

Campbell Interurban Press.

Fourteenth Year.

CAMPBELL, SANTA CLARA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1907.

No. 3.

Promotion and General News

VITAL TO DRIED FRUIT INTERESTS OF CALIFORNIA

Concerted Effort Is Required to Prevent the Condemnation of Fruit That Has Been Sulphured.

An appeal has been made by the California promotion committee to all commercial and promotion organizations of the state to memorialize the department of agriculture to prevent the application of the pure-food law to this industry, inasmuch as sulphurized fruit is not injurious.

The Pacific coast dried fruit industry represents an annual return to the coast of more than sixteen millions of dollars; that the investment which produces this return is enormous goes without saying.

The food and drug act, June 30, 1906, popularly known as the national pure food law, among other things provides for a commission to make rules and regulations for the carrying out of the act. This commission met in New York in September, 1906, to formulate such regulations. Prior to the issuance thereof, the commission invited interested persons to appear and offer suggestions by brief and oral argument as to the manner in which the various provisions of the act should be covered by the regulations. To facilitate this hearing, the commission segregated the various questions under separate heads, such as "Misbranding," "Use of Preservatives," etc. The California growers and packers of dried fruits sent representatives to these hearings (the expense of which was wholly paid by the packers) who filed, and orally argued an extensive brief on the question of sulphuring dried fruits, and asked that the use of sulphur be permitted as a germicide and preservative, provided the amount of sulphur dioxide (precipitated sulphurous acid) remaining in the fruit did not exceed 250-1000, or 1-4 of 1 per cent. France permits 450-1000 and Switzerland 500-1000. In the argument made in support of this demand the subject was as fully covered as was possible at a hearing where the time given was of necessity greatly restricted.

The California promotion committee has just been informed that a ruling has been formulated, signed by the secretary of agriculture, and is about to be published, limiting the amount of sulphur in dried fruits to 35-1000 per cent. This decision was to become effective immediately and hold good until 1912. At the earnest request of a large number of interested persons, the governor of the state of California telegraphed to the President, the secretary of agriculture, the secretary of commerce and labor, and the secretary of the treasury, asking that the publication of this decision be withheld until such time as California could send a representative to be heard on the subject. If this decision were to become a law, it would mean the practical destruction of the dried fruit industry of this state, so far as peaches, apricots, bleached Sultana Raisins, apples, pears and Ruby prunes are concerned, all of which fruits are sulphured. The last legislature of California passed a pure-food law which, among other things, provided that any rulings or decisions made by the department of agriculture, under the national food and drug act, should be accepted as governing the law of this state. This law also provides that any person having in his possession products that do not conform with the law, shall be considered guilty of infringement thereof and such products may be confiscated. It will readily be seen, therefore, that if the department of agriculture restricts the use of sulphur to 35-1000 per cent, the state of California would be compelled to take immediate official cognizance of such decision and every grower in this state who had sulphured fruit in his possession would not only be subject to prosecution, but his property would likewise be subject to confiscation, because there is not one pound of sulphured fruit in the state of California that does not contain more than 35-1000 per cent.

It is believed that the department can be induced to modify this decision if a hearing be granted enabling our representative to make a full presentation of the facts, and as there was no time to be lost, at the

request of the committee, Mr. Griffin, one of the representatives at the original hearing above referred to, has gone to Washington fully prepared to make such a presentation as will, in the opinion of the committee, show that the proposed decision is manifestly ill advised and unjust, first and foremost from a health standpoint, and second, to this great industry that the fruit-growers of California have gradually and at great cost erected.

In order to in every way fortify Mr. Griffin in his appearance before the department, the growers of this state should individually and collectively, both endorse what he is endeavoring to accomplish and likewise co-operate with each other and the packing interests of the state in protecting the industry. There is no known substitute for sulphur and there is no known instance where any of the medical profession or body of scientists have ever found or in any way intimated that California dried fruits were not healthy, nutritious, and a safe article of diet and they are almost universally used as food for invalids and convalescents. The amount of precipitate is so extremely small that when the fruit is subjected to the usual process of cooking, viz., the addition of five parts of water and a varying amount of sugar, the dilution is so complete that barely a chemical trace remains. It is not, of course, disputed that fruit fresh from the trays or freshly picked does contain a varying amount of sulphurous acid, but in no case does the quantity exceed 250-1000 per cent, or about one-half of the amount France and Switzerland permits.

STATE GROWTH DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE

Progress in California has been specially marked during the month of June. Reports received by the California promotion committee show a steady growth, from which is eliminated all boom aspects. The fifty thousand homemakers who came to the state during the spring season have located themselves, and this enormous influx of people has had material effect on general prosperity. From all interior and coast cities reports show greatly increased building operations.

With the coming of fruiting season, demand for farm labor has vastly increased, and from sixteen to twenty thousand men and women can find immediate employment throughout the state. In all cities where are located canneries, packing houses and other factories, female help is in great demand. Farm help can find steady employment in California during the entire year at greatly advanced wages over those paid in the east and middle west.

Crop conditions throughout the state continue good, with high prices for products prevailing and eastern demand greater than heretofore noted.

In San Francisco industrial conditions are rapidly improving. The settlement of labor disputes came about as predicted in the May Bulletin of Progress.

With the closing of the month business in San Francisco showed great improvement, bank clearings being specially strong, and showing heavy increase over similar weeks of the two preceding years.

The following summary for June shows California conditions:

San Francisco building permits, \$4,916,450.
San Francisco building permits since the fire, \$73,497,842.
Los Angeles building permits, \$1,493,279.
Oakland building permits, \$448,570.
San Diego building permits, \$1,136,850.
San Francisco real estate sales, 625; value, \$1,922,346.
San Francisco bank clearings, \$177,307,227.96.
San Francisco bank clearings, June, 1905, \$148,312,795.94.
San Francisco bank clearings, June, 1906, \$132,149,341.46.
Los Angeles bank clearings, \$51,457,221.
Oakland bank clearings, \$11,495,511.75.
San Jose bank clearings, \$2,395,935.52.
San Francisco customs receipts, \$668,176.17.

The Mountain View Leader has just issued a special edition of twenty

FRUITGROWERS HOLD MOST IMPORTANT MEETING

Administration Is Memorialized to Delay Action in Regard to Condemning Sulphur-Preserved Fruit.

Fruitgrowers and packers from throughout the state held a meeting in San Francisco yesterday afternoon under the auspices of the California promotion committee and organized the Dried Fruit Protective Association of California. Its aim is to consider ways and means to prevent the passing of laws by the United States department of agriculture prohibiting the use of preservatives in the dried fruit industry.

At the meeting were represented 5,000 fruitgrowers and packers of California, all of whom were unanimous in opinion that if the laws were passed as outlined by the "pure food act" the fruit industry would be seriously crippled and thousands of growers and packers would have to cease business.

It was hoped that Dr. Wylie, chief chemist of the pure food commission, would investigate further and see the absolute necessity of the use of sulphur preservatives in dried fruit and its noninjurious effect when used in small quantities. At the present, the packers state, only one 250,000th per cent is used, and this, it is asserted, is absolutely noninjurious.

The law against chemical preservatives in fruit has not yet gone into effect, but will in all probability be soon enforced, unless the department of agriculture in Washington, D. C., will accede to the requests of the California fruitgrowers to postpone immediate action in the matter, and give a hearing to William M. Griffin, who represents them in Washington.

A telegram was received from Griffin which read: "Have had interview with one member of the committee and Secretary Cortelyou. Will have preliminary hearing this afternoon. Wire action of growers' and packers' meeting. Working for delay of publication for..."

The law, if it goes into effect immediately, will raise the question among the packers as to what is to be done with the present crop in which preservatives of sulphur have already been used. The law will make it not only illegal to use sulphur, but also prescribes confiscation of all fruits thus prepared.

A resolution adopted by the meeting was immediately telegraphed to Washington to Secretary of the Treasury Cortelyou, Secretary of Commerce and Labor Strauss and Secretary of Agriculture Wilson. It read as follows:

"At a meeting representing many thousands of growers and shippers in the dried fruit industry of California it is unanimously decided that the United States department of agriculture be urged to postpone all action upon the use of sulphur in the preparation of such dried fruits as are now prepared under our methods in California until some efficient substitute is discovered, otherwise our industry will be sacrificed."

Placed on the Map.

Secretary Brooks of the chamber of commerce of San Jose has received a communication from Willis L. Moore, chief of the United States weather bureau at Washington, stating that he was glad that Professor McAdie, of San Francisco, was able to place Santa Clara county on the weather map.

This is a confirmation of the action taken some time ago by Professor McAdie when, upon representations made to him by the chamber of commerce he placed the Santa Clara valley and San Jose on the weather map, instead of combining both with San Francisco as was formerly done.

Santa Clara valley climate is entirely different from that of San Francisco and vicinity as has been heretofore reported. The close proximity to the ocean causes this difference, from that of San Jose, which is about fifty miles inland. No comparison can be made between both, and on this account the true temperature and climatic conditions have always been in a measure untrue.

ty pages, finely illustrated, handsomely printed and filled full of excellent articles descriptive of that town, its enterprises, opportunities and advantages. The Leader and its versatile editor, P. Milton Smith, should certainly receive the thanks of the Mountain View citizens for issuing so fine a promotion number.

Santa Clara County and Valley

California Wines.

California wines are becoming recognized everywhere as the only pure wines served. This superiority of our wines over those of France is graphically illustrated in a cartoon by McCutcheon, in the Chicago Tribune of June 12th. The cartoon is a series of six pictures showing a typical Chicago gentleman, with his equally typical wife at dinner in a restaurant. In the first picture he calls for the wine list and the waiter asks if he will have French or California wine. The second picture depicts the excessive rage of the corpulent gentleman as he shouts, "How dare you suggest California wine to me?" Then comes the inspection of the label on the bottle and the Chicago connoisseur ejaculates, "Ah, that's the stuff—Chateau Yquemical." Then follow the scenes of drinking the wine, the series closing with a picture of the stout gentleman in his home with his wife, she still expressing her indignation because they had been asked to drink California wine, while he is gazing with an expression of horror at the scare-head lines of his daily paper which tell the fact that much French wine knows no grape and is strictly a chemical product.

The moral of this cartoon is that California wines and their purity are becoming known, while French vineyardists find that they cannot compete with chemists and consequently are going out of business. The buyer of California wines knows what he is drinking, and the people even of Chicago have learned that there is something better than going by a label when ordering wine.

High Prices for Fruit.

One carload of cherries, \$5,100; 600 cars of cherries, apricots, plums and peaches, \$1,200,000; freight and icing charges on 600 cars, \$270,000; net to orchardists, except apples, \$930,000.

California green fruit shipping season up to last Saturday night.

California shipments up to that date were 10 per cent below the record for the same period of last year. Increased prices, however, are giving the orchardists a far greater aggregate return than was the case last year.

The highest price received was \$5,100 for a carload of cherries shipped from San Jose and sold in New York. This is the banner price for any carload of green fruit ever sent from California or any other state in the Union to any market in this country. In fact it is the world's record for a car of deciduous fruit.

For the first time in the history of the California green fruit shipping industry the railroads are making both the icing and freight charges, thus eliminating the Armour car line's separate icing charges. Averaging these charges to Chicago, New York and Boston, the roads are getting \$450 a car. So the difference between the latter sum and the average price of \$2,000 per car of fruit represents the profit for the orchardists less the eastern auction commission and cost of production.

Important to Orchardists.

Mention has heretofore been made of the proposed ruling of the department of agriculture relative to sulphuring dried fruits. In order that the condition, as it affects the entire state of California, may become thoroughly known the California promotion committee has taken active interest in the matter, and has called a meeting to be held in San Francisco Tuesday, July 9th, at 2 p. m.

Every grower of fruit in the state should attend this meeting, for unless concerted action be instantly had that portion of the dried fruit industry of this coast which depends upon sulphuring for preserving its products will soon be a thing of the past.

Printed invitations could not be sent out, owing to the shortness of time and the imperative necessity for immediate action following the governor's wired request to the President and secretary of agriculture asking that California be heard before the ruling becomes a law. Growers will, therefore, accept this notice as a cordial and earnest invitation to attend the meeting. Further and complete data relating to conditions relative to the preservation of California dried fruits will be sent out following the meeting.

Good Words for the Prune.

If there ever was a maligned, slandered and unjustly treated vegetable, it is the prune. From time immemorial joke-writers have coupled the prune with mother-in-law, angular landlady, star boarder and the other perennials. There isn't a boarding house in Baltimore in which some guest has not by untimely jest hurt the feelings of the prune. This, in spite of the fact that the prune is a health-giving product of Mother Earth and an infallible remedy for many ailments that flesh is heir to. Given the prune, the chicken wing and the butter, most any boarder could make a joke. But the prune is no joke. Sundried, evaporated or parboiled for curing, the prune is a blessing among sweets of the harvest. It is a medicinal masterpiece, a dietetic delight, a juicy joy.

How many Baltimore boarders know that the first prune industry started in the eastern states in 1854 was removed to California for climatic advantages in 1863, and ever since has been striding onward until America is the greatest prune-producing country in the world—exceeding in output even France, where the medal was formerly located? How many Baltimore scoffers know that California, Oregon, Washington and Idaho produced 100,000,000 pounds of prunes in 1900, as against only 200,000 pounds in 1880, and these four states produce more prunes than Serbia, Germany, Spain, Australia or South America, the other prune countries? Why, the prune is an industrious element in society, ranging with the great American hen. Wherefore, then, the cruel jest? Come, let us raise our voices high. Our harp-strings all atune—And let our challenge sweep the sky;

Defenders of the prune!
—Baltimore News.

Sunday Picnics Popular.

The Sunday picnic season is now in full swing. Every Sunday during the past month thousands of visitors have passed through San Jose on their way to the Schuetzen or New Sunset parks, says the Mercury.

Conservative estimates place the number of Sunday picnickers at from 5,000 to 8,000. Many of these people stop off in town, instead of going to the parks, and enjoy themselves in visiting the places of interest around the city.

For years San Jose and vicinity has been recognized as the ideal picnic ground of this section of the country. The distance from the city, the location, and surroundings tend to make the place one of attraction.

Sunday the Druids of San Francisco and the bay cities held their annual outing at Schuetzen Park. There were over 2,000 people present at the outing.

The Phoenix Club of San Francisco also held its annual outing at Scenic Park yesterday. About 1,000 people attended the picnic.

Outing Farm Boys.

The second contingent of the city lads came down to their "outing farm" at Saratoga this week. They were twenty in number, and as bright and interesting and well behaved a bunch of youngsters as one would care to see. The boys were in military uniforms, exactly alike; hats, suits and leggings, with red bandana neckerchiefs. It was a picturesque scene as the little fellows marched in orderly procession through San Jose and boarded the 12 o'clock interurban for Saratoga. Their faces were jubilant with happiness.

The boys range in age from 8 to 13 years. With but few exceptions the most of them had never before been away from San Francisco. They were all from the Mission Park "refugee camp" at Eighteenth and Dolores streets. Each one had earned his own passage money and was provided with his own outfit by selling papers and running errands.

A Sylvan Retreat.

The valley's particular summer resort, La Honda, has a large population of campers at present. That section, with its redwood trees and its mountain streams, is one of the most delightful places imaginable for a vacation outing.

OUR BAY OFFERS GREAT ADVANTAGES

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF WATER TRANSPORTATION FOR THIS SECTION.

Future Growth of Peninsula Promises Great Opportunities for the Utilization of Our Waterway.

It is doubtful whether there is any other thickly populated section in the world that has an opportunity for water transportation of which so little use is made as along the southern arm of the bay of San Francisco. This beautiful body of water, about forty miles long and from one to six miles in width, is little utilized either for traffic or pleasure.

The question of developing water transportation facilities is beginning to be discussed by the thoughtful men of the peninsula. It would not be feasible to establish many shipping points, although there are a half-dozen places south of San Francisco where this might be done.

The more practical and efficient plan would seem to be to create one such point, where there is deep water close in shore. Then an electric road should be built along the bay shore with branches connecting the various towns, and this road should be designed for hauling freight.

If it were done all the heavier traffic between the upper Santa Clara valley and San Francisco could be handled by water. This would give cheaper freight both for farm products and for coal, lumber and other heavy commodities. There can be no question as to the financial success of such a project, if only some one had the nerve to put it into execution. The future development along the bay shore will be almost unlimited and those who plan to take advantage of this development should use for this purpose, aquatic measures will become a feature of life here. In most countries the bays, lakes and watercourses are the greatest avenues of traffic and are made to add much to the enjoyment of the people. There is nowhere a more beautiful or safer body of water than this inland sea of ours, and especially its southern arm.

WILL FORM A STATE ORDER OF PIONEERS

San Jose, July 9.—The executive committee of the local pioneer society met yesterday and by resolution invited every pioneer society in California to meet here on September 5th to 7th to form a state association. Secretary Hambly was instructed to write every pioneer society in the state and request it to send to the state convention delegates at the ratio of four for every 100 members. The delegates will also take part in the parade during the Native Sons' celebration.

At present there are more than twelve pioneer societies scattered throughout the state. Each society is entirely local and independent. Realizing that in union there is strength, the Santa Clara County Pioneer Society will essay to bring about a better and stronger bond of friendship and fellowship among the men who were instrumental in making California what it is today. Outside reports indicate that the movement will meet with hearty support.

Sunnyvale News.

The pipes for the Sunnyvale Water Company have been laid on four of the streets, and have been accepted, and water has been turned in. Before another thirty days it is expected that the entire plant will be in operation.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Russell, who have been traveling in Northern California and Oregon for the past three months, returned home last week.

On last Sunday at 1 o'clock a beautiful wedding was solemnized at the Congregational Church. Miss Queen McGlauffin of this place and Charles Hadley, of San Jose, were united in marriage by Rev. R. B. Cherington. The church was most beautifully decorated for the occasion, and was filled with the friends of the bride and bridegroom. After the ceremony about forty friends sat down to the wedding breakfast. After the wedding trip the young couple will be at home to their friends in San Jose.

CAMPBELL INTERURBAN PRESS

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY

ELGIN C. HURLBERT Editor and Proprietor

Subscription, \$1.00 a Year in Advance Advertising Rates, 50c. an Inch per month
 Locals, 5c a line each insertion. Resolutions of respect and condolence, 5c a line.
 Cards of thanks, 50c. Notices of entertainments, where a charge is made, 5c a line.

Entered as second-class matter September 30, 1904, at the Postoffice at Campbell, California, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

The "Press" Appreciated.

To the Editor,
 Dear Sir:—During the month of June, the work of the The California Promotion Committee broadened, and the Committee been able to reach greater numbers of people than ever before. One of the strong factors in our work is the newspapers of the State, and to them the Committee feels it owes a deep obligation for the manner in which they have backed up the efforts of the Committee to build up the whole State. You and your paper have been especially friendly in this respect, and I wish to thank you for your assistance, and express our full and hearty appreciation of what you have done toward putting conditions before the world, and helping the Committee in numerous ways. The Committee stands ready at all times to work with you for the betterment of your individual locality, as it is by this means that we can work for the entire State of California.
 Cordially yours,
RUFUS P. JENNINGS.

The Press, and its predecessor, the Visitor (both of which were established by the present editor) have always worked for the upbuilding of the State, and of this county in particular. The paper has been furnished free for the reading tables of the California Promotion Committee, both in San Francisco and New York and to the State Board of Trade. In addition to these the paper has been furnished free to the public libraries, coffee clubs and Y. M. C. A. of this county, and the amount of advertising this locality has had free of

PRESS NOTES

The W. C. T. U. is to award the prizes for the best essays on the benefits of total abstinence at an entertainment to be given at the Coffee Club rooms next Thursday evening. The contest was open to pupils of the seventh and eighth grades and the first year of High School.
 The prize essays will be read and there will be music and recitations. There will no admission fee and a large attendance is desired.

Mrs. Geo. Davis has been ill at the home of her grandmother, Mrs. Benjamin Campbell, for the past week, but is now improving.

S. G. Rodeck made a business trip to San Francisco Friday.
 Mrs. M. E. Luther came home from San Francisco Thursday.
 Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Preston spent a few weeks in the Santa Cruz Mountains.
 Mr. and Mrs. Claude Gard have a baby girl, born Sunday, July 7.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Greene and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Greene are at New Brighton for a week.

The Campbell Fruit Growers' Union is receiving and drying a few apricots, but the high prices offered by the canneries makes limited drying and confined to over-ripe fruit, largely.

Easton Carter, George Righter, Rax Kearney and Roy Yelland are expected home today from their trip to Yosemite.

Edwin Willett and Edgar and Walter Duncan, of San Juan, have returned home after a visit to relatives here.

The cannery is running on apricots, and while there is not the usual rush this year that generally attends the opening of the cannery season, yet considering the scarcity of cots and very high prices paid, the cannery is carrying a good-sized force.
 Mrs. Frank Duncan and three little daughters are visiting in San Rafael.

Good Vegetable Garden.
 As an object lesson as to what can be done in raising vegetables it is only necessary to visit the gardens of Henry Imwalle, at the corner of McLaughlin and McKee road, to see what can be done by a little good planning, a generous supply of water and a little muscle. He has five acres all in luscious vegetables, and we should judge furnishes a profitable business. He finds a ready sale on the place for all that he raises. There are several other smaller gardens in town that indicate thrift. The fact is every unused piece of land in the yard should be under cultivation. It makes the yard look better and saves many a dime in the purchase of vegetables. Besides it furnishes a most beneficial study in the laws governing plant life that is most interesting. Keep a vegetable and berry garden, as well as the raising of some choice fruits.—*East San Jose Post.*

Didn't Happen in Campbell.
 Here is a story with a moral: A local preacher living some distance from here in the course of his sermon requested all in his congregation who paid their debts to rise to their feet. All stood up but one man. The preacher addressing him said, "How is it my friend that you do not pay your debts?" The man, who was thin in flesh and shabbily dressed, rose to his feet and replied: "I publish a newspaper. These persons who arose are my subscribers and"—"Let us pray," said the preacher, quickly.

SUMMONS.
 In the Justice's Court of San Jose Township, County of Santa Clara, State of California. Frank H. Benson, Justice. E. Pezola, Plaintiff, vs. R. W. Foster, Defendant.
 The People of the State of California send greeting to R. W. Foster, Defendant. You are hereby required to appear at my office in San Jose Township, Santa Clara County, State of California, to answer before me the complaint of the Plaintiff in the above entitled action, now on file in my office, within five days after service hereof upon you, if served in said Township; or within ten days if served out of said Township but in said County; or within twenty days if served elsewhere; in each case computing the time by excluding the day of service. And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer said complaint as above required, the Plaintiff will take judgment for any money or damages demanded in the complaint as arising upon contract, or will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
 To the Sheriff or any Constable of said County, greeting:
 Make legal service and due return hereof.
 Given under my hand this 20th day of December, 1905.
FRANK H. BENSON,
 Justice of the Peace in and for said Township.

hard to say. Is it any wonder the editor becomes discouraged many times, especially when he is not backed up by the business men with a proper amount of advertising? A glance at our advertising columns will reveal how well our business men patronize their home paper.

As an object lesson as to what can be done in raising vegetables it is only necessary to visit the gardens of Henry Imwalle, at the corner of McLaughlin and McKee road, to see what can be done by a little good planning, a generous supply of water and a little muscle. He has five acres all in luscious vegetables, and we should judge furnishes a profitable business. He finds a ready sale on the place for all that he raises. There are several other smaller gardens in town that indicate thrift. The fact is every unused piece of land in the yard should be under cultivation. It makes the yard look better and saves many a dime in the purchase of vegetables. Besides it furnishes a most beneficial study in the laws governing plant life that is most interesting. Keep a vegetable and berry garden, as well as the raising of some choice fruits.—*East San Jose Post.*

Campbell has a few model vegetable gardens, and there should be many more. In fact every family should be provided with a family garden and berry plot. We have been impressed with the splendid gardens of Messrs. Chas. Thackeray and James Relfe, and we are sure that they have been profitable, as well as making a hundred per cent better appearance than if left to run to weeds. The surprising thing around here is the fact that so few of our fruit growers raise even enough vegetables for their own use, but spend money for these necessary things that can be raised so easily at home.

T. W. Hobson Co.
SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE

Commencing SATURDAY, JULY 6, we will begin our Semi-Annual Clearance Sale. This sale will be just as in the past a bonifide clearance sale, and everything we advertise will be carried out to the letter. Below we quote a few of our many bargains:

Youth's Suits, Long Pants Ages 12 to 20 Years	Boys' Short Pants Suits
In this department we will offer 329 Suits at half price.	179 Boys' Short Pants Suits at half-price
Men's Pants	\$6.00 Suits.....now \$3.00
255 pair Men's Pants in up-to-date patterns at the following reduced prices:	\$5.00 Suits.....now \$2.50
\$1.65 \$1.95 \$2.35	\$3.00 Suits.....now \$1.50
	439 pair short pants, half-price

T. W. HOBSON CO.
 "THE HOUSE OF QUALITY"
 186-188 SOUTH FIRST STREET

The University of the Pacific

Spring Semester, January 8 to June 6, 1907
 A Thorough Education Under Christian Influences.
The College of Liberal Arts. Curriculum of four years, leading to the degree of A. B., Ph. B., B. S., or B. L.
The Academy. Four years' course, preparing for the best colleges. Accredited.
The Conservatory of Music. Piano, Voice Culture, Violin, Musical Theory. Four years' course, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Music.
 Write for General Bulletin of Information, or for Illustrated Bulletin of the Conservatory of Music.
 For further information address
M. S. CROSS, Acting President, San Jose, Cal.

Use Allen's SELF-RISING B. B. B. FLOUR

For Boston Brown Bread, Griddle Cakes, Muffins and Plum Pudding.
 Allen's B. B. B. Flour Co., San Jose, California.

WONDER MILLINERY
 COMPLETE LINE
 LATEST SPRING MILLINERY
 108-110 SOUTH FIRST STREET

- SOCIETIES.**
- Masonic Notice**
 Charity Lodge, No. 362, F. & A. M., Campbell, Cal. Stated meetings held on the second Monday of each month.
 S. R. WADE, Master.
 GEORGE S. ROBSON, S. R. WARDEN.
 - Independent Order of Odd Fellows**
 Morning Light Lodge, No. 42, meets every Thursday evening in Odd Fellows Hall. Sojourning brothers are cordially invited to attend the lodge meetings.
 W. L. DOWTON, Noble Grand.
 R. E. GATES, Secretary.
 - Rebeksahs**
 Ada Rebekah Lodge, No. 223, I. O. O. F., meets the first and third Tuesday evenings at Odd Fellows Hall. Sojourning sisters and brothers are cordially invited to attend.
 MRS. LEONA REEF, Noble Grand
 MISS ETHEL HILLS, Secretary.
 - Degree of Honor**
 Wide Awake Lodge, No. 114, meets the first and third Monday evenings of each month in Odd Fellows Hall.
 MRS. GERTRUDE A. BERRY, Chief of Honor.
 MISS RUBY C. FORK, Recorder.
 - Ancient Order of United Workmen**
 Pride of the Valley Lodge, No. 315, meets the first and third Monday evenings of each month in Odd Fellows Hall. Sojourning brothers cordially invited to attend.
 N. A. BLAKE, Master Workman
 C. H. WHITMAN, Recorder.
 - Patrons of Husbandry**
 Orchard City Grange, No. 333, meets on the second and fourth Tuesday evenings at Odd Fellows Hall. Sojourning members are cordially invited to attend.
 A. C. KEESLING, Worthy Master.
 MRS. O. A. PUTNAM, Worthy Secretary.
 - Woodmen of the World**
 Camp Moorpark, No. 671, meets on the first and third Saturday evenings of each month in Odd Fellows Hall. All sojourning neighbors are invited to attend.
 ALFRED BULLMORE, Council Com.
 L. W. HUTCHINS, Clerk.
 - Fraternal Aid Association**
 Palm Leaf Council, No. 560, meets on the second and fourth Saturday evenings at Odd Fellows Hall. Sojourning members are cordially invited to attend.
 S. M. LEARNED, President.
 MRS. H. E. BRANDENBURG, Secretary.

Fresh Milk and Cream FOR SALE.
 Delivered anywhere in Campbell
HENRY YOUNG,
 Budd Avenue.
 Phone, Farmers 173

WALDRON WASHER STOP RUBBING
 SAVE TIME—SAVE LABOR. Easy to handle; no machinery; no gearing; nothing to get out of order. So simple a child can run it. Every machine demonstrated and guaranteed for 3 years. Buy no other. You can buy it on installments. WALDRON WASHER Co., 12th and Taylor Sts., San Jose. Phone Red 1474.

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NO MORE TROUBLE FROM PUNCTURES.
 Result of 15 years experience in tire making. No danger from THORNS, CACTUS, PINS, NAILS, TACKS or GLASS. Serious punctures, like intentional knife cuts, can be vulcanized like any other tire.
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 We are perfectly reliable and money sent to us is as safe as in a bank. Ask your Postmaster, Banker, Express or Freight Agent or the Editor of this paper about us. If you order a pair of these tires you will find that they will ride easier, run faster, wear better, last longer and look finer than any tire you have ever used or seen at any price. We know that you will be so well pleased that when you want a bicycle you will give us your order. Write us NOW.
COASTER BRAKES, built-up wheels, saddles, pedals, parts and repairs, and prices charged by dealers and repair men. Write for our big SUNDRY catalogue.
DO NOT WAIT bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone until you know the new and wonderful offers we are making. It only costs a postal to learn everything. Write us NOW.
MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, Dept. "JL" CHICAGO, ILL.

Lincoln's Love Affairs

And His Early Experiences as a Lawmaker

By WARD HILL LAMON,
Lincoln's Friend and Biographer

(Continued From Last Week)

W. H. Herndon, Louisville, Nov. 30, 1866.

Dear Sir—I inclose you copies of all the letters of any interest from Mr. Lincoln to me.

Some explanation may be needed that you may rightly understand their import.

In the winter of 1840 and 1841 he was unhappy about his engagement to his wife, not being entirely satisfied that his heart was going with his hand. How much he suffered then on that account none knows so well as myself—he disclosed his whole heart to me.

In the summer of 1841 I became engaged to my wife. He was here on a visit when I courted her, and, strange to say, something of the same feeling which I regarded as so foolish in him took possession of me and kept me very unhappy from the time of my engagement until I was married.

This will explain the deep interest he manifested in his letters on my account. If you use the letters (and some of them are perfect gems) do it carefully, so as not to wound the feelings of Mrs. Lincoln.

One thing is plainly discernible—if I had not been married and happy—far more happy than I ever expected to be—he would not have married.

I have erased a name which I do not wish published. If I have failed to do it anywhere, strike it out when you come to it. That is the word.

I thank you for your last lecture. It is all new to me, but so true to my appreciation of Lincoln's character that, independent of my knowledge of you, I would almost swear to it.

Lincoln wrote a letter (a long one, which he read to Dr. Drake of Cincinnati) descriptive of his case. Its date would be in December, 1840, or early in January, 1841. I think he must have informed Dr. D. of his early love for Miss Rutledge, as there was a part of the letter which he read which I can identify. It would be worth much to you if you could procure the original.

Charles D. Drake of St. Louis may have his father's papers. The date which I give you will aid in the search.

I remember Dr. Drake's reply, which was that he would not undertake to prescribe for him without a personal interview. I would advise you to make some effort to get the letter. Your friend, etc., J. F. SPEED.

The first of the papers from Mr. Lincoln's pen is a letter of advice and consolation to his friend, for whom he apprehends the terrible things through which, by the help of that friend, he has himself just passed.

My Dear Speed—Feeling, as you know I do, the deepest solicitude for the success of the enterprise you are engaged in, I adopt this as the best method I can invent to aid you in case (which God forbid) you shall need my aid. I do not place what I am going to say on paper because I can say it better in that way than I could by word of mouth, but were likely you would forget it at the very time when it might do you some good. As I think it reasonable that you will feel very badly some time between now and the final consummation of your purpose, it is intended that you shall read this just at such a time. Why I say it is reasonable that you will feel very badly yet is because of three special causes added to the general one which I shall mention.

The general cause is that you are naturally of a nervous temperament, and this I say from what I have seen of you personally and what you have said concerning your mother at various times and concerning your brother William at the time his wife died. The first special cause is your exposure to bad weather on your journey, which my experience clearly proves to be very effective in affecting nerves. The second is the absence of all business and conversation of friends, which might divert your mind, give it occasional rest from the intensity of thought which will sometimes wear the sweetest ideas, to say the most, will be the bitterness of death.

The third is the rapid and near approach of that crisis on which all your thoughts and feelings concentrate.

If from all these causes you shall escape and go through triumphantly without another "twinge of the soul," I shall be most happily and most egregiously deceived. If, on the contrary, you shall, as I expect you will at some time, be agonized and distressed, let me, who have some reason to speak with judgment on such a subject, beseech you to ascribe the cause to the general one and not to some false and ruinous suggestion of the devil.

"But," you will say, "do not your causes apply to every one engaged in a like undertaking?" By no means. The particular causes, to a greater or less extent, perhaps, in all cases, but the general one—nervous debility, which is the key and conductor of all the particular ones, and without which they would be utterly harmless, though it does pertain to you—does not pertain to one in a thousand. It is out of this that the painful difference between you and the mass of the world springs.

I know what the painful point with you is at all times when you are unhappy—it is an apprehension that you do not love her as you should. What nonsense! How came you to court her? Was it because you thought she deserved it and that you had given her reason to expect it? If it was for that why did not the same reason make you court Ann Todd and at least twenty others of whom you can think and to whom it would apply with greater force than to her? Did you court her for her wealth? Why, you know she had none! But you say you reasoned yourself into it. What do you mean by that? Was it not that you found yourself unable to reason yourself out of it? Did you not think and partly form the purpose of courting her the first time you ever saw or heard of her? What had reason to do with it at that early stage? There was nothing at that time for reason to work upon. Whether she was moral, amiable, sensible or even of good character you did not nor could then know, except perhaps you might infer the last from the company you found her in.

All you then did or could know of her was her personal appearance and deportment, and these, if they impress at all, impress the heart and not the head.

Say candidly, were not those heavenly black eyes the whole basis of all your early reasoning on the subject? After you and I had once been at the residence did you not go and take me all the way to Lexington and back for no other purpose but to get to see her again—on my return on that evening to take a trip for that express object?

What earthly consideration would you take to find her scowling and despising

you and giving herself up to another? But of this you have no apprehension, and therefore you cannot bring it home to your feelings.

I shall be so anxious about you that I shall want you to write by every mail. Your friend, LINCOLN.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 3, 1842.

Dear Speed—Your letter of the 25th of January came to hand today. You will know that I do not feel my own sorrows much more keenly than I do yours, when I know of them, and yet I assure you I was not much hurt by what you wrote of your excessively bad feeling at the time you wrote. Not that I am less capable of sympathizing with you now than ever, not that I am less your friend than ever, but because I hope and believe that your present anxiety and distress about her health and her life must and will forever banish those horrid doubts which I know you sometimes felt as to the truth of your affection for her. If you can once and forever be removed (and I almost feel a presentiment that Almighty has sent your present affliction expressly for that object), surely nothing can come in their stead to fill their immeasurable measure of misery. The death scene of those whose love are surely painful enough, but once you are prepared for and expect to see; they happen to all, and all know they must happen. Painful as they are, they are not an unlooked for sorrow. Should she, as you feel, be destined to an early grave, it is indeed a great consolation to know that she is so well prepared to meet it. Her religion, which you once disliked so much, I will venture you now prize most highly.

But I hope your melancholy feelings as to her early death are not well founded. I even hope that ere this reaches you she will have returned with improved and still improving health and that you will have met her and forgotten the sorrows of the past in the enjoyment of the present. I would say more if I could, but it seems that I have said enough. It really appears to me that you yourself ought to rejoice, and not sorrow, at this indubitable evidence of your undying affection for her.

Why, Speed, if you did not love her, although you might not wish her death, you would most certainly be resigned to it. Perhaps this point is no longer a question with you and my pertinacious dwelling upon it is a rude intrusion upon your feelings. If so, you must pardon me. You know the hell I have suffered upon that point.

And now, Speed, I am upon it, I say I do not mean wrong. I have been clear of him since you left. I have never been away in the future. I have never been away in the future. I have never been away in the future. I have never been away in the future.

I write another letter, inclosing this, which you can show her if she desires it. I do this because she would think it strangely perhaps should you tell her that you received no letters from me, or telling her you do, refuse to let her see them. I close this, entertaining the confident hope that every successive letter I shall have from you (which I here pray may be few and far between) may show you possessing a more steady hand and cheerful heart than the last preceding it. As ever, your friend, LINCOLN.

Springfield, March 27, 1842.

Dear Speed—Yours of the 10th inst. was received three of four days since. You know I am sincere when I tell you the pleasure its contents gave me and is inexpressible. As to your farm matter, I have no sympathy with you. I have no farm, nor ever expect to have one, and consequently have not studied the subject enough to be much interested with it. I can only say that I am glad you are satisfied and pleased with it.

But on that other subject, to me of the most intense interest, to whether I should hold my sympathy from you. It can be told how I now thank you with joy to hear you say you are "far happier than you ever expected to be." That much I know is enough. I know you too well to suppose your expectations were not at least sometimes extravagant, and if the reality exceeds them all, I say, "Enough, dear Lord." I am not going beyond the truth when I tell you that the short space it took me to read your last letter gave me more pleasure than the total sum of all I have enjoyed since that first of January, 1841. Since then it seems to me I should have been entirely happy but for the never absent idea that there is one still unhappy whom I have contributed to make so. That still kills my soul. I cannot but repeat myself, for even wishing to be happy while she is otherwise. She accompanied a large party on the railroad cars to Jacksonville last Monday and on her return spoke, so that I heard of it, of having enjoyed the trip exceedingly. God be praised for that!

You know with what sleepless vigilance I have watched you ever since the commencement of your affair, and, although I am almost confident it is useless, I cannot forbear once more to say that I think it is even yet possible for your spirits to flag down and leave you weak. If they should, don't fail to remember that they cannot long remain so. One thing I can tell you which I know you will be glad to hear, and that is that I have seen and scrutinized her feelings as well as I could, and am fully convinced she is far happier now than she has been for the last fifteen months past.

You will see by the last Sangamon Journal that I have made a temperance speech on the 23d of February, which I claim that Fanny and you shall read as an act of charity to me, for I cannot learn that anybody else has read it or is likely to. Fortunately it is not very long, and I shall deem it a sufficient compliance with my request of one of you listens with the ear reads it.

As to your Lockridge matter, it is only necessary to say that there has been no court since you left and that the next commences tomorrow morning, during which I suppose we cannot fail to get a judgment.

I wish you would learn of Everett what he would take over and above a discharge for all the trouble we have been at to take his business out of our hands and give it to somebody else. It is impossible to collect money on that or any other claim here now, and although you know I am not a very petulant man, I declare I am almost out of patience with Mr. Everett's endless impertinence. It seems like he not only writes all the letters he can himself, but gets everybody else in Louisville and vicinity to be constantly writing to us about his claim. I have always said that Mr. Everett is a very clever fellow, and I am very sorry he has not learned that we are interested to collect his claim and therefore would do it if we could.

I am neither joking nor in a pet when I say we would thank him to transfer his business to some other, without any compensation for what we have done, provided he will see the court cost paid, for which we are security.

The sweet violet you inclosed came safely to hand, but it was so dry and mashed so flat that it crumbled to dust at the first attempt to handle it. The juice that mashed out of it stained a place in the letter, which I mean to preserve and cherish for the sake of her who procured it to be sent. My renewed good wishes to her in particular and generally to all such of your relations who know me. As ever, LINCOLN.

(To be Continued)

Give my kind remembrance to Mr. Williamson and his family, particularly Miss Elizabeth; also to your mother, brother and sisters. Ask little Eliza Davis if she will ride to town with me if I come there again.

And finally give Fanny a double re-creation of all the love she sent me. Write me often and believe me yours forever.

P. S.—Four Easthous is gone at last. He died awhile before day this morning. They say he was very loath to die. * * *

Springfield, Feb. 25, 1842.

Dear Speed—I received yours of the 12th, written the day you went down to William's place some days since, but delayed answering it till I should receive the promised one of the 18th, which came last night. I opened the letter with intense anxiety and trepidation—so much that, although it turned out better than I expected, I have hardly yet, at the distance of ten hours, become calm.

I tell you, Speed, our forebodings (for which you and I are peculiarly anxious) have grown worse. For say the same thing indifferently horrible and alarming still haunts you. You will not say that three months from now, I will venture. When your nerves once get steady now the whole trouble will be over for- ever. Nor should you become impatient at their being even very slow in becoming steady. Again, you say you much fear that that Elysium of which you have dreamed so much is never to be realized. Well, if it shall not, I dare swear it will not be the fancies of some mad man, but the fact of a woman who has told her wife. I now have no doubt that it is the peculiar misfortune of both you and me to dream dreams of Elysium far exceeding all that anything earthly can realize. Far short of your dreams as you may be, you would be less than half the man that that same black-eyed Fanny. If you could but contemplate her through my imagination it would appear ridiculous to you that any one should for a moment think of being unhappy in her company, making to which my fancy can by any effort picture.

I write another letter, inclosing this, which you can show her if she desires it. I do this because she would think it strangely perhaps should you tell her that you received no letters from me, or telling her you do, refuse to let her see them. I close this, entertaining the confident hope that every successive letter I shall have from you (which I here pray may be few and far between) may show you possessing a more steady hand and cheerful heart than the last preceding it. As ever, your friend, LINCOLN.

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(To be Continued)

PRUNE PRICES

The following letter was handed to the Press for publication, on the prune situation as it stood one month ago. It will be interesting reading, especially in the light of present prices:

ROSEN-REICHARDT BROKERAGE CO.
Brokerage and Commission,
813-815 Spruce St.
St. Louis, June 4th, 1907.

Gentlemen:—

You probably have noticed a report in your local fruit papers of a meeting of the growers of Santa Clara Valley on Saturday last. At this meeting several growers reported that they had been offered a 4c. bag basis net for their prunes by the J. K. Armsby Company. We know that Armsby has bought a few lots of prunes from the growers, paying a 4c. basis net. This is no hearsay upon our part as we have seen the contracts. We do not believe that Armsby is buying in good faith, think that he is only endeavoring to advance the price to a high mark, keeping the growers' ideas very firm and high until such a time as he will be able to work off his holdings of old prunes. The Armsby Co., also bought very heavily of San Joaquin Valley prunes and northern, paying a 2½ to 2¾ bag basis. If he can keep the price up to a 4c. basis it will enable him to work off his old stock and the new prunes that he bought cheaply, at a handsome margin. The Armsby people sold a few weeks ago, five hundred tons of Santa Clara Valley prunes, 1906 crop, to Balfour, Guthrie & Co. at 2¾ bag basis. These prunes were sold in original condition. We cannot understand why Armsby would sell this large block of Santa Clara Valley prunes at a 2¾ basis and within a short time make offers to the growers of a 4c. basis for new. We cannot hear where he has bought any large amount of new prunes at a 4c. basis. In fact up to last Friday several of the packers had been buying prunes from the growers at a 3½c. basis. Armsby advanced the price from a 3½ to 4c. basis on Friday. We are willing to admit that the price at the present time is higher than the conditions warrant, and fear that after Armsby has been able to unload his present holdings that the price will be somewhat lower than it is today, especially to the growers in the Valley. Packers who are compelled to pay a 4-cent basis net to the grower must receive at least a 4½-cent basis, less brokerage, in order to make a margin.

We are actually ashamed to go to the trade with a selling price of a 4½-cent basis at the present time, and therefore, must be content to wait until conditions are more settled.

Yours very truly,
J. W. CHILTON & CO.

The refusing by the supervisors to grant a saloon license at the Seven Mile House is a matter for congratulation, and much credit is due to the people of that community for so strongly protesting against the establishment of a saloon at that place. This settles the question for a year.

Female Help Wanted.
Teacher for vacation work. Address Box A, Press office.

Notice.
No more clubbing subscriptions will be received at the rates announced heretofore.
ELGIN C. HURLBERT,
Editor.

Personal Recollections of a Dollar

I am a dollar. A little age worn, maybe, but still in circulation. I am proud of myself for being in circulation. I am no tomato can dollar—not I.

This town is only my adopted home, but I like it and hope to remain permanently. When I came out of the mint I was adopted into a town like this in another state. But after a time I was sent off to a big city, many miles away. I turned up in a Mail Order house. For several years I stayed in that city. Millionaires bought cigars with me. I didn't like that, for I believe in the plain people.

Finally a traveling man brought me to this town and left me here. I was so glad to get back to a smaller town that I determined to make desperate efforts to stay.

One day a citizen of this town was about to send me back to that big city. I caught him looking over a Mail Order Catalogue. Suddenly I found my voice and said to him—he was a dentist, by the way:

"Now, look here, doc. If you'll only let me stay in this town I'll circulate around and do you lots of good. You buy a big beefsteak with me, and the butcher will buy groceries, and the grocer will buy dry goods, and the dry goods merchant will pay his doctor's bill with me, and the doctor will spend me with a farmer for oats to feed his buggy horse, and the farmer will buy some fresh beef from the butcher, and the butcher will come around to you and get his tooth mended. In the long run, as you see, I'll be more useful to you here at home than if you'd send me away forever."

Doc said it was a mighty stiff argument. He hadn't looked at it in that light before. So he went and bought the big beefsteak, and I began to circulate around home again.

Now, just suppose all the other dollars that are sent to Chicago or some other big city were kept circulating right here at home. You could see this town grow.

HONEST, NOW—AIN'T I RIGHT?



"PENNY WISE AND POUND FOOLISH" is poor policy in any case, but especially so in regard to eye care.

A few dollars spent for proper glasses are not lost, but only invested, and will return their value many times over in comfort, satisfaction, and increased earning capacity.

Serious eye troubles, too, are often prevented by the timely use of glasses.

EYES EXAMINED FREE

Dr. Geo. B. Pratt
Dr. B. K. Kerr

San Jose's Leading Opticians
Hours, 9 to 5
31 E. Santa Clara St.
Open Saturday Evenings

Let Us Make Your Rubber Stamps, Stencils

We are prepared to furnish on short notice all styles of rubber stamps and supplies, fruit stamps, dating stamps, seals, house numbers, dog tags, etc. We make a specialty of stencil cutting and anything in the job printing line executed promptly. Quincey Callagher Printing and Rubber Stamp Co., 24 West Santa Clara street, San Jose.

HEADS COLLEGES

San Francisco, Oakland, Los Angeles, Stockton, Fresno, Santa Cruz, Riverside

Bookkeeping, Business, Stenographic Normal, Engineering

Tuition may be used in any of these schools at student's convenience. Students have the benefit of the cooperation of all our schools in securing positions. Write to Head's College in the city of your choice.

COME AND SEE

Our Semi-Invincible Toric-Bifocals.

We grind them at

BALL OPTICAL CO.
112 South First Street
Third door from San Fernando Street

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM B. RANKIN, DECEASED. Notice is hereby given by the undersigned Administratrix of the Estate of William B. Rankin, 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, to the said Administratrix, at the office of Onal and Richardson, attorneys at law, 107 West Santa Clara Street, San Jose, California, which place said Administratrix hereby selects as the place of business of said estate, in the County of Santa Clara.

San Jose, this 18th day of June, A. D. 1907.

MABEL K. JOHNSON,
Administratrix of the Estate of William B. Rankin, deceased.
Onal & Richardson, Attorneys for Administratrix.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

TOWARD SAN FRANCISCO

6:32 a. m., Daily (including Sunday) to San Francisco, via Oakland.

7:10 a. m., Daily (except Sunday) to San Francisco, via Palo Alto.

7:30 a. m., New Almaden to San Jose, Mixed.

2:45 p. m., Freight.

3:10 p. m., Daily (including Sunday) to San Francisco, via Oakland.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

8:26 a. m., Freight.

Leave S. F. 8:26 a. m. Daily, via Oakland, including Sunday, arrive Campbell 11:00.

5:08 p. m., New Almaden Mixed, Daily.

Leave S. F. 5:00 p. m. Daily, except Sunday, via Palo Alto, arrive Campbell 6:55.

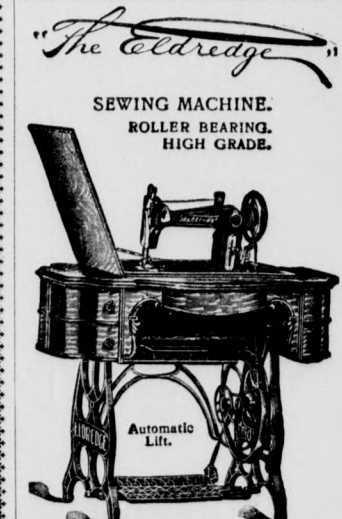
Leave S. F. 5:00 p. m. Daily, including Sunday, via Oakland, arrive Campbell 7:30.

SAMUEL F. COOPER, BENJ. CAMPBELL,
President, Vice-President,
JOHN F. DUNCAN,
Cashier

The Bank of Campbell

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HOME OF NINIAN W. EDWARDS, WHERE LINCOLN WAS MARRIED.

FIVE YEARS IN THE PENITENTIARY

MAYOR SCHMITZ RECEIVES THE MAXIMUM PUNISHMENT PROVIDED FOR EXTORTION.

Exciting Scenes During the Session of the Court—Mayor Is Defiant in His Downfall.

San Francisco, July 9.—Eugene E. Schmitz was given the maximum penalty of five years' imprisonment in San Quentin yesterday for the crime of extortion, and scarcely had Judge Dunne pronounced judgment when there was a tumultuous outburst of approval—cheers, the patter of applauding hands and the cries of "Good, good, horrah!"

Before delivering the sentence of confinement at San Quentin prison the court had sternly arraigned Schmitz for his betrayal of trust and his hypocrisy and had showed the convicted official how he stood "morally naked, shamed and disgraced" before the people who had honored him.

"The people know I have been railroaded," Schmitz had retorted, grandiose, preening his callous egoism.

Then came the voice of the people from the crowded courtroom, the sudden shout, the stamping of feet, the cries of "Good, good." It broke spontaneously from every quarter of the courtroom. It was loud and sure, not a cry for vengeance, but a laudation of justice, a challenge to graft.

In a low voice, falling almost into a monotone, Judge Dunne uttered the word which will transport the black-bearded chief from the scene of his conquests and successes into the gloomy vaults behind the gray walls of the promontory prison for half a decade. And then, as the court finished speaking, the silence of the great crowd that pressed every corner of the courtroom was broken with an uncontrolled demonstration of satisfaction, the clapping of hands and inarticulate cries of the spectators drowning the shouts of the bailiffs, who were making a futile endeavor to restore order.

Schmitz Is Defiant.

Schmitz stood to receive the court's lashes full in the face and struck back with anger, desperately demanding that he receive sentence and not a "lecture which the newspapers will copy and repeat."

"I ask that your honor do your duty," he interrupted again, "and proceed with this sentence. If your honor has any self-respect you will pass sentence and not subject me to any other humiliating and degrading remarks which the newspapers will repeat."

Judge Dunne was briefly reviewing the honors which San Francisco had conferred on Schmitz.

"I object to this cruel and unusual punishment," cried Metson.

"If you interrupt these proceedings again, Mr. Metson, I will send you to jail," declared the court, turning his eyes from Schmitz to counsel. "You would be in far better business if you were here begging a day in court to answer the charge that you wilfully and improperly sought to tamper with a witness in this case."

Schmitz' attorneys will make application to the district court of appeals, not on the ground of the innocence of their client, but on technicalities in the rulings made by Judge Dunne.

Grand Parlor in Session.

Watsonville, July 10.—Nearly all the delegates to the Grand Parlor of Native Daughters have arrived and yesterday morning they convened in regular business session. After the appointment of committees was the reception of representatives of grand officers. The politics of the session has developed spirited contests. For grand trustees there are twenty aspirants for the seven positions.

The total membership of the present session exceeds that of any other in the history of the order, 169 delegates being in attendance, with twenty-two past grand officers.

Last evening at 6 o'clock at Odd Fellows' Hall the Grand Parlor was tendered a reception under the auspices of El Pajaro Parlor of this city. It included addresses by Mayor James A. Linscott, E. A. Hall, Lieutenant Governor Porter, Judge M. T. Dooling and George G. Radcliff on behalf of the Daughters. Responses were made by Eva T. Bussenius and Eliza D. Keith.

The rapid work in building the Western Pacific insures that its main line will be completed from Salt Lake to Oakland the coming year. As soon as this main line is completed it may be expected that the lines projected in the bay section will be built.

RAILROAD TRAVEL ON FOURTH BREAKS RECORD

Southern Pacific passenger officials state that Fourth of July travel in California this year was the largest in the history of the company. The railroad handled out of San Francisco on the Fourth 80,000 people. It handled on special excursions all over the state, 300,000 people. This included the 25,000 people who were brought from all points to the San Jose celebration, also the 20,000 who went by way of Sausalito. It required 500 extra coaches and fifty extra locomotives to haul the Fourth of July business. The total passenger receipts for excursion business on the Fourth exceeded \$100,000.

New York Leads World.

New York, which ranks second among the world's cities in population, largely surpasses London in wealth and in the volume and variety of its business activities, says Leslie's Weekly. The United States passed England in extent of manufactures in 1880, in iron and steel production in 1895 and in coal output in 1900, and its leadership in each of these fields is rapidly lengthening.

New York City is the busiest capital of a country which produces 20 per cent of its gold, 33 per cent of its coal, 35 per cent of its manufactures, 40 per cent of its iron, 42 per cent of its steel, 52 per cent of its petroleum, 55 per cent of its copper, 70 per cent of its cotton and 80 per cent of its corn.

The wealth of the United States in 1907 is \$118,000,000,000, or as much as that of its two nearest rivals—Great Britain and France—in the aggregate. As the United States' natural resources are only in the early stage of their development and as its supremacy over the rest of its old-time rivals is steadily increasing, its social and business leadership in the world is assured.

Celebration Profitable.

Between \$1500 and \$1700 will be the surplus placed in trust with the First National bank for future Fourth of July celebrations at San Jose, says the Mercury. This was the estimate by Chairman Harry Berovich of the finance committee. The major portion of this sum, or \$1,000, is the amount paid by the Native Sons to have the decorations left up until after the gathering of the parlors of the state on September 9.

Had the committee known that so large a sum would remain the decoration of the city would have been carried further. Even now close estimates of the cost of the celebration are not possible, as all the bills have not yet been received. The amount collected to date, not including the amount to be paid by the Native Sons, is \$6884.01, and other moneys in sight will bring the total to the \$7000 mark.

Big Rainfall.

Upon the Southern Appalachians descends a rainfall second in volume only to that of the Northern Pacific Coast. Eight inches have fallen in eleven hours, thirty-one inches in a month, and one hundred and five in a year. This water, utilized as power, is of enormous value in manufacturing, the Carolinas and Georgia annually producing cotton mill products alone worth \$70,000,000. With the forest cover removed, this water becomes not productive, but destructive. Fields are buried or eroded, and mills, factories, railroads and homes washed away. Here in a single year over eighteen million dollars' worth of property was destroyed by floods.

LOS GATOS MAY NOT REMAIN A DRY TOWN

San Francisco, July 10.—Whether the town of Los Gatos will remain dry will depend on a ruling soon to be made by the supreme court. Some months ago the town trustees passed an ordinance prohibiting the sale of liquors within the limits of the municipality. J. P. Mogenson disregarded the ordinance, was arrested, and upon conviction was fined \$300. Today his attorney, A. H. Jarman, of San Jose, secured an alternative writ of habeas corpus from Chief Justice Beatty, returnable Saturday, when the constitutionality of the ordinance will be attacked.

May Investigate Electric Roads.

The state board of railway commissioners is reported to be considering the advisability of appointing an agent to investigate the conduct of the various interurban electric railways throughout the state, with a view of preparing bills to be submitted to the legislature, giving the commission jurisdiction over such roads. In the opinion of the commissioners, the electric railways are similar to the steam roads, and should properly be under their supervision.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHERS STRIKE PROBABLE

San Francisco, July 10.—Having failed in all of his attempts to settle the strike of the operators of the Western Union and the Postal Telegraph companies in San Francisco, President Samuel J. Small of the National Telegraphers' Union leaves for Chicago tonight. It is generally understood that the next move to be made will be the calling of the Chicago telegraphers out in sympathetic strike. President Small last night refused to say definitely that he was leaving for Chicago, but it is known that he dispatched personal telegrams to National Secretary Russell at Chicago and the president of the Chicago local union, requesting the latter to call a special meeting of the Chicago Union for Sunday. Small promised to be present at the meeting.

Another fact of significance in the situation is that Small has also telegraphed President Perham of the railroad telegraphers to meet him in Chicago Sunday if possible. The general impression from the telegrams is that the fight of the telegraphers is not only to be carried to Chicago, but is also to have the support of the Order of Railway Telegraphers if that support can be secured.

Gould Divorce Case.

New York, July 9.—Supreme Court Justice McCall granted the application of Howard Gould to have stricken from the complaint of Mrs. Gould in her suit for separation two paragraphs as containing scandalous matter.

One paragraph alleged Gould had maintained "illicit and immoral relations with divers women of bad character, and conducted himself in this respect so openly and notoriously as to insult and humiliate and bring shame and contumely upon plaintiff." The other paragraph stricken out charged that Gould caused his agent to intercept and open her letters.

Justice McCall denied Gould's petition to strike out another paragraph in which Mrs. Gould alleges that her husband for two years had her surrounded by spies in her home and wherever she sojourned, their surveillance being "a harassing annoyance and a wanton and open insult and humiliation" to her.

Lawyers Locate at Fair Oaks.

S. T. Britten has sold his house near the Sacred Heart convent to a Mr. W. Osborn, of San Francisco, but it is understood that the real purchaser is Samuel Shortridge, the well-known attorney. That community is rapidly becoming the mecca for lawyers. D. Dorn last year purchased a beautiful home adjoining the one bought by Mr. Shortridge. Walter Linforth has just completed the erection of a home near the Flood mansion, and last Sunday James W. Cochrane was over from Berkeley with a view of purchasing the Colman mansion.

Fire at San Mateo.

Thursday afternoon the handsome residence of F. A. Cook, in San Mateo Park, was totally destroyed by fire. Some children were celebrating the Fourth and the grass in the adjoining lot took fire. Before the fire department arrived the fire had gained such headway that but little could be done. Aside from saving the piano and a few articles of furniture, all was a total loss. At the time of the fire Mr. Cook and his family were spending the day at the beach. The residence was insured for a small sum.

Oiled Roads in South.

The Riverside supervisors have just voted to spend \$20,000 for road oiling and graveling the coming year. This amount will be included by the auditor in his estimate for the coming tax levy. The amount will be divided equally among the five districts.

The city of Pasadena is building many miles of oil and gravel streets. This kind of street paving has been tried out in Pasadena and has made good.

Diana Gets a License.

Miss Gussie Higgins, the belle of Halfmoon Bay, was the first young woman in San Mateo county to secure a hunter's license. Miss Higgins is 5 feet 11 inches in height and is a huntress with the powers of the ancient Diana. She has an unerring aim and can follow the fleet-footed deer all day and if the animal crosses her path it is sure to drop.—Times-Gazette.

Bank at Halfmoon Bay.

The Bank of Halfmoon Bay began business Monday in its new quarters in the J. Debenedetti block. The large room has been especially fitted up for the purpose of the bank and a large concrete vault has been built.

COLORADO AND THE PROBLEM OF JAPANESE

The importance of restricting Japanese immigration is beginning to be understood outside of California. In fact, wherever the Japanese locate in any considerable number the western view is soon accepted. The following article from the Denver News presents the question clearly and impartially:

"Six months ago the Japanese population of Denver was estimated at 600. Now it is above 1,000. There are nearly 2,000 of the little brown men working in the beet fields. Here, as everywhere else, they bring as much of Japan along as possible. The Japanese supply houses of this city import practically everything that their countrymen use, except the meat and bread they eat and the overalls they wear. It is more than likely that they occasionally import their customers, too, under contract.

"These conditions must impress every thoughtful man as being worthy the most serious study. As yet the Japanese are a small fraction of our population, it is true. But they are steadily increasing. They are working their way rapidly to the east; and the experience of Hawaii tells us what that region may expect which acquires a Japanese majority. Beginning as day laborers, they have steadily encroached on every field of industry. They are a profit only to their employers; a temporary profit, even then. Their clanishness makes them give their own race every advantage in trade, while the whites think only of comfort or cheapness until it is too late to think of other things. The Japanese have fixed the type of civilization for Hawaii; and if their influx is not checked they will fix it for many a portion of the mainland of the United States as well.

"And this the News holds would be an unmitigated calamity. We have no patience with the cry that the Japanese must be excluded because they are an inferior race. They are inferior in some ways, but superior in others; and the News has no means of striking a balance between the good and ill. We object to the Japanese as immigrants not because they are inferior, for we are not sure that they are so; but because they are different, hopelessly different, and must always remain so. The Japanese in our midst are a menace and are proud of the fact.

"The course of evolution has made him a very different creature from ourselves. The keynote of American civilization is the care for individual freedom. The keynote of Japanese life is loyalty, the sacrifice of the individual to the master or to the state. The legends of our race too often glorify the outlaw who sets all restraint at defiance, and owns no rule but his own unbridled will. The Japanese legends are typified in that of the forty-seven Ronins, who endured exile, starvation, humiliation and death to revenge the death of their master and bring his enemy's head to his tomb.

"Their race is different from ours, their customs are different, their ideals are different, their religion is different. The two will not mix. They cannot adopt our ways, nor marry with our people. And the people whom we cannot admit to intermarriage we should not admit at all. The United States is a democracy, a government of the people; and for the people to govern themselves successfully they must be of the same race and have the same ideals. We have a negro problem now to which no man can see the answer. If we have left a single atom of wisdom we shall not add a yellow problem to the one which now baffles us. The eastern papers which sneered at California were very ill advised. California was the outpost, that is all. When that state demanded the exclusion of Japanese coolies she was asking a boon for all the states. The News is glad that Colorado backed her western sister in that demand. The News would suggest that exclusion laws are not self-operative, and that if we wish to really stop the Japanese immigration we must let our inspectors know that they are doing their work in the public eye."

The bank clearings for the past week at San Jose show a total of \$361,407.53, or \$35,146.44 more than the clearings for the same week in 1906. The total for last year was \$326,261.09, and the difference is indicative of the different conditions existing in San Jose at the present time from those in sway last season at a similar period.

That Kansas City burglar who stole a kiss and then made his getaway may have thought that he was taking something of great value. He will find out differently when he tries to deposit it in exchange for a loan at the pawnshop.—Chicago News.

Some Wild Guesses.

The Los Gatos Mail says that it is with the greatest satisfaction that it is privileged to chronicle the fact that the actual operation of building the so-called Los Gatos and Mayfield cutoff was begun near that city Monday. A force of three-score men, with seventy more or less mules, scrapers and other railroad apparatus is now at work on that very important prospective line which is to form part of the main line of the Southern Pacific between San Francisco and Los Angeles. Great bodies move slowly, and this project has been contemplated for several years, and, perhaps, would now have been completed but for the interference of all railroading operations by the big earthquake of last year.

There are many rumors flying through the clear atmosphere of this section as to the intentions of the Southern Pacific, but no doubt while only surmises in a general way yet are so reasonable that they may prove true. One is in effect that a through train service will soon be established through the mountains to Santa Cruz, the standard gauge end of the line connecting with the narrow gauge end at Laurel, and that this service will be given at the same time that the big Laurel-Glenwood tunnel is being enlarged for the standard gauge track.

Another rumor is in effect that a second tunnel is to be built through the mountain from Wrights to the Soquel valley and a road built thence to Santa Cruz, thereby giving a second and shorter line for the overland trains through the Santa Cruz mountains.

And still another rumor, perhaps the wildest of the lot, is to tunnel through the mountains from Saratoga to Boulder Creek or Big Basin ward for electric or steam road service.

Out of all these unsupported rumors it would be strange if some of them did not materialize; and it would not be among the impossibilities if all were to come true.

Might Have Been Best.

To be granted a license to be married "for one year only" was the predicament in which a young man of Spanish extraction believed himself to be yesterday afternoon. With tears in his eyes, he rushed into the office of County Clerk Pfister to throw down on the counter an elliptical piece of aluminum bearing the words, "Void after June 30, 1908."

"This here license is no good to me," said the frantic youth. "I don't want to be married only for a year, but for life. Besides, my girl said she wouldn't stand for it." Picking up the bit of metal, County Clerk Pfister asked the young man where he got it.

"Right here this afternoon," he replied. "I came with my mother, who said she would have to come, as I was under age. I asked for a license after standing in line with a lot of fellows who also wanted them. When I got to the desk I told the clerk I wanted a license and he gave me this. When I paid for it, it was only \$1, instead of \$2, as I had heard was the price to get married. I supposed maybe they made cut rates to boys, so I said nothing until my girl wanted to see the license.

"She saw that it was good only for a year, and my—what a holler she made. I was mad myself, too, to think I could be suspected of treating her so mean. She said take it right back and get one for life or it's all off. So here I am."

The clerks who had crowded close were convulsed with laughter that they tried to suppress. Clerk Pfister said to the would-be benedict:

"What you have there is a license to hunt. As your hunting is over and you only want to corral the game, you had better bring your mother again and you shall have a full \$2 license that will keep you married forever."

Murmuring his thanks, the young man hurried out, pursued by a noise the resembled five toy balloons exploding. Mr. Pfister also laughed.—Mercury.

Reno, Nev., July 8.—Report is current that a number of Goldfield capitalists and promoters have organized a wealthy syndicate for the purpose of establishing the banana industry in the country surrounding the great gold camp. The idea of the new company is to use the Joshua trees, a species of cactus which abound in that vicinity, for the production of the fruit. The agricultural and horticultural experts of the United States government, as well as those connected with the leading universities and agricultural colleges of the country, have been conducting experiments in grafting and the budding of trees for several years with this in mind. This science has so far progressed now that the bananas can be grafted upon the Joshua trees.

Where the Live Oak Grows.

Beautiful valley of Summerland,
Where the poet's dreams comes true;
Where perennial roses bud and bloom
The Arcadian seasons through;
Could I sing such lays as Virgil sang,
(To the airs that Aeolus plays)
When his Georgica notes o'er the
Esquiline rang,
I then might sing your praise!

Valley caressed by the southern sun,
'Neath skies of changeless blue;
'Twas here the Creator's best work was done,
(As each son of the valley knows)
Our love for you is deep and true,
Dear land where the Live Oak grows.

—P. Milton Smith in Mountain View Leader.

HOW THE PUBLIC PAYS PRIVATE DEBTS

Opponents of public ownership who are attempting to create a panic over London's large municipal debt for public utilities attempts to evade the fact patent to all intelligent observers that the bonded indebtedness for public utilities under private ownership is to the same extent a mortgage on the community that they would be if they were incurred directly in the expansion of municipal ownership, with this further distinction that when the bonded debt on the private corporation has been paid by the consumers the people do not own the plant, but must continue to pay interest upon the dividend-earning capital. Under municipal ownership when the bonded indebtedness incurred for construction has been paid up the money invested becomes noninterest-bearing capital, in that it does not have to pay profits in the form of dividends to the private owner. This is a distinction which it is well to keep in mind.—Oakland Enquirer.

Love of Power.

What kind of an ambition is it that causes our Harrimans, Morgans and Rockefellers to defy the laws of God and man, to mercilessly and cruelly ruin thousands, to bribe, corrupt and debauch public officials, to betray the financial trusts committed to their care and, long after their private fortunes are too great to be used for their comfort or their pleasure, to continue to add to them with an assiduity, a persistency, a cruelty, a zest and an absorbing desire like those that led Alexander, Caesar and Napoleon to ever increasing atrocities? What is it but an insane desire for the power that comes from an increasing wealth that causes Rockefeller to labor to add to his millions of dollars of annual income; that causes Harriman to scheme and worry, day and night, to make himself, already many times a millionaire, still richer, that causes Morgan, so rich he knows not what to do with what he already has, to slave away his life in pursuit of more?—Oakland Enquirer.

BIG WATER AND POWER COMPANY INCORPORATED

Articles of incorporation of the Donnels Flat Water & Power Company have been filed in this county. The corporation is organized with a capital of a million dollars and has five San Jose and San Francisco capitalists as its directors. The principal place of business will be San Jose, the works being located in Tuolumne county.

The articles of incorporation set forth in considerable detail and at length the various purposes for which the company is organized. These range from the securing and holding of water rights to the construction and maintenance of electric railways and light and power plants.

The directors elected for the first year are William Bogen and L. E. Hanchett, of San Jose, and F. J. Koster, W. H. Metson and L. W. Smith, of San Francisco.

Floods Still Spreading.

Bakersfield, July 10.—Without the shadow of restraint the millions of gallons of water released from the Buena Vista lake by the breaking of the levee last Wednesday continues to render one of the richest sections in the state a waterway wilderness again. The water in the Buena Vista reservoir is still some inches higher than that outside, and it may be a couple of days yet before the waters within and without reach the same level. During this time the floods will continue to pour out and to cover the land, but it is as yet impossible to say how far the waters will run.

Henry Miller, 78 years of age, is daily on the scene and is offering suggestions to his engineers and superintendents. W. S. Tevis, president of the Kern County Land Company, has arrived and is in consultation with the officials of the corporation.