at times in the past, but has never amounted to much in Orange county. It did no great harm at Santa Paula until two years ago. Those trees affected lost as much as half their crop. I expect no spread of the pest in this county."

HERE FROM MONTANA

F. W. Lee and family of Montana are guests of R. F. Herman and family. Mr. Lee will purchase a ranch here and become a permanent resident. He has been in Southern California since fall and has escaped the recent cold weather in the northwest. He and his family are captivated with the winter climate of this section.

ANAHEIM WINS THIRD GAME

Takes Easy Victory from Santa Anita by Score of 21 to 1

BY CHILLY FISHER

Interurban League Standing:
Club. Won. Lost. Pct.
Anaheim 3 0 1000
Hollywood 2 0 1000
L. A. Pippins 2 1 .666
Burke A. Club 2 1 .666
Santa Anita 1 2 .333
W. Jeff. Mer. 0 2 .000
Lacy Mfg. Co. 0 2 .000
Westminster 0 2 .000

In one of the poorest played contests of the season the local baseball team on Sunday afternoon on the home grounds defeated the Santa Anita by the score of 21 to 1. The locals started scoring in the first inning, when they brought four runs across the plate. In every inning except the fourth, when three men struck out, the locals scored. The visitors secured their only run in the sixth inning when Burke reached first on an error by Fisher, scoring from first by wild throws of Collins and Huntington.

Spencer of the locals had the visitors at his mercy, allowing them only one hit in the seven innings that he worked. Huntington finished the game and also pitched good ball, allowing only one hit in two innings and striking out four men.

"Benny" Carpenter was back in the game, playing left field, as his injured finger is still troubling him. He hit the ball safely three times out of four trips to the plate.

The score:

ANAHEIM		A	B	R	E	R	R	O	A	N
Fisher, 2b.	.....	5	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Schneider, 3b.	.....	5	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
Valencia, cf.	.....	5	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
Lewis, ss.	.....	5	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
Carpenter, 1b.	.....	5	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
Huntington, 2b.	.....	5	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
Hendricks, 3b.	.....	5	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
Spencer, 1b.	.....	5	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	.....	35	21	14	27	8	8	8	8	8

SANTA ANITA		A	B	R	E	R	R	O	A	N
Burke, 1b.	.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hamsey, 2b.	.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
From, 3b.	.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hurley, 4b.	.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thomas, ss.	.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cady, 1b.	.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barr, 2b.	.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hills, 3b.	.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T. Ramsey, cf.	.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Collins, 1b.	.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	.....	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SCORE BY INNINGS

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Totals
Anaheim	4	3	0	3	6	1	1	2	1	21
Santa Anita	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Base Hits	3	2	0	3	2	1	1	2	1	14
Base Hits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SUMMARY

Two-base hits—Valencia, Hendricks. Sacrifice hit—Schneider. Stolen bases—Fisher 3, Valencia 2, Carpenter 2, Spencer 2, Thomas 1. Runs on balls off Barr 3, off Spencer 3, off Huntington 4. Left on bases—Santa Anita 4, Anaheim 4. First base on error—Santa Anita 3, Anaheim 4. Struck out—by Barr 11, by Spencer 4, by Huntington 4. Double plays—Hendricks to Lewis, Spencer to Hendricks. Hits made off Barr, 14; off Spencer in 7 innings, 1; off Huntington in 5 innings, 1. Passed balls—From 3, Hamsey 4. Wild pitches—Barr 3. Hit by pitched ball—Valencia, Carpenter, From. Time of game—Two hours, 15 minutes. Umpire—Vic Lamonte. Score—Fete Waiser.

Pick-Ups and Throws

Next Sunday, Jan. 2, the locals will cross bats with the Westminsters and a good game is looked for.

AN APPROPRIATE GIFT

Popular Merchant Presented With Gold Ring by Employees

When Wm. Falkenstein gave orders for the closing of his store on Friday evening, after a record day's sales by the establishment, he was waited upon by his force of twelve employees and presented with a handsome gold ring, with Masonic emblem. Mr. Falkenstein was taken completely by surprise, but expressed his thanks in a fitting manner for the gift.

Each of the twelve employees received the usual gift from their employer, in the shape of presents of wearing apparel and sums of money.

GOES TO SAN QUENTIN

Harry E. Presley, aged 19, was on Thursday sentenced to four years in San Quentin by Judge Denmore, a few minutes after a jury had found him guilty of burglarizing a Santa Fe freight car at Richfield, on the night of November 4th. Presley has served two sentences on the rockpile here and last winter led a strike that was only broken when the jailer applied a stream of water. Judge Denmore denied Presley's petition for commitment to Whittier state school. The youth was prosecuted with avidity by Santa Fe officials, who believe him to be the leader of an organized gang of car robbers.

LOCAL EVENTS OF THE WEEK

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE INDORSES STREET BONDS

Disapproves Shipment of Oranges In to This County to Be Reshipped as Orange County Fruit—Favors Orange for Next Year's Carnival

The Anaheim chamber of commerce met in regular session Monday evening with President Mills in the chair and all the members present.

After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read President Mills reported that it had recently come to his knowledge that certain firms were shipping oranges into this county and reshipping them as Orange-county products in order to get the benefit of the higher prices commanded by our superior fruit; also that oranges were being shipped from here to neighboring points, relabelled and sent to market, thus giving those places the reputation of growing the high grade fruit. After considerable discussion it was decided to refer the matter to the Associated Chambers of Commerce and make an effort to put a stop to the practice.

A communication from San Luis Potosi, Mexico, asking information relative to the climate, soil, products, etc., of this region was referred to Rimpau Bros.

President Mills recommended that the membership of the board of directors be increased to nine, giving the Fruit Growers' Association, and the Vegetable Growers' Association, each a representative on the board. His recommendation met with the approval of the entire board, and it was also decided that the membership of the chamber should be increased to 200, if possible.

Weisel moved that a committee of two be appointed to make all necessary arrangements for the next annual banquet, and submit a report of the arrangements at the next regular meeting. It was carried with an amendment that the committee should also arrange the program for the entertainment. Weisel and Ahlborn were appointed on the committee.

A resolution favoring the holding of the Orange County Carnival of Products at Orange next fall was carried after some discussion.

Capt. Ahlborn reported that the Merchants' Association asked favorable action on a proposition to issue bonds for the purpose of constructing sewers and paving street intersections. A resolution endorsing the bond issue was passed unanimously, and Weisel, chairman of the paving committee, and Ahlborn, chairman of the sewer committee, were appointed a committee to confer with the Merchants' Association.

On motion the board adjourned.

BOMBHELL IN CAMP

Paving Men Claim Patent on Concrete Asphalt Work

A bombshell was exploded among the city officials at Santa Ana on Monday when a representative of the Warne Brothers, eastern contractors, announced that his firm held a patent on asphalt concrete paving process, such as Santa Ana has used on a number of streets and has adopted for use on seven blocks on West Fourth street. The representative stated his firm would not demand royalty for any work already done, but would collect 25 cents per square yd. in the future. The announcement was particularly pertinent to the West Fourth street job, the contract for which was let a week ago to E. R. Werdin of Los Angeles, who asserted that the other paving companies were making war on him at 10.9 cents per square foot. The other bidders, Barber Asphalt Company and Fairchild, Gilmore, Wilton Company, were 1.5 and 3 cents above him. The contract with Werdin has not been signed as yet, and will be held off until the city finds out who will have to pay the royalty, the contractor or the property owner. New bids may be called for.

MR. ROY SELLS HIS PLACE

N. Roy has sold 5.9 acres on South street to Mr. Cummings, recently arrived from North Dakota, for \$5500. Mr. Roy, who is familiarly known as Mr. Rockefeller, will devote some time to traveling about the coast before settling down again, and may take a trip to Mexico to look up opportunities for investment.

RHEIMS THROWN IN SHADE

LOS ANGELES AVIATION WEEK
WILL EXCELL IT

Eighty Thousand Dollars in Prizes for Greatest Flight of Airships — Purses of \$10,000 for Daring Aeronautes—Meet Will Be Attended by World's Greatest Flyers — Notes

(Correspondence of The Gazette.)

Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 29.—Going far beyond the aviation meeting at Rheims, France, in the matter of prizes, both as to amounts of money offered and number of prizes to be given, and being already assured of many more contestants for aerial honors than appeared at Rheims, the projectors of the aviation meeting to be held in this city from January 10 to 20 of next year are confident that the flights by heavier-than-air machines, spherical balloons and dirigibles at Los Angeles field will make aviation history of a startling nature. That all of the present world's records in aviation will be broken is already an assured fact, and some hint of the attempts to do more wonderful things in the air than ever have been attempted before may be gained from the list of prizes that has been given out by Dick Ferris, general manager of the Los Angeles aviation meet.

In the first place the aggregate amount of all the prizes is something more than \$80,000, and when it is known that at Rheims the prizes totaled less than \$40,000, the significance of this is at once apparent. The sky sailors will be under greater stimulus, and there will be many more of them to enter the contests.

In three grand prizes, of \$10,000 each, the Los Angeles committee has offered the richest rewards for pilots of aeroplanes, spherical balloons and dirigible airships ever known. These three grand prizes are offered for longest flights in each division. To the pilot of the first spherical balloon to make a continuous flight from the Pacific to the Atlantic coast one of the grand prizes will go. To the pilot of a dirigible airship who will make a flight from Los Angeles to San Francisco another \$10,000 will be given, and to the aviator who will break the present world's record long distance, altitude and speed records in a heavier-than-air machine, there is another \$10,000 waiting.

At Rheims there was but one prize of \$10,000, called the grand prize.

The great deciding prize, and the Gordon Bennett trophy were won by Glenn H. Curtiss, the American, who will attempt at Los Angeles to beat the previous flight record, and who is coming here in anticipation of winning more than the \$10,000 offered as a grand prize in the division in which he will compete. But he will have to figure with Paulhan, and numerous other of the noted European aviators, and with Charles F. Willard, Charles Hamilton, and other American record breakers.

Besides the grand prizes for longest flights in the three divisions of air navigation, there will be prizes aggregating \$45,000 for aeroplanes, in speed and altitude flights, as well as in distance flights, and in the division for dirigible airships the prizes aggregating \$13,000 for distance flights. Prizes aggregating \$22,500 are hung up for the pilots of spherical balloons in distance flights and for altitude attained.

It was the belief of the Aviation Week Committee, which was named by the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of Los Angeles, that by offering these magnificent prizes in the three divisions, practically all of the great aeronauts and aviators of the world would be attracted to Los Angeles, and as the meeting is in no wise a money-making proposition, but is aimed to take the place of the annual fiestas in Los Angeles, the object of the committee was to present as varied and startling a series of spectacles during the meeting as the progress of the science of flying can afford to date. So it is certain that the people who are attracted to Los Angeles during the meet will be assured not only of a cordial and a friendly greeting from the business men of Los Angeles, but will have an opportunity to see more of the wonderful new science than has ever before been afforded.

Southern California, in itself, is a great magnet for the people of all the countries and of all climes in January, when the skies are always blue, and the hills and fields are green; when the flowers are in full blossom, and the balmy air is laden with the perfume of orange blossoms, and filled with the glad songs of the birds. No better time nor place could have been chosen for this great event, and so it is safe to say that the railway men who already are predicting that 200,000 visitors will be attracted to the "Italy of America" in January to witness the airships in flight, will not be far amiss, and if anything too small.

Already many of the aviators and

aeronauts who are to make flights during the meeting are on the ground with their airships, and those who are coming from Europe have left there and will arrive in Los Angeles during the next few days. No accurate estimate of the number of the various kinds of aircraft that will be seen in Los Angeles, can be made at this time, but already the list of those under contract is upwards of fifty.

COAL LANDS OF ALASKA

Grave Charges Against Congressmen
Getting In On the Ground Floor

McClure's Magazine for January prints an article of the highest current interest concerning the Alaska anthracite coal fields which have formed the subject of the controversy over the Cunningham claims. These claims are declared to be fraudulent and Secretary Ballinger is accused of lending his influence to their promotion and validation. The extraordinary value of the property at stake may be learned from the following quotation:

"Now these people were fighting for the most wonderful coal district in the world. All kinds of experts, private and government, have looked it over, and the more it is examined the better it looks. Here are certain and definite things about it: It is the only first class bituminous and anthracite coal on the Pacific coast; from the Bering river district railroads can be built to the sea, not more than 110 miles long, over perfectly level country; and, according to a published statement by Alfred H. Brooks, head of the government's geological survey work in Alaska, there are six billion tons of it in both fields—more than one and a half times all the coal that has ever been taken out of Pennsylvania. Two-thirds of this has been filed upon by these claimants—that is, as much coal as has so far come from the mines of Pennsylvania. Mr. Brooks estimates it to be worth a dollar a ton as it lies; that is, he estimates the coal in the two fields at six billion dollars."

The Cunningham claims and the legislation proposed to validate them were backed in Washington by Senators Heyburn and Guggenheim. In the lower house of congress, according to McClure's, they had strong support from the California delegation. We quote:

"In the group of politicians managed by Harry White were now included Congressman James McLachlan and a second republican congressman for California; also James N. Gillett, the republican governor of California, with his wife. Another congressman from farther east took an interest in this group of claims at about the time the Alaska coal land legislation was pending in the spring of 1908. These persons did not appear as original claimants, but took assignments from them. Another republican governor, Fred M. Warner of Michigan, had secured an interest in the Michigan-Alaska development company. Mr. White was in Washington, looking after his affairs there."

The part taken by the California representatives in these transactions is new to the public, and the men concerned have not yet been heard from in explanation or reply. But the charge, in opinion of the Call, is one which they can not afford to neglect.

Sacramento, Dec. 22.—Gov. Gillett's coal claims in Alaska are eight or ten miles away from the Cunningham coal claims, which have gathered so much fame through the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy; therefore, his name in connection with an article to come out in an eastern magazine next month, under the title, "A Billion Dollars Worth of Coal," is wrong. In addition, the governor's land, he says, is anthracite, while the other is bituminous.

"Mrs. Gillett and myself own those claims," said the governor today.

"We own two tracts, but are in no way interested in the Cunningham group. They were purchased a year ago from the original entry."

"As far as backing any attempted legislation in Congress on the part of Cunningham is concerned, I have taken no action. As I say, I am not interested at all."

The magazine article mentions many names in connection with the manipulation of these transactions, including "James N. Gillett, the republican governor of California, with his wife."

WATER SPREADING

Directors Dierker, Nisson and Finley of Santa Ana and Directors Bradford, Hale and Sherwood of this side the river, constituting the board of directors of the Santa Ana River Development company, met at the water office in Anaheim on Friday and transacted routine business. They discussed plans for water spreading up the river. The meeting was in executive session and nothing was given out for publication.

ASK PROTECTION FOR BIRDS

A NATIONAL MOVEMENT FOR
THEIR PRESERVATION

National Health as Well as Agricultural Prosperity Largely Dependent Upon Work of Feathered Friends—Farmers Alive to Their Interests

(Correspondence of The Gazette.) New York, Dec. 21.—Asking Uncle Sam to act as guardian to all the birds that flock through his various states and territories, sportsmen, ornithologists and agricultural authorities throughout this country have today joined the National Association of Audubon Societies in urging congress to provide federal protection for the nation's rapidly dying race of migratory birds. Unless these help less wanderers who wing their way over the continent are speedily guarded by federal law at every point in their travels, many valuable bird species will soon become extinct, as several have already, it was declared here today by leaders of this new movement.

As a measure providing for the proper care of its bird wards by the national government, the sportsmen's and Audubon organizations announced today that they would unite to support the Weeks bill, which was introduced at Washington last May and is now in the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives. This bill provides for the custody of all migratory birds to be assumed by the federal government and authorizes the Department of Agriculture to determine and fix closed seasons in all the territory traveled by the birds that undertake interstate flights. Without interfering with the state law for strictly resident birds, this proposed federal legislation is designed to insure protection of the migratory flocks in the interests of the people of every section of the country.

Reciting the practical difficulties of obtaining uniform state legislation to protect this important class of birds, resolutions have just been passed by the American Ornithologists' Union, in convention in this city, endorsing the Weeks bill and expressing the belief that "all birds which do not remain permanently within the borders of any state or territory are logically the wards of the nation." By the New York Association for the Protection of Game, as well as other bodies of sportsmen in every section of the country, similar endorsement has been given to this movement. From Minnesota, Oklahoma and many other states it is reported that public sentiment has already insured the active support of this measure in congress.

That not only the healthy recreation of the sportsmen but the nation's health and agricultural prosperity as well are seriously threatened by the lack of federal protection of migratory birds, is shown by recent records of the investigations of government authorities. Hosts of insects that harm the crops and carry deadly germs are now known to be consumed by these very birds that the nation is asked to guard from wholesale slaughter. If the lack of uniform protection of these birds by the states which they must cross is allowed to menace the interests of the American people any longer, it is pointed out that the consequences will be serious.

"Farmers, ranchmen, planters and lumbermen, as well as sportsmen and bird lovers, in all parts of the country are offering us their support in this campaign to place Uncle Sam on guard over the nation's migratory birds," said William Dutcher, president of the National Association of Audubon Societies at its headquarters, 147 Broadway, today. "Twenty-five years of constant and aggressive effort for uniform bird protective laws has resulted in some progress; but a century of effort would not accomplish what this Weeks' bill will, if it is made law. If every American who cares for the continued existence of his country's birds will come to our aid, however, I believe that we shall soon see the national government placed in control of this serious situation."

COE WAS A COO

Blew Into Town and Bought Thirty Autos

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 23.—J. C. Coe, Saskatchewan farmer, dropped into Detroit Sunday and by the time he had finished his errand today he had purchased 30 automobiles for his farmer friends of the far northwest.

He is not an agent. He told his neighbors he was going east and they gave him their orders, accompanied by bank drafts.

The deals were mostly cash and aggregated nearly a hundred thousand dollars. Coe paid \$4500 for his own machine.

The cars were all high grade, several being in the \$4000 to \$5000 class.

Bumper wheat crops in the northwest were the cause of so much prosperity.

GOLD AND SILVER IN 1908

The production of gold in the United States in 1908 was 4,574,340 fine ounces, valued at \$94,560,000, an increase of 199,513 fine ounces over the production in 1907, which was 4,374,827 fine ounces, valued at \$90,435,700. The production in silver in 1908 was 52,440,800 fine ounces, valued at \$28,050,600, a decrease in the quantity and in value from 1907, when the production was 56,514,700 fine ounces, valued at \$37,299,700.

Of the twenty-three States and territories producing gold nine showed increases in 1908. The greatest gains were made in South Dakota (\$3,604,000), California (\$2,476,200), Colorado (\$1,973,400), and Alaska (\$1,369,400). Smaller increases are shown by the Philippine Islands (\$219,800) and Idaho (\$187,600). Fourteen states made decreased production, Nevada and Utah sustaining the largest losses (\$3,721,600 and \$1,174,900, respectively).

On the whole the gold-mining industry had in 1908 a prosperous year in spite of many adverse conditions of trade and finance. The production during the year is the largest annual output yet recorded.

The silver-mining industry presents a condition far less satisfactory, owing to the low prices of silver, lead, copper, and zinc. Important mines in Colorado and Utah found it difficult to make profits on low-grade ores, and large smelters in these States were closed during part of the year or were operated with reduced capacities. A temporary lack of demand for silver in India and a very heavy production in Canada contributed to the depression in price. The average price per ounce during the year was 53 cents, as against 66 cents in 1907.

Great losses in silver production were sustained by Utah (\$3,007,900), Colorado (\$2,157,600), Montana (\$1,806,000), and Idaho (\$1,163,400), and smaller losses by Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, and California, although the percentages of loss suffered by Arizona and New Mexico were large. The Geological Survey's report on gold and silver in 1908, prepared by Waldemar Lindgren and H. D. McCaskey, may be had by applying to the Director of the Survey at Washington.

SMOKE PREVENTION

Report by the United States Geological Survey

Among the recent discussions of the smoke nuisance and waste and their remedies is a report of the United States Geological Survey numbered Bulletin 373, by D. T. Randall and H. W. Weeks, entitled "The smokeless combustion of coal in boiler plants."

The burning of coal without smoke is a problem that concerns the Government directly because of the advantages of smokeless combustion in boiler plants installed in public buildings and on naval vessels, and the Survey's technical experts have therefore made careful and thorough tests to determine the conditions necessary to prevent smoke.

Studies were made in thirteen of the larger cities of the country, more than 400 plants having been examined. The report gives in detail the results of the observations made at these plants, together with the results of smoke tests and observations made at the Survey's fuel-testing plants at Norfolk and St. Louis.

The conclusions reached show that in properly constructed plants smoke prevention is possible and is economically desirable, though in ordinary boiler furnaces only coals containing large percentages of fixed carbon can be burned without smoke except by expert firemen. Of the existing plants some can be remodeled with advantage; others must continue to burn coals that are high in fixed carbon or to burn other coals with inefficient results and more or less smoke. To replace these inefficient plants with new, well-designed equipments is the only remedy for the loss and the nuisance they occasion.

Bulletin 373 contains numerous diagrams and tables and is a very clear and complete discussion of the smoke problem. It can be obtained free from the Director of the Survey at Washington.

So you favor woman-suffrage. I certainly do.

Well, in the last election, for instance, would you have voted for Mr. Taft or Mr. Bryan?

I would not have voted for either. When I vote I'll vote for a woman or not at all.

Do you always allow the minister who marries you to kiss you? asks the lady with the almondy expression of the lady with a half-dozen wedding rings arranged as bangles on her bracelet.

Dear me, no, smiles the latter. That is so horribly old-fashioned, my dear. But I always kiss the judge who divorces me.

Fresh Oysters at City Market.

TESTS FOR ENUMERATORS

EXAMINATIONS SET FOR FEBRUARY
ARE EASY

Applicants Required to Be Persons of Good Judgment and With Ordinary Schooling—Will Have to Fill Out Statements of Population from Description — The Farm Census

(Correspondence of The Gazette.) Washington, D. C., December 27.—Any person of good judgment, who has received an ordinary common-school education, can readily and easily pass the test to be given applicants for census enumerators' places on Saturday, Feb. 5th, the date finally set by U. S. Census Director Durand, according to an announcement from the Census Bureau today. This will be a comforting assurance to the several hundred thousand who are believed to be contemplating application for the places.

It was emphatically stated at the bureau that the test will be an eminently reasonable and practical one, similar to that applied to applicants at the Twelfth census. It will consist of filling-out a sample schedule of population from a description, in narrative form, of typical families; and, in the case of enumerators whose work will be in the rural districts, they will be called upon to fill out an additional sample schedule of agriculture, from information furnished by the census bureau.

All persons, whether women or men, who may desire to become census enumerators must be citizens of the United States; residents of the supervisor's district for which they wish to be appointed; must be not less than 18 nor more than 70 years of age; must be physically able to do the work; must be trustworthy, honest and of good habits; must have at least an ordinary education and must be able to write plainly and with reasonable rapidity.

Those who can comply with these requirements are invited to put in their applications, as there will be at least 68,000 enumerators' places to be filled by the middle of March in preparation for the enumeration beginning April 15th.

Application forms, with full instructions for filling-in, and complete information concerning the test and the method of appointment, can be secured by writing to the supervisor of census for the supervisor's district in which the applicant lives. All applications, properly filled-in must be filed with the supervisors not later than January 25th as any received after that date cannot be considered.

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GOLD AND SILVER IN ALASKA

OUTPUT OF PRECIOUS MINERALS FROM NORTHERN TERRITORY

Vast Amounts of White and Yellow Metal Taken from Treasure Storehouse in Arctic—Importance of Coal Fields—Statistics of Mining

The annual report on the mineral resource and production of Alaska for 1909 is now in preparation under the direction of Alfred H. Brooks, of the United States Geological Survey, and will be published about the middle of May. The more important features of this report are abstracted in the following statement. Accurate statistics are not yet available, but the estimated value of output of gold here given is probably less than 4 percent in error; that of the copper output less than 15 percent.

The value of the mineral output of Alaska in 1909 is estimated at \$20,200,000, practically the same as that of 1908, which was \$20,139,272. The estimated value of the gold output of 1909 was \$19,460,000; that of 1908 was \$19,232,818. The copper production of 1909 was approximately 4,000,000 lbs. valued at about \$520,000; that of 1908 was 4,585,362 pounds, valued at \$602,267. Probably the output of none of the other mineral products, including silver, coal, marble, and gypsum, differed greatly from that of 1908, when the total value was \$244,189.

From 1880, when mining first began in Alaska, to the close of 1909, the total value of the mineral production has been, in round numbers, \$168,000,000. Of this amount the gold mines have contributed about \$161,000,000; the commercial value of the silver output has been about \$1,200,000, and the copper production has been about \$4,700,000. The remainder is represented by the value of the output of coal, gypsum, tin, and marble.

The placer camps of the Yukon basin were the scene of much mining activity in 1909. The new dredges were put in operation near Nome, material progress was made in constructing a railway up the Copper River valley, and some work was done on the railway to the Matanuska district. The most significant feature of the year's mining operations was the amount of prospecting and development work done on auriferous lodes in some of the placer districts.

The coal fields form an important factor in the present situation. If opportunity is given to mine the coal, railway construction over a part of these routes, at least, will be pushed with the utmost vigor. The exploitation of this high-grade coal is of great importance to Alaska, but is probably of still greater importance to the commercial interests of the Pacific States. It will give a new impetus to manufacturing and transportation interests. By furnishing coke for smelting it will probably make available for local use the iron deposits of the west coast of the United States, and thus lead to the conservation of those of the east, more valuable because nearer the centers of population.

Preliminary estimates indicate that the value of the gold produced from lode mines in 1909 was about \$3,400,000, or approximately the same as that of 1908, which was \$3,357,335. Of the auriferous lode mines operated in 1909 all but five are in the Juneau district. The Treadwell group continues to be the dominating factor in lode production, but some other large enterprises have either, like the Perseverance, become productive or, like the Ebner and Kensington, will soon be producers. A large producer-gas plant is being established near Juneau by the Perseverance company, and the Ebner mine has been taken over by a new company and is to be opened up on a large scale. There is promise that the protracted litigation over the Kensington mine and other properties at Berners Bay will soon be settled, and extensive developments are expected in this field at an early date.

In this field of essentially low-grade ore bodies the possibility of utilizing water power is receiving increasing attention. The topography of the country is not favorable to natural water storage, though some lakes in the region will furnish water power. Water powers are by no means so abundant as might be inferred from the heavy precipitation, most of which runs off quickly. Moreover, every water-power enterprise must provide for the low water of the winter months. The high relief, heavy timber, and the fords make the establishment of transmission lines difficult.

One of the most encouraging events of the year was the discovery of promising lode prospects in many of the gold placer districts. Notable among these are the auriferous quartz veins found at Seward on Kenai Peninsula, near Fairbanks, in the Koyukuk and Chandler valleys, and in the Bonifield district. Auriferous veins have been found at several places on Ke-

nal Peninsula, and the prospecting on some of them during the year has yielded encouraging results. Noteworthy discoveries were made at False Creek and near Moose Pass, not far from the Alaska Central Railway. Some very rich auriferous quartz has been found on Willow Creek, an eastern tributary of the lower Susitna. Little information is at hand concerning the character of the deposits last mentioned, but there can be no doubt of their high content in free gold. Two small stamp mills were operated in this district during 1909.

The discovery of auriferous quartz in 1908 in the valley of Chatham Creek and in Skoogy Gulch was followed in 1909 by similar discoveries at several other localities that apparently lie in the same belt. The country rock of this belt is chiefly quartzite and quartzite schist with granite intrusives. The schists are closely folded and strike, in general, north-east and southwest. The abundant quartz veins are in some places parallel with the schistose structure; in others they cut across the lines of structure. The schist, as well as some of the quartz veins, has been subjected to extensive shattering and local brecciation. The spaces thus formed have been filled with crystalline quartz, ferruginous matter, and other materials, including gold. A study of the schists and igneous intrusives made to determine the origin of the metallic deposits indicates that the metallization was probably caused by the igneous intrusives.

During the summer of 1909 more or less systematic prospecting of quartz veins was carried on at ten or more localities, most of them in a zone about 10 miles long, stretching north-eastward from Pedro Dome and drained by creeks carrying auriferous gravels. Some of these quartz veins are close to the igneous intrusives, and all are within an area of possible igneous influence. The veins that have been opened up range from small stringers less than an inch wide to veins 12 feet or more thick. The schists of this belt are much jointed and locally faulted, and the veins occur along joint planes and local fault planes and have themselves been in places much broken and faulted. The rich ore that has thus far been found is chiefly in small stringers, or in veins, the largest nearly 3 feet thick. Valuable deposits are reported to occur at places in the wall rock as well as in the veins. Though many of the individual stringers pinch out and some of the veins are broken by faulting, others persist for several hundred feet along the strike.

Only seven copper mines were operated in Alaska during 1909, but these produced nearly as much metal as the nine mines operated in 1908. The low price of copper, though the principal cause for the small production, did not greatly deter activity in prospecting, both in the Ketchikan and Prince William Sound districts. The Mount Andrew, Jumbo, and It mines shipped ore throughout the entire year, and work at the Goodro made sufficient progress during the summer to put the mine on a productive basis. In the Prince William Sound region the Bonanza still remains the largest producer. At the Gladhaug the sinking of a cofferdam to take a large body of ore lying above the first level was begun. Considerable development work was done also on other properties.

The inland copper districts await railway transportation. Only at the Bonanza, in the Chitina district, was there any actual mining. Here an aerial tram was completed in August and brought down some ore, which is ready for shipment as soon as the railway is completed. The probability of early railway connection stimulated prospecting throughout the Chitina Valley, and much of this was more systematic than that of the past. As a rule, however, property owners in this field have been inclined to do only the required assessment work and to defer the installation of mining and prospecting outfits until transportation charges have been reduced. In the Nabesna region one property has been systematically developed, but elsewhere in the Nabesna-White copper belt little has been done but assessment work.

EXPERIMENT STATION

Encouraged by Governor Gillett, the regents of the University of California have decided to establish a permanent and important experimental station in the Imperial Valley. In a letter to the regents the governor said the Imperial Valley is one of the most wonderful in the world and that it is possible to raise almost anything there.

The proposed station will probably be located in or near El Centro. It will be in charge of Walter E. Packard, who will be known as field assistant.

Our harness is handmade from the best California oak-tanned leather. Wm. F. Lutz Co., Santa Ana. Fire extinguishers and fire proof safes. Wm. F. Lutz Co., Santa Ana.

GET READY FOR THE CANAL

JOHN BARRETT GIVES AMERICANS EXCELLENT ADVICE

We Should Not Build Isthmian Waterway and Then See Foreign Nations Beat Us to It—World Commerce Will Traverse It—Opportunities for Pacific Coast

John Barrett, at one time a resident of California and now director of the International Bureau of American Republics, delivered an address in Washington a few days ago before the Southern Commercial Congress, which contained statements and advice just as applicable to the states bordering on the Pacific as to those bordering on the gulf. The chief difference is that Mr. Barrett admonished his hearers to "get ready for the Panama canal," while the Pacific coast should have been advised to awaken to the opportunities it already possesses, and to beware lest, with the opening of the canal it does not lose some of the trade it already enjoys while trying to seize new opportunities presented to it. Mr. Barrett said in part:

It is of the highest importance to the whole country that we should begin to get ready for the Panama canal. We are now actually confronted with a serious danger to our commerce and our prestige abroad—namely, that we shall complete the canal only to find that other countries will gain greater practical benefits from it than the United States. The one great thing, therefore, that our people and our congress now should do is to study and set in motion such activities and policies as will place the entire land in readiness to enjoy, and profit from, the new routes and facilities provided by the canal. It will be almost criminal lack of foresight to spend \$400,000,000 digging this waterway and then awaken at its completion to find that we are not in a position to utilize fully its much discussed advantages.

There are twenty-one states of the union bordering on the high seas and having ports from which vessels ought to steam through the Panama canal, and yet hardly one of them realizes the opportunities which the canal offers, with its completion only five years distant. There should be started a slogan "Get ready for the canal," which would be heard all along the gulf, Atlantic and Pacific coasts and inaugurate a national movement to prepare for it in a way that will be effective and practical. Every city and commercial center having any interest in foreign commerce should acquaint itself with actual trade conditions in the parts of the world to be reached by the canal. Every section of the country—especially the south—should familiarize itself, for instance, with the great west or Pacific coasts of South and Central America and the possible wants and resources thereof. Conditions of demand and supply, capacity to sell what is desired or purchase what is for sale, starting of new industries, conservation of resources, improvement of coast harbors and interior waterways, betterment of the steamship facilities, the sending of qualified agents abroad, study of the Spanish language, travel among the heretofore, distant but future close neighbors, and acquaintance with their social and racial characteristics—all have a direct and important bearing on "getting ready for the canal."

Northwest from Panama is the Pacific coast line of Central America and Mexico, with a reach of nearly three thousand miles, which will be put into direct and ultimate touch with the south when the canal is opened. This coast line from Panama to San Diego now carries on a foreign trade valued at approximately \$100,000,000; it is hard to prophesy what total this will become a few years after the isthmian waterway is done.

If now we can actually start a bonafide Pan-American movement and popularize the cry: "Get ready for the Panama canal," we will astonish ourselves and the world with the good accomplished and develop a unanimity of sentiment in favor of a suitable celebration in 1915 which will appropriately make the opening of the canal a far-reaching and historical, national and international event.

Fresh Oysters at City Market.

Nasal Catarrh quickly yields to treatment by the agreeable, aromatic Ely's Cream Balm. It is received through the nostrils and cleanses and heals the whole surface over which it diffuses itself. Druggists sell the 50c. size. Test it and you are sure to continue the treatment till relieved.

Announcement.

To accommodate those who are partial to the use of atomizers in applying liquids into the nasal passages for catarrhal troubles, the proprietors prepare Cream Balm in liquid form, which will be known as Ely's Liquid Cream Balm. Price including the spraying tube is 75 cents. Druggists or by mail. The liquid form embodies the medicinal properties of the solid preparation.

WATER SUPPLY IN ALASKA

Stream gaging to determine the quantity of water available for placer mining was continued this year by the Geological Survey in the Fairbanks, Birch Creek, Hot springs, and Rampart districts by C. E. Ellsworth. Water-supply investigations were also continued in the various placer camps of Seward Peninsula by F. F. Henshaw and G. L. Parker.

Water powers play an important part in the mining industry of south-eastern Alaska. Their utilization will permit the development of ore bodies of too low a grade to be commercially exploited by the aid of coal. For this reason J. C. Hoyt, of the geological survey, visited this field for the purpose of familiarizing himself with the water problems involved and to obtain a basis on which to plan systematic work.

On the whole the mining season in Alaska has been prosperous. Dry weather and other unfavorable conditions have curtailed the production of placer gold at Nome, but most of the other camps have either maintained or increased their output. Figures showing the gold production in 1909 are not yet available but it seems probable that it will be between \$19,000,000 and \$20,000,000. The low price of copper has not encouraged the mining of that metal, but five or six properties shipped ore during 1909. The Alaska copper output for the year will probably exceed 4,000,000 pounds.

WHAT IS A GENTLEMAN?

Selections from a Small Dictionary of Questions, or Prejudices

What is a gentleman? Clarendon, the historian, affirmed: "If a Scotchman could have either courage or honesty he might be something of a man." Yet Providence owed the world some compensation for Carnegie.

Cromwell called Irishmen "the blindest men I ever knew." Goethe said: "Der Engländer ist eigentlich ohne Intelligenz," and an Englishman has been known to say: "I have no prejudices, but I do hate a German."

A Frenchman is "a person generally adorned, who ignores geography."

A German is like an oyster, all stomach and no heart, which explains why the nation is so bellicose. In Austria, said Windschgratz, men below the rank of a baron do not count.

A gentleman might perhaps be a Spaniard, for Lord Dundonald, when he captured a 500-ton Spanish man-of-war with his 50-ton brig, told his fallen foe "he had fought his ship like a gentleman and a Spaniard."

Sydney Smith in 1827 apologized for passing a night at a banker's country place.

Flelding speaks of "brokers and other thieves of this kind."

Jeremy Bentham said of lawyers that "their knowledge was confined to the corrupt part of human nature."

Sancho Panza declared: "There are but two lineages in the world, as my grandmother used to say, the Haves and the Havenots, and she stuck to the Haves."

Isaak Walton may be the best judge: "I would rather prove myself a gentleman by being learned and humble, valiant and inoffensive, virtuous and communicable, than by any fond ostentation of riches, or, wanting these virtues myself, boast that these were in my ancestors."

Certainly the man was not a gentleman who took out a policy against fire for his wife when she merely wanted an annuity. She was justified in her divorce.

"Viveur" writes to the New York Sun recalling the old Kentucky definition: "A gentleman always turns his head when his guest is pouring a drink." Chester A. Arthur, a noble and accomplished gentleman in all ways, added this detail: "A gentleman never sees a friend drunk." Worth of a place in this collection of "wet niceties" is the historic awakening of the Highlander to the underbred character of a neighbor: "Will ye tak' a drap?" said he. "I will," said I. "Tell me whin to stap," said he. "Stap," said I—and he stapped. I tell ye, Sandy, the mon's no gentleman."

FEAR "AMERICAN INVASION"

United States Goods Are Growing in Popularity

Paris, Dec. 25.—France is again plunged into woe because of the "American invasion" and the newspapers are joining in a cry of "wolf" lest French commerce be seriously injured through the growing favor of American goods for common use among the people, to the neglect of national manufactures.

Figaro started the cry, possibly with sensational intent. Statistics came to its support in such volume that other newspapers were forced to take up the clamor, and now it is sounding from one end of the country to the other. The first count in the indictment is that the people are taking to American shoes. Almost weekly new shops appear to handle only the American article.

The fact is that conversion to the new style has come because no French wearer, having once enjoyed the comfort of an American shoe, could be induced to go back to the old footgear.

Roller skating is another American invasion. American companies have opened four big rinks this season and are literally and figuratively doing a rushing business.

LEMON IMPORTS

Washington, Dec. 25.—Lemons worth \$2,700,000 were imported for eleven months of 1909, which was \$300,000 less than for the first eleven months of 1908. Olive oil imported for the first eleven months of 1909 amounted to \$4,600,000, as compared with \$3,700,000 for the same period in 1908.

Why suffer

With back and kidneys or from any rheumatic pains when that wonderful little remedy Kinney's Rheumatic and Kidney Remedy will commence to relieve from the first dose. This remedy is composed of the essence of the pine, fir and juniper trees, not a patent medicine; all troubles of the urinary organ disappear under its mild but efficacious influence, relieving the system of the poison urea and uric acid, healing and allaying the inflammation in the tissues. The causes of lumbago, sciatica, kidney and bladder troubles are removed. The remedy can be found at your druggist.

Alfalfa & Barley

HAY

Bought, sold and delivered to any place in Anaheim or Fullerton at reasonable prices.

W. D. Thompson

Phone, Pacific 107

I WILL GIVE \$1000

IF I FAIL TO CURE ANY CANCER OF TUMOR I TREAT BEFORE IT POISONS DEEP GLANDS WITHOUT KNIFE OR PAIN

No Pay until Cured. No X-Ray or other swindle. An island plant makes the cure. ABSOLUTE GUARANTEE. A tumor, lump or sore on the lip, face or anywhere six months is cancer. THEY NEVER PAIN until last stage. 128 PAGE BOOK sent free with testimonials of thousands cured at home. WRITE TO THEM. ANY LUMP IN WOMAN'S BREAST IS CANCER and if neglected it will always poison deep glands in the armpit, and will quickly destroy the life. Address DR. S. R. CHAMLEY & CO., Building 747 S. Main St., LOS ANGELES, CAL. KINDLY SEND TO SOMEONE WITH CANCER

ORPHANAGE REPORT

Whole Orphans—Nietos, Salmon, 11 years, 10 months. Half Orphans—Hedley, Wilbert, 4 years, 10 months. Velarde, Willie, 10 years, 11 months. Velarde, Randolph, 6 years, 4 months. Nonguer, Louis, 9 years, 2 months. Nonguer, Frank, 7 years, 2 months. Nonguer, Snyder, 3 years, 2 months. Nonguer, John, 2 years, 2 months. Perez, John, 4 years, 2 months. Lopez, Joseph, 2 years, 11 months.

From Arctic to Tropics in Ten Minutes

No oil heater has a higher efficiency or greater heating power than the

PERFECTION Oil Heater

(Equipped with Smokeless Device)

With it you can go from the cold of the Arctic to the warmth of the Tropics in 10 minutes.

The new

Automatic Smokeless Device

prevents smoking. There is no possible question about it. This means greater heat-power, a more rapid diffusion of heat and a sure conversion of all the heat-energy in the oil.

In a cold room, light the heater and in 10 minutes you'll have a glowing heat that carries full content.

Turn the wick up as high as it will go—no smoke—no odor. In everything that appeals to the provident and the fastidious, the Perfection Oil Heater, with its new automatic smokeless device, decisively leads. Finished in Nickel or Japan in various styles.

Every Dealer Everywhere. If Not At Yours, Write for Descriptive Circular to the Nearest Agency of the

STANDARD OIL COMPANY (Incorporated)

IT'S A PRETTY BAD SMASH UP



in the automobile line that we cannot repair. If you have one send us the car and we will make it fit for business again, if such a thing is possible. We do small repairs too. Do them in such a way that they save many a big break.

Anaheim Garage Skinner & Dickenson, Proprietors ANAHEIM CALIFORNIA

Reo, Kissel Kar & Mitchell AUTO-MOBILES

Holbrook & Rose

SUCCESSORS TO

L. E. Miller Hardware Company,

Have just received the finest line of Neipon Hand Painted China ever shown in Anaheim, and prices the most reasonable, making a most beautiful Christmas gift. As low as 15c, and the most expensive \$6.50.

Pin Trays, -	15c to \$1.00	Cake Plates, -	1.75 to 3.75
Spoon Trays, -	75c to 1.50	Salad Bowls, -	50c to \$4.75
Tea Cups and Sau. 30c to 2.25		Salt & Pepper, -	30c to 1.00
Sugar & Cream, -	1.75 to \$3.50	Vases, -	50c to 6.50

And various other articles. Don't fail to ask for one of our Souvenir Calendar Plates.

FULLERTON HATCHERY

2000 EGGS WANTED

from thoroughbred stock at FULLERTON HATCHERY each FRIDAY

CHICKENS FOR SALE

Every Week on Saturday For information write or call. Phone, Pacific-1082

L. E. BLACKFORD, Fullerton, Cal.

Cor. N. Spadra and Chapman ave.

HOLIDAY WINES

Remember your Eastern friends by sending them some bottled Southern California sunshine for Christmas. We make a specialty of shipping choice wines to all points. Now is the time to get in your order.

RUST'S WINERY

HENSHAW, BULKLEY & CO.

262-64 So. Los Angeles St. Los Angeles

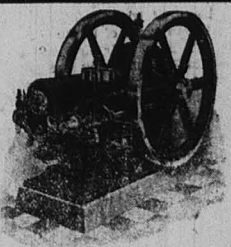
IRRIGATION PLANTS

INSTALLED COMPLETE

MACHINERY of all kinds, including road making machinery, levers, scrapers, hardpan ploughs, etc.

Full stock always on hand.

GASOLINE ENGINES CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS



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

TRADE AT HOME

In conversation this week with a well-known Los Angeles business man we were informed that while the merchants of that city report largely increased holiday business over a year ago, nevertheless their country trade seems to have fallen off. Where hundreds of thousands of dollars poured into that city from the surrounding districts for holiday business the amount expended this year must be figured in largely decreased volume. Just what this falling off amounts to will probably never be known, but in the opinion of our friend it is prodigious.

The reason for this, he informs us, is that the country merchants—those doing business in towns of 5000 to 10,000 population—are carrying so much larger stocks than ever before that they are doing the business formerly pouring into Los Angeles. The country dealers are, in a word keeping their trade at home.

In no lines is this shrinkage of city trade more largely shown than in jewelry, silks and dry goods and the better quality of shoes. The shrinkage may be carried into other lines, but in these here enumerated is the falling-off most discernible.

Here is a point of inestimable importance to our local dealers—who, by the way, have been rolling up business this holiday season as never before. Increased stocks, better qualities and a greater line to select from—these are the things which are now up to them for consideration. There is no reason why Anaheim merchants cannot sell cheaper than Los Angeles houses. But it is quality the people want, in the opinion of our Los Angeles friend, rather than the cheaper articles of commerce.

We hope all our merchants will profit by these wise observations. Give us larger stocks, and all this money will be kept at home. Increase your stocks, let that be the slogan for the new year. Then, keep telling the people what you have to sell. The Gazette, advertising columns will be found the best medium for this purpose. The Gazette has the largest circulation, and reaches more people than any other.

Mark you, a merchant may advertise, by the page, week in and week out, and if he have for sale what the people do not want, he will do no business. On the other hand, a merchant may have exactly what the people want, yet if they know it not, he will have little trade. But bring these two things together—well-selected and comprehensive stocks on one hand, and judicious advertising on the other—and you will make the Los Angeles merchant squal. Our advice to buyers is, keep your money at home; to our merchants, Get busy and advertise.

WONDERS OF AVIATION

During the year that is passing, wonderful and spectacular things have been done in the advancement of the art and the science of flying, and princely sums have been expended in the building of airships and mechanical contrivances to carry men through the air. During this same time scores of men whom the public had never before heard of have won world-wide distinction through their inventions, and their flights in various parts of the world. Newspapers and magazines have been filled with accounts of wonderful flights, and pictures of airships. In fact, it is beginning to dawn upon the public mind that there is something new in the world—something very wonderful, and something about which the imagination may play at any length. And it seems certain that no matter how far the imagination may go at this time, the reality will go even further in a very little more time.

When all of the great aeronautical inventions of the year, and many of the great aeronauts and aviators of the world are gathered on the aviation field at Los Angeles in January for the first trial in America of all the known types of aircraft, the people will have their first opportunity of actually witnessing the practical test of everything that has been accomplished in the science and art of flying down to the present time. The program of the Los Angeles meeting, as it has been prepared by General Manager Dick Ferris, represents, in itself, practically everyone of the successful types of airships, and nearly all of the great inventors in the aeronautic and aviation fields, together

with many of the great pilots known to the world of air navigation.

To embrace everything worth knowing, the history of aerial conquest need go back more than two years, at the most, and the accomplishments of the past year are enough to afford a comprehensive knowledge of the subject. Two years ago little or nothing was known of heavier-than-air machines, and dirigibles were considered visionary things that were built only on paper, after plans conceived in the imagination of very imaginative men. But the past year has shown us that is not altogether true. Fleets of heavier-than-air machines have hovered over aviation fields in many places, while ships of the air, buoyed up by monster gasbags, sailed high above them, and travelled in safety from one city of Europe to another.

During the past year M. Bleriot started the world by flying over the choppy waters of the English channel from France to England. Not long after this Wilbur Wright won the Michell trophy by a flight in his heavier-than-air machine lasting 2 hours, 18 minutes and 33 seconds. At the Los Angeles meet will be seen types of the machine in which Bleriot flew over the channel, and in which Wright remained in the air for more than two hours and a quarter. Operating them will be aviators who have studied and practiced under the guidance of both Bleriot and Wright.

Of equal prominence with these two is Glenn H. Curtiss, the American aviator, who will be in Los Angeles to make daily flights with his heavier-than-air machine, the same in which he won notable victories over all of the great aeroplanists of the world at Rheims and Brescia. At Rheims Curtiss won the international cup, and at Brescia he took second prize for altitude, ascending to a height of 165 feet.

Weeks before Bleriot made his flight across the channel Hubert Latham had attempted the same feat, and came to grief when his motor broke down while he was over mid-channel, and his machine came down, with a graceful sweep, into the water. Latham, like Bleriot, pins his faith to the monoplane. He made a mile-a-minute flight at Johannisthal, and at Rheims he flew 97 miles in 2 hours and 13 minutes. One of the machines used by Latham will be seen in Los Angeles, operated by a member of the French syndicate of aviators who have received \$50,000 outright for their appearance during the Los Angeles meeting.

We should not censure Dr. Cook too severely for his part in this pole palaver. He spent a year and a half in the arctic regions, and must have approached to within close proximity of the pole. Even though he did not actually place foot upon it, is he a victim of hallucination, actually believing his story, or is he deceiving the world, brazenly assuming we would accept his observations at their face value? That Dr. Cook has friends, even as the world has turned against him, is true, but their regard is probably based more upon friendship for the man than their acclaim for his exploits; and it is this latter with which we have to do. We are not disposed to heave censure at this man; but his absenting himself from his usual haunts at this time, and going into hiding, makes the inference irresistible that he is the monumental faker of the age.

SOMETHING ABOUT TIN.

The tin can as well as the tin dinner pail is vividly characteristic of the times. They carry out the contention that for some strange reason tin during the days of its high popularity is always a telltale in its use of the tenor of the period (declared a writer in the New York Herald). The Greeks used tin with copper and made bronze. They used it for their ornaments and dishes. That was the day of simple and lasting things in art and otherwise. The Romans put a different amount of tin into copper and tempered the bronze that resulted. They used it for swords. Those were the days of brawn and blood. In the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries tin again came into general use. It had been overlooked for many years. Tin and copper in the right proportion make bell metal. Those were the days of the rich churches, the fine cathedrals, of Gothic art and architecture, when life was hard and devotion was the trend of the times. Tin played an important part. The next unusual demand for tin was in the eighteenth century. That was the time when humanity began to take out patents on death, the era when mechanical warfare first began to be waged. They wanted tin to alloy the brass in the field guns. Tin then took to itself a new popularity in howitzer, mortar, and siege guns. Before that in America what tin was used was mixed with lead and made into colonial pewter. Those were the times of the nation's simplicity. Now we find tin in name and substance playing a lively part in American life.

THE LOAFER.

Tom Browne, the English Artist, and One of His Models.

Tom Browne, the English black and white artist, told the following story of one of his models: I used to have as a model a long, thin youth who was a golf caddy on Blackheath. I made a water color study of him and put in a street corner background. Before sending it to the frame maker's I wrote on the back in pencil a suggestion for a possible future title, "A Loafer." The frame maker after framing the sketch put it in his window until such time as he could send it up to me, with a card on the picture bearing the title, "A Loafer—By Tom Browne."

One morning the caddy came to the side door and asked to speak to me. "There's a picture of me in a shop window down in Greenwich."

"Really?"

"Yes, an' all me pals 'ave seen it."

(With a sudden fury.) "I ain't no loafer, I ain't. I'm a respectable caddy, I ham, and you've got to take it out of the window."

I assured him that I knew nothing of the matter and was very sorry. "That be blowed for a tye," he retorted. "I'll make yer pwe damages for this. I've been to my solicitor, and 'e sez 'e can make yer."

In the end I fixed it up by a little tip, an old coat and a drop of something. Of course I had the picture taken out of the window. The caddy had not sat for me since.

THE NARCISSUS.

Old Legends About This Beautiful and Ancient Flower.

The beautiful narcissus is a very ancient flower, and poets of all times have sung about it. It bloomed even as long ago as when gods and goddesses were supposed to live on the earth. The old Grecian legends say it was the flower the maiden Proserpine was gathering when Pluto took her away to his dark home under the ground.

Another legend tells about a beautiful youth named Narcissus. His father was a river god named Cepheus and his mother a nymph called Liriope. The wonderful beauty of the youth caused many to love him, but he was cold and indifferent to all.

A poor little nymph called Echo loved him so dearly that she pined away and died because he would not care for her. At last Nemesis, the goddess of retribution, decided to punish him for his hard heart.

She caused him to fall in love with his own image as he looked into a stream, and as he could never reach this beautiful reflection he gradually perished with hopeless love.

His body was changed into the beautiful flowers which have ever since borne his name.—Pearson's Weekly.

Laughing Disclosures.

Concerning the laughter of the Frenchman, it should be noted that our neighbors have worked out a system of character reading by the vowel in which one laughs. Laugh in A (our English "Ha, ha"), and, according to Larousse, you reveal yourself as frank, inconstant and fond of noise and movement. Laughter in E ("Heh, heh") would be the English rendering for phlegmatic and melancholy. Children and simple persons laugh in a French I ("He, he"), showing themselves devoted, but timid and irresolute, and it is observed that blonds laugh "He, he." "Ho, ho, ho" is not the laugh of an ogre, but of one who is generous in sentiment and bold in action, though of a woman who laughs like that one should beware. But both men and women who laugh in U should be shunned like the plague, since they have given fair warnings that they are misers, hypocrites or misanthropes.—London Chronicle.

To Rule a Husband.

To rule your husband, my dear lady, do exactly as you please, but always pretend that you do as he pleases. That is where your ability comes in. Men are ruled as children are, by the prospect of a reward. The reward of your husband is your amiability, your sweetness, your devotion and your beauty, of which you should take a constant care. Love has to be fed constantly. Always let him suppose that it is for him that you wish to remain beautiful. The woman who believes that she is asserting her independence every time she puts on a hat particularly displeasing to her husband is as clever and as intelligent as the Irishman who buys a return ticket at a railroad office and on entering the car remarks to the passengers: "I have played a good joke on the company. I have bought a return ticket, but I don't mean to come back."—Max O'Rell in "Her Royal Highness, Woman."

Otherwise Sane.

Examining Physician—Have there ever been any indications of insanity in your family? Applicant For Life Insurance (with visible reluctance)—Yes, sir; one. My father was the victim of a hallucination that I was born to be a great musician.—Chicago Tribune.

Had Him Fast.

Cynicus—It is impossible for a woman to keep a secret. Henpecke—I don't know about that. My wife and I were engaged for several weeks before she said anything to me about it.—Philadelphia Record.

Not Merely Fractured.

"Does your new baby break your rest much?"

"Break it! He pulverizes it!"—Exchange.

Opium is used as a medium of exchange in some parts of China.

The coroner's juries that sat at the inquests held by Coroner Smith upon the bodies of Joseph F. Martin, who died following injuries received in an automobile collision, and William Jackson, killed by an electric car at Hansen station, exonerated the automobile driver, Lester Carden, in the first case, and the train crew in the second.

A colony of Frenchmen, recently arrived in this county, have added to its purchases in the San Juan Capistrano valley by securing twenty-three acres of the Hargreaves ranch, just sold by W. S. Hargreaves of San Diego to Percy Edwards. The colonists are headed by Rev. Mr. Queti, a Catholic priest. They now own nearly everything between the Foster and O'Neill lines in the valley, above the mission village. Francisco Errearte is the purchaser of the 23 acres.

Zelaya imprisons the British Consul, and pays \$75,000 indemnity, and apologizes. He massacres two Americans, and while Mr. Knox emits a roar, is permitted to escape on a Mexican gunboat, while a superior force of American cruisers lie in the bay of Corinto, and several thousand bluejackets aboard ship are within easy call. Zelaya goes to the City of Mexico and refers to us contemptuously. And yet we are told the lives of Americans abroad are not so secure, nor are their property rights so respected, as are those of British subjects. Who made Mr. Knox take water?

Notice of Sale of Real Estate at Private Sale.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the superior court of the county of Orange, State of California, made on the 5th day of March, 1909, in the matter of the estate of George L. Wagner, deceased, the undersigned, the administratrix of the said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, in gold coin of the United States, and subject to confirmation by said superior court, on or after Saturday, January 15, 1910, all of the right, title, interest and estate of the said George L. Wagner, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that said estate has by operation of law, or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to that of the said George L. Wagner, at the time of his death in and to all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the said county of Orange, State of California, and bounded and described as follows:

Being a portion of the Rancho San Juan Cajon de Santa Ana, and described as the south half of the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section thirteen in Township four, South, Range ten, West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, estimated to contain twenty and four-tenths acres of land; reserving therefrom for roads, railroads and ditches a strip of land thirty feet wide along, adjoining and each side of the Township and Section lines, and a strip of land twenty feet wide along, adjoining and each side of the quarter section lines; also reserving the use and control of ditches and natural streams of water, if any, naturally upon, flowing across, into or by said described tract, and reserving the right of way for and to construct irrigation or drainage ditches through said tract to irrigate or drain the adjacent land.

Offers or bids for said property will be received at the office of Richard Melrose, attorney-at-law, in the City of Anaheim, or at the residence of the undersigned administratrix, near the said City of Anaheim.

Said property will be sold for cash, gold coin of the United States, ten percentum of the purchase money to accompany the bid, and the remainder to be paid to the said administratrix on confirmation of the said sale by the said superior court; the administratrix will furnish an unlimited certificate of title to said property. Bids or offers must be in writing and may be submitted at the places above designated or filed in the office of the clerk of the superior court of Orange County, State of California.

Dated December 28, 1909.

RENA WAGNER, Administratrix.

Of estate of George L. Wagner, deceased.

Christmas is over and the New Year is at hand. We wish you who read these lines

A Happy and Prosperous New Year

WE want to begin the year right, and we assure you that our

New Year's Resolution

Is to give Every One

"A SQUARE DEAL

and HONEST VALUE"

In Everything.

"INTEGRITY IN BUSINESS"

Is the Motto of

THE TOGGERY,

J. H. WHITAKER R. H. MORGAN

111 W. Center Street, Anaheim.

Palace Meat Market

Schumacher & Schneider

Proprietors

DEALERS IN

Choice Fresh and Salted Meats

Telephone Main 51

Meats Delivered to all parts of city

To My Friends, Customers and All the Good People,

A HAPPY NEW YEAR

Joseph Helmsen

Pre - Inventory Sale

After the Xmas rush our stock is broken up. In each department you will find bargains priced at one-fourth to one-third less. This is a genuine bargain opportunity. For lack of space we mention only a few.

SHOES

All broken lines in Men's Women's and Children's Shoes. In calfskin and kid, also patent leathers, all sizes. In order to clear them out before taking inventory will sell for third less.

CLOTHING

About 60 Suits in Men's and Young Men's sizes. The famous Banner Brand & Schwan clothes. Only one or two of each kind. All prices at 20 per cent. less.

Ladies' Suits & Coats
Also Children's Coats, all sizes in the assortment, mostly sample garments, only one of a kind. We still have a nice assortment of Ladies' Suits. Closing all out at one-fourth to one-third less.

BLANKETS

Large line of Sample Blankets, woolen and cotton, white and grey, also some fancy plaids, all priced at one-fourth less.

The S.Q.R. Store

TO ALL A

Happy New Year

H. A. DICKEL

An Investment Now Means An Income in the FUTURE!

BUY STOCK IN THE

Home Investment Company,

The Only Co-Operative Building Company in Orange County.

This is a Home enterprise and is deserving of support by all.

—OFFICES—

Tribune Bld'g,
FULLERTON, CAL.

122 Center St.
ANAHEIM, CAL.

Beebe-Weisel Co., Inc.

Some suggestions for Useful Holiday Gifts

Buggies, Harness, Robes, Horse Blankets, Whips, Bicycles and Motor Cycles
Base Balls, Basket Balls, Foot Balls, Base Ball Gloves, Tennis Raquets, Sporting Goods of All Kinds.

Royal Sewing Machines

Water Power Washing Machines.

Automobiles and Supplies.

NEWS AND BUSINESS

Bobby Mills spent Christmas with his parents at Riverside.

One thousand Valencia orange trees. R.D. 4, box 70, half mile west Kattella school. A. H. Liebig. 12-23-4t

For Sale: Baled barley hay, at W. H. Kennedy's ranch, 1 mile east of Benedict. Tel Pacific 311. 12-30-5t

Lost—On Sunday, a lady's blue coat. Finder will receive reward by leaving same at Jos. Helmsen's store in Anaheim. D. A. Cole, residence on county road, west. P.O. box 231; phone Home 1811. 1t

For Sale: Three Jubilee brooders and incubators, at a bargain. Jos. Wagner, Placentia. Sunset phone 248. 11-18-1t

Good pasture for horses only. The Bixby Ranch. Three miles east of Olive. Hugh T. Thomson, Supt. Phone Orange 346. 1m

Watch repairing by expert watchmakers, having the latest and most approved devices, and most scientific apparatus, at Hartfield's.

J. T. Wallace of Santa Ana was a business visitor in town yesterday.

For Sale: Walnut nursery stock, softshell and California root. The nursery stock is in my way and I wish to get rid of it; you dig them and pay me ten cents for each tree. Quarter mile from Leana, towards Los Angeles. Victor Montgomery.

Hay, grain, wood, coal, chicken supplies and seeds. W. E. Duckworth.

Our optical department will be opened Monday, January 3, and will be found to be fitted with all modern appliances for testing eyes and fitting glasses. Hartfield's.

For Sale: Baled alfalfa hay, two miles southeast of town. H. Wagner. Pacific phone. 12-30-1t

Dr. Paschall left some days ago for Beatty, Nev., to superintend assessment work in his mine at that point.

For Sale: Shop, stock and tools of the West Anaheim Machine Works. Call or write for full particulars to Bennett E. Cates & Co., Anaheim, Cal., RFD No. 1. 12-30-1t

The vital parts of a Studebaker wagon are made just right. Wm. F. Lutz Co., Santa Ana.

Good pasture for horses only. The Bixby Ranch, three miles east of Olive. Hugh T. Thomson, Supt. Phone Orange 346. 1m

Fresh Oysters at City Market.

For Sale: Good ranch team. One mile north on East street. O. A. Horn; phone suburban 1751. 1t

Hats 1-2 price at Gade's Millinery. I handle all kinds of fuel. W. E. Duckworth.

Dietrich will save you money on anything in jewelry.

Big reductions in fancy and staple ribbons at Gade's Millinery.

Wanted: Situation as foreman of ranch. Can give best of references. Information on application at this office. 1t

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

Corn shelled, wood sawed, by contract or day. F. B. Tuffree, Placentia. You will do well to inquire of Mr. Tuffree for wood, hay and grain. nov4-1t

Carriage and automobile trimming. Wm. F. Lutz Co., Santa Ana.

We repair watches where others fail. Dietrich, the jeweler-optician. Cured sugar beet pulp from silo \$1.00 per ton at Los Alamitos Sugar Factory.

For Sale: Budded Valencia orange trees. Also seed bed orange stock. S. B. Winters, 3 miles west of Anaheim; or leave orders with Judge Howard, 142 So. Los Angeles street, Anaheim, Cal. nov1t

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

What we do, we do well. We fit glasses, Dietrich, jeweler-optician, at Anaheim.

It means much when you buy a wagon, a buggy, a carriage, an automobile or a set of harness, whether you get a good article or a poor one. How can you be sure of getting a good one? By giving us your business. Wm. F. Lutz Co., Santa Ana.

NEWS AND BUSINESS

Capt. Barr came in from Elsinore on Monday for a visit to friends here.

Horses bought, sold and exchanged Mission Stables, corner Lemon and Oak streets. W. B. Finch, proprietor.

Hats 1-2 price at Gade's Millinery. Cook Wanted—Good reliable cook wanted for family of nine; good wages. Apply to F. W. Champion. Sunset phone 493. 1t

Miss Freda Grice, formerly of this city, was married at the home of her mother December 19 to Giles K. Young.

Lost—Reward—Tuesday night, December 14, from place of undersigned, on Sycamore street, one bay mare, weight 700 lbs., 7 years old, branded 10 on left hips. Had blanket and rope. Both hind feet white. Liberal reward on return to owner. Joe Ruiz. Mr. and Mrs. Jack Abbott are spending the week at Newport Beach.

Berry-bowls \$3 and up at Hartfield's. The best values in the market.

Nappies from \$1 up at Hartfield's. A handsome lot to select from.

Recorder Howard had four prisoners in his dock on Monday morning, all of whom had been indulging too freely in the delectum repertorium. One was fined ten dollars, the others five, when they were permitted to depart upon their way rejoicing.

Wanted: A girl for general house work. Good wages paid. Call up phone Santa Ana red 1971 between 6 and 7 in evening or 7 to 8 in morning, or call at 645 Broadway, Santa Ana.

For Sale: Young Pigs. Geo. Greder, 2 miles southwest, Alamitos road. Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Hatzfeld spent Christmas with the latter's parents at Santa Ana.

Joseph P. Martin of Tustin who while riding a wheel collided with an automobile at the corner of 4th and Main streets on Monday noon, died shortly after midnight at the Santa Ana hospital. His physician believes that death was due to shock.

Martin had been in poor health for many months. The automobile was driven by Lester Carden, a Stanford student. With him were Clyde Whitte of Santa Ana and Fred Tracy of Montana, both Stanford lads. The three boys helped carry the man from the street. Carden says that he saw Martin coming toward him on a bicycle. The man seemed undecided as to whether he would go to the left or right, and chose the left. Carden then swung to the left and Martin struck the rear fender on the right side. Martin leaves a widow, one son, Claude, and two daughters, Miss Lillian Martin and Mrs. Will Bowman.

Marriage licenses: John Randizi, 28, and Laura Salazar, 28, both of Los Angeles; Tony Capia, 21, and Mary McLaughlin, 19, both of Los Angeles; Charles G. Meserve, 21, of Santa Ana, and Frances Romero, 16, of Huntington Beach.

Implements and harness of every description. Wm. F. Lutz Co., Santa Ana.

Now is the time to plant seed barley, oats and rye. I have them. W. E. Duckworth.

For Sale: 10 lots on Philadelphia St. Inquire of owner, Mrs. Konig. 2t

If you want glasses that really fit. See Dietrich at Anaheim. He is it.

Fresh Oysters at City Market.

For Sale: Ten-acre ranch, 3 1-2 miles southwest of Anaheim, set to young softshell walnuts, 3 years old. Pumping plant, residence, and all necessary farm buildings. For information call on or address, J. W. Steele, RFD4, Anaheim P.O., Sunset phone 152. 1-8-12m

For Sale: Orange and Eucalyptus stock. Fine young trees. F. W. Champion, P.O. box 114, Anaheim. The trees may be seen at the ranch one mile east of Anaheim. nov1t

We have something special to offer buyers of buggies. Wm. F. Lutz Co., Santa Ana.

Try a sack of American block coal. You will want more. W. E. Duckworth.

Many children need glasses and need them badly. Take them to Dietrich. He will fit them gladly.

Point by point we can show you for simplicity and durability. Wm. F. Lutz Co., Santa Ana.

Max Horwitz spent Sunday sightseeing in Los Angeles.

W. P. Quanton and family spent Christmas at Newport Beach.

Fritz Martin sends Christmas greetings from Mesa, Arizona. Happy New Year, Fritz.

Postmaster Duckworth has been detained at home this week with an attack of la grippe.

Allan Melrose came down from Los Angeles to eat Christmas turkey with the old folks at home.

Charley Tuffree came in from the Rancho Buena Vista to mingle with the throngs of Christmas shoppers.

W. S. Bulcher of Haldsburg, a cousin of J. B. Neff, spent Christmas here as a guest at the Neff ranch.

Charley Ruddock was over from Fullerton on Friday afternoon attending to official business and incidentally looking at the sights.

The Ladies' Guild of St. Michael's of Anaheim will meet with Mrs. Geo. Boyd, 129 South Olive street, Thursday, Jan. 5, at half past two.

Miss Anna Armstrong of Canada, who is spending the winter at Venice, is here for the holidays, a guest of her cousin, T. S. Armstrong and family.

Conrad Stueckle purchased the Nemetz building at the corner of Emily and Center, and Harry Kuebler jacked it up early in the week and moved it to Mr. Stueckle's place on South Los Angeles street.

Mrs. Hubert Lloyd and little son left Placentia last week for San Francisco, where Mr. Lloyd has been for some time engaged in business. They will take up their residence in that city.

Roman Wissar has petitioned the superior court for letters of administration upon the estate of the late Frank Wommer who was killed by falling from a wagon two weeks ago Monday. The heirs are widow and two grown children.

"Dick" Nemetz is taking a whirl at the painting trade up in Inyo county. He repaired thither in the employ of "Jack" Abbott, whose reputation as a first-class painter is far and wide. "Dick" is quite an artist, himself.

Mr. and Mrs. Louie Kroeger, Mr. and Mrs. Nowotny, Miss Sophie Schindler, Miss Helen Meinicke and Herman Schindler enjoyed a visit to Mount Lowe on Sunday. They attended the theater in Los Angeles in the evening and returned on the owl.

Manuel Baez died at the residence of M. Tapia on Friday afternoon last, after a long illness due to a complication of physical disorders. He was aged 33 years and has for years been a resident of this city, where he engaged in the painting business. He leaves a wife and two small children. Funeral services were held at the Catholic church on Sunday afternoon, and interment was made in Holy Cross cemetery.

Deceased was a native of El Monte, Cal., and had resided in Anaheim 28 years.

Frank Nemetz has improvised a canvass front for his new store next to the water office, his glass front having failed to arrive on time.

Frank vacated his store at the corner of Emily and Center and moved into his new place early in the week. Until the arrival of his glass front he will tack up his former awning in front of his new place of business every evening, and take it down the next morning.

Later—The glass front arrived on Tuesday and was promptly installed, and Nemetz is happy again.

Carl Pamperl sends from Austria a renewal of his subscription to The Gazette, which has been going to his address since his departure from Anaheim a number of years ago. Mr. Pamperl is always prompt in remitting his subscription, and has many other attributes which stamp him as a worthy and honorable citizen.

When these lines meet his eyes the holiday season will have passed, but just the same we wish him a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year.

Three Mexicans giving the names of Carlos Comancho, Jose Gonzales and Francisco Casio were arraigned in Judge Howard's court on Monday on a charge of petty larceny. They are accused of shoplifting in Anaheim and Fullerton. The specific accusation against them is the theft of two pairs of trousers from the store of Yungbluth & Kroeger. They were arrested at Santa Ana by Officers Murray and Head. They are believed to be old offenders. They entered a plea of not guilty, and will have their trial on Tuesday.

Mrs. Oswald Fulde is ill at her home on Lemon street, but was yesterday in improved physical condition.

PUMPING PLANT FITS

All kinds of wood or brick well pit and cesspool work done in a prompt and workmanlike manner. Old pits repaired. Rates reasonable. Call on or address Ben Cook, Anaheim, Cal. Residence corner Santa Fe and Charles streets. 8-5-1t

Mr. and Mrs. Mullinix spent Christmas at a family reunion at Santa Ana.

Mr. Neff was in Colton on Tuesday and Wednesday holding a beekeepers' institute.

A. T. Cook of Escondido is here on a visit to his brother Ben Cook. He contemplates locating.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lewis and Leland Lewis spent Christmas with relatives in Los Angeles and Pasadena.

Rev. Juny will hold communion service at the Episcopal church on Sunday morning at 10:30. Sunday school at 10.

J. M. Gunnett has sold his eleven-acre walnut orchard northeast of town to Mrs. Anna Beard of Long Beach for \$11,000.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Nagle, Mrs. Stephen Nagle and Miss Carrie Nagle of Los Angeles spent Christmas at the Nagle home here.

Rev. Markle's subject at the Christian church on Sunday morning will be John the Baptist; in the evening, When Time Shall be No More.

Charles Synold spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. Hart. Mr. Synold has a position as cook in a large Los Angeles establishment, and is prospering.

The Ladies' Aid society of the Presbyterian church will meet this (Thursday) afternoon in the Sunday school room at 2 o'clock. All ladies of the church and congregation are invited.

Albert Renner is here from San Francisco to spend the holidays with relatives and friends. Albert conducts a drugstore in the northern metropolis and is prospering.

Ground at the corner of Emily and Center streets has been cleared of frame structures, and in the near future the Royer three-story reinforced concrete block will rear itself upon the site.

Mrs. Oliver Hill this week received news from South English, Iowa, that her aged mother was seriously ill. Mrs. Hill is ready to depart for the east, and was yesterday awaiting later advices. She visited with her parents in South English last spring.

The regular quarterly communion service of the Presbyterian church will be held next Sunday morning. Let every member arrange to be present, if possible. In the evening union evangelical services will begin in the opera-house under the direction of Hadden and Thompson.

E. K. Collins, the old reliable warhorse, dropped into town from San Jose this week and is looking over the orange groves with the intention of purchasing several carloads.

E. K. is making money shipping fruits from the northern citrus belt, and is welcome as the flowers which bloom in the spring.

L. Harry Wilcox writes from Central Point, Or., sending Christmas greetings to the Gazette and inquiring friends. Mr. Wilcox and his brother-in-law, Frederick Hauptman are farming 103 acres in Roger River Valley, 35 acres in growing orchard, apples, pears and peaches. The family's health is good, and all are enjoying their new location.

A meeting of all those interested in the growing and curing of tobacco will be held at the place of J. E. Stowell, 1 mile of Center on East street, on January 4th. The meeting will be an all-day affair. Mr. Mat teson of Los Angeles, a tobacco expert, will be present and make an address on tobacco raising. Mr. Stowell is taking an active interest in this industry, and it is desired that a goodly number of people be present to become better versed in tobacco culture.

Elsie M. Carter, a Nebraska woman, has brought suit in this county against her former husband, E. J. McGlothlen, a Fullerton rancher, for \$430, alleged to be due her on a contract of separation entered into in July, 1904. The complaint states that when the couple agreed to separate the wife received \$1500 and the household furniture, and that the husband, in writing, agreed to pay her \$10 a month for the care of a son. The wife alleges there is now due her \$430. The couple were divorced in Nebraska in 1906, and both parties, in different states, married again.

On Sunday evening, Jan. 2, 1910, at the opera-house, the greatest evangelistic campaign that this city has ever experienced will be commenced. All our different Christian organizations have united in this great movement and have secured the services of Dr. R. A. Hadden of the Los Angeles Bible Institute to lead the meetings. Dr. Hadden has a wonderful reputation as an evangelist and bible student. The singing will be a strong feature of the campaign and the committee have been fortunate in obtaining Mr. and Mrs. Thompson to take charge of the same. These singers are worth hearing and have a national reputation. A choir of 50 voices will fill the stage. Meetings will be held every night in the week. Everybody welcome. Seats free.

Tom Wilkie came in from the oil wells to spend Christmas with relatives and friends.

Barney Hartfield will shortly begin the erection of a \$2500 residence on East Broadway.

Louis Dorr of Los Angeles spent the first of the week here visiting with friends and relatives.

Parson Kellar dropped into town on Tuesday afternoon from Los Angeles with the latest Bakersfield story.

Rev. Markle escorted a dozen of the young ladies of his church to the moving-picture show on Tuesday evening.

Wm. Hall and J. W. Walls, accompanied by their better halves, made an auto trip to Pomona and other outlying points on Sunday.

F. R. Grosswell is decorating the water office with a new sign on the west front. The windows will bear handsome gilt signs.

Pete Nellp returned yesterday to Blythe, where he is engaged in the butcher and cattle business. Pete is becoming a prosperous stockman, and is raising some of the best beef on the Colorado river.

The Orange County Teachers' Institute passed a resolution recommending to the County Board of Education a decided change in the system of examinations in the county schools. The teachers recommended that all regular examinations given by the county board to grades below the seventh grade be discontinued, and that in the seventh grade pupils whose class average is ninety per cent or better be not required to take examinations. Further the teachers recommend that the county reduce the number of examinations per year to two. Last year four were given, this year three.

Notice has been filed with the county clerk that the Olds Gas and Power Co. on Dec. 31 will move the Superior Court to vacate a judgment of about \$200 entered by Justice Howard of Anaheim, against that company and in favor of Skinner & Dickinson. The ground upon which the motion will be made is that the summons filed in the case by Attorney F. C. Spencer is false and void, that the company rightfully should have been sued in Los Angeles, and that the justice at Anaheim had no jurisdiction to enter judgment. The case is now on appeal in the Superior Court.

A. S. Bradford stated a day or two ago that all right of way matters for the Santa Fe cut-off between Fullerton and Richfield would probably be cleared up early in the new year, and that actual work of construction will begin immediately thereafter. Mr. Bradford hauls his oranges to Fullerton, a distance of 6 1-2 miles, while to the new Placentia depot it will be 1 1-4 miles. He makes two roundtrips daily, but after the road is built will make six or more. He will be able to pick and haul to the packing-house a car of fruit daily. He estimates the new line will cut his harvesting expenses practically in two.

For the third time George Martin and Ella L. Martin are opponents in litigation. Some years ago the couple were divorced. A few months ago Martin sued his ex-wife for an interest in \$10,000 worth of property, all of which she claimed, and won. Now Martin is again plaintiff and he is suing Mrs. Martin for a partition of the real estate. Judgment awarding Martin a half interest in a forty-acre tract at Garden Grove and property here was entered on June 10, 1909. All efforts to secure partition from Mrs. Martin have failed, hence the action brought by Martin. His attorneys are Williams & Rutan. The complaint sets forth that Mrs. Martin's half interest is subject to a mortgage of \$650 held by Mary V. Lyon. Martin himself holds judgment for \$57.40 against Mrs. Martin as costs of the suit in which she was worsted. The parties to the suit are well known in Garden Grove and Santa Ana.

F. W. Fleischman showed his customers what an artistic meat market looked like the past week, and the City Market was the synchrore of all eyes. One side of the market was labeled "Christmas in California," and a shady bower, decked in evergreens and oranges, showed what the holiday is in this land of sunshine and blossom. Joining the bower was a display of Christmas beef which was the equal to any in the country. The other side of the market was labeled "Christmas back East" and where one found a display of snowy garb which was in distinguished contrast to the former. A number of decorated sucking pigs, hams, bacon and sausages, such as only Fleischman makes greeted the eye. The display was one of the most artistic this popular shop ever exhibited. One of the tiny porkers found its way to the editorial table, and it proved to be an epicurian delight. The felicitations of the season are extended Mr. Fleischman and his corps of assistants, and may the City Market have a happy and prosperous New Year.

Mound City Paints go farthest, wear longest, look best. Jos. Backs & Son.

To All My Friends and Patrons, a very Happy and Prosperous New Year

Wm. Falkenstein

ANAHEIM, CALIFORNIA

DRUG STORE

MATHEMATICS

EXCELLENT TOOTH BRUSH, MERMAID TOOTH POWDER, TOTAL, 25c 25c 25c

We will sell for a limited time a can of Tooth Powder and a Good Brush for 25c.

Heying Brothers

PHARMACISTS

Near Postoffice, Anaheim, Cal.

CLEANED UP \$200

Bogus-Check Artist Does Town On Friday Afternoon

A bogus-check artist named Montgomery victimized a number of business men on Friday afternoon after banking hours by cashing fictitious checks, each in the amount of \$30. He gave out the information that he intended leaving for San Diego on the midnight train. Some of the checks were cashed after midnight. When the checks were presented at the banks on Monday morning they were refused payment.

The case has been given the official stamp of the bogus-check operator will be brought back if captured.

Montgomery was formerly in the employ of Thomas Strain at Placentia, and the money was obtained upon forgery of the latter's name. It is believed he has skipped for the north.

The association is shipping six carloads of oranges this week. Placentia growers are signing up with the association, and their fruit will be shipped from this city.

Petitions in four estates were filed last week. Anna and Charles Schmiedeberg ask administration of the estate of their father, Carl Schmiedeberg, who left \$3600 worth of property here and several ranches in Minnesota. The five children will get between \$3000 and \$4000 each, except one son, Frank, who will get \$1. Hiram J. Town is named as the sole heir to \$5000 worth of property left by Mary Town, his wife. Fred Robles petitions for letters on the estate of his brother, John Robles, and the estate of \$520 goes to his brother and nieces and nephews. Martha E. Rice asks that the estate of her husband, George Rice, who died a year ago, be probated. It is worth \$1450.

Schools will reopen on Monday after the holiday vacation. Paving was completed on East Center street yesterday. G. Fleischmann will erect a \$1200 cottage on Claudia street. Charles Boege has completed a new \$2500 residence on West Center street. Teachers have returned from the county institutes held at Santa Ana and Los Angeles. L. E. Miller will erect a \$3000 residence, on Broadway, between Los Angeles and Lemon streets. Wm. J. Hill who has been seriously ill at his home west of town for some weeks past was yesterday reported to be improving, and his entire recovery is hoped for. Walter Wuesthoff has sold his 25-acre ranch on West Broadway to Louis Edson of San Dimas for \$35,000. The tract is set to oranges and is highly improved. It contains a 9-room dwelling-house and pumping plant. Mr. Wuesthoff and family will move to Los Angeles. Miss Bessie Thompson celebrated her twelfth birthday on Tuesday afternoon at her parents' home on S. Claudia street. Games were played, refreshments served and an enjoyable time had by a number of her young friends who were invited to be her guests. She received many handsome presents and was the recipient of many congratulations in celebrating her twelfth birthday. Mrs. Sarah J. Fay has presented to the Odd Fellows' lodge a set of complete reports of the business transacted by the Sovereign Grand Lodge, dating from its institution and including all reports up to a few years ago. The volumes had been collected and preserved by the late Mr. Fay, who was a well-known and highly esteemed resident of this city. Mrs. Fay was tendered a vote of thanks for the donation.

PURE DRUGS

MULLINIX

DRUG STORE

To Our Many Friends and Patrons

We extend our thanks for the many kindnesses shown us in the past, and wish you all a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

German-American Bank

PINCHOT ON CONSERVATION

Forest Service Has Not Gone Beyond the Law

At the Lakes-to-the-Gulf Deep Waterways Convention in New Orleans, Gifford Pinchot, United States Forester, said:

"Certain newspapers have said of late that the Forest Service has gone beyond the law in carrying out its work. This assertion has been repeated so persistently that there is danger that it may be believed. The friends of conservation must not be led to think that before the Forest Service can proceed legally with its present work all the hazards and compromises of new legislation must be faced.

"Fortunately, the charge of illegal action is absolutely false. The Forest Service has had ample legal authority for everything it has done. Not once since it was created has any charge of illegality, despite the most searching investigation and the bitterest attack, ever led to reversal or reproof by either house of congress or by any congressional committee. Since the creation of the Forest Service the expenditure of more than \$1,000,000 has passed successfully the scrutiny of the Treasury of the United States. Most significant of all, not once has the Forest Service been defeated as to any vital legal principle underlying its work in any court or administrative tribunal of last resort. Thus those who make the law and those who interpret it seem to agree that our work has been legal.

"But it is not enough to say that the Forest Service has kept within the law. Other qualifications go to make efficiency in a Government bureau. A bureau may keep within the law, and yet fail to get results.

"When action is needed for the public good there are two opposite points of view regarding the duty of an administrative officer in enforcing the law. One point of view asks, 'Is there any express and specific law authorizing or directing such action?' and, having thus sought and found none, nothing is done. The other asks, 'Is there any justification in law for doing this desirable thing?' and having thus sought and found a legal justification, what the public good demands is done. I hold it to be the first duty of a public officer to obey the law. But I hold it to be his second duty, and a close second, to do everything the law will let him do for the public good, not merely what the law compels or directs him to do.

"It is the right as well as the duty of a public officer to be zealous in the public service. That is why the public service is worth while. To every public officer the law should be, not a goad to drive him to his duty, but a tool to help him in his work. And I maintain that it is likewise his right and duty to seek by every proper means from the legal authorities set over him such interpretations of the law as will best help him to serve his country.

"I believe in dividends for the people as well as taxes. Fifty years is long enough for the certainty of profitable investment in water-power, and to fix on the amount of return that will be fair to the public and the corporation is not impossible. What city does not regret some ill-considered franchise? And why should not the Nation profit by the experience of its citizens?

"There is no reason why the water-power interests should be given the people's property freely and forever except that they would like to have it that way. I suspect that the mere wishes of the special interests, although they have been the main-spring of much public action for many years, have begun to lose their compelling power. A good way to begin to regulate corporations would be to stop them from regulating us.

"The sober fact is that here is the imminent battle ground in the endless contest for the rights of the people. Nothing that can be said or done will suffice to postpone longer the active phases of this fight, and that is why I attach so great importance to the attitude of administrative officers in protecting the public welfare in the enforcement of the law.

"From time to time a few strong leaders have tried to unite the people in the fight of the many for the equal opportunities to which they are entitled. But the people have only just begun to take this fight in earnest. They have not realized until recently the vital importance and far-reaching consequences of their own passive position.

"Now that the fight is passing into an acute stage it is easily seen that the special interests have used the period of public indifference to maneuver themselves into a position of exceeding strength. In the first place, the constitutional position of property in the United States is stronger than in any other nation. In the second place, it is well understood that the influence of the corporations in our lawmaking bodies is usually excessive, not seldom to the

point of defeating the will of the people steadily and with ease. In the third place, cases are not unknown in which the special interests, not satisfied with making the laws, have assumed also to interpret them through that worst of evils in the body politic, an unjust judge.

"When an interest or an enemy is entrenched in a position rendered impregnable against an expected mode of attack, there is but one remedy, to shift the ground and follow lines against which no preparation has been made.

"Fortunately for us, the special interests, with a blindness which naturally follows from their wholly commercialized point of view, have failed to see the essential fact in this great conflict. They do not understand that this is far more than an economic question; that in its essence and in every essential characteristic it is a moral question.

"The present economic order, with its face turned away from equality of opportunity, involves a bitter moral wrong, which must be corrected for moral reasons and along moral lines. It must be corrected with justice and firmness, but not bitterly, for that would be to lower the Nation to the moral level of the evil which we have set ourselves to fight.

"This is the doctrine of the square deal. It contains the germ of industrial liberty. Its partisans are the many, its opponents are the few. I am firm in the faith that the great majority of our people are square-dealers."

ORIGIN OF VEGETABLES

Where Some of Our Epicurean Delights Came From

The potato, which was already cultivated in America when the continent was discovered, is spontaneous in Chile. It was introduced in Europe in 1580 and 1585 by the Spaniards, and almost at the same time by the English, who brought it from Virginia, where it had appeared about 1550.

The sweet potato and the Jerusalem artichoke are also supposed to come from America.

Salsify is found in a wild state in Greece, Dalmatia, Italy and Algeria. According to Oliver de Serres, it has been cultivated in the south of France since the sixteenth century. Turnips and radishes came originally from Central Europe. The beet-root and the beet, which have been greatly improved by cultivation, are considered as the same species by botanists. The beet, only the stalk of which is eaten, grows wild in the Mediterranean, Persia and Babylonia.

Garlic, onions, shallots and leeks have long been cultivated in almost all countries, and their origin is very uncertain. That of the scallion is better known. It grows spontaneously in Siberia. One finds chives in a wild state throughout the Northern Hemisphere.

The radish, greatly modified by cultivation, probably had its origin in the temperate zone, but from what wild species it is derived is not exactly known.

The lettuce appears to be derived from the endive, which is found wild in temperate and Southern Europe, in the Canaries, Algeria, Abyssinia and temperate Western Asia.

Wild chicory is spontaneous throughout Europe, even in Sweden, in Asia Minor, Persia, the Caucasus, Afghanistan and Siberia. Cultivated chicory is probably a form of endive, which is thought to have had its origin in India.

Corn salad is found wild throughout Europe, Asia Minor and Japan. Cabbage, like all vegetables which have been cultivated from remote times, is believed to be of European origin.

The artichoke is the cultivated form of the wild cardoon, indigenous to Maderia, the Canaries, Morocco, the south of France, Spain, Italy and the Mediterranean islands. Asparagus had its origin in Western Asia.

The origin of the eggplant is India; that of the broadbean is as yet unknown, as also that of the lentil, the pea, the chickpea and haricot. The last named appears to have come originally from America.

The carrot grows spontaneously throughout Europe, Asia Minor, Siberia, northern China, Abyssinia, northern Africa, Maderia and the Canary Islands.

Chervil comes from temperate western Asia; parsley from the south of Europe and Algeria; sorrel from Europe and northern Asia, the mountains of India and North America. Spinach is supposed to come from northern Asia.

For some twenty years past the crosnes has been used. This little tuber, with fine, savory flesh, which has long been cultivated in China and Japan, is probably indigenous to Eastern Asia.

The tomato comes from Peru, the cucumber from India and the pumpkin from Guinea.

LYE STEWED PEACHES

Do You Eat Them?—Another Pure Food Discussion

The pure food agitation which has been principally over the question of benzoate of soda has now taken a new turn and renewed interest will doubtless be aroused over this question.

It is said that in most of the canneries of the country peaches are stewed in red-hot caustic soda to eat away the skins and thereby save the cost of knife-peeling, the difference in cost amounting to a cent and a half or two cents per can.

In the process of this lye stewing almost all the flavor of the peach disappears and doubtless a little caustic soda is left on each piece of fruit as a memento of its trip through the cannery.

Caustic soda strong enough to eat away the skin of an unripe peach must be anything but soothing to the inner man or child. The full significance of this is best understood in connection with the fact that caustic soda is used in making many kinds of soap; in fact, it is the dirt eating part of the soap.

It is said that the great majority of the canneries use the lye process in place of the knife-peeling method. Attempts have been made for some time to get the Department of Agriculture to make a ruling on this question which would compel the canners who use this method to say so on the labels of their goods. It looks now as if the question will be passed up to Congress for a specific law covering this phase of the pure food agitation.

The use of caustic soda is impossible with ripe fruit because it discolors a ripe peach so that it will not pass muster with the users of high-grade canned fruits. In consequence this process is possible only with unripe fruit, and green fruit is purposefully gathered for canning.

Owing to the absence of any marks on the cans to indicate the use of caustic soda, the only way the customer can tell if he has purchased a lye-process can of fruit is by taste. Open a can of peaches, wash away the syrup from a piece of the fruit. Then taste it. If it is void of flavor, woody and pulpy, and has a soapy appearance, it is undoubtedly the lye-peeled variety.

AUCTIONING A PARROT

Among the articles offered for sale in a Boerum Place (Brooklyn) auction shop a few days ago was a parrot. The bird was in a big wire cage and was very green so far as his plumage was concerned, but no further.

Apparently realizing that he was about to be subjected to the indignity of being stood on the auction block, the parrot seemed determined not to be knocked down without a hearing, and some of his remarks caused the women to stuff their handkerchiefs into their ears and the men to laugh uproariously.

As the bird was taken by the auctioneer and held aloft so that all might have a good view of him, the parrot promptly greeted the assemblage with "Ah, delighted."

"How much am I bid for him?" cried the auctioneer.

"Fifty cents," lisped an old lady, and as she did so, the parrot cocked his head and shouted: "Marry, Mary."

"'Twouldn't pay the price of the cage," yelled the auctioneer. "Well, I'll offered 50 cents. Any other bids?"

"Seventy-five cents," shouted a man on the fringe of the crowd. As though trying to stir up strife between the first and second bidders, the parrot broke in with "Get the axe. Mary, Mary, get the axe." Then as if to prove that he was a parrot of many parts he sang something about "Waltz Me Around Again, Willie!"

The auctioneer, evidently thinking the parrot was making a hit with the crowd, permitted him to warble the melody for some time, and then announced that the bird should bring at least \$10.

"O, O," screeched the parrot, and the auctioneer smilingly asked for a good, generous bid.

"I'll blow a couple of bones on him," called a man who stood before the parrot's cage. Immediately the parrot caught up the word "blow" and blurted out: "Blow, blow, yourself. Ha, ha, ha. Blow yourself."

As the parrot was handed over to his purchaser, a jolly-faced German, who said he would teach him "low Dutch," the parrot, apparently enraged, said things which no self-respecting parrot ever would dream of saying in polite society. Then as he was carried out into the street by his new owner, the bird mumbled to himself despairingly: "Oh, h—ll."

O woman, you are charming, And poets long have sung Their sweetest verses to you In every virtuous tongue; But none of them has ever Told why it is that you Will always leave a street-car not one gnorW

BREAKFAST.

It Should Be a Substantial Meal, Says a Physician.

It is customary to make the first meal of the day slightly the lightest and distinctly the plainest and simplest of the three. If there be any deficiency of the appetite breakfast is the meal at which this is most likely to show itself. But this lack of appetite is in nine cases out of ten clearly traceable to sleeping in an unventilated room or to late hours in foul air the night before or to insufficient exercise the preceding day and is no indication that the body really requires less food at this time. Perfectly healthy men who sleep with their windows open and go to bed at a reasonable hour will tell you that they enjoy their breakfast as well as any other meal of the day, and many even call it their best meal.

Another popular delusion in regard to the lightness and unimportance of the breakfast is that widespread superstition, the "continental breakfast," consisting of a cup of coffee and some fruit or a single roll. This is a very pretty breakfast as far as it goes, but it doesn't go far, and the sole basis for its adoption on the continent is that it is only intended as a temporary tide-over until the real breakfast of meat, eggs, fish, etc., which is taken at about 10 or 11 o'clock, like a very early luncheon. If you haven't got a good appetite for breakfast make it your business to go and get one instead of allowing yourself to be blinded in this morbid state of affairs and deciding that all you really need is a cup of coffee and a roll or an orange.—Dr. Woods Hutchinson in Woman's Home Companion.

A TENNYSON STORY.

The Poet's Mistake and the Way He Tended an Apology.

England's great poet Tennyson was a somewhat gruff and formidable man, whose manner with curious strangers was by no means gentle and pleasant. Once a young woman who had been just introduced to the great man at Freshwater was left alone with him on the seashore. She stood in immense awe of the poet and therefore did not interrupt him as he sat speechless, gazing straight ahead of him at the sea.

The long silence was broken at last in an astonishing manner by Tennyson. He was going to open his lips and utter some lovely thought, the young woman imagined. Instead he opened them and in gruff and gloomy tones gave voice to this remark:

"You creek."

The girl started back in horror. Tennyson added, an explanation: "You creek. Your stays creek."

This so startled the young woman that she ran away and went indoors, where a large company, she found, was gathered together over tea. In a little time Tennyson appeared, a vague expression on his countenance, as though something had gone wrong with him. The girl, now accounting him possibly mad and certainly impolite, tried hard to hide away from him. In vain. His eagle eye found her out. He threaded his way among the other guests toward her, took her hand and said in resonant tones before the whole company of them:

"My dear, I beg your pardon. I find it was my braces."

Three Great Books.

Pride goeth before a fall, according to the proverb, but it often happens that the fall does not take place as expected by the cynical observer. Mrs. Benedict, for example, was very proud of her daughter's attainments at school. Mrs. Benedict herself had had little schooling, but she attempted to make up for it by retelling Margaret's triumphs to her friends.

One day the minister's wife was calling. "Yes, ma'am," Mrs. Benedict said in reply to a question; "Margaret is way up in all her classes, I can tell you. They've been reading Shakespeare's plays lately, and Maggie's buying that little edition one by one so she can have it at home. She keeps them up in her room."

"Let me see; she's read 'Hamlet' and—there was two more—oh, yes, one of 'em was 'Romeo' and the other 'Juliet.'"

"I enjoy hearing her do them out loud, Mrs. Bradley."—Youth's Companion.

Doubtful Compliments.

The colonel who, taking his leave at a garden party, inquires, "Have I had the pleasure of saying goodbye to you, Miss Mary?" the hostess sweetly assuring a distinguished pianist who has risen abruptly from the instrument with a sarcastic protest lest he should disturb the conversation that he does not do so at all; the young man who, on being told that a possible rival had taken the lady who is speaking in to dinner the previous evening, declares that "that's all he's fit for"—these are decided instances of this class of bad compliment, while for a well meant but lukewarm one poor Newman Noggs' reply to the collector's query respecting the Kenwigs' new baby, that it wasn't a very nasty one, may be cited.—London Academy.

Well Off.

Counsel—You speak of Mr. Smith being well off. Is he worth \$10,000? Witness—No, sir. Counsel—Two thousand? Witness—No, sir; he isn't worth a shilling. Counsel—Then how is he well off? Witness—Got a wife, sir, who supports him, sir.—New York Journal.

To have a respect for ourselves guides our morals, and to have a deference for others guides our manners.—Sterne.

TIMBER FAST GOING

Canadians Surprised at Report Showing Limited Tree Area in Dominion

Ottawa, Ont., Dec. 25.—The Secretary of the Canadian Forestry Association, James Lawler, has given out a statement that came as a genuine surprise to the general public, who have hitherto been lead to believe that the timber supply of Canada is unlimited and practically inexhaustible. In regard to this subject, which vitally concerns the welfare of the Dominion, it is pointed out that in the older portions of Ontario there are at present over 8,000,000 acres of land fit for nothing else now but the growing of trees.

At one time Canada claimed to have a forest area more than ten times the size of that of the United States. Now some experts estimated the forests of the Dominion as only one-fifth the extent of the forests of the United States.

UNDERGROUND WATERS

A report on the geologic conditions affecting the artesian waters of South Dakota has just been issued by the United States Geological Survey as Water-Supply Paper, 227, by N. H. Darton.

The report describes in detail the strata underlying the area of the state and out-cropping at the surface, indicates the water horizons, and contains a full discussion of deep wells and well prospects, by counties. It is illustrated by geologic maps and sections, and by maps showing the ground water conditions, the limits of the South Dakota artesian area and the volumes of the flows from wells in that area, the contour and altitude of the "bed rock" surface, and the hydraulic gradient in the state. A few half-tone views show important geologic features.

The report concludes with a section on the construction and management of artesian wells, which should be of practical interest to well drillers and well owners.

Water-Supply Paper 227 can be obtained without charge from the Director of the Survey at Washington.

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Notice to Creditors.

Estate of Carl Bennerseheid, deceased. Notice is hereby given by the undersigned administratrix of the estate of Carl Bennerseheid deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit the same with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice (which publication was first made on the 30th day of December, 1920), to the said administratrix at the office of Richard Melrose, 1134 West Center Street, Anaheim, the same being the place for the settlement of the business of said estate in the County of Orange.

Dated this 30th day of December, A. D. 1920.

BERTHA BENNERSEHEID, Administratrix of the Estate of Carl Bennerseheid, Deceased.

In The Superior Court

Of the County of Orange, State of California.

C. G. Shaw, Plaintiff,

vs.

James Henry, William Henry, Jane Henry, Martha Henry, Magdalene Campbell, Margaret Kennedy and M. M. Fitz, Defendants.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Orange, State of California, and the Complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said County of Orange. Richard Melrose, Attorney for Plaintiff.

The People of the State of California, send Greeting to James Henry, William Henry, Jane Henry, Martha Henry, Magdalene Campbell, Margaret Kennedy and M. M. Fitz, Defendants.

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

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

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior Court of the County of Orange, State of California, this 9th day of November, A. D. 1920.

[Seal] W. B. WILLIAMS, Clerk.

Dec 2-2 mo.

Notice of Assessment.

CALIFORNIA FOLDING CRATE COMPANY, A CORPORATION. LOCATION OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS, ANAHEIM, CALIFORNIA.

Notice is hereby given, that at a meeting of the directors, held on the 24th day of December, 1920, an assessment of five (5) cents per share was levied upon the issued stock of the corporation, payable at once to the Secretary of the corporation at its office in Anaheim, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 4th day of January, 1921, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on the 1st day of February, 1921, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

J. E. JAYNE, Secretary of California Folding Crate Company, Anaheim, California.

Dec 9-4t

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J. H. NORTON ON COVER CROPS

VALUABLE DATA FROM RIVERSIDE EXPERIMENT STATION

Shows Gross Yield Per Acre of Land Scientifically Treated—Laboratory Analysis Illustrating Amount of Organic Matter Produced—Figures

Prof. J. H. Norton addressed a recent meeting of Riverside orange-growers upon the value of Cover Crops in Citrus Orchards. The expert of the experiment station located in that city had much to say upon this subject. His address was in part as follows:

The term cover crop is used more or less interchangeably with that of green manure crop. It may be that the former term as used in this section is the more preferable. It is doubtful whether some of the crops as grown in this section are any more manual than plowing is manual and we hardly speak of plowing as applying manure.

There are several arguments in favor of growing cover crops, and yet many practical growers fall to see convincing proofs in the form of financial returns. The cover crop roots should penetrate where it is impractical to reach with machinery. The result of this is that by and by these roots decay and are converted into humus which makes a home for bacteria, and these bacteria undoubtedly reach to the very tips of these roots, more or less, working on the soil as they go. This working on the soil by bacteria will be explained at the next meeting by Mr. Lipman, but it may be said that this working of the bacteria causes a physical improvement in the soil as well as a chemical one, and it is doubtful whether it can be accomplished in any other way.

But certainly an exaggeration of this beneficial action has been put before the public. While there may be cases on record in which the alfalfa root or other plant roots have gone great depths, yet this is the exception. It was my experience last spring in digging up cover crop roots on all types of soil and all kinds of cover crops that the roots never extended more than 40 inches deep and only in one case did it approach this figure. This was a very loose sandy soil in which burr clover and alfalfa went equally deep. The type of soil seemed to govern the depth of root penetration, which was in many cases about one foot deep. But even in cases where a few of the roots do go as deep as 15 to 18 inches, the vast majority of the root system is in the territory of only 4 to 6 inches deep.

The cover crop adds directly to the soil all of the carbohydrates which it contains. In other words, all of the carbon, hydrogen and oxygen which go to make up the organic matter of the plant comes from the air and water and does not impoverish the soil in the least. As to the question of nitrogen, it is probable that there is a point of equilibrium for the nitrogen in any soil. That is if the nitrogen content of the soil in question is below this point of equilibrium a leguminous cover-crop will add more nitrogen to the soil than it will take away.

But after the soil has built up in nitrogen to this equilibrium point the nitrogen gained and the nitrogen lost by the leguminous cover crop is at an equilibrium. Should the nitrogen for some reason or other get above this equilibrium point I believe that the growth of any cover crop results in a loss of nitrogen. And I believe further that this equilibrium point for nitrogen while using a leguminous cover crop is below the point of most profitable production for the citrus grower. I believe then that we should use nitrogenous fertilizers even without most successful leguminous cover crops.

The potassium and phosphorus which the cover crop contains is all taken from the soil and is all returned to the soil by the crop, and so far as we know the availability of these returned elements is as great as it was before.

All of the organic matter of the cover crop goes back to the soil and serves in two ways; that of humus making and to improve the physical conditions of the soil before being humified or by improving the physical condition of the soil with that material which never will humify. Much has been said and written about humus, so much that it would be hard to say anything original or anything which any of you do not already know.

The one fact that I do want to bring out in this talk is exact yields and fairly accurate compositions of cover crops. There has been much agitation about the yields of cover crops and their benefits. It is always well when coming in contact with statements which look large to analyze the situation and see why any statement at all was made. In some cases we will find that the author is interested in the sale of cov-

er crop seed while in other cases we will find that the author depends for his daily bread on the apparent success that he is making with someone else's grove. So it is well to look into a statement before accepting it verbatim. Then again Mr. A. believes in the benefits derived from the use of cover crops, and on investigating it is ascertained that he uses about 5 feet of manure to the tree per year, which is much more organic matter than a good cover crop affords. I do not want to be understood as opposing the use of cover crops, for I do not hold such opposition. On the contrary I am a firm believer in the use of them. But let us not rate them with the get rich quick schemes for any process of soil improvement that has a lasting effect is slow.

In order to collect some more data on the value of cover crops I undertook last spring to find out just what yields were being produced in Southern California, the chemical composition and any other data that could be ascertained.

It does seem a simple process to determine the yield of a cover crop tops, and you will agree with me that it is simple when I tell you how I did it. Yet I found a few people who have made such determinations and in no case have I found anything like an accurate determination made. Always the error had an increasing effect on the yield. The one universal error was to take a territory say 10 feet square which has a good growth of cover crop all over it, cut off the cover crop, weigh it and calculate to the acre from that 100 square feet. As a matter of fact it was my observation that only four-sevenths of the soil was ever seeded and the other three-sevenths of the soil contained very little growth, and this growth was not of the most desirable nature. So I believe that we are perfectly safe in taking only 57 per cent of the amount that may be put out as cover crop yields, to say nothing of the biased judgment that enters into the case of one taking a sample of his own cover crop.

In determining the yield of a cover crop we want to know the yield on the whole block, and for that reason we must select a territory which represents the whole block to cut our sample from. First locate an average as nearly as possible of the cover crop, then with our method of tree planting, in squares, I found it easy to take a square with the four trees at the four corners of the square. Cut this crop off by hand on your knees, cutting one plant at a time, just at the surface of the ground. This requires from two to three hours where the work is done carefully. It is well to make a weighing every few minutes unless the atmosphere is such that the evaporation from the cut crop is at a minimum.

This cutting having been done and the weight taken, it is then time to measure the area cut over. Having this area measured, it is easy to calculate the yield per acre. This gives us the greatest part of the yield and the part which is the most accurate in the method of determination.

The hard part is to determine the yield of the roots, and the subject certainly is open to suggestions, for I know of no very good method. The method I used, however, was as follows: Find another area which is representative, although of much smaller size, say about three feet square, and dig the plants up as carefully as it is possible to do. Wash out the roots very carefully, taking care not to wet the tops, and not to waste any of the rootlets. Cut the tops off as nearly as possible at the same point as the tops were cut off where the roots were not taken. Weigh the tops and likewise the roots and these two weights will give a ratio which may be used in calculating the weight of roots per acre from the yield of tops per acre.

This method certainly is open to serious objections. It is almost if not impossible to wash all of the soil out without washing away an appreciable amount of the roots themselves. I did not wash vigorously as it was the organic matter that I was interested in, and the soil being practically inorganic I was able to retain nearly all of the organic matter and not have a cumbersome amount of soil present. To wash the roots out with a spray in place may wash the soil out better, but in so doing it surely will wash away many of the rootlets.

Three samples were taken to the laboratory for analysis; one sample of the roots, one sample of the tops corresponding to these roots and another top sample from the area cut over in the field.

The only sample of lupines that I was able to secure was one of wild origin near Redlands Junction, and this one covered an area probably not greater than one acre. This was an exceedingly heavy growth, a good stand and well matured. Taking account of the gross yield or of the organic matter either, this one sample of lupine was far more pro-

ductive than any other leguminous crop.

Vetch undoubtedly stands at the head of the cover crop list when all points are taken into consideration. This crop was uniformly of good yield and of good quality. The lowest yield out of seven crops analyzed of tops and roots both was 12,948 lbs. per acre. The highest yield was 49,662 pounds per acre. The average of the seven was 23,450 pounds per acre which yielded 2099 pounds of organic matter.

One crop of Tangier peas, three of burr clover and five of Canadian field peas were determined and stand in the order named.

One summer crop, that of cowpeas, was determined on September 21, which gave a less yield than did any of the other legumes above mentioned.

The figures on fenugreek do not entitle it to rank as a cover crop at all, neither from the point of total yield, nor from the point of organic matter produced. Four crops of fenugreek were determined and the best that I was able to find give a total yield for top and roots both of only 17,522 pounds per acre, while the best crop of peas yielded 27,225 pounds, burr clover 22,849 pounds and vetch 49,662 pounds.

With a yield per acre of alfalfa of 51,435 pounds it produced only 2,397 pounds of organic matter. One field of barley grown at the experiment station in a young grove where the trees took up very little room, produced 43,845 pounds per acre, with a yield of 3426 pounds of organic matter.

Mustard seems to produce an abnormally high content of organic matter, which may account for the high content of humus in certain sections from the fact that mustard grew wild there for years. The wild mustard sample that I determined yielded at the rate of 25,448 pounds per acre, or 10,611 pounds of organic matter.

The two oat crops that I determined yielded well, the mean being 27,317 pounds per acre with a content of 2417 pounds of organic matter.

Malva also produces well where there is a good stand. In one case it yielded 22,097 pounds per acre with 2562 pounds of organic matter.

One sample of rutabagas gave a yield of 19,094 pounds per acre with 1061 pounds of organic matter.

While I believe that the effect of the use of cover crop is beneficial where properly handled, we must not overlook the fact that 2322 pounds of dried blood will furnish one ton of organic matter, or 2700 pounds of tankage will do the same or three and one-half tons of ordinary wet manure will do as much.

In conclusion, allow me to say that in using a cover crop we must first put our soil in the best condition and especially with reference to moisture. Select a cover crop, which has a large seed, so that the seed will contain enough stored up energy to force the young plant to the surface after having been put deep in the soil and this will better insure a moisture supply for the young crop. Drill in as best you can, drilling but one way, then seed by hand all the ground which has not been drilled and harrow lightly cross ways so as to cover the broad casted seed. Then, unless the sowing has been done late, it will be necessary to furrow out.

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Hill's Youngest Son and Companion Narrowly Escape Animal's Charge

Walter Hill, youngest son of James J. Hill, and Rudolph Schiffman, both of St. Paul, were marooned in the branches of a tree on the railroad king's North Oaks farm, a few miles out of St. Paul until a late hour yesterday, by a wounded buffalo bull.

The pair, with two others, left the city at 10 o'clock to kill four of the herd of twenty such animals, the keeping of so many being no longer practicable.

Hill shot at the first one, but the bullets he poured into the beast had no effect and by a narrow margin he managed to escape the bull's horns and find refuge in a tree-top, already occupied by Schiffman. The snow was eight feet deep over the prairie and fast movement was almost impossible. The pair were rescued by neighboring farmers.

The first newspaper ever published in America never got beyond its first issue. It was called Public Occurrences and appeared in Boston, on September 25, 1690. It contained a promise to publish in its next issue the names of all the liars in Boston, and the authorities, taking cognizance of the threat, wisely forbade the publication. The Boston News Letter was the first journal to be regularly published on this continent. It was started in 1704 and was followed by the American Weekly Mercury, in Philadelphia, in 1719. English journalism is only thirty-five years older than American, the London Gazette, an official publication, having been founded in 1665.

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The annual distribution of seeds and plants is now being made by the agricultural experiment station at Berkeley. From a circular received from Prof. E. J. Wickson, director of the experiment station the following interesting facts are taken:

Interest in this form of distribution, which has been maintained by this station since 1880, when it began in a small way, has during recent years maintained great interest.

The weak point in the distribution is that too many recipients forget the obligation they assume, viz., to report to us the results of their trials of the plants which we introduce to them. We desire to know of both successes and failures, of both value and worthlessness found in the plants, in order that their behavior in the hands of our cooperating experimenters may be clearly made out. Aims and Methods of Distribution

To reduce as much as practicable the vast amount of correspondence which is entailed upon the station by the distribution, we desire that the following points should be carefully considered by the applicants:

First—Do not apply for things not mentioned in this bulletin. We cannot supply things previously offered for distribution.

Second—We require the applicant to pay a small amount for each article, partly to bear the cost of collection and distribution, but chiefly as a guaranty that he has not merely an idle desire for what can be had for nothing, but intends to make a trial for a definite end and will report results to us.

Third—Applications may be made for one or more kinds of seeds, but an applicant should not order more than one package of a kind. If the supply of any kind of seed becomes exhausted the money will be returned, unless a second choice is mentioned by the sender. Postal notes are requested instead of stamps, whenever practicable. Any surplus left after filling orders will, as far as possible, be returned to senders, deducting letter postage.

The Chinese Pistachio

We are indebted to the Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction Division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture for a small supply of Chinese pistachio seed, from the Province of Shantung, China. The following description and notes are furnished by David Fairchild, agricultural explorer in charge of the division:

The Chinese Pistachio is a very ornamental tree with compound leaves, resembling the California pepper-tree but the limbs not drooping. Well adapted to dry regions and very long lived; a tree standing at the grave of Confucius has a diameter of over four feet. The tree is dioecious, the carpellate flowers being follow-

ed by heavy bunches of scarlet or purplish berries. The seeds are not edible, but the tree may serve as a stock for the pistachio nut of commerce. Exceedingly well suited as an avenue or shade tree. It will probably stand zero or possibly lower temperatures.

Propagation—Sow the seed, preferably in shallow flats or in a well prepared seed bed containing a mixture of half sand and half loam or, better still, cocoanut fiber or well rotted leaf mold in place of the loam; cover to one inch. They will sprout irregularly in from six to ten weeks if kept moderately moist. Transplant to small pots or permanent locations as soon as the wood becomes sufficiently hardened. This is necessary as the plants are exceedingly difficult to transplant.

We desire to call this tree to the attention of California nurserymen, to parties planning reforestation work, especially in semi-arid regions, to those who desire a stock for the pistachio nut of commerce and in general to all who desire a handsome and drought resistant shade and avenue tree.

Seed in packets, 5c each, postpaid.

Endive

This is a vegetable of considerable merit, which in California has not yet received the attention it deserves. That Endive is so little grown in this state, we attribute to the fact that its good qualities are not particularly well known.

Endive is capable of being used in two distinct ways. As a salad plant its value is only surpassed by lettuce, and as a boiled vegetable it possesses a distinctive flavor which makes it universally liked, and used in this latter form it is quite a valuable addition to such plants as Swiss Chard and Spinach. As a salad plant its value depends largely upon its being properly grown and thoroughly well blanched. Blanching induces delicacy and tenderness of eating and can probably be best effected by bunching up the leaves and tying with string or raffia, or by spreading hay or straw thickly over the plants.

It is as a winter salad plant that Endive has its best claim to notice, for it grows with far less warmth than lettuce, and consequently is palatable at a period when lettuce is almost sure to be bitter on account of its slow growth under winter temperature.

Staghorn

A robust growing kind which finds favor with the eastern and European growers. The best to use as a boiled vegetable.

Triple Curled

An English variety of handsome appearance, blanches well, and is crisp and delicate of texture. This unquestionably is the very best of all varieties from a salad plant point of view.

Seed in packets, 5c for each variety, postpaid.

Lettuce

Thorburn's Maximum or Henderson's Immensity

It was pointed out in our seed bulletin of last year that certain vegetables where a large number of varieties is offered, the similarity of their catalogue descriptions made the task of choosing the best variety a

difficult matter, and any person who is unacquainted with the different kinds might easily make a mistake. For this reason we have been making a series of rather extensive variety trials of lettuce during the past few years, and we now feel in a position where we can offer advice as to the kind to grow. We also think that we can best bring the merits of a good variety to notice by offering seed for trial.

Of lettuce there are four distinct types: the Loose-heading, the Cos, the Crisp-leaved Close-heading, and the Close-heading Oily-leaved type. The latter two are the most popular types in California, and general preference is given to the last named.

Our trials have demonstrated that there are not only a large number of varieties of this type of marked excellence, but also that there is one variety decidedly superior to all others. This is the kind known as Thorburn's Maximum or Henderson's Immensity. In appearance and eating qualities it is all that can be desired, and is much like the old California Cream Butter, excepting that it grows to nearly twice the size of that old favorite, and viewed from all points it is certainly the lettuce par excellence of its own particular type.

Seed in packets, 5c each, postpaid.

Tomato

Undoubtedly the most popular market variety of tomato for growing in California is that known as "The Stone." It is a kind of some years' standing, and every year seems to mark an advance in its popularity, both for local demand and the eastern market. In the southern part of the state, quite a considerable acreage of it is grown every year for shipment east, and it is from that demand has been made for an improved type. Although the Stone tomato is probably the nearest to the shipper's ideal of a good market variety, nevertheless the strain which is upon the market is capable of considerable improvement along the lines of productiveness and perfectness of fruit.

SANTA ANA

Officers believe they have a Mexican in the county jail here who is wanted by the sheriff of Santa Clara county for murder. Three Mexicans were taken before Justice Smithwick, charged with vagrancy. The trio were caught on a Santa Fe train, on which they were stealing a ride. They gave the names of Tony Preciado, W. Andien and F. Stacey. Constable Smithwick spotted the man who gave his name as Preciado as fitting the description of Antonio Cavallera. He compared a likeness of the alleged murderer with the accused vag, having just received a card from the sheriff of Santa Clara with suspect's picture and details. The three men were given ten days for vagrancy.

Word of the arrest has been sent to San Jose. It is thought Cavallera was going to Mexico when taken up here for vagrancy.

A committee of the Santa Ana valley irrigation company appointed to revise the bylaws of that corporation has finished its work, and the amendments it proposes will be submitted to the stockholders. It recommends that the capital stock be raised from \$100,000 to \$250,000. Several attempts to increase to \$500,000 have failed, and the figure is put at \$250,000 as a compromise that seems likely to be approved. With the capital stock raised, the company will be able to obtain a larger amount of money than hitherto for development work. The committee recommends that there be established a board of auditors to examine all papers, bills, accounts, etc., passed upon by the directors.

FULLERTON

About four years ago E. W. Lawrence purchased fifty-five acres of unimproved land in La Habra valley, five miles north of here, for \$6500. Nearly all the tract was set to orange and lemon trees, the expense not being great. Mr. Lawrence has sold the property for \$38,000, fifteen acres to O. T. Stephens and forty to Mr. Espolt. This is one of the biggest and most profitable sales made in this end of the county for some time, and shows what may be done with raw land in a few years. Only a few years ago land was selling in this valley at less than \$100 an acre. Today some of the improved places fetch \$1000 an acre.

Several years ago Frank Mayor purchased a twenty-acre tract for a small sum in La Habra. He set it to walnuts. Recently he sold for \$20,000, or \$1000 an acre. Eleven tons of walnuts were sold from the trees this year, at about 12 cents a pound.

George M. Eaby has sold his ten-acre walnut grove in La Habra to Mr. Hyatt of Whittier for \$650 an acre.

Charles Hansen returned from Searchlight, Nev., to spend the holidays at his home in Placentia.

Allen H. Penniman and family and Miss A. F. Miller, relatives of W. H. Marcellus of Orangethorpe, are expected here this week from the east. Mr. Penniman purchased the Krick place in Placentia, and will locate here.

LETTER LIST

Dan Budge, Mrs. Martina Test, R. Lugo, J. A. Yorba, Geo. Kent, Mrs. Mattie Arnold, Tomas Flores, Bernard Heredia, Bert Carter, Amelia Pent, Adolfa Peat, Stella Presley, E. G. Enis, Arthur Mott, Miss Ada Marshall.

A bunch of winners in the auto line: Durocar, Studebaker, E-M-F and Hupmobile. Wm. F. Lutz Co., Santa Ana.

CUTTING DOWN EXPENSES

The men who are in charge of the appropriation bills in Congress and the republican leaders in both the Senate and House have a hard task before them. The administration has sounded a note of warning that a policy of retrenchment must be adopted and that appropriations must be held down. The leaders have approved this policy and members of Congress generally say it is a move in the right direction. Difficulty is experienced, however, in putting into effect a practical working scheme to save Uncle Sam's money. At the Navy Department it is insisted that two battleships must be authorized at this session. At the War Department there is opposition to any plan for a reduction of the standing army. Senators and representatives of both political parties are extremely anxious that an omnibus public buildings bill shall pass this winter. Their constituents demand it and will think they are without influence in Washington if they are unable to get through an authorization for a new postoffice building in their district. From the arid states of the West comes a demand for an extension of the reclamation policy, while from the various parts of the country there is an insistent demand that rivers and harbors improvements shall not be further delayed. The State Department wants embassies provided in some of the old world capitals to the end that this country may increase its prestige among the nations. And so ad infinitum. Members of congress who are for retrenchment in one direction insist that the appropriations shall be increased in other ways. When the inquiry of an increased appropriation approaches local demands even the most austere advocate of retrenchment "will take his shriveled hand without resistance and find him smiling as his step draws near." The men who want to cut and slash right and left are honest watchdogs of the treasury, but they "bay a deep-mouth'd welcome" as the appropriation draws near home. Chairman Tawney of the appropriation committee will be the ablest and most unpopular man in Congress if he succeeds in cutting down expenses.

CITRUS CULTURE AT IMPERIAL

The United States weather bureau has started a series of observations in the Imperial valley, with a view to ascertaining the possibilities of citrus fruit in that region.

For this purpose, two temperature stations have been established near Brawley, and the taking of observations has begun. These probably will be continued through two or three years. The ranchers in the Imperial valley have planted a considerable area to citrus trees, and the work of the government along this line will undoubtedly prove of great value to them.

Special Prices In Cut Glass

Our shipment of Cut Glassware which should have reached us Dec. 10, arrived this week and is now on display. The shipment is the largest and most carefully selected ever received in this city, and is now being offered to the public at Special Prices.

B. HARTFIELD

Jeweler and Optician

To Our Friends and Customers

A Happy And Prosperous New Year

We wish to take this opportunity to thank our friends and customers for their kind patronage during the past year, and again solicit their favors for the coming year. It has been our effort to give good and efficient service. For the coming year we will be better prepared than ever to please as we are going to materially increase our stock and reorganize and enlarge our delivery system, assuring better attention and quicker service. Again wishing you a Happy New Year, full of health, happiness and prosperity, we are

Yours very truly,

Ahlborn & Raymond

Anaheim, California.

AMERICAN

Start an account today—
There may be a hole in your pocket

SAVINGS

OF ANAHEIM

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