ANAHEIM GAZETTE

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Anaheim Gazette

SATURDAY.....AUGUST 19, 1876.

We congratulate the citizens of Anaheim on the turn they have taken in favor of progress. The Literary Society is firmly established and gives promise of being a lasting benefit to the community. The Committee appointed to investigate the feasibility of providing a free reading room will be ready with their report on Monday evening next, and we expect ere another week is past the room will be in working order. The gentlemen who are organizing a brass band were out canvassing for subscriptions yesterday and met with most gratifying success. Indeed, a little more support, such as they met with, will put the brass band project on such a footing as to guarantee its success. This is as it should be. Anaheim, for a town of its size, possesses as much solid wealth as any in the State, and it only needs for meritorious projects to be properly put before our citizens to secure their successful carrying out. We are truly glad to see three such good objects as the Literary Society, the reading room and the brass band, meeting with the success they have done, and on behalf of the community at large, tender thanks to the promoters of such worthy objects, and to the gentlemen blessed with plethoric purses who so nobly assist this class of enterprise.

THIS evening a meeting is to be held to take steps to put a stop to the depredations which have grown so common in our community of late. While we are opposed to lawlessness in every form, we see no other possible protection for such a community as ours than the establishment of a secret committee. It is so obvious that the regular officers of the town are powerless, by the very reason of their being known, that we cannot imagine how they can be expected to cope with the evil. And since the safety of the property of our people is at stake—nay, probably even their lives, it is our duty to meet and at once devise means whereby swift and summary vengeance shall overtake the wrong doers. It is an evident fact that this series of outrages is an organized work, carried out deliberately for the purpose of insulting and defying the community, and it is a duty the community owes to itself to show the perpetrators of these outrages that such proceedings cannot go unpunished. Let there be a full rally this evening. Let no man be admitted who is not known to be true. Let the proceedings be secret. Let the old give their sanction and advice, the young their time and muscle, and we guarantee a speedy cessation of the mischief so rife at present.
—*From Daily Gazette, August 12th.*

THE general opinion expressed by reliable authorities seem to indicate that Sitting Bull possesses men and supplies enough to defeat the combined forces of Crook and Terry. It is probable he will wait his opportunity, as he did in Custer's case, and strike a decisive blow. It is absolutely necessary, in such a class of warfare as that in which Crook and Terry are now engaged, that they be furnished with all the men and supplies they need. A Sioux in the wilds of Montana is as efficient as a white. Discipline and superior moral courage avail but little in forest and mountain fighting. Men cannot be handled in compact bodies, and hence the advantages of drill are practically lost. It seems to be a fact that Sitting Bull has three or four times as many men as Terry, and that his men are armed quite as well if not better than the forces opposed to him. Moreover his men are confident from recent victory. Sheridan has sent every available man to the front, and the number is still insufficient. Congress has cut down the appropriations to a point that does not admit of procuring additional regulars or of paying volunteers, who, by the way, can be got by the hundred at a moment's notice. Why cannot our patriotic Congressmen discontinue making campaign speeches and devise some means of coping with this difficulty? But we forgot; that would be a sensible course, and out of the question.

—A vessel is now lying at San Pedro loaded with coal, consigned to Mr. Simkins. She hails from Newcastle, Australia. Another will arrive in a few days similarly loaded. The masters of both are desirous of taking in a cargo of wheat for England, to which country they are both going. It is probable that these vessels will both be loaded with San Fernando wheat by the Messrs. Lankershim and Van Nuys. This will be, in a small way, the beginning of a direct trade in grain with Europe. We hope to see it swelled to large proportions shortly.—*Express.*

A CAUTION.

ALREADY a considerable excitement is manifesting itself in political circles in reference to the Supervisorship of our District, and candidates begin to be mentioned with alarming rapidity. We understand that the Republican and Democratic Central Committees have delegated to the District the right to choose its own Supervisor. This is as it should be. It would be a wrong for Los Angeles to choose our Supervisor, when they must necessarily know less of the wants of the district and the qualifications of the candidates than we of the district ourselves. The office of Supervisor is the most important in the list of county officials, in our judgment, and whosoever is chosen to fill it should be a man of sterling worth, unswerving integrity, and unblemished reputation. There should not be about him even the shadow of suspicion of two-facedness, duplicity, or trickery. He should be indelibly identified with the district he represents. Not a partisan, not a faction-leader, not a politician, but one of the people; one who has proved himself competent, upright and honorable in all his dealings; and to such a one only should the position be given. Our citizens should not pledge themselves hastily in such an election as this. The best man is often the last mentioned, and there is lots of time between now and election day—November 7th. Let all the candidates announce themselves, and then make a wise selection, irrespective of private pique or prejudice. Choose the man for his work and for that alone. This end of the county needs many improvements; and a zealous representative, a man of such standing and position as to be able to command respect and attention when he speaks, is necessary. That such a one will be forthcoming, we believe. Let our people watch and wait before pledging rashly in the dark.

A WEEK or two back we called attention to the intolerable nuisance we are afflicted with in the shape of a lot of useless dogs. These brutes hang around the streets fighting by day and howling by night. They frighten teams, and are dangerous to ladies and children; in fact, they are absolutely worthless nuisances, without one redeeming feature. Now we find Mr. Gibson has lost a number of sheep by an attack of a number of the o brutes. There is a good old custom in Europe, when dogs commence sheep-killing, for all the neighbors to turn out on a grand hunt and never to stop until every stray or dangerous dog is accounted for. It would be well for some of our Nimrods to try their hands on some of these brutes around us, and render an account of them. There is no ground in the world upon which the protection of a band of idle, useless curs can be defended. They are annoying and dangerous, and, as Cromwell said of the House of Lords, ought to be abolished. We hope we shall not be called upon to chronicle another case where a band of fine sheep fall victims to such pests as these. The farmer and stock man have dangers enough to encounter in their business without creating them in their midst.

It is quite refreshing to hear of the indignation of humane Russia about the barbarities of the Turks. That the Turks are a set of brutes beneath contempt, we freely admit. That the atrocities they have committed admit of no palliation is also true. But for so deep an indignation to spring from the land of the knout and the way-depot for Siberia is a trifle comical to us. We expect the King of Dahomey and Sitting Bull will soon protest against the perpetration of such cruelties in the name of justice and humanity. It makes a wonderful difference, though, whether you want to see anything or not. Christian England, for instance, is not very anxious about seeing cruelties just now. The humane Muscovite is; and this is so-called national principle and purified diplomacy in the enlightened nineteenth century.

It is reported that Terry and Gibbon have met Sitting Bull and whipped him. This is a gleam of sunshine through the dark cloud, that has hitherto been spread over the Indian War, that must be delightful to all. We trust it may be confirmed. We trust the red devils may meet with their due at an early day and at light cost. And then let us look up the white devils who furnish arms to these red fiends to distress our brave boys on the frontier.

Sixty-three babies reported for duty at the Battle Creek, Michigan, baby pantry. The careless reporters assert that Mrs. B—— "furnished refreshments for the whole of them."

Auditor's Statement.

The following is the statement of the County Auditor for the quarter ending July 31st, 1876:

BONDS OUTSTANDING.

1861	$ 46,050 00
Int. on same to Aug. 1st	1,890 37
1865	126,000 00
Int. on same to Aug 1st	7,983 00
1871	25,000 00
Int. on same to Aug 1st	1,458 00
1873	60,000 00
Int. on same to Aug. 1st	3,450 00
1873-4	377,000 00
Int. on same to Aug. 1st	15,394 15
1873	14,500 00
Int. on same to Aug. 1st	592 06
	$688,257 98
Am't of interest paid in July	20,548 75
	$667,709 18
Am't of warrants on hand	792 98
	$6-8,502 06

Amount of warrants issued for the quarter ending July 31st, 1876

Current Expense Fund	$ 10,624 15
Salary	7,765 07
Road	4,981 68
Hospital	3,982 50
	$27,373 40

A. E. SEPULVEDA, County Auditor.

Santa Monica Items.

The Santa Monica *Outlook* has the following:

Our neighbor, Thos. Robinson, killed a huge rattlesnake the other day in the cañon, which measured five feet and had ten rattles.

The DAILY ANAHEIM GAZETTE entered upon its third volume last week. That paper has done valuable service for the lower end of the county, and we are glad to see that it is growing in popularity, as well as meeting with financial success.

Col. J. U. Crawford, Superintendent of the L. A. & I. R. R., furnishes the following statement of business for the month of July, on our little competing line from the sea to Los Angeles.

FREIGHT.

Imports, pounds	1,752,850
Exports, pounds	1,425,362
Local, pounds	138,790
Total	3,317,002

PASSENGERS.

Local and excursion	3,730
Steamer	565
Total single trips	4,294

Santa Ana Items.

We clip the following from the *Valley News*.

We understand that Mrs. Stafford will contest the honors of the chase with the Nimrods on Monday.

We have a specimen of wood taken from a well on Mr. Landreth's place, on the San Joaquin ranch, at a depth of 187 feet. It resembles pine and has the grain and general appearance of the wood, and is well preserved. It can be seen at this office.

The following officers of Newport Lodge No. 199, I. O. G. T., were publicly installed at Newport school house, August 6, by A. C. Nixon, State Deputy: W. C. T., W. B. Tedford; R. H. S., Miss Nora Moesser; L. H. S., Miss S. J. Halsel; W. V. T., Miss Lizzie Moesser; W. S., L. G. Maxwell; W. F. S., L. B. Jamison; W. T., Miss T. J. Tedford; W. M., C. M. Salter; W. D. M., Miss Mattie Leffenwell; W. I. G., Mrs. Vale; W. O. G., W. A. Firebaugh.

Opium Smoking.

A Chinese essayist on opium smoking says: "Three years ago I saw an Englishman go into the hospital at Kolangsi to get himself cured of opium smoking. I was told that this man was in a good position in life, and had excellent abilities—yet he fell like this. It seems to me that it would be difficult for this man, if pressed at some future day by weariness and exhaustion, to avoid again having resort to the criminal indulgence, and just as hard to prevent his companions to do the same. If, in this little Amoy, Englishmen have been smoking opium, how are we to be sure that in other places there are no Englishmen who smoke opium? Further, how are we to be sure that at some future day such men will not lead others to smoke opium? China formerly called herself a country of literary enlightenment; but since opium came to abound in China, she has come near to a tottering and helpless condition. At present, England, although she is a famed nation, having among her people a certain number of opium smokers, secretly leading others astray, if she does not stop the traffic by prohibition will find it difficult to prevent mischief from spreading over the entire country.

ABOUT A BUNG-HOLE.—Some of the newspapers are astonished at a horse's pulling the plug out of the bung hole of a barrel for the purpose of slaking his thirst. It's not extraordinary. Now, if the horse had pulled the barrel out of the bung-hole and slaked his thirst with the plug, or if the barrel had pulled the bung-hole out of the horse and slaked its thirst with the plug, or if the barrel had pulled the bung-hole out of the plug and slaked its thirst with the horse, or if the plug had pulled the horse out of the barrel and slaked its thirst with the bung-hole, or if the bung-hole had pulled the thirst out of the horse and slaked the plug with the barrel, or if the barrel had pulled the horse out of the bung-hole and plugged its thirst with the slake, it might be worth while to make a fuss about it.

CURRANT JELLY.—To one peck of ripe currants add one quart of cold water; put into the preserving kettle, stems and all; boil; when it commences to boil—fifteen minutes—strain through a crash bag. To every pint of juice add a pound of granulated or the whitest coffee crushed sugar; boil; after boiling six minutes pour into jelly jars.

More about California.

We make the following extracts from a pleasant letter published in the New York *Evangelist:*

LOS ANGELES CO., CAL.,
July 11, 1876.

While you of the Atlantic, good *Evangelist*, are sweltering under a bubbling mercurial fervency of eighties and nineties by day; and little less by night, we of the Pacific are allowed to revel in an atmosphere not yet out of the eighties by day, but down into the fifties and sixties, with a blanket, at night; and not only this, but as I write, with the thermometer indicating 88° in the shade outside, within one might wear a tissue-paper shirt and collar, without even being moistened by perspiration.

Have you heard that this is the Centennial anniversary of our independence as a nation? Well, it is, and we have had a glorious old time about it, too. The excitement extended all the way from Orange out to Santa Ana, over to Anaheim, across to Westminster, down to Gospel Swamp, and further than forty jack-rabbits could run in a day. Particulars in Anaheim GAZETTE too numerous—though interesting to all mankind—to mention in this brief letter.

This part of the county is making slow, but steady and sure, progress toward profitable occupancy; surer because the settlers are men of very moderate means, who depend upon their own strong arms, backed by an indomitable will to ensure success. Land which sold three years ago at twenty dollars per acre, is now in demand at three or four times that price. As to the products, you know there is the fact or possibility of having too much of a good thing, and so it has been with us this season. Barley, peas, corn gophers, potatoes and such like, are so plentiful, nobody will take them off your hands at any price; the result is, every man, woman and child has to scratch for it harder than ever.

Now the race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the Strong, as illustrated by our good Presbyterian brother of Westminster, who, laying aside clerical dignity, planted, dug, sacked and sent to San Francisco fifty sacks—100 pounds each—of the finest mealy potatoes the colony could produce. Net receipts, after paying for sacks, freight commissions, etc., just seven cents per sack! Does he grumble at that? Not a bit of it, but laughs as heartily as anybody at the joke, and next year will try again. But how foolish he was not to have them ready by '49, when the writer saw them selling at $3 per pound! and saw the seller cut off a slice of less than an ounce weight from an onion, which weighed just so much more than a pound, and take three dollars in gold for the balance!

It seems hardly possible such could have been a fact so recently, especially as there was no such thing as a famine to produce it, these things being mere luxuries; while good beans and hard-tack—bearing the bugs in the former, and worms in the latter—were to be had at one dollar per pound, and which we ate three times a day, with a relish, too.

Far as eating is concerned, nobody need wish to live more cheaply than can be done here—choicest cuts of beef, veal, mutton and pork being but twelve cents per pound at the butchers, while country raisers of sheep sell mutton and lamb by the quarter at five and six cents; and such mutton as Leonard supplies cannot be beaten for sweetness on the continent.

OLD JOHN SMITH.

Fashion Notes.

Lace overgarments, of various modes are considered very elegant for dinner and full dress wear.

The newest linen collars are high at the back, flaring in front and have wide round-cornered ends.

Pale silk bonnets, trimmed with cashmere or point lace and flowers, are designed for open carriage wear.

New models of bonnets have ribbon strings forming a strap under the chin, and a bow with no ends on the sides.

White fancy overdresses for children are all the vogue, the prices range from $2 50 to $150 and even to $1,000.

Gauze overdresses are very much admired. The style is most elaborate, and admits of considerable flower garniture.

Grass-cloth suits are very thin and delicate in appearance; this style of overdresses is very comfortable for morning wear.

Elegant *ecru* lace overgarment, polonaise, French jackets and close fitting sacks, all marked far below cost price.

Handsome white demi-suits, made of cambric and trimmed with Hamburg embroidery, are selling from $3 50 to $9 50.

Overskirts arranged in Swiss muslin and trimmed with black velvet bands and bows are worn over delicate summer silks.

Beautiful suits made of black French cambric, very fine in quality, and garnished with knife pleatings, are marked down to $15.

"Sundowns" trimmed with tartan of two shades, with a cluster of flowers on the top of the crown, can be purchased for 75 cts.

Only the young and fair should wear coral—blondes and brunettes with clear complexions look well with coral earrings and necklace.

"Pony phaeton hats" are of rough straw, wide brims, which are faced with velvet, a long plume and a nobby silk scarf completes the garniture.

Legborn hats with wide brims have the same faced with fancy silk of a becoming tint, the left side held back with a gold sigrette, which also fastens to the crown a long ostrich plume that encircles the crown; a cluster of wild flowers next on the top of the crown and on the right side beneath the brim.—*Eastern Papers.*

The Small Boy's First Fight.

There are generally three in the party—the two small boys who do not want to fight and the larger boy who is determined that they shall claw hair for his amusement. They are all ragged and dirty, bareheaded and barefooted. They halt on a street corner, and the small boys back away, one from another, as if each were afraid of the other's exploding. The big boy looks around to see if there is a policeman in sight, and finding there is none, shouts:

"Jim guv it to him!"

Jim doubles up his fist and looks determined at his opponent, as if he expected to pulverize him by the glance. The boy who is glared at, turns pale, and seems to be meditating a trip around the corner, when the big boy pats him on the back, and says:

"Don't yer take none of his slack, Tommy! Go for 'im!"

Tommy looks as if he would like to sublet the contract, but knowing that if he does not fight he will be whipped by his crowd three times a day on an average thereafter, he assumes a warlike attitude, and whimperingly cries out:

'Come on, then! You hit first!"

But Jim will not hit first. On the contrary, the proposition causes him to shake in every limb, and just as he is about to navigate for home, the big boy comes behind him and gives him a shove that sends him across the scratch. Tommy makes a sweeping cut through the air that does great damage to the atmosphere, and then backs very rapidly to see the effect of the blow. He would probably continue backing until he reached some other State if it were not for the ubiquitous big boy, who grabs him by the nape of the neck and rushes him forward, amid his cries and protestations, until he collides with Jim who closes his eyes, grits his teeth, and delivers several very effective blows at an imaginary mark three feet above his enemy's head. Both boys are now determined to do or die. They lower their heads, plant one hand in each other's hair, and hit out with the other fist at the rate of sixty strokes a minute, about one-half of which blows effect a lodgment on the big boy's face.

Suddenly a wailing cry is heard. The boys separate like a shot. One of them holds his hand to his nose, from which the blood is slowly trickling. The other one looks at the spectacle in horror for half a minute, and then darts for home by unfrequented streets and alleyways. Arrived there, he crawls under the bed and lays there for hours, not daring to stir, and fully convinced that he is a murderer. So ends the small boy's first fight.

Mark Twain on the Indians.

When Mark Twain, in 1867, resigned his clerkship to the United States Senate Committee on Conchology, it was partly caused by his tender of the following advice concerning the treatment of the Indians in the West: "If next went to the Secretary of War, who was not inclined to see me at all until he learned that I was connected with the government. It I had not been on important business, I suppose I would not have got in. I asked for a light (he was smoking at the time), and then I told him I had no fault to find with him defending the parole stipulations of General Lee and his comrades in arms, but I could not approve of his method of fighting with the Indians on the plains. I said he fought too scattering. He ought to get them more together—get them together in some convenient place where he should have provisions enough for both parties, and then have a general massacre. I said there was nothing so convincing to an Indian as a general massacre. If he could not approve of a massacre, I said, the next surest thing for an Indian is soap and education. Soap and education are not so sudden as a massacre, but they are more deadly in the long run, because a half massacred Indian may recover, but if you educate him and wash him it is bound to finish him some time or other. It undermines his constitution, it strikes at the foundation of his being. 'Sir,' I said, 'the time has come when blood-curdling cruelty has become necessary. Inflict soap and a spelling book on every Indian that ravages the plains and let them die!'"

At the Republican ratification meeting in New York, Gen. Kilpatrick related the following anecdote:

"Probably some of you think I don't look as well as I used to. I remember a boy out West some years ago who never could keep still. He was always trying to find out the nature of Animals. A man brought a mule to his father's house. He didn't know the nature of a mule. He came behind the mule with a long stick and whacked him, and the mule whacked back. They dressed the boy's wounds, and as they were crying over him he returned to consciousness, and said to his father, 'Do you think I will get well?' 'I hope so.' 'Do you think I will look as well as I used to?' 'No, don't think you will look as well as you used to; but you will know a —— sight more.' [Laughter and applause.] I don't look as well as I used to, but I know a good deal more, and one thing is, you can't trust the Democratic party."

MUSTARD PICKLES.—One hundred small cucumbers, two quarts of silver-skinned onions, two quarts of French beans, two cauliflowers, one pint nasturtiums, one dozen small red peppers, salt each of these ingredients separately for twenty-four hours, then scald them well with vinegar separately and throw the vinegar away; then take one-half pound of ground mustard, beat it smooth with a little vinegar, add two quarts of vinegar (bring your vinegar to boil before adding the mustard) pack your pickles in bottles and fill up with the vinegar and mustard.

BY TELEGARPH

BOCA, Cal., Aug. 10.

A man was killed at this place last night while attempting to escape from the Sheriff, who had him in charge on the train en route for Idaho. He was an escaped prisoner, under a life sentence for the murder of his brother. He jumped from a car window; the Sheriff ordered him to stop, saying he would shoot, but he continued running, when four shots were fired, two of them taking effect, one in the head and one through the heart. The Sheriff took the body on in the train.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 11

The Fourth Congressional District Committee met this morning after the adjournment of the Congressional Convention and organized. Senator Flint, of San Benito, was elected Chairman and C. D. Wright, of Santa Clara, Secretary. The following is the Executive Committee: D. McPherson, of Santa Cruz; John Barker, Kern; John O. Wheeler, Los Angeles; W. J. Hill, Monterey, and B. Hayward, San Mateo.

The Chronicle this morning says editorially: "We are authoritatively informed that Senator Booth, who was last year the leader of the Independents in California, will soon take the stump in this State for Hayes and Wheeler.

In Republican Congressional nominations Horace Dawes was nominated by acclamation for first district; Kenna in third and ex-Governor Pacheco in fourth.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 10.

To-day's Stock Exchange prints the following rather non-committal item, which can be taken for what it may be worth: There is a whisper—a mere vague and shadowy rumor in the air—that two important events are on the tapis, to-wit: the closing of the Palace Hotel and an acknowledged financial embarrassment on the part of Senator John P. Jones, of Nevada.

WASHINGTON, August 10.

Among the mottoes carried by the Workingmens' procession yesterday were the following: "Open the public lands to the people by aiding them to settle thereon with a loan," "Government employment as a remedy for strikes;" "Cut down sinecure salaries and give us relief by passing the silver bill. Look how the workingmen are, eleven millions spent in fattening officers, and not one half a million on the poor workingmen. Look and consider; one dollar and sixty cents a day to a laborer and one hundred dollars an hour for a lobbyist. We demand immediate employment for the unemployed of this city. We look to Congress for relief in passing the Bland silver bill and the homestead law."

BERNE, Aug. 10.

Yesterday a Russian lady fired a pistol at Prince Gortschoff, the Russian Minister to Switzerland. The Prince was unhurt. The lady was arrested. The attempted assassination is attributed to political motives.

COLUSA, Aug. 11.

Thursday afternoon, near Arbuckle, Domenick Deerny, table-man of a hay baler and threshing machine, was struck by the derrick-fork and thrown into the separator feet foremost. The cylinder tore off one leg just above the ankle and the other at the knee. Both legs were amputated, but the man died this morning from the shock.

SAN DIEGO, Aug. 11.

Collector of Customs Bowers seized yesterday several small packages of mescal which had been manufactured in Lower California and smuggled across the line.

A. E. Horton, of this city, now in Philadelphia, telegraphed that Colonel Scott assures him that work will be commenced on the Texas-Pacific Railroad at San Diego this Fall.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 11.

The Stock Exchange to-day expresses itself satisfied that the rumor of yesterday, reflecting upon the financial standing of Senator Jones, was without foundation.

The announcement that the United States Treasurer would on to-morrow at ten o'clock, begin the disbursement of $50,000 in silver for legal tenders, had the effect to attract a large crowd to the Sub-Treasury this evening, and at the present writing—11 P. M.—the sidewalks, doors and windowsills in that vicinity are occupied by a numerous throng, evidently with the heroic intention of making a night of it, in order to be first in line in the morning.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 11.

In conformity with orders received at headquarters here from Washington, four companies of the Fourth Artillery, stationed at Alcatraz and the Presidio, and numbering about fifty men each, will leave to-morrow morning by rail for Cheyenne. They will be detailed to guard the railroad line, which has been denuded of troops to reinforce Crook. Four companies of the First Cavalry, one of which is en route hither from San Diego and others which were stationed respectively at the Presidio, Camp McDermiott and Camp Halleck, were ordered to hold themselves in readiness to move at a moment's notice.

Army men here express the belief that Sitting Bull's forces will be likely to scatter before long and depredate on the railroad line, as he would find it very difficult to keep so large a force of Indians together for any length of time.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.

The Independent Labor party, Wm. A. Casey, presiding, met to-night and nominated James Gordon Bennett for Mayor of New York. A committee of five was appointed to wait on Bennett and tender him the nomination.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.

The workingmen's demonstration to-day was the great feature. So far as numbers were concerned, there were only about 200 men in the procession. When they arrived at the City Hall they sent a committee to Mayor Wickham. They also presented an address asking for work, and relating their distress. The Mayor said that the city was now doing all that was possible in the way of supplying labor. He sympathized with them, but held out no hopes to them. The committee then returned and reported to the whole body, after which speeches were made denouncing the Aldermen and chief officials. One man had a broom in his hands. He declared that he had come down to sweep the Mayor and other officials out. The crowd then dispersed evincing no disposition to create any trouble.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.

The following is a complete list of the Pacific Coast items in the River and Harbor bill, as passed by both Houses to-day, and sent to the President: For improvements of Oakland harbor, to be applied to finishing training walls, and dredging between them, $75,000; for improvement of San Joaquin river, $20,000; for construction of a canal around the cascades of the Columbia river, $90,000; of which amount $10,000 may be expended by the Secretary of War to secure the right of way and lands that may be condemned for this purpose under the provisions of the Oregon State laws; for the improvement of the lower Williamette and Columbia rivers, from Portland to the sea, $20,000; for the upper Williamette, $20,000; for the upper Columbia, including Snake river, $15,000. The bill as passed appropriates $40,000 for incidental repairs of harbors and for such surveys and examinations of rivers and harbors as, in the judgment of the Secretary of War, will subserve the interests of Commerce. All special provisions for surveys were stricken out. Luttrell and Wigginton, in consequence of the omission of any appropriation for their respective Districts, endeavored to defeat the adoption of the Conference Committee's report and voted today against the passage of the bill. Their opposition numbered only 55 votes, however, and the bill appropriating $8,000,000 less than the amount originally sanctioned by the House, was passed by an overwhelming majority.

PHILADELPHIA, August 11.

Paid admissions to the Centennial to-day were $25,800.

Governor Hendricks visited the Exposition to-day but is very uncommunicative.

OTTAWA, August 11.

A letter from the N. W. mounted police forces dated Bismarck, July 19th, says: "Our party came across four hundred Sioux on the war path, one hundred miles from the scene of massacre. We anticipate trouble with the Indians before we reach our destination."

WASHINGTON, August 11.

The President to-day sent a message to Congress urging, in view of possible contingency, during vacation, that provision be made for more troops in the Indian country, and suggested an increase to the present cavalry force of 2,500. He deemed it advisable that he be authorized to call out five regiments of volunteers, each one thousand strong, for a period not exceeding six months.

WASHINGTON, August 13.

The Postoffice Department declines to order a railway mail service from Caliente to San Fernando, the connecting link of the Southern Pacific Railroad, which will soon be in operation. The reason assigned for refusing the application is that the appropriation for the railway service has been so reduced by Congress that no new routes can be supplied. This route, however, is served by the stage line, which can be made to co-operate with the railroad.

An effort will be made this week to secure an order increasing the mail service between San Bernardino and Sante Fe, via Prescott, from semi-weekly to tri-weekly.

The department has increased the service between Silver City, Col., to a tri-weekly mail. If the increase from Santa Fe to San Bernardino is granted it is claimed that new life will be infused into Arizona with such improved facilities for through overland transportation.

The Senate Private Land Committee have reported favorably on the bill for the relief of Louis Rose, compensation for the San Diego wharf property appropriated by the Government.

Senator Sargent intends to visit Massachusetts after the adjournment of Congress and expects to reach California early in September. His family will remain at their cottage at Deer Park, Md.

The National Republican Committee will extend a formal invitation to Senator Booth to participate in the coming campaign in Indiana. It is not known whether he will accept the invitation.

Representative Lamar, of Mississippi, denies that he intends to stump the Pacific States with Luttrell. He says he never gave any authority for the statement, and until recently he had no expectation of visiting California this year, although he had a great desire to do so, but not for political purposes unless he is appointed on the Committee to investigate the Chinese question, of which Committee he would like to be a member.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.

Hon. Rodman M. Price, ex-Governor of New Jersey, has accepted the invitation of the Associated Pioneers of the Territorial Days of California, to deliver an address at the reunion of Californians at Philadelphia, September 5th, the twenty-sixth birthday of the State of California. The subject will be the settlement and progress of California from July 7th, 1846, to the present time.

Anaheim Gazette

SATURDAY.....AUGUST 19, 1876.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We desire to firmly impress upon our correspondents the necessity of sending their real name and address in addition to the fictitious name intended for publication. We are frequently compelled to reject communications of genuine merit because this simple, but universal, requirement is not complied with.

BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

As the honey interest is assuming large proportions in this section of the county, it may be of interest to our readers to occasionally note the proceedings of the San Diego Beekeepers' Association. They have recently appointed an Executive Committee to make arrangements for storing, grading and shipping the honey of the members of the Association. The Committee have leased a brick building in San Diego as a warehouse, where honey will be received and stored at the rate of one and one-quarter cents per case, or five cents per barrel, per month. They have also employed a careful and experienced man to repack and grade honey for those who desire it, at from five cents to twenty-five cents per case, in proportion to the condition and work required. They have had printed, certificates to be signed by the President and Secretary of the Association, in the following form:

"The San Diego Beekeepers' Association certify the within to be San Diego comb honey, of grade —— ——

These certificates are to be pasted on each case, so that it cannot be opened without mutilating them, and it is expected that as soon as the Association becomes known, they will carry it to the retail consumers. The certificates will be furnished to members at about one cent per case. They propose to make special arrangements with the steamship and railway companies for careful and prompt transportation; with an agent at San Francisco for careful handling and loading in cars, with agents in Eastern cities for selling at the best prices and remitting promptly, and hope to effect an arrangement for advances to the producers before shipment.

It seems to us that a similar organization ought to be effected by the many bee men of this vicinity. There is an association in the northern part of the county, but it is almost impracticable for our producers to attend the meetings—the distance being so great. The benefits which accrue from such an organization are manifold, and we hope our bee-keepers are possessed of business tact enough to appreciate the advantages which would flow from a union of interest.

CONGRESSIONAL MANNERS.

In to-day's GAZETTE we published an account of another of those disgraceful scenes which have so frequently marked the proceedings of the present Congress. When the appropriation bills are in great danger of being lost through procrastination; when the bill calling for more troops to protect life and liberty on our frontiers trembled in the balance, we find such men (so-called leading representative men) as Cox, of New York, and Kasson, of Iowa, calling one another liars, and enacting such scenes as bring our Congress into well-merited contempt and ridicule abroad. Why this system of allowing Congress to become the arena for any and all political demagogues to air themselves in exists, we cannot say. One would suppose that Legislative halls were places for discussing matters directly affecting the government of the nation, and not for the delivery of partisan harangues and the bandying backwards and forwards of such epithets as liar, etc. There is ample time through the press and on the platform to thoroughly investigate the characters of Tilden and Hayes, of Wheeler and Hendricks.

It is absolutely disgraceful that such scenes are tolerated. Public decency forbids their continuance, and we trust the Fall elections will show that the people have so decided. Let every one of those blatant demagogues be relegated to the obscurity they would become so well; let no nomination be given to any such, and much will be done. We need workers in our Congress, not charlatans; we should see to it that we do not pass over modest merit and select empty folly. Let us choose men of deeds, not men of words, to act as our representatives. Well may other nations belittle our republican institutions, and laugh us to scorn. Well may they do so, we say, when we cannot but admit the soft impeachment, and own that our statesmen, that should be, are demagogues, without disguise.

Ten Odd Fellows of St. Helena, Napa County, are muscular and energetic Christians. In the St. Helena *Star*, of a recent date, is a card from W. W. Lyman, returning thanks to the I. O. O. F. lodge of that town, "who, by their timely intervention, succeeded in extinguishing a fire that might have been the cause of serious damage to my property."

CALIFORNIA—ITS FUTURE.

Under the above title we publish in another column a letter from the Rev. W. H. Van Doren, upon the question stated in the title. We shall not take up the fight for San Francisco as to who or what is to be its lot, because we are confident of the ability of the press of that vice-afflicted city to attend to the matter effectually itself. Nor do we purpose discussing the failure of the bold miners in Nevada and elsewhere. We are not prepared to say how soon they may or may not find themselves precipitated into a mild inferno; but believing that they understand their business better than we do, shall leave their safety in their own keeping. Nor are we disposed to enter into a discussion with the Reverend gentleman upon the question of the "glamour which encircles the name of California, etc., as to fabulous wealth." We simply propose to join issue with Mr. Van Doren as to the advantages of our own section. We believe, when the gentleman states that a family emigrating here must expect to encounter great hardships for a long time to gain the necessaries of life, he states what he imagines rather than what he knows. It is an indisputable fact that not one family in one hundred comes to Southern California, the members of which are able and willing to work, but what are able to make a good living right along. We admit they cannot, if without capital, pick their work; but there is a steady demand for labor of all kinds, and no one need be idle who is competent to work. As to the luxuries, there is no laboring man or middle-class farmer or mechanic who will for a moment have the hardihood to dispute the great superiority in the style of life here, as compared with that in the East, of all the middle and poorer class. With reference to "not one-third of the land in California being arable;" inasmuch as nothing near one-third of the area of the State is as yet settled up, the statement will not cut any figure in a discussion of this nature for some years to come. The gentleman then makes a statement that the arable land of California is good for wheat and barley. This we indorse with pleasure. He then proceeds to assert that irrigation is impossible without government aid, and that without irrigation nothing can be produced. If the Reverend gentleman had taken the trouble to look through Los Angeles county, he would have seen what, giving him credit for being a truthful man, must have prevented him from publishing such a statement. It is needless for us to explain to our readers how irrigation has been carried on here, and with what results—every child knows them.

The gentleman alludes to the uncertainty of the weather. "We are liable," he says, "to drouths." Since the old days of the fable of Jupiter and the Farmer this state of affairs has existed. Floods and drouths have and will continue to injure the prospects of the farmer all over the world. "'Twas ever thus." But we maintain that the general run of prosperity in California is far greater than in any other State in the Union. And the fact that on the Pacific slope alone, for some three years past, have public works of any kind been in progress, is an unanswerable argument on this head.

The statement that sheep pasturage has become scarce, on account of drouth, is simply childish—unless the gentleman would have us believe that the climate of the Pacific Slope has undergone a complete change. Sheep business was always a profitable business till the demand for farms rendered it most profitable to cut up the big ranchos into farms; in other words, until it was more profitable to sell for farms than to hold for sheep grazing. The gentleman's assertion that there are no inland towns for invalids, that he knows of, simply shows what we have hinted at before, *i. e.*, that he knows not whereof he speaks. For the sake of the peace of mind of our San Diego friends, we hope they will not see his assertion as to their climate. As to tropical fruit, again the gentleman displays ignorance. We do not believe that putting a Bible into the Mexican's hand will produce crops of tropical or other fruit, but we do know that the introduction of American capital and energy will—*vide* Los Angeles county. The Mexican has had too much Bible and too little energy and work about him already. All that is needed to enable us to supply, not only the modern Gomorrah but an enormous population besides, is capital and energy, and that we are getting day by day. If Mr. Van Doren, and others like him, would simply visit Anaheim before writing such nonsense, they would see a community prosperous, peaceful and happy. They would find out that the foundation of this prosperity was simply bone and muscle, energy and perseverance; and that a colony which possessed naught but the above-named qualities are now affluent, nay wealthy. We would suggest to such boreheads as Van Doren and others of his class, that if they are too lazy to travel through the country and see for themselves, or, seeing, are too ignorant or bigotted to understand the nature and quantity of its resources, they read *The Resources of California* or Mr. Olden's able treatise on "Semi Tropical California" so that they may be enabled to treat intelligently on a subject of great importance not only to California but to the starving people of the East. In our town there is no need for any mechanic or laborer to be idle a day, if he is will ing to work. Nay, it is common for employers to be seen running around in search of help and that in vain. All classes of people earn good wages and live well. Indeed he who cannot make a subsistence here would starve elsewhere. Again we say to Mr. Van Doren, observe or read, or, better still, do both, and you may be able to write common sense and truth.

WE are glad to see that the silver scare is rapidly dying out and we expect very shortly to have to chronicle silver at par once more. This scare is an illustration of the folly of people playing with things they don't understand. It is a fact that there does not seem to be any man in Congress who knows any thing about finance; still they all imagine they do. Therefore they have succeeded in talking such a lot of bosh that the press and people became almost as bewildered as the great financiers themselves. Bewilderment led to panic, and hence all the trouble. It now appears that there was no danger whatever; that the amount of silver to be sold by Germany is insignificant; that her demonetization of silver is already proving a failure, and will probably end in its restoration. The supply of silver from Nevada is not too great. In point of fact there was no need at all of the scare, and it is a safe proceeding to receive silver in payment of one's accounts.

Our chief anxiety on the silver question has ever been to get hold of some, and, having got hold of it, to keep it. We have found this an up-hill business and care not to dwell on so unpleasant a subject any longer.

WE wonder why President Grant and General Sherman did not do as we directed them to, a month or two ago, in reference to calling out volunteers, instead of fooling away much valuable time before arriving at the same conclusion. Truly, the ways of the great are curious. General Sheridan ought to know, to a man, what troops there are in the country. He ought to know how many he needs for home and garrison duty, and the balance he could depend on for active service. Now he might just as well have told the nation some weeks back that he wanted men, instead of first marching his men into the enemy's country and then, after a count of noses, discovering himself 2,500 short; in fact about 50 per cent. of what he needs is all he has got. It seems to us he might have figured the problem out on paper long ago, and had his volunteers enlisted by now. Especially should he have done so because the enthusiasm has somewhat cooled off, and where, right after the Custer episode 100 men were obtainable, it would be difficult now to get ten. But our rulers know best.

As might have been expected, the announcement of the *Star* that it would support the Republican nominees for President and Vice-President, has brought down upon the devoted head of the editor of that journal columns of abuse in its contemporaries. The *Herald*, the straight-out, unreconstructed organ of the Democracy, attributes the course of the *Star* to mercenary motives; the *Republican*, the whilom organ of the Los Angeles Republicans, but which was repudiated by the Hayes and Wheeler Club a few weeks ago, gives the *Star* but a sorry welcome to the republican camp, and doubts the immaculacy of its motives; the *Express*, which makes frantic efforts to look at everything from a truly Independent standpoint, but which, nevertheless, frequently exhibits strong Democratic symptoms, is very savage in denouncing the *Star* for its attack on Tilden. In fact, those journals seem to be more worried about the political course of the *Star* than circumstances seem to warrant; unless, what is probably the case, Truman has spoiled somebody's little game or secured the largest plum in some political pot-pie, to the exclusion of his contemporaries.

NOTHING can be more truly encouraging to those who doubt the future of Southern California than to ride round the country in our neighborhood. We can assure all sceptics as to the productive capacities of our soil, that a trip to Westminster and thence through the Swamp to Santa Ana and home through Orange will reveal a state of agricultural plenty, unsurpassable. The country literally teems with plenty. On every hand are the evidences of abiding prosperity. It is certain that in a very short time Los Angeles county will be a veritable Garden of Eden.

Famous hunters are the Staffords. Mr. S. won the first hunter's prize at the hunt at Santa Ana on Monday, and his wife carried off the second prize. Mrs. Stafford is the lady whose hunting exploits were enthusiastically dwelt upon by Jeems Pipes of Pipesville in a letter he wrote to the GAZETTE a few years ago.

[FOR THE GAZETTE.]

Recollections of the Centennial.

No. IV.

After enjoying the delightful view and the refreshing breeze for a half hour, we feel quite rested, and are prepared to descend and resume our peregrinations.

The far off islands of the Pacific are well represented, and after a practical manner. A careful study of the exhibits from New Zealand and Australia show that the selection was made with care, and one cannot help learning very much concerning their productions and manufactures. The various qualities and kinds of wool told the story of the

SHEEP BUSINESS

Of that region. The kinds of grain and the various new and strange items make one feel as if he were surely in a strange country. New Zealand had erected a huge obelisk of wood, gilded and representing the tons, cubic inches and dollars of gold taken out during the past five years. The same method presented to the eye the amount of gold taken from Australia. The writer took down the figures, but unfortunately cannot lay his hands upon them; but it was, in one of the colonies of Australia, over one hundred and sixty millions. The region about Sydney is finely presented in a series of excellent photographs. The department of

OUR ROYAL VISITOR,

Dom Pedro, and his Empire, is of special interest. His Empire is rapidly emerging from obscurity, and will soon take a front rank among the nations, as its exhibit of industry and of natural productions secures for it a high place in the Centennial. The gems from this land are beautiful; so are the beautiful feathers taken from the splendid plumage of the native birds. The use of bugs in ornamentation is brought to perfection by this people; not, perhaps, so much for their skill, but they have the bugs. The beautiful effect produced by the arrangement of those strange insects was not only wonderful but fascinating. If young ladies only met Brazilian bugs they would never have occasion to shudder.

The display of

PIANOS AND ORGANS

Was most extensive and grand. The evidence in the perfection and extension of this department of manufacture, of the growth of musical skill in our own country as well as elsewhere, is exceedingly gratifying. No single instrument or article of machinery, if you please to call it so, has so many exhibitors. England, France, Germany and Australia vie with the United States in the production of these treasures of sweet sounds. Different makers have made arrangements for local concerts at certain hours. The programmes for each day were freely distributed, and at the appointed time crowds would begin to gather. The musical treat was of no mean order, but classical selections were rendered by skilled performers. The occasions would be varied by singing by some renowned prima donna. Some new patents were exhibited and loudly praised. The Rogers upright piano had a new method of arranging the pins for tuning by the use of screws, so that the slightest change could be secured and no possibility of slipping occur. The cases of some of the

CABINET ORGANS

Were very beautiful, as, of course, were all the pianos. In testing these instruments the judges found the Main Building was too large and too noisy; so they removed all the pianos and organs to the hall of the Judges pavilion, where they were thoroughly and carefully examined in quiet, and all under circumstances equally favorable. The story is already in circulation that the cheap piano manufacturers have bribed the judges; so if a really good piano gets the prize it will be called one of cheap grade, and if an inferior instrument gets the prize, every one will know there was some fraud. There is no doubt but this is all rumor, for it can hardly be that men to whom so high a charge was given, and whose musical taste will, in the contest, also be tested, would weaken to such blandishments. Another story is that one piano, and that of American manufacture, stands far in advance of all others. There was an exhibition, also, of

ORCHESTRIONS,

Being huge organs, made on the order of a hand-organ, the barrels on which the tune is set, being four or five feet long, and a foot or more in diameter. There are a number of these barrels with every organ, so a large variety of tunes can be rendered. The king of instruments, the mammoth pipe organ, added its grandeur to the occasion. Two instruments were placed in the gallery, one at the end of the main building, and the other at the extremity of the Trancept.

A large, open space on the floor, just before these organs, was occupied by sitters. There was room for one hundred or more to sit while they listened to the noble voice of the organ above. An exhibition of the powers of these instruments occurred very frequently, and many a weary visitor found rest and solace in the comfortable seats. The method of blowing by the use of water was exhibited, and one could see the piston, the governor and gate, showing how completely the motive power was under control of the organist.

Very many departments are filled with manufactured goods, which have only their utility to secure attention;

CALICOES,

Cottons, cassimeres, yarns, drugs, perfumery and innumerable samples of articles with which we are so familiar.

Many book firms were well represented by fine editions of their publications. Some specimens of binding were elegant.

Scattered through the building are soda fountains, flower and photograph stands. One could obtain a cooling beverage, yet no amount of winking could get anything stronger than sarsaparilla.

This main building is 1,880 feet long and 464 feet wide. There were aisles down the length at least every twenty feet, and cross passages innumerable. If one walked through all these passages he would have taken a journey of eleven miles.

Machinery Hall will claim attention in the next communication.

J. M. A.

BY TELEGRAPH

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14.

Joseph Smith, the son of the Mormon prophet, preached to a good audience at the hall of the Grand Army of the Republic last night. The address was devoted mainly to the expression of the Mormon faith, with the declaration that the speaker was opposed to polygamy and believed his father was also, which statement elicited an interesting discussion with a member of the audience. Smith claims to have a party amongst the Mormons of about 15,000 in his favor and opposed to Brigham Young.

ROSEBURG, Ogn. Aug. 14.

Yesterday afternoon, about 5:30, a homicide was committed by Frank Davis, who lives about ten miles south of this place. A stranger passed the house in the afternoon and asked for a drink of water, which he gave him. Afterwards, when Mr. Davis had left, leaving his sister and uncle alone in the house, the man returned and commenced an attack upon his sister, the lunatic having seized an ax. The uncle's efforts to get her with one of her brothers, seemed to be of no avail in subduing the man. Mr. Davis, hearing the screams, ran to the house, procured a gun and shot the man dead. We learn that the man's name is Henry Crow, who has been an inmate of the insane asylum. It is supposed he was insane at the time. Mr. Davis is an old and respected citizen and is generally justified, although it is regretted that no means could be used by which the lunatic's life had been saved.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.

HOUSE—Evening. On reassembling, there was great strife to gain the recognition of the Speaker. Randall finally succeeded, and moved that the House take a recess till nine to-morrow, as the Senate could not, under the rules, take up the conference report on the Indian appropriation bill until to-morrow. Banning desired to have the Senate bill passed for an increase of the cavalry force to serve in the Sioux country. There was great confusion and disorder. Randall again expressed belief that the Senate would not adjourn till nine this evening. The vote being taken, no quorum appeared present. As no business can be transacted without a quorum, there was a call on the House for Bland's silver bill, after which Randall insisted on his motion, which was not agreed to. Kasson then took the floor, but failed to allow Banning, who asked unanimous consent, to report the Senate bill to increase the cavalry forces in the Sioux war. Bradford objected. Kasson then made a political speech, prefacing it by expressing his regret that the objection came from the Democratic side. The bill was designed to save the army further annihilation and to save the frontier settlers from murder by savage tribes. He next reviewed Tilden's political history to show that, in time of danger, he was absent. He was now here on record as the friend of the Union.

Springer asked if he meant to say that Tilden was a secessionist.

Kasson replied that he was a member of a society for the diffusion of political knowledge, whose literature was disparaging to the war. In any part of the West and in Illinois, men who uttered such doctrines hid their heads in blackberry bushes.

Springer (excitedly)—Does the gentleman assert that Gov. Tilden was ever a secessionist or disloyalist?

Kasson—I dare assert it, and let the gentleman deny it.

Springer—I do deny it.

Luttrell asked where Kasson was during the war.

Kasson—I was on this floor voting appropriation bills to maintain the army which fought the men whom you support. [Applause.]

Luttrell—That was a much safer place than the army.

Kasson went on to quote Vallandingham on the war, connecting Tilden's name with it.

Hewitt—Does not the gentleman know that Governor Tilden voted against that resolution?

Kasson—So far as the record goes, I know the contrary. Tilden has inherited the character of Martin Van Buren. He used words to disguise principles.

Kasson proceeded, declaring that Tilden's sympathies were with the South. He referred to the famous circular in the New York election of '63.

Cox and Clymer—Tilden denied all responsibility for that.

Kasson (continuing), spoke of Tilden as having only a Wall street record. He contrasted him with Hayes, the Republican candidate, and in the same way Hendricks with Wheeler. Upon concluding, Banning moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill authorizing the President to accept five thousand volunteer cavalry for six months and appropriating a million dollars therefor. Adopted, and the bill passed.

Randall moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill for the payment in full their wages to the discharged employees of the Engraving and Printing Bureau, the amount being $27,000. Agreed to, and the bill passed.

Cox, replying to Kasson, characterized him as a defender of Belknap, and apologist of post-traders. Kasson called him to order for stating an untruth.

Cox—I say that he lied deliberately about Governor Tilden. [Applause and excitement.] Cox crossed in an excited manner to the Republican side holding a paper which he said contained Tilden's own denial of the statement. Kasson desired Cox's words to be taken down, which was done by the official reporter and was read to the House.

Randall moved that Cox be allowed to proceed in order. Hoar's offered a resolution that Cox be called to the bar of the House and censured. The Speaker decided that Randall's motion had the preference.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.

The passage of the Hawaiian treaty bill by such a large majority was the result of the finest and most assiduous efforts, privately executed by its Senatorial friends among their colleagues on the floor.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14

Only four cases of small-pox were reported this morning. Six occurred yesterday and two deaths. The deaths during the last week numbered 30, which, the Health Officer states, were desperate cases which came to hand a week or two ago. He gives it as his opinion that extensive vaccination checked the disease and that the worst is over.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.

The Mark Lane Express says harvesting everywhere is in progress. Recent showers have benefitted pastures and not crops; weather damaging to grain. Farmers in many districts of England and France are disappointed with the wheat yield, which is less than expected, although pretty good. Oats are likely to be somewhat short. Pea crop favorable; local trade dull and likely to remain so until the result of home and foreign harvest are definitely known. Supplies of foreign wheat heavy; weather has also distressed market. Shipments of maize steady; markets quiet and firmer, because less influenced by foreign supplies; some few cases of slight advance has occurred on floating cargoes.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.

The Inter-Ocean's Sioux City special says that an Indian brought news into Fort Thompson this afternoon of a great battle recently fought by Gen. Crook's command, and Sitting Bull's force. The Indians were nearly all killed, and those who escaped scattered in all directions, there not being enough left to resist the soldiers.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.

The Tribune's Omaha special, received from Helena, about Terry's fight, was first considered improbable, but has since had some apparent confirmation. At the military headquarters here, there is no news of the junction of Crook and Terry. Crook left camp on the 5th. Terry was to march on the 7th. Gen. Williams thinks, from the direction in which the Indians were marching, that it must have been Crook that met and whipped them. Private dispatches from J. W. Dear, Agency post-trader, states that he had heard from Indian sources, that Crook had met and defeated the Sioux. Dispatches from E. D. Townsend, at Fort Laramie, state that he had news from the Spotted Tail Agency that Terry's troops had met and whipped the Indians.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.

At 7:30 this evening President Ferry's gavel fell, and the Senate was adjourned. Ferry returned thanks to the Senators for the courtesy and support extended to him.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day, being changes necessitated by the Consular and Diplomatic appropriation bill, as approved by the Senate to-day: Charge d'affaires, John Meredith Reed, to Greece; Michael J. Cramer, Denmark; Benjamin Moran, Portugal; Horace Rubble, Switzerland; John C Caldwell, Paraguay and Uruguay, the foregoing having been, until to-day, United States Ministers resident in the respective countries named. Also, Schuyler Crosby, to be United States Consul at Florence. The Senate, in executive session, confirmed all these nominations.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 17.

FLOUR—In jobbing lots, best extras steady at $5 50@5 90.

WHEAT—Shipping steady at $1 50 @1 52½, good old milling $1 55@1 52½, superfine $1 35.

BARLEY—Moderate shipments to St. Louis and Chicago, but, although freight has been reduced to $1 55, the margin is too small to induce export movements; good feed $1, coast offers, both silver; choice old brewing $1 32½, half silver.

OATS—Good to choice feed $1 60@ 1 75.

POTATOES—Half Moon Bay 75c@90c, Early Rose 62½@80 cts, sweet $1 25.

HAY—$8@13.

CORN—Small yellow $1 27 half silver.

RYE—$1 40@1 50.

GREENBACKS—90½@90¾.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.

The President has approved the bill authorizing the cavalry forces to be increased; the bill to carry into effect the Hawaiian treaty and the bill to encourage and promote telegraphic communication between America and Asia. The bill which failed to become a law is the one appropriating eight hundred thousand dollars to pay the Judgments of the Court of Claims.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.

The Times's special says that Kerr's present disease is ulceration of the bowels, accompanied by a complication of disorders. In view of his condition, amusements at Rock Bridge, Alum Springs, are suspended. The proprietors and guests are unremitting in their attention to the sufferer, and Mrs. Kerr is constantly at his bedside.

The Times's Washington special says that Cox's speech on Monday night was a gross and indecent violation of the rules. The Republicans were powerless to vote the richly deserved censure, but they were able, by parliamentary manœuvering, to prevent Cox from going on. He sat down glum and dogged in his seat during the vote for the call of the House and for adjournment, until finally his own party got tired of him and few a members told him privately they would throw him overboard if he did not apologize. This he agreed to do, and further agreed that, having made the apology, to surrender the floor without making a speech. He made an humble apology before the House, which Kasson responded to, speaking of it in the House yesterday. The Times' Washington correspondent says this was the first time in many years that the mace of the officer has been used by the Sergeant-at-arms to quell disorder in the House, and such a scene may not be witnessed again in a generation. The Sergeant-at-arms, Thompson, marched about with a fasces, representing a bundle of sticks and an ax. It was equally comical and effective in restoring order. The session ended appropriately in a scene of disorder and confusion.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.

The Graphic reporter has interviewed Gwin, who said: I want to see Tilden elected. I worked for his nomination. He can and will make a change. Tilden, you know, is only fourteen months in office, but see the blows he has struck since his election. He has given better assurance that he is a fit man for the Presidency than any other men who have held office all their lives. Don't you know there is something wrong in the present government? I left the Senate in 1857, when the average yearly expenditure was only $60,000,000. We economized. We cut down expenses everywhere. We even stopped building custom houses. You ask me about California. We are going to win in California. It will be a hard battle, I think, but we are going to win. I have not been there for nine months, and I am not as well informed about the situation in that State as I might be, but I am going to start for San Francisco to-day. When I arrive there I shall know all about it. The fact is that the Democrats have been too confident. You see we only beat at the last election by a bare majority. The Nationals and Independents there have made a combination and the battle will be hard. But the Republicans won't get all the Independent votes. I would put our majority in that State at 10,000 only that I think we have lost some votes by being over-confident. And then another thing, we have no newspapers. Of the 100,000 newspapers issued in San Francisco every day less than 10,000 are for us. Why don't more of us read? was pleasantly asked. The reply came quickly with "Good Lord, oh we do read; we read enough to own newspapers. But all the money is in the hands of the Republicans. Don't you know that was what General Jackson, the man I honor, and from whose political principles I have formed my own, had to fight when he overthrew the National Bank. That is what we have to fight to-day—the money power.

California—its Future.

[From the New York Evangelist.]

This city is doubtless destined to be one of the grandest of the earth's populous centres. The largest part of the trade of the Oriental world must flow through the Golden Gate. The city already numbers nearly a quarter of a million inhabitants. The energy of the Church of Christ, although pressed into one corner as to influence, may preserve the guilty city from ruin, as Lot did Sodom, while there. It cannot be concealed, however, after a year's residence here, that the amount of open, God-defying Sabbath desecration, gambling and intemperance, makes one tremble for its doom.

Like the cities on the verge of Vesuvius, we dwell here under the constant shadow of the fact that this land is undermined by great central fires. The steams which issue hot as from a burning crater day and night at the Geysers, proclaim earthquake elements at work under our coast. Besides, the miners at Virginia City, at 1700 feet below the surface, find the water boiling hot in their holes. They are piercing the richest gold and silver mines in the world, but at the hourly risk of sinking alive in a burning volcano.

There is a glamour which encircles the name of California, that has deluded many an honest mind to seek a home in this land of fabulous wealth. But a word to such who may read this letter. The real wealth of these treasured metals, of necessity now and hereafter, belongs to a few. The rank and file of the population receive no droppings from these colossal temples of fortune. The family emigrating hither must expect hard knocks, great trials, indomitable industry, and a long and doubtful tug, after the necessaries, to say nothing about the luxuries of life.

Let me explain. "Even the king must live of the field," says Solomon. California has but a small portion, say one-third, others estimate still less, of *arable* land. The balance is either sterile desert or rock. This land is good for wheat and barley. But for the other small products needed in all communities, irrigation is demanded after the Winter rains are over. The Winters are such that vegetation ceases, except in the above cases. *Water is as scarce here as in Palestine or Egypt.*

The cost of this priceless element to ranches already spent amounts to millions. An intelligent owner of a large ranch told me this morning that private capital cannot avail. The State must spend (honestly if *possible*) some thirty millions of gold to supply the arable land with water. If the usual wastage of public officers be calculated, ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS will be about absolutely necessary *to supply the farmers* of California with water. It does not rain here from six to eight months.

The keeping up these vast systems of water supplies will yearly foot up enormous sums. Those facts will prevent the country, except near a few low lands and streams, from being densely inhabited, for ages. Another drawback is the uncertainty of even the needed amount of moisture during the year. The winter showers have proved altogether inadequate for several years, until last season. This is a problematic element to be pondered well. As an evidence of the correctness of the above statements, the number of towns built up like Jonah's Gourd which have withered into ruins the moment the precious metals gave out, astonish the traveler. The deserted streets, schools, churches, stores, banks and houses, in such places as Copperopolis, make one feel as though heaven had in vengeance wiped out the hundreds of families once dwelling there.

The pasturage for sheep, once the hopeful source of millions, has become so rare that fine flocks of sheep have been sold (lambs thrown in) for fifty cents a head, that cost from three to five dollars. The fall of wool accounts but in part for this fearful loss in value. Let our friends "who have food and raiment" in the East, learn "therewith to be content." Dreams, founded on rose-colored statements written by interested parties, ought to be treated as *dreams*.

But what can be said of the climate for invalids? We answer that for all nervous diseases Texas is incomparably better in our humble judgment. My attention has been directed to this point on account of friends who sought to find relief here on that score. The village of San Diego, Southern California, with good hotel comforts, is doubtless a fine climate from November to February. After that the rough cold winds from the Pacific begin, and sweep the entire coast. We refer to those having weak lungs. As to the towns one hundred miles from the ocean, beyond these winds, this far proper accommodations for invalids, so far as I can learn, have not yet been begun.

As for tropical fruits, San Francisco has this Spring imported oranges both from New York and the Sandwich Islands. Why the miserable Mexicans fail to supply the demand, must be put down to laziness and want of any moral or religious training. Put the Bible and its principles in the heart of every man in Mexico, and they would soon be able to supply the world with all tropic luxuries of fruits and preserves. Trusting to save some deluded ones from making the mistake made by many others, I remain, fraternally,

W. H. VAN DOREN.

Anaheim Gazette

SATURDAY.........AUGUST 19, 1876.

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. G. M. Hubbard, Pastor. Regular services every Sunday morning at 11 A. M. Sunday School at 10 A. M.

Kleinigkeiten.

From Tuesday's Daily.

—Judge Frank Cowden, an old and well-known citizen of this county, died at Wilmington on the 9th inst.

—In the case of the people vs. Leonard, before Justice Bailey for disturbing the peace on Saturday night, prisoner was discharged on payment of costs.

—On Thursday last Mr. Crittenden, of Wilmington, had one of his arms broken, and was otherwise seriously bruised, by the breaking of a winch on the lighter on which he was at work.

—The Downey *Courier* says that work will be commenced on the bridge over New River in about two weeks.

—The Anaheim Grist Mill is kept busy all the time. The proprietors publish a notice in our advertising columns this morning which gives some interesting information.

—Mr. Stubb, Auditor of the Central Pacific Railroad, is in Los Angeles for the purpose of fixing the rate of fares and freights on the Southern Pacific.

—There was quite a number of citizens at the meeting on Saturday night and a protective organization was formed. It is deemed best not to publish the proceedings of the meeting.

—Mr. Leonard Parker caught a Chinaman, Ah Ca by name, refreshing himself in his vineyard. Ah Ca plead idle curiosity and a desire to study viniculture. Judge Bailey will sentence him to-day.

—Arthur Heimann announces himself as a candidate for the office of Supervisor ——— of a free lunch which he proposes to give on Saturday night. This spread will be something grand—something worthy of this great Centennial year and the Planters' Hotel.

—The Los Angeles *Star* has pronounced for Hayes and Wheeler. The editor says: "After surveying the national field of politics with great care and candor, we have come frankly and deliberately to the conclusion that the best interests of our country will be subserved by the election of Hayes and Wheeler. As an independent journalist, and as an independent Democrat, we arrive, or have been driven, to this conclusion by the acts of the present Congress, the Hamburg massacre, and the attempt of the party to make Samuel J. Tilden, one of the most notorious rogues and sham reformers of the age, President." The *Star* will also support Pacheco for Congressman.

From Wednesday's Daily.

—Alexander Torges, Jr., of the Cincinnati *Frie Presse*, is again in Los Angeles.

—Rev. Mr. Mitchell will leave Anaheim next week to assume the pastorate of the Presbyterian church at Pasadena.

—The absence of the local editor, who has gone to the country for a few days, will explain the scarcity of those brilliant intellectual scintillations which are wont to be found in this column every morning.

—There are forty-four pupils in the Anaheim grammar department, thirty-eight in the intermediate department and fifty-two in the primary department, making a total of one hundred and thirty-four pupils.

—In the proceedings of the District Court, on Monday, we find the following: Cañon de Santa Ana Water Company vs. Cajon Water Districts No. 1 and 2—By consent the name of John Thompson, defendant, struck out as party defendant.

—The San Francisco *News Letter* says: The Los Angeles "——" is unusually full of interest this week. One single issue of the paper contains eleven distinct notices of a small theatrical troupe, while the editorials are devoted to the resignation of a constable, all of which are written in a thoughtful, masterly manner.

—We have received the July number of the *Musical Review*, published monthly by Sherman & Hyde, San Francisco. The number before us contains twelve pages of sheet music, including the new and popular "First Kiss" Waltz, also an interesting letter referring to music at the Centennial Exposition, and correspondence from New Orleans, Germany, as well as local articles and miscellany.

—The *Express* says that J.K. Parker and B. W. Diefendorffer have backed their political opinions by entering into an agreement that he whose choice for the Presidency fails shall carry a sack of flour from this city to El Monte and return. Parker names Tilden, and Diefendorffer, Hayes. The sack will be subsequently put up at auction, and the proceeds handed over to the Orphan Asylum.

—The railroad track is now laid beyond the northern end of the San Fernando tunnel, and the work is being pushed on vigorously. It is authoritatively stated that the last rail will be spiked on the 1st of September.

—The evenings of the average Anaheimer are pretty well occupied. On Monday he attends the meeting of the Literary Society, and by way of variation he goes to Orion Encampment, two Mondays in each month; on Tuesday he fraternizes with his brethren of Anaheim Lodge No. 199, I. O. O. F.; on Wednesday he plays seven-up in the bosom of his family, or attends the Hayes and Wheeler Club; on Thursday he drops in to see how Orpheus Lodge of Odd Fellows (German) is getting on; on Friday he abjures the seductive cocktail and the thirst-quenching lager, and visits Anaheim lodge of Good Templars; on Saturday afternoon he attends the Grange, and in the evening he rides the festive goat at the Masonic meeting, or eulogizes Tilden and Hendricks at Enterprise Hall; on Sunday he goes to church or to bed.

—The Literary Society held their regular meeting on Monday night. The question, "*Resolved*, That the unanimity required from juries is conducive to the attainment of the ends of justice," was discussed and decided in the affirmative. The subject to be discussed next Monday is: "*Resolved*, That free trade is more beneficial to the welfare of the country than a protective tariff." The affirmative will be sustained by Messrs. F. M. Cahill, Bancroft, Henderson, and McFadden, and the negative by Messrs. J. M. Guinn, Haskell, Fischer, and Athearn. Miss Yda Addis, and Messrs. Lynill and Cord were appointed to declaim at the next meeting. The Free Reading Room Committee reported, and it was decided to rent the room adjoining the office of Cahill & Lynill.

—H. McLellan, agent of Goodall, Nelson & Co's Steamship Company, has addressed the following note to the Mayor of Los Angeles: "Referring to the suggested appointment of a Health Officer, whose duty it should be to inspect all passengers arriving in this city by steamer or by railroad from San Francisco, I beg to say for your information and probable gratification that this company is using every exertion to prevent the transportation of small-pox by our steamers. No unvaccinated person is allowed to be employed on any of our vessels, and a physician is engaged to be present and inspect each crew at the time of shipment, and as far as practicable to inspect all passengers as they embark upon our steamers. In short, no precautionary measure is now neglected.

From Thursday's Daily.

—O my! but yesterday was a warm day at Indian Wells. At 12 M., 108° and at 7:50 P. M., 102°.

—Ex-Governor Pacheco, the Republican candidate for Congress from this district, will visit this section in October.

—Goodall, Nelson & Perkins have purchased the steamer *Idaho*. She will be placed on this route as a stock boat.

—The Odd Fellows of San Diego have been granted a charter to organize "Centennial" Encampment, and the officers were installed last night.

—The Directors of the Los Angeles Library have chartered the first train that is to be run over the Southern Pacific road as soon as the connection is made between Mohave and San Francisco. They propose to have a pic-nic in the woods beyond Soledad, and by this means raise enough to pay a debt of $300 owed by the Library.

—A goodly company, to the number of about 150 persons, met in the new school house at Santa Ana, on Tuesday evening, to discuss the game slain by the hunters on Monday. The supper was splendid, the ladies elegant, the gentlemen gallant; peace, good will and excellent music reigned supreme, and a most enjoyable evening was spent by all.

—Whether 'tis better to suffer the ills we have than fly to others we know not of, or words to that effect, is the question. It is true that covering the streets with straw prevents the too free circulation of dust, and affords a luxurious resting place to the homeless and orphaned flea. But twice during the summer has the straw been discovered on fire; and it is a mooted question whether it would not be better to suffer from the dust, and even to be inhuman enough to deprive the mercurial and vivacious flea of his resting place, in preference to having our property burned. We hope our intellectual road-master will ponder on this conundrum. The fire on Los Angeles Street yesterday did not amount to much, to be sure; but such occurrences are to be deprecated because of the shock to the nervous system of the insurance companies; for they have a way of retaliating by raising the rates, which is not productive of that peace of mind which should be the lot of every man fortunate enough to own insurable property.

—On Tuesday night some scamp attempted to gain an entrance to the residence of Richard Heimann, on Los Angeles street. He made his appearance at the window of a room occupied by a lady member of the family, who, fortunately, was awake and by her outcries frightened him off. He retreated to the street where he was joined by a couple of companions. On the same night an attempt was made to break into Mrs. Keller's house, but here again the outcry made prevented the consummation of the deed. We think the scoundrels have got about to the end of their tether. The Protective Organization will assuredly gather them in ere many nights have passed. "Reform is necessary."

From Friday's Daily.

—M. G. Settle has been invited to become a candidate for Supervisor of the Second District.

—Contractor McKinnie is endeavoring to complete the Episcopal church so that it can be used on the Sabbath after next.

—A Democratic Club was organized in the Los Bolsas school house last night. A Democratic Club will also be organized at San Gabriel on next Saturday.

—H. S. Austin has sold two more of the celebrated Aldrich wind-mills, for which he is agent. The purchasers were J. B. Tombes, of Anaheim, and D. C. Hayward, of Orange.

—Mr. Stubbs, freight agent of the Central Pacific, has interviewed the vineyardists of Los Angeles for the purpose of gathering information to enable him to report an equitable table of freight rates on wines.

—Mr. J. R. Opitz, the patentee of the underground process of curing tobacco, is having printed at the GAZETTE Job Office a pamphlet giving minute directions as to the manner of raising and curing tobacco as practiced by him.

—The Board of Managers of the Southern District Agricultural Society met on Wednesday afternoon, and made up a very fine programme for the Fall racing. There will be five days' festivities, commencing on Monday, Nov. 13. The two first and the two last days will be given to racing, for which $2,800 will be appropriated. The third day there will be no racing, but there will be a tournament for a prize of $100 and a steeple chase for a $100 plate. Programmes will be issued soon.

—We learn that some of our citizens are contemplating fighting the school tax recently voted by Anaheim District We trust this is not so. A community that opposes steps to provide additional school facilities is indeed blind to its own interests. There is no one thing that good emigrants inquire about so eagerly, when contemplating locating in a new country, as the question of school facilities. The truth of the remark that, given a community with good educational facilities, you have a prosperous well-conducted people, is beyond doubt.

—The voyage to Santa Catalina has heretofore been considered in the light of a pleasant little trip, but the *Express* hears of a Los Angeles family who made the trip and didn't think it very pleasant. The vessel was becalmed in the channel for two days and a night, and it was not until the night of the second day that a breeze sprang up and brought her to her destination. The passengers suffered terribly, and the lady who had her children with her came near losing her eldest girl from delirium. The swell in the channel has been very great for several days, and this made the voyage still more severe, while the provision was short and the water inadequate. Take it altogether, it is doubtful whether ever the voyage was made from the island to the main land under more distressing conditions.

Post Office Letter List.

Letters for the following persons remain uncalled for up to Aug. 18th, in the Anaheim Post Office:—

Andrews, S J	Ammon, B H
Catlin, Edgar	Gierl, John
Gilbert, Hiram	Hennenfeld, Mrs Bertha
Justice, Miss Emma, 3	Johnson, Miss Nellie
Lamson, Brad	Moffitte, James
Medlock, J R	Moulden, Joseph
Martin, Mrs Louisa, 2	Stanley, Mrs Alice
Wallace, William.	

HELD FOR POSTAGE.

Mrs David Dykins, Williamsport, Tycomenge County, Pa.

In calling for the above letters please say "advertised." WM M. HIGGINS, Postmaster.

Express Letter List.

Letters for the following persons remain uncalled for at Wells, Fargo & Co's Express;

Rosario Carillo	Mrs C C Chambers
Judge Evey	John Jones
Geo W Little	J H Sperry.

PACKAGES.

G R Hinde	C M Woodruff
W N Hardin	J S Gardiner
T C Healey	W Williams
B A Cook	C T Daily
J Fuller	G Mendelson
R W Scott	A T Armstrong
C A Thomas	J Booth
Theo Reiser	A Eckford
Mrs J A Breed.	

Thermometrical Record.

The following is our record for the week ending Wednesday P. M., Aug. 16 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.
Aug 10	54	64	93	73	Aug 14	55	68	84	69
" 11	53	65	94	75	" 15	50	63	85	65
" 12	57	63	88	78	" 16	45	60	90	70
" 13	60	64	84	67					

Average Temperature.........................69½
Average highest and lowest...................71

Walks and Talks in the Apiary.

DEAR GAZETTE:—The bee-season is about over now, and we have more leisure. Bee-men have been very much disappointed this season. The honey yield is probably not more than one-half as much as was expected at the beginning of the season, owing to the shortness of the honey season, caused by an absence of fog early in the season. All flowers came out early and nearly at the same time. However, we have no reason to complain, as we have done probably much better than our brother farmers and horticulturists of the valley. From our little apiary we take over 20,000 pounds of honey, and an increase of 200 swarms of bees. We realize about eight cents, net, for our honey, and a hive of bees are valued at $6; so our proceeds are—for honey $1,600; bees, $1,200; total, $2,800. Our expenses have been (besides our improvements on ranch)—one hired man, six months, $120; 200 new hives, 75 cents each, $150; total, $270, leaving us a profit of over $2,000. Now this does very well, doesn't it? We have now over 400 hives, and would like to sell from 100 to 200 of them. If you send me a purchaser I will find a ranch for him, and some one to take care of the bees, if he wants to invest, and have them handled on shares.

Our neighbors have done nearly as well as we—some of them better, others worse. There is quite an interest awakening in this line, and many bee-men, just starting in the business, are laboring hard to make a success. There is one thing much needed, and that is an association or society of bee-keepers at Anaheim or Santa Ana, or some central point in the southern end of the county, whereby we may meet with each other, relate to each other our experience, discuss points not well understood, and thereby improve ourselves in our pet business. The Grange would be a good place for this, but our farmer brothers would soon get tired hearing us talk bees, so I think we should organize a society of our own. When the new school house is built in Trebuca Cañon, that will probably be a good place to meet.

My wife is experimenting a good deal in putting up fruit in honey, and it answers in many respects as well as the best sugar, for canning grapes, peaches, or in fact any kind of fruit, as well as for marmelade, peach butter, etc. There is more sweet in one pound of honey than in one pound of sugar, and honey is much cheaper, hence I think there should be much more of it used for fruit preserving. Of course no honey will do for this except the very best, as the second rate honey has a strong taste.

There is one thing I want to speak to the people about who go camping in the mountains. It is the subject of fire. Many campers are careless about their camp-fires and sometimes let it spread; and hunters use paper wads which occasionally ignite the dry grass &c., thereby setting fire to the country, destroying our sage, almost entirely, for several years. As there is much dry grass and combustibles generally, this year over the mountains, a fire would spread rapidly if once started, and would almost ruin us bee-keepers. Fire destroys all the old sage brush, and it takes several years for it to recuperate again. It also destroys the Sumac—another great honey producer. I hope, therefore, all will be very careful to avoid setting fire in any way.

J. W. SALLEE.

Deeds Filed.

P Richards to Josefa Y de Smythe, lot 80 and W ½ of lot 81, block F, Heimann and George's addition to Anaheim; $600.

Henry Watson to Isabel Squires—bond to convey 60 acres "on the ditch;" $3,000.

Henry Watson to Allen Barr, John Wakefield et al—bond to convey 200 acres north of Santa Ana river; $2,000.

A Robinson, trustee, to Geo P Bessonett—SE ¼ SE ¼ of section 25, twp 4, S range 13 W, S B M, 40 acres; $800.

G P Bessonett to Henry Hausler—same; $2,000.

J T Carney to Jacob Gray—lot 1, block F, Chapman tract, Rancho Santiago de Santa Ana; $1,082.

J J Johnson to Wm Salee—20 acres in NW ¼ of NW ¼ of sec 30, T 5 S, R 9 W, in Jas McFadden tract, rancho Santiago de Santa Ana; $800.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in reducing the force in his office, is seeking to obtain the voluntary resignation of those clerks who are willing to resign. He says to all who will resign after the 20th of this month that they shall be paid to the 11th of October, the time when the general discharge of clerks is to be made. Several clerks resigned to-day, and it is thought that there will be at least a hundred resignations. A good many young men in the Department desire to leave and seek business more promising and permanent and prospective promotions, and this advance payment will enable them to go away with a small margin to cover temporary expenses. The same course was pursued last year with some advantages to both the clerks and officers of the Department. There will be about five hundred reductions in the Treasury Department.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 14.

Hon J. G. Blaine opened the Republican campaign in this State to-night in an address to an audience of about four thousand people.

BORN.

At the Rising Sun Vineyard, Aug. 15, to the wife of Ed. L. Baker, a son.

In Anaheim, Aug. 16th, to the wife of M. L. Wicks, a son.

The Temple Bankruptcy Case.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 15.

The bankruptcy case of F. P. F. Temple, of the firm of Temple & Workman, of Los Angeles, bankers, is before the United States District Court to-day on motion to enjoin the assignees, Spence and Freeman, from transferring property. Six counsel are participating in the argument, which is taking a wide scope. Affidavits of representatives of claimants against the bankrupt estate, residing in Los Angeles, was read, which stated that the assignees had on hand over $600,000 of property; while their bonds only amounted to $100,000, and one is a bankrupt and the other not worth more than $10,000; that they have collected on account of the estate some $50,000, and have disbursed to agents and lawyers $9,000. Judge Hoffman said the questions involved were important and somewhat novel. The question was, is this assignment good, and will it stand in bankruptcy? The assignment was made under the State law for a distribution among the creditors. It was a question if it would stand after bankruptcy proceedings had been commenced. The partnership was unquestionably dissolved by the death of one of the partners, but doubtless the surviving partner could be put in bankruptcy. He suggested that counsel take time and prepare briefs on the subject, but the attorneys from Los Angeles thought the delay too expensive for them and insisted upon an immediate oral argument. It was stated that the assets of the firm were sufficient to meet all the firm's liabilities.

Elevated Chin-Music.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.

A lively war of words is reported to have taken place to-night at Willard's Hotel, between Congressman Piper and C. P. Huntington, Vice-President of the Central Pacific Railroad. The conversation was begun in good temper, but ended in the choicest expressions of anger. Piper wanted to know who "the thieving monopolists" proposed to run against him.

Huntington didn't know what was meant by this blackguard remark.

Piper said he meant Huntington's associates.

Huntington retorted that Piper's associates were so low down that his friends had to fish for them.

Piper said the monopolists could only beat him by stuffing ballot-boxes.

Huntington said that if his friends resorted to such means they would have to seek their instruments among Piper's companions.

After continuing in this strain of vocabulary, Piper withdrew with the remark that he would not be seen in Huntington's company, to which the latter replied he felt perfectly serene as he had nothing about him which Piper could steal.

Human Nature.

It is the same here as in Cairo or New Jersey. The other day when a Tarheel, with sunken eyes and high cheek bones sat down on the steps of a grocery beside several others, he sighed heavily, and asked:

"Gentleman, if any of you found a five on the sidewalk, would you hunt for the owner?"

"I would," came from each individual with promptness and dispatch.

"Haven't any of you lost a five, have you?" anxiously inquired the man.

"I have," answered one, and the echo went along the line.

"Describe her, gentlemen."

One said his had a figure five on it. Another said his had a picture of De Soto discovering the Mississippi river. A third said the words "U. S." were plain to be seen on the bill that fell out of his vest pocket.

"Gentlemen, this five don't tally," mournfully remarked the Tarheel. "None of you have hit the description within a mile and a sand bar."

"Let's see it," asked two or three at once.

"It's a five, and I found it on the walk," he whispered, holding out his hand.

The five was a nickle.

Some of the crowd leaned back and held their hands on their outraged hearts, while others rose up, carefully brushed their coat-tails, and said it was time to go home.

Only one of the victims seemed to appreciate the situation. He chuckled and gurgled and gasped, and asked the stranger what he would take.

"Whiskey straight," was the prompt answer of the Tarheel.

"So would I, if I ever drank," said the citizen, and lounged down town to get a bet on the weather.

The lofty reaching of the average feminine mind is sometimes startlingly exemplified. Yesterday an accident occurred at the residence of a gentleman on Elizabeth east, which not only aptly illustrates the fearful and wonderful architecture of the average feminine mind aforesaid, but gives new significance to the idea crystallized in the phrase, "Ruling passion strong in death."

The gentleman had discovered an exquisite poetic gem, and in his delight at the discovery invited the attention of two ladies to it. They listened while the reader gave voice to the glowing and graceful delights of the poet. When the reading was finished the gentleman turned to his companions for a word or look of appreciation. He saw their faces aglow, their lips parted in an intensity of feeling, and their eyes bright with—what? Shade of Homer!

"Look, look here!" exclaimed one of the ladies with the utmost eagerness; "that woman," pointing to a lady on the opposite side of the street, "has got on a polonaise buttoned up in the back! I should think," addressing her companion, "she'd have a good time getting into it when she wanted to dress in a hurry."

"I should think so, too," returned the other, "but it hangs pretty—don't you think so?"

The gentleman gave one startled look, in which amazement struggled with horror for an instant, picked up his hat and cane, and started off pell-mell to have a look at the polonaise that buttoned up the back.

Boston *Herald:* It isn't Chinese cheap labor which troubles the New York 'longshoremen who struck the other day. It is unskilled labor from Jersey they object to. They don't want these foreigners coming in and taking hold of their work. Which political party will be the first to declare in favor of protecting them from this competition?

Letter from Col. Scott on Railroad Matters.

The San Diego *Union* says: A letter was received yesterday by Messrs. W. A. Begole and others from Colonel Thomas A. Scott, President of the Texas and Pacific Railway, in answer to a communication from them. The letter is dated August 4th, four days prior to the meeting of stockholders at Philadelphia. Col. Scott says: "It is, of course, unnecessary for me to say that this company has not, in any manner, changed its views as to the necessity for the prompt construction of the San Diego end of the Texas and Pacific Railway; nor is it unmindful of the deep interest manifested by your people in its success, nor of the liberal aid extended to it by your city." He goes on to explain the circumstances under which the company has been working during the past year, and says: "We have been compelled, by the restrictions placed upon us by the Legislature of Texas, to devote every dollar that could be raised to the completion of the line east of Fort Worth. The work had to be done before the adjournment of the Legislature now in session, and liable to separate at any day." The main line, as we know, has been completed to Fort Worth, and the Texarkana division is nearly if not quite finished by this time, as track-laying was going on at the rate of two miles per day at our advices. Col. Scott continues: "It was all the more important that these links should be completed, because their construction would add largely to the revenues of the Company, and thus, we hope, place it in a condition to resume work upon the Pacific slope." With reference to the resumption of the operations at San Diego he says further that the subject "will be brought before the Board of Directors within a very few weeks, on the return of its members to the city." It would seem, from Mr. Horton's recent telegram that a decision has since been reached in this important matter. Col. Scott closes by saying: "There is, I know, every disposition on the part of the Directors to do all in the power of the Company to advance the interests of San Diego, and if in any way the amount of money named in your comunication can be spared for the work therein suggested, I know it will give them the greatest pleasure to meet your wishes. We trust and believe that notwithstanding the adverse action of interested parties, all the hopes of your community may yet be realized through prompt and favorable action on the bill now pending before Congress. But, leaving this out of the question, we shall spare no effort of our own to accomplish as much work in that direction as the resources of the Company will justify."

At Saratoga Miss Grundy saw a dainty foot clad in embroidered silk hose and kid sandals, whose straps were clasped with rosettes of opals set in diamonds. Another lady fastens her white maltese opera cloak at the throat with an enormous brooch, composed of pearls the size of a pigeon's egg, surrounded with clusters of diamonds.

A good story is told of Spurgeon. His habit is to shut himself up on Saturdays. One Saturday a man called and insisted on seeing him. "Tell him," said the visitor to the servant, "that a servant of the Lord wishes to see him." The message was delivered, and the following returned: "Tell him that I am engaged with his Master."

Mrs. Brown desires to call the attention of the ladies to her large stock of millinery and fancy goods. She has been adding to her stock every week, and is confident that she can please both old and young, rich and poor, for her prices will defy competition. She has also added ladies' ready-made underwear, of which, with corsets, she will make a speciality hereafter.

He was a very common looking old man in a very common looking light wagon, drawn by a very common looking horse, but when a young chap who trusted to appearances came along in a stylish livery rig, and tried to pass him, the common looking horse, at a word from his master, just twisted his mouth into a smile of easy confidence and in forty seconds was out of the young chap's sight, going as light and free and easy as a "Light Running Domestic" sewing machine.

NO ONE CAN WITH SAFETY risk a contact with the linen or clothing used by a person suffering with a contagious disease, unless the same has been disinfected. GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP is the most reliable disinfectant in use.

A Double Danger Averted.

The inhabitant of a malarious region is threatened by a double danger. He is not only compelled to breathe miasma, but to swallow it, since it not only infects the atmosphere, but the water. The aerial poison threatens his system through the lungs and pores, the liquid through the stomach. Against this double peril there is but one protection, and that is to invigorate the entire body through the digestive and secretive organs. Ordinary tonics usually fail to accomplish this—Hostetter's Stomach Bitters never. In the tropics, where the diseases originated by malaria are of a far more malignant type than those originated by the same cause in the temperate zone, it enjoys immense and constantly increasing sales, and there is no portion of this continent where it is not the reigning specific for miasmatic fever and disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, proceeding from malaria and other causes.

BURTNETT & MASON,
Physicians and Surgeons,
SANTA ANA, CAL.

Dr. J. N. Burtnett, Graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia.
Dr. G. T. Mason, Graduate of Missouri Medical College, St. Louis, Mo.
Office on Fourth Street, Santa Ana.
Will be at Orange, at Andrus & Parker's drug store every day except Sunday, from 11½ A. M., to 1½ P. M.

Anaheim
Grist Mill

GROUND BARLEY, $1 per hundred
GROUND CORN, $1 50 " "
CORN MEAL, $2 00 " "

A. Guy Smith & Co.,
Near Railroad Depot.

Lost.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9th, between Westminster and Santa Ana, one carpet bag containing wearing apparel and other valuables. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at this office. w-1

Election Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to the qualified electors of Olive School district, County of Los Angeles, State of California, that an election will be held on the 21st day of August, 1876, at which will be submitted the question of voting a tax to purchase a lot [and] to build and furnish a school house thereon. It will be necessary to raise for this purpose the sum of $1600. The polls will be opened at the public school house, between the hours of 1 P. M. and 5 P. M.

J. W. SALLEE, } District
J. WATSON, } School
E. W. SQUIRES, } Trustees

Orange, August 1, 1876. aug2 3t

A Home For Sale.

FORTY acres of choice land in the Water District of Garden Grove. Water in abundance. Land for trees and vines. One-quarter of a mile from Garden Grove school house, four miles south of Anaheim. This is a rare bargain, for the land must be sold. Enquire at this office.

Notice

IS hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the Probate Court of the County of Los Angeles, State of California, made on the 10th day of July, 1876, in the matter of the Guardianship of the estate of Mary P. Clark, Ida H. Clark, H. D. Clark and Rosa N. Clark, minors, the undersigned, the Guardian of said estates, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, in gold coin of the United States, subject to confirmation by said Probate Court, on or after

The 14th day of August,

A. D., 1876, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said Mary P. Clark, Ida H. Clark, Harley D. Clark and Rosa N. Clark, minors, in and to all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the county of Los Angeles, State of California, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: An undivided one half of all that portion of the rancho Santiago de Santa Ana bounded on the west by lands of J. Young, on the south by lands formerly owned by J. Davenport, on the east by lands of Martin and Morgan, and on the north by lands of Gregg and Gregg, commencing at the northwest corner then south 33.75 chains, thence east at right angles 14.92 chains, thence north 33.75 chains, thence west at right angles 14.92 chains to place of beginning, containing fifty acres, being the same lands conveyed to D. W. Clark by deed of J. T. Bottom, dated October 17th, 1873, recorded in Deed Book 31, page 508, Records of Los Angeles county, to which deed reference is hereby made for description.

Terms & Conditions of Sale:

Cash in gold coin of the United States. Deeds at expense of purchaser. Subject to a mortgage of $1500, with interest, executed by J. T. Bottoms to Los Angeles County Bank. Bids or offers may be made at any time after the first publication of this notice and before the making of the sale. All bids or offers must be made in writing, and left at my residence near the village of Orange, in Los Angeles county, or at the office of John D. Bicknell, No 50, Temple Block, Los Angeles city.

Dated July 13th, A. D. 1876. 27-3t

M. A. PETERS,
Guardian of the estate of Mary P. Clark, Ida H. Clark, Harley D. Clark and Rosa N. Clark.

SAMUEL MEYER,
Crockery, Glassware, Lamps Oils, Gas Fixtures and Kitchen Utensils
Commercial Street, Los Angeles.

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. S. THOMPSON. C. J. ELLIS
THOMPSON & ELLIS.
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.
Rooms 1 and 3, Downey Block, Los Angeles

R. LUEDKE
Watch Maker
....AND....
Jeweler
Centre St, Anaheim
Every description of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry carefully repaired and warranted. A fine assortment of Jewelry on hand.

A. Guy Smith & Co
Planing, Sawing, and Moulding Mill.
AND
LUMBER YARD
Center Street, near Railroad Depot,
ANAHEIM.
A full assortment of both
Humboldt Redwood and Oregon Pine Lumber.
Rough, Surfaced, Tongued and Grooved, and Rustic. Also Fence Posts, Shingles, Shakes, Laths, Battens and Pickets.
DOORS, SASHES & BLINDS
Also a good Assortment of
Builders' Hardware, Nails, Screws, Locks, Hinges Etc., Etc.
STUFF FOR
Bee Hives, Grape Boxes, etc.,
Furnished in any shape at short notice.

ANAHEIM
Storage Warehouse,
Is now open for the storage of
GRAIN, WOOL,
And other merchandise.
Liberal Advances Made
AND GOODS
Forwarded and sold on Commission
IN BEST MARKETS.
A. Guy Smith & Co.,
Centre Street, near Railroad Depot.

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

Anaheim Gazette

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

MELROSE & ATHEARN,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Terms of Subscription:

One year........................$3 00
Six Months......................1 50
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 50
One column " "......20 00
Half column " "......12 00
Quarter column " "......7 00
☞Legal advertisements must be paid for before affidavit of publication is made.
☞Copies of the GAZETTE in wrappers ready for mailing, are for sale at the office of publication.
☞Although the WEEKLY GAZETTE is issued on Saturday mornings, it goes to press on Friday morning, so that all communications or advertisements should be sent to this office not later than Thursday night.

THE DAILY GAZETTE

Is published every morning [Mondays 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

Kleinigkeiten.

From Saturday's Daily.

—It is expected that the new bank will be ready for its occupants by the 15th inst.

—It is reported that the cattle at the Rincon are dying in large numbers. The cause has not yet been ascertained.

—A special train came down from Los Angeles yesterday morning. Mr. E. E. Hewitt was among the passengers.

—An attempt was made on Thursday evening to enter the house of Mrs. Kuelp. Two panes of glass were taken from the windows—one pane was broken and the other removed entirely from the sash.

—Some coyotes were taking an evening *pascar* last night, and conversing in their sylph-like tones, when some benighted idiot remarked that the instruments for the brass band must have arrived. Comment is useless.

—Mr. Gibson lost a number of fine sheep on Thursday night. Some dogs drove the sheep from the corral and killed and wounded forty or fifty. A judicious use of strychnine in that section would be beneficial.

—At Thursday's meeting of the Board of Supervisors, the report of viewers of Anaheim and Santa Ana road was received and clerk ordered to notify property owners. Set for hearing Tuesday after first Monday in September, 10 A. M.

—There was great rejoicing at the residence of Phillip Davis, on Thursday evening, over the safe return of Mr. D., from his trip to Europe. We were pleased, yesterday, to meet the gentleman, and find him greatly improved in health and spirits.

—Ex-Senator Maclay says that the San Fernando tunnel will be finished in five days, and that by next Tuesday the first locomotive will pass through it. Gen. Colton has written to the Senator, assuring him that the whole road will be completed to San Francisco in about four weeks. The Southern Pacific managers will extend an invitation to the Mayor and other leading citizens of San Francisco to participate in an excursion to Los Angeles when connexion is made.

—At the request of Postmaster Higgins, we clip the following from the *Postoffice Gazette*, as a sufficient answer to the plentiful inquiries made in regard to the money-order office which was to have been established here:

"We are in receipt of numerous letters asking why the new money-order offices that should have gone into operation July 1st, have not yet received their necessary equipment. In reply to all it is only necessary to state that Congress has so far not made any appropriation—unless the four ten-day bills can be called so—to carry on the service. If the bill should pass as now cut down, the old offices will have to be reduced in number instead of new ones created."

From Sunday's Daily.

—Edward Ryan died in Los Angeles on Friday evening. He was a member of the police force.

—Mr. Wheeler, of the firm of A. D. Remington & Co., of San Francisco, favored us with a call last night.

—The Santa Ana Valley Republican Club have invited J. G. Eastman to address them.

—The auction sale yesterday could not be characterized as a success. The crowd which gathered did not seem to take kindly to hats and jewelry.

—In the suit of Churchill vs. Raine, before Justice Bailey, yesterday, judgment was rendered in favor of plaintiff.

—The *Herald* says that Addis has sold his interest in the photograph gallery in Anaheim, and has purchased the Sunbeam Gallery in Los Angeles.

—A runaway team on Centre street yesterday caused some excitement and came very near causing some damage to the livery stable of Mr. N. H. Mitchell.

—Fires on the plains are the terror of stock-men at this season. On Thursday last a fire broke out on the sheep ranch of Mr. Bailey, near town. It was extinguished however, before a very large area had been burned.

—Mr. L. Parker brought in a quantity of excellent fruit from his orchard near Anaheim, yesterday. A basket of luscious peaches, which would have vied with any that ever graced a New York market, were prominent. One apple that we noticed measured 14½ inches in circumference. As soon as we get time we are going out to help Mr. Parker, in the orchard.

—A drunken fellow, with more money than brains, having been refused a drink at one of our hotels, yesterday, concluded he would purchase a bar-room and run it on his own account. He made arrangements with the proprietor of the bar adjoining the Star Restaurant for the entire use of the saloon for eighteen days, and having paid the money in advance, started in for the full enjoyment of his privileges. His appearance before the Justice this morning will not be as astonishing to his friends as to himself.

—We find the following communication in the *News*:

To the citizens of Santa Ana, Orange, Tustin City, San Juan, Anaheim, Westminster, Newport and surrounding country:—

Believing that meetings for the purpose of interchanging ideas in agriculture, stockraising, and the mechanical pursuits would be beneficial to all, and as the present Southern District Agricultural Society at Los Angeles does not meet the wants of this portion of the county, we propose to call a meeting of the citizens of the above named districts to devise the best means of organizing a society for the purpose named. All parties taking an interest in the above named project are requested to meet at Santa Ana on Saturday, August 19, at 1 o'clock P. M. at the school house.

MANY CITIZENS.

A Sentimental Sockdolager.

She and he were sauntering down Colonel Johnson's lane on a Sunday afternoon not long ago, close to our beautiful Danville, stepping, with the grace of stall-fed kine. The evening was glorious but neither one of them said so. Two blue-birds, perched on the top of a fence post just in front of them, put their bills together, fluttered their wings playfully, and made an affectionate noise. A worm passed from one bird's bill to the other, which she saw but he did not. He was sentimental; had long wished to express the bottom feelings of his heart, and now was his chance.

"Oh, Nancy! N-a-ancy!" he exclaimed; "how I would like to press my lips to your'n, jist as lovin' as them two birds kissed each other."

Nancy looked at him with a contemptuous curl of her rosy lips, and said, indignantly:

"Yes, now, wouldn't I smash your pumpkin of a head if you undertook to spit a worm outen your mouth inter mine!"—*Danville* (Ill.,) *News*.

From the Sea Side.

NAHANT, Aug. 13.

EDS. GAZETTE:—We are all well and happy here. As Mr. Brown, and Mr. Robb and families leave here to-day for the interior, I will drop you a line.

People coming here should bring barrels to hold water in, as the well is some distance from the camp.

During the past week Mr. Keim, from Tustin, visited camp. Mr. Willard, Mr. Brown and Mr. Robb and families, break camp to-day. Messrs. Parker and Dalton, from Anaheim, are in camp with their families. Several other families will come this week.

There is plenty of fun and frolic in camp. They catch mermaids here with cheese.

B. M. C.

In the Himalayas trees grow at the height of 11,800 feet, and there are often forests just below this line. In the Andes the growth of trees ends at 12,130 feet, in the Alps it ends on an average of 6,400 feet, but it is stated that specimens of trees are found above 7,000 feet. In the Himalayas there is no grass vegetation above 15,400 feet, but the pasture grounds of Thibet are known to extend over an elevation of from 15,000 to 16,350 feet.—*Statistical Record.*

CROWS.—A crow was killed recently in the orchard of Mr. Barbric, of Plymouth, Me., and upon opening his crop, more than twenty nests of caterpillar eggs were found, showing that this much-abused bird had dined on about 4,000 or 5,000 caterpillar eggs. The crow is not only a scavenger, but very useful also in destroying insects and worms that prey upon crops. The damage it sometimes does to young corn is more than counterbalanced by the service it renders on the farm.—*Prairie Farmer.*

MARRIED.

In Los Angeles, Aug. 9, W. A. Grow to Mrs. Belle Ellis, both of Santa Ana.

BORN.

In Los Angeles, August 12th, to the wife of Frederick Drakenfelt, a daughter.

IN MEMORIAM.

Floyd B. Tombes.

OBIIT AUG. 6, 1876.

So thou art dead, my friend.
The earth has closed o'er thy beloved face,
Nor mourned I ever, over sweeter grace
Or sadder end.

I looked upon thee dead,
And thought of some Dead Christ I had beheld,—
The altar-piece of some famed church of eld;—
So dear thy head.

Such thought had not sufficed,
Though the comparison most just may be;
For, higher still. I link my thoughts of thee
With living Christ.

With no mean aim alloyed,
Thy heart and life were always pure and good:
With truth and right thy purpose ever stood.
Farewell, dear Floyd!

Farewell oh truthful mouth!
And yet again, farewell, oh, kind dark eye!
This life seems low compared with thine on high,
Beloved youth.

And up above us far
In the illimitable fields of blue
(Thy old life changed to one forever new)
We seek thy star.

Calmly thou sit'st above
In full possession of thy heritage,
Beside the wise and good of every age,—
Pain lost in love.

Brother and friend, farewell!
Yet wait us at the portal for a while;
How soon we'll meet again thy pleasant smile,
No tongue can tell.

W. H. H.

The Rationale of Advertising.

Advertising is an expedient for obtaining business by no means generally practised. Many tradesmen are deterred by the expense; some have no faith in its efficacy; others think it a mark of second-rate status in business, and therefore more apt to be injurious than otherwise. On the other hand, some tradesmen make a system of advertising, planting every kind of periodical from the daily newspaper to the quarterly review, with specifications of their anxiety to serve the public and of the merits of the articles in which they deal, and evidently spending a considerable sum of money yearly in this way. The unconcerned reader and the less acute tradesman, struck with the frequency of these appeals for business, are apt to suppose that he who makes them must be less under the influence of wisdom than of folly, and a good deal of a pretender or a quack into the bargain. They may even be a class who make a principle of disbelieving and disregarding all such appeals, and, like the Irishman, when much entreated to come, the more they won't come. Yet the regular discharge of advertisements keeps up nevertheless, and the trader must evidently find it serviceable upon the whole.

It may be worth while to communicate to young tradesmen the ideas of an old one on the subject. They are simply and briefly as follows: The first utility of frequent and regular advertising consists in this: there are at all times a large class of persons, both in country and town, who have no fixed place for the purchase of certain necessary articles, and are ready to be swayed and drawn towards any particular place which is earnestly brought under their notice. Indifferent to all, they yield without hesitation to the first who asks. Then, in the country, a considerable number of persons who wish a supply of the article advertised and do not know of any particular place where it is to be got, being thus furnished with the address of a person who can supply them, naturally open a communication with that address which perhaps leads to much ulterior business. People in the country are also liable to be favorably impressed by a frequent sight of a name in the newspapers. The advertising party acquires distinction in their eyes, and thus they are lead, in making a choice, to prefer him.

But by far the most important effect of advertising is one of an indirect nature. It conveys the impression that the party—pretending or not pretending, quackish or not quackish—is anxious for business. One who is anxious for business is unavoidably supposed to be an industrious, attentive, civil person, who keeps the best of articles, at the cheapest rate, does everything in the neatest and most tradesmanlike manner, and in general uses expedients to gratify and attract customers. People like to purchase under these circumstances, and the system of advertising assuring them that such circumstances exist at this particular shop, they select it accordingly.

Such are the opinions of the old tradesman alluded to, and they are supported by fact; for whenever an extensive and regular system of advertising is practiced, and no back-drawing or unconquerable circumstances exist, it is usually seen to be attended with a considerable share of success. One feature in the philosophy of the subject must be carefully attended to. A faint and infrequent system of advertising does not succeed, not even in proportion. "Drink deep or taste not the Pierian spring."—*Chambers' Journal.*

Editorial Cares.

The editor of a Texas paper gives the following figures of a statistical memorandum of his every-day life, and still people will think that editors have but few cares to disturb their slumbers, and start into the newspaper business to enjoy life:

Been asked to drink	$11,392
Drank	11,392
Requested to retract	416
Didn't retract	416
Invited to parties and receptions by parties fishing for puffs	3,333
Took the hint	33
Didn't take the hint	3,300
Threatened to be whipped	147
Been whipped	0
Whipped the other fellow	4
Didn't come to time	770
Been promised whisky, gin, etc., if we would go after it	5,640
Been after them	5,000
Been asked what's the news	300,000
Told	23
Didn't know	200,000
Lied about it	99,977
Been to church	2
Changed politics	23
Expect to change still	50
Gave to charity	5
Gave for a terrier dog	25
Cash on hand	1

—The San Diego *Union* of Friday last says: "Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Seibert received their friends last evening, prior to their departure for Anaheim. They will leave us next week. We acknowledge a kind remembrance of the printer in the shape of an elegant bouquet."

P. PELLEGRIN,
Practical Watch Maker,
East end of Centre Street,
Anaheim, Cal.
Watches, Clocks and JEWELRY
Cleaned and Repaired.

AMERICAN
Bread & Cracker BAKERY.
Corner of First and Main Streets, Los Angeles.
Butter. Sugar. Soda. Jenny-Lind Pilot and Ginger CRACKERS
At San Francisco prices. We have also on hand a large assortment of Cakes, small and large; also
Wedding Cakes
Of all description. Call and examine for yourselves before going elsewhere.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK Of Los Angeles.
Authorized Capital $300,000
M. S. PATRICK..........President.
E. F. SPENCE..........Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
M. S. Patrick, S. H. Mott,
A. H. Wilcox, H. Maybury,
E. Bouton, R. M. Towne,
O. S. Witherby, Jno. G. Capron.
The Bank is prepared to receive deposits on open account, issue certificates of deposit, and transact a General Banking business.
Collections made and proceeds remitted at current rates of exchange.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY BANK
Main Street, Los Angeles.
Capital Stock (paid up) - - $300,000
PRESIDENT..........J. S. SLAUSON
VICE-PRESIDENT..........R. S. BAKER.
DIRECTORS:
R. S. BAKER, P. BEAUDRY,
J. BIXBY, V. A. HOOVER,
H. B. TICHENOR, G. S. DODGE.
J. S. SLAUSON,
Receive Savings Bank Deposits.
Draw and sell Exchange on San Francisco, New York, London, Paris, Berlin and Frankfort.
Buy Exchange on all parts of the United States and Europe.
Receive money on open account and certificate of deposit, and do a general Banking and Exchange Business.
Open SATURDAYS from 6 to 8 P. M.

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.

Louis Lewin & Co.
No. 14, Spring St., LOS ANGELES.
—Wholesale and retail dealers in—
BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND MUSIC.
THE latest publications are always to be had at our place as soon as issued. Special attention paid to orders from the country. The most reliable
News Business
In Southern California, and where subscriptions are taken at publisher's rates.

Anaheim Lodge No. 207, F. & A. M.
REGULAR MEETING Saturday of, or preceding the full moon in each month.
FRED. W. ATHEARN, W. M.
A. W. STEINHART, Secretary.
☞Sojourning brethern in good standing are respectfully invited to attend.

Orange Lodge, No. 225, I. O. 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.

J. W. LOWE.
Blacksmith and Wagon Maker,
Santa Ana.
Horse-shoeing a specialty. General Jobbing done promptly and at low rates. jan 22

The Hamiltonian Stallion "Gibraltar."
WILL be at the service of horse breeders, from June until September (and perhaps later; and will be at Anaheim, Santa Ana and vicinity, on the 20th day of June. Gibraltar is a deep blood bay, with black legs, mane and tail, weighs 1050 pounds, and is a model of strength in every part; is 15¼ hands high, four (4) years old, and a natural trotter of extraordinary speed. He was sired by Mr. Titus' trotting stallion "Echo," his dam a mare brought into the county by Judge Evey, of Anaheim, and supposed to be of Belmont stock, and was a fine roadster. The fine size, rich color, good disposition and extraordinary trotting speed of this young horse, commend him to all intelligent breeders of horses. Persons wishing to breed to him can apply to Oscar Wills, agent in charge of the horse. Terms, $30 ($10 in advance, balance note payable January 1877.) Mares not proving in foal entitled to next season free.
GEO. O. TIFFANY, Owner,
June29-1m Los Angeles.

POND'S EXTRACT
"Hear, for I will speak of excellent things."
POND'S EXTRACT.—The great Vegetable Pain Destroyer. Has been in use over thirty years, and for cleanliness and prompt curative virtues cannot be excelled.
CHILDREN.—No family can afford to be without Pond's Extract. Accidents, Bruises, Contusions, Cuts, Sprains, are relieved almost instantly by external application. Promptly relieves pains of Burns, Scalds, Excoriations, Chafings, Old Sores, Boils, Felons, Corns, etc. Arrests inflammation, reduces swellings, stops bleeding, removes discolorations and heals rapidly.
FEMALE WEAKNESSES.—It always relieves pain in the back and loins, fullness and pressing pain in the head, nausea, vertigo.
IN LEUCORRHŒA it has no equal. All kinds of ulcerations to which ladies are subject are promptly cured. Fuller details in book accompanying each bottle.
PILES—blind or bleeding—meet prompt relief and ready cure. No case, however chronic or obstinate, can long resist its regular use.
VARICOSE VEINS.—It is the only sure cure for this distressing and dangerous condition.
KIDNEY DISEASES.—It has no equal for permanent cure.
BLEEDING from any cause. For this is a specific. It has saved hundreds of lives when all other remedies failed to arrest bleeding from nose, stomach, lungs, and elsewhere.
RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, Toothache and Earache are all alike relieved, and often permanently cured.
PHYSICIANS of all schools who are acquainted with Pond's Extract of Witch Hazel recommend it in their practice. We have letters of commendation from hundreds of Physicians, many of whom order it for use in their own practice. In addition to the foregoing, they order its use for Swellings of all kinds, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Inflamed Tonsils, simple and chronic Diarrhœa, Catarrh, (for which it is a specific,) Chilblains, Frosted Feet, Stings of Insects, Mosquitoes, etc., Chapped Hands, Face, and indeed all manner of skin diseases.
TOILET USE.—Removes Soreness, Roughness, and Smarting; heals Cuts, Eruptions, and Pimples. It *revives, invigorates*, and *refreshes*, while wonderfully improving the Complexion.
TO FARMERS.—Pond's Extract. No Stock Breeder, no Livery Man can afford to be without it. It is used by all the Leading Livery Stables, Street Railroads and first Horsemen in New York City. It has no equal for Sprains, Harness or Saddle Chafings, Stiffness, Scratches, Swellings, Cuts, Lacerations, Bleeding, Pneumonia, Colic, Diarrhœa, Chills, Colds, etc. Its range of action is wide, and the relief it affords is so prompt that it is invaluable in every Farm-yard as well as in every Farm-house. Let it be tried once, and you will never be without it.
CAUTION.—Pond's Extract has been imitated. The genuine article has the words Pond's Extract blown in each bottle. It is prepared by the only persons living who ever knew how to prepare it properly. Refuse all other preparations of Witch Hazel. This is the only article used by Physicians, and in the hospitals of this country and Europe.
HISTORY AND USES OF POND'S EXTRACT, in pamphlet form, sent free on application to POND'S EXTRACT COMPANY, 98 Maiden Lane, New York.

Anaheim. San Francisco,
J. FROWENFELD, J. J. WEGLEIN, New York.
B. DREYFUS & CO.,
....Growers and dealers in....
California Wines
and Grape Brandies,
117 and 119 Broadway, and 62 and 64 Cedar St.
NEW YORK.

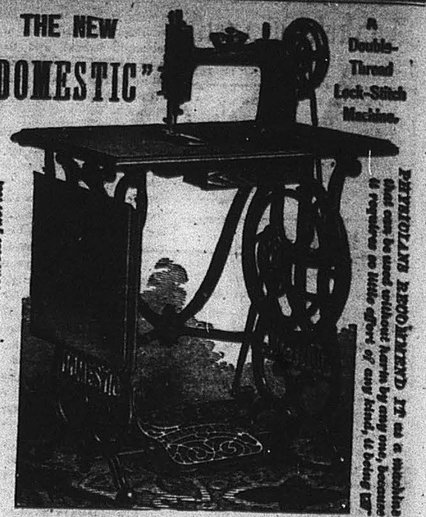
J. W. CALE & CO.,
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SUPPLEMENT.

VOL. 6. ANAHEIM, CAL., AUGUST 19, 1876. NO. 44.

Custer.

BY EDMUND C. STEDMAN.

What! shall that sudden blade
Leap out no more?
No more thy hand be laid
Upon the sword-hilt, smiting sore?
O for another such
The charger's reign to clutch—
One equal voice to summon victory,
Sounding thy battle cry,
Brave darling of the soldier's choice!
Would there were one more voice!

O, gallant charge, too bold!
O, fierce, imperious greed
To pierce the clouds that in their darkness hold
Slaughter of man and steed!
Now, stark and cold,
Among thy fallen braves thou liest
And even with thy blood defiest
The wolfish foe:
But ah, thou liest low,
And all our birthday song is hushed indeed!

Young lion of the plain,
Thou of the tawny mane!
Hotly the soldiers' hearts shall beat,
Their mouths thy death repeat,
Their vengeance seek the trail again
Where thy red doomsmen be.
But on the charge no more shall stream
Thy hair—no more thy sabre gleam—
No more ring out thy battle-shout,
Thy cry of victory.

Not when a hero falls
The sound a world appals;
For while we plant his cross
There is a glory even in the loss;
But when some craven heart
From honor dares to part,
Then, then, the groan, the blanching cheek,
And men in whispers speak,
Nor kith nor country dare reclaim
From the black depths his name.

Thou, wild young warrior, rest,
By all the prairie winds caressed!
Swift was thy dying pang;
Even as the war-cry rang
Thy deathless spirit mounted high
And sought Columbia's sky—
There to the northward far,
Shines a new star,
And from it blazes down
The light of thy renown!

"He'll Never Tell."

I loved my son dearly. I spoiled him with kindness. Not a few called me eccentric. I could not suit; but, then, who ever saw themselves as others see them?

My son wanted to get married. Who the girl was I didn't know, so I refused my consent, not altogether because I didn't know who she was, for I might have found that out by asking, but I had other reasons for withholding my consent.

"You are twenty-one," said I to him, "and you have plenty of time to marry. Your mother died when you were an infant, and during all these years I have never thought of marrying. I remained single just for your sake."

"Well, nobody ever asked you to remain single," was the dutiful reply. "You can get married now—you're not too old—you haven't a streak of gray among your raven locks yet."

Now, that was what I called generous. There is not many a son and heir, I'll warrant, who would be glad to see his father take a young wife. Young wife! yes, that's right; who ever heard tell of an old man looking for an old wife?

As soon as my son said "marry" to me, I had my wife in my mind's eye. A real nice young girl whom I had met at my sister Hetty's, down in Hartford, a few months before.

Now, I told my son that all these years I never thought of marrying. That was a falsehood, but I said it unthinkingly, for I thought of matrimony more than once during the last three months.

That blue-eyed girl down at Hartford must have liked me very well, for she was so attentive to me. Indeed, I couldn't help noticing it. She had such winning ways, soft voice and pleasant smile. But I didn't go down to Hartford since, what was the use? I would be sure to see a real nice girl, for, she was a neighbor of my sister, and what would my son say to such nonsense? No, no, I couldn't go down and cultivate that young lady's acquaintance. I loved my son too well to let anyone come between us. But now I had his consent to go ahead, and I meant to take him at his word, so I said to him:

"I am going down to Hartford in a few days, and if you behave yourself, I may give my consent to your marriage when I come back."

"Hetty," said I to my sister, a few days after, "does that young lady friend of yours, Miss Allen, visit you yet?"

"Oh, yes. If she thought you were here she would have called, for she thinks the world of you."

"I am glad to hear that," I said, and my heart gave a great thump.

"Oh, are you? You've come round at last, then," said Hetty, laughing.

I didn't exactly understand her, and I said, with some hesitancy:

"Hetty, what sort of a wife do you think that girl would make?"

"Now, Silas, I really believe you came down here to see Bessie Allen, and have a final settlement. Poor child, she'll be delighted. Here's her address, and go and see her at once."

My face was burning as Hetty gave me the address. I couldn't speak a word. I took the address and hurried away. How could Hetty have guessed my errand?

"Oh, how do you do? I am so glad to see you, Mr. Grey!" exclaimed Bessie Allen, when she opened the door to admit me.

I held her hand for a moment in mine, and looked down at her, the same bright, pleasant face that had haunted me for the last three months. I returned her friendly greeting, and followed her into a pretty little parlor, where she sat down beside me, and chatted for some time, the blush never leaving her face.

"I'll go and see if I can find father about. I know he will be happy to see you. Will you excuse me a moment?"

"Certainly," I said, and Bessie disappeared, blushing and smiling.

Presently the door opened again, and I looked up to see Bessie's smiling face, but instead I jumped to my feet in astonishment.

"Frank!" I exclaimed, for it was my son that stood before me.

Frank wasn't the sort of a young man that gets surprised easily, and he said, coolly:

"I didn't know that you were acquainted with Mr. Allen, father."

"I'm not acquainted with Mr. Allen," said I, as soon as I could recover my breath. "I'm acquainted with Miss Bessie Allen."

Frank shrugged his shoulders, and I took my seat again.

"What do you think of Miss Allen?" he said, carelessly.

"I think she is one of the nicest girls in all creation," I said, with enthusiasm.

"Father," said Frank, after a short pause, "you said you would give your consent to my marriage after your return home; can't you do it now, and set my mind at rest?"

"My son, you can marry to-morrow, if you wish."

"Oh, sir! I—"

Before Frank could say any more, Bessie entered.

"Bessie," said Frank, taking her hand and bringing her over to me; "father says I can marry to-morrow if I wish. Will that be too soon for you, dearest?"

As these words were spoken, I started to my feet. What I said, or how I acted, I never could tell to this day. I know, now, what Hetty meant by final settlement. Well, Bessie is my daughter, and I'm satisfied. What an old fool I was, to be sure. The best of it is, though, no one knows it but myself. They all thought I knew that Bessie was Frank's intended wife, and you may be sure I let them think so. My errand to Hartford is locked within my bosom, and, to use the parlance of the day, "I'll never give it away."

Helmbold and Ayer.

Helmbold and Ayer, buchu and sarsaparilla, as everybody knows, the two great patent medicine men, have been for some time confined as lunatics. Both are undoubtedly insane. The escapes of Helmbold from his keepers have been numerous. The last took place a few days ago and led to some exciting antics at Long Branch. Ayer has escaped but once and was soon recaptured. So curiously coincident are the escapades in which the two patent-medicine celebrities have just figured that, even at the risk of repeating what you may have received from other sources, I am tempted to give some account of them.

HELMBOLD AT LONG BRANCH.

The famous Buchu-man's ingenuity in eluding those who have him in charge is astonishing. They need eyes all over them to watch his movements. His last escape took place while the keepers of the asylum were patriotically celebrating the glorious Fourth. Immediately on getting away from them he boarded a train for Long Branch. He had no money, but the conductor knew him and let him ride free to the Branch. He was in good spirits, seemed quite rational and chatted pleasantly on the way. Arriving at the Branch he went at once to one of the principal hotels and ordered the best suite of rooms in the house. "I have no money," he said to the clerk, "but you know me, Dr. Helmbold. It will be all right." The clerk did know him, and gave him the rooms. Early next morning two detectives from Philadelphia took him from the hotel by force. At the depot he gave them the slip and running into a hotel near by, demanded protection against kidnappers. He was well known there also, and the protection was given. Presently the District Attorney of the county came along and informed the detectives that if they attempted to take Helmbold away he would lock them up for kidnapping. This scared them off, and the Doctor remained. Pretty soon, though, his madness began to show itself. He began to act strangely, even violently, and some friends who knew him well when he was one of the magnates of Long Branch, took him in charge. They got him into a large room and had men there to watch him. Presently he seemed to be dozing, and the watchers withdrew their attention. This was just what the cunning madman wanted. Rising quickly and putting his hands forward before his face he ran to a large window and sprang through the glass. The window was near the ground, and the doctor was not hurt. He ran, but was pursued and captured. To secure him thoroughly had now become a necessity, and no other place being suitable he was taken to the jail and locked up behind bolts and bars. The cell in which he had been placed faced the street, and there the unfortunate man stood all day, wildly haranguing the crowd outside, beating his hands against the bars till the blood streamed from them, and calling on every one to save him from starvation. Poor Helmbold! His plight there in the miserable jail was a sad spectacle to the habitues of the Branch, who had often seen him in his splendid turnout in Ocean avenue, envied for his wealth and style and the observed of all observers. He has been taken back to the asylum in Philadelphia, but it will be very hard to keep him there.

THE ESCAPE OF AYER.

The insanity of Ayer has not been of as long standing as that of Helmbold. It is only a few months since the symptoms were first noticed. He was then taken to a private asylum in Westchester County, almost within sight of the old home of Horace Greeley at Chappaqua. It is managed by a New York physician named Choate, who has made a good deal of money by it. The programme of Ayer in making his escape was singularly similar to that of Helmbold. On one of the recent very hot nights a window in his room was left open for ventilation. He arose during the night, and after arranging a dummy in his bed to deceive the keepers should they enter the room, passed out at the window. He then made his way to the railroad and took the first morning train for New York. When the conductor asked for his ticket, Ayer told him that he had forgotten his pocket-book, but said he would pay if the conductor would go with him to the Windsor, where he intended stopping. As he was well dressed and gentlemanly in manner, the conductor did not press for his fare. When Ayer reached New York he went directly to the Windsor. He had stopped there frequently before and was well known. Just as Helmbold did at Long Branch, Ayer told the clerk that he had no money with him, but as Helmbold did not do, he actually borrowed money at the office. Certainly no one seeing or hearing him would suspect him of insanity, for he was perfectly courteous and self-possessed. On getting the money he had asked for, he at once went out, saying he was going down Broadway to purchase some clothing. Dr. Choate and one of the keepers arrived soon after in search of him, and after hunting around for some time they found him down town. At first he was unwilling to return, but they finally persuaded him to do so, and he was safe again in the asylum the same evening. Dr. Ayer's insanity is said to be of a mild type, but some of its symptoms are hardly agreeable. One night recently he got a rope and stole quietly to the bed of one of his keepers, who pretended to be asleep. He fixed the rope around the keeper's neck, arranged a slip-knot and was pulling away like a good fellow, when the man yelled at him and scared him off. He afterward said he was going to hang a man and wanted to see how it would work. Dr. Choate has strong hopes of his recovery.

Samuel Adams.

He was an incessant, untiring writer; it has been estimated that his political letters and other papers would fill sixteen royal octavo volumes. In every glimpse we get even of his private letters at this period there is constant evidence of "the iron hand in the velvet glove," to the last so characteristic of the man. John Adams, in his diary, speaks of an evening with his kinsman at the Calker's Club: "He [Samuel Adams] is zealous, ardent and keen in the cause, always for softness, delicacy and prudence, where they will do; but staunch, stiff, rigid, inflexible in the cause." After a close comparison of the four prominent speakers of the evening—Gray, Otis, Cushing and Adams—he adds: "The *Il Penseroso* is discernable in the faces of all four, but Adams has, I believe, the most thorough understanding of liberty and her resources, as well as that habitual radical love of it, of any of them, as well as the most correct, genteel and artful pen. He is a man of refined policy, steadfast integrity, exquisite humanity, genteel erudition, obliging, engaging manners, real as well as professed piety, and a universal good character, unless it should be admitted he is too attentive to the public, and not enough to himself and family."

Firm as was the friendship existing between Samuel Adams and John Adams, far stronger than the tie of blood (they were cousins), the character of the former was at times a curious problem to the latter. Samuel Adams' contempt for wealth was so marked as sometimes, in the opinion of his thrifty kinsman, to deserve censure.

As an instance of Samuel Adams' skill in dealing with mankind, an anecdote related by his daughter is worth place: At a meeting of the Assembly, where over two thousand persons were present, a committee reported that one Mr. Mac——, a stubborn Scotchman and a large importer, had refused to come into the non-importation association. An angry spirit was manifesting itself, when Mr. Adams, with that *suaviter in modo* which always distinguished him, arose and moved that the Assembly resolve itself into a committee *of the whole house*, wait on Mr. Mac——, and urge his compliance. This was met by an affirmative, and the business of the day proceeding, suddenly from an obscure corner, not relishing such a possibly *massive* argument, came a squeaking voice in a Scotch accent, "Mr. Moderator, I agree! I agree!" This unexpected interruption from the diminutive grotesque figure, in a reddish smoke-dried wig, drew all eyes upon him. His sudden conversion, and the manner in which it was obtained, brought thunders of applause. Mr. Adams, with a polite, condescending bow of protection, pointed to a seat near by, and quieted the discreet and frightened Scotchman.

In the fall of 1776, when Mr. John Adams and Mr. Samuel Adams were both in Philadelphia, the former sent his wife, by Mr. Gerry, a pound of green tea as a choice present, paying for the same upwards of forty shillings. Through some mistake on the part of the messenger, the canister was given to Mrs. Samuel instead of Mrs. John. On hospitality intent, the former invited the latter, with some friends, to a tea-drinking. Mrs. John praised the tea which Mrs. Samuel's *sweetheart* had sent her, and grumbled not a little in her next letter to John that he should not have been as attentive as his kinsman. The cream of the joke appeared, however, when Mrs. John discovered it was her own tea with which she had been so bountifully entertained. Of course, when the error was discovered, Mrs. Samuel returned all that remained.—*Harper's Magazine.*

GAYLY THE TROUBADOUR.—Serenading is a pleasant amusement to the serenader, and not disagreeable to the serenaded, if there is music in your soul and voice. The Rochester *Democrat* tells this story of a student's serenade, and what came of it:

The evening was balmy and pleasant, and so spring-like, that very naturally the young man's fancy lightly turned to thoughts of love. He found the house, planted himself under her window, touched his light guitar, and poured forth his soul in song. A light suddenly appears, and his heart is filled with joy. The window is raised, and a fair form is indistinctly seen. O, what bliss! A voice, unmistakably that of the big brother, comes down like a falling star—

"Move on, young man! We don't want to buy any fish!"

PREFER discretion when it interferes with duty.

Dressing for the Home.

What strangers think of us is of the smallest possible consequence, compared with the estimate placed upon us by our children and those with whom we are brought into intimate association. If they love and believe in us, and find in us all things worthy of admiration and imitation, of how little comparative value is the approval of strangers!

All true refinement in dress, in manner, in character, is the result of an interior worth and genuineness. A lady arrayed in simple calico is often more attractive and graceful and winning than another in silks and satins and velvets. These do not create refinement or taste in the wearer; they are the merest framework of the picture, which may be a plain chromo, or a wretched daub, or—a masterpiece. With pretty calico at six and ten cents a yard there is no excuse for untidiness in our women at home. With the present styles, calicoes may be made simply, with little work, and so as to be washed and ironed with very slight trouble. It is mere folly for a woman who expects to wear daily the dresses she makes up, to make it in three stories—skirt, overskirt and basque, with ruffles and puffs and trimmings. A plain wrapper or a sacque and skirt, with bias folds of trimming, is vastly prettier for calico fabrics than more elaborate styles of making, especially for those women who have little children and who do their own work. For such, calico is the only sensible and serviceable home dress. Every time it is washed it is as clean and sweet and fresh as when it was new, and, with a linen collar in the neck, such a dress is good enough for every day wear; better far than a shabby woolen dress with soiled and draggled flounces, with torn and tangled fringe, with dirty sleeves, and dust grimed into it everywhere. We must live with ourselves all the time, as well when at home as when abroad, and she who really respects herself and would keep on good terms with herself morning, noon and night, cannot, so far as she is honest and genuine and a hater of shams, neglect to keep her person and dress tidy without injury or suffering of some sort, either in herself or those around her.

After all that may be said about it, tidiness is as much the result of training and habit as of interior necessity, and unless one is careful not to relax the sinews of determination in this respect, the exigencies of every day life and the natural tendencies to lower the tone below concert pitch will, little by little, cause negligence to creep in, until indifference to externals gradually increasing, untidy dress at home will be the rule and not the exception.

Household Hints.

The question is often asked at what time in the day fruit should be eaten. In tropical countries, where fruit is the chief article of food, the rule appears to be that the earlier in the day it is taken the better, and the later, the worse. In hot weather many wise people will eat none after noon, alleging that the digestion then declines in power with the decline of the day, and the fruit, instead of digesting, decomposes, owing to the presence of the saccharine matter. The objection to fruit and certain kind of vegetables late in the day, be the explanation what it may, is certainly justified by an ample experience, though some persons can eat fruit at all hours without feeling any inconvenience.

Ground glass may be successfully imitated in the following manner: Cut from tissue paper or white muslin fancy figures, and then, with transparent gum or paste, fasten the paper or muslin on the glass. Glass doors and windows covered in this way need no other screen to keep out questioning eyes or unpleasant sights. The same end may be obtained by applying to the windows with a brush a hot saturated solution of sal ammoniac or of Glauber's salts, or of Epsom salts. The crystallizations in the first instance will be in straight lines diverging from a point. The Epsom salts will form four-sided prisms, and the Glauber's salts six-sided prisms. A perfect and beautiful screen may thus be obtained.

The almost universal testimony of men and women who have undergone great fatigue, such as riding long journeys without sleeping, or sitting up several nights in succession, is that they could do it best upon an occasional cup of tea—and nothing else. But a little tea or coffee restores quite as much as a great deal; and a great deal of tea, and especially of coffee, impairs the power of digestion.

STRAWBERRY BLANC MANGE.—For a quart of strawberries take four ounces of white sugar; crush the strawberries with a silver spoon and mix them well with the sugar. In four hours strain them through a sieve. In a pint of boiling milk dissolve two ounces of gelatin, add to it four ounces of sugar, strain through a bit of muslin, and mix with it one and one-fourth pints of cream, stir till nearly cold, then add the strawberries gradually, beating the two quickly together; then drop in a little at a time the juice of one lemon. Butter a mould, pour the mixture in, and set in a cold place over night.

APPLE CHARTREUSE.—In a quart of milk boil till tender half a pound of rice with four ounces of sugar. Pare seven good-sized apples, and take out the cores without opening them through. Put in each apple a teaspoonful of some kind of jam, and fill with cream. Put in a deep dish and arrange the rice around them, leaving the tops of the apples uncovered, make the whole smooth, and frost with the white of an egg well beaten; sift sugar over it, and bake forty minutes.

BREAD OMELET.—Put in a stew-pan a cup of cream, the same of bread crumbs, a little salt, a dust of pepper, a little nutmeg. Set over the fire, and when the bread has soaked up all the cream remove from the stove, cool, then beat a dozen eggs, thoroughly mix with the cream and crumbs, and fry. Serve as an omelet.

CREAM FILLING.—Half teacup of sugar, one egg, quarter cupful of flour, beaten together and stirred into half pint of boiling milk, a little salt, and one and a-half teaspoonfuls of lemon. Boil and stir until it thickens.

George Washington and his Equipage.

Washington's carriage was of a light cream color, painted on the panels with beautiful groups by Cipriani, representing the four seasons. He was preceded by two gentlemen with long white wands who kept back the crowd. His stables at Mount Vernon were furnished with thoroughbred horses. When he appeared on horseback it was always with fine equipments, accompanied by his servant. For Mrs. Washington he kept a chariot and four horses, with black postilions in livery. The following order, sent to his London agent, for out-of-door equipage, savors of a republican simplicity which would cause a stare in these later days.

Man's riding-saddle, large plated stirrups, and everything complete.

A very neat and fashionable (!) New-market saddle cloth.

A large and best (!) portemanteau, saddle, bridle and pilion.

Clock-bag, surcingle; checked saddle-cloth.

A riding-frock of a handsome (!) drab-colored broadcloth, with plain double-gilt(!) buttons.

A riding waistcoat of superfine scarlet cloth and gold lace, with buttons like those of the coat.

A blue surtout coat.

A neat (!) swith-whip, silver cap.

Black velvet cap for the servant.

He was very fond of horses, and his equipage were always of a superior order. He kept a register of both horses and hounds, and in hunting was always superbly mounted, and wore a blue coat, scarlet waistcoat, buckskin breeches, top boots, and velvet cap. His pack of hounds was very numerous and select, and he used to hunt three times a week. When he broke up his kennel, he formed a deer park of a hundred acres. For breakfast the custom of his time and society was tea and coffee, roast fowl, ham, venison, game, and other dainties. Never was there a more generous hospitality than his. House and apartments were at the disposal of the guest. At dinner the centre of the table contained five or six silver, or plated waiters, those at the end oval on one side to correspond with the shape of the table. The waiters were filled with mythological alabaster figures. On the outside of the oval formed by the waiters, were the dishes. He had a silver mug of beer by his plate, and he drank several glasses of Madeira wine. His wines were always the best that could be obtained, and nothing could exceed the order with which his table was served. Every servant knew what he was to do and did it, in the most quiet and rapid manner. The dishes and plates were removed and changed with a silence and speed that seemed like enchantment.—*Galaxy.*

A Village Washed Away and Forty-Two Persons Drowned.

DUBUQUE, IOWA, July 5.—A fearful storm swept over this city last night, carrying death and destruction in its wake. The rain commenced falling about 10 o'clock, and continued for three hours with a solid sheet of water, accompanied with thunder and lightning, making the worst storm ever experienced. Death and destruction are visible on every side. All the bridges on the wagon roads and railroads are swept away, and no train can arrive or depart for several days. Houses were carried down stream by the torrents and their occupants drowned. Cellars are filled with water, the streets are washed out, live stock is drowned and mourning takes the place of joy. The village of Rockdale, twenty-seven miles from the city, built in a ravine, on a stream, was inundated at the dead hour of night while the storm was raging and the lightning flashing, by the breaking away of the mill-dam some distance up the stream. From the rush of water every building in the place was swept away with the flood except the mill and their occupants carried away and drowned. Of forty-two bodies missing, nineteen dead bodies have been found along the bank of the stream. Rockdale is a small place of about two hundred inhabitants, built upon a creek and contained a post-office, hotel, store and other structures. The rain fell in a solid body for three hours, and the stream rose to the size of a river, and at about one o'clock, while the lightning was flashing and thunder rolling the residents were terror-stricken with the rush of the mighty water, and about every building in the place save the mill was carried down stream or moved from its foundation.

Death and desolation are seen on all sides. The scene, with the shrieks of women and children in the blackness of the night was heartrending. Search is being made for those still missing.

ANECDOTES OF WEBSTER'S BOYHOOD.—When Daniel Webster was a little fellow at school, the master, one Saturday, held up a new jack-knife, and told the scholars that the boy who would commit to memory the greatest number of verses from the Bible, and recite them on Monday morning should have that knife.

Many of the boys did well, but when it came Daniel's turn, he recited sixty or seventy verses, and said that he had several chapters more. The master gave it up. Daniel got the knife.

When about seven years of age, his father kept a "Yankee tavern," and young Daniel used to entertain the guests by reading to them some of the Psalms of David. Even the rough teamsters, when they pulled up their horses before the house, would say, "Come, let's go in and hear a psalm from Dan. Webster!" His voice at that time was deep, rich and musical.

But, as a school-boy, he was no elocutionist, or rather, his sensitiveness was such that he could not practice. His first effort at fourteen was a failure, for the moment he began he was embarrassed, and burst into tears. He tried it many times, preparing himself carefully, but when his name was called, and he saw all eyes turned upon him, he could not rise. So much for this great orator. Let no timid boys be discouraged.

THE world can never sour on a heart of love.

The Treatment of Murad by the Late Sultan.

Prince Joseph Lubomirski gives some interesting details, says a Paris correspondent of the New York *Times*, respecting the new Sultan of Turkey, and says that of all the brothers of Abdul Medjid, Murad was the one on whom the most hopes were based. This was because he had been tried by adversity. Kept in confinement a long time by his uncle, he spent his time in study and obtained a better education than any other member of the family. He was thoroughly imbued with civilized ideas also, and in favor of introducing western progress into Turkey. He writes French very well indeed, and probably knows English also, since he has an English wife. During a period of fifteen years Murad had to remain at the orders of his capricious uncle, and Prince Lubomirski gives some domestic scenes to show what their relations were. When the Sultan was in bad humor he sent his nephew away from the palace, and ordered him shut up in the kiosk, where he was closely watched. Suddenly Murad would be sent for.

"Why was it," said Abdul Aziz, on one of these occasions, "during your exile from the palace that you looked constantly toward Scutari?"

Murad made no reply.

"I know," said the Sultan, "it is because you expect some one to come from Asia to dethrone me and put you in my place. I went of my own free will among the infidels (alluding to his trip to Europe), but you tried to make people believe that I led you about by force. I am a Giaour, am I not? And you are immaculate?"

Murad still said nothing, and Abdul Aziz glared at him until he trembled with fear for his life.

"And why is it that you never go out? You want to make people think that I have shut you up. And why, hey? Why don't you reply?" he cried, angry at Murad's silence.

"I am always at the orders of your Majesty, but I thought it was forbidden for me to go out."

"Not at all! Go out! Take your promenades in public; I order it."

The next day Murad went out in a carriage, and had hardly returned to the palace when the Sultan sent for him, and said sharply: "You went out with four horses?"

"Yes, sire, they hitched up a gala carriage."

"And you know very well that I alone go out with four horses. You wanted to show by that that you were my equal."

"Me, sire, your equal—"

"Silence, and show yourself more modest in the future."

A few days later Murad received another order to show himself in public, for public rumor said that the Sultan was keeping him a prisoner, and he went out with only two horses. Abdul Aziz then accused him of going in this modest way to make the public think that he was not allowed enough to live according to his rank. For fifteen years Murad was subjected to such treatment as this, and he wrote his complaints to a sympathetic friend, who has his letters to-day. Lately he gave way to despair, and was preparing to flee from Turkey, when taken out of his bed by force and pushed upon the throne. Abdul Hamid, the second son living of Abdul Medjid, is now heir to the throne, and there are three other brothers. Youssouff Izzedium Effendi, the son of Abdul Aziz, is therefore fourth in the line of succession.

The Undecided Boy.

Yesterday morning a boy with a new linen coat on, a red ribbon under his chin, and a sneaking smile of contentment lurking around the corners of his mouth, halted on the corner of Woodward and Jefferson avenues, and inquired of a boy about his own age what time the next excursion would leave.

"Now, you just hold on," replied the one addressed. "You just wait a day or two and my dad's society is going to have an excursion that will make the chips fly. There will be free lemonade on board, and a big dinner for nothing."

"Don't you talk!" exclaimed a third boy, who had been hanging to a hitching-post near by. "My father's society is going to excurse n[illegible] week, and every boy who goes along will [illegible] ice cream, soda water, lemonade, oranges and raisin cake free of cost."

"Who are you?" sneered the other. "Why, when my dad's excursion goes out we shall have quail on toast, fried oysters and clam bake, and there will be a chance to bet on poker and buy prize packages with dollar bills in 'em!"

The assertion was a stumper, but the other boy came to time lively. Stretching out his arm and assuming all the dignity possible he replied:

"Yes, but your excursion won't have any dog fights, and men fights, and boy fights, and mine will! You'll see women pull hair, and men get knocked endways, and I guess we'll arrange to have four or five children drowned!"

The strange boy with the new linen coat on leaned first toward one and then the other, as their statements were made, and when the case had been closed he stood neutral and undecided. He wanted to go on both excursions, if possible, and when last seen was returning home to secure the advice of his mother.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A COUNTRY clergyman, who had been accustomed to minister to the spiritual needs of a congregation in the backwoods, was called upon to occupy the pulpit of an absent metropolitan brother. The day being excessively hot, and his sermon exceedingly long, he made his preparations accordingly. He first removed his cravat, and then his collar and cuffs, and then his coat, and was proceeding to get rid of his vest, when there was a stir among the worshippers, and one of them, rising, said in a deep, deliberate voice, "I don't know what may be the brother's intention, but perhaps it might as well be understood, before he goes any further, that this isn't a bath-house." He preached with his vest on.

Sitting Bull and the Sioux.

PERSONAL SKETCH OF THE SAVAGE CHIEF—PECULIARITIES OF TRIBE WHEN ON THE WAR PATH.

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* of Saturday gives the following sketch of the Sioux Chief, in a conversation with Mr. J. D. Keller, of that city:

Mr. Keller was from 1868 to 1873 clerk of the Agent at Standing Rock, and had ample opportunities to get acquainted with this tribe of bloodthirsty savages. In fact he lived among them so long that he learned to speak their language "like a native," and was a great favorite of the big chiefs who came to the agency. They called him "Minnehua Ochila" (the Writing Boy). The word Sioux means "cut-throat." According to Mr. Keller's statement, the various bands of Sioux number from 35,000 to 45,000, and are divided into the following different tribes: Unkapapa, Black Feet, Sans Arcs, Two Kettles, Upper Yanktonais, Lower Yanktonais, Santee Sioux, Burgklys, Minneconjons and Galkas. Part of these live east, and part live west of the Missouri river. Tatonko Otahka (Sitting Bull), who led the savages in the fight against Custer, belongs to the Unkapapas (dried beef eaters). Mr. Keller knows him well, and describes him to be about five feet in height. He has a large head, eyes and nose, high check bones; one of his legs are shorter than the other from a gun-shot wound in the left knee. His countenance is of an extremely savage type, betraying that bloodthirstiness and brutality for which he has been so long notorious. He has the name of being one of the most successful scalpers in the Indian country. There has been a standing reward of $1,000 offered for his head for the last eight years, by the Montana people, who have special cause to know his ferocious nature, and some of his worst deeds have been perpetrated in that territory. The Sioux, when on the war path, black their faces from the eyes down, the forehead being painted a bright red. When in mourning, and very eager to revenge the death of friends or relations, they cut their hair short, and daub their faces with white earth. Their feats of horsemanship are wonderful. They consider the greatest act of valor to be the striking of their enemy with some hand instrument while alive, and, whether alive or dead, it is the first one that strikes the fallen foe that "counts the *coup*," and not the one that shoots him. They do not always scalp. Their object in scalping is to furnish a proof of their deed, and give them to their women to dance over. They always attack in a sweeping, circling line, eagle-like, give a volley, pass on, circle and return on a different angle. When they kill one of the enemy there is always a rush to get the first crack at him, so as to "count the *coup*," and then some Indian who was disappointed in getting a cut at the victim while alive, scalps him. The Sioux always camp with tepes (lodges) in a circle, making, as it were, a stockade, and when on dangerous ground they picket their ponies in the center. Mr. Keller is familiar with the ground where the disastrous engagement of Custer occurred. Concerning this he said: "My idea of the Custer slaughter is that the Indians had no women and children in their lodges, and had parapets dug under the lodges out of sight. Custer, thinking it a family camp, rushed into the center of their fort, where resistance would necessarily prove fatal. His only means of escape was, after finding himself in this fix, to run right through and out, and not stop to fight, but join Reno's command and retreat."

A Clever Juggler.

The narrative of the wonderful performances of the conjurer Pimetti at St. Petersburg, which has cropped up at intervals for some years past, is again "going the rounds." According to the story, he was engaged to perform before the Emperor Alexander about the beginning of the present century, the hour being fixed for seven. He did not arrive until eight, and being reproached with the delay, asked the monarch and his counters to look at their watches, when it was found that every time-piece in the palace had been put back an hour. A minute or two afterwards they all indicated the correct time without having been touched. He introduced himself into the Emperor's private apartment mysteriously when the palace doors were all locked and guarded, and the conjurer was supposed to be under police surveillance at his own house. The most brilliant triumph of his career at St. Petersburg, however, was his exit. He gave out that he would leave at a certain hour by all the city gates simultaneously. Large crowds excited by curiosity watched at each of the fifteen gates, at every one of which Pimetti was recognized at the time appointed as walking slowly out; he addressed the people, bidding them adieu in an audible voice. The testimony of the officers placed at every portal to inspect passports confirmed these unanimous declarations. The marvels of modern Spiritualism, so far as physical manifestations are concerned, are far outdone by these feats, as they are also by the kindred performances of the Hindoo conjurers.

DR. LEE, a distinguished agricultural writer and chemist, said in an address before the New York Agricultural Society: "I regard it as one of the greatest discoveries of this age that about ninety-seven per cent. of the ingredients which make up the whole substance of wheat, rye, barley, oats, peas and beans, exist in the air in inexhaustible quantities. To transmit these aeriform bodies into the plants above named and into grass and roots at the smallest expense is the object of nearly all your hard work." This was spoken thirty years ago, and the doctor says that the views then expressed will not now be called in question.

IF you have money to invest don't put it in New York real estate. Prof. Merriman states that by a recession in polar conditions in 10,000 years from now New York city will be 250 feet under water. And no man could live 250 feet under water many weeks without catching a dangerous cold.

PERSONAL.

THE famous reformer, Sojourner Truth, is dead.

JOHN J. BALLER accepts the nomination for Governor of Massachusetts, on the prohibition ticket.

THE health of Speaker Kerr is improving. He is at Rockbridge, Alum Springs, Virginia.

GENERAL G. B. MCCLELLAN and family are spending the summer at Couberg, Ontario.

JOAQUIN MILLER is at Saratoga, and is much lionized, especially by the young ladies.

THE President has nominated Samuel Hooper, of Iowa, as United States Consul at Glasgow.

THE life-size statue of Horace Greeley, for Greenwood Cemetery, is now ready for erection.

NILSSON is reported to be getting so stout, her friends in America would scarcely know her.

ALEXANDER, the Czar of Russia, sent President Grant a centennial letter of cordial congratulation.

THE Lord Mayor of London attended the American banquet in that city, on the Fourth, and made a speech.

HENRY WATERSON, of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, has been elected to Congress, for his district, to fill a vacancy.

SPENCER LAISUN, a Chinese lad, took the first prize in English composition at the Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven.

IN his Fourth of July oration at Peekskill, N. Y., Rev. H. W. Beecher made an earnest plea for giving the suffrage to women.

HENRY WARD BEECHER will deliver the lectures at Bayler's Mercantile College at Keokuk, Iowa, in November. He is to deliver three at $500 each.

THE Shah of Persia is coming back to Europe, but not incog. He will leave Teheran at the end of August, meet the King of Italy at Naples, and go to Paris for October.

LONGFELLOW visited Wellesley College the other day, and eight girls rowed him across the lake in a way that made the old poet wish he was a gay young man multiplied by eight.

GENERAL CUSTER was married, during the early days of the rebellion, to a Michigan lady, who has shared with him the privations of camp life most of the time since. They had no children.

BISHOP GILMOUR of Cleveland says that the Catholics "were the first to proclaim on its virgin soil the principle of universal religious toleration." The reference is to Maryland.

IN the *Sanitarian* Dr. Peck calls attention to the odor of the ailantus tree, and says that the whole medical profession should raise its voice against using the poisonous tree for city shade.

POPE PIUS IX. has created ninety-nine cardinals. Of these fifty have died. Of the sixty-one cardinals who witnessed his election only eight are now alive, and the oldest of these is in his eighty-fifth year.

THE mother of Charlie Ross is stopping at Rockfield, Massachusetts, with her five remaining children. She believes that her boy will yet be recovered, or that she will receive positive evidence of his death.

A LIFE-SIZE bronze medallion of Ezra Cornell has been placed in the library of Cornell University. It was executed by Mr. William Miller of New York, and was the gift of the Trustees of the University.

PETER COOPER has written an open letter to Hayes and Tilden, giving his reason for accepting the nomination for the Presidency tendered him by the Indianapolis Convention, and repeating his well-known financial views.

MRS. GENERAL CUSTER is still prostrated and confined to her bed most of the time at Bismarck. At first she was braver than any other, and visited the wounded at the hospital, but her grief was too great to bear, and she finally succumbed.

THE Frankfort *Yeoman* reports that Governor Tilden is engaged to be married to an accomplished and beautiful lady, a native of Kentucky, at present residing in Alabama, and that they will probably fulfill their engagement before the ides of November have come and gone.

THE terms upon which Professor Seelye accepts the Presidency of Amherst College are said to be as follows: He is to have $4,000 salary, without any perquisites, and then to have the liberty to complete his present term in Congress; which details are in accordance with his own wishes.

MOODY's new tabernacle in Chicago will be constructed of rough lumber, and will have standing capacity for 8,300 persons. It will be two stories in height, 198 feet by 175 in dimensions, and have a gallery nearly all around. There will also be inquiry rooms, seating 600 and 350 persons, respectively.

HON. J. J. HICKMAN, head of the Order of Good Templars throughout the world, is confined to his bed at Louisville, with a dangerous abscess of the throat. His illness seriously retards the operations ordered by the Right Worthy Grand Lodge to secure its authority in Great Britain, and the negotiations with the British delegates who seceded from the session of that body.

WHEN Mr. Richard Henry Lee began to read the Declaration of Independence, in Philadelphia, last Tuesday week, Dom Pedro took from his pocket a well-worn pamphlet, which proved to be a *fac-simile* of the manuscript of the Declaration, and remarked to the gentlemen near him, "I have had this for thirty years." He followed the text, sentence by sentence, as Mr. Lee read; and there was no heartier response to any patriotic sentiment during the day than that given by the Brazilian monarch.

THE vase which was presented to William Cullen Bryant in New York recently, commemorative of his eightieth birthday, is of silver and is intended to symbolize Mr. Bryant's life. It is a Greek vase, entwined with American flowers. The apple branches on it suggest the fruitfulness as well as beauty of Mr. Bryant's poetry; the eglantine symbolizes poetry; the primrose, early youth; the ivy, age; and the amaranth immortality. A series of *bas reliefs* represent the poet as a child looking to Homer as a model, and as a man, reclining under trees, a student of nature. A portrait of the poet, crowned with a laurel, is between the medallions. Above it is a lyre, and below a printing press. Another medallion represents the waterfowl, Mr. Bryant's emblem of faith. Indian corn and cotton leaves are entwined around the bottom of the vase. Numerous other allegorical representations cover the vase, and the words "Truth crushed to earth shall rise again" are worked into an ornamental border.

Napoleon at St. Helena.

Shortly after the Fifty-third regiment left the island, a ship arriving from England with dispatches, Sir H. Lowe came to Longwood to see Napoleon. He sent word to Marshal Bertrand that he had some orders which he wished to show him. Napoleon sent word in reply that he could not be seen, and therefore Sir Hudson could send the papers or orders to him. Sir H. Lowe then sent word that he wished to see Bonaparte personally. Bertrand returned again and said it was impossible, as the Emperor was confined to his bed. Sir Hudson Lowe then left, saying he would come the next day. Napoleon kept his room all the remainder of that day, and when Sir Hudson Lowe arrived the following morning Napoleon was obstinate, and sent the same message as the day before; but Sir Hudson being somewhat (and not unnaturally) irritated, sent word by Marshal Bertrand that he must see him, that he would not wait any longer, and that if Napoleon was not able to come out he would go in to him. To this message Napoleon sent no answer, but kept Sir Hudson waiting for about two hours. Sir Hudson then went to Napoleon's bed-room door and knocked several times, but received no answer. He then said to Marshal Bertrand, loud enough for Napoleon to hear, that if the door was not opened he must force it. After waiting some time, and still receiving no answer, Sir Hudson asked me if Bonaparte was taking any medicine, or if he was confined to his bed. I replied that I did not know of his taking any medicine, but that he had kept his room for two days. Sir Hudson knocked again, but obtained no response. He then went to the new house that was building, and brought one of the sappers and miners with a crowbar, and sung out that if Napoleon did not give him admittance he would break the door open immediately. Still there was no answer. I certainly must say that Sir Hudson had a great deal of patience on this occasion. At last he ordered the man to pry the door open, which he did as gently as he could. Behold Napoleon sitting in his chair at the window in his morning-gown reading a book. When Sir Hudson Lowe entered Napoleon rose from his chair with a very scornful look, but noways in a passion, and said: "Impudent and presumptuous ruffian! do your instructions authorize you to force admittance to your superior in this insolent and unlawful manner? Do you English always treat your guests so? *Ma foi!* guest or prisoner, you have no right to intrude on my privacy." Sir Hudson Lowe answered: "I know nothing of any guest here, but I do perfectly well know General Bonaparte, a prisoner of war, under charge of an English Governor, and that you are he, and that you have no right by any means to prevent the supervision appointed by His Majesty's privy council. As Governor and Commander-in-chief of this island and its forces, you well know that I am authorized to have access to you whenever I deem it necessary, and that it is part of my duty to read and proclaim to you, general, and your fellow-prisoners, the orders and instructions that I may receive from time to time." Here Sir Hudson threw some papers on the table. Napoleon then said with some warmth: "Presumptuous man! I know you well, False and violent—bah! you are not worthy to arouse my ire—your instructions order that whatever concerns the Emperor or his suite shall be introduced by the allied commissioners and not by the Governor. Take this for answer: The Emperor will not look at anything forced upon him by violence; the Emperor will not hear anything you may have to say, whether from yourself, or from those who hire you to abuse the laws of hospitality and oppress men who relied on your country's generosity. I have done." And he resumed his book. Sir Hudson Lowe then said quite calmly: "From General Bonaparte's treatment of the commissioners whenever they visited Longwood, they decline coming hither again, but they shall be sent for to see the orders which have arrived duly, executed by every individual whom they may concern, without any distinction of persons."

Does a Bird Die a Natural Death?

It is the opinion of some naturalists that birds never die what is called a natural death, but come to their end by some murderous or accidental means; yet I have found sparrows and vireos in the fields and woods dead or dying, that bore no marks of violence; and I remember that once in my childhood a red-bird fell down in the yard exhausted and was brought in by the girl; its bright scarlet image is indelibly stamped uponmy recollection. It is not known that birds have any distempers like the domestic fowls, but I saw a social sparrow one day quite disabled by some curious malady, that suggested a disease that sometimes attacks poultry; one eye was nearly put out by a scrofulous-looking sore, and on the last joint of one wing there was a large tumorous or fungous growth that crippled the bird completely. On another occasion I picked up one that appeared well but could not keep its center of gravity when in flight, and so fell to the ground.

One reason why dead birds and animals are so rarely found is, that on the approach of death their instinct prompts them to creep away in some hole or under some cover, where they would be least liable to fall a prey to their natural enemies. It is doubtful if any of the game birds, like the pigeon and grouse, ever die of old age, or the semi-game birds, like the bobolink, or the "century-living" crow; but in what other form can death overtake the humming-bird, or even the swift and the barn-swallow? Such are true birds of the air; they may be occasionally lost at sea during their migrations, but, so far as I know, they are not preyed upon by any other species.

A GOOD story is told of Bismarck and Wagner. When Wagner was in Berlin last spring, his friends made great efforts to secure him a sinecure from the Government, so as induce the great master to make the Imperial capital his home. Wagner, it is said, willingly assented to these efforts, and so it was with great pleasure that he was presented to Bismarck in the *salons* of a lady prominent in Berlin society. "I have for a long time regretted," said Wagner, "that circumstances have not enabled me to live in the same city with the greatest statesman of this century." "I also regret it," concurred Bismarck; "but as I have no idea of moving to Munich, I suppose it can't be helped."

A PARTNERSHIP.—"I wish I had your head," said a lady one day to a gentleman, who had solved for her a knotty point. "And I wish I had your heart," was the reply. "Well," said she, "since your head and my heart can agree, I do not see why they should not go into partnership," and they did.

How Tom Sawyer Got His Fence Whitewashed.

Tom Sawyer, having offended his sole guardian, Aunt Polly, is by that sternly-affectionate dame punished by being set to whitewash the fence in front of the garden. The world seemed a hollow mockery to Tom, who had planned fun for that day, and who knew that he would be the laughing stock of all the boys as they came past and saw him set to work like a "nigger." But a great inspiration burst upon him and he went tranquilly to work. What that inspiration was will appear from what follows. One of the boys, Ben. Rogers, comes by and pauses, eating a particularly fine apple. Tom does not see him. Ben stared a moment, and then said:

"Hi-yi! You're up a stump, ain't you?"

No answer. Tom surveyed his last touch with the eye of an artist, then he gave another gentle sweep, and surveyed the result, as before. Ben ranged up alongside of him. Tom's mouth watered for the apple, but he stuck to his work. Ben said:

"Hello, old chap; you got to work, hey!"

"Why, it's you, Ben; I wasn't noticing."

"Say, I'm going in a swimming, I am. Don't you wish you could? But, of course, you'd druther work, wouldn't you? Course you would."

Tom contemplated the boy a bit, and said:

"What do you call work?"

"Why, ain't that work?"

Tom resumed his whitewashing, and answered carelessly:

"Well, maybe it is, and maybe it ain't. All I know is, it suits Tom Sawyer."

"Oh, come now, you don't mean to let on that you like it?"

The brush continued to move.

"Like it? Well, I don't see why I oughtn't to like it. Does a boy get a chance to whitewash a fence every day?"

That put the thing in a new light. Ben stopped nibbling his apple. Tom swept his brush daintily back and forth—stepped back to note the effect—added a touch here and there—criticised the effect again, Ben watching every move, and getting more and more interested, more and more absorbed. Presently he said:

"Say, Tom, let me whitewash a little."

Tom considered; was about to consent; but he altered his mind. "No, no; I reckon it wouldn't hardly do, Ben. You see, Aunt Polly's awful particular about this fence—right here on the street, you know—but if it was the back fence I wouldn't mind, and she wouldn't. Yes, she's awful particular about this fence; it's got to be done very careful; I reckon there ain't one boy in a thousand, maybe two thousand, that can do it in the way it's got to be done."

"No—is that so? Oh come now; lemme just try, only just a little. I'd let you, if you was me, Tom."

"Ben, I'd like to, honest Injun; but Aunt Polly—well, Jim wanted to do it, but she wouldn't let him. Sid wanted to do it, but she wouldn't let Sid. Now, don't you see how I am fixed? If you was to tackle this fence, and anything was to happen to it"——

"Oh, shucks; I'll be just as careful. Now lemme try. Say—I'll give you the core of my apple."

"Well, here. No, Ben; now don't; I'm afeard"——

"I'll give you all of it!"

Tom gave up the brush with reluctance in his face, but alacrity in his heart. And while Ben worked and sweated in the sun, the retired artist sat on a barrel in the shade close by, dangling his legs, munched his apple, and planned the slaughter of more innocents. There was no lack of material; boys happened along every little while; they came to jeer, but stayed to whitewash. By the time Ben was fagged out, Tom had traded the next chance to Billy Fisher for a kite in good repair; and when he played out, Johnny Miller bought in for a dead rat and a string to swing it with; and so on, and so on, hour after hour. And when the middle of the afternoon came, from being a poor poverty-stricken boy in the morning, Tom was literally rolling in wealth. He had, beside the things I have mentioned, twelve marbles, part of a jewsharp, a piece of blue bottle glass to look through, a spool cannon, a key that wouldn't unlock anything, a fragment of chalk, a glass stopper of a decanter, a tin soldier, a couple of tadpoles, six firecrackers, a kitten with only one eye, a brass doorknob, a dog collar—but no dog—the handle of a knife, four pieces of orange peel and a dilapidated old window sash. He had had a nice, good, idle time all the while—plenty of company—and the fence had three coats of whitewash on it. If he hadn't run out of whitewash he would have bankrupted every boy in the village.

Tom said to himself that it was not such a hollow world after all. He had discovered a great law of human action without knowing it, namely, that, in order to make a man or boy covet a thing, it is only necessary to make the thing difficult to attain. If he had been a great and wise philosopher, like the writer of this book, he would now have comprehended that work consists of whatever a body is obliged to do, and that play consists of whatever a body is not obliged to do. And this would help him to understand why constructing artificial flowers, or performing on a tread-mill, is work, whilst rolling nine-pins or climbing Mont Blanc is only amusement. There are wealthy gentlemen in England who drive four-horse passenger-coaches twenty or thirty miles on a daily line, in the summer, because the privilege costs them considerable money; but if they were offered wages for the service, that would turn it into work, and then they would resign.—*From Mark Twain's unpublished book "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer."*

AN ANECDOTE OF JEFFERSON.—The following anecdote is related of Thomas Jefferson by an old colored lady of this city, who, when very young, was a slave on his plantation at Monticello, Albemarle county, Virginia: When on one of his daily visits to the city of Salisville, about five miles distant from his residence, Jefferson was accompanied on horseback by one of his nephews named Overton. On their way they were met and saluted courteously by an old shabbily dressed colored man. Young Overton turned his gaze another way, but Jefferson returned the salute and greeted the old man, as he did all other of his slaves, with kindly words. Riding up to young Overton, Jefferson said: "Overton, that colored man spoke to you?" "Yes, sir, he did." "And you would not recognize him? Shame on you, that you would suffer a negro to be more polite than yourself." Young Overton, greatly ashamed and humiliated at this rebuke, turned, and riding up to the old man apologized for the manner in which he had treated him. It was a lesson in the principles of true politeness which young Overton never forgot.—*S. F. Chronicle.*

The Alaska Commercial Company.

We have before us the report of the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, to whom was referred the matters for investigation into the affairs of the Alaska Commercial Company; and we must say that we never before saw a result that furnished so complete a vindication of an association of honorable business men as the report in question. Founded upon malicious reports, jealousies and an attempt to compel the Commercial Company to accede to the blackmailing demands of unscrupulous men, Congress was compelled to raise an inquiry, which, upon a presentation of facts, has eventuated in a real benefit to the Alaska Commercial Company, and an utter discomfiture of those who endeavored to injure the men composing it, and to use it for their own ends. There is too much of that sort of work going on, and in this case, we opine a check of another kind than that anticipated has been received, which will be the means of putting an end to all similar attacks upon the Alaska Commercial Company. It is a California institution, and as a natural consequence, Californians take a pride in its success; those composing it are old Californians, and having embarked their money and means into its uncertainties of profit, have a right to enjoy, unimpeded, all there is in it. Employment is given to a large number of deserving men, through the operations of the Company, and their pay roll each year, and for moneys expended in carrying on the enterprise, reaches a sum approximating $1,000,000. The Committee charged with the investigation, to which reference is made in this, were thorough in their examination of the many witnesses summoned to testify as to the subject matters contained in the resolution of the House, and who sought to abrogate the lease held by the Alaska Commercial Company. And they found that the lease was properly made by Congress; and that the powers granted in the lease were exercised in good faith by the Secretary of the Treasury, and *without the slightest shadow of fraud on the part of the company in obtaining the lease;* that the power to lease was clear and beyond dispute; and that in its issuance to the Alaska Commercial Company everything in connection with it was consummated and carried out in perfect good faith, actuated by the strictest demands of integrity and business honor. Of course in an article of this kind, and where as in an issue like this we are circumscribed for room, we cannot enter into the details of the report to which we refer as fully as we should like; but we cannot refrain from alluding to the perfect confidence which seemed to imbue each and every member of the Investigating Committee in the honesty and uprightness of those composing the Association under inquiry; and after four months of patient and careful examination into every fact and detail presented, throwing open the doors wide for all to enter and to make their case known, who knew or thought they knew aught of evil or corruption in connection with the lease and operations of the company spoken of. Yet not a fact was elicited that could justify or even excuse the charge of corruption, or of even partiality or favoritism. Nor was there the slightest evidence that the Alaska Commercial Company attempted, in any manner, shape or form, to practice any. In our judgment the gentlemen comprising this company should be delighted at the opportunity which was afforded them in this investigation by thorough examination to put an end to all such frivolous attempts at detraction in the future; for the Committee unanimously concluded that the company in everything appertaining to it in connection with the Government was acting fairly, faithfully and honorably up to the contract made with the Government. To receive such a verdict as this, and from those so high in authority, is certainly worth all the trouble, anxiety and inconvenience, to which those controlling the Alaska Commercial Company were put in reaching such a conclusion. Of course such things are always annoying, but they are better disposed of as in the case which calls forth this; and we do not know that we can close this better than by publishing the conclusion which the Committee reached after the testimony was all in.

Whereas, the Committee on Ways and Means, after a full and complete investigation into the law and facts relating to the granting of the lease to the Alaska Commercial Company, for the right to take fur seals on the Islands of St. Paul and St. George, report that they find that the lease aforesaid was made in accordance with the Act approved July 1, 1870, and has been complied with on the part of the lessees, and is for the advantage of the United States: Therefore,

Resolved, That in the opinion of this House there is no just ground of compaint against the Alaska Commercial Company, or the officers of the Government who were intrusted under the law with the power to make and see to the performance of the lease aforesaid, and that said Company is entitled to the enjoyment of the franchise so long as it faithfully performs all the requirements and stipulations of the law and contract under which it holds its rights, and so long as the Act shall remain in force.

This was unanimously adopted by the House.—*Centennial Spirit of the Times.*

The "Boudoir" Portrait.

So leading is the reputation of G. D. Morse as a photographic artist, that improvements from him are regarded as a matter of course; but he has just perfected a new style of portraits which will not fail to command special admiration. It is called the "Boudoir" picture, and is considerably larger than the cabinet size, while the finish is far more brilliant. It is impossible to imagine a more beautiful photograph, or one more entitled to universal favor. S. P. Wells is the leading operator in this gallery. This gentleman was for a long time head artist of the celebrated galleries of Sarony and Bogardus, New York.

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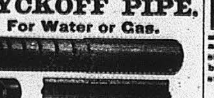
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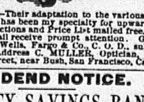
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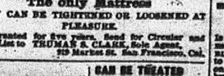
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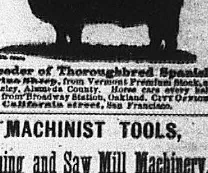
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