ANAHEIM GAZETTE

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Anaheim Gazette

SATURDAY..............NOV. 27, 1875.

STATISTICAL.

State Surveyor Gardner, in his report for this year, reports that 121,496 acres of tule land (including 58,307 acres in Tulare, 24,450 in Tulare and Fresno, 920 in Fresno, 1,400 in Tehama, 1,138 in Solano, 4,090 in Plumas, 29,080 in Colusa, and 2,107 in Contra Costa,) have been completely reclaimed, and $2 per acre or more have been spent in reclaiming 439,200 other acres. The islands about the confluence of the Sacramento and San Joaquin are not counted among the completely reclaimed districts.

From the same report, we learn that in 1874 the State had 6,213,556 acres enclosed; 3,541,900 cultivated—2,156,000 in wheat, 490,000 in barley, 65,000 in oats, 40,000 in maize, 3,600 in peas, 25,500 in white potatoes, 1,300 in sweet potatoes, 560 in buckweat, 155 in peanuts, 130 in castor beans, 860 in onions, 586,000 in hay, 1,730 in flax, 1,125 in hops, 967 in tobacco and 586 in cotton. Among the products of the year were 3,463 tons of butter, 1,700 of cheese, 10,600 of wool, 448 of honey, 673 of hops, 621 of tobacco, 16,000 of beets, 752,000 of hay and 75,000 of cotton, and 3,892,000 gallons of wine, 223,900 of brandy, 1,753,000 of other distilled liquor and 14,633,000 of beer. Of the beer, San Francisco made more than two-thirds, and of the remainder Santa Clara made more than one half. The number of grape vines is reported to be 35,000,000, but this includes 7,000,000 for San Bernardino, which has not more than 600,000. Of sheep the State had 5,464,000, of neat cattle 844,000, of horses 230,000, of mules 23,000, of Angora goats 44,000, of hogs 242,000, of gristmills 144, of sawmills 323, of quartz mills 290, of mining that crushed 327,000 tons of quartz in the year, ditches 5179 miles, supplying 200,000 inches per day, and of irrigating ditches 519, irrigating 201,000 acres.

THERE are many to whom childish recollections of the Sabbath are anything but agreeable. The routine of Church and Sunday school, the prohibition of play, and the careful abstinence from everything that savored of worldly avocations or worldly amusements, made the day one of irksomeness; and yet when, later in life, the six days wearing round of work or business is broken by the rest of the seventh, we begin to realize how much we really owe to the religious faith which has preserved to toiling humanity this one holiday. If Christianity had done nothing more for the civilized world than to give it this one day of rest, it would have proved its title to our veneration. We lightly estimate things which we are accustomed to enjoy, and the vast majority of us arise on Sunday morning to a day's exemption from the wearing labors in the harassing cares of the week without ever thinking what a boon Christianity has conferred on the world by making this Jewish holiday our common property. To rest on the Sunday seems so natural that the majority of us never imagine it could have been otherwise, and yet nothing is more certain than that but for the religious idea, so frequently scorned and derided, those of us who have to work for a living would still be working seven days in the week instead of six. Nor would we, under present social conditions, receive anything more for it. While seven days might have been exacted instead of six, the weekly wages would have been the same.—*S. F. Ledger*.

THE Edinburgh *Scotsman* recently instituted an inquiry as to whether the United States were really bankrupt. In the prosecution of that inquiry it did not appear to be swayed by national prejudice. The conclusion which was reached was that we were yet solvent, but that if we should keep on running in debt at the rate which has prevailed since 1870, the most serious complications cannot be avoided. The debts contracted in that period have been exclusively local. The actual amount owed by States, counties and cities in that year was $868,676,758. This in 5 years has been swelled to $1,331,979,517. The State debts, principally under carpet bag rule in the South, have been increased $30,000,000 and the municipal debts, exclusively by rings and corrupt combinations, $440,000,000. We have, in fact, been running in debt during the past five years almost as fast as during the war. But it is not Federal Government that has been piling up the burden. On the contrary it has reduced the National debt in the time specified by no less than $205,000,000. It is the States and cities which have been accumulating the new and enormous burden.

SANITARY HINTS—No. 3.

EDS. GAZETTE:—In speaking in a previous article of the unwholesomeness of the shallow well water, the simple allusion then emitted might possibly create the belief that all deep wells will furnish pure and wholesome water, and consequently no more care need be bestowed upon the subject than to sink a deep well. Another very interesting question, however, about deep wells must not go unnoticed, having a great bearing on the healthful maintenance of the aged, as well as on the physical development of the young. With the exception of rain-water, all waters are impregnated with 1st, organic, or 2nd, inorganic matter, the first in the water of surface wells, the second in the water of deep wells. Deep water filters under so many strata that in its course it may become deeply impregnated with metals on which it filters, and if these metals are deleterious it may create many unpleasant evils. For instance: in Flanders, France, the *goitre* is endemic, caused by the water supply to some towns which filter through mercurial deposits, yet it is deep well water. It has occurred in two or three instances that the water from artesian wells was saturated with an excess of sulphate of magnesia, and produced considerable intestinal disturbances to man and beast, from which some died long before the evil was discovered. There is a medicinal spring in France which used to be much frequented as a summer resort for bathing, etc. This water was found to be severely impregnated with arsenic, and its use was discontinued. Should, on the contrary, the water be deficient in mineral matter, there may be a corresponding deficiency in the physical development of the body's frame, and produce deformities. Such would be the case, for example, if we had to use rain water constantly. Therefore, all waters for household purposes should be analyzed and made sure that they are free, not only of organic matter, but also from any excess of minerals, except those harmless ingredients, carbonate of lime, chloride of soda, with or without light traces of iron. V. D.

IT is a matter of surprise to many that the establishment of a beet sugar factory in this county has been so long postponed. Certainly no other portion of the State could keep a factory in material so many months in the year. Besides the quality of the beets grown here are known to contain more saccharine matter than those grown in the Northern counties. The establishment of a sugarie would be a first-class investment and we predict that ere long the capitalists will be found who will recognize that fact.

The Religion We Want.

We want a religion that bears heavily not only on the "exceeding sinfulness of sin," but on the exceeding rascality of lying and stealing; a religion that banishes small measures from the counters, pebbles from cotton bags, clay from the paper, sand from the sugar, chiccory from the coffee, alum from the bread, and water from the milk cans. The religion that is to save the world will not put all the big strawberries at the top and all the little ones at the bottom. It will not make one-half a pair of shoes of good leather, so that the first shall redound to the maker's credit and the second to his cash. It will not put Jouvin's stamp on Jenkin's kid gloves; nor make Paris bonnets in the back room of a Boston milliner shop; nor let a piece of velvet that professes to measure twelve yards, come to an untimely end in the tenth. It does not put bricks at five dollars a thousand into chimneys it contracts to build with seven-dollar material; nor smuggle white pine into floors that have paid for hard pine; nor leave yawning cracks in closets where boards ought to join. The religion that is going to sanctify the world, pays its debts. It does not consider that forty cents returned from one hundred cents given, is according to the gospel, though it may be according to law. It looks on a man who has failed in trade, and who continues to live in luxury, as a thief.

An Ill-Used Citizen.

One day last week a resident of the northern part of the city called at the City Hall, and finding the official who receives taxes, he said:

"I called here to pay some taxes. How much shall I pay?"

"Where is your property?" asked the official.

"Have'nt got any."

"And what are you going to pay taxes on?"

"I dunno, but I want to pay 'em. I've had it flung up to me a dozen times that I hain't no business talking around; and I want to pay whatever is right and be as good as anybody."

"But you are not taxed."

"Why hain't I? Ain't I as good as anybody?"

"Yes but you can't be taxed when you have no taxable property."

"I can't, eh! Well, there are other towns besides Detroit, and if I can't be as good as anybody else here I can pack up and leave."

And he put up his wallet and went out.—[Detroit *Free Press*.

Facts in Natural History.

Frogs, toads and serpents never take any food but that which they are satisfied is alive.

When a bee, wasp or hornet stings, it is nearly always at the expense of its life.

Serpents are so tenacious of life that they will live six months or longer without food.

Turtles dig holes on the seashore and bury their eggs, covering them to be hatched by the sun.

Lobsters are very pugnacious, and fight severe battles. If they lose a claw, another grows out.

A single codfish produces more than a million of eggs in a season.

A whale suckles its young, and is therefore not a fish. The mother's affection is remarkable.

Toads become torpid in winter and hide themselves, taking no food for five or six months.

It is a well known fact that plain and fancy printing is done in the highest style of the art at the Gazette job office.

Serpents of all species shed their skins annually, like sea crabs and lobsters.

It is believed that crocodiles live to be hundreds of years old. The Egyptians embalm them.

The head of the rattlesnake has been known to inflict a fatal wound after being severed from the body, but the business man who patronizes the Gazette job office will never have his feelings wounded by receiving a badly executed job of printing.

If the eye of the newt is put out, another one is supplied by rapid growth.

Fishes have no eyelids, and necessarily sleep with their eyes open.

Alligators fall into a legarthic sleep, during the winter, like toads.

The power of serpents to charm birds and small quadrupeds is a well authenticated fact; and the power of a neatly printed business card, like those printed at the Gazette office, is thoroughly recognized by shrewd business men.

There are agricultural ants in Texas that actually plant grain, and reap and store the harvest.

We have heard of a very distressing accident occurring in Jackson County, West Virginia. It was at a "house-raising." As is customary on such occasions, chickens had been killed by chopping off their heads. Two little sons of the owner of the house to be raised saw the chickens thus guillotined, and during the day concluded to repeat the operation. It was just at a time when the men were lifting a heavy log into its place. The father, who was holding one end of the log, casting his eyes toward the little fellows, one of whom had the axe raised to sever the neck of his brother, let go of the log to save the boy, and it fell killing six men, two instantly, the others living only a few hours. The axe fell before the father could reach the scene, severing the neck of the son. Thus were seven persons hurried into eternity in a twinkling.—[Middleport (O.) *News*.

Gen. Butler's office was lately invaded, says the Boston *Herald*, by a gaily-dressed young man, between whom and the General the following conversation ensued: "Well, Mr. B., what would be the first thing for me to do in order to learn the profession?" Uncle Benjamin fixed his weather eye upon the nobby-dressed young man, and surveyed him from his flashy necktie to his highly polished boots, and exclaimed: "The first thing you had better do would be to go and roll in a barn-yard." An answer came as quick as the suggestion in the following terse language: "If I should come and study two years in your office, wouldn't it do just as well?"

"The post-office in our village," writes a Vermont lady, "was kept in the bar-room of the tavern—a great resort for loungers. An old chap, more remarkable for his coarseness and infidelity than his good manners, was sitting there one day with a lot of boon companions, when the Methodist preacher, a new-comer, entered, and asked for his letters. Ned Swipes asked bluntly, 'Are you the Methodist parson just come here to preach?' 'I am,' pleasantly replied the minister. 'Well,' said Swipes, 'will you tell me how old the devil is?' 'Keep your own family record,' replied the preacher, and left the room amidst the roars of the company."

It occurred in Oshkosh. "Will you do it?" she said, twisting one end of the strap around her hand and fetching him a stinger across the shoulders with the other. He squirmed and looked frantically at the key-hole of the door, as if he would crawl through it. "Will you do it?" she said, aiming two or three at the calves of his legs, while he skipped around like a Northwestern grasshopper with the jimjams. "Will you do it?" she repeated, concentrating her energies for a terrific swoop, and dealing him a blinder over the eyebrows that made the cold perspiration start out of every pore in his body. "I will!" he roared in agony; and they were married.

SHE WASN'T SALLY.—While a number of ladies were waiting at the Grand Trunk depot yesterday, says the Detroit *Free Press*, a young man entered and, after looking around, he walked up to a young lady and said:

"Hello, Sally!"

"Sir!" she exclaimed, drawing back.

"Isn't your name Sally? he inquired, taking a closer look.

"No, sir!" she replied, flashing a look of scorn at him.

"Well, then, she didn't come in on this train," he continued. "She's got red hair and freckles on her nose, just like you, and I'd a sworn you was Sally."

Santa Rosa is to have a carriage factory.

A DUEL AT HEIDELBERG.

There were at least forty or fifty students in groups at the different tables, some in white, some in green and some in blue caps, denoting by their color the different clubs to which they belonged. Some were drinking wine, some coffee, and others breakfasting. None of them seemed at all excited, and though all were present to witness an impending duel, there was none of that gravity which is the regulation style and natural feeling, I may add, of American affairs of honor. A stranger entering the room would have supposed this was an ordinary cafe, so little did the manner of those present, including the bar maids, evince any concern. One of the young gentlemen to whom I had been presented, who spoke English well, inquired if I wished to witness the duel, and upon my replying in the affirmative, invited me to remain. All of a sudden my young friend jumped up quickly, saying, "The duel is about to begin."

Everybody else jumped up also, and formed a semi-circle near the chairs. The combatants were already in place facing each other, and being armed—both of them tall youths of about 21 years, apparently—one, however, having the advantage in strength, and, as the event proved, in skill. They represented different clubs and had two or three seconds apiece, who were as full of attention and *petite soins* for their principals as any lover for his mistress. The duelists were well fixed with guards for the eye, neck, chest and stomach, and even the arms, so that no very serious wound could hardly be inflicted on those portions of the body. Even the swords had such ample guards that an injury to the hand seemed out of the question. The scope and end of these contrivances seemed to be to limit the wounds to the face. The swords were rather long, very slender, and were frequently bent by the clashing during the encounter. Whenever this occurred the seconds promptly called and enforced a halt. The combat began with a good deal of energy, but with no indications of rage or malice, and was frequently interrupted by the warping of the swords, which were straightened anew; once by a wound on the forehead, received by one of the combatants, and finally by spraining of the wounded party. Neither party to the contest seemed at all ready to yield. The wound, though it bled freely, was treated as a mere trifle by everybody, and I noticed that the doctor who stanched it did not apply any bandage or plaster. Every scar on the face is a badge of honor among the students. The surgeon was the coolest man in the room, not even excepting myself, for I could not repress a wish that no great harm would come of the affair. He doubtless had such little affairs on his hands every day or so, out of the 800 students who attend the Heidelberg University. Whenever there was anything in his line of business to be done, he did it; but the rest of the time he walked about the room smoking his pipe, which could not have been less than a foot and a half long. I was very glad when the curtain was dropped, the reason being that the already wounded party had so sprained his wrist as not to be able longer to wield his weapon. He was obviously overmatched in strength, but he was full of pluck, and had not yielded one inch of ground; or I should say, rather, of plank.

Grand Jury's Report.

Report of the Grand Jury for the November Term:

To His Honor, H. K. S. O'Melveney, Judge of the County Court:

We, the Grand Jury, respectfully report that we have examined into nineteen charges, viz:

Three for murder.
One for assault to murder.
Six for assault with deadly weapons.
One robbery.
Seven for grand larceny.
One for embezzlement.
We have found eight bills, viz:
One for murder.
One for assault to murder.
Four for grand larceny.
One for an unlawful arrest.
One for assault and battery under color of office.

We recommend that the case of Si Lin et al., charged with murder, be submitted to the next Grand Jury, awaiting further evidence.

Also the case of the People vs. Geo. Christopher, charged with embezzlement, on account of the absence of the principal witness.

The remaining charges we have dismissed, and return the papers into court properly endorsed.

We have also examined into the state of the County Jail and Hospital.

In the case of the former, we find it in as good condition as the character of the premises will allow.

We follow the example of former Grand Juries in recommending better accommodations for prisoners, and the erection of better public buildings as soon as possible.

The County Hospital we find to be kept in a praiseworthy manner.

E. M. SANFORD, Foreman.

Los Angeles, Nov. 17, 1875.

NEW PATENTS.—Through dispatches to Dewey & Co., Patent Agents, S. F., we receive the following advance list of U.S. Patents granted to Pacific Coast inventors, viz: H. Anderson, Vallejo, Cal., mandrel for broom machines; H. M. Gray, S. F., metallic burial case; J. Enright, San Jose, Cal., steam boiler furnaces; D. H. Lafferty, S. F., folder feeder for sack making.

Downey City Items.

The Downey *Courier* furnishes the following:

Mr. E. L. Barnett brought into our office this week thirteen pounds of sweet potatoes, the product of one vine from one hill. Some of the potatoes were quite large. They were raised by Mr. Barnett on his place near Los Nietos College.

There were fears that the tobacco here that had been cut and not yet gathered might be injured by the rain. But all such fears have proved groundless. The tobacco will be rendered a little more brittle, but no damage will be sustained.

Mr. Samuel Adams, who resides within a short distance of this town, has raised this season and shipped 25 tons of onions, all the produce of a single acre of ground. He realized $1 25 per hundred pounds, or $625 for that acre of onions. What better evidence could there be of the bountiful productiveness of our soil, and of the profits to be derived from a judicious system of diversified farming? Is it not time that the farmers should learn wisdom by their own and the experience of others?

The exports from our depot during the present week have been as follows: corn 2,347 sacks, weighing 281,958 pounds; meal 106 sacks, weighing 7,600 pounds; castor beans 37 sacks, weighing 3,297 pounds; spuds, 36 sacks weighing 3,693 pounds; onions 55 sks, weighing 5,040 pounds; 10 packages merchandise weighing 845 pounds. Total 302,433 pounds.

Santa Monica Items.

We glean the following from the *Outlook:*

Work is progressing on the new depot, and it will be completed in a few days.

Mr. Henicke, of Los Angeles, is down here at present, looking around with the intention of establishing a brewery.

Building and improving continue quite brisk in Santa Monica. The improvements are not of a very imposing character, but "they'll do."

The U. S. Coast Survey steamer, Hassler, is now anchored off the wharf, and the officers are making a careful survey of Santa Monica Bay. So far, we have heard of no new developments.

By order of a committee, appointed at a recent meeting, another meeting will be held next Friday night at the Santa Monica Hotel, to perfect the plans for organizing a public school and erecting a suitable building.

We enjoyed a brief call yesterday from little Johnny Majors, the first child born in Santa Monica. He first mingled his voice with the ocean's roar on the 2d day of August 1875. Nothing occurred to mar the visit, as the youngster neither made any "pi" nor indulged in unnecessary talk.

The following resolutions were passed at the close of the late session of the Los Angeles County Teachers' Institute:

Resolved, That the attention of the Board of Supervisors be called to the necessity of providing a suitable business office and furniture for the County Superintendent, for the convenience of citizens, and for the preservation of papers and other valuable school property placed in his charge.

Resolved, That the thanks of the members of the Institute are due and are hereby tendered to Geo. H. Peck, our County Superintendent, for the able, impartial and efficient performance of his duties as County Superintendent during his term of office.

Resolved, That we recommend that the Superintendent of Los Angeles county be appointed on the State Board of Education.

Resolved, That the State Board of Education be requested to postpone action upon the selection of text books until the adjournment of the Legislature.

Resolved, That the School Superintendent of Los Angeles county receive a salary of $2,000 per annum, and that he be required to visit each school in the county at least four times a year.

Scene at the meeting of Los Angeles Common Council:

Mr. Mullaly said the special committee not having reported in the Twomey case he moved that Officer Twomey be discharged.

Mr. Workman said that if Mr Twomey was discharged it would be for striking Wolfenstein, who had insulted him.

Mr. Mullaly said that a police-man had no right to strike a man even if he was called a liar or anything else.

Mr. Teed moved as an amendment that Mr. Twomey be allowed to resign.

Officer Twomey got permission to address the Council.

He said it was a source of satisfaction to him that the motion to discharge him came from a man who had shot the teeth down a man's throat while taking a drink.

Mr. Mullaly called him to order, and said if Twomey had anything to say to him personally, to say it outside.

The young man who wants to know if it is improper for him to offer a young lady his arm when walking with her, is informed that it is not at all improper. But it would be the height of impoliteness to offer her your foot, or a chew of tobacco, or a rum punch, or a dried codfish, or a baby's cradle, or another girl's likeness. We beg of you not to do any of these things, as you might seriously offend her.

The city of Visalia is out of debt, and with about $700 in the treasury.

BY TELEGRAPH.

SACRAMENTO, Nov. 18.

The Supreme Court was at work until one o'clock this morning, at the expiration of which time it adjourned for the term.

Yesterday afternoon freight train No. 10, bound west, collided with a gravel train near Emigrant Gap, when both engines and nine cars were thrown from the track and wrecked. As the location of the accident rendered it impossible to construct a track around the ruins, no train from the East arrived here until this afternoon, and the Eastern bound train which passed here yesterday was delayed for a number of hours. No lives lost by the casualty; but the freight and passenger trains from the East to-day were detained three and a half hours. The emigrant train arrived at six tonight.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.

A Washington special says that orders were given at the Navy Yard yesterday for the immediate fitting out of three war vessels, and facts made known by recent dispatches from Spain, and vague hints given out in diplomatic circles that negotiations are now in progress between Minister Cushing and the Government at Madrid in relation to the treaty of 1795, has been the occasion of many wild rumors touching the mutual relations of the two nations. There is no doubt that our Government has long desired to secure modifications of the treaty of 1795. Minister Cushing, before his departure for Spain, freely discussed this subject in conversation with a friend. He hoped that one result of his mission might be to bring the Spanish Government to consent to changes in the treaty. Of course it is impossible to foretell what complications may yet grow out of the troubles in Cuba, but it seems that those who are well informed see no reason at present to find any more serious trouble than there has been for the last six or seven years, except that every year the present condition of affairs continues, it becomes a greater strain on our patience, and they do not believe that there will be a speedy recognition of Cuba as a belligerent. The provisions of the treaty of 1795 give Spain the right to search American merchant vessels for contraband articles. Diplomatists have long insisted that this section alone has prevented the recognition of Cuban belligerency by the United States. So long as this section stands, if the United States should recognize Cuba every American merchantman would be compelled by the treaty to submit to the inquisitive search of Spanish frigates. If this section should be abrogated, one great obstacle to the recognition of Cuba would be removed. The fitting out of vessels of war just at this time is probably ordered more for effect than because it is expected there will be any immediate use for them.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 18.

The testimony of Maguire was set aside in the trial of Wm. O. Avery, Chief Clerk of the Internal Revenue Bureau at Washington. This testimony says that an increase was made at the instance of Joyce, who came from Washington once and said that Avery was complaining of not getting enough money, hence we increased it to $300 per week. During the cross-examination the witness acknowledged having been indicted for the bribery of U. S. Gauger, but denied the charge, and said the indictment should be nolle prosequied. He also denied any arrangement by which the indictment was to be dismissed. He had heard that he was included in an omnibus indictment, but no copy was served on him. He could not state the amount he realized out of the Ring, but thought $50,000 to $60,000, nearly all of which he left in stocks in New York. C. W. Ford, Jno. Leavenworth and Finlay Rodd were mentioned as having received money from him, and who had since died. Thompson, the distiller, testified that Joyce let him run an extra tube or two. He paid Joyce $300 for his services at Washington. He made from 25 to 50 per cent. on the crooked whisky.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.

The Chronicle, an administration organ, boldly announces its support of Grant for the third term, and says the Republican party will be compelled to take him as its choice. It then rings out a loud wail over the fact that all the old rebels are coming into power in Congress, and that the life of the Republic is therefore endangered, and that Grant is the only man who can save it. It says that there is no escape from this view of the question of electing a President, and the masses of the Republican party, no longer affrighted with the absurd cry of Cæsarism, are now looking to Grant as confidently as they ever regarded him. The school question and anti-Catholicism are to be dwelt on in the annual message, under the tutelage of Morton.

The ideas foreshadowed in the Chronicle are really based upon a matured plan, prepared by the President and his intimates. Since the late fall elections the prospect of a third term is admitted by dozens where there was one before the election.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 18.

Wednesday evening last the native wine dealers' association held a meeting in this city, for the purpose of taking the necessary steps to memorialize Congress to allow the revenue laws, so far as they relate to the distillation of grape brandy, so as to permit: First, the placing of distilled brandies in government bonded warehouses until sold, or for a term, of at least two years, without being called upon for taxes; second, permitting grape brandy distillers to export grape brandy in bond in quantities as small as that permitted to exporters of foreign brandies; that is per single package of twenty-two gallons; third, permitting the manufacturers of sweet and brandied wines to use the ordinary amount of grape spirit without taxation, as is the custom in France. A committee was appointed to draw up the necessary memorial, which will be submitted at a supplemental meeting, to be held at the Palace Hotel on Tuesday afternoon next, when it is proposed to have the next legislative delegation and as many other members of the Legislature present as possible.

The libel case of the Rev. O. P. Fitzgerald against C. and M. H. DeYoung came up in the Police Court to-day. Fitzgerald and his counsel, Judge Quint, were both in attendance. Judge Quint arose and said that since making this complaint his client had ascertained that the responsibility of the alleged libel did not rest with the De Youngs but with C. A. Klose, who had openly acknowledged himself the promulgator of the injurious reports published. His client, therefore, did not desire to proceed further against the De Youngs. The prosecution would probably be transferred to Mr. Klose. A motion to dismiss the complaint was acceeded to. Mr. Fitzgerald publishes a card, as follows:

"C. A. Klose having made himself responsible for the charge against me, the papers in a suit against him have this day been prepared, and proceedings will be pushed as rapidly as forms of law will permit."

Simonton has entered a new complaint against the *Alta*, laying his damages at $100,000.

Thirty Chinese students arrived in San Francisco on Thursday. They are to receive an education in Eastern colleges.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.

The Spanish Minister, yesterday, was officially advised from Madrid that his Government conceded that the American citizens on trial before a Court Martial in Cuba shall have the privilege of selecting counsel for their defence. The treaty of 1791, in the opinion of the Spanish Government, was sufficiently defined to meet cases of Court Martial in the event of war or insurrection in the island. The present arrangement settles the question in accordance with the desire expressed in a friendly note addressed by Mr. Fish to the Spanish Government, and disposes of the sensation reports on this subject.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

A fearful hurricane passed over the English Channel yesterday, causing great destruction to shipping. Several wrecks are reported and a number of lives lost.

The Daily News special reports that Her Majesty's ship, Iron Duke, of Vanguard collision notoriety, was almost lost yesterday, when she was about three miles outside of Plymouth for the trial of her machinery. Suddenly large volumes of water rushed into the vessel, covering in the space of a quarter of an hour the stoke hole plates and lower parts of the engines. The water gained on the pumps momentarily. The signal of distress, "We are sinking," was kept flying during the space of ten minutes. The signal was perceived by the crew of the Black Prince, and the Captain of the ship signaled to the dock-yard for assistance. Before the tugs from the dock-yard arrived at the side of the Iron Duke, it was discovered that the main sluice of the ship had been left open, from some cause not explained. The artificer of the vessel, moving with water up to his neck, closed the sluice. Had he waited a few minutes later, this would have been impossible. When the water was at its highest point inside of the Iron Duke, she began to heel perceptibly, as the Vanguard did when placed in a condition of almost similar peril.

Anaheim Gazette

SATURDAY ....NOV. 27, 1875.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

There is no one thing more dear to the genuine American heart than our public schools. We prize them because we know that in the intelligence and mental development of our youth rests our safety and perpetuity as a nation. The importance and bearing of religious culture or instruction, so far as State schools are concerned, is now receiving much attention. This is so because there is a wide difference of opinion as to the kind of religious instruction to be given, and as to the place where this instruction must be imparted, whether in the school or in the family and church alone. There are also those who wish to use the public schools as a medium through which to convey their own views, and who claim that they should be allowed to use the public funds, and teach their own children, at least, their own religious tenets. The elections this Fall, in some of the Eastern States, have brought this question to the front—it seems a little sooner than those, desiring public money for sectarian uses, were ready for. Yet they have only themselves to blame for precipitating this question.

The terse speech of our silent President, at Des Moines, has been as a bugle note sounding through the land, and American voters have shown that it is their purpose to permit no sacred (?) or sacrilegious hand to touch this, our fundamental safeguard. There is, however, an important idea to be considered, both by the parents of our youth and by their instructors. The parents ought to bear in mind that they are responsible for the right moral and religious culture of the future citizens of the Republic, and that they can not delegate this responsibility to Sabbath School teachers, to minister or to priest; and if in the natural outworking of our free institution this matter can have no specific attention given it in the public schools, then the parents must see that it is not neglected at home.

No proposition is hardly more self-evident than that education, without moral or religious culture, only gives as its highest result smart rascals, instead of sober, industrious citizens. There is no element so important in securing honest, steady, straightforward, noble citizens as a high moral and religious tone. Our teachers need to bear in mind another point, that is apt to be overlooked in schools, which are the protege of the State. Our teachers are not only to train the scholars in the fundamental branches of a common school education, but are to show the pupils something of their personal relation to the State. Before foreign languages, even before the arts, are introduced as branches of study in our public schools, there ought to be a system of governmental education matured and applied. Students, graduating at our high schools, should know something of the requirements of citizenship. The nature of political economy, the relation between labor and capital, the duties of voters, and similar topics should be presented in their elements. These subjects should be made so familiar that the youth shall possess some understanding in regard to them, and shall be provided with such an insight into these branches as shall make it an easy matter to pursue the subject further in private study.

The teachers of our county have just completed their annual week's tournament, in an Institute at Los Angeles. We hope that the result of this week of labor will appear in the increased efficiency of our public instructors. We have great faith in their zeal and love for their work, and present as a theme for their examination during the coming year, and for discussion at the next year's gathering and for practical application in succeeding years: *The best method of making good citizens out of our boys and girls.* Or in other words, *How may the purpose of the State in endowing public schools, in order to provide for its own safety a race of capable citizens, be attained?* To understand arithmetic, geography, philosophy, etc., is all important, but every scholar is capable of learning something of those things which pertain to citizenship and its responsibilities. Let the parents attend to the culture of morals and religion, through whatever instrumentality they may choose. Let the teachers see that the student understands his relation to the State, and we will have a race of citizens, worthy of our country and of her promising future.

The Detroit *Free Press*, in submitting the following recipe for the production of a poet, does not mention the name of Joaquin Miller: "First marry; then desert your wife and disown your children; go shabby, let your hair grow, comb it behind your ears and part it in the middle; seek unhealthy localities till you get the liver complaint and cadaverous eyes; cross the sea, and every time you write anything abuse your own country and ridicule every thing pertaining to it, and if you dont turn out a poet it must be you lack "divine afflatus."

THANKSGIVING.

The people of the United States have reason to thank Mr. Lincoln for making national that thanksgiving episode in American life, which, had before been only partially observed by the States, and which, until then, had no uniformity of date. The issue of a proclamation from the President, and followed by others from Governors, secures the observance of one day as a day of thanksgiving in all the Union.

Who can not respond to this good old New England custom? What sentiment more beautiful than that an entire nation should at the close of the year unite in a thanksgiving service, and bless God for his goodness to the children of men; and then in the family circle gather at a feast of gladness and good cheer? It is not strange that this beautiful custom spread from its Eastern origin all over our land. Thanksgiving Day is peculiarly an American Institution, and has, as one of its best and most blessed qualities, the idea of binding the whole nation together as one family.

The scattering tendency of our times and of our conditions, makes it almost impossible that entire households shall gather in the old homestead. Many a lonesome heart will miss this best gala day of all their youth, for now the duties of manhood have called them far from father's house. In newer homes of their own, or in the dreary accommodations of some far off bachelor quarters, they find the thanksgiving season returning, and themselves strangers in a strange land. But no man is alone in America. We are all neighbors. The "Great Father," as the primitive settlers of this continent call the President, has sounded the paternal call. He does not say "Children, go home," but he does counsel all the children of the State to unite devoutly and fraternally in acts of worship, and constructively he bids us kill the "fatted turkey." Ten days takes letters from California to Maine; an hour will deliver a telegraphic message. Surely we are all in one grand household, as each family gathers in sacred and social halls to do the honors of this memorial day.

There are special reasons for thankfulness in this, our Golden State. What other Commonwealth has equalled us in the increase of its people during the twelve months past? What State has opening out before it a future so great and so glorious? Where in all the galaxy of States do you find one which stands by the side of California in the soundness of its finances, in the strength of its manufacturing interests, in the prosperity of all its people? We are not without our disasters; we have misfortunes; we may have faults; but if any State in the Union has cause to be thankful this year, it is California. The blessed rain that has come so gently, so opportunely, so promisingly, ought to make our hearts glad, as no doubt it does.

To those of our citizens in whom the dear old Thanksgiving Day awakens no emotions, calls out no feelings of gratitude, sets in motion none of the chords which vibrate at the word home, we have only to say you do not know what you lose. We are aware that it is difficult for persons, to whom this whole matter is a new custom, to enter upon its various employments with zest, or with even a fair degree of interest. But let such try it faithfully a few years with an abandon, which perhaps so far as religious things go, they may have been strangers. Let them follow the counsel of our honorable Chief Magistrate, let them lay aside their usual avocations, and gather in some place of worship, lift up their voice in praise and thanksgiving to the Great Source of all good, and then, with equal abandon, let them gather with their households and friends about a family feast, spend the evening in the social enjoyments of a cultivated home with music and song, with poetry and games, with innocent pleasure until the hour of retiring comes. Spending thus one day in all the year, will introduce a new element to their lives, and as year succeeds year they will find that of all the pleasant holidays none equals in pure and elevating influence, and in thorough satisfaction, an old-fashioned New England Thanksgiving Day.

TWEED'S FAITHFUL WIFE.—They were married when the man was a chairmaker, and they might have had a happy career had the former remained honest. They lived in a plain manner, mingled with mechanics' society, and were the parents of two boys and two girls, good looking and healthy children. The era of meretricious splendor has come and gone like a dream. The girls are married. Each had a diamond wedding and each has sunk into obscurity and poverty. The two sons once held fine appointments in the service of the ring, but they are now only lounging around the City Hall. The mother is in widow's desolation. The ill-gotten wealth is almost all gone. A million and a half has passed into the hands of her lawyers, and her husband is still a prisoner. A seedy and corpulent old man, inhabiting a pair of rooms in Ludlow Street Jail, is all that is left of one who has been Alderman, Congressman, chairmaker and lawyer, Commissioner of Parks, Public Buildings and Docks, State Senator, and for seven years the autocrat of this city. The only redeeming feature is the faithful wife, who is reducing herself to poverty in hope of obtaining her husband's release.—[New York *Letter.*

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Secretary of State, Drury Melone, has published his biennial report, a copy of which is at hand. It is brief and clear. The total receipts of his office from fees from July, 1873, to July, 1875, were $27,321 12, and the same amount was paid over to the State Treasurer. Since his last report he accounts for the copies of the Codes as follows: on hand June, 1873, and received since, 4,434; distributed under the law, 1,738; sold 702; on hand, July, 1875, 1,994.

He purchased ballot paper in the sum of $12,740, which secured 2,000 reams. He has sold 1,249½ reams and has on hand 750½ reams.

He received the statutes as printed by the State Printer, and distributed them as directed by law. He has distributed all official reports placed in his hands for that purpose. Of Supreme Court reports he has on hand 5,572 volumes, having distributed 1,964 volumes. Since the 46th volume these reports have been printed under an award made to A. L. Bancroft & Co., at $3 per volume, and 200 volumes delivered to the State on purchase for its use. The State has on hand 5,572 volumes of the 41st, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th and 46th volumes, which are useless, as being of broken sets. He advises their sale immediately, as the space they occupy can be better utilized.

The postal account foots up to $5,897 47, of which $747 47 is a deficiency.

Of the stationery, lights and fuel fund he has expended $41,641 02, leaving $413 98 on hand. Stationery used by the State officers and Boards, including the Senate and Assembly and their attaches, amounts to $17,871 64.

He calls attention to the breadth of the term "stationery" as interpreted by necessity, as it includes other articles indispensible, but for which no other fund is provided. The stationery lights and fuel fund has had to pay for wood $5,866 50, gas $7,955 84, water $930, coal $3,074, ballot paper $6,370. Of the $7,900 for wood, more than $5,000 of it was expended for use of the Legislature during four months of the two years of his term, when the Secretary of State has no control of the expenditure. He sets forth the facts in connection with this fund at length to show what is properly purchaseable out of this fund, citing the fact that the Legislature out of this fund bought soap, disinfectants, glassware, stencils, dustpans, brushes, shovels, tacks, brooms, pails, sponges, baskets, spittoons, chamois skins, etc. He points out reckless expenditure in gas, and says a large saving can be made in the use of stationery, and states that legislative attaches use unconscionable quantities. He points out the evil of all supplies during legislative sitting being charged to the account of the Sergeant-at-Arms and drawn from the stationery fund.

Concerning weights and measures, he sets out what steps have been taken to secure the use of the "standards" under the law, and suggests amendments to enable State and county sealers to enforce the law.

He reports the Capitol building in good order and no expense entailed for repairing or whitening, because no appropriation was made for it. He adds that the building sadly needs painting of both its wood and iron work. He approves the new system of janitors, engineers, firemen, and porters to care for the building, who are paid as are other State officers, and points out the gain by the new plan.

He reports himself present at a meeting of all Boards of which he is a member by law.

He advises some action enabling statistical and other information to be gathered relative to this State, for distribution to induce immigration, and after pointing out California's need of population in strong language, he advises the appointment of State agents in the chief cities of the East, to give information in detail relative to the resources and advantages of California.

Bar Association.

A meeting of the Bar was held in the County Court room, Nov. 20th, 1875, to form a Bar Association.

Gen. J. R. McConnell was called to the chair and F. H. Howard was elected Secretary.

On motion of Col. George H. Smith, it was resolved that a committee of three be appointed by the President to draft a Constitution and By-Laws, and to take the Constitution of the San Francisco Association as a basis and report such modifications as may be in their judgment advisable; said committee to report at the time to which this meeting may be adjourned.

The chair appointed George H. Smith, F. Ganahl and V. G. Howard such committee.

On motion of Judge O'Melveny, Gen. McConnell was added to the committee.

On motion of F. Ganahl, the meeting was adjourned until Monday, Nov. 22d, at 2:20 P. M.

F. H. HOWARD
Secretary.

An adjourned meeting of the Bar to form a Bar Association was held on Monday, Gen. McConnel in the chair. The Committee reported by-laws and constitution, which were adopted. Whereupon it was resolved that the constitution and by-laws of the Los Angeles Bar Association be left with the Secretary of the meeting, F. H. Howard, Esq., until the first stated meeting of said association, and that all members of the bar, eligible under its provisions, who desire to become members of said association, are requested to call upon said Secretary and sign said constitution and by-laws before that day, and to attend said meeting. The meeting then adjourned until the first stated meeting of the association, to be held on the first Monday in December, 1875, at the District Court room, at 12 M.

—Los Angeles *Express.*

Mr. Huxley, the learned scientist, writes: "I hope Mr. —— will not mix in philogenetic stammbaume with objective taxonomy." We should greatly deprecate such a thing ourselves, but we are inclined to think the fellow is just about fool enough to do it.

Court Proceedings.

District Court—Sepulveda, J.

FRIDAY, Nov. 19.

Long vs. Thistlethwaite—Findings of fact and conclusions of law for plaintiff. Ten days stay.

Dominguez vs. Downey—Passed informally, to be taken up on motion.

In the matter of the sale of St. Vincent's College property—Petition heard and order granted allowing sale.

Dominguez vs. Figueroa—Default entered, case tried and decree ordered as prayed for in the complaint.

TUESDAY, Nov. 23.

Kane, O'Leary & Co. vs J. C. Morgan. Demurrer submitted.

Sittenfeld vs J. C. Morgan—Demurrer submitted.

Sin Hopk vs Beaudry.—Continued for the term.

De la Osse vs Garnier.—Continued for the term.

Probate Court—O'Melveny, J.

FRIDAY, Nov. 19.

In the matter of the estate of Wm. Olden—Decree showing that due and legal notice to creditors had been given and filed.

Same Estate—Order dispensing with regular proceedings and directing summary administration made and filed.

Same Estate—Order approving sales of personal property made and filed.

Same Estate—Decree of distribution made and filed.

TUESDAY, Nov. 23.

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

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 24.

In the matter of the estate of Geo. Raynes—Petition of Henrietta Elizabeth Raynes praying for letters testamentary, filed.

In same estate—Will filed.

In same estate—Order appointing December 10 the time for probate of will and directing publication of notice of the same.

County Court—O'Melveny, J.

THURSDAY, Nov. 18.

E. L. Racouillat vs. John Andrews—Judgment by default in favor of plaintiff and restitution of the premises and the sum of $273, gold coin, and costs.

FRIDAY, Nov. 19.

In the matter of the arraignment of parties indicted by the last Grand Jury:

People vs. Charles Bell. Grand Larceny. Until Monday at 10 A. M. to plead.

People vs. Charles Elliott. Assault with intent to commit murder. Until Monday to plead.

People vs. Charles Andrews. Grand Larceny. Plea of guilty. Sentence Monday, at 10 A. M.

People vs. Ramon Montalva, alias Ramon Gallego. Grand Larceny. Monday at 10 A. M. to plead.

People vs. Reyes Andrade. Grand Larceny. Bail forfeited and leave to reinstate.

People vs. H. J. Twomey. Assault and battery under color of office. Monday to plead.

People vs. H. J. Twomey. Misdemeanor. Same order.

SATURDAY, Nov. 20.

Bathing vs Thomas.—Continued till Monday at 10 A. M.

W. H. Moor vs Goodall, Nelson & Perkins.—Continued until Monday at 9 A. M.

Vaughn vs Tyler.—Judgment for plaintiff against Ellis and Huston for $52 and costs.

Application of Si Lin et al for writ of habeas corpus. On trial.

TUESDAY, Nov. 23.

People vs. Charles Bell.—Sentenced to one year in the State Prison for grand larceny.

People vs Twomey.—Misdemeanor. Demurrer argued and taken under advisement till to-morrow at 10 A. M.

People vs Twomey.—Assault and battery under color of office.—Demurrer submitted and overruled, and ordered to plead to-morrow.

People vs Reyes Andrade.—Grand larceny. Ordered that order forfeiting bail be set aside, and that bondsmen be discharged. Set for trial Dec. 1st.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 24.

Bathy vs Thomas—Continued until Monday at 10 A. M.

People vs. Twomey—Assault and battery under color of office. Pleaded not guilty and set for trial Dec. 1, at 10 A. M.

AN ILL USED MAN.—The Virginia *Chronicle* of November 16th relates the following incident:

"This thing is getting played out," he soliloquized in a very pale and determined manner, as he stood knee-deep in the mud of C street this morning, with his captured hat in hand. "First," he went on, as he scraped the mud off his tile with a jack-knife. "First, the fire scorched me, and Mollie took the children and bolted for 'Frisco, though two of 'em's down with scarlet fever. Then the wind came, and the window blowed in an' gave me a black eye in bed. Then the snow had to come, and I must go and mash myself flat on the sidewalk and be arrested as a drunk; an' then, by George, there was no city jail to take me to, an' I was told to shut up or be clubbed. God ain't givin' a fellow a fair chance. There ain't no churches to go to, an' faro's harder to beat than ever. An' now my hat looks worse than a hod-carrier's." At this point the Virginian gave the offending chapeau a vindictive blow, and began a boisterous quarrel with a teamster who had nearly run over him.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* advocates the passage, at an early period of the coming session of the Legislature, of a law postponing in part the collection of taxes. It argues that to allow our tax-payers to make say four quarterly payments in lieu of one annual payment, would greatly relieve the business community, and would in no great degree disturb the finances of the State. The personal property tax and one-fourth of the real estate tax could be paid at the usual time, leaving the balance to be paid in three installments, with such rebate as might be offered for prompt payment, and some slight penalty in the way of interest for deferred payments. The State and municipal governments would be in an entirely secure position, as they hold their liens until the tax is fully paid, and the final receipt is retained till full settlement is made.

Up to Monday evening $20,000 had been subscribed by citizens of Virginia to the guarantee fund for the erection of water works in the city.

BY TELEGRAPH.

San Francisco Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 23.

FLOUR—Extras are steady at $5 50 @6 25.

WHEAT—The best milling lots command $1 85.

BARLEY—Sales closed with 500 sks choice coast feed at $1 45; 900 do good do $1 21½, 300 fair $1 20; Brewing is quiet at $1 37½@1 40.

OATS—The last reported sale was at $1 47½.

CORN—Is steady at $1 25@1 30; Corn meal feed is selling from the mills at $29@30 per ton, and table at 2¼@3c per lb.

ONIONS—Sale of 80 sks good Stockton at $1 65.

POTATOES—Choice Petaluma at $1 25@1 40; 150 sks Sweet at $2 50.

BEANS—Pink, $1 70; Red, $1 70@1 75; Small White, $1 85@2; Butter, $2 50; Bayo, $2 50.

BUTTER—Fresh roll is plentiful at 30@60c per pound; firkin, 35; pickled roll, 35; Eastern, 20@30c.

CHEESE—California, 15@17c; Eastern, 15@20.

BEESWAX—Choice brings 30 cents per lb.

HONEY—We quote choice white, in frames, 18@22½c; No. 2, 12½@15; dark, 10; strained, 6@12½; cases of one doz pails, $4 25.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 23.

The reports that by treaty the United States will take under their protection in execution of judgment, the northern part of Mexico, continues to be the town talk, and the news is stirring up an amount of enthusiasm not expected, in sections of our outlying territory more immediately affected by the change. The impression prevails in well-posted government quarters that the movement is a reality, and has great probability of being carried out. The politicians who cast our national horoscope are aware of difficulties in the way, but they do not regard them as insurmountable, and Mexican claims and Mexican lands are regarded as a speculation not amiss among capitalists. All the Mexican sources of information, it may be admitted, fail in lending confirmation to the reports, and, indeed, deny them positively. Senator J. P. Jones, in answer to questions addressed to him, replied that he had no information on the subject not already in possession of the public. His own opinion was that a scheme of some kind, pointing to an acquisition of Mexican territory, was on foot, and that a strong effort was being made to extend our boundary lines further south. No movement of this proportion, he suggested, could be started unless it were urged by individuals, having great interests at stake. He knew that the scheme was contemplated several months ago; that is, he heard it talked about. He had never had any conversation on the subject with General Grant, and therefore could not speak by the card. Nevertheless, he believed the President was very anxious to annex a strip from the northern portion of Mexico. Senator Jones did not believe the Mexican Government would submit to the loss of an inch of territory; but, if they were willing to surrender their soil on any honorable conditions, he certainly would not vote "nay" on the proposition, should it be introduced in the Senate. The annexation proposed would be of incalculable benefit to the Pacific Coast.

Edward Keller, a young German, 21 years of age, died at the County Hospital yesterday morning from the effect of pistol shot wounds in the head. The deceased arrived from the East last week, and obtained employment on a ranch, near the county line, between San Francisco and San Mateo, owned by one Parkinson. He was working Saturday afternoon, when the attention of a man named Ryan was directed to him by hearing the report of a pistol. While Ryan was looking at Keller, as he says, he saw him put a pistol to his head and fire a second shot. Ryan then ran toward Keller and told him to stop shooting. Keller cautioned him not to come near him, declaring that he was tired of living and would kill himself. He then placed the pistol to his head and fired a third shot. He was taken up insensible and conveyed to the County Hospital, where he died twelve hours subsequently, and the body was delivered to the Coroner at the Morgue. This is the first instance noted in this locality of a person lodging three pistol shots in his head and retaining sufficient nerve and self-possession to discuss the matter between shots.

TUCSON, Nov. 23.

Assuming acquisition to be a fixed fact, the Mexican population express much regret. Some who pretend to speak for the average sentiment say that their people think the American occupation will be sustained by an armed force. The Americans are generally greatly pleased.

PRESCOTT, Nov. 22.

There is great excitement and rejoicing here over the news in relation to the prospective cession of Mexican territory to our Government. The Mexican portion is highly elated, and will migrate to fatten and to dwell in peace under Uncle Sam's fatherly care.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.

Colonel Pontier, of the Fifth Virginia Battery, arrived here to-night to tender his regiment as an escort to the remains of the Vice President to Boston, the regiment to defray all the expenses. Col. Pontier says that this offer is made in part to show their appreciation of the kind treatment accorded to the regiment during their visit to Boston last June, as well as to do honor to the deceased, who paid a visit to the South in the cause of reconciliation and peace. This especially commends him to Southern men. The Fifth Regiment, it should be remembered, is composed almost wholly of ex-confederates. The Colonel called at the White House and saw the President, who cordially approved of his mission, and he will remain over for the purpose of conferring with the Committee of Arrangements, which meets at the State Department to-morrow morning. Capt. Donald McCatherin, commanding Company B, Washington Light Guard, has also tendered the services of his Company to the District Commissioners as an escort should one be required in the removal of the remains of Vice President Wilson.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 23.

An action was commenced in the Fourth District Court to-day by Rev. O. P. Fitzgerald to recover from C. A. Klose $20,000 damages for an alleged libel, published in the Alta over the signature of the defendant on the 20th of October last. This communication charged that the plaintiff received, while he was State Superintendent of Instruction, a draft for $3,000 from Wilson, Hinkle & Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, in payment for his services in obtaining the change of text books. The complaint denies that Mr. Fitzgerald ever received any such draft or any other drafts in payment for services performed in the manner alleged.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.

A match game of billiards, the three ball French game, for the championship of America and $3,000, was played to-night between Cyrell Dion and Maurice Daly, the holder of the emblem of championship. The game was won by Daly having scored 550. The winner's average was 12½; the loser's average, 11 29-46.

Pacific Coast Brevities.

There are 4,500 tons of wheat in store at the Grangers' Warehouse, at Winters.

Some of the wealthy citizens of San Bernardino are about to embark in a woolen mill enterprise.

A petition has been sent to Washington for mail service between San Bernardino and Colton.

A dastardly attempt was made to fire Fresno City last week, but was frustrated through the vigilance of the night watchmen.

The pine-trees in the neighborhood of Sonora, Tuolumne County, are all dying. They sweat gum from every pore, and wept great tears of rosin, but all in vain.

The Winters *Advocate* reports 155 houses already built in that town.

Mr. Souther estimates that he has raised on his ranch in Kern county, this year, twenty tons of sweet potatoes to the acre.

Rio Vista is to have water works. The water is to be pumped from the river by steam power and distributed through the town in pipes.

A confidence man, giving the name of Brown, has been victimizing the citizens of Vallejo, under the plea that he was the bosom friend of Secretary Robeson.

The annexed is from the Santa Rosa *Democrat*, of Nov. 16th: William Jones of Big Valley, purchased, recently, John Judson's home-ranch, 260 acres, for $43 per acre. This is said to be the best price yet paid for a farm of valley and hill land in this section of the county.

Lassen County cuts over 20,000 tons of hay this year and that crop was short; she has 11,843 cows, 8,724 apple trees, 3,000 peach trees, 1,000 pear trees, 1,000 plum trees, 500 cherry trees, 200 apricot trees, produces about 100,000 pounds of butter, more than that amount of wool, some 500 tons of potatoes, 30,000 bushels of oats, about the same amount of wheat, about 50,000 bushels of barley, and in 1874 the Assessor returned only 4,613 acres under cultivation.

The bearing orange trees in Newcastle, Ophir and Auburn fruit districts are heavier laden this year than usual, and the fruit is superior in size.

The woman known as Crazy Kate has published a card in the Virginia papers denying that she started the late terrible conflagration in that city.

A Virginia paper says that it is the intention of the Board of Equalization to raise the valuation of all real estate in the city 100 per cent—in other words to double it.

The Stockton *Independent* of Monday says:

At no period in the history of Stockton during the past twelve years have there been greater improvements than are now being made in business houses, and this, too, at a time when there is a generally prevailing murmur about hard times, and complaint heard about the slackness of business.

The Chinese engaged in raising garden produce on small patches of reclaimed swamp land bordering upon the San Joaquin River, obtain liberal sums of money from the sale of the bulbous roots of a water-flag which abounds in some localities among the tules.

Says the Vallejo *Times*: Work upon the dry dock is at a standstill. The appropriations are not sufficient to keep this structure from lapsing into decay, much less making any progress.

The Marysville *Appeal* asks for the passage of a law which will make highway robbery a capital offense, leaving it with the jury to say whether the thief shall be hung or imprisoned.

The journals of San Benito county are advocating that the expense of the Vasquez trial should be borne by the State and not fall wholly upon the new county. A bill to this effect is in preparation for introduction into the State Legislature.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

DR. ABORN,
OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Second Visit to Los Angeles.

At the request of many prominent citizens of Los Angeles and vicinity, Dr. Aborn has consented to return for a short time,

Commencing Nov. 19th,

And will occupy rooms at the

BACKMAN HOUSE.

Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption, Deafness, Discharges from the Ears, Eye Disease,

Including Weak, Sore or Inflamed Eyes, Specks, Films, Opacities of the Cornea, Granulated Lids, Dimness of Vision, etc.

Nervous Affections, Diseases of the Heart, Stomach, Liver, Blood, etc.

—ALSO—

RHEUMATISM and NEURALGIC PAINS,
Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder,
Debilitated and Broken-down
Constitutions,

Are embraced among the maladies which

Dr. Aborn

Treats with Marvelous Success, by his Modern Scientific Method, even after they have resisted the ordinary modes of treatment.

☞ The Most Difficult Cases are Invited to Call.

EXAMINATION AND OPINION FREE.

Medicines, Inhalers and other appliances, as each case may require, furnished by the Doctor.

Medicated Inhalation

Used in connection with his local and constitutional treatment, has proved the most rational and successful method of treating

Consumption, Asthma and Bronchial Affections,

As he is effecting cures even after the ordinary methods have failed.

☞ All who have suffered for years or a life time, and whose diseases have [illegible] the ordinary modes of treatment, are invited to call for a free consultation. [illegible]

PIONEER DRUG STORE,
Fourth Street, Santa Ana, Cal.
DR. ROBT. CUMMINS, PROPRIETOR.

PURE Drugs and Medicines, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, etc.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

J. L. WARD,
PURCHASING AGENT,
Office No. 7, over Commercial Bank,
LOS ANGELES CAL.

SOLICITS ORDERS for the purchase of General Merchandise in this market. Special attention will be given to the purchase of Fancy articles, of Dry Goods, &c., the services of a person of undoubted taste and experience being at our command.
Address for particulars.

Notice of Assessment.

Anaheim Water Company.

Notice is hereby given to the shareholders in the Anaheim Water Company, and to all parties interested, that at a meeting held on Saturday, Nov. 6th, 1875, the Board of Trustees levied an assessment of twenty-five (25) cents per acre upon the capital stock of said company, and on all lands within the additions and extensions of Anaheim, on which water rights have been purchased, payable on or before the 4th day of December, 1875, to the treasurer, John P. Zeyn, at his residence.

And it is further ordered that any stock upon which said assessment remains unpaid on the said 4th day of December, 1875, shall be deemed delinquent, and will be duly advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment shall have been made before will be sold on Saturday, January 1st, 1876, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Trustees.

R. W. SCOTT, Secretary.
Anaheim, Nov. 6th, 1875. 4-4t.

To Farmers.

The undersigned desires to

LEASE HIS VINEYARD

On Center Street, Anaheim, together with all its tools, and paraphernalia of every description, to a

PRACTICAL FARMER,

Who will take good care of the premises. For full particulars apply to
B. LUEDKE, Jeweler,
1-tf Center Street, Anaheim.

Doctor James Ellis, M. D.,
Lemon St., Anaheim,

Will shortly be prepared to practice his profession, in all its branches, having had 18 years Hospital experience by living in Hospitals that length of time.

QUALIFICATIONS:

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England, 1857. Licentiate Society of Apothecaries, London, 1857, and was appointed by the Court of Governors House Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital. Those who know the usages of the London Hospitals are aware it is the highest honor a successful student can obtain. Member of the King and Queen's College of Physicians, Ireland, and Doctor of Physic of the same 1865; Docteur de Medecin de l'universite de Bruxelles 1868.

Fellow of the Obstetrical, Medico-Chirurgical, and Hunterian Societies of London.

Five years Senior Assistant Medical officer, County Asylum Hanwell, London, with 1,800 patients.

Five years Superintendent St. Luke's Hospital, London.

Four years Medical officer of St. Pancras's Workhouse infirmary with 400 beds—70 beds for Consumptive cases. St. Pancras's Parish in London, contains a population of 400,000 souls.

Thirteen months travelling physician in the family of an English Peer.

In 1874 took 987 souls from London to New Zealand in the steamship Atrato, for the New Zealand Government, and was admitted a member of the Medical Faculty of Melbourne.

Doctor Ellis having had great experience in London in diseases of the chest, and having observed the successful treatment of such cases in Egypt and Italy, will shortly establish

A Cottage Hospital

For the relief or cure of such cases. [illegible]

FRANK FREISCHBECKER,
(Formerly of Santa Ana)

HAS opened a first-class Saloon in Tustin City, where he will be pleased to meet all his friends. He keeps the choicest

WINES, LIQUORS and CIGARS.

LADIES,

Do you want a pure, blooming complexion? If so, a few applications of HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM *will gratify you to your heart's content. It does away with redness, blotches, and pimples. Overcomes the flushed appearance of heat, fatigue and excitement.*

Anaheim Gazette

SATURDAY..................NOV. 20, 1875

CHURCH MEETINGS.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Rev. J. M. Allis, Pastor. Regular services at 11 A. M. and at 7:30 P. M. Sunday School at 10 A. M. Meeting for practice in Congregational singing and for Bible study on Wednesday at 7:30 P. M.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH. Rev. W. S. Neales, Pastor. Regular services every Sunday morning at 11 A. M. Sunday School at 10, A. M.

Kleinigkeiten.

From Sunday's Daily.

—The exports from Anaheim depot yesterday were 120 sacks of rye, 2 boxes merchandise and one tank.

—Conrad's team ran away late last night and spilled the driver. He was not seriously injured.

—The ubiquitous horse thief is to the fore. Louis Wartenburg had five horses stolen from his corral, on Lemon street, on Friday night.

—No criminal cases were brought before Justice Clark yesterday, but attachments were issued thick and fast against delinquent parties.

—Since the 13th inst. about one inch of rain has fallen. Yesterday there was about 1-16 of an inch fell. The total rain-fall this month has been about two inches.

—The account of the new method of curing tobacco, practiced by Mr. Opitz of Anaheim, has spread far and wide, and there are many awaiting the result of his experiment, with interest.

—An earthquake travels one hundred and twenty miles in twenty minutes. The shock did not reach San Diego until twenty minutes after it was felt in Anaheim.

—Los Angeles may lay claim to as muddy streets as could reasonably be expected in a city of its size. Mud to the knees is a mild expression in describing some of its principal thoroughfares.

—We learn that the beautiful iron gray stallion, so well known to all our citizens, and which so much delighted the public and frightened his owner with his playful gambols, is about to pass into other hands.

—Mr. Truman, he of the 233 pound squash fame, was exhibiting some fine specimens of tobacco yesterday, raised on his farm near the College. He says that from three to five crops can be raised every year from the same ground.

"Wurst" may be very good German, when alluding to sausages, but as it sounds in English it does not do justice to the sausages which Menzel has just presented us with, and which he gorged his patrons with on Saturday evening. They are simply delicious.

—The office of J. G. Jackson, lumber dealer of Los Angeles, was broken into on Friday night and the safe robbed of $260 in silver, $280 in gold, several valuable notes and a quantity of jewelry. The safe was badly shattered, and the burglary was undoubtedly the work of expert burglars.

—The citizens of Orange are seriously agitating the subject of petitioning the next Legislature for permission to issue bonds to the amount of about $10,000 in order to build a school-house large enough for the numerous pupils and commensurate with the importance of the district.

—In these piping times of peace, plenty, and rain, it would seem as if one ought to be able to pay twenty-five cents per week for a newspaper instead of unlawfully appropriating that of their more liberal neighbor. We make these few remarks in the hope that the sinners, to whom we refer, will repent, see the error of their ways, and subscribe for the GAZETTE, instead of annoying our subscribers with their pilfering habits.

—Have you not seen it? No. Well, to-day is the last day on which it will be on exhibition, and you should avail yourself of an opportunity which may not be likely to occur again. It is a fac-simile of the costume worn by the Hidalgos of California a quarter century ago, and will be exhibited at M. A. Mendelson's for two days this week. The fact that it was made by M. A. Mendelson, of the Merchants' Tailoring Emporium, makes commendation needless, for his reputation as a finished artist in his profession is too well established to admit of dispute.

—We learn from Mr. Furlong, of Orange, that the formation of a Public Library in that town is not very far in the future. A very good plan has been adopted to make the library a success. The dues are fixed at $2 50 per year, payable in books or coin, at the option of the member. If in books, the Board of Trustees, or a Committee appointed for the purpose, will place a valuation on them. It is an admirable plan which we hope some day will be adopted in Anaheim.

From Tuesday's Daily.

—The blacksmith shop on Lemon Street will be re-opened on Thursday.

—Very little rain has fallen on the Mesa land, south of the [illegible] district.

—Governor Pacheco has appointed Herman Fleishman a Notary Public for Los Angeles County.

—There was a pyrotechnical display in front of Clark & Co.'s store last evening.

—The exports from the Anaheim depot yesterday were three car loads of grain, 451 sacks, weighing 57,109 pounds.

—Prof. C. C. Cummins, of Wilmington, is spoken of as a candidate for the position of Instructor at the State Prison.

—Mr. M. H. Cheeseman announces to-day that he has some fine thorough-bred hogs which he is willing to dispose of. Those desiring to purchase quadrupeds of the hog species will get a bargain by buying from Cheeseman.

—The guide boards on the road from Anaheim to Westminster have for some time past been lying on the ground. As considerable expense was incurred in placing them, it would be a pity to have them destroyed when a few nails and five minutes' work will replace them properly.

—Chief Engineer Hood, of the Tehachepi Pass, says the *Express*, has moved into the Soledad Pass to make the final location of the Southern Pacific Railway and to fix the grade of that road. Three of the tunnels near Tehachepi are completed, leaving ten still in an unfinished state, there being thirteen tunnels altogether.

—Another coal discovery has just been made by E. E. Chilson, of Gospel Swamp. The location of the discovery is said to be about fifty miles in a south-easterly direction from Anaheim. The specimens brought in by him are pronounced by experts to be equal to the Cumberland coal used by blacksmiths.

—Messrs. Pyburn and Lobo, the constables of San Juan Capistrano township, who were arrested by the authorities of Lower California, have not yet been released.

Attempted Suicide.

This morning a young man named W. Hunter attempted to commit self-murder at his room in the Anaheim Hotel. The facts of the affair, which we have been able to glean, are these: Mr. Hunter was discovered this morning, about eight o'clock, by Miss Katie Bremmerman, who tried to enter his room. Finding it closed she looked in at the window and saw him lying, covered with blood. She called immediately for assistance. On entering the room, Hunter was found in an exhausted condition, caused by the loss of blood from a severe cut across the throat, made with a pocket-knife. Hunter had been intoxicated for one or two days, and on Sunday night knocked at Dr. Ellis' door and requested the loan of a pistol, which the doctor refused. He then asked for a knife. The doctor asked him what he wished with it, and he replied "I want it to whittle with; I cannot sleep." The doctor told him to go to bed, and he returned to his room and arranged an ingenious contrivance by which to hang or strangle himself. Being unsuccessful, he proceeded to cut his throat with a dull jack-knife. He had probably been lying in an exhausted condition about three hours, when he was discovered. The wound in his throat was sewed up and dressed by Dr. Ellis, and he is in a fair way to recover. He is delirious and has since made several attempts to tear the bandages from his neck. Mr. Hunter is well and favorably known in this community where he has resided for some time in the capacity of agent for the Grover & Baker Sewing machine.

From Wednesday's Daily.

—"Slim Jim" is in Los Angeles.

The *Alta* says the *Chronicle's* secret treaty statement is a hoax.

—The Planters' Hotel coach has mounted an illuminated sign at the Depot.

—Very little freight was shipped from the Depot yesterday, for want of freight cars.

—We learn that Hunter's condition is more favorable to-day and that his recovery is probable.

—The Mexican treaty sensation was the favorite topic of conversation yesterday.

—There is said to be quite a large attendance at the Agricultural Park races.

—We saw two fine deer at Cohn's butcher shop yesterday. They were captured in the Santiago mountains.

—There is a beet in Los Angeles that weighs 153 pounds. There are several beets in Los Angeles that weigh about 153 pounds.

—The coal miners started for their claims in the Santiago mountains yesterday morning. They were equipped with everything necessary for a month's campaign.

—Los Angeles is infested with a number of bad characters, and several outrages have taken place recently. Mr. C. H. Grattan was garroted and robbed on Monday night by three ruffians.

—Mrs. Hahn, of Los Angeles, is one of these ladies who are addicted to the reprehensible habit of kindling the fire with coal oil. At least she did so on Monday and the result was that an explosion took place and the flames ignited her garments. She was so severely burned that there are doubts as to her recovery.

—Several families, of the noble tribe of Olegario, passed through town yesterday on their way to their residences in Temecula and Pala. Their *carretas*, loaded with the spoils of the grape harvest in Los Angeles, attracted some attention and called to mind the good old days when that peculiar style of wagon was the only one in general use.

—The epicurean editor of the *Star* says: As it is getting along toward mince-pie time, we place the following receipt before our readers by one who knows. In preparing minced veal cut the meat as fine as possible, but do not chop it. Put in it a very little lemon-peel shreds, two grates of nutmeg, some salt, and four or five spoonfulls of either a little weak broth, milk or water; simmer these gently with the meat, but take care not to let it boil, and add a bit of butter rubbed in flour. Put sippets of thin toasted bread, cut into a three-cornered shape, round the dish.

From Thursday's Daily.

—Three-eighths of an inch of rain fell on Wednesday night.

—C. A. Gardner is now a resident of St Helena, Napa county.

—There is a close alliance between Rain and Rheumatism.

—Those wishing to have their systems soured will call at Beebe's for limes and lemons.

—Not since the year 1867 has the land been blessed with such a propitious rainfall.

—Robert Fisher, the well-known sheep man, is reported to be very sick. He is in San Diego.

—A barrel of fresh cranberries has just been received by D. & G. D. Plato.

—Even the sedate Judge Sepulveda was brought to the ground on Tuesday by an accident to his buggy.

—Fourteen families of squatters have moved on to the Lomas de Santiago ranch.

—The old adobe building on Centre street, belonging to the Water Company, caved in yesterday.

—The Coast Survey party arrived in town yesterday. They report things decidedly damp.

—The Anaheim Hotel now has a stage coach running regularly to the depot on the arrival and departure of trains.

—When you go to Los Angeles look out for the sewers. Several persons have fallen into those man-traps lately and been severely bruised.

—Our streets, yesterday, were beautifully diversified with lakes, rivers and ponds. In some sections the boating was good.

—To-day's paper makes its appearance under difficulties. Both of our printers are sick and confined to bed. We are thankful that this is Thanksgiving Day.

—The meeting of the Directors of the Hotel and Building Association, which was to have been held last evening, was postponed until to-morrow (Friday) evening.

—The following shipments were made from the Anaheim depot yesterday: 3 sacks pop corn, 8 half barrels wine, 26 pipes wine, 2 sacks walnuts, one coop chickens, one box nuts for San Francisco. Total weight 4,830 lbs.

—Major Kerns, of Los Angeles, while returning from the race-track on Thursday afternoon, was thrown from the buggy and received such severe injuries that he died yesterday morning.

—The *Express* gives the following particulars of a fatal accident: Monday night Randolph Brown, a young gentleman about nineteen years old, who had been out hunting during the day, started to clean his gun. In order to ascertain whether one of the barrels was empty, he placed his mouth over it; and taking a lighted candle in his hand he commenced to blow through the barrel. The flame of the candle communicated to a loaded barrel, and in an instant the top of Brown's head was blown off.

—On Monday night as the Stage was coming down San Francisquito Cañon, it struck a rock and upset. Seventeen passengers were on the vehicle at the time. A. S. Spence, of San Francisco, had his shoulder displaced and three others were badly bruised. On Tuesday another stage upset in Tehachepi Pass. None of the passengers were injured.

—We gave yesterday the particulars of the accident to Mrs. Hahn, of Los Angeles. The lady has since died from her injuries. This is a sad commentary on the foolish habit of kindling fires with coal oil.

—There was no water in the Santa Ana river at the stage crossing, yesterday.

—Mr. P. Hilton has leased the Palos Verde ranch and is now moving his flocks thither.

—Dr. A[illegible] will remain in Los Angeles until about the 8th of December.

—Our Orange correspondent sends us for publication the following subscription list:

We, the undersigned, knowing that our worthy brother, Silas Yarnell, has met with misfortune in the loss of his only team, (one having been stolen and the other died from a snake-bite);

Resolved, That we give the amounts set opposite our names for the purpose of purchasing a team for our unfortunate citizen and brother.

Here follows a list of forty names. The contribution amounts to $109.

In Memoriam.

James Alexander Crawford, aged 35 years. In company with a friend of his, he came from Oregon, Sept. 1874, and soon located in the vicinity of Orange. He came on account of having a weak constitution, never having been robust, hoping soon to have a cheerful home, with sufficient means accumulated to enable him to indulge in his all absorbing desire of study. He labored beyond his strength with this in view. More than ordinarily reticent, he kept his own counsel. Pleasant, agreeable and sociable in all his intercourse with others, he looked on the charitable side of the actions of all with whom he held intercourse. He was more severe with himself than with others. He has passed away but he has left the impress of the character of a good man.

Oregonian and San Francisco Occident please copy.

In our own behalf, and in behalf of his sorely stricken parents, who are in our neighboring Northern State, I desire to return our heartfelt thanks to the neighbors and friends near and in Orange; who so kindly cared for and attended upon our dear friend and Christian brother, James Alexander Crawford, during his last illness.

Respectfully, CARLOS W. SHANE.
Orange, Nov. 22, 1875.

Orange Items.

The Semi-Tropical Water Co. refused all bids and decided to govern the zanjas another year.

The whole of last week was decidedly moist and farmers predict a good season.

Peters Bros. & Co. intend trying one hundred acres of castor beans next year.

Mr. Gardner steel-trapped a coyote last week, also a coon.

It is decidedly unhealthy for horse thieves in this vicinity hereafter.

Judge Marshall has purchased a lot and will build an office soon.

Mr. Higby sports the best meerschaum in town.

D. C. Hayward has a wayup buggy. San Francisco can never amount to much; it too far from Orange.

The Musical Union meets on every Friday evening in the month at 7 P. M.

Andrus & Parker have a stove in their drug store.

The thick brush some six miles up the river is used as a hiding place for stolen horses.

The party that went to San Juan and San Luis Rey after horse thieves have returned. The suspicious characters eluded them by leaving the former place during the rain on Wednesday night.

Mr. Yarnell had his only horse bitten by a snake, while in pursuit of stolen property, below San Juan. The horse died.

J. W. Anderson & Co, have built an addition to their store.

The new meat market building by Mr. How will soon be completed.

Two of the Orange boys got on their ear last Sunday. A LOS PIES DE V.
Nov. 24, 1875.

—"Dont like so much rain so early in the season," eh! Well, what are you going to do about it? Grumble. Well that is the inalienable right of everybody, especially if he be a new-comer; only remember that last year you did the same because it held off so long. "Wet your barley," eh! Well, how long would you have let it remain in the field, bagged, and unsheltered, at the East? Go home, hire somebody's mule to give you a kick, and not "trust to luck" so often.

—Letters for the following persons are in the Anaheim Post-office: T H Allen, Lucy Alvord, C E Alvord, F Andt, T Ashcroft, M Arvillo, N Baker, C Berger, W G Bartlett, Martha Biggs, F Bond, M Boyd, A Cannon. J Corilla, Mrs. Villa Chaine, F Cocorona, N Cooper, R H Dibble, S L Davis, R J Floyd, J K Hickox, G W Johnson, J D Linderman, D Lieb, W Mann, R G McGibbon, Mrs. C McChesney, Mrs. C H Norris, P Ontiveras, J F Palle, G Peralta, A Rusk, J C Robinson, J H Sperry, Fred Snow, H S Taylor, G J Turner, Virginia Valla, J E Wilson.

—Friend Smith, of Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, and his fair bride have taken the community by surprise in their Thanksgiving scheme. Weddings are generally understood beforehand, but in this case there has been no opportunity to banter the genial groom. We rejoice with the young people, and wish them a world of happiness, with all the elements of a prosperous married life.

—One and one-fourth inches of rain fell on the 24th inst. The total rainfall during the month is three and one-half inches.

Deeds Filed.

Estate of Jacob Keller—Order directing conveyance to J Backs.

A G Cook and wife to G A. Chappel—Agreement to convey N½ of NW¼ of SE¼, sec 32, twp 4 S, R 10 W, 20 acres; $600.

R. Heimann et al to Alice J. Chase—Lots 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 in block C, Heimann & Sorensen's addition lots in Vineyard lot C 2, Anaheim; $800.

A. Robinson et al to Henry Stephens—N W ¼ of N E ¼ sec 10, twp 5 S, R 11 W, 40 acres in Rancho Los Bolsas; $540.

J O Leispiech et al to G G Moore—45 acres near Orange, $2,000.

M Frankel, bankrupt, by Myers, assignee, to L Gildmucher—25 acres in the Santa Gertrudes rancho, 20 acres in the Santiago de Santa Ana rancho, 188x125 feet in the town of Santa Ana, 125x97½ feet in same town, with merchandise, fixtures, etc., in the store at Santa Ana; $9,700.

Thermometrical Record.

The following is our record for the week ending Thursday P. M. Nov. 25 giving lowest point night preceding date, and highest by day:

Date	Lowest	7 A. M.	Highest	7 P. M.	Date	Lowest	7 A. M.	Highest	7 P. M.
Nov. 19	50	50	62	60	" 23	42	42	64	58
" 20	56	57	65	62	" 24	45	52	65	55
" 21	54	56	67	63	" 25	48	50	64	54
" 22	45	50	62	57					

Average Temperature.............................55¼
Average highest and lowest......................56¼

EDS. GAZETTE: Your leader in Wednesday's Daily on "Our Public Schools" was good, very good, and timely. Too much cannot be said in favor of letting alone that, which in so long a trial, has proved so supreme a good. Let the watch-word on this subject, of every lover of liberty, be

HANDS OFF.

Preserving Grapes.

The preservation of grapes for winter and spring use is easily done; and by a little care and at a moderate outlay grape growers may keep our markets well supplied with fruit, in good condition, for months after the last bunch has been stripped from the vines. The system pursued at Ferrieres, France, the princely domain of Baron Rothschild, head of the French branch of that celebrated family, is as follows: To preserve the fruit on a fresh stalk (*a rafle fraiche*) the grapes are cut with a portion of the branch attached, and the branch is put into a small bottle filled with water. These bottles are then arranged in racks, being placed just so far apart that the clusters do not touch. They should be looked at occasionally, and the bottles filled with water. Some growers recommend putting a little powdered charcoal into each bottle of water. The racks are arranged in a dark room properly ventilated.

Large quantities of grapes are preserved in France on the dry stalks. The bunches are put away on trays made of slips of wood, placed a little asunder for the circulation of air. Fern leaves or barley straw is laid in the trays, and the bunches are laid away when the first frosts arrive. They require very careful watching and every single berry that shows symptoms of decay, from whatever cause, must be carefully removed with a pair of scissors.—*Scientific American.*

The other evening a traveller endeavored to walk into the Washington Hotel, temporarily closed for repairs, but was unable to effect an entrance. "That house is closed mister," said a pedestrian as he passed along. The traveller banged away on the door, and the pedestrian called out: "you there—that house is closed!" The traveller twisted away at the knob, and once more the pedestrian called out: "I say, that house is closed!" "Don't you suppose I know it you darned fool?" roared the traveller—"what I'm trying to do is to open it!"

A serious strike is in progress among the employees of the numerous woolen mills in Amsterdam, N. Y., about 1,000 operatives thus far taking part in the movement. The cause is a reduction of wages agreed upon by the mill-owners last week, it being a reduction of twenty per cent. within the past few weeks.

BORN.

HAWKINS.—At Ceres, Stanislaus County, Nov. 8th, to the wife of S. A. Hawkins, a daughter.

RICHARDSON.—At the Hygian Home in Orange, Nov. 20th, to the wife of C. H. Richardson, a daughter.

MARRIED.

SMITH—SAXTON.—At the residence of Mr. E. S. Saxton, on Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 25th, by Rev. John M. Allis, Mr. A. Guy Smith to Miss Mary S. Saxton, both of Anaheim.

DIED.

MARSH.—Near Anaheim, Nov. 24th, J. W. Marsh, of Belmont, Massachusetts.

CRAWFORD.—In Orange, Oct. 21st, J. A. Crawford.

IMPORTANT. Endorsed by the Medical profession. DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS cures Coughs, Colds and Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Chest. DR. TOWNSLEY'S TOOTHACHE ANODYNE cures in one MINUTE.

We give all our Bookbinding to M. W. Perry, Bookbinder, Temple Street, Los Angeles, where he binds all kinds of books, pamphlets, magazines and music books. He does his work well and at reasonable prices. If any one here has work in his line, we advise them to give him a call.

INCURABLES RESCUED. Do not despair because your physician shakes his head. Professional opinions are not infallible; and they are never wider of the mark than when they pronounce chronic Dyspepsia an incurable malady. To mitigate its pangs, the family usually prescribe air, exercise and [illegible]. The first two are God's medicines; the last is a Satanic poison. The only medicine needed in Dyspepsia and its concomitants is Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters, the great vegetable tonic of the age.

Cards, Bill-heads, Circulars, Labels, and every other kind of printing, done at this office.

GOODALL, NELSON, PERKINS
STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

San Francisco and Los Angeles

SCHEDULE.

Arrive San Francisco.	[illegible]
Leave S'nta Monica.	Nov. 5 ... 10 ... 15 ... 20 ... 24 ... Dec. 1 ...
Leave San Pedro.	[illegible]
Arrive San Pedro.	[illegible]
Arrive S'nta Monica.	Nov. 3 ... 8 ... 13 ... 19 ... 22 ... 29 ...
Leave San Francisco.	[illegible]
No. Steamers.	Mohongo, Ancon, Senator, Orizaba, Mohongo, Ancon, Senator, Orizaba, Mohongo, Ancon, Senator, Orizaba

No. 1 calls at Santa Barbara only.
No. 2 calls at Santa Barbara and San Buenaventura, and at San Luis Obispo for passengers only.
No. 3 calls at San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara, and at San Simeon for passengers only.

Steamers SENATOR and MOHONGO go to Anaheim Landing.

Los Angeles and San Diego

....For Steamers....

ANCON and ORIZABA

Leave San Pedro for San Diego November 5, 11, 16, 21, 27 and December 3.

San Francisco, San Diego, and Way Ports.

Freight steamers leave San Francisco every two weeks, carrying stock and combustibles.

VICTORIA, B. C.

Steamers leave San Francisco about every two weeks.

Plans of Steamers' Cabins at Agent's office.

For passage or freight as above, or for steerage tickets to and from the

Principal European Ports

—AND—

EMIGRANT RAILROAD TICKETS

From New York to San Francisco, apply to H. McLELLAN, Agent.

Office, 61 Main street, opposite head of Commercial.

LOS ANGELES DIVISION
SOUTHERN PACIFIC
RAILROAD,
AND STEAMERS.

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after Monday, [illegible] 1875, and until further notice, trains will run everyday as follows:

LEAVE LOS ANGELES:

FOR		ARRIVE
San Fernando	8:00 A. M.	4:00 A. M.
Wilmington	10:20 A. M.	11:35 A. M.
Colton	2:30 P. M.	6:30 A. M.
Wilmington	4:00 P. M.	5:15 A. M.
Anaheim	4:20 P. M.	6:00 A. M.

TRAINS TOWARD LOS ANGELES.

LEAVE		ARRIVE
Anaheim	7:00 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
Colton	7:00 A. M.	10:10 A. M.
Wilmington	7:45 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Wilmington	1:00 P. M.	2:15 P. M.
San Fernando	11:30 P. M.	12:30 A. M.

"ON STEAMER DAYS"

Time of trains between Los Angeles and Wilmington will be varied so as to connect with steamer.

Trains are run by the time of Messrs. Fisher & Thatcher, 67 Main street.

All papers publishing S. P. R. R. time table are requested to make changes in accordance with the above notice.

E. E. HEWITT, Superintendent.

S. P. R. R.
SPECIAL NOTICE,
On and After
October 17th, 1875,

And until further notice, the trains that connect with steamers ORIZABA and ANCON, or the steamers that may take their place, will leave Los Angeles at 3:00 P. M.

E. E. HEWITT.

H. S. AUSTIN, Jr.,
Commission Merchant,
LOS ANGELES ST., ANAHEIM.

HAVING connected himself with the well-known house of Littlefield, Webb & Co., of San Francisco, is now prepared to bring or ship all kinds of grain or produce. Consignments solicited, upon which liberal advances will be made. Sacks and twine furnished at the lowest rates. Agent for the Hinsley Buggies and Wagons. I. X. L. Wind Mills, the Jones' Corn Planter, and all kinds of Farming Implements; also the Old Hartford Fire Insurance Co. Insure! Delays are dangerous. [d&w]

MRS. FLORA BROWN,
Pioneer Millinery Store,
Center St., Anaheim,
Adjoining Goodman & Rimpau's.

THE largest and best selected stock of goods in town. Old hats remodeled. New Hats made to order. Mourning goods. Bridal veils and wreaths always in stock. [illegible]

LYON'S
KATHAIRON
50 cents per Bottle.

Has been in use over half a century.

It promotes the growth, preserves the color, increases the vigor and beauty of the hair, prevents it falling out and turning gray.

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of E. N. Arnold, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, administratrix of the estate of E. N. Arnold, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administratrix at her residence near the town of Orange, or to J. B. Holloway, at Downey, in the county of Los Angeles. LUCRETIA ARNOLD, Administratrix of the estate of E. N. Arnold, deceased. [illegible]

Anaheim Merchant Tailoring Emporium.

M. A. MENDELSON,
Centre Street, Anaheim.



[illegible] Fancy Jewelry, etc., etc., which I will sell at extremely low rates. Also, agent for the Grover & Baker Sewing Machines. Repairing, scouring, and dyeing done promptly and neatly. Don't forget the place—Centre street, opposite Crowther's blacksmith shop.

M. A. MENDELSON.

A. M. JANES,
60 and 62 Spring St.,
LOS ANGELES, Cal.,

General Agent for Southern California for

REMINGTON,
....AND....
WILCOX & GIBBS
SEWING MACHINES !

The lightest running and best machines; also Agency Victor, Florence, Domestic and other machines.

Good machines to rent at reasonable rates.

Needles, oil and attachments for all Sewing Machines on hand.

AGENCY for the well-known Steinway, Knabe, Emerson, Decker, and other Pianos. Mason and Hamlin and Prince Organs.

Musical Department under the management of Prof. J. D. Patrick.

Pianos bought, sold and exchanged.

AGENCY for D. Buttrick & Co's, and Demorest's Patterns. (Successor to business of Miss M. L. Hall). The only Pattern House in Southern California.

Dressmaking, Cutting and Fitting and Fine Machine Work, under the supervision of Mrs. M. C. Griswold.

Orders by mail receive prompt attention.

Everything in the Sewing Machine, Musical Instrument and Pattern line, at

A. M. JANES',
d&w] 60 & 62 Spring street, Los Angeles, Cal.

FIRST-CLASS
FARMING LANDS
ARE NOW OFFERED
FOR SALE
BY THE
San Joaquin
RANCH COMPANY,

THESE LANDS are located in the southern portion of Los Angeles county, adjoining the flourishing settlements of Orange, Santa Ana, Tustin City, and Gospel Swamp.

NEWPORT,

The best inland harbor between San Francisco and San Diego, is situated on this tract.

A line of sailing vessels and the steamer Newport ply regularly between this point and San Francisco.

THE SAN JOAQUIN EXTENSION OF THE S. P. R. R.

Has been surveyed, and grading contracted for to the boundary line of the ranch.

Most of the land on this tract will grow full crops of corn and

No Irrigation Required.

It is also well adapted to a great variety of crops and fruit.

SURFACE WATER

Is procured at from three to ten feet, and flowing

ARTESIAN WELLS

Have been struck at one hundred and sixty feet. The ground does not overflow in winter, and has sufficient fall to admit of drainage.

No portion of the State is better adapted to the growth of

ALFALFA.

A portion of the tract is a rich alluvial soil and the remainder a clay loam. For

BEAUTY AND HEALTHFULNESS OF LOCATION,

And quality of soil, this tract is not excelled in Southern California.

Farmers can cultivate these lands with full assurance of success.

Only One-Fourth

Of the purchase money required in advance, and the balance easy terms of payment, at a low rate of interest.

C. E. FRENCH,
TUSTIN CITY, Managing Agent.

FARM FOR SALE
in Westminster,
20, 40, 60 or 80 Acres
WELL IMPROVED,

Comfortable House and Barn. Two artesian wells. 250 Fruit and Nut trees, just coming into bearing. 1,000 White Muscat grape vines, bearing; and 1,000 other varieties in full bearing. Large crops of corn, barley and potatoes were raised this year.

TERMS—One-half cash, balance note. For further particulars apply to

HEIMANN & GEORGE, Anaheim.
C. A. BANCROFT, Los Angeles.
T. C. HULL, Westminster.

Nov.4-1m-d&w.

SADDLE
AND
HARNESS SHOP,
Thompson & Roberts, Prop's,
CENTRE ST. - - ANAHEIM.

We keep constantly on hand the Most Complete Assortment of

SADDLES, HARNESS,
TRIMMINGS, COLLARS,
WHIPS, ETC., ETC.

In fact everything in our Line.

SADDLES OR HARNESS
Made to Order,

And at as low rates as can be had in the county. Being

Practical Workmen,

We guarantee to give satisfaction to anyone favoring us with their orders.

Repairing Promptly Attended To.

Anaheim Gazette

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

MELROSE & ATHEARN,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Terms of Subscription:

One year	$3 00
Six Months	2 00
Three Months	1 00

☞All subscriptions must be paid in advance

Club Rates:

☞In order to increase our already large circulation, we offer the following inducements to clubs:

Ten copies, one year	$25 00
Twenty copies, one year	40 00

☞One copy will be sent free to the person getting up the club.

Transient Advertising:

SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	4 w.
1 square	$1 00	$1 50	$2 00	$2 50
2 squares	2 00	3 00	3 50	4 00
3 squares	3 00	4 50	5 00	5 50
4 squares	4 00	6 00	7 00	8 00

Regular Advertising:

One square or less, per month	$1 50
Two squares " "	2 00
One column " "	15 00
Half column " "	8 00
Quarter column " "	5 00

☞Legal advertisements must be paid for before affidavit of publication is made.

☞Advertisements must be handed in before 4 o'clock on Friday afternoon, in order to insure publication on the Saturday following.

THE DAILY GAZETTE

Is published every afternoon [Sundays excepted]. It contains a full Special Telegraphic report from all parts of the world. The Editorial and Local departments are full and complete.

TERMS:

Per year, by mail	$10 00
Six months	5 00
Three months	2 50
Delivered by Carrier, per week	25

☞Communications for publication should be addressed to R. Melrose & Co., and not to individual members of the firm.

☞Copies of the GAZETTE, in wrappers ready for mailing, are for sale at the office of publication.

Kleinigkeiten.

From Saturday's Daily.

—The Grand Jury ignored the charge against auctioneer Short.

—A man named Allby fell into a ditch near Anaheim on Thursday night, and sustained severe injuries.

—The shipments from the depot yesterday were mostly live stock. Two freight cars were loaded with Chinamen.

—On the Neguil Rancho, near San Juan, the earthquake, which occurred on Monday, was felt very severely. The shock lasted at least four seconds.

—W. G. Porter, book-keeper for Sisson, Wallace & Co., at San Fernando Tunnel, died in Los Angeles on Thursday night.

—We interviewed the Collector of Taxes yesterday evening and found his pile to consist of fifteen dollars in silver and an old jack-knife.

—The San Diego people held an indignation meeting over the new mail arrangement, and forwarded the resolutions passed, directly to Washington.

—Our people now wander around the streets at night with lanterns, not to seek for honest men but to keep themselves out of mud-holes.

—The rain and mud are no respecters of persons. The vegetable man fell into the sticky embraces of Coyote Creek yesterday.

—Two squashes, weighing 199 and 233 lbs. were brought to Downey depot yesterday, for shipment to Los Angeles. They were raised on the farm of J. R. Trumen, near the College.

—Quite a number of persons from San Diego arrived here yesterday, among whom we noticed Mr. Seely, of stage fame, Jose G. Estudillo, Mr. Whitney and Miguel Argum.

—It would be well if the attention of our Board of Supervisors was called to the fact that in event of a very wet winter there is a probability that the Santa Ana river may, unless attended to in time, make a break and cut a channel outside of the bridge just erected and render that valuable structure forever useless.

—An inspection of the way-bill of the China freight, shipped yesterday at the depot, filled us with regret that an artist, who might by his works engrave his name high on the scroll of Fame, should be wasting his sweetness in the employ of the Southern Pacific.

On a fishing and shooting expedition some very strange stories were told in the evenings. Shots are made and fishing feats performed after dinner occasionally of a kind seldom known at other times. On the occasion referred to the romancing had been extraordinary. A canny Scotchman in the corner was at length poked up to know if he ever heard anything as wonderful as the story last related, which referred to the abundance of fish in an English river. "No," said he, "unless it was some years ago when I was fishing in the Highlands, near Loch Awe. The first thing I saw in the mornin' when I looked out o' ma bedroom window was a salmon—I'll warrant he was fifty pounds weight—so tame that he was gaun pickin about the yard wi' the hens.

The Thomas Peugh ranch, one mile west of Santa Rosa, containing sixty acres, was sold on Wednesday for $13,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 22.

Yesterday morning's Chronicle contains startling information. For some time past rumors have been afloat of the intended purchase by the United States and cession by Mexico of certain portions of the territory of that Republic. The Chronicle gives the following facts: More than two or three years past, a body known as the Mexican Claims Commission, with Sir Edward Thornton, the British Minister at Washington, acting as Umpire, has been arbitrating between the United States and Mexico in regard to claims for pecuniary damages growing out of the last war with Mexico, and depredations committed by Mexico on American soil. The Mexicans presented counter claims for alleged depredations by American citizens on Mexican property. When the arbitration began, each Government agreed to abide by the decision of the Commission and pay all awards as soon as the final agreement should be known. The Commission has ended its labors and the result is the award of between $40,000,000 and $50,000,000 to the United States Government. The Mexican treasury is in a depleted condition and when the final award was made, President Lerdo's Government found itself unable to meet this huge demand on its resources. The result was that negotiations were entered into between the two sovereign powers for an amicable adjustment of this little financial obligation. These negotiations have been pending for some time past, and have resulted in a treaty between the two Governments, the substantial points of which are now given to the public for the first time.

The United States of America, represented by President Grant, agrees to assume the financial responsibilities of Mexico to American citizens, and pay all the awards in full. In consideration of this obligation of the United States, the Republic of Mexico, represented by President Don Sebastian Lerdo de Tejado, covenants and agrees to cede to the United States the whole of Lower California, the entire State of Sonora, which includes the magnificent seaport of Guaymas, the whole State of Chihuahua and parts of the States of Sineloa, Durango and Coahuila.

The treaty, as prepared, will be presented to the Senate in December with the President's recommendation that it be ratified.

Already the United States is making preparations to take possession of this newly acquired property. It will be remembered that two weeks ago rear Admiral Rodgers, commanding the squadron of the Pacific, was ordered to Washington, and left San Francisco on some mysterious mission. That mission is now explained. The Pacific squadron is now concentrating near the Mexican coast, and Rear Admiral Rodgers has gone to Washington to receive personal instructions in the matter. It is supposed that there will be much indignant feeling manifested by the Mexicans when the cession is made, and our gun-boats and our men-of-war are to be on hand to restrain any open opposition. The rebuilding of the double-turreted monitor Monadnock and the single turret Comanche, on both of which extensive repairs have been made at Mare Island recently, is also explained by this startling piece of news. The Government is evidently taking every precaution to secure the peaceful execution of the treaty, if it shall be ratified; but it is also making every preparation to enforce its execution, if necessary, at the mouth of our guns.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 19.

Some activity prevails at the Navy Yards. Orders are received from Washington to thoroughly fit out the Lehigh and Montana with all possible dispatch.

PORTLAND, Nov. 21.

The Oregon Steam Navigation Co.'s steamer Yakima, while coming down the Upper Columbia from Wallala to Celilo, last evening, ran on a hidden rock at John Day's Rapids and sunk. The steamer had on a full cargo, principally of wheat, all of which is reported lost. It is feared that the steamer will also prove a total wreck. The loss to the company cannot yet be estimated.

WASHINGTON Nov. 22.

Vice President Wilson died at 7:15 this morning.

A dispatch received here announces the death of Senator Sperry, of Connecticut, at his home in South Norwalk.

MADRID, Nov 20.

The Spanish officials in this city express their belief that peace between Spain and the United States will continue uninterrupted.

RABBIT PLAGUE IN NEVADA.

A farmer named Harvey, in from a ranch about 20 miles below Panaca, yesterday informed us that the fields of growing vegetation, etc., are totally destroyed by large armies of rabbits that infest that section of country. These pests visit the different ranches every morning and make a general tour through the grain and vegetables devouring and destroying everything in their march. One farmer named Hammond, whose ranch is in Meadow Valley Wash, had his entire crop of cabbages and grain destroyed one day last week. The farmer had been patiently cultivating this plat of ground for the past six months with the expectation of laying in enough provisions for the winter, and when about ready for the market, these pests made their appearance on his ranch with the above result. His loss is estimated at about $500. Prairie's ranch, fifty miles north of Pioche, has been visited by an army of these animals, and fifty acres of the finest barley destroyed; and at the ranch of Judge Rives, in the valley below town, as soon as the grass or alfalfa shoots above the ground it is devoured by the rabbits. Poisoned wheat is going to be freely used by the farmers with the hope of killing them off.—Pioche Journal.

On Sunday last a man named James Connor, who had formerly served in the United States Navy, a native of Pennsylvania, aged 55 years, was found dead in a cabin in Ewer's ravine, Butte county.

Send it East.

A SERIES OF ARTICLES

IN PAMPHLET FORM,

—ON—

Southern California!

—BY—

W. R. OLDEN.

Giving Statistics as to the Irrigating facilities of Southern California, with Estimates of the Cost of Planting Orchards and Vineyards; also, all the various Crops, such as Barley, Rye, Corn, Castor Beans, Potatoes, etc.

Together with an Estimate of the Profits per Acre. Giving, also, information in regard to the Prices of Land in Los Angeles and adjoining counties.

PRICE, - - 25 Cents.

FOR SALE BY

HERMAN COHN, ... Centre Street.
J. W. CLARK & Co., ... " "
A. G. BEEBE, ... Los Angeles St.

WM. C. FURREY. H. D. BARROWS.
J. A. HENDERSON.

BARROWS, FURREY & CO.,

Agricultural Implements,

HARDWARE,

Carpenter Tools, Stoves, Caldron Kettles.

Artesian Well Pipe

A SPECIALTY.

GUARANTEE A PERFECT FIT.

Drill Steel, Picks, Shovels Sledges, Anvils, Bellows; Forges, Powder, Fuse, Blocks, Etc.

THE MEDALLION RANGE
(For Coal or Wood.)

It is with pleasure we invite your attention to this Range, as it is in every way the best and most popular cooking apparatus yet invented.

Sole Agents for

JOHN DEERE'S
IMPROVED GANG PLOW
(In every respect ahead of all others.)

JOHN DEERE'S
Moline Plow,

Better every way than any other plow. See that you get the Genuine.

John Deere's Shovel Plows,
Subsoils, Horse Hoes, Cultivators, Etc.
Scotch Harrows
Friedman's Harrows,
Power Seed Sowers.
Grain Drills
BURDICKS HAY CUTTERS,
SCHUTTLER WAGON
(Conceded the best in the market)
Schuttler New Pattern Spring.
(Very durable, neat and cheap)

Our complete stock embraces many articles which cannot be enumerated here. We solicit your patronage, and shall at all times make it profitable for those wanting goods in our line to purchase of us.

No. 19 Los Angeles Street.

LOUIS LEWIN,
Successor to Brodrick & Co.,
Spring Street, opposite "Star" office,
Los Angeles, Cal.

....Dealer in....

General Stationery,
School, Blank, and Law Books,
Sheet Music and Musical Instruments,
Law Blanks, Magazines, Etc.

Orders taken for any Book or Music published in the United States.

Anaheim Lodge No. 1[illegible], I. O. G. T.

REGULAR MEETINGS of the above Lodge are held in the Odd Fellows' Hall every Friday evening at 7½ o'clock. Sojourning members of the Order are cordially invited to attend. P. C. McKINNIE, W. C. T.
MRS. A. E. MCKOWEN, Secretary. [w3

Orange Lodge, No. 225,

I. O. [emblem] O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF THE ABOVE Lodge are held in their Hall in Orange every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.
☞Sojourning brethren in good standing are cordially invited to attend.
A. JOHNSTON, N. G.
H. LOCKWOOD, Rec. Sec'y.

Anaheim Lodge, No. 199,

I. O. [emblem] O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF THE ABOVE Lodge are held in their hall every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. ☞Sojourning brethren in good standing are respectfully invited to attend.
S. H. DYER, N. G.,
J. J. HILL, Secretary.

Anaheim Lodge No. 207,

F. & A. M.

REGULAR MEETING SATURDAY of or preceding the full moon in each month. THEO. REISER, W. M.
P. A. CLARK, Secretary.
☞Sojourning Brethren in good standing are respectfully invited to attend.

The Wilmington Wool Depot

Is now prepared to

Receive, Assort, Compress,

....And....

FORWARD WOOL,

To the Eastern Markets, or to effect sales in San Francisco.

THIS ENTERPRISE IS WHOLLY IN THE interest of the Wool Growers of Los Angeles and adjoining counties, and will be what they choose to make it.

Consignments Solicited

And inquiries promptly attended to.

E. N. McDonald, Manager.

CARPET WAREHOUSE

Lehman & Co.,

No. 75 Downey Block .... Los Angeles.

....Importers and Dealer in....

Carpets, Oilcloths, Paper Hangings, and Upholstery Goods.

Carpets Sewed and put down neatly.

INSURANCE

REMEMBER THE

VIRGINIA CITY FIRE,

And that you are not exempt from a similar calamity. Risks placed in any of the following Companies at low rates:

Amazon of Cincinnati	$350,000
Atlas of Hartford	525,000
Clay of Newport	375,000
Franklin of Indianapolis	375,000
Home of Columbus	550,000
Kansas of Leavenworth	325,000
New Orleans Fire Association	500,000
Girard, Philadelphia	875,000
Pennsylvania, Philadelphia	450,000
Peoples' of Memphis	450,000
Peoples' of Newark	425,000
St. Paul of St. Paul	825,000

JNO. MANSFIELD,
Los Angeles,
oc29 1w-m Manager for Southern California.

J. W. CALE & CO.,
FRUIT, AND GENERAL
Commission Merchants,
And Wholesale Dealers in
California and Oregon Produce
—ALSO—
GRAIN, WOOL, HIDES,
POTATOES, CHEESE, EGGS,
BUTTER, HONEY, POULTRY.
Nos. 402 Davis and 122 Washington Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Grain and Wool Sacks

Furnished to Shippers if desired.

G. H. KELLOGG, having been appointed agent for the above firm, is prepared to transact all business in their line. Office at residence, corner Los Angeles and Sycamore Streets.

REFERENCES: Ex-Governor Downey and Judge R. M. Widney, Los Angeles.

YOUNG MEN

Who may be suffering from the effect of youthful follies or indiscretion, will do well to avail themselves of this, the greatest boon ever laid at the altar of suffering humanity. Dr. SPINNEY will guarantee to forfeit $500 for every case of seminal weakness, or private disease of any kind or character which he undertakes and fails to cure. He would therefore say to the unfortunate sufferer who may read this notice, that you are treading upon dangerous ground when you longer delay in seeking the proper remedy for your complaint. You may be in the first stage; remember you are approaching the last. If you are bordering upon the last, and are suffering some or all of its ill effects, remember that if you persist in procrastination, the time must come when the most skillful physician can render you no assistance; when the door of hope will be closed against you; when no angel of mercy can bring you relief. In no case has the Doctor failed of success. Then let not despair work upon your imagination, but avail yourself of the beneficial results of his treatment before your case is beyond the reach of medical skill, or before grim death hurries you to a premature grave. Full course of treatment $25 00. Send money by Postoffice order or Express with full description of case.
Call or address DR. A. B. SPINNEY,
sp11-w] No. 10 Kearny st., San Francisco.

GEO. W. SILVER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
ANAHEIM, CAL.,
Will practice in all the Courts of the State.
OFFICE IN KROGER'S BLOCK, [up stairs].

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52 ACRES
....OF....
GOOD LAND
FOR SALE.

A BEAUTIFUL HOME.

A Splendid Bargain.

ORANGE GROVE
20 Years Old!

BEARING
FRUIT TREES,
FIGS, PEACHES,
APPLES, APRICOTS, ETC.

An Abundance of Water For Irrigation.

THE BEST SOIL IN THE STATE.

SITUATED ON THE SANTA ANA RIVER, ABOUT FOUR MILES FROM THE ANAHEIM R. R. DEPOT.

Will be sold cheap if applied for soon.

ADDRESS, A. L. SUTTON,
OR, W. R. OLDEN.
Anaheim.

To The
Traveling Public
And persons desirous of visiting
THE HOT SPRINGS
—OF—
San Juan Capistrano,

The undersigned, proprietor of the

PIONEER HOTEL

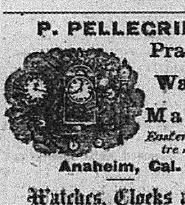
At San Juan Capistrano, is prepared to convey passengers going to and coming from the Hot Springs, at reasonable rates.
S. W. ILER.
San Juan Capistrano, June 15th, 1875. 2m

S. NORDLINGER,
—Dealer in—
Diamonds, Watches,
CLOCKS,
JEWELRY,
—AND—
SILVER WARE.
—A fine lot of—
Diamonds, Amethysts,
Topaz, Stone, Cameos,
And other fine goods constantly on hand.

All orders will receive prompt attention, and satisfaction guaranteed.

S. NORDLINGER,
No. 3 Commercial Street,
Los Angeles.

P. PELLECRIN,
Practical Watch Maker,
East end of Centre Street,



Anaheim, Cal.

Watches, Clocks and JEWELRY
Cleaned and Repaired.

LADIES,

Do you want a pure, blooming complexion? If so, a few applications of HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM *will gratify you to your heart's content. It does away with redness, blotches, and pimples. Overcomes the flushed appearance of heat, fatigue and excitement.*

L. MARBOEUFF. L. VILLE.
L. VILLE & CO.,
Proprietors of the
French Restaurant,
Downey Block, Main Street,
LOS ANGELES.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS. ALSO ELEGANT furnished rooms by the day, week or month.

U. S. HOTEL,
Opposite the Court House.
LOS ANGELES, CAL.
Hammel & Denker, Proprietors.

Teachers' Examination.

THE Quarterly Meeting of the Los Angeles County Board for the Examination of applicants for teachers' certificates, will be held in Good Templars' Hall, in the city of Los Angeles, on Wednesday, Dec. 1st, 1875.
GEO. H. PECK,
[illegible] School Superintendent.

MEDICAL

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
CURES THE WORST PAINS
In from One to Twenty Minutes.
NOT ONE HOUR
after reading this advertisement need any one
SUFFER WITH PAIN.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.
It was the first and is
The Only Pain Remedy
that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.
IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,
no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.
INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS.
INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER.
INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS.
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS.
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING.
PALPITATION OF THE HEART.
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA.
CATARRH, INFLUENZA.
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE.
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM.
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS, and all INTERNAL PAINS.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!!

STRONG AND PURE RICH BLOOD—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.

DR. RADWAY'S
SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES; SO QUICK, SO RAPID ARE THE CHANGES THE BODY UNDERGOES, UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE, THAT

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumous Discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm, and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the SARSAPARILLIAN will and does secure.

Not only does the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney & Bladder Complaints,

Urinary, and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the Small of the Back and along the Loins. Price, $1.00.

WORMS.—The only known and sure Remedy for *Worms—Pin, Tape, etc.*

Tumor of 12 Years' Growth
Cured by Radway's Resolvent

BEVERLY, MASS., July 18, 1869.

DR. RADWAY:—I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the Doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried every thing that was recommended; but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent, and thought I would try it; but had no faith in it, because I had suffered for twelve years. I took six bottles of the Resolvent, and one box of Radway's Pills, and two bottles of your Ready Relief; and there is not a sign of tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, smarter, and happier than I have for twelve years. The worst tumor was in the left side of the bowels, over the groin. I write this to you for the benefit of others. You can publish it if you choose.

HANNAH P. KNAPP.

DR. RADWAY'S
PERFECT PURGATIVE PILLS,

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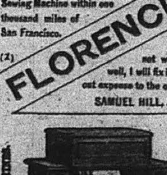
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Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

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ANAHEIM GAZETTE.

SUPPLEMENT.

VOL. 6. ANAHEIM, CAL., NOVEMBER 27, 1875. NO. 6.

Be Thou True.

Care thou not what others say,
Be thou true!
If they gossip to betray,
Be thou true!
Be consistent and do right,
For the truth make a good fight;
Do what thou dost with all thy might!
Be thou true! Be thou true!

Let thy loves be all sincere—
Be thou true!
Only God hast thou to fear,
Be thou true!
Since our joys must pass away
Like the dewdrops on the spray,
Wherefore should our sorrows stay?
Be thou true! Be thou true!

Friendship's very hard to find,
Be thou true!
True love is not always blind;
Be thou true!
Time at last makes all things straight,
Let us not resent—just wait—
But not trust too much in fate,
Be thou true! Be thou true!

Like the Summer's fragrant flowers,
Be thou true!
Like the April's coming showers,
Be thou true!
Like the mountain looking high,
And the river rolling by—
Like the blue and arching sky,
Be thou true! Be thou true!

Our Village Visitor.

She landed at the one hotel of our quiet village, on a Saturday morning. We noticed her particularly because she was alone, because she was a stranger, and because she was very pretty. She appeared to be a young lady of two or three-and-twenty, slightly above the medium height, of perfect form—that is, if you can admit that perfect health and vigor may go with perfect form,—with large, piercing black eyes, and a wealth of tresses floating over her shoulders. She was habited in a neat and convenient traveling dress, and as she stepped from the stage-coach to the piazza her movements were supple, though a little cramped by her long ride. A large, canvas-covered trunk followed her into the hall, and after she had been shown into the parlor, the register, with pen and ink, was brought for her signature. She nodded pleasantly—nodded with a smile that completely captivated the impressible clerk—and then, in a very pretty, Italian hand, wrote her name—"MISS CLARA DUBOIS, *Philadelphia, Pa.*"

Later, as the landlord politely escorted her to the supper-rooms, she informed him that she had heard of his house—that it was quiet and well-kept, and that she had come for a short rest and respite from the din and turmoil of the great city. And then, with the sweetest smile imaginable, she added:

"As I am alone, and a stranger, I ought, perhaps, to say just a word of myself. My mother is not living. My father and I have lately returned from a European tour, and I have sought this quiet retreat while he prepares our house in Philadelphia. If he can leave his business he may, in the course of a few weeks, come up after me."

The good host was grateful for the information, and very glad the young lady had honored his house with her presence. He would do what he could to make her stay comfortable and agreeable.

Very soon Miss Dubois became acquainted with the guests of the house, and proved herself as intelligent and entertaining as she was pretty. She played well upon the piano-forte, but did not sing. She played chess, too, though there was only one party in the house to play it with her.

The days passed on, and Miss Dubois walked much in and about the village. She seemed interested in the place, and spoke favorably of all that she saw. Her usual walking-habit was a dress of black silk, and a jaunty Swiss hat, and very few men met her on the street who did not turn to take a second view.

Boarding at the hotel was Mr. Aaron Huntley. He kept the principal store in the village, and was also our postmaster. He was a man of five-and-forty, rotund and good-looking, and had been a widower ten years. He was a tender-hearted man,—albeit a little self-sufficient and important; but he was impressible and gallant, and he could unbend to the softer sex. In fact, he quietly enjoyed what he conceived to be his power over the marriageable young ladies of the village; and, a certain power he did certainly possess, for in addition to his passably good looks, he was wealthy—that is, wealthy as compared with other people in the village. He had been a successful trader, and he had been careful of his money, which he worshipped.

And it was Mr. Huntley who played chess with Miss Dubois. He was a very fair player, and she was skillful. Sometimes he came off winner, though it is doubtful if he realized that his occasional victory was through the kind sufferance of his fair antagonist. And so the village store-keeper and the pretty visitor became warm friends, and it came at length that almost every evening found them at the chess-board.

Let it not be thought that Mr. Huntley was the only man who sought the society of Miss Dubois. A score, at least, of the young men of the village were very attentive. She was kind and gracious to all, but she plainly showed that the substantial merchant was her favorite. With him she went to a picnic, and with him she went to church, where she was among the most devout of the worshippers.

Yes, she was certainly fond of the company of Mr. Huntley, and it is not to be wondered at that he should become fond of her. She was pretty, she was witty, she was intelligent, and she had strong common sense; and, furthermore, she was young and buoyant. What more could he ask in a wife? If he thought of dower, her conversation of herself had convinced him that her father was wealthy.

One evening Aaron Huntley came from the parlor, where he had been playing chess, radiant. He had proposed, and had been accepted. He managed to keep the sweet, blessed secret, for four-and-twenty hours, and then he let it out to the landlord, and was congratulated. The store-keeper was happy. He walked as one who treads on air. He was smiling and gracious to his customers and even generous.

"Of course," whispered Clara, with her head resting upon Mr. Huntley's shoulder. "we cannot be married until my father comes. I have written to him, and told him all."

Yes—he knew she had written, for on that very day he had mailed the letter, addressed to "COL. CHARLES H. DUBOIS, *Philadelphia, Pa.*"

"And," pursued Clara, with emotion, "I know he will like you. He has been a kind and indulgent papa to me."

"I hope he will like me, darling."

"Oh, I know he will. You will be content to wait till he comes?"

"Yes, though it is happiness deferred."

"Ah! Aaron, do you think you will always love me as now?"

"Always, dearest!" And he pressed her to his bosom in the exuberance of his affection.

After this, Miss Dubois was much at the store, and, in her playful happy way, she assisted often in the post-office, which was a square room partitioned off, in one corner of the building.

And so the days went on, and Aaron Huntley was certainly the happiest man in the village. But one morning a thunder-clap fell upon him. He went to his store, and found the rear door ajar. He went to his safe and found that it had been opened, and the money taken—the savings of years.

In anticipation of his marriage, Mr. Huntley had thought of purchasing a house, and had drawn five thousand dollars from the bank in a neighboring town for that purpose. Then he had three thousand dollars laid aside for the purchase of goods for the fall trade; and in addition to this there had been about two thousand dollars of government money in his keeping. It was just at the close of a postal quarter, and the post-masters of several adjacent villages, having no safes of their own, had entrusted their returns to his hands. So that full ten thousand dollars had been stolen from the safe.

For a time Huntley was like one distracted, but he had sense enough to make his loss known at once to the deputy sheriff, and the officer, with a posse was soon on the search. It had been an adroit robbery, and in the outset the searchers had no possible clue. Both the lock of the door and the lock of the safe must have been picked by skillful hands, for neither of them was injured in the least.

Miss Dubois was early at the store, and when she heard of her lover's loss she endeavored to console him.

"Don't worry, dearest," she said. "When my father comes I can help you. If this loss cripples you, it shall only be for a time."

"But, Clara, I would not have it appear that I married you for your—"

"Naughty man, hush! Will you not let me love you a little?"

What could he say more?

Evening came, but not a trace of the burglar. The sheriff had hit two or three possible trails, but they had led to no success. On the morrow he would set forth again, hoping that, meantime, he might receive a favorable answer to some of the numerous telegrams he had sent off.

When the stage arrived that evening an old gentleman, with white hair and beard, and wearing an enormous pair of green spectacles, was helped out, and, leaning heavily upon his stout oaken staff, hobbled into the hall. He signed his name upon the register, in a tremulous, straggling hand: "DR. SETH BUMPUS, N. Y."

When the tea-bell sounded, he stood in the hall, and watched while the guests entered the supper room. The landlord came to wait upon him in.

"Landlord, who is that young lady who just went in with your store-keeper?"

"That is Miss Dubois."

"I thought so. Egad, her father and I were old friends, and I have petted her ere now. I wish you would let me have a seat opposite her at table, and see if she will recognize me."

"Certainly."

And Dr. Bumpus was seated directly opposite the fair visitor. If he watched her sharply, and studied her carefully, she did not notice it; for at the beginning of the meal she was very busy talking with her companion, and when she found leisure to look around her *vis-a-vis* had concluded his study, and was watchful only of his plate.

When the meal was finished, Miss Dubois took Mr. Huntley's arm, and retired to the parlor, and presently afterwards the white-haired man named Dr. Bumpus, followed them. The first two had seated themselves upon a sofa, and the latter took a seat in a chair between them and the door, and, at the same time, a stout, dark-faced man, in a free-and-easy suit of red flannel, had stopped upon the threshold, and was standing in the open doorway.

Miss Dubois saw these two men—saw the positions they had taken—and her teeth came together with a snap, and her lips were compressed and pale.

"Sir," she said, addressing the white-haired man, "you stare at me as though you had met me before." And as she spoke her right hand stole down by her side toward the pocket of her dress.

"Look, my dear, and see if you don't remember me." With this the white wig was lifted off, the green spectacles and the white beard removed, revealing a compact, sinewy, keen-eyed man, of about forty.

On the next instant Miss Dubois had a pistol in her hand, and was cocking it; but the man in the chair, and the man at the door, had both been watchful of her. They were upon her before she could do any mischief, and after a sharp, furious struggle—a struggle in which the two strong men had severe work to do—a pair of rachet irons were upon her wrists.

Mr. Huntley for the second time that day had been thunder-struck—so completely struck that all power of defending his promised wife was lost to him, and he did not even recover his power of speech until the ignoble irons had been snapped upon her wrists.

"In the name of mercy," he at length gasped, "why do you treat a lady thus?"

"A *lady*! That's good! Say, you are Aaron Huntley, ain't ye?"

"Yes, sir."

"And was robbed last night?"

"Ye-es, sir."

"Well, I am Captain Joyce, of the New York detective force, and this fair companion of yours has been giving me considerable of a waltz lately, as he can tell you."

"*He!*"

"Yes, sir,—*He*. Didn't you ever hear of one John Ropert, otherwise called Liverpool Jack?"

"I have read in the papers of a big reward having been offered for Liverpool Jack," answered Mr. Huntley, wonderingly.

"Well," returned Captain Joyce, "here we have him, as large as life, and he would be full as natural if it wasn't for this feminine masquerade. O, he's a keen one, he is, sir; but I fancy we'll sing him a song of Sing Sing now, and, if I ain't greatly out, we'll find your lost money for you."

And so Aaron Huntley lost a wife; but he regained his ten thousand dollars, though it was a long, long time before he regained anything like his old pride and self-complacency; for he had, indeed, for four weeks, been wasting the love of his tender heart upon one of the most accomplished rogues that ever crossed the Atlantic into America.—*N. Y. Ledger.*

The Wild Honey-Bee.

Wild bees are abundant in India, the islands of the Malay Archipelago, Crete and all the Greek islands, the west coast of Africa, and throughout America. Those in the United States are all of foreign origin. There was none west of the Mississippi before 1797, nor in California before 1850; and the Indians call the bee the white man's fly. In regions where wild bees abound, bee-hunting is a distinct and important business, pursued by professional hunters or experts. In Africa, India and the Indian islands, the hunter is unerringly guided to a bee-tree by a bird of the cuckoo family. Wells's "Explorations in Honduras" states that in Central America wild swarms generally establish themselves in the hollow limbs of trees; these are removed to the porches of the houses, and are suspended by thongs; in this primitive way large quantities of honey and wax are obtained. The honey of some of these swarms is stored in wax bags two or more inches long, ranged along the hive in rows, while the brood-cells occupy the center of the hive. In Timor and other Indian islands there is a wild bee that builds huge honeycombs of semi-circular form, and often three or four feet in diameter, which are suspended in the open air, from the under side of the uppermost branches of the highest trees. These the hunter takes by climbing to them, holding a smoking torch under them to stupefy or drive away the bees, and then cutting off the comb close to the limb.

POLITENESS IN NORWAY.—It is commonly supposed that a rough country and cold climate are apt to make the inhabitants rude in manner, and negligent of the rules of politeness. But Judge Canton, who spent a summer vacation in Norway, and has published an account of his travels, gives a charming picture of the manners of the Norwegians. He thinks them the politest people he has ever seen, overflowing with kindness of heart, and very thoughtful in caring for strangers. He found them ready and even eager to put themselves to any kind of trouble to do him a favor. Everybody who met him in the streets took off his hat, and bowed, as a friendly salute.

A young gentleman met him walking in the capital, greeted him cordially, and asked if he were not a stranger. Learning that this was his first visit to Norway, the young man volunteered to show him all the prominent buildings and objects of interest in the city, and was unwearied in his attentions. The Judge says it is the universal custom to remove the hat in stores, no less private houses. He was delighted with his visit, and advises travelers to turn their faces to Norway, if they wish to make sure of a pleasant excursion.

TOO MUCH DOG.—The London *Graphic* gives an amusing account of a man who *wasn't* rescued from drowning by two dogs:

The instinct of Newfoundland dogs to save a drowning person has been somewhat painfully tested by an unlucky Frenchman. He was walking in the country with a friend, who possessed a magnificent Newfoundland, and incautiously questioned the truth of the animal's sagacity. The dog's master, vexed at the slur cast on his favorite, gave his friend a push and knocked him into a shallow river. "Turk" immediately sprang in, and seizing one of the tails of the immersed man's coat, commenced to swim for land. Unfortunately, another Newfoundland, trotting along the other side of the river, saw the affair and also came to the rescue. Dog number two seized the other tail of the coat, and wished to swim back to his master. Turk held fast and struggled for his side, and the owner of the coat cried in vain for help. At last the coat gave way, and each Newfoundland swam proudly home with a piece of cloth in his mouth, so that Turk's master was obliged to plunge in himself to save his friend.

No man can tell another's feelings. A stalwart Irish laborer was one day begging from a gentleman, who requested a medical man present to examine the said laborer. The laborer had enforced his plea with, "Yer honor, I can't work." "I can find nothing the matter with you to prevent your working, my man," said the doctor. "Ah, that's thrue for ye," replied Pat; "but then yer honor can't tell how lazy I feel."

WE call it our duty to leave to the world its gaiety and its thoughtfulness; but too often we leave to it also its grace, and gentleness, and courtesy, and self-control.

THE FIRESIDE.

Ventilation.

How to get pure air in our churches, halls, factories, and dwelling and sleeping rooms is a question which has become one of the most serious problems with which sanitarians have to deal. We must "breathe or die," one author says; and more than this, we must breathe *pure air*, or die by degrees, if not at once.

In the summer season, this question is less important; for the windows are simply opened widely, and the winds ventilate our houses and other edifices. But when winter approaches, most people seem to forget that the demand for oxygen is even greater than in the warmer seasons of the year. As a consequence, the houses are carefully banked up with straw and dirt, lest a few stray inches of untainted air should enter through the cracks in the floor or some loosely fitted joint. The outside windows are nailed fast, and the door casings are padded with felt to prevent the entrance of one solitary whiff of fresh, unpoisoned air. Within the dwelling thus securely barricaded, air-tight stoves are kept at a temperature just a little below the melting point, and the inmates dodge furtively in and out in order to maintain the maximum degree of heat by preventing the ingress of any of Heaven's pure, vitalizing, invigorating air.

When a person enters such a hot-house, he is struck at once with the close and fusty odor of the air. What is the matter? What gives the air of the room this smell? Poison! It is fairly charged with gaseous poison, which is slowly, but surely, poisoning all who breathe it, and materially shortening their lives.—*Health Reformer.*

BRINE THAT PRESERVES BUTTER A YEAR.—Among the many devices for keeping butter in the manner that preserves the rich, rosy flavor of new, with all its sweetness, is the following from the *Dutchess Farmer*, which is said to be entirely successful: to three gallons of brine strong enough to bear an egg, add a quarter of a pound of nice white sugar, and one tablespoonful of saltpeter. Boil the brine, and when it is cold strain carefully. Make your butter into rolls, and wrap each separately in a clean muslin cloth, tying up with a string. Pack a large jar full, weigh the butter down, and pour the brine until all is submerged. This will keep really good butter sweet and fresh for a whole year. Be careful not to put upon ice butter that you wish to keep for any length of time. In summer, when the heat will not admit of butter being made into rolls, pack closely in small jars, and using the same brine, allow it to cover the butter to the depth of at least four inches. This excludes the air, and answers very nearly as well as the first method suggested.

GRAPE JELLY.—The chief art in making jelly is to boil it continuously, slowly and gently. It will not harden well if the boiling stops, even for a few moments. To preserve the true flavor and color of fruits in jams and jellies, requires boiling well before adding the sugar; in this way the water contained in all fruit juice is evaporated. Have the sugar always heated before it is added. With all varieties of grapes the same receipt is used for jelly. Wash and pick from their stems; put them over a fire in a vessel containing a little water to keep from burning; stew a few moments; mash gently with a silver spoon; strain, and to every pint of juice allow one pound of white sugar; After the juice comes to the boiling point, boil for twenty minutes; pour it over the heated sugar, and stir constantly until all is dissolved; then fill your jelly glasses.—*Country Gentleman.*

BARLEY SOUP.—Put one gill of pearl barley to cook in one and a half pints of water four or five hours before the soup is to be served. An hour and a half before dinner put on in two-quarts of water in the soup kettle one cup of sliced cabbage, and one cup of sliced carrot; half an hour later add one cup of sliced onion; half an hour later still, one and a half cups of sliced potato and one pint of sliced tomato or the same of canned tomato. Fifteen minutes before it is served, add a handful of minced parsley, if you have it, and the cooked barley. Serve warm with the griddle-cakes or oat-meal crackers or premium bread.

TO REMOVE DANDRUFF.—Into a quart of water put an ounce of flowers of sulphur and shake frequently for several hours; then pour off the clear liquid, and with this saturate the head every morning. In a few weeks every trace of dandruff will disappear and the hair become soft and glossy.

TO RELINE A STOVE.—Ten cents worth of clay from the potter's, worked to the consistency of putty, pressed firmly around the sides and into the corners of the furnace-box and left to dry over night, will make in every respect a more desirable lining than thegre brick bought in the stores.

SHEEP'S TONGUES IN SAVORY JELLY.—Skin the tongues, lard them, and cook them, until they are quite tender, in good veal broth, or any white stock. Take out the tongues, boil down the liquor to a stiff, clear jelly, and pour enough of it over them to cover them. To be eaten cold.

PEARL-BARLEY MUSH.—Look over and wash the pearl-barley and put it with four parts of water; cook four or five hours in double boiler. If it is the fine variety, from an hour and a half to two hours will cook it. Serve warm with milk or fruits.

INDIAN PUDDING.—Boil a quart of milk and stir in four tablespoonfuls of Indian meal and four of grated bread or crackers, three tablespoonfuls of sugar, four eggs, a piece of butter as large as a walnut, and a little salt. Bake it three hours.

TO REMOVE CREASES FROM RIBBON.—Place a white cotton cloth wet in water over a hot flat-iron, rub the ribbon over this, and brush with a fine whisk brush, or other brush, while steaming. An easy and sure way.

The Conquerors of the World.

The aim of Genghis was literally the conquest of the world—as he conceived it—and was nearer its accomplishment in his own life, and in that of his own decendants, Kublai and Timur, than it had ever been before, or is likely to be again. The empire which he created counted within its limits probably one-half of the whole human race, and extended from the Sea of Okhotsk, at the north-eastern extremity of Asia, over the whole breadth of the continent as far as the Black Sea. Insane as such ambition seems, it must have its source in some perennial springs of action common to our nature, since it constantly reappears with a certain periodicity in successful ages—fortunately far apart—and in races still more widely separated by ethnographic characters and surrounding conditions. Assyrian, Babylonian and Persian, Greek, Roman and French, have each in turn sent forth heroes on this quest for universal empire. With the Roman alone it became the insanity of ambition of a people, who for successive ages sought to be the rulers of the world, and actually founded an imperial sway over Europe from the Rhine to the Danube, and in Asia and Africa, nearly as far as Alexander had penetrated on either continent. The whole of Asia and Eastern Europe had not, however, been under the scepter of a single ruler until Timur swooped from his Mongolian steppes, the heir of the first Great Mogul, and camped in the heart of Hungary and Poland with a mixed multitude of tribes and nations for his army.—*Fortnightly Review.*

Reminiscences of Presidents.

The "Hermit of New York" is reminded by the death of ex-President Johnson, of incidents connected with the departure of other chief magistrates. Three died in Washington, each being in service, though one was a congressman. These were John Quincy Adams, Zachary Taylor, and Abraham Lincoln. Fillmore died in Buffalo, Buchanan at Lancaster, and Monroe in New York City. He was the third who expired on July 4th, the others being Jefferson and John Adams. Our ex-presidents, with the exception above mentioned, died in small towns or villages. The richest was Van Buren, who left $800,000. The poorest was Monroe, who was made postmaster of New York and died in this service. He lived with his son-in-law, Samuel L. Gouverneur, who was his official deputy. Washington was a rich man but Jefferson was poor, and the purchase of his library by congress for $20,000 was an important relief. Polk left $150,000. Taylor was worth one-third that amount, and, upon the whole, the presidency were well-to-do in the world, with the exception above noted. Madison, though rich, became a justice of the peace, probably for lack of employment. New York City has been honored by the burial of one president and one vice-president. The latter was Daniel D. Tompkins, whose remains were buried in St. Mark's church-yard, where they still rest. The former was Monroe, who was buried in a small cemetery near the Bowery. A short time before the rebellion his remains were claimed by the legislature of Virginia, and were borne there with a guard of honor.

SMOTHER THE SPARKS.—The tongue is a little member, yet it boasteth great things. It does a large business on a small capital; it raises a mighty storm on the most trivial occasion; it often leads the whole troop of a man's faculties to revolt against him and to make treasonable cause with his enemies.

Few there are, if any, who cannot recall seasons when this unruly bit of flame set on fire the whole course of nature in themselves. A little impatience was the first spark, which a moment's silence would have extinguished; but the unfortunate utterance came, and with it understanding and resentment. Every word that succeeded was a burning one, and as in a great city's conflagration, dwellings take fire from the wings of the wind, so persons but distantly related to a wordy quarrel feel its hot breath and are suddenly ablaze. There is not a family or school, a single village in all the land, which is fire-proof, and they are all in momentary danger.

THE RESOURCES OF ALASKA.—George Holt, a miner and prospector, in a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitted by the Collector of Customs at Sitka, Al. T., dated Sept. 20th, 1875, sets forth the observations made by him on a recent exploring expedition in that country. He reports having seen herds of caribou, deer, mountain sheep, moose, hogs, porcupines, rabbits, and a great variety of birds, swans, cranes, geese, ducks, and all kinds of fish and game in great variety. The most important discovery reported by him appears to be gold, and in paying quantities, and he gives it as his opinion that there is a vast gold field there—in fact, a second California.

ONE BRIGHT SPOT.—An ancient darkey called at the Central Station yesterday and informed the captain that "a feller had borrowed his watch and gone right to Canada," and he wanted to know what could be done about it.

"Nothing," said the captain.

"And he can't be fotched back?"

"No."

"Well, dere's one thing sartin," said the loser, as he went out, "dat watch won't run over fifteen minutes to wonce, onless he hires a boy to shake it."—*Detroit Free Press.*

WHEN A WOMAN WILL, ETC.—A tall, slim-waisted woman, aged forty, called at the Brighton House yesterday and demanded to be registered as a voter. When politely informed that she didn't belong to the voting sex she struck the table with her fist, upset a bottle of ink, and said:

"I'll vote if it takes me a thousand years!"

And she'll keep her word.—*Detroit Free Press.*

AIR and sunshine cure more than physic.

Bismarck as an Orator.

Those who have only seen Bismarck's picture, and not the man himself, get a poor idea of the great German statesman. Most of the pictures represent him as dark, with black hair, eyes and moustache, and a lowering brow. His expression is as fierce and gloomy as that of an ogre.

The real Bismarck, however, has a light, ruddy complexion. The little hair that skirts his great bald head is reddish and sandy. His eyes are stern and bold, but of a clear, deep gray. His moustache is reddish, and long and handsome. His face is, however, stern, thoughtful and almost forbidding.

He looks more the soldier than the man of politics, especially when, as is often the case, he wears a military dress, with a glittering peaked helmet on his head, and is mounted on horseback.

His frame, too, is a gigantic one. Tall and stalwart as is the old Emperor William, his greatest and most intimate adviser towers above him. Bismarck's shoulders are as broad as those of a Cyclops. He holds his finely-shaped head haughtily high in the air, and he walks with a ponderous tread, which indicates physical prowess, as well as a determined soul.

His deeds of statesmanship are so brilliant that we are apt to overlook his other abilities. He is a most interesting talker; and more than this, he is a very forcible orator.

Not that he has those graces of declamation and arts of rhetoric which are sometimes taken for eloquence. On the contrary, he is rather awkward than graceful; rather emphatic and straightforward than fanciful.

His speech is very like that which Cromwell is described as having possessed. He goes straight to his subject. He is blunt, outspoken, and perfectly fearless. He tells his hearers just what he thinks of his enemies; and he puts on an appearance of frankness and sincerity which, if it is assumed, is assumed with perfect art.

When he rises to speak the German Parliament becomes as hushed as if it were an empty chamber. This is not only because he is the most powerful of all Germans, but the deputies know that they are about to hear something well worth hearing in itself.

Bismarck's voice is rather a hard and harsh than a silvery one. But it is strong, and can be easily heard, even though he speaks low, in the remotest corner. He draws himself up, and seems to feel his superiority to all others present. He appears to disdain to use gestures, very rarely waving or lifting his hand. His manner is stern and proud, and in his language there is seldom any effort to conciliate those who are opposing him.

Sometimes his fierce temper bursts all bounds, and in his attitude and speech he is like a lion, bursting forth in mighty and implacable anger.

Not long ago he was bitterly denounced by two Catholic deputies. They finally goaded him into springing to his feet, and pouring upon them a volley of impetuous retorts.

He buttoned his coat highly about his great frame; his eyes flashed, and his moustache seemed to bristle, and his oration seemed to those who heard him like an angry tempest. When he sat down he had crushed his opponents so completely that they sat timid and silent, under his scathing rebuke.

An eye-witness of the scene describes it as having been one of thrilling interest. "As he stood," he says, "facing the House, the natural sternness of his aspect accented by the rigidity of his military dress, he looked to me like the incarnation of an ungovernable will; like a Colossus, certainly capable of bearing upon his mighty shoulders cares and responsibilities that would crush a common mortal into powder."

In his calmer moments, Bismarck is perfectly tranquil and rigid, uses the shortest and plainest logic, and never indulges in any poetic flights. He is very brief, and when he has finished what he has to say, sits down and attentively listens to the speeches that follow.

Thus the great statesman possesses the rare quality of supporting his policy by a kind of oratory best fitted to subdue and awe those who would oppose him; and although he rejects the adornment of speech which most famous speakers use, he must be ranked as one of the greatest of modern orators.

AN EDUCATING MONARCH.—The present Khedive of Egypt is an extraordinary man, of vast enterprise and boundless wealth. He is despotic in his views, but is determined to make Egypt a powerful country once more by educating his people to intelligence and strong character. He has established a general school system, extending through the whole country, and makes education compulsory. Already the ratio of persons unable to read and write is smaller than in France or Italy, and the children of the peasantry are better taught than in England.

Provision is made even for the education of girls, a wonderful change for an Eastern country; and Miss Whately, an English lady, niece of the late Archbishop Whately, is at the head of a system of well-endowed female schools. The Khedive hopes by educating the children of the Fellahs, the lowest class of the people, and fitting them for intelligent domestic service, to put an end to slavery in Egypt. The demand for negro slaves will cease if a better class of workers can be found nearer home.

A WARNING TO GHOST STORY TELLERS—A terrible sequel to an hour's amusement telling ghost stories occurred at the Surgical Institute last night. A room full of young ladies, patients of the Institute, amused and excited each other by stories of terrific apparitions, hobgoblins, ghosts, etc. The gas had been turned out, either intentionally or by accident. In the climax of a vivid story one of the girls threw her shawl over a trembling comrade. A little rustle and strange conduct was noticed. When a light was brought the fact was revealed that the poor girl was insane. She has remained so ever since, yet hopes are entertained of her recovery.

Not Quite Dipped.

In her "True Life" of Isaac T. Hopper, Mrs. Child relates many anecdotes of that eccentric philanthropist, and among them the following, which is worth repeating:

Upon a certain occasion a man called upon him with a due-bill for twenty dollars against an estate which he had been employed to settle. Friend Hopper put it away, saying he would examine it and attend to its settlement as soon as he had leisure. The man called again, a short time afterwards, and stated that he was sorely in need of six dollars, and was willing to give a receipt in full if the sum were advanced. This proposition excited suspicion, and the administrator decided that he would pay nothing until he had examined the papers of the deceased.

Searching carefully among these, he found a receipt for the money, mentioning the identical items, dates, and circumstances of the transaction; stating, also, that a due-bill had been given and lost, which was to be restored by the creditor, if found. When the man called again for payment, Isaac said to him in a quiet way:

"Friend Jones, I understand that thou hast become pious lately."

He replied, in a solemn tone:

"Yes, thanks to the Lord, I've found the way to salvation."

"And thou hast been dipped, I hear?" continued the Quaker.

"Yes."

"Dost thou know James Hunter?"

"Yes—I know him."

"Well," rejoined Friend Hopper, "he was dipped some time ago, but his neighbors say they didn't get the crown of his head under water. The evil one crept into the unbaptized, part and is busy within him ever since. I am afraid, friend Jones, they didn't get *thee* quite under water. I think thou hadst better be dipped again."

As he spoke he exhibited the receipt for twenty dollars, which he had found. The countenance of the professedly pious man became painfully contorted, and he disappeared as quickly as possible.

Anecdote of Dean Swift.

Swift, tarrying at a tavern while on a journey, desired his servant John, who was full as eccentric as his master, to bring him his boots. John brought the boots, discolored and grimed, just as they had been taken off the night before.

"Look ye, man, why have you not cleaned and polished my boots?" cried the Dean.

"What's the use of cleaning and polishing such things?" replied John, doggedly. "They'd soon be dirty again."

"Very true," said the Dean; and without further demur he pulled on the boots, very soon after which he went down to the landlady, and told her on no account to give his servant any breakfast, and then ordered the horses to be saddled and brought out.

"Mercy!" cried John, when he found his master ready for setting forth, "I haven't had my breakfast yet!"

"Oh," replied the facetious divine, "I can't see the use of your breakfasting; you would soon be hungry again."

John, finding his sophistry thus turned back upon himself, submitted to the loss of his breakfast as stoically as his master had submitted to the dirty boots.

They mounted and rode on, the Dean in advance, reading his prayer-book, and the man behind at a respectful distance. By and by they were met by a gentleman, who, after eyeing the Dean very closely, accosted the servant with:

"Hark ye, my man,—you and your master seem to be an uncommonly sober pair; may I ask who you are and where you are going?"

"We are as near saints as we can be," replied John, with melancholy soberness, "and are going to heaven, I hope. My master's praying and *I'm doing the fasting.*"

EARN YOUR OWN LIVING.—"What is the best way to get an appointment to a public office?" asks a correspondent. And he adds: "Do you not think it is better for a young man to get an appointment in some department of the United States Government, as that would be apt to be more permanent than a State office?"

Our opinion is that about the worst thing a young man can do is to get an appointment to any public office whatever. The habit of depending on political office for a living is apt to take the manliness out of a man. It too often makes him shiftless and inefficient. And when by some adverse turn of the political wheel he is "thrown upon his own resources," he finds it difficult to get work and earn his living. As a rule, an old office-holder, who has finally been turned adrift, after struggling awhile with adverse fate, settles down to a life of idleness, and at last dies in poverty.

A good trade, or the ability to earn a living in any honest way by the exercise of one's own powers, is far better than an appointment to office.—*N. Y. Ledger.*

FRITZ, a German soldier, was ordered fifty lashes for some alleged act of insubordination. The man, disciplined to silence, said nothing, but when the first lash fell on his bare shoulders, he burst into a fit of uncontrollable laughter. The executioner thought this manifestation not complimentary to his skill, and redoubled the strength of his blows. But Fritz laughed on, and when cut down still found difficulty in restraining his mirth. The officer in command, with a curiosity naturally excited, approached the bleeding wretch and inquired the cause of his mirth. "Why," replied Fritz, breaking into a fresh fit of laughter, "I'm the wrong man!"

A FEW years ago Moody and Sankey were on their knees begging the Chicago Christians to assist in their evangelical work, and but very few would pay any attention to them. Now that they have achieved a great success, Chicago Christians are on their knees begging the new great evangelists to come to that town and there inaugurate their campaign against Satan in this country. We certainly hope that they can be induced to go there first. If they really mean to wage an effective and earnest war against Satan, they should go at once to headquarters, and beard the lion in his den, the devil in his hall.—*Detroit News.*

PERSONAL.

RENAN is in Italy engaged in writing a novel.

MR. SPURGEON intends to spend November and December in the South of France.

JEFFERSON DAVIS was presented at Fairview, Ky., recently, with a gold-headed cane made from a locust tree which his father planted.

DARWIN, the naturalist, was one of the patrons of the recent annual cat show at the Crystal Palace, aping in this respect a great number of distinguished personages.

BONAPARTE was said by Walter Savage Landor to have had the olive complexion and roundness of face of a Greek girl, and a voice deep and melodious but untruthful in tone.

MR. WENDELL PHILLIPS says that Horace Greeley once told a lecture committee who paid him in Western bills that, if convenient, he would prefer to have a well-executed counterfeit on some good Eastern bank.

MRS. J. ELLEN FOSTER has been admitted to practice law in the Supreme Court of Iowa. Her husband is also a lawyer at Clinton, Iowa, and both the husband and wife are partners in the firm of Foster & Rice. Mrs. Foster is said to be a logical, learned and persuasive advocate.

SIX busts of the finest white marble, representing the first six Roman Emperors, have been placed in the Louvre recently. They were discovered in Africa, and although evidently many centuries old, they are as perfect as if chiseled yesterday. The modeling of the faces is said to be very fine, and the profile of the Augustus especially so.

ARCHDEACON DENISON said not long since that in his own church he never preached, or allowed his curates to preach more than ten minutes. He has been outstripped in brevity by Rev. G. Brewin, of Wortley, who numbered Mr. Disraeli among his congregation on a recent Sunday; he did up the matter in seven minutes.

MR. J. W. F. HOBBS remembers the old town where his boyhood was passed, Northampton, Massachusetts, and has given it $10,000 for a school-house. Not many years ago he borrowed money to start a line of omnibuses in Boston, driving one himself, and now he is worth a million in "grand cash." He wasn't "*falsus in uno*," and consequently was not "*falsus in omnibus*."

THERE is an air of simplicity and accuracy about the following, from the Chicago *Times*, that renders its reproduction proper: "The other day Mr. Bowles went to church in Springfield, Massachusetts, and feeling the effects of his severe editorial labors through the week, went to napping. By-and-by he was awakened by the preacher, who struck the desk and shouted, 'Who shall be able to stand up in the presence of the Lord on that awful day?' And Mr. Bowles, rising in his pew, remarked, 'Charles Francis Adams is the only man that can do it, and I nominate him for the position.'"

IT is said of the Queen of Holland that she can address her guests with fluency in every European language. A correspondent of the London *Echo*, who was present at a reception given not long ago by the Queen to the members of the Association for the reform and Codification of the Laws of Nations, assembled at the Hague, says: "I had the good fortune to be near her Magesty at the time, and satisfied myself that she was able to speak with equal fluency to the German, French, English, Danish, Italian, Spanish, Russian, and Swedish delegates. To each of the guests the Queen said some word, or entered into conversation with those whose reputation has placed them on a higher level of intellectual life."

Old-Time Customs.

In the fourteenth century it was the fashion to carry tooth-picks of silver, which were suspended round the neck by a chain, sometimes together with a seal. The seal was a very important article in days when letters were fastened together with wax, and the seal of a document was regarded as even more essential than the signature. A man could seal when he could not write. The Arab sheiks of the present day carry about with them a signet-ring, carefully wrapped up in a piece of rag. In the same century it was also the fashion to decorate gloves with gold and silver. In the inventory of effects belonging to the Bishop of London are a pair of gloves, decorated with goldsmith's work and enamel, worth five pounds, which is equivalent to three hundred dollars at the present time.

In Venice there was a curious custom respecting the women. They were obliged whenever they went out into the street to wear pattens two feet high. When a foreign ambassador once remarked that in other countries low slippers were found more convenient, an austere Senator replied, "*Par troppo commodi*," only too convenient.

This custom had the effect intended, of keeping the ladies very much at home. It was too much trouble for them to gad about for gossip on the unweildy pattens, and consequently they had nothing to do but sit in the balconies of their houses and bleach their hair by wetting it and then exposing it to the sun.

For this purpose they would sit still for hours, wearing hats without a crown. The light yellow hair thus produced was very much admired, and may be seen depicted in Titan's pictures of the beauties of his time.—*Youth's Companion.*

DOWNUP is one of those smooth talking men to be found in every community, who somehow have the faculty of living in a house six months without paying a cent of rent, owes every milkman, baker, doctor, clam digger and vegetable vender in town, dresses himself and family in finery for which he never intends paying, has his name on the door, and a box at the post office, borrows books and don't return them, reads other people's papers, has a front pew at church, begs his tobacco, and is a beat generally. At the end of last month his bill at the grocer's was $97.50. The grocer wanted the money to meet the bills about due and so called upon Downup, but as is usually the way with men of his stamp, he was out of town on important business, and so word was left to have him call at the store on his return. A few mornings later he walked into the store with a business-like air, took the proprietor by the button hole, led him into the back room, told him over a long story about being disappointed in not getting some money due him from other parties, agreed to pay for his goods till the old bill was paid, which would only be a few days at the farthest, and wound up by asking the grocer to lend him $2.50 and so make his bill just $100, that he might not forget the exact amount. He didn't get the money.—*Danbury News.*

"The Gypsies."

In various places on the continent, and in Great Britain, and occasionally in Canada, one may see a group of people, unlike himself, and unlike all the neighbors. On a common, or on the edge of a wood, a tent or two, of the simplest construction, will be seen. Donkeys or ponies, and rudely-constructed carts or wagons, will be found in easy and natural positions among the cooking utensils and the brown children. Everybody knows at a glance who they are that camp out in this way. But nobody certainly knows what they are.

They are not confined to the countries named. Indeed it is alleged that no one of the older countries is without the gypsies, and it is even asserted that they can pass from country to country, and have enough of common language to make intercourse easy. Gypsy manners, habits, and songs have been studied, but under so many disadvantages, arising from the rambling ways and isolated condition of the people, that little definite and reliable knowledge is yet possessed on the subject. Some have described them as descendants of the ancient Egyptians, and it would be easy to say that they were suffering for their oppression of the Hebrews. Some have thought them wanderes from India, driven forth long ages ago by some stronger race. All their characteristics point to an oriental origin; and all their habits of life indicate a free-masonry of mutual comprehension, as well as of separation from their fellow-men. Without fixing a place, it is probable that originally nomadic in their habits, and forced from their native region, they perpetuate from choice and temperament what was an original necessity.

One thing, even the most romantic interest in the gypsies will not permit us to deny, namely, that their contributions to the great schemes of human improvement have been extremely meagre. No railroads are built by them. Of course the building of a railroad would not necessarily prove a man philanthropic; but even smaller undertakings do not receive gypsy co-operation. We know of no savings banks they have established, of no humane societies they have originated, of no churches they have built. One does not find their names to subscription lists. They found no hospitals, make no roads or bridges, open no harbors, create no enterprises. How could they? Stones that roll so much gather no moss. Ever on the move, they have no local interests, or attachments. Wandsworth Common only differs from the Black Country in the amount of eagerness to know one's fortune, the accessibility of chickens, the demand for tinware, or the vigilance of the police. Why should a gypsy family pay taxes, or make improvements in a country that will be forsaken when the weather gets colder? And so the gypsies accept no obligations and do no good.

"Queer people," you say, "nomads in a settled community, independent, unreliable rovers among conventional people who choose parsons, elect legislators, and submit implicitly to the books of Fashion."

Very true; but how many gypsies we have of another sort among ourselves, equally nomadic and equally useless. Let us take account of some of them. There is your gypsy of *politics*. He is here and there and everywhere. He is, or has been, of every party, and of every organization. He has been doing every kind of work. He knows the inside of many a ring, and has pulled the wires—the smaller wires—of many a machine. What good has he done? "How much can you make by your baskets?" it was asked a Penobscot Indian last summer. Calmly and deliberately, as if it needed a long process of mental arithmetic, the brother replied; "Three meals a day." That much the political gypsy has realized—interspersed with drinks, and "drinks between drinks." But as to the good he did, history makes no account of it.

There are the gypsies of labor. They are always in changes and vicissitudes, either going into or out of "slack times." Something has always happened to them. They are just going to be employed and very prosperous. They know the pleasures of hope. They are public-spirited, and can indulge in a grievance. They are versatile, and can turn their hand to almost anything. They are a frequent drain upon the charitable friends of labor. They have been carpenters and laborers, bricklayers and stone-masons. They never excelled, indeed, in any one of these lines; but they never remained long enough in one place to make a character. Tom C. was a lumberman on the St. Lawrence. He had a job offered him in the woods, he took it. Returning to civilization, he borrowed a little money and set up a lumber-yard. It failed, of course, for Tom had not money enough, nor experience, nor application. He tried a shingle in an Eastern town, inscribed "Saw-Dentist," which means, when you study it, that he attended to the teeth of saws, if the saws would come to him. But it was tedious, and not remunerative, so he went into a saw-mill, out of which he drifted as carpenter. Work failed and he got a place as engineer in the basement of a warehouse. His saw-mill experience hardly made him an adept, and he all but blew up, literally, thirty-four nice young salesmen one morning. Of course the owner blew him up, metaphorically, and now Tom is looking out for the place of janitor or sexton of a church, but he will take "most anything." Tom has made no money, but he has made away with a great deal of other men's.

There are the gypsies of benevolence. They are all things by turns and nothing long. They flit about from Board to Committee, and from Society to Association. You meet one of them: "You are in the Society for the Abolition of Whips?" "No, I used to be; I am now interested in the 'Lawful Heirs Association.'" And he proceeds to tell you of the cases where poor but honest people are the lawful heirs to great estates, but cannot recover them for want of money—hence the need of this association; children cry for it, and in fact no lawful heir ought to be without it. But he will be out of it next year, after railing at all the large section of mankind who did not support it.—REV. DR. HALL, *in N. Y. Ledger.*

IN Galveston, Texas, when a butcher fails to give satisfaction to his customers in the quality of his meat and the prices charged therefor, they take a novel way of expressing themselves. Instead of getting their meat elsewhere and allowing the butcher's falling off in trade to punish him, they make an effigy of the offender, hang it before his shop, and hoot at it all night. Whether any improvement follows this action is not stated.

OF sixty-two counties in Kansas in which the census has been completed, thirty-eight show a gain and twenty-three a loss.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

We have no improvements to note in the state of the money market up to this date. There certainly is hard money enough in the country for all legitimate business requirements, if it were put into circulation; but either from lack of confidence, or from some other cause not yet well defined, parties in possession of funds prefer to keep them locked up, and as a result business is in a measure restricted.

The usual Winter rains have quickened plowing and seeding operations throughout all the crop districts in the State, and from the reports that reach us, if favorable weather continues, the aggregate acreage planted in grain will be largely in excess of any former season.

Since July 1st, 1875, we have dispatched 90 ships to the United Kingdom, loaded with 3,200,000 centals wheat and flour, having a value in round numbers of $7,100,000. The disengaged tonnage in our harbor at date amounts to about 30,000 tons, with a large number of ships now due, and daily arriving—sufficient at least to transport all the surplus grain we have to spare this season. Rates of charter have advanced from quotations of last week, the present rate for first-class grain carriers to a port direct being £3 12s@£3 15s. The Liverpool wheat market shows a further decline in prices, although the demand still continues fair at our quotations. The market here has weakened a little in consequence—especially in fair shipping grades. Choice milling, being more difficult to obtain, is held at nearly the same figures as quoted in our last issue. Receipts have been quite large and transactions liberal, holders showing a disposition to realize even at the decline in prices. The flour market is reported quiet as regards sales for export. The demand for home consumption continues active. Barley is coming forward freely—but the market is weak, with large transactions noted at declining rates. Oats continue in fair demand and prices are well maintained. Oregon is sending down large quantities, which find a ready market short of daily requirements, and the late advance in prices have been maintained especially for good wheat. Receipts of wool have have been heavy and transactions unusually large. The bulk of the fall clip is, however, quite inferior in all respects, being short staple, earthy and burry. Potatoes are in large supply and prices have eased off somewhat. Onions are in better demand, at advanced prices. Dairy produce of all descriptions is scarce and in good demand and unusually high prices have been obtainable during the whole of the past season.

WHEAT.—We note an improvement in receipts, which within the past week have been quite large, and buyers for export have been very active filling orders which the decline in prices has enabled them to do. Many of them being limited as to rates of purchase, a large proportion of the transactions noted have been on owners account. Prices at the Liverpool wheat market have been slowly but steadily declining. The latest Liverpool quotations are for average 10s 9d@11s; Club 11s 2d@11s 6d. Our present market quotations are as follows: Fair to good shipping grades, $1 90@1 95; choice milling, $1 97½@2 00 per cental.

FLOUR.—The demand continues good. Prices, however, are weaker. Sales for export have been light, but the home demand continues good, and all the mills are quite busy. We quote country brands of superfine as selling within the range of $4 25@4 50; standard brands, $4 62½@5 00; extra superfine, $5 25@5 50. Extra family is jobbing at $6 00@6 25.

BARLEY.—Receipts during the week have been very large and being in excess of demand, a weakness in prices is the result. Coast feed is now quotable within the range of $1 25@1 27½; New Brewing is held at $1 35@$1 40; Chevalier, choice, $1 65@$1 75 per cental.

OATS.—Feed is in moderate demand at $1 70@$1 90. Choice quantities for milling purposes are scarce and readily bring $1 95@$2 10 per cental.

RYE.—Receipts are moderate, while the demand is good and prices are well sustained. The range of prices for the week have been $1 40@$1 45, the latter an extreme rate for extra choice.

CORN.—With large receipts from southern coast and small transactions, prices are unchanged. The present range is $1 25@$1 30—the latter for prime Yellow.

BRAN and MIDDLINGS.—The mill prices have been advanced to $25 00 for bran and reduced to $27 50 ₩ ton for middlings. The demand is good.

HAY.—Receipts have fallen off largely of late and prices have advanced. Choice wheat is now selling at $20 00@$21 50 per ton. The range of prices for all other kinds is from $15 00 per ton upwards.

STRAW.—A good article is saleable at 55@60c per bale.

BEANS.—The new crop is coming forward freely. Lots from Wharf are quotable as follows: Bayos, 2¼@2¾c; White, 1¾@2c; Pea, 1¾@2c; Pink and Red, 1¼@1¾c; large Butter, 2¼@2¾c; small do, 2@2¼c ₩ lb. Castor beans are in request. The mills here are paying 4c for all clean lots.

SEEDS.—There is a good demand for Mustard and Flax seed at low figures. We quote: Flax, ₩ lb, 3@3¼c; Mustard, white, 1¾@2¼c; Mustard, Brown, 2@3c; Canary, 30@35c; Alfalfa, 12½@14c.

HONEY.—There is no change to report in prices. Receipts are free from the Southern Coast, and although the demand is not equal to the supply yet prices remain quite steady while stocks accumulate. The range of prices are quotable as follows: 18@22½c for White Comb; dark do., 10@15c; Strained has advanced, now quotable at 10@14c, according to quality.

BEESWAX.—Receipts are moderate, with a fair demand. We note sales at 27½c; Choice is quotable at 30c, jobbing.

POTATOES.—Receipts for the week have been large, but, as the demand is active, the quotations of last week are sustained. The present range is $1 40@$1 50 for Pigeon Point, Cuffey Cove, and for Half Moon Bay $1 25@$1 35. Inferior sell within the range of $1 00@$1 20. We have a fair supply of Sweets selling at $1 75 per 100 lbs.

ONIONS.—Receipts are falling off and prices have advanced. Silverskins now command $1 25@$1 37½ as to quality.

WOOL.—The demand is good and market active. The bulk of the Fall clip is of inferior quality and brings only a nominal price, all lots in moderately fair condition find ready buyers at our quotations. Sales for the past week aggregate upwards of 1,000,000 lbs at current rates. The present range of prices is as follows: Earthy and burry, 9@10½c, free short staple 11@14c, choice, 14½@18c.

HIDES.—The demand is fair. Following are cash rates paid in this market: Dry, 16@17c for usual selections, the latter price being the top of the market. Wet Salted are quotable at 8@8½c. The New York price at date is 20@21c gold, for dry.

TALLOW.—There is now a fair demand for all lots of fair to choice quality, nearly all the old having lately been sold for export. We quote the range at 6@6½c for fair qualities, 7c for choice and 7½c for extra choice.

POULTRY.—The market demand is moderate, receipts are large and prices quite low. We give the range as follows: Hens and Roosters, $5 50@$6 50 ₩ doz; Broilers, $4 00@$5 00 ₩ doz; Geese, tame, $2 00@2 25 ₩ pair; Ducks, do., $6@$7 50 ₩ doz.; Turkeys, live, 16@18c ₩ lb.

GAME, of every seasonable description, is abundant and cheap. We quote wholesale prices paid by dealers as follows: Venison 8@9c ₩ lb; gray geese, $2 00@$2 50; white, do., $1 00@$1 50; wild duck, Mallard, $3 00@$3 50; quail, $1 75@$2 00; hare, $1 75@$2 00 ₩ doz.

CATTLE.—Our markets are abundantly supplied with all the varieties of meats of the best quality—all at very low prices. The following are the wholesale rates: Beef, 5@8c, according to quality; Calves scarce at 6@8c; Mutton, 3@5c, plentiful; Lambs, 5@6c; Hogs on foot, 5¼@6c; Hogs dressed, 7@8½c; the latter price for choice small ones.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.—The supply of Fresh California Roll Butter of choice quality is very light; the demand continues good and prices rule high—present range being firm at 50@65c, the latter price being for the production of the best dairies in Marin county. The stock of Eastern is excessive and in light demand; quality generally inferior; importers say they cannot realize cost on the bulk of it. New California Cheese is in demand at the late advance, now selling at 14@16c. The market is nearly bare of fresh California Eggs, while the demand continues good and high prices obtainable, 50@55c ₩ doz. being the present rate; Eastern and Oregon are in light receipt.

GREEN FRUITS.—Mexican Oranges, $30 ₩ M; Limes, $10 00@$15 00 pr M; Sicily Lemons, box, $8 00@12 00; Bananas, ₩ bh, $3 50@5 00; Pineapples, doz, $6 00; Apples, green, bx, 75c@$2 00; Pears, $1 00@$1 50 ₩ box; Figs, [illegible]; Grapes, ₩ box, Muscat [illegible]; Tokay, [illegible]; Mission, [illegible]. Cranberries, $13 00@$14 00 ₩ bbl.

Symptoms of Catarrh.

Dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharges falling from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody, and putrid; the eyes are weak, watery, and inflamed; there is ringing in the ears, deafness, hacking or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with scabs from ulcers; the voice is changed and has a nasal twang; the breath is offensive, smell and taste are impaired; there is a sensation of dizziness, mental depression, hacking cough, and general debility. Only a few of the above-named symptoms are, however, likely to be present in any one case. There is no disease more common than Catarrh, and none less understood by physicians.

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is, beyond all comparison, the best preparation for Catarrh ever discovered. Under the influence of its mild, soothing, and healing properties, the disease soon yields. The Golden Medical Discovery should be taken to correct the blood, which is always at fault, and to act specifically upon the diseased glands and lining membrane of the nose. The Catarrh Remedy should be applied warm with *Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche*—the only instrument by which fluids can be perfectly injected to all the passages and chambers of the nose from which discharges proceed. These medicines are sold by druggists.

THE man or woman who has not heard of Merchant's Gargling Oil is poorly posted indeed. Perhaps no article ever manufactured for the cure of man and beast, has done more good, or gained a wider celebrity than this. It is sold the world over, and wherever it is used there is but one opinion in regard to it, and that is the highest man can bestow. For diseases in cattle and horses it is invaluable. It is a liniment that does up its work speedily and effectually, and leaves limb and body sound and healthy. Whole columns might be written in its praise, without exhausting its merits. It is manufactured at Lockport, N. Y., and is sold by all druggists.—*Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) Sunday Courier.*

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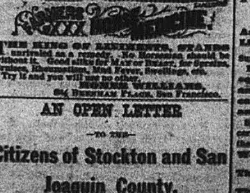
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Stockton, September [illegible], 1875.

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4th. Our patrons and others are cautioned in regard to the stories of certain designing parties. At one time the story was circulated that we had no capital and must soon fail. As that story did not accomplish its design, the same parties immediately started the story of our great wealth, enormous profits, &c., &c. From what we hear, these parties can now tell either of these stories, as the exigencies of the case may demand. Now, we are neither rich nor poor, but we always have money enough to carry out any proposition we make, and when we attempt to carry any point, we know of no such word as fail.

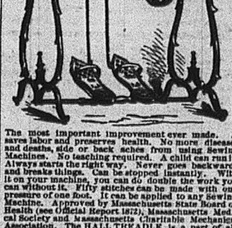
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