ANAHEIM GAZETTE

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Anaheim Gazette

SATURDAY....NOVEMBER 4, 1876.

THE PROBABLE CAUSE.

The recent disaster to the Arctic whaling fleet, whereby twelve vessels were abandoned, inclosed with ice, recalls vividly the somewhat similar disaster which occurred five years ago. At that time the extraordinary number of thirty-two vessels were caught and crushed to atoms in the Okhotsk Sea. These drawbacks to the whaling interests have caused inquiries to be made, with a view to ascertaining whether similar disasters are likely to again occur, or whether it is possible to take some steps which would render such occurrences improbable. In the first place, it is said that the vessels are generally old merchantmen, which have outlived their usefulness in that business, and been bought by whalers for a mere song. The majority of the crews are landsmen, although every vessel must necessarily have on board a few trained whalers. But the most probable cause for such mishaps may be attributed to the fact that the entire crew, from the captain down, receive, instead of wages, a certain percentage of the "catch;" so that, if they return to port with a full cargo of oil, they receive a proportionately large amount of money.

This system of appealing to the cupidity of the men naturally stimulates them to great effort, and causes them to incur great risks in pursuit of the leviathan of the deep. Indeed, the fleet which was lately destoyed carried on the business of catching whales for five days while in sight of the dreaded icebergs; knowing too, that a change of wind would inevitably drive the bergs upon them. Still, whales being plentiful, they chose to incur the risk, and they suffered the consequences of their rashness. It is clear that, had the crews received regular wages, instead of having a pecuniary interest in every catch, this fleet of vessels would not now be drifting abandoned amid the icebergs of the Arctic Ocean.

A PROLIFIC TREE.

A few days ago we noted with pardonable pride that Rev. Dr. Kellogg had in his garden a pear tree on which the second crop of this year was maturing. But now comes the San Bernardino *Times*, which chuckleth at our premature boasting, and tells a story of a pear tree in the yard of Hon. M. Suvekrup, of San Bernardino. It says that the tree has been in bearing for about twelve years, and nearly every year has given two crops of matured fruit. It seems, however, that it has chosen the Centennial year in which to particularly distinguish itself, as it is now bearing its third crop—having matured two crops already this year. The editor says:

We have eaten from the first and second crop and we shall apply for a share of the third. This wonderful production will, of course, be denounced as false and incredulous, but we vouch for the truth of it, and anyone can have all their scruples removed by examining for themselves. Whether it is peculiar to the tree or climate, or both, is a question to be determined. Most likely both. We do not believe the like could be produced in the Northern or Eastern States, or anywhere else.

On the occasion of the speech of Senator Morton, at Union Hall, San Francisco, thousands were unable to gain admission. This fact is seized upon by the ungallant *Alta* to make an onslaught upon those ladies who make a business of attending political meetings. It says that there were present at the meeting 500 ladies, who occupied 500 seats; and that had those 500 seats been filled by 500 wavering or doubtful voters, the result would have been more favorable to the cause of the party advocated by Senator Morton.

THE ANAHEIM GAZETTE says: An unrepentant rebel has written a letter to the Los Angeles *Express*, which he signs "Moderate Republican." There are plenty of that kind of "moderate Republican" training after one-armed Butler in South Carolina. The disguise is too thin.—Los Angeles *Star*.

O say, see here Mr. *Star*, thats played out, you know. Be a little more careful about giving proper credit to your exchanges for any clipping. The editor out of whose brain was evolved the sublime paragraph quoted above is doubtless mad that we should have received credit therefor, and will probably Cre-ighton uproar about it.

It may be accepted as a maxim, that, to a man of an esthetic nature, no woman ever looks lovely while in the act of flattening her nose against the window of a horse-car, in order to catch a glimpse of a dog fight.

PLEASANT WORDS.

AL. PETTYGROVE, of the Santa Barbara *Press*, who passed through Anaheim about a week ago, is writing very pleasant letters to his paper concerning the country seen during his wagon expedition. We take the following extracts from his last letter:

"Anaheim has about fifteen hundred inhabitants, and, as its name indicates, I decidedly Teutonic. It is but twelve miles from its landing at the sea. The Southern Pacific Railroad passes through it. It is a lively place, with plenty of vim to go ahead. It is well supplied with business houses of all kinds, and with schools and churches. Being the very core of a rich producing valley, it will hold its prosperity.

"Its newspaper, the GAZETTE, is a neat and sprightly sheet, and as it is admirably conducted gets a universal and healthy support from the town.

"I had the pleasure of finding here an old friend whom I knew in the north, Mr. Fred Hartung. He has a fine vineyard of twenty acres adjoining the town, from which he has produced this year over twenty thousand gallons of wine. It does a thirsty soul good to walk through his cellars, piled high with huge buts and pipes, all full of wine, some of the vintages of '73 and '74. He has oranges, limes, apples and other fruits growing, but his land is chiefly devoted to grape culture. Nearly all of his vines are of the old California or Mission variety, which are the best and surest producers. * * * I also saw oranges that would measure at least fifteen inches in circumference, and he has produced some nineteen inches around. Port, angelica and white wines are made by him.

A Wild Raid into Arizona.

CAYOTE RANCH, Oct. 25.

EDS. GAZETTE:—Ere the gray light of morning had begun to throw shadows around the old homestead of ——, it was alight and busy with the hum of voices, and persons moving to and fro, showing that there was something beside the dull routine of farm work going to transpire. Among the throng three middle-aged men were discernable from the rest by a look of firm determination, which marked each of their countenances alike. From the piles of grub-boxes, baskets,

FRYING-PANS AND CAMP-KETTLES

Which were being stowed away in the old stage-coach drawn up before the door, you might surmise that some one was going to undertake a long and terrible journey. Yes, they were; i e, these three venturesome and determined men were going to Arizona. They were tired of Los Angeles county, with its heavy taxes, its depressed markets, dull times, etc., and they would go to this wonderful and undeveloped Arizona. As one of them was seen flourishing a rusty, old navy six shooter wildly in the air, he was asked what it meant "Well, they wanted I should take this along. I can't shoot it—never shot one in my life—but if them fellows out in Arizona see one of them strung on you, they know you are going to take care of yourself; and we have a single-barrel shot-gun, too." Such were our heroes. One would have

CATTLE ON A THOUSAND HILLS,

And ther would tend his flocks of sheep and study medicine and make a great physician and heal all the sick in lovely Arizona. But good natured Charley would freeze to the first silver mine he struck that would pay $28,000 to the ton, and situated convenient to churches, school, railroads, etc., and thus they drove on for an eight weeks' journey, one pushing on the ribbons, another holding the shot gun, while the third had sole control of the six shooter, full of hope and determination, ready to take

APACHES AND WILD TURKEY

At long range, and reminding your humble contributor of old Don Quixote as he advanced on the wind mills. Just what became of, or the result of the wild raid into Arizona was, we have never been able to ascertain. Certain it is that on the fourth day they returned, having been as far as San Bernardino, and there heard wild strange stories of deserts, frosty mornings,—that the Apaches scalped a man out there year before last, of a man's sheep starving on the lonely desert, of the stickers which

TORTURE THE POOR SHEEP

And they are still haunted by the ghost of a poor, emaciated jack-rabbit they saw on the plains, and were about to take its life, but suffered it to go free (probably because their guns held fire.) And to this day they may occasionally be heard to draw a long, mournful sigh, and congratulate each other they returned as soon as they did. It is to be hoped that they returned wiser men, well satisfied with Los Angeles county. C. A. C.

Miss Fanny Melges, daughter of Henry Melges, was married on Sept 14th to Alex. R. Robertson, a prumi ent merchant of Lima, Peru.

The Pall Mall Gazette thinks that if a few hundred peasant women and girls have suffered violence and death there is no reason why Europe should go to war.

HALLOWEEN.

Its Observance in Scotland---Some of the old Superstitious Practices---The Modern Mode of Celebrating the Day in The Land o' Cakes.

The evening of October 31st is an eventful one to the youth of Scotland. For on that evening they are allowed unlimited "scouth" to indulge in the revelries of Halloween—a festival which permits of more uproarious and hearty enjoyment than any other holiday in the year. The amusements and practices which will be indulged in by both young and old in that country this evening, are less tinctured with superstition than those which were in vogue in former years; and it must also be admitted, with regret, that the

OBSERVANCE OF HALLOWEEN

Is slowly but surely falling into disuse, especially in the lowlands; but in the more primitive mountain fastnesses, its annual recurrence is still the signal for unlimited merrymaking.

As we have stated, the old-time mode of celebrating Halloween by the lads and lassies of bonnie Scotland, was strongly tinctured with superstitious rites, a few of which we will proceed to note:

THE YOUNG FOLKS

Having gathered at some house to hold a merry-making, the first ceremony usually consisted of each laddie choosing his lassie, and hand in hand proceeding to the garden. Their eyes being shut, they grope along until they encounter a kail-plant (cabbage-stalk) which they must pull. Its being big or little, straight or crooked, is indicative of the size and shape of the grand object of their spells—the husband or wife. If any earth stick to the roots, it indicates a fortune, and as the heart of the stem—termed *custoc* in Scotch—tastes, so shall be the natural temper and disposition of the future life-companion.

ANOTHER CUSTOM

Of ye olden time, was for the young women to go to the barn yard and each pull, at three separate times, a stalk of oats. If the third stalk lacked the grain at the top, it was certain that the lassie who pulled it would come to the marriage-bed anything but a maid. Another favorite amusement, still practiced, is to place two nuts in the fire, previously giving them the names of some two lovers present, and accordingly as they burn quietly together, or start from beside one another, the course and issue of the courtship will be.

ANOTHER SUPERSTITIOUS PRACTICE

Which foolish young maidens, no doubt, still try the efficacy of, is to take a candle and stand alone before a looking-glass; gaze fixedly into the glass, and at the same time comb the hair and eat an apple. The face of the future husband of the superstitious miss will there be seen, peeping over her shoulder. If some love-lorn maidens in Anaheim will try this charm to night, we hope they will tell us what success they had in invoking the lineaments of their future spouse. There is another custom, productive of great amusement, which the writer has often seen practiced. It is this: Put three dishes on the hearth, one containing clean water, the other foul water, and let the third be empty. One of the party (male or female) is then blindfolded and led to the dishes, into one of which he or she dips the left hand. If the hand is dipped in the clean water, the future husband or wife will be led to the altar a maid; if in the foul water, a widow; and if in the empty dish, it indicates that there will be no marriage at all. It is on Halloween, too, when man is vouchsafed the inestimable privilege of

SEEING THE DEVIL.

If anyone in Anaheim has a longing desire to behold Auld Nick, and considers a glance at his countenance a sufficient recompense for a little fatigue, let him wait patiently until the witching hour of 12 o'clock tonight. Precisely at that hour let him get astride a broom and make the circuit of the principal portion of the town three times, and he will then be blessed with a sight of the very Devil himself. As, however, an interview with the Deil is merely a question of time with most Anaheimers, it is probable they will await the inevitable course of events, in preference to making themselves ridiculous by riding a broom-stick for the privilege of a glimpse at a person whose future is so wrapped up in theirs.

These are a few of the customs which were at one time practiced in Scotland on Halloween; but all of them, with the exception, perhaps, of the nut burning and the dishes on the hearth, have fallen into desuetude in the lowlands. But

IN THE HIGHLANDS

Where the Gaelic is still the common language of the people, some remnants of the old customs still remain. Queen Victoria visited her castle, at Balmoral, last Halloween, and the ceremonies are thus described by the Dundee *Advertiser:*

"After darkness had set in the celebration began. Her Majesty and the Princess Beatrice, each bearing a large torch, drove out in an phaeton, and a procession, consisting of the servants and tenants on the Royal estates, all carrying lighted torches, was formed. They marched through the grounds and round the Castle—the sight, as they moved onwards being very weird and striking. On arriving in front of the Castle a huge bonfire, composed of old boxes, packing-cases, and other material collected during the year for the purpose, was set fire to. When the flames were at their highest, a figure dressed as a hobgoblin, and drawing a car surrounded by a number of fairies bearing long spears, appeared on the scene. The car contained the effigy of a witch, and the torch-bearers having formed into a circle round the fire, the figure was tossed into the flames by the presiding elf, and was rapidly consumed. The ceremony over, reels were begun, and were danced with great vigour to the stirring strains of Willie Blair, her Majesty's piper. The Queen and Princess Beatrice, and the ladies and gentlemen of the houshold were spectators of the show. It was intended to have wound up the festivities by a dance in the Iron Ballroom, but owing, it is said, to some of the crowd having behaved in rather too noisy a manner at the fire, this intention was abandoned, and the proceedings of the evening were brought to a close in the open air."

IN THE LOWLANDS

The boys parade in gangs during the early part of the evening, each bearing aloft a large kail-stock, on the top of which is a lighted candle. Fastened around each boy's neck is a large turnip, which has been hollowed out and in which a small piece of candle is burning. On some of these turnips is most elaborate carving, generally showing some demoniac face with extremely big, prominent teeth and wolfish eyes; the candle burning behind the face, and shining through, gives it an unearthly expression, highly terrorizing to small boys, and, of course, productive of great delight to the bearer. Sometimes two or more of these gangs meet—and then there's a row. After the street processions are ended, the festivities are continued indoors. All the neighbors and young folks from "but and ben" congregate and eat

THE HALLOWEEN SUPPER.

This consists of a dish called Sowens. It is made from the shell of the corn, which is steeped in water until all the fine, mealy particles are extracted; the liquid is then strained off and boiled with milk and butter until it thickens. This exceedingly palatable food is generally eaten with milk, but on Halloween milk is discarded and butter used in its stead. After supper a big tub is placed in the middle of the kitchen, and filled nearly to the brim with water, on the surface of which float numbers of rosy-cheeked apples. Then the young folks of the company stand, one at a time, on a high chair placed near the edge of the tub, and, stooping slightly over, hold a fork to their forehead, prongs downward. If, when they let the fork descend, it pierces an apple, the fruit is theirs. After playing thus for a time the

FORK AND CHAIR

Are put aside and ducking begins. This is prime fun! A boy kneels by the side of the tub, takes a long breath, opens wide his mouth, plunges his head into the water and tries to bring out an apple. As the apples are generally about twice too large to fit into any ordinary-sized mouth, it is necessary to follow some particular one to the bottom of the tub, and by pressing against it secure a firm hold with the teeth. The frequent failure to secure an apple is always the signal for uproar and laughter; and while the discomfited, spluttering youth, with mouth, eyes, ears and nose filled with water, retires to a corner to rub himself dry, another takes his place at the tub and the same performance is gone through with. While the children are thus enjoying themselves, the older lads and lassies are

"SPAKING THEIR FORTUNES"

By burning nuts, or by the luggies on the hearth, as above described. The evening's festivities are generally brought to a close by a game of "Blind Man's Buff," in which old and young take part; though Burns thus describes the breaking up of such a gathering:

Wi' merry sangs and friendly cracks,
I wat they didna weary;
And unco tales and funny jokes
Their sports were cheap and cheery.
Till butter'd so'ns, wi' fragrant lunt.
Set a' their gabs a-steerin';
Syne, wi' a social glass o' strunt,
They parted aff careerin',
Fu blythe that night.

If those not versed in Scottish dialect will read "smoke" for lunt "mouths" for gabs, and "spirits" for strunt, the meaning of the verse will probably be made clearer.

Such are a few of the simple enjoyments which will take place around many a hearth-stone in the

LAND O' CAKES

This evening. Let us hope that the blushing lass and bashfu' lad, who silently watch the nuts i' the fire, will see them stand the ordeal firmly, and thus be happy in the belief that it is emblematical of the happiness which await them in the future; let us hope that the coy maiden who consults her glass, will be overjoyed at seeing mirrored therein the lineaments of the one whom her young heart treasures above all others; let us hope that the third stalk of oats will have a grain in the top; let us hope that the pilgrim on the broomstick will see the Devil; in short, let us hope that all who wish may spend a happy Halloween.

Santa Ana Items.

We clip the following from the *Valley News:*

Dr. Mason, on last Monday, performed an operation for hair-lip on the child of Mr. Cook, near Santa Ana.

The lumber is on the ground for Jack Wolf's new building, on the lot adjoining the Santa Ana Hotel.

Dr. J. A. Crane, late of this place, has removed to San Juan Capistrano, where he intends entering upon the practice of medicine.

Fred. W. Athearn, our pleasant neighbor of the Anaheim GAZETTE, dropped in yesterday afternoon to see the *News*. He is a good looking man, for an editor, and—married, of course.

The dwelling house of Mr. Shelton, who resides about three miles south of town, together with its entire contents, was destroyed by fire on last Saturday. The fire is supposed to have originated from a defective stove-pipe.

A cornfield belonging to Charles Harris was burned on last Sunday evening. The corn took fire from the motas, which are supposed to have been set on fire by Chinamen. The loss is about four hundred and fifty bushels of corn.

Wm. Graham, whose farm is situated three miles southwest of town, informs us that he has harvested 5,950 pounds of onions from a little less than half an acre land. At the present market price, 2c per pound, this would give $119. Pretty good for half an acre.

Mr. Kendall, residing about one mile and a half northeast of town, has some genuine cayenne pepper bushes, brought by him from the Sandwich Islands, which he will give away to any one who may call until the supply is exhausted. Now is the time to transplant these bushes.

John W. Lowe, blacksmith, is doing a good thing for himself, and others too. He is putting in a well at the corner of his shop, and will, as soon as he can "raise the wind," have a mill put up. The well will be a great convenience to the public, and his bread thus cast upon the waters will return between now and the next centennial.

Santa Ana Lodge, I. O. O. F., will celebrate its first anniversary on next Tuesday evening, Oct. 31, at Sycamore Hall. The exercises will consist of music, speaking and a supper, after which those who wish may enjoy the "light fantastic." To the sojourning brothers and their families, and Orange and Anaheim Lodges, a cordial invitation is extended to participate.

At a meeting of the physicians of the southern part of Los Angeles county, held at Doctor Mason's office yesterday afternoon, Dr. Joslin was elected President and Dr. Mason Secretary. Resolution adopted inviting all physicians holding certificates from the State Board of Examiners to participate. A committee of five was appointed to report a plan of organization at next meeting. The Committee are Drs. G. T. Mason, W. N. Hardin, E. M. Joslin, McCoy, Fulton. Meeting adjourned subject to call of Committee.

Downey City Items.

The *Los Nietos Valley Courier* has the following:

Within the past two weeks this locality has been visited by many strangers, some viewing the country for the purpose of settlement and others traveling for pleasure. Several immigrant teams passed through town last week.

We understand that Mr. J. Steinhart's store, at the Azusa, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning, between 1 and 2 o'clock, whether by incendiary or otherwise we did not learn. The building and contents were totally destroyed, valued at $7,000; partially insured.

The services of our band were brought into requisition on Monday last, at the political meeting held at Santa Ana, and the band was requested to play at Anaheim, but declined. This is indeed a high compliment to our boys when we consider that Tustin and Anaheim both have brass bands. The proficiency of the Downey band is really remarkable, considering the short time the members have been in practice.

Consecration of Santa Ana Lodge No. 241, F. & A. M.

A warrant having been received by the Masonic Inspector, Theo Reiser, empowering him to consecrate Santa Ana Lodge No. 241, F. & A. M., a Grand Lodge was convened at the hall of Anaheim Lodge yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, and the members, twenty-five in number, proceeded to Santa Ana. The members of Santa Ana Lodge spared no pains to render the visit of their brethren agreeable and pleasant. A sumptuous repast was prepared by the Committee at that famous hostelry, the Santa Ana Hotel. After feasting heartily on the savory viands, the brethren marched in procession to the lodge room, which was crowded with ladies and gentlemen. After listening to the exquisite music furnished by a volunteer choir of ladies, the usual prayer was made by the Grand Chaplain, E. Evey, and the following oration was delivered by the Deputy Grand Master and Grand Orator for the occasion, Fred. W. Athearn:

MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND MASTER, BRETHREN AND LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—No honor could be bestowed upon me which I should prize more dearly, and there is no privilege of which I could feel more proud than that now accorded me, of addressing you upon the topic of Masonry. It is, however, with some feelings of regret that I appear before you, conscious that I have not been able to give the amount of time and study I would have liked, in the preparation of an address upon so great and glorious a subject.

The fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons is not a society of a few short years' existence. Its history dates far back on the records of ages, and its mystic symbols and legends come to us handed down with zealous care from the dim chambers of the past. From time immemorial its chains of brotherly love and affection have bound together the great, the wise and the good. Through darkness and trouble, through war and pestilence and famine, its forms and ceremonies have been cherished and fostered and loved, until the great moral truths inculcated by the order have reached us to-day bright and unsullied. Through every nation on the earth has spread the teachings of Free Masonry, until men of every country and tongue have joined hands in a brotherhood encircling the entire globe.

Masonry has been well defined to be "a universal system which teaches the relative and social duties of men on a broad, extensive basis of general philanthropy." The inhabitants of all climes—Jews, Mahommedans, Christians and men of every worship—meet in its hallowed circle as children of one common Father and workers for one common end, with the universal creed of Faith, Hope and Charity—Faith in God, Hope of immortality and Charity toward all mankind.

In questions of State, the administration of Government and in peculiar creeds and forms of worship, the motto of Freemasonry has ever been, "Tolerance towards all," and has towards none. Its teachings, by precept and example, have been to relieve the distressed, to sooth the unhappy, to sympathize with the unfortunate and to restore peace to the troubled minds of its members.

Notwithstanding the high moral nature of the institution, it has ever met and will ever continue to meet, enemies and slanderers. Much that is vile and bad has been charged against it as a secret organization. Many times has the question been raised that, if it were a good and benevolent institution, with no sinister designs, why not raise the veil of secrecy and admit the whole world to share in its benefits? In the time when Freemasonry had its rise, the minds of men were possessed of allegories, emblems and mystic devices, in which peculiar sciences, manners and maxims were wrapped up. The Egyptian priests secreted the mysteries of their religion from the vulgar eye by symbols and hieroglyphics, comprehensible only to those of their own order. The oracles of the priests of Rome and Greece were intelligible alone to their brethren, who explained them to the people. Those examples were adopted for the purpose of concealing the mysteries of Masonry. The importance of secrecy amongst us is that we may not be deceived in the disposition of our charities, that we may not be betrayed in the tenderness of our benevolence, and others usurp the portion which is prepared for our family.

Masons in all ages have studied the general good of mankind. Every art which is useful or necessary for the support of authority and preservation of good government as well as promoting science, they have cheerfully communicated to mankind; those matters which were of no public importance they have carefully preserved in their own breasts. It is that secrecy which surrounds it, those mystic ceremonies and legends known only to the initiated, which has preserved masonry for so many ages from the corruptions of the unworthy and profane, and which enhances and protects its usefulness. Were any of the ceremonies and rites other than noble and good it would have long ago been subjected to the detestation of true men; and the fraternity, instead of being bound together by the closest of moral and social ties, would have been broken and scattered to the wind.

The rise and progress of Masonry has kept even pace with the onward march of civilization. As the stride of progress enters the wild and unsettled portions of the world, it plants the seed of the institution of Free Masonry to spread and grow with its advancement. Nowhere is this fact more forcibly illustrated than in our own Golden State. A few short years ago and but a single Masonic Lodge struggled for existence on the shores of the Pacific, and to-day we shall consecrate lodge No. 241 in the State of California, here in this beautiful valley, which within the memory of the youngest of us was the grazing spot of wild cattle and horses—now the home of an intelligent prosperous and happy people. Long may Santa Ana Lodge flourish and prosper, and may the good which shall emanate from it be as great and as universal as that which has ever been characteristic of the fraternity from time immemorial. I have already overstepped the time I had allowed myself, and fear I have somewhat trespassed upon your patience, but I cannot close without yielding to a weakness which, however, I believe is not entirely peculiar to myself, that of addressing a few words to the ladies. It is not unfrequently the case that the wives and daughters of Masons complain that too much time is taken for Masonic meetings which should be devoted to the home circle and that too much attention is paid to an organization in whose workings they are forbidden to share. Although you cannot join with us in our ceremonies you are one and all silent partners in the benefits. The teachings of our order are as much for you as for ourselves, as our members are continually taught and reminded to provide for the comfort and happiness of their families. And when sickness or death robs you of your natural protector, you are more directly brought under the kind care and protecting love of the entire fraternity, and so long as that fraternity exists you are never friendless and alone. And to those ladies who are connected by no ties to the Masonic Brotherhood I can only say, that if men follow the example and teachings of Free Masonry they cannot well be other than good men and true, and consequently are good men to go through life with, and to tie to; then if you must and will marry, marry a Mason if you can get one.

The lodge was then consecrated by the Grand Master, Theo. Reiser, in accordance with the ancient forms and usages of the fraternity. After the consecration of the Lodge, the Master and officers of the new Lodge were duly installed as follows:

Albert William Birch—W. M.
Robert Burns Guthrie—S. W.
Geo. Washington Vance—J. W.
William Harbertt Tichenal—Treas.
Jasper Newton Burtnett—Sec.
James Windfield Layman—S. D.
Isaac Harding—J. D.
William Lane Wilhite—Marshal.
Robt. Cummins, Benj. Franklin Maxson—Stewards.
Samuel Barrington McTarnaham—Tyler.

The thanks of Santa Ana Lodge were extended to the brethren of Anaheim Lodge for their presence; also to the Grand Orator and to the ladies forming the choir. The lodge was then closed in due and ancient form.

Communicated.

EDS. GAZETTE:—There arrived here a few days ago a gentleman and his family, who appeared to be highly educated people, and want to settle amongst us, buy land, enjoy our fine climate, live in a quiet, independent, farmer style. It appears that some malicious person, either because he was jealous of our progress or for other reasons, put the following in the *Sud Californian Post:*

"In Anaheim prevails great joy over the arrival of a real Polish Count and Countess, who intend to stay there for some time. We would advise our neighbors to keep a sharp eye upon this Count, that he may not, as a good many of his standing have done, depart in polish from us."

The people of Anaheim are very glad to see people of refinement and education settle among them. It is immaterial to them if the new settlers belong to the nobility or are only common folks. We are always willing to give them advice; but we are sorry to see that there are such jackasses who, whenever they kick, befoul everything in their reach.

Selling a Circus.

The Mechanics' Pavilion was exceedingly well attended yesterday, at the sale of the animals and effects of Cooper, Bailey & Co.'s Circus and Menagerie. The sale commenced at 10 o'clock and extended far into the afternoon. Messrs. Crego & Bowley acted as auctioneers. The gross amount netted was above $20,000. The sixty-two horses that were sold brought very fair prices indeed, ranging from $75 the single horse to $490 for a matched pair. They were mostly draught horses. The seven ponies brought low prices. The elephant "Betsey" was sold to Adam Forepaugh, of Philadelphia, for $4,000, he having sent a telegraphic dispatch to go as high as that in the bidding. The sacred cow and calf went for $32 50; the hyena for $8, subsequently disposed of privately for $100; a white camel for $20, a red camel and calf for $47 50. A few birds, cockatoos, etc., were sold at prices ranging from $2 50 to $11 50. $150 was taken for the African Bear cage. The rest of the effects, including wagons, harness, canvas, etc., was sacrificed. The prices obtained on the horses, however, served to make the result of the sale, as a whole, satisfactory.—*Alta.*

Anaheim Gazette

SATURDAY....NOVEMBER 4, 1876.

OUR PROLIFIC COUNTY.

Immense Size of Vegetables on Mr Swain's Farm at Artesia.

EDS. GAZETTE.—Swain's farm, situated about seven miles from Anaheim, directly west, and on the east side of Coyote Creek, can truly be called one of the most prolific farms of California. I visited this place on Wednesday afternoon, and was astonished to be shown cucumbers measuring 17 inches in length by 12 inches in circumference, one of which I send you that you may be fully convinced; others, and many, measuring 16x12; egg plants measuring 20x22 inches in circumference; squashes weighing from one to two hundred pounds; ears of corn from ten to sixteen inches in length and remarkably full and plump. Four hills of tomatoes have yielded about one bushel each, and are now as full as ever; castor beans yielding over one ton to the acre. The yield of potatoes has no end; they are raised all the year round. Never before have I seen any place of such general productiveness. Anaheim has heretofore been called the Land of Eden—let any of the growlers disprove the appellation if they can. That the whole of the land of this vicinity is not of the same richness, is undoubtedly true. Nevertheless there is plenty more of such land awaiting the hand of the husbandman, and even on all the balance, if every man will study the climate, and, consequently, the proper season for sowing and planting, there is no doubt that every one can be equally successful. This is the only secret of Mr. Swain. I must mention, also, a cotton plant which was planted late, an as experiment, and which has received no care. This plant has now at least twenty-five and perhaps forty bolls, on the eve of maturing. All the seeds of this are intended for planting next year. It really seems that any and every seed that comes directly or indirectly in this land, produces with equal prolificness. Such richness of production is not found in any other part of the world. AMIGO.

THE SUPERVISORIAL CONVENTION.

W. H. Spurgeon the Nominee of the Democrats.

The Democratic Convention to nominate a candidate for Supervisor met at Santa Ana in Judge Humphreys' office yesterday. The meeting was called to order by W. M. Bailey, and Dr. M. S. Jones was elected temporary chairman, with G. F. Miles for Secretary. The Committee on Credentials, consisting of Messrs. Bailey, Toler and Wicks, presented the following report, which was received and adopted: Anaheim 5, San Joaquin 4, San Juan 2, Westminster 2, Orange 2, Upper Santa Ana 2; total 17. Beauchamp, of Fountain Valley, proposed that his township be allowed a representation in the convention on the following basis: one for their precinct and one delegate to be stricken off the San Joaquin delegation and added to the Fountain Valley delegation, and one delegate to be allowed to Tustin City. Ruled out of order by the Chair. An appeal from this decision resulted in the Chair being sustained after a tie vote and an animated discussion, in which Messrs. McLaughlin, Cook, Bailey, Wicks, and Beauchamp took part, Theo. Lynill being appealed to, stated the views of the Central Committee in reference to the matter under discussion, which sustained the action taken by the Chair. Mr. Wicks then introduced Mr. Wm. H. Spurgeon. Mr. Edward Evey then asked permission to address the meeting which was granted. He and some members of the Anaheim Delegation then left the Convention and Mr. W. H. Spurgeon was nominated by acclamation. The interest manifested in the convention was intense; all the wirepullers were on hand, and the result on the whole gave general satisfaction.—*From Wednesday's Daily.*

THE CANON DE SANTA ANA WATER COMPANY.

Col. Davis Takes Possession of the Canal by Authority of the Trustees.

The following important item was given us yesterday by Mr. Olden:

"Under the instructions and by order of the Trustees of the Cañon de Santa Ana Water Company, Colonel Walter S. Davis took possession of the irrigating canal constructed by Irrigation Districts Nos. 1 and 2. As the Commissioners of the Districts are unable to go on and complete the work it is but right that the men, who have paid for the work heretofore done, shall take possession of the property, and go on and complete the ditch. The Joint Stock Company, who now have possession and are at work, is composed entirely of those who have paid for the work that has been done. Those interested may now feel assured that the work will be completed without any further delay. The money is ready."

The canal will now be put in order to withstand the winter rains. Unless this be done, the damage to the canal during the coming winter could only be remedied by the outlay of thousands of dollars.—*From Wednesday's Daily.*

OUR SAN FRANCISCO LETTER.

[From an Occasional Correspondent of the GAZETTE.]

Our first day's rain has cleared up and we are enjoying the beautiful interim of clear air and blue sky.

This is a great city, but its events after all are not so very wonderful as to make a frequent letter possible. And having as you do the "papers" of this metropolis, you are supplied with its local news in a fuller and better form than one like myself, who is not supposed to be about town very much, can possibly prepare.

I presume you have heard that these are

ELECTION TIMES.

The chief topic of interest is the coming contest at the ballot-box. Vast numbers of people are anxious to serve their country, and are making dire preparations to join the assembling hosts and march boldly up to the ballot-box and deposit a token of citizenship, a bullet-like expression of sovereign will, plumply in the face of the enemy. As you can easily imagine, the fellow citizens from "furrin" parts are anxious to be recognized, and to be fully armed for the approaching struggle. Hence the naturalization office is well patronized. There seem to be a vast number of people who, by some strange mishap, or by a change of local residence, are not on the Great Register. The rooms devoted to the addition of names to this list is constantly crowded. Among the loyal and patriotic citizens interested in this department your correspondent found himself, as he elbowed his way up to the counter where from twenty to thirty clerks were taking the statement of

WOULD-BE VOTERS,

And were issuing certificates, entitling the bearer to vote. Presenting his transfer from Los Angeles county, your correspondent followed the regular rule, answered several questions, listened to a hastily mumbled recital of an oath, which on the certificate was the item referred to in the statement, that the voter was "sworn." The rapidly-speaking clerk coupled the statement that the certificate would be ready in a minute and the name would be called, that the devout citizen concluded that it was all a part of the oath that had been administered. The

ENGLISH LORD'S BLESSING

At table came to mind. He had been talking of horses, hunting, hounds, &c., until the moment the blessing was to be asked; so, in a rapid utterance he continued in the same tone of voice in which he had been speaking of a fine dog—"For what we are about to receive the Lord make us thankful that dog was the finest pup you ever saw." The writer was thankful to hear his name speedily called, and grasping firmly his seal and sign of citizenship, he pressed his way out of the streaming, bustling crowd, and is now ready to give one vote, only one, for the best man.

Many of the citizens are troubled about the

TERRIBLE BLACK LIST

Of over 4,000 persons who are to be challenged because of some supposed informality in their registration; but the breezes has blown over, on the appearance of an elaborate opinion from the State Attorney, signed also by several lawyers, stating that a challenge could not be sustained, and that the registration was correct.

THE UNITED STATES COMMISSION,

On the Chinese, is still in session, listening to testimony pro and con. Much of this testimony seems to come from interested stand-points. Persons in certain lines of business are called upon to testify how the Chinese cut down their wages. The Commission, it is to be hoped, will sift all this testimony, and, in their report, give to the entire country a clear and impartial statement of the actual condition and influence of the Chinese on this Coast. It is also important that such national legislation will occur which shall fairly include the three great elements of this question—the dignity and grandeur of this nation as a free country, open for the poor and oppressed of all the world; the welfare of local States and of the whole country, in view of the admission of evil elements into our land from both a social and business standpoint; and the duty this nation owes to the Chinese who are already on our shores.

Had the pleasure of meeting one of the

EDITORIAL STAFF

Of the GAZETTE, who has been spending some weeks recuperating in this healthful country. He was looking well and had nearly recovered from the effects of the unfortunate upset of the hotel stage. Also saw one of your estimable and energetic townspeople, Mrs. Dr. Higgins, who has been deeply buried in the mysteries of medical study. She is looking hale and hearty, notwithstanding the abundant use of "the midnight oil."

I am sorry you headed my last letter as from a regular correspondent. I fear my letters must be irregular. You had better dub me "an occasional correspondent." J. M. A.

1401 Taylor St., San Francisco.

At Santa Barbara, a few days ago, General Banning prefaced a political speech with the following remarks:

When in 1869 I commenced the construction of a railroad from Wilmington to Los Angeles, the assessed value of the property of our county was less than six millions of dollars. Now it is nearly seventeen millions; and land which at that time could not be sold for one dollar an acre, has been disposed of at one hundred and fifty. * *

Had you known sleepy Los Angeles as I did 25 years since, and compare it with the Chicago of the Pacific, as it may now be called, and know that really all these improvements are the result of railroads, you surely would do something to help yourselves in this respect. Our young Chicago has five railroads entering there—no imaginary highways that some one is going to build sometime or other, but real roads, all running and doing a large business. Only a few days since there were fifteen vessels anchored at Wilmington that brought for that port over 20,000 tons of freight. Four of them were from Europe and have since sailed with products of our county.

Mr. Longfellow has been chosen poet and ex-Governor Seymour orator for the Centennial celebration of the surrender of Burgoyne, at Saratoga, on October 17th. 1777.

RAISIN GRAPES.

The last number of the *Rural Press* contains an article on raisin grapes, from the pen of W. A. Sanders, of Fresno county. The letter is written as an answer to inquiries of Mr. Dennison and others, in regard to the best grape for raisins. We make the following extracts:

The Muscadelle and Muscat of Alexandria are the same. The "layer raisins" of Malaga are made from this grape. Downing, in his exhaustive treatise, "Fruits and Fruit Trees of America," gives a most accurate description of it, as follows: "Bunches very large, long, loose, shouldered; berries large, oval, unequal in size; skin thick, pale amber, thin, white bloom; flesh firm, moderately juicy, sweet and rich; fine muscat flavor."

There are many sub-varieties of this grape, two of the most noted being the Bowood and Cannon Hall. The former has shorter jointed wood than its parent, and possesses the advantage of growing with a much less degree of heat, being well suited to coast localities where there is scarcely sufficient heat to produce the original type in its perfection. The Cannon Hall is the largest of the Muscats. Its bunches are usually more tapering than the parent type.

The Flame Tokay is a very large, thrifty growing, heavy bearing, bright red, nearly round, sweetish grape, of poor flavor. There are two varieties of it, differing chiefly in form of bunches, one being very loose, the other quite compact. Those of the loose bunches make very large, showy raisins, but they are slow to develop, the sugar granules and the seeds are very hard. However, after keeping them till they are a year old, the seeds become softened, the sugar granules develop, and they becomes first-class raisins.

The black grape mentioned by Mr. Dennison, sold as the Flame Tokay, is doubtless the Rose of Peru. Unfortunately, in some localities this grape is called the Flame Tokay. Bernard S. Fox, of San Jose, one of our best authorities on names, calls this grape the Black Prince.

The red grape, oval in shape, referred to by Mr. Dennison, is doubtless the Traminer, not first class for raisins—seeds too hard; but a valuable table grape, especially where it has to be shipped long distances to market, as from here to the Eastern cities, which it has reached in excellent condition.

Fiher Zagos, an oblong, green or light amber grape, below medium size, with vines of most robust growth and prodigal bearers. They make a small but very good raisin, especially for cooking purposes.

White Corinth, a very small finely flavored, perfectly seedless, white or green colored grape. These make the very finest of raisins in all respects except size. These raisins will doubtless, in time, supersede, to a great extent, the larger seeded raisins.

Seedless Sultana, similar to, if not identical with, the above.

Black Corinth. This the smallest of all grapes. They are entirely seedless, of a dark-red or purple color. The Zante currants of commerce are these grapes, dried by laying them on the ground in the sun.

Malaga Raisin, a grape grown and named by W. B. West, of Stockton. It is much like the Fiher Zagos, though larger and makes a much finer raisin. It also possesses the merit of producing fine crops under conditions of climate and culture in which the Muscats would entirely fail to produce anything.

In conclusion, I would say that I have descriptions of and have seen and examined 88 varieties of raisin grapes, each valuable for certain meritorious qualities, all of which are possessed by no one variety. The requisites for first-class raisins are, first, tender, tasteless skins; second, hard, abundant flesh; third, small, soft, tasteless seeds, and the fewer in number the better. These are essentials. In addition, they should cure quickly; the change from juice to grape sugar should be accomplished with the least possible loss of weight or bulk of fruit. The fruit should also be, to the greatest possible extent, free from liability to rot or deteriorate in flavor from unfavorable conditions of moisture or temperature while curing. Any grape possessing these or most of these, is valuable for raisins.

THE Los Angeles *Herald* man has been examining the Great Register, and thus classifies the occupations of the persons whose names he found therein: Farmers, 2,770; laborers, 1,800; rancheros, 330; merchants, 400; bar-keepers, 90; carpenters, 480; masons, 120; brick-makers, 20; painters, 60; plasterers, 50; tinners and plumbers, 38; ministers, 30; lawyers, 80; bakers, 90; milkmen, 30; physicians, 50; undertakers, 20; fruit dealers, 40; traders, 50; vacqueros, 160; sheep raisers, 70; cooks, 80; blacksmiths, 100; machinists, 60; stock raisers, 60; photographers, 10, clerks, 300; railroad men, 40; mechanics, 120; book-keepers, 40; restaurant keepers 30; bankers 10; speculators, 20; actors, 10; stage drivers, 50; moulders, 10; manufacturers 10; nurserymen, 20; students, 30, well borers, 30; watchmakers and jewelers, 30; distillers, 10; ship carpenters, 20; journalists, 10; real estate agents, 40; collectors, 10; hostlers, 80; gardeners, 40; freighters, 10; harness and saddle makers, 50; shoemakers, 110; engineers, 20; candy manufacturers, 20; carriage and wagon makers, 40; telegraph operators, 15; miners 20; stone cutters, 10; waiters, 30; broom manufacturers, 5; wheelwrights, 20; cigar makers, 30; mill-wrights, 10; printers, 50; apiarians, 50; barbers, 40; surveyors, 30; coopers, 20; stationers, 10; teachers, 90; brokers, 20; millers, 30; vintners, 20; seamen, 10; tailors, 40; contractors, 10; hunters, 10; searchers of records, 10; law students, 10; gunsmiths, 20. Thirty men who claim the right of franchise have the frankness to come forward and acknowledge no occupation; one is classified as a "general," tanner," and one stevedore with his primitive waif on a three-stringed violin, closes this article.

There are forty cotton mills in Georgia, and ten have been in actual operation during a very dull season. Tennessee has taken great strides in manufacturing, and throughout the South the general drift of capital is toward industrial pursuits.

THE Sacramento *Record-Union* gives an amusing account of a scientific sell lately attempted to be perpetrated. A good deal of excitement in scientific circles was lately caused by the reported discovery, at North Canton, Connecticut, of a slab of sandstone, containing a human footprint and two bird tracks. It was supposed that the slab was of immense antiquity, and various puzzling speculations arose as to the way in which the human footprint got there, for there was only the print of one foot, and the bird's tracks were so close to the imprint as to suggest the idea that the fowl and the man must have been taking a walk together, after the fashion of the carpenter and the walrus in "Through the Lookingglass," or that the marks were made by some kind of missing link, having one human foot and one bird's claw. We are not prepared to say that the scientists accepted this latter ingenious hypothesis, being under the impression that the wicked secular press is wholly responsible for it; but they certainly did bestow great attention upon the slab of sandstone, and but for a recent discovery no doubt it would have gone down to posterity carefully displayed in some museum, and as fully believed in as that other famous memorial stone discovered by Mr. Pickwick. It happens, however, that the Connecticut slab was submitted to Professor Marsh, of Yale College, for examination, and he says that it is an artificial stone, in which the impressions were made while it was soft. It is fashioned with great skill, and has apparently been buried for some time, so as to give it an antiquated appearance. And thus perishes another great discovery, which bid fair to rival the Abyville relics, and leave the Dodo nowhere. Perhaps, too, it is something to be regretted that even the pursuit of science nowadays demands that eternal vigilance which is the price of liberty, and that even the study of paleontology is not safe unless one has a private detective at his elbow.

The St. Helena *Star*, of which Charles A. Gardner is editor, has the following in its issue of the 27th:

It is with filial regard that we tender congratulations to our journalistic *alma mater*, the Anaheim GAZETTE, published away down in the land of oranges and honey, on its attaining the ripe age of six years. Ripe? Yes—though but a flea-bite on the hide of time in the land of old England and the East, where it takes a hundred years to make a college, six years is as the maturing of a century in this wonderful country of progress and lightning-heeled dispatch. But yester ay a railroad started from Omaha, to-day it reaches the Pacific, to-morrow goes back by way of Texas and the Colorado. One day is Anaheim a bowling cactus-patch—the abode of horned-toads, the tarantula and jackass rabbit; the next, behold a city of two thousand people, a daily paper, a long line of glittering track that extends in one unbroken chain from San Francisco and reaches afar out toward the narrowing vista of Capistrano. 'Twas here we were initiated into the mysteries of running a newspaper, here imbrued virgin hands in the inky gore of journalistic foes, here manufactured our first "pie." Here were the tender couplets of youth fired into the maze of public opinion, and met—with disgusting regularity—by the enraged visages of healthy victims who marched solemnly up stairs with tread as dismally regular as the funeral knell of an editor, and peremptorily requested that we take it back. [N. B.—We always took it back.] Here did we first learn, when we began to have controversies with hot-blooded "cotem's," that we were a scoundrel, fool, idiot, ass, dolt, liar—anything but a gentleman or an honest man; albeit we had hitherto borne such a character as to command credit at the corner grocery and been a shining light at the village Sunday School. Strange, that a man can wag so far along in life, and never know what a precious fraud he is till somebody reminds him of it? But it is over; and now that it has drifted five years into the past its character is invested with a mellower tinge and many a golden line that was hardly perceptible in the stern visage of the present. There was many an honest step that sprang cheerily up stairs to bring us five dollars and an encouraging word; many a warm handshake that could neutralize the discouragements for a week to come. We rejoice that our old home has prospered. She deserves it. She has gained it through the ordeal of many an early tribulation, and the brave and honest hearts who have carried her onward deserve peace and prosperity forever.

A Presidential Chair-maker.

Seth Kinman and his son Carlin, the renowned California hunters and trappers, are now in the city sojourning at the International Hotel. Seth has gained considerable notoriety as the maker of unique chairs for several of the Presidents of the United States. He presented Buchanan with a chair made of Elk horns and hoofs, in 1854, and gave Abraham Lincoln a similar one in 1864. Andrew Johnson was also the recipient of a chair made of grizzly skins and claws. During a recent visit to the Centennial Exposition, Seth called on Governor Hayes, at Columbus, Ohio, and presented him with a chair similar to the Lincoln and Buchanan chairs—of Elk horns and hoofs—with a grizzly robe covering. He has another chair similar to the Andrew Johnson chair in store for the President elect, only it has the addition of a grizzly's ferocious head cunningly concealed underneath the seat, which, by touching a spring in the rear of the chair, it is thrown forward, the jaws snap viciously two or three times, when it returns to its place of concealment. This interesting little ornament Seth thinks his old friend Hayes is going to get.—*Alta.*

Subscriptions were opened at Paris on the 22d of August, for an undertaking with a capital of $6,000,000 to establish and work a telegraph cable between Paris and New York.

GENERAL NEWS.

Dr. Slade, the spiritualist, who was arrested in London on a charge of vagrancy, has been sentenced to three month's hard labor.

General Dix has accepted the Republican nomination for Mayor of New York City.

Mrs. Thurston, aged eighty years has just died in Honolulu. She has been engaged in missionary work in the Sandwich Islands for forty years.

President Grant has decided not to go to Galena to vote.

Henry M. Vaeris, Judge of the Supreme Court of Missouri, is dead.

Nast gets $200 a week for his caricatures.

It is estimated that not less than thirty thousand votes will be polled in San Francisco on election day.

The number of paying visitors who have attended the Centennial International Exhibition from the opening day, May 10th, down to and including Saturday, October 14th, is 5,722,448. Speaking of the subject, the Philadelphia *Ledger* says: "In again calling attention to these immense numbers, we deem it in point to repeat the belief that no such numbers of paying visitors ever attended an International Exhibiton in the same space of time. The returns are for 136 exhibition days."

In the garden of the late General Redington, corner of Ninth and H streets, Sacramento, are three trees of that choicest of all oranges, the luscious Mandarin. They are about six feet high, and are loaded with hundreds of the small but sweet and thin-skinned dark golden fruit, which is just beginning to ripen. There are few if any other trees of this variety in the city.

Only six persons have been hanged in Connecticut during the last thirty years, and only two of these for offenses committed out of prison, the other four having murdered prison officers.

Lord John Russell, the Nestor of British statesmen, entered upon his eighty-ninth year on August 18th. He has been a member of Parliament since 1813.

Charles Bradlaugh and Mrs. Besant, while lecturing in an English town the other night, were interrupted by persons in the audience. Mr. Bradlaugh intimated that the next man doing it should be put out, whereupon a local tradesman "dared him." Down came Bradlaugh from the platform, and the subsequent proceedings were painfully interesting to the local tradesman.

Some Black Friday suits are still dragging through the New York Courts.

The Sacramento *Record Union* says: One of the most unfortunate losses resulting from the recent rains is that of raisin grapes and raisins. It was expected that the raisin crop of the present year would be not less than 40,000 boxes. The losses in grapes and partly made raisins are such that it is now doubtful if 10,000 boxes can be secured.

Under the English law a wife is now secured in her right to all earnings derived from any occupation she carries on separately from her husband. Previous to 1870 the wife was obliged to apply to the Courts for the privilege.

A correspondent writes that when anybody is run over in St. Petersburg, the carriage is confiscated, the horses are taken for the use of the fire brigade, and the driver is (sometimes) flogged by the police authorities.

Paul Nicart, a noted manager of minor theatres in Paris a generation since, is dead. He opened a theatre but to fail and be imprisoned for debt, and was almost as speedily discharged, to open another theatre. One day Dumas went to the jail to see him. "He has just been set at liberty," said the keeper. Very well," said Dumas, "I will wait for him."

Edward S. Stokes, who killed James Fisk, Jr., was released from Auburn prison on Saturday. He is thirty-eight, quite gray, and suffers severely from asthma. Though his long fight against the gallows cost him $300,000 he will be a comparatively rich man, as his oil refining works, which have been cared for by his mother during his imprisonment, have done a good business and are quite valuable. Otherwise misery has accumulated upon the wretched convict's head since his crime; his father is dead of grief, his wife has freed herself from him by divorce, and all the fair-weather friends of his gilded days have forsaken him.

Dr. Mary E. Walker is making things lively for Secretary Chandler, Assistant Secretary Gorham, Major Bell and other officials at the Interior Department, because they don't hurry up her claim for a pension.

An extraordinary duel between two negro women was fought a few days ago in Louisville. Annie Simmons and Mary Bowles, having quarrelled resolved to fight a duel with knives. They met, by agreement, in front of the Baptist Church, no witness being present, and fought fiercely for half an hour. Mary Bowles was stabbed most horribly in six different places, and her right eye cut out. Annie Simmons was lightly hurt. She has been arrested. The cause of the difficulty is unknown.

The Convention of Governors, which recently met at Omaha, Nebraska, has concluded its labors after adopting resolutions looking toward the destruction of the grasshoppers, recommending in the States and Territories interested, the making of laws to encourage their eradication, and other steps necessary to rid the country of the scourge. The President of the Convention was requested to draw up and present to the President of the United States a letter setting forth the urgent necessity of action by the General Government in behalf of the sections ravished. The Governors of Minnesota, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Colorado, Wyoming, Dakota and Idaho were requested to transmit to their respective Congressional delegations a record of the proceedings of the Convention, and to request them to urge on Congress speedy action in this matter. It is ascertained that the grasshoppers have not done the amount of damage imagined, and that they can be encouraged and exterminated with much less labor and difficulty than heretofore supposed, by united, concentrated efforts at the proper time. No fears need be entertained as to serious results the coming Spring.

BY TELEGRAPH

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 31.

At five minutes to twelve last night a panic occurred in the Royal Chinese Theatre, on the north side of Jackson street, between Kearny and Dupont. A stampede followed, which resulted in the immediate death of twenty-six Chinamen, and the wounding of fifteen or twenty more. The entrance to the Theatre is through a long narrow corridor, at the end of which are five or six steps leading to a door through which the audience has to pass. A few feet back of and parallel with this door was a partition built of one-inch boards and reached half way to the ceiling. While the performance was going on, some one in the audience raised the cry of "Fire." The alarm was groundless but it created a panic and a great portion of those in the auditorium in the gallery which had a stairway running down to the front door, started for the only means of exit. Some of the foremost fell or were pushed down several steps, leading to the corridor and those who came after them fell pell mell upon them. The surging crowed pushed on these, carrying the partition with them and in a few minutes a hundred Chinamen were piled on top of one another, screaming, moaning and crying in Chinese and English. A few minutes after the accident occurred a few officers rushed to the scene and attempted to render assistance, but their efforts were in vain, for a while, as those Chinamen who were uninjured refused to render any assistance or stand back. A reinforcement of police, under Capt. Douglass came up in a short time and cleared the spot around which lay the fallen. The officers worked with a will, cleared the debris, and, in a little while, commenced taking out the unfortunates who had been crushed by those who fell upon them. As soon as taken out they were carried to the street and laid on the sidewalk. The fresh air revived a few, but the majority were dead. After they were all taken out, it was discovered that 21 were dead and about 15 wounded. Some of the wounded were taken away by their friends, and the others were taken to the Receiving Hospital. The dead were taken to the Morgue.

While the dead and wounded were being removed, the police endeavored to press the Chinamen into service for removing the injured, and those whose life had fled, but they refused to help. The actors, although fully aware of what had occurred, continued playing on the stage, as if nothing had happened, and it was not until Captain Douglass ordered them to cease playing that they stopped the performance.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 1.

Rumors have been prevalent around town of dissensions in the Republican State Central Committee, and that John Harrold, one of the Committee and a member of the firm of Lyon & Harrold of the Philadelphia Brewery, either had withdrawn from the Committee, or contemplated so doing, basing his action on his friendliness to Piper, in connection with other German brewers of the city, on account of his efforts in Washington to obtain a rebate of taxes, which Collector Sedgwick has recently been exacting under instructions from the Revenue Officer. Inquiry fails to confirm the rumor.

The Coroner this morning held an inquest on the bodies of the Chinamen killed during the panic at the Chinese theatre Monday night. The jury found a verdict of accidental death, and called the attention of the Grand Jury to the insufficient means of exit from the building, threatening similar disasters in the future.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 1.

Last night the Hayes Invincibles reconsidered their determination not to hold another parade before election, and resolved to turn out in torchlight procession on Monday night. Voluntary contributions are being made to defray expenses. The Democrats will have their final street parade on Saturday night, after correspondence between the committees of both parties with the view of avoiding interference with each other. Great preparations have been made for the event, and it is expected there will be 10,000 torches in the line.

The Chronicle this morning prints an interview with one of the attorneys for the trustees of the Lick estate, relative to the recent application of Jno. H. Lick for letters of administration on his late father's estate. The attorney said that the proceeding was perfectly right and proper, and that Mr. Lick was the only person entitled to letters on his father's estate; that the granting of letters might be contested but he thought it hardly probable. He said that the only fight the plaintiff could make would be to attempt that his father was insane when he made the deed, and added that it was hardly within the limits of probability that this could be proved, as for thirty years it had been Mr. Lick's avowed purpose to dispose of his property as he finally did. The trustees will combat to the bitter end any attempt to dispossess the beneficiaries by the deed of trust of their dues, and unless Mr. Lick proposes some compromise which the trustees can honorably accept, a great deal of litigation will undoubtedly ensue. Mr. Krebs, nephew of James Lick, speaking for John H. Lick, said the petition for letters meant fight, and that there might be some of Mr. Lick's estate which is not covered by the deed of trust, in which case Mr. Lick will of course obtain it.

VICTORIA (B. C.), Nov. 1.

A disgraceful scene occurred at the City Council Chamber last Friday. An altercation took place between Councilor Trounce and the Mayor. The Mayor called on the councilor to "dry up," and fined him $10 for not obeying the order. The excitement continued for some time, and at length the room was cleared of spectators, when the Mayor called Trounce a thief. The councilor seized an ink-stand and dashed its contents at the Mayor, who was deluged with ink, a pair of lavender-colored pants being entirely ruined. Councilor Trounce then seized a chair, and was about to make short work of his worship, when he was seized by the other councilors and restrained. The community is greatly scandalized at these proceedings.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.

The official report of the battle between Sitting Bull, Pretty Bear, Bull Eagle, Joan of Arc, Standing Bear, Eagle and White Bear, on Cedar Creek, the general results of which were given in a Bismarck dispatch last night, states that the number of Indians known to be killed is five. The report concludes: "I believe this matter can be closed now by vigorous work, but some casualties are unavoidable."

EMPIRE CITY, Nov. 1.

The Brig Perpetua, hence Oct. 23d, foundered at sea Oct. 24th, nearly 92 miles southwest of Cape Gregory. The captain, first mate and three of the crew were picked up off of a raft fifty-six hours afterward by the steamer Rebecca. Three men are still missing, and the cook drowned.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

A dispatch from Rome to the Daily *News* says that Cardinal Antonelli is dying. His Holiness the Pope on Sunday ordered a consultation of Physicians, who declared the Cardinal's case hopeless. His relatives were summoned to his bedside and found him unconscious.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 2.

FLOUR—Extras quiet at $5 75@6 12½, in jobbing lots for silver.

WHEAT—A sale is reported of 20,000 centals choice shipping at $1 70; choice milling, $1 70@1 75. Holders are very firm and quite indifferent about selling.

BARLEY—Feed, 90@95c; brewing, $1@1 15.

OATS—Choice heavy milling, $1 87½; good feed at $1 40@1 80.

POTATOES—Receipts are very heavy and the prices lowering. Large quantities of light colored varieties are selling at 80@85c; dark red, 75@85c; Half Moon bay, 75@95; Pigeon Point, $1 05; sweet, 50@62½c.

HAY—A peculiar transaction took place yesterday at the exchange. One dealer sold 50 bales of choice wheat hay to another on condition that if Hayes is elected the price is to be $20, and if Tilden is elected the price is to be $14 per ton. The lot is of a very choice quality and would bring $15@16.

CORN—Small yellow, $1 15, silver.

RYE—$1 55@1 60.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 2.

Registration, which has been very active for some time past, is now falling off a little. The number of county transfers is nearly double that of previous years. Regarding illegal registration, the Federal officials are after the colonists and mean to take them all in, if possible, before the day of the election. So far, over one hundred bona fide cases have been worked up and preparations made for their capture. Yesterday forenoon warrants for the arrest of eighteen of the criminals were made out at the office of the United States District Attorney and placed in the hands of the United States Marshal and deputies. Some of them were gathered in last evening and the balance will be cornered this morning. Owing to the difficulty in finding these colonists, it has been decided to arrest these fraudulent voters in small batches. Other warrants will be made out to-day, and the work of arresting will go on until the closing of the polls on the day of the election. Arrangements have been made to have a preliminary examination of the first batch of arrests made before the Judges of the United States District and Circuit Courts, instead of before the United States Commissioner, so that if declared guilty, the offenders can be brought over at once and be made to pay the penalty.

DENVER, Colorado, Nov. 2.

The official count gives Hon. Jas. B. Belford, Republican, for member of Congress, 1,001 majority; for Judges of the Supreme Court, Republican majority, 1,480; for the Legislature the Republican majority is 1,953.

The first Legislature of the State of Colorado convened here yesterday. Hon. W. D. Anthony, of Denver, was elected Speaker, and Hon. W. W. Webster, of Summit County, President pro tem. of the Senate. To-day the Legislature canvassed the vote for Governor and State officers. The election by the Legislature of three Electors will probably be held Nov. 7th. The Legislature stands: Senate, Republicans, 19; Democrats, 7; House Republicans, 31; Democrats, 18. Exactly two-thirds Republican majority on joint ballot.

IN a speech delivered at Albany recently, Col. Ingersoll paid his respects to the inflationists in the following language:

I'll now talk to you about money. We had to borrow money, and we have got to pay it, and that is all there is of that, and we are going to pay it just as soon as we can make the money to pay it with. And we are going to make the money out of prosperity. We have got to dig it out of the earth. You cannot make a dollar by law. You cannot redeem a cent by statute. You cannot pay one solitary farthing by all the resolutions and by all the speeches ever made beneath the sun. You have got to dig this money right square out of the ground. Every dollar we owe is not the wealth of this nation, but it is the evidence of the prosperity of this nation. The nation cannot make money. The nation cannot support you and I. It cannot support us. We support the nation. The nation collects its taxes from us. The nation is a perpetual, everlasting pauper, and we have to support the nation. The nation passes the alms-dish, the nation passes the hat, and makes us all throw in our share to support the Government.

Now, then, we have some men among us who say the Government can make money. If the Government can make money why should it collect taxes from us? Why should it not make all the money it wants, take the taxes out, and give the balance to us? Why should this Government, if it has the power to make money, collect any money from the people? But they tell you that this Government has the power to put its sovereignty—impress it upon a piece of paper. If the Government has the power it don't take any more sovereignty to make a $2 bill than it does a $1 bill. What is the use of wasting sovereignty on $1 bills? Why not make $10 bills? What is the use of wasting sovereignty on $10 bills? Why not have $100 bills? Why not have $1,000,000 bills and everybody would be a millionaire at once. [Laughter] If the greenback doctrine is right, that evidences of national indebtedness are wealth—if that is their argument—why not go another step and make every individual note a legal tender? Why not pass a law that every man shall take every other man's note? And then I swear we shall have money plenty. [Laughter] No, my friends, a promise to pay a dollar is not a dollar, no matter if that promise is made by the greatest and most powerful nation on the globe.

Anaheim Gazette

SATURDAY.....NOVEMBER 4, 1876.

CHURCH MEETINGS.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. 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 Wednesday's Daily

—Don Juan Foster of Santa Marguarita, was in town yesterday.

—The I. O. O. F. of Santa Ana, gave a ball last evening at that place.

—The Great Register of this county contains 9,890 names.

—The following were the shipments from the depot this morning: 6 dry hides, 1 bale carpet. 2 pkgs clothing, 492 sacks barley, 3 boxes lemons.

—Dr. Hardin reported Mr. Alfred Metcalf as being quite comfortable yesterday. His leg will, without doubt, soon be well.

—Ex-Senator Maclay will deliver a Republican address at the Rink on Los Angeles on next Saturday evening.

—On Tuesday some tramp entered Mr. Cheeseman's house, in Fairview, during that gentleman's absence, and stole a pair of boots and other articles of wearing apparel.

—We had the pleasure, yesterday, of meeting a gentleman from Butte county who is making a pleasure tour through this section of the country. He expresses himself well pleased with Los Angeles county.

—In the case of the people of the State of California vs. John Smythe, on a charge of obstructing a road, before Justice Clark yesterday, the jury rendered a verdict in favor of the defendant.

—We cull the following from the District Court Calendar: Richard Heimann vs. W. R. Rowland—set for Nov. 21st, 10 A. M. M. J. Y. Scully vs T. J. Scully—set for Nov. 20, 10 A. M. B. Dreyfus vs. James Taylor—set for Dec. 8th.

—It is with regret that we chronicle the death of Mr. S. Goldstein, which occurred in Los Angeles yesterday morning. He will be buried in that city this morning by the Hebrew Society, and many of his friends from Anaheim will participate in the last sad rites. Anaheim Lodge of F. & A. M., of which he was a member, met last night and drafted resolutions of regret.

From Thursday's Daily.

—A Democratic meeting is to be held at Fountain Valley this evening.

—There has been two cases of smallpox and ten or twelve cases of diptheria in Los Angeles since Sunday.

—A meeting to discuss matters relative to the Santa Ana Convention, was held at the Grangers' Hall last night.

—The following are the shipments from the depot this morning: Eleven packages tobacco, 1 box butter, 240 sacks barley, 36 sacks corn, 6 pipes wine.

—We have printed a programme for the concert to be given at Westminster to-morrow night for the benefit of the Presbyterian Church Building Fund. The programme is a long one, and the selections show admirable taste.

—The committee appointed by the Literary Society to prepare for an entertainment to be given by the Society held a meeting on Tuesday night. On account of the absence of one of the number, no action was taken, and the meeting was adjourned until this evening.

—We learn that on Tuesday a serious accident occurred near town. A team driven by Mr. Walker, a sheep-raiser of this vicinity, ran away and upset the wagon throwing out the driver and his wife and child, the latter about a year old. Mrs. Walker was badly bruised and the child was instantly killed.

—It would seem by the conversation on the street yesterday that the Democratic party as a whole were not altogether satisfied with the result of the Convention at Santa Ana on Tuesday. As near as a disinterested person can arrive at a conclusion, the case appears somewhat in this light; As Spurgeon was nominated, the whole convention was perfectly right, proper, orderly and just in the eyes of the Santa Ana delegation; and that as Evey was not nominated, the whole Convention was wrong, improper, disorderly and unjust in the eyes of the delegates from Anaheim. Deceit and treachery are charged against the manipulators of the affair, and as many withdrew before the business was entirely transacted, it was considered no Convention at all. We are sorry that anything should transpire to mar the harmonious feeling existing between Anaheim and our neighbors over the river, and sincerely hope the affairs of the Convention will be satisfactorily settled in some manner, and that our politics will not become tinged with any feelings of localism.

—The funeral of Mr. S. Goldstein took place yesterday morning at Los Angeles, under the auspices of the Hebrew Benevolent Society. Rev. E. W. Edelman was the officiating clergyman. A large number of the friends of deceased, as well as members of the Anaheim Masonic Lodge, of which he was a member, were present.

—On Tuesday evening a horse belonging to Mr. Porter was taken away from the post to which it was tied, on Los Angeles street. As soon as it was discovered that he was gone, Mr. Porter and Col. J. C. Hill procured saddle horses and started in search of him. They found the horse about two miles from town. The thief who stole him had hitched him in the willows, from whence he had broken loose and started homeward. A piece of the willow boughs was still fastened to the halter.

—Whether the stage was erected in too close proximity to the pleasant odors which emanate from the cesspool on Lemon street, or the chilliness of the evening caused the Republican speakers to seek the comfortable shelter of Kroeger's Hall last evening, is an open question. A small but enthusiastic audience assembled to hear the speeches of Messrs. Amerman and Norton on the political issues of the day, which were ably handled by the gentlemen. One of the amusing features of the occasion was the extraordinary exertions used by the bell-ringer, our friend Rodgers, who is quite a success in the business of inducing a crowd to step up, add as he called it, "hear the truth spoken for once in their lives."

—A child of misfortune is McKenzie notwithstanding he was an officer in the Royal Guards, and a member of the newspaper fraternity. He *will* get into trouble. Tuesday evening he charged around in the GAZETTE office until rather forcibly reminded that it would be well for him to leave. During the night he wandered around to Mr. Cahill's and smashed all the crockery in the house Yesterday morning he visited the GAZETTE office again, but departed assisted by the gentle persuasive motion of the toe of a boot. His next exploit was to interview the agent of the Los Angeles and San Bernardino Land Co., who treated him to a posterior application of sole leather. We finally heard of him at the depot, when one of his admirers was telegraphing for a police officer to remove him from the premises. "'Tis true, 'tis pity," that all great men have their little troubles.

From Friday's Daily.

—Tax Collector Kremer gives notice that he will be in Anaheim on Nov. 16th and 17th for the purpose of collecting the State and county taxes, which are now due.

—Mr. Hanna, agent of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, is endeavoring to get a sufficient amount of money subscribed to secure election dispatches. Only four or five dollars is lacking of the necessary amount.

—Seeing a printed copy of the Great Register in Langenberger's store, yesterday, impels us to remind the voting community that it would be well for every voter to see that his name is printed therein. Mistakes will happen, you know, and it may be possible that your name has been left out. If so it is time the error was remedied.

—The item in the Los Angeles papers, in regard to the disposition of the property of the late Mr. Goldstein, is not strictly correct. He did not bequeath his property to "P. Davis and a nephew and sister," but his Will directs that after all debts are paid, the property is to be given to his nephew in Anaheim, G. Mendelsohn, and two of his nieces in Europe. P. Davis is named as Administrator.

—Republican Lockhart and Democratic Stafford were both at Westminster yesterday. They had only been there a few minutes when they were politely requested to buy tickets for the concert to be given at Westminster to-night. Says L. to S., "I'll take one if you will." Says S. to L., "I'll take two if you will." Says L. to S., "I'll take three if you will." Says S. to L., "I'll take four if you will." And thus was the exchequer of the Ladies' Church Building Fund Society enriched at the expense of ye candidates.

—The Supervisoral question, which for a day or two has been awfully muddled up, is now in a measure settled by the withdrawal of Mr. Evey. His reasons therefor are succinctly stated in his card in our advertising columns. And while writing on this subject, we may add that information reached us last night that a meeting of citizens was held at Fountain Valley on Wednesday night, in which over a hundred voters participated. Resolutions were passed condemning the Convention held at Santa Ana on Tuesday for the arbitrary manner in which the delegates from Fountain Valley were ruled out from participation in the convention. The resolutions further declared that while the meeting was composed of Democrats who ardently desired the success of the party at the coming election, still they would support Mr. Evey if he would decide to become an Independent candidate, but that if he withdrew they should consider it their duty to vote for Mr. Lockhart.

Anaheim Literary Society.

The above-named society held their regular meeting on Monday night, E. F. Cahill in the chair. Secretary Grimshaw furnishes us the following report: Messrs. W. H. Henderson and Wm. M. McFadden delivered declamations, after which the question, *Resolved*, That the effect of music on the human mind is stronger than that of eloquence, was discussed by F. M. Cahill in the affirmative and Victor Montgomery in the negative. The decision was given in favor of the affirmative. The question to be discussed at the next meeting is, *Resolved*, That the fear of punishment has greater influence on the human mind than the hope of reward. The affirmative will be sustained by J. M. Guinn and the negative by E. F. Cahill. Declamations will be given by W. M. Anderson and Ed. Schubert. The following officers were elected for the ensuing term: President, W. H. Henderson; Vice-President, John Fischer; Secretary, T. S. Grimshaw; Treasurer, F. Rimpau; Sergeant-at-Arms, Wm. M. McFadden. Messrs. Stagg and Brown were admitted to membership. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That Fred W Athearn, F. Rimpau, J. M. Guinn, A. Heimann and E. F. Cahill, be appointed a Committee to collect books and funds for the purpose of establishing a public library in Anaheim.

Resolved, That Mr. A. Heimann be placed in charge of all property belonging to the Society, in the hall now occupied by the Society, with instructions not to allow it to be taken away without an order from the President.

In Memoriam.

HALL OF ANAHEIM LODGE, }
No. 207, F. & A. M. }

At a special meeting of Anaheim Lodge, No. 207, F. & A. M., held on October 31st, 1876, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Architect of the Universe to call from our midst our well-beloved brother, Simon Goldstein; and

WHEREAS, While we submit to the will of the Almighty, we cannot but feel bereaved in our loss; therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathies to the relatives and friends of our deceased brother; and,

Resolved, That this Lodge be draped in mourning and that each brother wear a badge of mourning for the usual length of time; and,

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this Lodge; and that a copy of the same be presented to the bereaved relatives of our deceased brother, and also a copy be furnished to the Anaheim GAZETTE for publication.

A. W. STEINHART, }
THEODORE REISER } Com.
EDWARD EVEY. }

Westminster School.

Report of Westminster Public School, for term ending Oct. 27, 1876.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Whole number enrolled.....45
Average No. belonging.....43
Average daily attendance.....40
Per cent. of attendance, on average No. belonging.....94

S. H. BUTTERFIELD, Teacher.

PRIMARY SCHOOL.

Whole No. enrolled.....40
Average No. belonging.....32
Average daily attendance.....31
Per cent. of attendance on average No. belonging.....95

MISS NANNIE C. ANDERSON, Teacher.

ROLL OF HONOR—PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Third Grade, First Division:—S. Silkwood, 100; Bessie Craig, 97; Esther Foreman, 97; Lauren Loomis, 97; Iowa Davis, 90; Belle Williams, 90.

Third Grade, Second Division:—Willie Taylor, Gayly McCoy, Addie Goff, Annie Davis, Hattie McCoy, Matthew Edwards.

Third Grade, Third Division:—Bennie Bowley, May Campbell,

Orange Items.

Regular Correspondence of the GAZETTE.

Mr. Meyers and Mr. Hayward cruelly got away with twelve geese Tuesday.

Several have returned to this vicinity, lately, after looking over the whole State and numerous Territories for a home.

We are pained to learn that Mr. Barber, the principal of the Public School, is quite unwell. However, we trust it will not be long ere he resumes his profession.

A. Caldwell returned this week from Elizabeth Lake. He reports everything lovely in that vicinity, but cold as ——.

We learn Mr. Hardin is *the* deer shot of the valley, and as it is utterly impossible to excel his shots, we give it up.

Several gentlemen from here have put in an appearance at the village of San Diego. We presume several of the gentlemen will locate there, but only for the time being.

Duck hunting is creating quite an excitement among the average Orangeite this Fall.

L. Crowder & Co. have improved very much on the appearance of their store during the past two weeks, and brush-slingers can become jealous as soon as convenient.

Corn-shellers have almost completed their jobs in this vicinity for this season.

As this is the Centennial year and an election for Supervisor occurs at the same time we, of course, feel obliged to say something, and now it appears as though the Democratic nominee for the position assumes more than justice demands. Firstly, a portion of the convention bolted leaving a minority in the ascendance, then two or three quarrels, and a fight or two decided the thing. So mote it be. X. Y. Z.

Orange, Nov. 1, 1876.

A New York telegram says: The report that Edward S. Stokes has been granted an interview with Vanderbilt Sunday afternoon, and that the railroad king had expressed sympathy with the recently released prisoner, was unfounded. He called yesterday but was not admitted.

Santa Ana Items.

[Regular Correspondence of the GAZETTE.]

Wilson & Wallace are the painting firm that received the contract for painting Mr. Rayhell's residence in the Swamp, instead of West & Williamson, as we stated some time ago. Painters and carpenters have their hands full in Santa Ana. Mr. Lem. Robinson, who has been to San Francisco to perfect himself in his trade (painting) has returned, after an absence of 18 months.

Bush & Freisenecker have imported a billiard table to their rooms to meet their constantly increasing business.

Wolf and Benson have the lumber on the ground adjoining the Santa Ana Hotel, for their new saloon and billiard room.

Messrs. Linington and Humphreys have nearly completed their new office, cor. Main and Fourth streets.

Ben Greenleaf has the contract for moving the Chinese wash house from its present situation, SE cor. of Main and Fourth streets. Mr. Jones, the baker, proposes to erect a large brick building on that corner, we are informed.

Six new dwelling houses are in course of erection in different parts of our town.

Dr. Lindley, of Los Angeles, and M. F. Parker, of Orange, invaded our sanctum last week, giving us a pleasant surprise. Mr. A. C. Shaw also is sojourning here for a short time. He thinks seriously of locating here permanently.

In accordance with the wishes of the public and the good of the community at large, the present management of the News has succumbed to the pressure brought to bear upon it, and has passed into other, and it is to be hoped abler, hands—men who have some slight conception of the needs and wishes of the community, who have hitherto supported it under protest. Selah! Selah!

Our friend G. L. Russell informed us on the night of the Democratic meeting, that "the Democracy had got down on their marrow bones to him," and consequently he had "shaken hands over the bloody chasm" with that moribund institution, and that it was in full accord with him.

Santa Ana Lodge, No. 241 F. & A. M., was constituted on last Friday by Deputy Grand Master Theo. Reiser, of Anaheim. The oration was delivered by Mr. Fred W. Athearn, of your place, and was considered a masterly effort by those conversant with the history and literature of Masonry.

Mr. Linington's warehouse is completed, and his corn cribs in the rear are now being filled with corn in the ear. His four-ton scales will arrive in a few days on board the "Newport."

McFadden Bros. report large sales of lumber during the past few days, and that it is a hard matter for them to keep their commodious lumber yard fully supplied to meet the demands of the trade.

Pools on the prospect of the Presidential contest are selling: Hayes, $100; Tilden, $30. On the State, Hayes, $100; Tilden, $1. Gospel Swamp will give 21 majority for Hayes. Fountain Valley is about equally divided, so Judge Kidwell (a Democrat) informs us.

Mr. Morton has taken editorial charge of the *News*, and authorizes a denial of the statement that it is to be run in partisan grooves.

The "never-sweat" club had quite a ripple of excitement a few days ago. The subject under discussion was the efficacy of prayer, and one of the members had the hardihood to express an unbelief in it, when another member jumped up in a great state of excitement and exclaimed: "I'd have you to—to understand—sir, that I say—my p-p-prayers—every night, an' I'm just—as—good a—man as you—ever—*dare* be, d——n you!" This settled the question; as the unbeliever was related to a windmill, he kept cool; but the prayerful member fumed and fretted until he broke out in a profuse perspiration, and as that is a direct violation of the organic laws governing the society, charges are pending against him for violating the constitution.

L. J. Lockhart, the Republican nominee for Supervisor, was in town last week looking after his political interests. He is making a thorough canvas, and expresses himself confident of election by an overwhelming majority.

Dr. Crane has sold his property here, and flung his shingle to the breeze in San Juan Capistrano. It is a matter of congratulation to the people of that place to secure the services of so accomplished a physician as Dr. Crane. He is a graduate of one of our most noted medical colleges, and spent several years after graduation as resident physician of one of the great hospitals in the East.

It will be remembered in connection with the vote upon our school tax, that the election involved the exchange of lots with the South Methodist church. It will be remembered, also, by all the voters, that the church was to remove, or pay for removing the fence that surrounded the old school house site, and place it around the new building; also, that they were to dig as good a well, and place a pump therein, as was on the old school property when the transfer was made. Well, it has been some months since all this was done and the people have as yet failed to see the fulfillment of the contract. Our school is going on, but the school house fence still surrounds the Methodist church; the school has been running for some months, still the Methodist church has failed to dig the district a well, according to contract. It is to be hoped that some steps will be taken to compel this defaulting corporation to comply with the contract; it is still further to be hoped that our School Trustees will refuse—if they have not already given it—to give a deed to the property transferred until this contract has been complied with; and if within a reasonable length of time they do not come to time, it would be well for the people to take the church building for school purposes, as we still lack school room accommodations. Now, if Inman, an atheist or a Darwinian should be guilty of such conduct, we would not be surprised; but to think our beloved, immaculate South Methodist Church should be guilty of such chicanery and fraud, it makes us weep to think of it. It almost equals the Baptist horse trade on Sunday.

Since Baker delivered his great speech here the "white-liners" have been very despondent. After hearing the two speakers, Baker and Wigginton, it seems very absurd that the latter should accuse the former at Anaheim of dodging a joint debate!

The Republicans of this section propose to furnish as long a procession for the Republican meeting in Anaheim, to be held on the 1st, as Anaheim furnished us on the occasion of Ostrander and Baker's mass meeting at Santa Ana.

The Democratic "pow-wow" held here on the 31st ult., resulted in the nomination of W. H. Spurgeon as the Democratic nominee for Supervisor, he having received twelve votes and Judge Evey five. The latter, with the Anaheim delegation, withdrew from the convention as soon as it was ascertained that there was no chance for his nomination. The friends of Mr. Evey declared that Fountain Valley were entitled to delegates, while the Convention decided that the apportionment of delegates was based on the Democratic vote cast at the last general election, and as they voted *them* in the San Joaquin and Westminster precincts, they had all the representation they were entitled to. This row in the Democratic camp is very amusing to Republicans, who do nothing but audibly smile at the performances of the "clown and harlequin" during the progress of the Convention.

BION.

Santa Monica Items.

The Santa Monica *Outlook* has the following:

The Anaheim WEEKLY GAZETTE closed its sixth volume on last Saturday. It is one of the best papers in the county, and merits the united support of the people of its section.

Miss Yda Addis, of Los Angeles, has succeeded Miss Lucy E. Whiton as teacher of the primary department of the Santa Monica schools.

Mr. J. Steer, of this place, fired both barrels of his gun at a flock of geese the other day and killed eleven.

Captain Chase, of the Coast Survey, has rented the residence of Colonel Crawford, on Ocean Avenue, and will occupy it for the winter with his family.

Deeds Filed.

J. M. King to Jas. Huntington—10 acres in S. W. ¼, Sec. 31, T. 4 S., R. 9 W, S. Ana rancho; $1,000.

J. M. Belardes to T. Belardes—12 acres at San Juan; $100.

Thermometrical Record.

The following is our record for the week ending Wednesday P. M., Nov. 1, giving lowest point night preceding date, and highest by day:

Date	Lowest	7 A. M.	Highest	2 P. M.	Date	Lowest	7 A. M.	Highest	2 P. M.
Oct. 26	50	55	72	62	(Oct. 30)	43	45	69	59
" 27	59	60	74	64	" 31	44	46	72	54
" 28	53	59	68	60	(Nov. 1	40	45	72	58
" 29	46	50	69	57					

Average Temperature.....57½
Average highest and lowest.....59½
Average for October, 1875.....63
Average for October, 1876.....64½

The nights of this month were one degree warmer than those of October, 1875; yet the several days of easterly wind in that month, with fires in the San Gabriel Mountains (with wind NW) caused an excess of heat during the warmer part of the days of about six degrees over the same time in October, '76, averaging 82° as highest point for October, '75; against 76° for October, '76.

Post Office Letter List.

Letters for the following persons remain uncalled for up to Nov. 2d, in the Anaheim Post Office:—

Samuel Bland, W Dewing, Alex Denny, Mrs T H White, James Lloyd, J N Short, N W Tolle, Urban Buchanim, J Dicken, W H Wiley, B S Holman, C F Robbins, E F Taylor,

HELD FOR POSTAGE.

Atvin A Ellis, Arroyo, Cal.

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;

James Bragg, T Griffin, P Granet, W S Moore, T J Askin, Febronio Flores, Thomas Hinde, Carlos Morono, Ignacio Manno.

PACKAGES.

J T Reed, J Mut, J A Clark, J P Johnson, W H Toler, J B Henderson, John Wagner, T A Darling, J W Booth, M Mondelson, E A Honey, W Williams.

BORN.

In Los Angeles, Oct. 30, to the wife of M. L. Gilman, a daughter.

In Los Angeles, Oct. 30, to the wife of W. C. Wiseman, a son.

In Los Angeles, Oct. 25, to the wife of C. E. Thom, a son.

In Los Angeles, Oct. 25, to the wife W. H. Green, a daughter.

In Downey City, Oct. 19, to the wife of D. H. Tower, a daughter.

MARRIED.

In Los Angeles, Oct. 31, John Jay Bullis of Los Angeles, to Miss Nellie F. Morehead, of Pescadera.

In Los Angeles, Oct 31, Mr. A. Johnson to Miss Frankie J. Drury.

In Los Angeles, Oct. 30, Dr. J. S. Gardiner, to Mrs. S. A. Tarver.

At the residence of the bride's parents, Santa Ana, Oct. 28th, by Rev. G. M. Hubbard, J. C. Edwards to Miss J. M. Cunninghasu.

At El Monte, Mr. G. M. Bowers to Miss C. B. Bishop, both of Spadra.

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.

Since July last San Diego has shipped 602,400 pounds of honey, 2,758,709 pounds of wheat, and 3,914,600 pounds of wool.

"Patrons of husbandry?" said Mrs. Partington, reflectively, reply to a remark of the Doctor's concerning that order, "Yes, I do seem to recommember hearing of them; but I have never used any. The patrons that I know of are 'Domestic.' I have used lots of those to cut out my clothes by—" and here Isaac broke into her remarks with the information that the old ones made bully kites; and then went bravely on with his work of decorating the cat's tail with patent clothes pins.

Let as be clean, in order that we may be healthy. To be thoroughly so, and to counteract eruptive incidences and render the skin white and clear, let us use GLOVER'S SULPHUR SOAP. No eruption can withstand it.

An Unanswerable Argument.

The strongest argument which can be urged against the advisability of administering such corrosive and nerve-destroying poisons as arsenic and quinine for intermittent and remittent fevers, is the vastly superior success in the prevention and cure of such diseases of a medicine which is the very antipode of the above named drugs, both in respect of its composition and the results wrought by it. Such a medicine is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a purely vegetable preparation, which not only eradicates with wonderful promptitude every trace of fever and ague, and kindred types of malarious disease from the system, but is a certain preventive of all maladies begotten of miasmatainted air and water. These results mineral anti-febrile remedies do not effect with certainty and their continued use entails consequences highly pernicious to the system. The Bitters, on the contrary, not only afford speedy relief but establish health on a permanent basis.

To the Public.

I feel grateful to my friends for their generous support heretofore, and knowing that, to the best of my ability, I have served them faithfully, and being anxious to allay sectional strife, and for the sake of peace and harmony in the Democratic party, I do hereby withdraw my name as a candidate for Supervisor in the Fourth District. EDWARD EVEY.

Fairview, Nov. 24, 1876.

Notice to Taxpayers.

The State and County Taxes

Are now due. I will be at the Anaheim Hotel,

Anaheim,

—ON—

THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Nov. 16 and 17,

For the purpose of receiving the said taxes.

M. KREMER,
Tax Collector.

Improved Land for Sale.

71 ACRES of CHOICE LAND, situated 2½ miles north of Anaheim. A splendid location; fine well of water, dwelling house, stable, etc., in good repair. A fine young orchard of orange, apple, peach, walnut and other trees. Situated near the Cajon Water Canal. Good crops can be grown without irrigation. For terms, etc., apply to J. H. SCHAIN,
Oct27tf1sq Anaheim.

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.

ROBERT BROWN,

ARCHITECT,

Hindesville, Anaheim.

sept 23-3m

J. C. HILL,

Gives satisfaction in all branches of

House Painting,

And Finishing, or

No Charge Made.

[Oct14—m]

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE

The Los Angeles County

Teachers' Institute

Will be held in the city of

Los Angeles,

—AT—

Good Templar's Hall.

Exercises to commence on Nov. 20th, and to continue throughout the week after that date.

The programme in part is as follows.

Monday: Best methods of teaching Orthography, English Grammar and Arithmetic.

Tuesday: Geography, Reading, Word Analysis Mental Arithmetic.

Wednesday: History of the United States, Composition, Penmanship, Industrial Drawing, and Vocal Music.

Thursday: Algebra, Natural Philosophy, Physiology and Natural History.

Time will be allotted for the reading of essays upon educational topics. Competent lecturers have been engaged, and the attention of teachers is called to Sec. 1570, Political Code, which provides, "That every teacher employed in a public school in the county must attend such Institute and participate in its proceedings." Every teacher contracts to perform this duty in the act of his or her engagement, and those who violate a plainly-expressed provision of the law, enacted for their benefit, without a valid excuse, are guilty of "unprofessional conduct." (see Sec. 1703 Political Code) and Boards of Education granting the same may revoke their certificates. County Superintendents will report all such delinquents holding State certificates, to the Chairman of the State Board of Examination.

The public are cordially invited to be present

Throughout the Session of the Institute

THOS. A. SAXON,
County Sup't of Schools.

LOS ANGELES DIVISION

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

AND STEAMERS.

Important Change of Time.

On and after Sunday, October 1st, 1876 and until further notice, trains will run every day as follows:

LEAVE LOS ANGELES:

FOR	ARRIVE
Wilmington.....10:20 A. M.	...11:25 A. M.
San Francisco.....12:30 P. M.	...12:40 P. M.
San Francisco Emig'nt 8:30 P. M.	...8:40 A. M.
Indian Wells.....2:30 P. M.	...12:40 A. M.
Wilmington.....4:15 P. M.	...5:20 P. M.
Anaheim.....4:30 P. M.	...6:10 P. M.

TRAINS TOWARD LOS ANGELES

LEAVE	ARRIVE
Indian Wells.....1:30 A. M.	...10 A. M.
Anaheim.....7:00 A. M.	...8:40 A. M.
Wilmington.....8:45 A. M.	...9:30 A. M.
Wilmington.....1:00 P. M.	...2:15 P. M.
San Francisco.....4:00 P. M.	...2:40 P. M.
San Fr'ncisco Emig'nt 5:00 P. M.	...11:20 A. M.

"ON STEAMER DAYS"

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

Trains run to Indian Wells on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays only.

Trains will be run by San Francisco time.

C. M. GOODMAN,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

A. N. TOWNE,
Gen. Sup't.

T. E. PENNIT, Gen'l. Agt.

C. G. LINDSTROM. C. W. HUMPHREYS.

HUMPHREYS & LINNINGTON

Real Estate Agents,

—AND—

MONEY BROKERS.

OFFICE—No. 47, Cor. Main & 4th Sts.

SANTA ANA,

Los Angeles County, Cala.

Opposite Santa Ana Hotel.

City, Town and County Real Estate bought and sold.

Semi-Tropical Fruit and Grain Lands a Specialty.

Loans Negotiated on Liberal Terms.

Farms for Sale or to Rent; Houses Rented.

All kinds of Legal Papers carefully drawn.

Collections made and remitted promptly.

Sept-t

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. Cuy Smith & Co.,

Centre Street, near Railroad Depot

Grain Sacks!

We are now selling

Good Quality Second-Hand Sacks

At Eleven Cents.

In lots to suit.

A. GUY SMITH & Co,

Anaheim, Aug. 22. rng23d&w

T. S. Grimshaw.

Carriage Builder,

Lemon St., Anaheim, Cal.

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, and WAGONS,

Made of the most approved designs, with all the latest improvements.

I Guarantee my Work

On Carriages, Wagons, etc., to be unsurpassed both as to design and quality in any part of the United States, and at San Francisco prices.

T. S. Grimshaw.

2sq-dw-4

H. McDermott.

Carriage Ironer

—AND—

BLACKSMITH,

Lemon St., Anaheim, Cal.

Horse-shoeing, Wood Work made to order, Agricultural Implements repaired, etc.

Satisfaction Guaranteed

In every particular. Special attention paid to

Repairing in all its Branches

On short notice.

H. McDermott.

2sq-dw-4



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.

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 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

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
6 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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We desire to firmly impress upon our correspondents the necessity of sending their real names 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.

Kleinigkeiten.

From Saturday's Daily,

—Mr. Alex. N. Whytlaw, of Los Angeles, is getting up a Hotel Register—one for Anaheim, one for Santa Monica and eight for Los Angeles. Anyone desiring to advertise in the register can leave their orders at this office.

—The *Express* advocates the election of Mr. Wigginton to Congress on the ground that, having served his novitiate in the House, and being a fluent and ready talker, he can accomplish more for his district than his opponent, Mr. Pacheco.

—The excellent Los Nietos Valley *Courier* comes at us in this savage way: The Anaheim WEEKLY GAZETTE closed its sixth volume on last Saturday. It is one of the best papers in the county, and merits the united support of the people of its section.

—The ovation to Wigginton, in Los Angeles, on Thursday night, was a grand affair. The Democratic *Herald* says there were five thousand persons in procession; the Republican *Star* says there were exactly five hundred and sixty, and a correspondent of the *Express* puts it at fifteen hundred. "You pays your money and you takes your choice."

From Sunday's Daily.

—Mine host of the Planters' was admitted to all the rights and privileges of American citizenship on Friday.

—Fairview Grange held a meeting yesterday afternoon. The election of officers was postponed until December.

—The Enterprise Hall is the place selected for holding the polls at the election of Nov. 7th.

—Dr. B. B. Bonham, of Newport, will preach at the Presbyterian church this morning at 11 o'clock.

—The steamer Newport was reported yesterday morning lying outside the bar at Newport landing, awaiting a favorable opportunity to enter.

—The following freight was shipped from the depot this morning: One box raisins, 98 sacks potatoes, 45 sacks corn, 14 sacks rye.

—Mr. M. A. Mendelson of the Tailoring Emporium has just opened out a fine stock of gentlemen's furnishing goods. An examination of his immense stock is really interesting.

—We are informed that an agent for the Cerro Gordo Freighting Co. is in town, buying barley for shipment. He is paying seventy cents, gold, delivered at the depot.

—We are indebted to Mr. Walter Parker for a fine lot of sweet potatoes, raised upon his farm on Centre Street. Among the lot was one weighing five pounds and seven ounces.

—The ball at Sycamore Hall, Santa Ana, on Friday night was a complete success. The music was excellent and the supper, given at the hotel, was gotten up in the highest style of the art culsine.

—Ninety-two votes were cast at the primary election yesterday and the delegates elected to the Santa Ana Convention of the 31st were, H. Kroeger, Theo. Rimpau, G. F. Miles, W. M. Bailey and J. S. Gardiner.

—Judge Thompson, of Los Angeles, who ran for Congress on the Independent ticket at the last election, is supporting Wigginton.

—In another column will be found the announcement of the marriage of Mr. J. C. Edwards, the Santa Ana agent of the GAZETTE, to Miss Cunningham. We tender our hearty congratulations to the newly-mated pair, and hope that their future will be a long, happy and prosperous one.

—The Committee appointed at the last meeting of the Literary Society, to make arrangements for an entertainment to be given for the benefit of the library fund, will meet at the hall of the Society on Tuesday evening at 7:30. The members of the Committee are Messrs. Athearn, Schubert, Lynill, A. Heimann and F. Rimpau.

—A gentleman, whose veracity we would not for a moment question, informed us that a party of well-known Anaheimers went out on a grand hunt yesterday. They demolished two and a half gallons of sour wine, one ham and a dollar's worth of Java coffee; they brought home three mud hens, and a crow, and told a very exciting, but somewhat disconnected, story about shooting at a coyote and missing him.

From Tuesday's Daily.

—Mrs. Dr. Higgins arrived last night from San Francisco.

—Our marriage column will show what makes Dr. Gardiner feel so happy.

—The shipments from the depot this morning were as follows: 282 sks barley, 1 sewing machine, 20 sks potatoes.

—There was nothing, either civil or criminal, to disturb the peace and harmony of the Justice's Court yesterday.

—Judge S. J. Davis came from Los Angeles last evening to revisit the scenes of his former happy days.

—Report says that Mr. M. Cohn has opened a butcher shop on Aliso Street, Los Angeles.

—Yesterday the railroad forces commenced laying the track for the switch to the warehouse of Miles Bros.

—The new residence of Mr. Darling, agent at the Anaheim depot, is rapidly approaching completion.

—A letter was received from Los Angeles on Sunday, stating that the condition of Mr. Goldstein was extremely low.

—There was a misunderstanding on Saturday as to the voting place at Upper Santa Ana, and no returns were made from that precinct.

—Quite a number were collected on Centre Street yesterday to witness the raising of the windmill frame at the residence of P. Davis.

—A bunch of keys, tied with a ribbon, was found and left at our office yesterday. The owner can have them by calling at this office.

—The delegates to the Santa Ana Convention from Orange are Messrs. Toler and Isbell. From Westminster, Messrs. Craig and Davis.

—Not less than one hundred and fifty thousand mutton sheep will be driven to San Francisco from this county this winter.

—Herman Bethe, formerly a teacher of music in Los Angeles, committed suicide in San Francisco on Saturday afternoon.

—A grand ball will be given in December under the auspices of the members of Anaheim Lodge F. & A. M. A Committee has been formed to make arrangements. The proceeds of the ball will be presented to the Lodge.

—Late yesterday afternoon, Alfred Metcalf was thrown from his horse, and sustained a compound fracture of the leg. Dr. Hardin was sent for, and went out to the rancho last evening to attend to the injured man.

—Yesterday's *Express* says: There was one case of small-pox reported yesterday, which was promptly sent to the pest house. There was also one death reported in the city yesterday. Five cases are now under quarantine in various parts of the city, and there are but two cases in the pest house.

—Colonel Crawford, the late Engineer and Superintendent of the Los Angeles and Independence railway and his successor, Mr. Moulton, started out over that road on Saturday last, on a detailed observation of its engineering features, with a view to its immediate extension.

Roll of Honor of Orangethorpe School.

First Grade, First Division:—Francis Robbins, Annie Williams.
Second Grade, Second Division:—Nellie Bancroft.
Third Grade, First Division:—Mary Smith, Jennie Gardiner.
Third Grade, Second Division:—Bennie Porter. H. McKim, Teacher.

The New Hampshire farmer is asked for. Two thousand deserted farms inquire where he is, and curse the shade of the philosopher who said "Go West."

Mr. O'Connor Power and Mr. Parnell, who were entrusted with the Irish Centennial Address, have resolved not to present it formally to President Grant, inasmuch as the State Department insisted upon its being presented through the British Minister.

GENERAL NEWS.

Secretary Morrill denies the report that he contemplated leaving the Cabinet to enter upon the canvass for the U. S. Senatorship from Maine.

The Republicans of the Eighth New York District have nominated Gen. Anson G. Cook, formerly of California, for Congress.

A Government steamer, just arrived at Halifax, reports that no American schooner, with all hands, was lost on the west end of Sable Island, in the gale of the 16th inst. Five bodies have been washed ashore.

The Chief Commissioner of France at the Centennial denies having written the disgraceful letter, printed in Sunday's GAZETTE. He says it is an utter fabrication.

The total amount of taxable property in San Diego county is $3,256,631, and the total amount of tax thereon is $81,163 35. The rate of tax levied for county purposes is 25 cents on the $100 less than last year.

It has been ascertained that 960 women in the United States professionally practice what they call astrology as a means of livelihood.

A tiger attached to the circus got loose in San Francisco the other day, but was re-captured before any harm was done.

Sister Gordon, of the Oakland Democrat, warns the Democracy of the Second District that they must come up with more "soap," or the paper will be suspended.

B. F. Jones, of Mt. Fairview, San Diego county, died at that place on the 24th, of paralysis.

Sickles who was nominated for Congress in the Ninth District, New York peremptorily declines. His only mission in this county at present, he says, is to vote for Hayes.

The San Francisco residence of the late W. C. Ralston is to be transformed into an hotel, to be known as Wellington Hall.

Quotations from the local market between France and England show a steady movement in trade for extra quality frogs. A 1 brings $5 per doz. French market gardeners buy them to catch bugs.

A dispatch from Little Rock, Arkansas, dated Oct. 28th, says: Three Methodist ministers, while riding the circuit in Scope County, Arkansas, were shot from the brush yesterday by two illicit distillers named Hughes and Hale. It is believed that Hughes and Hale mistook them for Revenue officers and Marshals coming to arrest them, as warrants are now out for their arrest for illicit distilling. One of the ministers was mortally wounded and died two hours after being shot. The the other two were seriously if not fatally wounded. There are large numbers of illicit distillers in that part of the State, and six of these parties have been convicted during this week, in the United States Court of this district.

The first number of the *Colton Advocate* has reached us. It is published at Colton, San Bernardino county, by Messrs. Franklin and Godfrey.

Protestantism is known in China as "Jesus doctrines;" Romanism is called the "doctrines of the Lord of Heaven."

Boss Tweed has arrived in New York.

Slade, the spiritualist, who was arrested in London on a charge of conspiracy, has been discharged, but was immediately re-arrested on a charge of vagrancy.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.

A special from Paris states that at the grand concert yesterday at the Cirqui d'Hiver, given under the direction of Pasdeloup, an attempt was made to perform Siegfried's death march, from Wagner's Nibelunger. The musicians had no sooner began than the audience behaved disgracefully, shouting "A bas Wagner!" The march was concluded amidst deafening and disgusting shouting. Weber's overture to Der Freischutz share a similar fate, so deep-seated is the hate which a French heart bears toward Germany and Germans.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 27.

The Republican meeting at Union Hall last evening, which was addressed by George C. Gorham, was not so brilliant a success in point of audience as that which overcrowded the floors on the occasion of Morton's address, but the attendance was greater than there were seats to accommodate. Beneath the gilt lettering "Hu es and Wheeler," stretched along a wire across the platform, was suspended an engraved portrait of Hayes, set up with an oval device of gas jets. Gorham was escorted from the Cosmopolitan Hotel to the hall by the Veteran Guard and the Boys in Blue. Alex. G. Abell, Chairman of the State Central Committee, introduced Gorham who was loudly cheered on presenting himself. Mongolian exclusion the only wise policy; and the Democratic purity and its trust worthiness were analyzed. Booth speaks in the same hall to-night.

Governor Irwin had a large and enthusiastic audience at Platt's Hall last evening. He said the Democrats had victory in their own hands if they choose to grasp it.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.

A Paris dispatch says that Americans there express great indignation at a letter written to his friends in Germany by M. De Isremmard, Chief of the French Commission to the Centennial Exposition. The letter is summarized as follows: "Accounts transmitted to me from my Deputy are of the most grievous character. Americans themselves set fire to the building containing empty cases of French goods, hoping to destroy the French merchandise and articles for exhibition stored in the galleries. A second attempt of the same kind has been made within the last month. Worse than all, the police employed by the Centennial Commissioners are purposely chosen from the worst and most degraded elements in the United States. The keepers are thieves without exception; they steal openly from exhibitors in the French department and all others. There exists an understanding between these knaves, and the Judges call up rogues for hearing when complaints are made at hours unknown to the complainants, and as a result no witness of criminal guilt being present, they are acquitted. Even worse than this, if such a thing be possible thieves count on the Judges themselves to give them the signal when the discreet moment has arrived to begin the work." This outrageous epistle concludes with a vile attack on the virtues of American women, which cannot be transmitted by cable or reproduced in print.

President Grant has issued the following proclamation:

From year to year we have been accustomed to pause in our daily pursuits and set apart a time to offer thanks to Almighty God for the special blessings He has vouchsafed to us, with our prayers for a continuance thereof. We have at this time reason to be thankful for his continued protection, and for the many material blessings which His bounty has bestowed. In addition to these favors accorded to us as individuals, we have special occasion to express our hearty thanks to Almighty God that, by His providence and guidance, our Government, established a century ago, has thus been enabled to fulfill the purpose of the founders, in offering an asylum to the people of every race, securing civil and religious liberty to all within its borders, and meteing out to every individual justice and equality before the law. It is, moreover, especially our duty to offer our humble praises to the Father of all Mercies for the continuance of his divine favor to us as a nation and its individuals.

By reason of all these considerations, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do recommend to the people of the United States to devote the Thirtieth of November next to the expression of their thanks and prayers to Almighty God; and laying aside their daily avocations, and secular occupations, to assemble in their respective places of worship and observe such as a Day of Thanksgiving and rest.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, etc.

The Patent Office at Washington noted upon 311 patents during the week ending October 31st.

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.

J. S. THOMPSON. C. J. ELLIS

THOMPSON & ELLIS.

Atorneys and Counsellors at Law.

Rooms 1 and 3, Downey Block, Los Angeles

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. BURT, 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.

POND'S EXTRACT

"Money, 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, Burns, Contusions, Cuts, Sprains, are relieved almost instantly by external application. Promptly relieves pains or Worms, Scalds, Insertions, Chafings, Old Sores, Boils, Felons, Corns, &c. 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 affections 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 person 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, 14 Maiden Lane, New York.

B. DREYFUS & CO.,

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.

FRUIT, AND GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

And Wholesale Dealers in

California and Oregon Produc

—ALSO—

GRAIN, WOOL, HIDES, POTATOES, CHEESE, EGGS, BUTTER, HONEY, POULTRY.

Nos. 402 Davis and 122 Washington Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Grain and Wool Sacks

Furnished to Shippers if desired.

G. H. KELLOGG, having been appointed agent for the above firm, is prepared to transact all business in their line. Office at residence, corner Los Angeles and Sycamore Streets.
REFERENCES: Ex-Governor Downey and Judge R. M. Widney, Los Angeles.

H. FLEISHMAN

AGENT FOR

All German Steamship Lines.,

No. 1, Temple Street,

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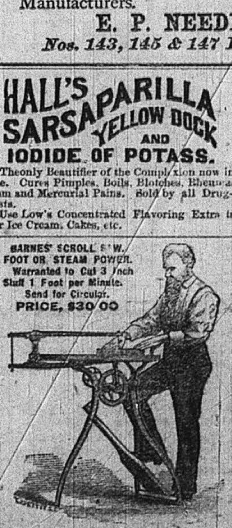
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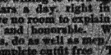
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ANAHEIM GAZETTE.

SUPPLEMENT.

VOL. 7. ANAHEIM, CAL., NOVEMBER 4, 1876. NO. 3.

Anaheim Gazette

SATURDAY...NOVEMBER 11, 1876.

OUR AGRICULTURAL CAPABILITIES—OUR FUTURE PROSPECTS.

The wonderful stories we occasionally publish regarding the mammoth productions of the vegetable kingdom in our county, are no doubt received with many grains of allowance by our readers in the Northern and Eastern States. Their credulity has been so often played upon, that it is no wonder ... do not give a ready cred-

Dissatisfied.

I saw a maiden very fair,
With lustrous eyes and yellow hair,
And soft cheeks flushed with roses rare.

Her form was lithe and lightly round,
And gold and jewelled gems were wound
Her lovely neck and arms around.

Health, and wealth, and wondrous art
Prodigally played their part,
And hung their treasures 'bout her heart.

"O, surely here is one," I cried,
Springing to the maiden's side,
"Whose heart is all a happy tide.

"Is it not so, my merry maid?"
A sad light in her soft eyes strayed,
A shadow on her face was laid.

"Happy?" she said, "Ah me—not I;
There's many a dark cloud in my sky,
And I oft weep and know not why."

I turned in sorrow from her side:
"In all the wide, wide world," I cried,
"There is not one soul satisfied!"

The Disciples of Zoroaster.

While it is interesting to know of the majestic temples and splendid tombs, the towering palaces, the rich and beautiful architecture of India, it is yet more so to note the characteristics of the Hindoos, and of the other races which have found a permanent lodgment and home on the soil of Hindostan.

In walking the streets of Bombay, you would not fail to observe certain men of an aspect very different from the mass of turbaned Mohammedans and half-clad Hindoos who were passing to and fro. Tall, erect, with fair complexions, attired in long white robes, reaching to the calves of their legs, with sleeves twice as long as their arms, folded back upon them, short, wide pantaloons, and vests of colored and embroidered silk, these men would strike you as having an air of superior intelligence and activity. Upon their heads you would see a singular, mitre-shaped cap, made of an immense quantity of dark calico, carefully pinned together, while their feet were incased in curious sandals. These are the famous

PARSEES OF INDIA,

In many respects the most estimable and civilized of the peoples who are settled in the great peninsula. They are only to be found in Bombay and its vicinity, and in all number about two hundred thousand. Alike in their history, their appearance, their religion, and their customs, the Parsees are in very striking contrast with their Hindoo and Mussulman neighbors. Of Persian descent, the disciples of the great prophet Zoroaster, whose faith was once that of all Persia, their ancestors were driven from their native land by the Mohammedan conquest of Persia under the Caliph Omar in the seventh century. A small remnant of the Zoroastrians, indeed, still cleaved to the Persian soil, and were permitted to occupy one of the most barren portions of the kingdom, where a small body of them still lingers; but the mass passed across the Persian Gulf into Hindostan, where they received welcome and protection from the Rajah of Guzerat. A small territory on the coast of Korkan was granted to them by a Hindoo prince on condition that they should adopt an Indian style of costume, and should always abstain from partaking of the flesh of the ox—a condition which they have faithfully obeyed ever since. The rapid and capricious changes which occurred in the Hindoo dynasties rendered the situation of the Parsees far from a quiet or happy one; but, by steadily observing a prudent course of action, and keeping quietly at their business, they managed to retain their foothold. When the Mussulmans invaded Eastern Hindostan, the Parsees fought on the side of the Hindoos, and thus subjected themselves to the vengeance of the fierce followers of the Prophet.

When the English acquired their dominion in Hindostan, they were not slow to discover the virtues of the Parsees, and the value which the support of so peaceable, intelligent, and energetic a race would be to them. To conciliate and make friends with the votaries of Zoroaster became, therefore, a stroke of early policy on the part of the Christian conquerors from the West. The task was the less difficult, as the Parsees, who desired nothing so much as the steady protection of a strong arm and the liberty to pursue their commercial avocations in peace, were equally quick to perceive the advantage which the English rule was likely to afford them. The good understanding between the Parsees and the English has continued ever since, and of all the Indian races, the Parsees are at once the most loyal to the English rule, and have the most readily accepted and followed in the grooves of English civilization. The

PARSEES OF BOMBAY

Are the richest, most prosperous, and most active class of merchants in India, the English of Calcutta and Madras alone excepted. It is more due to them than to any others that Bombay has become the great center and emporium of the trade of Western India. Shrewd and industrious, they are far from being either overreaching or parsimonious. The merchants of European and American cities may well emulate the commercial honesty of this race. They are also lavish, on occasion, with their wealth. Their hospitalities are famous, and the best native society is that which gathers in their houses. They are full of public spirit, and enter into public affairs with a zeal and intelligence which have been of the greatest service not only to the English, but to the good weal of the native populations of Bombay. Among themselves, they are rather a brotherhood than a class or race. There is a genuine freemasonry among the Parsees, each being always at hand ready to help his fellow; and, thus knit together, they possess that wide and strong influence which is the result of unity. It is no empty boast of theirs that throughout their community there is not a single pauper or a single prostitute. Their schemes of benevolence are so comprehensive and systematic that a poor Parsee is never in want of aid or employment, while a sick Parsee has always a hospital, amply provided with every comfort, to which to resort. It is very rarely that a Parsee is ever brought into court either on a criminal or civil charge. Prompt in the payment of their debts, almost invariably true to their engagements, they are also quiet, orderly, and law-abiding. Centuries ago they abandoned the Persian tongue of their ancestors, and adopted that of the province of Guzerat, which was the place of their first settlement in Hindostan. Gradually the higher ranks of the Parsees have adopted English as their language, and in many Parsee households English is spoken more frequently than Guzerati. Their interest in human affairs is not limited to their trade or their immediate vicinity. The more intelligent Parsee is familiar with events not only in England but in America. It is a very suggestive fact that during our rebellion some of the leading Parsees sent generous gifts to the Sanitary Commission, as evidence of their sympathy with the Union. In the list of those who contributed to the relief funds raised to help the sufferers in the Boston and Chicago fires appeared the names of some of the wealthy Parsee merchants of Bombay. It is interesting that the frigate *Reindeer*, on board of which Francis Key, a prisoner of war, wrote the "Star-Spangled Banner," was built by Parsee ship-builders in the docks of Bombay.

THE PARSEE LADIES.

We have already fully described the peculiar costume worn by the Parsee men. That of their women, who are generally handsome when young, having lighter complexions and more regular features, and a more spirited expression, than the Hindoo women, is graceful and becoming. The women clothe themselves in a long, wide garment of silk, which is folded close about the loins, and wrapped across the bosom, and below forms a wide petticoat. The upper part of this half covers the head, but not so as to conceal the fair faces. The hair is twined by a white handkerchief, forming a tight band across the forehead, which gives them somewhat the appearance of nuns. The Parsee women are allowed more liberty than is generally permitted to Oriental wives and daughters. They may be often seen walking the streets of Bombay without escort, making their purchases in the Bazaars—for they are as fond of shopping as the ladies of London or New York—or taking drives across the Island in their curious but comfortable carriages; and at home they are noted for the grace with which they preside over domestic affairs, the ease and intelligence of their conversation, and the engaging simplicity and modesty of their manners.

THE PARSEE RELIGION,

Derived from the teachings of their great prophet Zoroaster, has been the subject of much discussion, and not a little misapprehension. It is really a strange mixture of truths as grand and simple as Christianity itself, of symbolisms as poetic as that of their neighbors the Buddhists, and of superstitions and absurdities as that of the Veddas of Ceylon. They believe in one omnipotent, invisible, formless and creating God, and in him they recognize the ruler of the universe and the final judge of mankind. They say that God sprang from "primeval light," and that this in turn came from a certain indefinable essence called "Akrene." God created a certain number of good angels, who are his intermediaries with men; and each angel is the guardian of a certain person, animal or inanimate object. The sun is the eye of God and has a soul, as also have all the stars. Comets are under the protection of the sun and planets, and the dog-star controls the other stars. The stars have spirits, which exercise an influence on human events; and herein, it may be, we can discover either the origin or the effect of the science of astrology in the Orient; for it is the Parsee creed that the spirits of the stars are able to reveal the future to favored mortals. There is in the sacred annals of the Parsees a tradition much resembling the account of the magi and the star in the east and Matthew.

The Parsees are often spoken of as "fire-worshippers," and in one sense they are so. Fire is sacred to them as the emblem of divinity. The sun is the visible emblem of God. Moreover, although they profess to hate all idols equally with the Jews and the Mussulmans, their devotion to fire in all its forms certainly partakes of idolatry in an exaggerated form. As has been said, the dog-star is an object of peculiar reverence, as being the guide of the other sidereal luminaries. So it is a frequent sight to see long rows of Parsees, in their flowing white gowns, and their curious head gear, standing on the beach of the bay at Bombay, engaged in solemn prayer to the dog-star, as if to a mediator, as it is declining below the horizon. It is true that they worship as emblems or symbols the other elements—water, air, as well as the sacred tree of Holma; but to fire alone they raise temples, and fire is their peculiar idol. The sacred fire which, according to their traditions, Zoroaster himself received from heaven, is still kept alight in their temples. What would become of the Parsees were these sacred fires by any chance to expire, one dreads to imagine. It is to be feared that they would hasten to become converts to Dr. Cumming's predictions as to the coming of the end. The sacred fire, they say, was brought by the Parsee emigrants from Persia to India; there it has been continually burning for twelve centuries, being ever watched, night and day, by the priests, and fed with costly woods and spices.

A PARSEE WEDDING.

A wedding-feast at the house of a wealthy Parsee is a very brilliant and picturesque affair. Such a feast is described as follows in Rousselet's "India:" "Cowasjee's residence was in the center of a large garden, which had been illuminated to the brightness of day. The alleys were lighted up with lusters, and the trees were covered with fruit and flowers of fire. Scarcely had I entered this enchanted spot when I found myself in the midst of a great assemblage of Parsee gentlemen, who, in their ceremonial robes, long, white and flowing, were walking about, engaged in conversation with each other. Their presence in this, the costume of the ancient Persians, give to the scene an Asiatic character, in which of itself it was somewhat wanting. I was kindly received by them, numerous hand-shakings were exchanged, and, joining their party, I followed them into the house. Here I found Cowasjee, who conducted me into a richly furnished room where the ceremony was to take place. The *dustours* (inferior priests), in full dress, were standing in a circle, and already reciting their monotonous psalmodies, while in the meantime a good military band, stationed in the veranda, was giving us waltzes and quadrilles. When all the guests were ranged around the vast apartment, the band was ordered to cease playing, and a chief *dustour* began the nuptial hymn in that nasal tone of which the clergy of all religions have the exclusive privilege. The priests formed in order, and went to meet the happy couple, who entered by one of the principal doors. The young bridegroom, all in white, his neck adorned with a garland of flowers, walked by the side of the bride, who, clad in a superb suit of brocade, half concealed her features from us behind a veil. When they reached the center of the room the two young people prostrated themselves; and the chief *dustour* having taken his place close to them, the group was covered with an immense cashmere shawl, which formed a tent and covered them completely. A moment afterwards, when the veil was withdrawn, the youthful pair were man and wife. Then the bride was surrounded by a large circle of Parsee ladies, congratulating and embracing her, or weeping for joy; and the husband proceeded to embrace his father, and shake hands with his friends. After this curious ceremony, we were invited to go into the garden, where, beneath the sombre shade of mango and tamarind trees, a magnificent supper was awaiting us. The table was covered with the finest wines, the choicest European dishes, and the most beautiful flowers of the tropics, and the Parsees, without the least hesitation, did honor to all these delicacies. Strains of English and Indian music were alternately heard; sometimes we were soothed by the languishing Guzerati refrain, sometimes the lively measures of a brilliant Parisian quadrille burst forth. Toward eleven o'clock we were introduced to the Parsee ladies. The dresses of many of them were covered with gold, diamonds, and jewels, which, under the influence of the numerous lustres, presented a strangely-variegated and fairy-like appearance. I talked with some of them, who spoke English admirably, and seemed perfectly to understand the rules of conversation. This blending of Indian, and to all apperance, almost European manners could not have taken place on a more agreeable day than that of this *fete*; and when the hour of departure arrived, I sincerely thanked Cowasjee for his invitation."—*Appletons' Journal.*

Didn't Vote for Him.

Captain Bob Shaftoe concluded to run for Congress. He had been in the wars—he had fought and bled—and his record as a soldier was of the very best. Of course, having consented to run, he had to take the stump. Bob could be eloquent upon occasion, especially when picturing battle scenes; and he indulged rather freely in this style, for he knew more about war than he did about politics. His opponent was a politician, and not a soldier.

One day Bob addressed an assembled multitude in front of a cross-road grocery. He told the story of his hardships in the field eloquently and touchingly. He told how he had led a forlorn hope; how he had been stricken down under the very muzzles of the enemy's battery; and how he had lain two nights and one day suffering where he fell before succor came. And other things he told equally thrilling.

When he had concluded, one of the unwashed and unterrified—one of the sovereigns—approached him with sympathy in every look.

"Cap'n Bob, was all that true you told us?"

"True as gospel, my friend."

"And you railly fit right up to the mouths of the enemy's cannon?"

"Yes."

"And got knocked over?"

"Yes."

"And come nigh dyin'?—two whole nights in misery?"

"Yes, my friend, it is all true as I have told you. I was wounded four times after that."

"Well," said the interrogator, with visible emotion, "I'm blamed if you hain't suffered enough for the country. I don't see why we should send you out among them Congress fellows. They're a hard lot. T'other man is younger'n you, and ain't of much account anyway. I say, let him suffer awhile; so I guess I'll vote for him!"—*Ledger.*

If I am treated rudely, let me examine into the cause, and if I cannot discover any sort of impropriety in my own conduct, I may disregard the rudeness, and consider him, who displays it as no better than a brute, and why should the conduct of a brute disturb me?

The passage via Hell Gate shortens the course to Europe by fifty miles.

Food for the Nerves.

The mind, as it is called, and the body are one, and can only act by the same laws; whether action proceeds from the nervous centres and is invisible, or from the muscular system, and is visible—it is the action produced by force generated within.

The German Professor Helmholtz has lately brought the calculations of the force that has to be engendered within our comprehension, and if such a force has to be maintained, it can only be done by nourishment or food. Food consists not only of organic vegetable and animal matter, but also of air and water, and therefore a change of air is often invigorating to the nervous system. Our ideas of the mind's work are still very confused, for all nervous action is produced by exertion or waste of force. Grief is nervous exertion; joy is nervous exertion; despondency is nervous exertion; every thought is nervous exertion, and all this exertion wants maintaining and feeding. Whenever exhaustion appears, or so-called nervous disorders, it is nothing else but the consequence of want of nourishment. Grief makes a greater claim on the nervous centres than joy, and it is exceedingly wrong to avoid food in grief. Despondency is nothing, but the result of incomplete nutrition of the nerves, which give way under outward pressure; it is only necessary to be judicious and give good nourishment to desponding persons, such as will invigorate and prove of tonic value, and the nervous system will return to its natural elasticity. Despondency exhausts the nervous system greatly, for all thought is action, and desponding thought wastes more force than joyous thought. Nervous diseases are the consequence of continued waste of nervous action and incomplete nutrition, and require nothing but judicious dietetic treatment. We have, at the outset of our movement, always maintained that all nervous disorders and so-called lunacy can be greatly affected by diet, and we maintain this now; healthy and judicious food moulds the character and nourishes the brain.—*National Food and Fuel Reformer.*

A Word to Mothers.—Young mother, take care what you say before that child. See you not how earnestly those little eyes are fixed upon you? Take heed how you drop a careless word in his presence, for those little ears will surely treasure it up, and it may be repeated to you when you would rather not hear it. Take heed to your actions, also, for every movement you make is watched and remembered.

Remember, too, that it may one day be imitated.

Perhaps you think, "Oh, it is only a little thing," and it passes from your memory; but, when the imitation comes, then you are startled and alarmed. But how can you correct the fault, when the little offender looks up into your face and says, "Mamma did so, too." Your children are penetrating, inquisitive little beings; they examine your looks, listen to your words, observe your actions, during your most unguarded moments; they detect instinctively your motives, the real drift of your actions; they catch the genuine tone of your mind; and by these unpremeditated, unintentional lessons, you are really influencing and forming their minds in a degree you will never be able to counteract by any formal lesson; you are creating associations which no words will efface.

How to Cook Spring Chicken.—It is generally conceded that chicken, merely split open and broiled, are dry and unsavory eating. I, therefore, give to the housekeepers of the *Rural* my recipe, which has been pronounced good by many. Clean the chickens nicely; cut them down the back; break the breast bone; wash, and wipe them dry; season them, both in and outside, with salt and pepper; place them in a dripping-pan with a little water; put it in a quick oven until they are a delicate brown on both sides; baste them frequently with butter; renew the water as it evaporates. When the chickens are done, remove to a hot dish; add a little more water and a teaspoonful of flour to form the gravy. Serve the gravy in a sauce-tureen, or in the dish with the chickens.

A Deadly Practice.—It is a quite common custom with those who use kerosene lamps, when the light is not needed and with the idea of saving oil, to turn down the wick sufficiently low to make it smoke, and not low enough to put out the flame. The result is the room is filled with smoke and the air poisoned. A case occurred the other day, in Cayuga county, New York, in which this practice was nearly fatal in its result, a young lady having gone to sleep with her lamp thus arranged and been nearly suffocated. Either allow the wick to be high enough to burn clear, or else extinguish the light.

To Make a Good Mucilage.—The best quality of mucilage is made by dissolving clear glue in equal volumes of water and strong vinegar, and adding one-fourth of an equal volume of alcohol, and a small quantity of a solution of alum in water. The action of the vinegar is due to the acetic acid which it contains. This prevents the composition from gelatinizing by cooling; but the same result may be accomplished by adding a small quantity of nitric acid. Some of the preparations offered for sale are merely boiled starch, or flour, mixed with nitric acid to prevent the gelatinizing.

Alum will only purify water from organic impurities, which it will precipitate in the same manner as it precipitates dissolved coloring matter in the manufacture of lakes from dye woods. One teaspoonful of alum in four gallons of water is sufficient. If the water contains such an amount of impurities that this quantity will not purify it, it is unfit for drinking purposes.

A simple remedy for neuralgia is horseradish. Grate and mix it in vinegar, the same as for table purposes, and apply to the temple when the face or head is affected, or the wrist when the pain is in the arm or shoulder.

What Nature Says About the Sexes.

Let those who fancy men and women fitted for the same lives, formed for the same destinies, intended for similar careers, turn their attention for a little while to man and woman in long clothes and socks, still biting at their corals with half the teeth that Providence intends to give them, and attaining their objects in life by shrieking—in other words, to babies, and, noticing their tricks and their manners carefully, declare, if they can, that a boy baby and a girl baby are not as evidently intended for two different life-paths as are ducks and chickens.

Before she can walk alone, the girl rejoices in any object that imagination can convert into a doll. She has a tenderness for all of its kind, from the waxen beauty with a blue silk dress, to the clothes-pin with a pocket-handkerchief about its neck. When she is able to toddle about she puts these dolls of hers to bed, makes garments for them, drags them in her little wagon, is troubled about their suppers of sliced apple and segmented ginger-cake, and before long goes through little dramas in which the doctor is called in to Dolly with the measles, and in which she takes Dolly to a school where a paper preceptress keeps guard over a row of paper scholars. She plays her little life over again with her doll, always playing at being woman, and housewife, and mother.

Not so does her little brother, brought up at her side. Dolls *never* interest *him.* He detests the pink and white beauties, and ridicules the homely bundles of rags which are so dear to his sister. He is not to be induced to go to the doll's tea-parties, even while he is in aprons. What he wants is a cane with a horse's head, on which to gallop about in the character of soldier, a sword and a gun, a ball and a drum. He must make a noise, and fancy himself a tremendous fellow, who sometimes—but quite out of sight of other people—may be kissed by mamma, though he rather resents petting generally; while the little girl rejoices in the tenderness of those about her and would be wretched if not caressed.

So it goes on. Not, as a thousand mothers will tell you, because of any teaching. Often the mother would like her little boy to play quietly with his sisters, or would not be averse to see her girl less timid and more with her brothers; but nature has marked the paths they are to tread. It is rare, indeed, for man to leave his; and when woman is led from hers by some ism, she seems less like a woman than before, just as she looks less like one in anything approaching masculine costume. The same education, the same work, the same pleasures, the same experiences are not meant for woman and her brother, and unerring childhood teaches us the lesson even before it learns to lisp.

Mary Kyle Dallas.

Two Very Small People.

Two of the smallest children in the world for their ages, says the Philadelphia *Times*, of which are twelve years and two months, respectively, were introduced to the faculty and students of the Jefferson Medical College recently. Senorita Lucia Zarata, a sprightly brunette, is a fraction under twenty inches high and weighs five pounds in her elegant street costume, which includes complete female garb, from a bonnet down to the modern gaiter, the latter being less than three inches long. It was explained that she was born at San Carlos, near the city of Vera Cruz, Mexico, and that her parents were both large and healthy persons. She speaks Spanish fluently and understands a smattering of the English tongue. Gen. Mite will be twelve years old in a few days. He was born at Green, Chenango County, New York, his parents bearing the name of Flinn; the father, who accompanies the diminutive, weighing 171 pounds and the mother 125 pounds. At his birth the General weighed two and one-half pounds. His avoirdupois now is nine pounds; height, twenty-two inches. He is a blonde. The General wore a full ball-room costume, consisting of black coat and pantaloons, white vest and white necktie. During his visit to the college the little fellow talked fluently and was quite active, and, when not treading on the trail of her ladyship's dress, was busily engaged in casting affectionate glances at her. In presenting the lilliputians to the admiring assemblage Prof. Getchell said that he had brought the couple there to introduce them from the Philadelphia Museum, at Ninth and Arch, as something wonderful, even in this wonderful age. He explained that he had made a careful examination of the subjects and found them healthy, intelligent, and perfectly formed. The heart of either, said he, is not larger than an ordinary sized hickory nut, and the liver in equal proportion, and yet they perform the functions as regularly and perfectly as those of fully developed men and women. Their brains, he added, correspond well with the size of their bodies, and their intelligence surpasses their size. At the conclusion of the Professor's remarks the General shook hands all around, and the pert Miss bowed and threw kisses at the gallants with whom she had been coquetting.

A French physician, who has just been received by the Pope, thus reports to the Roman correspondent of the *Univers*: "The Pope is healthy and vigorous; he has no disease. All his organs are in perfect harmony, and his countenance, voice and gesture, are those of a man of sixty, not of eighty-five. He can, and even should, apart from unforeseen accidents, live thus ten years more."

Sincerity.—Give us sincere friends, or none. This hollow glitter of smiles and words—compliments that mean nothing—protestations of affection as solid as the froth from champagne—invitations that are but pretty sentences, uttered because such things are customary—are all worthless. There is no need of them.

Young damsels, like house plants, should be kept in doors these moonlight nights. Frost and love do not go well together. The former brings on consumption and the latter matrimony.

The Servian Dilemma.

The English journals, up to the 21st ult., come to us crowded with reports of popular meetings in regard to the Eastern question. One of the most important was held at Glasgow, the Lord Provost presiding and the Duke of Argyll making the leading speech, which was, of course, a fierce arraignment of the Government's policy. Mr. Baring's report, which is now published in full, does not differ sufficiently from Mr. Eugene Schuyler's, so far as the outrages in Bulgaria are concerned, to mitigate the popular indignation or justify in any way the former attitude of the government. The feelings of the English people are so deeply aroused that they even seem impatient of the explanations offered. They have decided once for all that England's rejection of the memorandum of the Berlin Conference was a blunder which has wrought great evil, the end whereof is not yet.

Transfer this humane and generous protest against Turkish crime to Russia; add to it the ties of blood and religious faith; strengthen it with the traditional policy of the nation, and we may imagine how much more deep and intense is the feeling among the Russian people. Alexander II. may write a pacific letter to the Emperor of Austria, and instruct his representatives of other courts to unite earnestly in the effort to establish a basis of peace; but, autocrat as he is, he will not dare refuse to receive such warlike addresses as that sent by the town of Nicolaieff, or to prevent the migration of armed Cossacks toward Servia. The popular excitement in Russia can no more be repressed than in England. This simple fact, we believe, will explain much that seems contradictory in our daily advices from Europe. The recent independent action of Servia and Montenegro, therefore, greatly complicates the situation. By prolonging the contest it gives time for the popular sympathy of Russia to come forward as an increasing element therein, while the popular sympathy of England, already moved so earnestly in the same direction, will for a time prevent aid being extended to Turkey.

One contingency may put an end to this dilemma. Servia's course has been wilful rather than well considered, and her present stake may be lost. The first resumption of hostilities has evidently brought her no encouraging success, and the proclamation of Prince Milan, as King, at such a moment, is ludicrous defiance. Moreover, Gen. Tchernayeff is not even original in his manner of proclamation. He imitates Garibaldi, who, after conquering Naples, first saluted Victor Emanuel as "King of Italy," when the two met at Teano. Let Tchernayeff first reconquer Servia for Milan, before getting up his dramatic scene! The only thing which will justify the present position of Servia to the world is—immediate success. There has already been too much of unnecessary bloodshed and devastation. If the Servian armies are strong enough to push the Turks back over the border, and become invaders in their turn, they may win more than they dream of by advancing at once. If they merely mean a demonstration for the sake of effect, they will forfeit much of the sympathy they have hitherto received. The world admires a brave and enduring, but not a tricky and swaggering race.—*New York Tribune.*

The Extraordinary Revival of Trade.—It is remarkable that a general revival of trade should take place in the midst and heat of a Presidential canvass, when, usually, even in good times, trade suffers and becomes slack. If this business revival were felt only in the Eastern cities, it might properly be called one of the effects of the Centennial Exhibition. But trade is awakening, and confidence reviving West as well as East. St. Louis journals note an increase of country buyers, and a generally active trade. Chicago, Cincinnati, and other Western cities report greater activity in trade than has been known since 1873. From New Orleans we hear that the new cotton crop coming into market has a marked effect upon business. New England reports hopeful efforts toward establishing an export trade. Wool, which has been dull for a long time, finds sale again. The Pittsburg papers speak cheerfully even of the iron trade, which has been the most depressed of all. There are, it seems, indications of an improved and improving business in iron.—*New York Herald.*

The Citadel of Quebec.—One of the most interesting features of Quebec is the walls of the ancient citadel, being well nigh the sole remaining specimen of the architecture of the early French settlers. As the city has grown and extended beyond its old boundaries, the fortifications were found to occasion considerable inconvenience, and their demolition was seriously contemplated. Public opinion, however, was so strongly against the idea that an effort to save the ancient landmarks has been successful. The ramparts will remain, but they will be pierced at intervals by gateways for purposes of travel. Lord Dufferin has taken a prominent part in endeavoring to stay the hand of utilitarian vandalism, and on the occasion of his recent visit to Quebec announced that Queen Victoria had undertaken the expense of one of the gateways, which was to bear the name of the Duke of Kent.

Millions of butterflies are passing over the city at all hours of the day, flying at a height of three or four hundred feet, and all going westward. The butterflies are all of the same species, a large insect with brownish-red wings marked with black, and all fly in the same direction, toward the west. In September, 1868, the butterflies appeared as they are now appearing at St. Louis, at Madison, Wisconsin; Mantena, Illinois, and St. Joseph, Missouri. In 1870 the phenomenon attracted attention at Waxahachie, Texas, and now the statement comes that a swarm is passing over Keokuk, Iowa.—*St. Louis Republican.*

Good the more communicated, more abundant grows.—*Milton.*

Female Gamblers in the West.

The existence of a female gambling-house in this city has been suspected by some and known to a few favored ones for some time past—in fact ever since the opening of the institution. At first it bloomed and flourished during the winter months as the reception apartment of Miss Mary Landon and Mme. Burgoine on Main street, near the Junction. These two feminines passed for mother and daughter, and by their industry and modest deportment won their way into the family acquaintance of some of the best families in the city. How or where they obtained capital sufficient to fit up and open their present magnificent establishment is one of those things the ordinary news-gatherer fails to find out. But that the madam and her quondam daughter have made money, and lots of it, too, since they left their rooms near the Junction, it is plainly evident to those who visit their snug and sylvan retreat. The police made the first complaint about these women early last spring or late in the winter, but as they soon afterwards removed from the building complained of, no one cared to inquire where they went.

It was left to an occasional contributor of the *Times* to re-discover the retreat of these now notable females and give an idea of the way in which fast girls and boys pass the nights, as some of them say, 'out of town on business."

The secret leaked out through a colored girl who was recently discharged for some irregularity, and imparted by her to another domestic, and by her to the person who visited the "retreat." They called it the "retreat" because of its charming privacy and apparent obscurity. It is on Main street, not far from the court-house. The front of the building would appear to the ordinary observer as a building unoccupied. The windows are darkened above, and, were it not for the side door, left open night and day, but which is seldom used, no one would suppose the upper part of the building occupied. But it is now discovered to be the popular place of resort for various classes of people who nightly assemble to play with and provoke Dame Fortune as represented by her most fascinating votaries. But let the last victim tell his own story:

"We were shown first into a small but neatly furnished ante-room, lighted only by the light which penetrated from the next room, which, in the darkness, appeared brilliantly lighted. Our party was admitted immediately on the presentation of cards previously furnished at the gaming house we had just left, and a gaily-dressed colored girl admitted us to the parlors adjoining, where the madame greeted us and engaged us in conversation for a few minutes, and then led the way to the place we had come to see—'the retreat.'

"It was a strange sight—one that fairly astounded one at first glance. Here in a room gaudily but not richly decorated and brilliantly lighted, were assembled at least thirty men and women, three-fourths of whom were engaged in the fascination of games of chance. At one table sat the quondam seamstress, Miss Landon, attired in a loose, white lace wrapper, her fingers glittering with pearls. She was dealing faro for the amusement of a young merchant of this city and two women, both strangers to me. Four or five persons sat by the table looking lazily on, smoking and sipping refreshments. At an adjoining table two men and two women were engaged in a game in which bright new half-dollars passed for checks, and gold pieces occasionally passed current. One of the women, 'a girl of the period,' smoked her cigar with the *nonchalance* of an adept, while her neighbor on the right, a middle-aged woman of means, kept a record of the game on paper. They appeared to be playing whist. At two small tables in the far corner of the room six or seven women with one or two men were interested in games of chance, apparently poker or eucher, and money appeared to be passing freely but rather silently. Taking down a billiard cue we accepted the challenge of Mme. Burgoine, and engaged with our friend and a girl who had just prepared to start for home, in a friendly game of billiards. These are a few of the observations made during a short visit to a retreat whose existence is unknown to even the business men in its vicinity. You can use these notes as you please."

The above statement was handed in a few days ago by an occasional contributor to these columns. But the *denouement* was so strange no mention was made of the reported existence of the female gambling-house until a reporter had been sent to investigate for himself. It was found more difficult to obtain entrance to the place, as "newspaper men" are tabooed the precincts of this pagoda of mischief. A deputy, however, obtained admittance and more than confirmed the observations of the writer of the recent communication. A female gambling-house does exist in this city to which women, moving in respectable society, resort to spend the evening. No liquors of any kind other than light wines are used. Women of all shades of virtue come and go, and the fascinations of the game are such that dozens of men nightly assemble to squander their money with women old and young, who deal the cards like adepts, and who bet their stakes with the temerity of old "sports." It is a strange but o'er true tale, as many a man and woman in this city knows to their cost.—*Kansas City Times.*

The American dollar is derived from the German "thaler," (literally, "valley piece," the first thalers having been coined in Goachimsthal, in Bohemia, where there are extensive silver mines.) The same name is also used in Sweden and Denmark, where the unit of currency is called a rixdale or royal dollar. As for the sign or abbreviation of ($) authorities are divided as to its origin, but it is generally admitted that $ was originally written with the S on the U; but for the sake of celerity, it was considered to be expedient to change the U to two strokes through S, which has remained the accepted sign.

Detroit Currency.

THERE are three thousand Smiths, Johns and others, in New Jersey.

SEAL-SKIN sacques are to be shaped to the figure this year. About $100 is the figure to be consulted in shaping.

"EXPECTANCY is paradise," says Dumas. How is it when a man is crossing a lot and expecting an old bovine to pick him up on a pair of horns.

NEW YORK talks of a Central Park statue for the man who invented the sewing machine. And how shall the sewing machine agent be rewarded?

IT has been discovered that a hen held up by one leg will not squeak half as much as when both legs are grasped. The American mind is ever marching on.

THIS country has a glorious free-school system, but the observing parent notes that the price of school books continues to make up for any gain in other directions.

THE New Orleans *Republican* can't see that the number of colonels and majors in that city is growing any less. Somehow, they always escape disease and accident.

IT is well to ponder deeply, but don't get so absorbed in a question that you miss a step coming down stairs. One miss on the stairs is half a mile of back ache and acres of bruises.

A PIECE of window glass has been taken out of a man in Vermont. Pane in his stomach, probably.—[Graphic. Or probably a glass too much.—[Boston Post. Wanted more light, perhaps.

Greek Wedding.

I was fortunate enough to be in Patras on the occasion of a Greek wedding, which is an interesting and peculiar ceremony. Weddings among the Greeks are for the most part solemnized in the evening and at home, and from the nature of the rite must be very trying to the persons principally concerned. A small table is placed in the centre of the room, on one side of which stand the bride and bridegroom, each holding a long, lighted candle, on the opposite side the officiating priests. Behind the former the best man takes his place; he has an important part to fill in the ceremony and is ranked as a relation from the time of the marriage. The room is, of course, brilliantly lighted, and the numerous guests throng as closely as they can toward the centre, in order to gain the better view. Many prayers are chanted by the priests and their assistants, unintelligible even to the ears of a classical scholar, with the exception of the often-repeated "*Kyrie eleison*," which forms so prominent a part in almost every Greek service. There is very elaborate ritual—the signing bride and bridegroom on the forehead three times with the ring, the blessing two wreaths which are afterward placed on their heads by the best man, and, at a later part of the rite, interchanged over and over again, the drinking of wine three times from the same cup, the kissing by both of the office book and of the priest's hand who has made them one, and, finally, the strangest part of the ceremony, when the clergy, closely followed by the bride and bridegroom, hand in hand, the best man, and the nearest relatives of the newly-married couple make the tour of the table three times. This is said to be a relic of heathen days, while the drinking of wine from the same cup has been continued from the Jews. When the ceremony, which lasts three-quarters of an hour, is over, and the young couple have been kissed and congratulated by their assembled friends, the festive part of the evening begins. Servants appear on the scene, carrying large trays heaped with *bon-bons*, sugar plums, and artificial fruit of different sorts. These are presented to the guests, who are expected to help themselves liberally, and to take to their friends at home as much as they care to carry. Cooling drinks, of various kinds, are also brought in never-ending supply, and the evening ends, sometimes with a ball, sometimes with the departure of the bride and bridegroom for their own home.

LABLACHE AND THE KING.—Once when at Naples, Lablache was sent for to the palace. He entered the waiting-room, and till called in to his Majesty, conversed with the courtiers in attendance. Having a cold in his head, he requested permission to keep on his hat. Getting into full discourse, he was suddenly startled by the gentleman in waiting crying out "His Majesty demands the presence of Signor Lablache." In his eagerness to obey the royal summons he forgot the hat he had on his head, and, snatching up another, thus entered the king's cabinet. Being received with a most hearty laugh, Lablache was confounded, but at length recovered himself, and respectfully asked his Majesty what had excited this hilarity. "My dear Lablache," replied the king, "pray tell me which of the two hats you have got with you is your own—that on your head or that in your hand? Or perhaps you have brought both as a measure of precaution in case you should leave one behind you!" "*Ah, maledetta*," replied Lablache, with an air of ludicrous distress, on discovering his *etourderie*, "two hats are indeed too many for a man who has no head."

A SKELETON WATCHMAN.—The Boston *Transcript* relates the following: A physician having his office opposite the Museum being annoyed by Italian peddlers, who ran in upon him at all hours, laid a plan to keep them away. With a human skull fixed on a pole, around which he wrapped an old office gown, and animating the whole by the office boy, a very respectable living skeleton was produced, which on Monday had the desired effect in ridding the premises of the intruders. But another effect was since produced not entirely anticipated. The skeleton was set in the closet near the door for future use. Yesterday the doctor was himself startled from his front office by a rattling of the dry bones, followed by an unearthly yell, as though his ghostship had "taken on mortality" again, and rushing out the doctor discovered a fellow standing on the floor nearly scared to death. He had stolen in and opened the closet door, when the skeleton had suddenly confronted him, falling against the door. The fellow was probably a sneak-thief, and the skeleton saved the doctor's best coat. And now the street boys have it that the building is haunted.

"HAVE you children?" demanded a house-renter. "Yes," replied the other, solemnly, "six—all in the cemetery." "Better there than here," said the landlord, consolingly, and proceeded to execute the desired lease. In due time the children returned from the cemetery, whither they had been sent to have a nice play, but it was too late to annul the contract.

The Late Mr. Lick's Trust.

The death of Mr. Lick reminds us that his munificent charities—his donation made in his lifetime for literary, scientific and benevolent purposes of nearly five millions of dollars—hardly brought him either the honor or the self-satisfaction which he might reasonably have anticipated. After the conveyance of this great estate to trustees, Mr. Lick had nothing but trouble; until at last he made a legal effort to revoke the trust, upon the grounds that he had not made suitable provision for his heirs-at-law; and that the deed was executed by him when he was in failing health and laboring under mental depression. He declared his wish to rearrange and resettle the whole matter. At first the trustees, who were gentlemen of honor, determined to try conclusions at law with Mr. Lick, but they finally gave way for a new board, while the trusts were in some respects modified. Only a little while after, Mr. Lick communicated to the members of the second board a request for their resignation, as a third board had been appointed. The request was met by a refusal, the gentlemen declining to act except under legal advice. The new trustees are at present without a trust; and we may safely look forward to a long and wasteful litigation, with no end of plaintiffs and defendants upon either side. Indeed, we never saw a better opportunity for a modern case of Jarndyce agt. Jarndyce. There are two boards of trustees to begin with. There is a son and presumptive heir, about whose legitimacy there exist grave doubts. There is a great number of poor relations, and to crown all, there is a question of Mr. Lick's sanity at the time of instituting the trusts! Before his death he was under medical *surveillance*, if we may credit the report to that effect, being watched by several physicians at the instigation of the trustees. This, it seems, was a card played early against the poor relations, who might set up Mr. Lick's lunacy against the validity of the trust deed.

Meanwhile, the California public must wait for the largess so profusely promised it—wait for the great telescope, the technical schools, the various charities, and the monument to the memory of the author of "The Star-Spangled Banner." We hope that the mischances of the Lick benefactions will not discourage any opulent gentleman who contemplates the endowment of society out of his estate in his own lifetime. Any sensible person will see that the trouble in this instance has arisen from the eccentric character of the donor, and from uncertainty in fixing the details. Nobody need be afraid to give away his money who has a clear head and can command the services of a good conveyancer. It must not be supposed that any fatality necessarily follows charity and liberality on a large scale. On the contrary, these troubles we believe to be the exceptions, and about many rich endowments there has not been the least legal difficulty.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Wolves in Russia.

Russia is still a good deal behind the rest of Europe in the matter of wolves. These animals, whose heads used to be a source of income to the borderers of Wales, and of which the last slain were in Scotland by Cameron of Loechiel, make a considerable figure in the agricultural returns of the Russian Empire. According to a pamphlet which M. Lazarevsky has circulated, the wolves in 1873 did nearly as much damage as a Tartar invasion might have inflicted. They carried off 179,000 cattle and 562,000 smaller domestic animals from the forty-five governments of Russia in Europe. In the Baltic provinces fell 1,000 head of horned cattle, and in the Polish provinces 2,700 oxen, and 8,600 sheep, pigs and goats. The *Journal des Bats* calculates that if a cow be reckoned as worth thirty roubles, and sheep at four roubles, the gross sum of the tribute levied by the wolves in Russia must reach 7,700,000 roubles. This is an amount of money quite well worth looking after, and it represents a number of wolves which must be dangerous even to human life. In the forests of France, and in the Pyrenees, the wolves, last winter, attacked some shepherds, and they now and then venture within the walls of lonely chateaus and farm-houses. But their numbers, of course, cannot be compared with the enormous hosts of savage beasts in Russia, which one may perhaps guess at from the quantity of wolves which must band together to kill and carry off one able-bodied ox. The writers of good little books, who invariably illustrate the virtue of self-sacrifice by the story of Eric, the faithful serf, who rescued his master's family by throwing himself as food to the wolves, will be pleased to learn that opportunities of practicing devotion in the best style will long continue to be found in Russia.

LITTLE BUT VIGOROUS.—Men small in stature have been vigorous in action. A humorous illustration of this fact was given by Leon, an embassador to Athens from the city of Byzantium, now Constantinople. He was so little and deformed that when he stood up to speak, the Athenians, who did not cultivate courtesy, laughed violently. It was some time before he could proceed, but when order was restored, he said, "What would you say, then, could you but see my wife? She hardly reaches to my knees. Yet, little as we are, when we disagree, the city of Byzantium is not large enough to hold us."

But a much more appropriate reply to merriment excited by physical littleness, was that made by Dr. Watts. A lady once made fun of his small size. Instantly the great hymn-writer answered with this impromptu:

"Could I in stature reach the pole,
Or grasp creation in my span,
I'd still be measured by my soul—
The soul's the stature of the man."

A PRACTICAL HONEYMOON.—Two people got married the other day, says the Raleigh *Standard*, and they acted sensibly, indeed. All day long they were fixing up their house. The woman vowed she wouldn't marry till she "seed everything fixed." Hand in hand, they were busy as bees buying provisions and furniture for the house. And at last, when all was done, the woman walked down and peeped in and said: "Now, John, I'll marry you," and they went and were married, and marched straight down into a snug little home. There wasn't a Saratoga trunk or a single unpaid tailor's bill in the whole ceremony.

NEW YORK proposes to organize a cheap cab company, with a capital of $1,000,000. It will be conducted in the same manner as those in European cities, and each cab will be large enough to accommodate four persons inside, with room for baggage on top. Their rates will be fifty cents an hour, and stands will be assigned in different parts of the city where cabs may be found night and day.

Improvidence of Great Men.

The folly of some men renowned for great wisdom is conspicuous in every country. Their foolishness is made manifest in common affairs of private life, even when the world is ringing with public applause for the exhibition of profound wisdom in public affairs.

The proverbial unthriftiness and folly in expenditure characteristic of our Daniel Webster is well known. He was always receiving large sums as an income, and yet always involved in debt. He could take care of the affairs of the nation, but not of his own.

Lord Bacon was another instance of similar improvidence. Bacon himself did not follow his own advice, but was ruined by his improvidence. He was in straits and difficulties when a youth, and in still greater straits and difficulties when a man. His life was splendid, but his excessive expenditure involved him in debt, which created a perpetual craving for money. Bacon took bribes, and was thereupon beset by his enemies, convicted, degraded and ruined.

Pitt managed the national finances during a period of unexampled difficulty, yet was himself always plunged in debt. Lord Carrington, ex-banker, once or twice, at Mr. Pitt's request, examined his household accounts and found the quantity of butchers' meat charged in the bills at one hundred weight a week. The charge for servants' wages, board wages, living and household bills, exceeded £2,300 a year. At Pitt's death the nation voted £40,000 to satisfy the demands of his creditors; yet his income had never been less than £6,000 a year and at one time, with the wardenship of the Cinque Ports, it was nearly £4,000 a year more. Macaulay truly says that "the character of Pitt would have stood higher if, with the disinterestedness of Pericles and De Witt, he had united their dignified frugality."

But Pitt by no means stood alone. Lord Melville was as unthrifty in the management of his own affairs as he was of the money of the public. Fox was an enormous ower, his financial maxim being that a man need never want money if he was able to pay enough for it. Fox called the outer room at Almack's, where he borrowed on occasions from Jew lenders at exorbitant premiums, his "Jerusalem Chamber." Passion for play was his great vice, and at a very early age it involved him in debt to an enormous amount. It is stated by Gibson that on one occasion Fox sat playing at hazard for twenty hours in succession, losing £11,000. But deep play was the vice of high life in those days, and cheating was not unknown. Selwyn, alluding to Fox's losses at play, called him Charles the Martyr.

Sheridan was the hero of debt. He lived on it. Though he received large sums of money in one way or another, no one knew what became of it, for he paid nobody. It seemed to melt away in his hands like snow in summer. He spent his first wife's fortune in a six weeks' jaunt at Bath. Necessity drove him to literature, and, perhaps, to the stimulus of poverty we owe "The Rivals," and the dramas which followed it. With his second wife he obtained £5,000, and with £15,000 which he realized by the sale of Drury Lane shares, he bought an estate in Surrey, from which he was driven by debts and duns.

The remainder of his life was a series of shifts, sometimes brilliant, but often degrading, to raise money and evade creditors. Taylor, of the Opera House, used to say that if he took off his hat to Sheridan in the street it would cost him £50. He was in debt all around—to his milkman, to his grocer, his baker, and his butcher.—*Samuel Smilei.*

What the Birds Accomplish.

The swallow, swift and nighthawk are the guardians of the atmosphere. They check the increase of insects that otherwise would overload it. Woodpeckers, creepers and chickadees are the guardians of the trunks of trees. Warblers and fly-catchers protect the foliage. Blackbirds, thrushes, crows and larks protect the surface of the soil. Snipe and woodcock the soil under the surface. Each tribe has its respective duties to perform in the economy of nature; and it is an undoubted fact that, if the birds were all swept off from the earth man could not live upon it, vegetation would wither and die, insects would become so numerous that no living thing could withstand their attacks. The wholesale destruction occasioned by the grasshoppers, which have lately devastated the West, is undoubtedly caused by the thinning out of the birds, such as grouse, prairie hens, etc., which feed upon them. The great and inestimable service done to the farmer, gardener and florist by the birds is only becoming known by the sad experience. Spare the birds and save your fruit; the little corn and fruit taken by them is more than compensated by the vast quantities of noxious insects destroyed. The long persecuted crow has been found, by *actual experiment*, to do *far* more *good* by the vast quantity of grubs and insects he devours than the little harm he does in a few grains of corn he pulls up. He is one of the farmer's best friends.

SHOEMAKING.—The shoemaker is a relic of antiquity, and lived and had his being as early as the twelfth century. He was accustomed to hawk his goods, and it is conjectured that there was a separate trade for annexing the soles. The Romans, in classical times, wore cork soles in their shoes, to secure their feet from water, especially in winter, and, as high heels were not then introduced, the Roman ladies who wished to appear taller put plenty of cork under them. The streets of Rome, in the time of Domitian, were blocked up by cobblers' stalls, which he, therefore, caused to be removed. In the Middle Ages shoes were cleaned by washing with a sponge and oil; soap and grease were the substitutes for blacking. Buckles worn on shoes in the fourteenth century. In Ireland a human skeleton was found with marks of buckles on the shoes. In England they became fashionable many years before the reign of Queen Mary; the laboring classes wore them of copper; other persons had them of silver or copper gilt; not long after shoe roses came in. Buckles revived before the revolution in 1789, and finally became extinct before the close of the eighteenth century.

HOLDING FOR HIGH PRICES.—As an instance of the disappointment some persons are liable to experience from holding their produce for high prices, we note that tobacco planters in Ohio, who refused 9c. a pound for 1874-75, are now selling the same stock at 4c. It is far the best policy, take one year with another, to sell a crop soon after it is ready for market than to hold it over a season and run the risk of loss and still lower prices.

Perfect Hotel Comforts.

WHY THE COSMOPOLITAN IS SO POPULAR—A MODEL PROPRIETOR AND THOROUGH SUPERVISION.

All Americans who have traveled in Europe have been unanimous in speaking of the great inferiority of the hotels of London, Paris, Vienna, Berlin and other cities to those of New York and San Francisco. In his "Innocents Abroad" Mark Twain is particularly severe on the bad accommodations furnished by European Hotels and the indifference of the proprietors to the wishes and comforts of their guests. The fact is, hotel-keeping in Europe has never been elevated into a science as in San Francisco, for the simple reason that there are no bonifaces there of the tact, experience and gentlemanly instincts of H. H. Pearson, the popular proprietor of the Cosmopolitan Hotel of this city.

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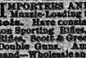
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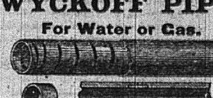
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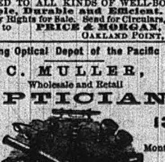
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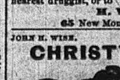
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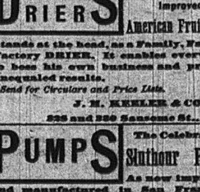
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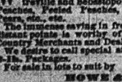
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