WEEKLY

ANAHEIM GAZETTE.

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WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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SATURDAY..........MARCH 31, 1877.

THE Minnesota Forestry Association has offered to furnish from three to five hundred thousand young forest trees and cuttings to those who have lost their crops, and are now in danger of losing their timber claims for lack of money to purchase.

Two Baltimore men bet $1000 on the result of the Presidential election, and, being unable to amicably agree as to which had won, the case was taken into Court. Then the District Attorney, under a law of that State, took possession of the stakes and turned the money over to the City Treasury.

MR. ISAAC SMITH, one of the Railway Commissioners appointed to inquire into and report a bill regulating freights and fares, states that two thousand circulars were sent to grangers and farmers, and not a single complaint was received relative to the management of the railway companies.

The *Rural Press* says: The California gopher is a very mischievous pest in this section of the country, and the most simple method of protecting all kinds of products from their depredations is to drop the castor oil bean into their burrows. And we plant a bean to each tree or valuable bush as we plant it out, to save it from injury. The oil bean has nearly driven them from some of our alfalfa fields.

DR. EUGENE CROMWELL, an ardent Spiritualist, has been investigating the charge that his religion is particularly conducive to insanity. He sent a letter of inquiry to every insane asylum in the United States. In 58 institutions from which he received answers there were 23,328 patients, of whom 412 were reported insane from religious excitement, 59 of these being attributed to Spiritualism. These figures show that more Spiritualists, in proportion to their numbers, become insane than do persons who are deranged by other religions; but the total number is not alarmingly great.

MR. RICHARD GRANT WHITE in a recent magazine article goes into an elaborate discussion of the question whether American men and women are inferior in physical beauty to English men and women, and concludes that they are not. Mr. White, who has lately been to England, seems to have given special attention to the looks of the people there, and he gives his opinions regarding them as one who speaks with authority. He holds that the race here has not degenerated; that on the whole our women are prettier than the English, and our men rather more robust and taller, though not so well set up. Middle-aged English men and women grow fatter than ours, but that is because they get away with so much beer.

THE deceased wife's sister has again vexed the British House of Commons. As everybody knows, marriage with a deceased wife's sister is unlawful in Great Britain, but the Australian colonies have legalized such marriages, and the Queen, as supreme head of the empire, has given sanction to this colonial usage. The anomaly is thus presented of different and antagonistic laws prevailing in different parts of the same empire. But now the colonists wish to go a step further, and to secure for persons married according to their laws of consanguinity the same privileges within the mother country. If the marriage took place in England the children would be illegitimate; but if the ceremony was performed in Australia they would be legitimate. The object of the new bill is to declare that the children of such marriages born in Australia shall be exposed to no disabilities in Great Britian; in other words, that they shall be treated as legitimate in England. The Attorney-General for England, and also the Attorney-General for Ireland, opposed the measure on legal grounds. The House, however, passed the bill to a second reading by a majority of 192 to 141.

ABOUT fifty years ago a family named Rubier went into the Maine forest north of Lewiston and cut themselves off completely from civilization. Recently they were discovered by a correspondent of the Boston *Globe*. Their hovels were scattered about in the patches of cleared land which they had made. The vagrant family had multiplied into several families, including over fifty persons, and was dwelling in poverty, ignorance and sloth. The log houses were unprovided with anything that could contribute to human comfort. There was no furniture, except blocks and pieces of log. But one person could read, and he wouldn't. Not a book or a scrap of printed paper was to be found in the place. None of the younger generation had ever been to the nearest town. All were profoundly ignorant of the world and devoid of either religion or morality. They obtained a precarious subsistence from such scanty crops as their lazy habits prompted them to obtain, and from the game of the forest and fish of Dead river. In short, the Rubiers, under the influence of nature and solitude, had relapsed into a barbarism more depressing than that of the savages that dwelt in those woods three centuries ago.

The strife as to who is to wear the most buttoned gloves is going on desperately. The next move will be to have the gloves meet across the shoulders, and button there with real diamonds.

Sunday Morning Chit-Chat.

Rev. John D. Wells, a Unitarian Clergyman, has arrived in Los Angeles from Boston, and proposes to locate in the city of the angels. He is endeavoring, with the aid of several prominent citizens, to organize a Unitarian Society.

The trustees of Talmage's tabernacle in Brooklyn have hard work to raise the $3000 for Miss Thursby's salary, and so have perpetrated a fraud on the public by giving a concert 'for her benefit,' but applying the proceeds on her regular pay.

It is not lawful for a Scotchman to use bad words, even about the Pope. A Scotch Presbyterian magistrate recently fined an Irish Orangeman $10 for saying: "To—— with the old man," meaning Pius IX.

The verse which President Hayes kissed in taking the oath was the eleventh of the 118th psalm:—"They compassed me about—yea they compassed me about; but in the name of the Lord I will destroy them."

The minuteness of detail bestowed by the German Government on army matters is curiously illustrated by a recent book by Major-Gen. Von Kampz, on the internal organization of a fortified town during war. It contains rules for the guidance of the clergy. In their first sermon they are to take for a text the 13th chapter of St. Paul's epistle to the Romans, and urge upon the inhabitants an unqualified submission to the military authorities. They are also to regularly pray for the success and well being of the troops, and to frequently impress upon the people that the soldiers are carrying out the principle of loving their neighbors by defending them and by fighting, also, for their country.

Catharine of Modena, wife of the Count de Chambord, lately kissed the Pope's slipper, and presented him with 10,000 francs in gold. His Holiness favored her with an allocution, of which the lady, being very deaf, did not hear a word.

Hobbes, the atheist, who died 200 years ago, said: "The Evangelists tell us that Christ knew anger, joy, sorrow, pity, hunger, thirst, fear and weariness; but neither prophet, historian, apostle nor evangelist speaks of his laughing."

Up to February 15th the Episcopalians had raised $20,000 of the $75,000 necessary to liquidate the debt of their Missionary Board. The Methodists, who had a Missionary debt of over $200,000, are making large collections to meet it.

The Baptists are calling for $100,000 for their Theological Seminary at Chicago. The seminary is threatened with the foreclosure of a mortgage, and the amount named is necessary to help it out of its difficulty. The Sunday Schools of the Northwest are appealed to give their collections for one month toward this object.

About twenty years ago a somewhat abusive opponent of the Baptists was publishing a book against them at the office of the printer of the Acts of the Mississippi Legislature. By some inadvertance the sheets got mixed, and before the confusion was detected several copies of the Acts were so bound as to exhibit the following astonishing piece of legislation, the grand result of a thirty years' war against immersion: "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Mississippi that *bap* means to put under the water, and *tizo* to pull out."

The public which has long been disgusted with Parson Newman's conduct as a kind of court chaplain at Washington, is glad to hear that President Hayes avoided his church yesterday and was insensible to the offer of a paid-up pew. The President and his wife walked quietly to another Methodist church in a less fashionable part of Washington and returned to the White House on foot after the service. In the evening they had that notorious infidel, Bob Ingersol, to dine with them, and labored for his conversion.—*New York Telegram.*

This is from the Boston *Bulletin*: "They had a tough subject in the inquiry room this week. Moody wrestled with him and Sankey sang with him, but the man seemed to despair of forgiveness. Finally Moody asked him what heavy sin burdened his mind, and he confessed to having beat a newspaper publisher out of three years' subscription. The evangelist informed him that he did not profess to perform miracles, but if he would settle up his dues, with compound interest, and pay for three years more in advance, although they could not open the doors of the church to him, perhaps he might be snaked in under the canvass."

BIBLE REVISION.—Among the changes agreed upon in the New Testament readings by the revisers of the authorised version are said to be the following: The fourth verse of John V. will be excluded. This is the verse which relates that an angel went down at a certain season into a pool of Bethseda and troubled the waters. The passage in John I. concerning the three heavenly witnesses will be omitted. "Straining at a gnat" will be translated, "straining a gnat." Other changes will be these: "Have ye received the Holy Ghost since ye believed?" will be translated, "Did ye receive the Holy Ghost when ye believed?" "Baptising in the name," will be corrected to "Baptising into the name;" the passage in Peter, chapter ii., verses 1 and 5, "Add to your faith virtue, and to virtue knowledge," will be changed to read, "In your faith minister virtue, and in your virtue knowledge;" the reference in John, chapter x., verse 16, "One fold, one shepherd," will be corrected to, "One flock, one shepherd:" "The love of money is the root of all evil" will be changed to, "The love of money is a root of all evil."

While Rev. Samuel Brown was pastor of Windy Cove Parish, Va., for thirty years they were never one day behind time in the payment of his salary. That may be a windy cove, but it was an honest parish to live in, and many a pastor wishes that the winds of that cove would blow upon his people.

The *Christian Union* has a two-column article by Rev. E. P. Parker, advocating a reform in the manner of giving church notices. Instead of their being read prosaically by the minister he would have them set in rhyme and sung by the choir. For example:

On Thursday evening will be held
The weekly gathering for prayer;
The pastor feels himself impelled
To urge the brethren to be there.

Another writer suggests the following.

The pastor's salary, it appears,
Is getting sadly in arrears;
Persons who sleep in church should pay
Their lodging in advance each day.

Speaking of some years ago, Colonel Ingersoll, the arch-heretic, says: "The astronomer scanned the heavens, while the church branded his grand forehead with the word 'Infidel,' and now not a glittering star in all the vast expanse bears a christian name." This must be looked into.

EXIT LEE.

His Execution Yesterday—"Aim at my Heart."

[SPECIAL TO ANAHEIM GAZETTE.]

MONUMENT, MOUNTAIN MEADOWS, }
March 23d, 1877. }

At precisely forty-five minutes to 11 o'clock this morning, Lee was brought out before the executing party and seated on his coffin, about twenty feet from the shooters. After the order of the Court was read to him and the company present by Marshal Nelson, Lee made a speech of about 500 words, bitterly denouncing Brigham Young, and calling himself a scapegoat for the sins of others. He hoped God would be merciful, and denied that he was guilty of blood-shed to the last, and maintained that his mission to the Meadows was one of mercy. After the speech Parson Stokes, Methodist, made a prayer, commending the soul of the condemned man to God. Immediately after this a handkerchief was placed over Lee's eyes, he raised his hands, placed them on top of his head, sitting firm. Nelson gave the word "Fire," exactly at 11 o'clock. Five guns were fired, penetrating the body in the region of the heart. Lee fell square back upon his coffin; death was instantaneous. The body was placed in the coffin and the crowd dispersed. There were about 75 persons, all told, on the ground. Not a child or relative of his was there. The best of order prevailed, and all pronounced the execution a success, Lee's last words to Nelson were: "*Aim at my heart.*"

Preparing for Death.

SALT LAKE, March 23.

John D. Lee was taken from Camp Cameron, Beaver, on Wednesday evening March 21st, and under a strong guard, started for Mountain Meadows, the place selected for the execution. A company of soldiers under the command of Lieut. Patterson, of the Fourteenth United States Infantry, accompanies the Marshal and prisoner; also District Attorney Sumner Howard, representatives of the press, clergymen and other citizens. Mountain Meadows is about 40 miles from the nearest telegraph office. The locality was selected as the most appropriate, on account of its being the scene of the terrible slaughter which Lee was convicted of having led. Lee took leave of his family on Tuesday. The parting was very affecting. His wife Rachel was the last to call on him. She told him that Christ was slaughtered for the sins of the world and that he would die for the sins of the Mormon Church. He has been busily engaged on his biography, and for several days seems to have thought of but little else. His execution will take place to-day between the hours of ten and three o'clock. He has persistantly refused to see newspaper correspondents, and gave as his reason that, by the terms of his agreement with his attorney, Mr. Bishop, he could not make any statement to newspaper men. He seems to expect great things for his family from the sale of his history, and says that Brigham Young has betrayed him in a heartless manner.

A rumor was current in Southern Utah on Monday that the Navajoe Indians, under the leadership of Lee's sons and sons-in-law would attempt his rescue on the day of execution, they supposing it would take place at or near Beaver. The greatest precaution has been taken by the Marshal to prevent a rescue. It is believed that Lee has resolved to die game.

Lee's Last Words.

MONUMENT MOUNTAIN MEADOWS, }
March 23d. }

Just before his execution Lee made the following remarks: "I have but little to say this morning. Of course I feel that I am on the brink of eternity, and the solemnities of eternity should rest upon my mind at the present. I have made out or endeavored to do so, a manuscript and an abridged history of my life. This is to be published. I have given my views and feelings with regard to all those things. I feel as calm as a summer morning. I have done nothing advisedly wrong, and my conscience is clear before God and man, and I am ready to meet my Redeemer. This it is that places me upon this field. I am not an infidel, and I have not denied God or His mercy. I am a strong believer in these things. The most I regret is that in parting from my family many of them are unprotected and will be left fatherless. When I think of these little ones I touch a tender chord within me. [Here his voice faltered.] I have done nothing designedly wrong in this affair. I used my utmost endeavors to save this people, and I would have given worlds, had they been at my command, to have avoided that calamity, but I could not. I, am sacrificed to satisfy the feelings of the people, and am used to gratify certain parties, but I am ready to die; I have no fear; death has no terrors, and no particle of mercy have I asked of the court or the officials. I do not fear death; I shall never go to a worse place than the one I am now in; I have said it to my family and I will say it to-day, that the Government of the United States sacrifices their best friend and that is saying a great deal, but it is true. I am a true believer in the gospel of Jesus Christ; I do not believe anything that is now practiced and taught by Brigham Young; I do not agree with him; I believe he is leading the people astray; but I believe in the gospel, as it was taught in its purity, by Joseph Smith, in former days; I have my reasons for saying this; I used to make this man's will my pleasure and did so for thirty years, and see how and what have I come to this day. I have been sacrificed in a cowardly and dastardly manner by the heads of the people in the church; there are thousands of honorable and good-hearted people in the church; Christ is in my heart; I regret to leave my family, for they are near and dear to me; these are the things to arouse my sympathy. I declare I did nothing wrong designedly in this unfortunate affair, and I did everything in my power to save all the emigrants, but I am the one that must suffer. Having said this, I feel resigned, and I ask the Lord, my God, to extend his mercy to me and receive my spirit. My labors here are done."

THE FIG.

How it is Cultivated at Smyrna.

The subjoined letter from the United States Consul at Smyrna, with its accompanying account of fig culture, is in response to a letter from a gentleman connected with *The Call*, asking for such information.

SMYRNA, February 17, 1877.

Yours of December 6th duly reached me, and I take much pleasure in sending you herewith enclosed the information you desire regarding the culture of the fig in Asia Minor, for which I am indebted to Mr. Augustus O. Clark, a very intelligent English gentleman who settled many years ago in the Aidin district, where he engaged in the manufacture of liquorice paste and subsequently became a large owner of fig orchards. Mr. Clark is an enlightened agriculturist, and information contained in this report may be relied upon.

Thanking you for your kind offer to be of service to me at any time, and wishing every success to yourself and those you represent in the cultivation of the fig, I remain, my dear sir, very sincerely yours.

E. J. SMITHERS.

The Aidin district is the only one which produces figs for exportation. The fruit will grow anywhere in the neighborhood of Smyrna of a quality for consumption in a green state; but the Aidin plain is unique in its climate and soil as being favorable for the proper curing of the fig. The thermometer seldom falls below three or four degrees under the freezing point, and in the Summer seldom rises above 130 degrees Fahrenheit in the sun. In Aidin the Winters are generally wet, the dry weather commencing in May and continuing to the end of October. Any rain at the end of July or during the months of August and September, when the fruit is under the process of drying, injures its quality by causing it to burst, hardens the skin, gives the fig a dark color and spoils its keeping quality. Heavy dews will cause the same evils. What is required during the time the fruit is coming to maturity is fine weather and dry winds.

SOIL.

The fig tree grows in almost any kind of soil; it grows luxuriantly, however, in a rich, heavy soil, but to produce figs that will dry well, and please the merchant, the soil ought to be of a good depth, and of a rich, sandy nature; this latter, if the weather is favorable, will produce large figs of a white thin skin and of the finest quality.

PREPARATION OF SOIL.

Before planting, the ground ought to be well ploughed two or three times to a good depth, well pulverized and freed from all weeds and extraneous roots.

The fig is propagated from slips, selected with as many fruit buds as possible. To form a tree two slips are planted, one foot apart, and then joined at the top. The trees, if planted in rich soil, should be placed about thirty feet apart, and for poor soil about twenty-five feet distant from one another.

The cuttings are to be planted in the month of March—two in each hole—at about nine or twelve inches apart, at the root end; then gradually bring the top buds to meet, just crossing them, thus, X; then tread in the earth well. The cuttings must be full of buds or eyes, and when about to plant them cut the root end off at the first knot, care being taken not to leave any of the pulp in sight, as it will then be liable to be attacked by worms, which will make the tree hollow and sickly. The cuttings are put into the ground to within one or two inches of the top, after which the formula of crossing must take place. The ground must be well trodden in to within one or two inches of the top, then cover the remainder over with loose earth, which will protect the ends from the heat of the sun. When the trees arrive to about the height of a man, nip or cut off the tops to one uniform height, and this will cause the tree to branch out.

During the growth of the trees, the ground ought to be ploughed up two or three times during the Winter or Spring, and the space between them may be used to cultivate broom, sesame or Indian corn. When the trees are large the same system of ploughing and loosening the earth all around the trees ought to be continued. To make a fig tree grow well, the ploughing of the garden is very essential. If this is not attended to, the fruit will be small and in every respect inferior. The first year of planting, the cuttings ought to be watered during the Summer months.

APPLICATION OF THE MALE FIG.

The male fruit, about the middle of June, contains a large number of small flies, and is thrown on the female trees; these flies then get distributed over the fruit and convey the necessary amount of pollen. The system is as follows:

When the female fig (first crop) is about the size of a hazel nut, five or six of the male figs are strung on to a piece of string, and one or two of these branches are thrown upon the female tree, according to its size and amount of fruit. Repeat this operation when the second crop is about the same size. As the tree grows larger year by year, increase the number of strings; but never put more than six strings (say about 30 male figs) over the largest tree at one time. These strings are put on the trees about one hour before sunrise, and care must be taken that the weather is fine and no wind blowing. I may mention that if the male fig is not applied the crop will not set, but the fruit will fall off; and if too many are applied the fruit will likewise fall or become very small or inferior.

CURING.

About the end of July the first figs come to maturity. The fig harvest lasts about six weeks. When the fig is ripe it will, of its own accord, fall from the tree, only partly cured. Women and children are employed to pick up the fruit into small baskets, to be conveyed to a place in the garden well exposed to the sun, where they are spread on a bed of dry grass or matting, singly—that is to say, not one on top of another—and are turned every day so as to get every side of the fig exposed to the sun. After a few days of exposure to the sun, those figs which are considered sufficiently dry are selected from the mass and divided into first, second and third quality. Care must be taken not to dry them too much. When properly cured, the skin ought to feel dry, but the inside soft. Practice alone will teach to what extent the drying ought to take place. The grower then sends the figs to Smyrna, where they are re-sorted and packed for shipment.

Are Grape Vines Pruned to Death?

A. D. Grigsby, who has a vineyard near Yountville, some months ago expressed to the Napa *Register* his conviction that grapevines were suffering more from severe pruning than from phylloxera or other insects. Wednesday he brought to the office a couple of specimens to illustrate and support his views. The trunks of the vines were from four to five inches in diameter, having been cut off but ten inches above the ground. About one-half of each was dead and decaying wood; some of the branches were dead; and the live ones did not appear to have a healthy growth. Large branches—some an inch and a half through—had been cut from the trunk, and where these branches had been removed there was decay. It was this severe treatment, in Mr. Grigsby's opinion, that caused this decay, and it is similar treatment which he thinks is generally causing the decay of vines in old vineyards—the vines in question being regarded as a fair sample of the vines in the majority of old vineyards. The vines were of the Mission variety, and about 17 years old. The theory that vines are injured by over-pruning is a plausible one, to say the least; for it seems impossible that a vine should be as severely trimmed year after year as grapevines generally are, and not lose their vigor, and eventually decay and die. When decay commences, of course insects will take up their abode in the affected parts and work still further injury.

Mr. Grigsby suggests a reformation in the manner of cultivating vineyards, and in starting new ones. He would have less pruning done—and he cites as proof of the wisdom of so doing the vineyard of his neighbor, Mr. Edington, which has been pruned much less than vineyards usually are and which is in a better condition than the old vineyards in the vicinity which have been pruned more. In making a new vineyard, he would set the vines as usual—eight feet apart each way; but instead of keeping all the vines cut back to a short stump he would allow every alternate vine in alternate rows to run up to a considerable hight—say seven or eight feet—so as to admit of a person and team going beneath the branches. In the course of time, say some 10 or 15 years, these tall vines would fully occupy the ground, and the others would be removed. By this means he thinks that whole vineyards of mammoth grapevines might be obtained; and that more grapes might be produced upon the same land with less labor than now, while the vines would live to a good old age, instead of dying when they are 20 years old and under, as so many now do.

The Grasshopper Commission.

Professor C. V. Riley, State Entomologist of Missouri; Professor Cyrus Thomas, State Entomologist of Illinois, and Dr. A. S. Packard, of the American Naturalist Society, Massachusetts, have been appointed agents for the United States Entomological Commission, to inquire into the character and habits of grasshoppers and other destructive insects which have created for several years such ravages in the agricultural districts of the West.

The Commission will have its headquarters in Professor Hayden's office, in Washington, and their Western office, in which the larger part of their work is to be done, will be at St. Louis. They expect to be ready soon. Professor Reilly will take chiefly the whole country east of the mountains and south of the 48th parallel; also, the west half of Iowa and the whole of British America; Professor Thomas will take Minnesota, Nebraska, South Dakota and East Wyoming, while Professor Packard will make Montana, Idaho, West Wyoming and the Pacific Slope his fields. Natural history, remedies, preventive measures, the meteorological and geographical bearings of the subject, etc., will also be divided and allotted, to facilitate the work of the Commission.

The Mildewed Wheat.

We were shown yesterday, by Findley R. Dray, samples of wheat affected by mildew, taken from fields near Colusa. He says that the disease seems to be found most in fields where the grain had apparently been doing best, and it may be that it is caused by the luxuriance of growth maintaining the dampness which the frequent showers created. The wheat affected has a disagreeable smell, similar to that of moldy straw; but the mold does not seem to extend upward more than about a foot from the ground on grain that has attained a height of four feet, and the fact that it only affects, thus far, at least, the outer leaf or coating of the stalk, the latter seeming to be entirely uninjured when the outer covering is stripped off, gives ground for hope that, although the disease has already visited many ranches in the vicinity of Colusa, the crop will not be seriously affected.—*Sacramento Record-Union.*

An English photographer makes the following suggestions: "When a lady sitting for her picture would compose her mouth to a bland and serene character, she should, just upon entering the room, say 'Bosom,' and keep the expression into which the mouth subsides until the desired effect in the camera is evident. If, on the other hand, she wishes to assume a distinguished and somewhat noble bearing, not suggestive of sweetness, she should say 'Brush,' the result of which is infallible. If she wishes to make her mouth look small, she must say 'Flip;' but if the mouth be already too small and needs enlarging, she must say 'Cabbage.' If she wishes to look mournful, she must say 'Kerchunk;' if resigned, she must forcibly ejaculate, 'S'cat.'"

President Hayes may snub Grant's policy; but, after all, with the brilliancy of Fort Donelson not yet dead in history, it might be well to remember that Grant was something better than a Colonel.—*New York Herald.*

Water Meeting.

A meeting of the farmers interested in the building of the Canyon de Santa Ana Water Canal was held at Kroeger's Hall Saturday afternoon. Mr. W. R. Olden was chosen Chairman and Mr. J. B. Pierce, Secretary. The following resolutions were offered by Mr. Toombs:

WHEREAS, The immediate completion of the Canyon de Santa Ana Water ditch is of paramount importance to people of the surrounding neighborhood of Anaheim. Therefore be it

Resolved, That we request the Company to make all possible haste to secure an untrammeled right-of-way.

Resolved, That the immediate construction of the Canyon de Santa Ana Water Ditch is of vital importance, and we hereby tender our good-will and moral support to the Company in their undertaking.

Resolved, That these resolutions be printed in our city papers, and a copy sent to the Company.

Upon motion, the resolutions were adopted. Mr. Olden then read the following resolution, adopted at a meeting of the Directors of the Canyon de Santa Ana Water Company, at San Francisco:

INFORMAL MEETING OF DIRECTORS OF THE }
CANYON DE SANTA ANA WATER CO., }
March 21st, 1877. }

Resolved, That if satisfactory deeds of right-of-way through the Rancho Canyon de Santa Ana shall be soon received it is the policy and intention of the Canyon de Santa Ana Water Co. to proceed promptly with the work to construct and finish the canal.

At the request of Mr. Davis, the Secretary read the deed for right-of-way which was awaiting signature. After some informal discussion, Mr. Wicks read the original deed of right-of-way in full, and submitted data for a new deed, which he and Mr. Rimpau thought would be signed by the dissenting parties, as follows:

To avoid future misunderstandings and suits, it is especially agreed that in case the Canyon de Santa Ana Water Company will prepare suitable and necessary watering places, pools, or otherwise keeping water in the same, while water is in the ditch, the grantors hereby individually agree to hold him or herself liable for any damage done to said canal or ditches by his or her stock.

When there is no water in the canal, the Company is released from its obligations to furnish water to these grantors. Water furnished for irrigation to be paid for by these grantors at the lowest stockholder rates, water for other purposes to be furnished free of cost to these grantors. That this new grant is with the especial agreement that said Canal is to be so far completed in one year as to furnish water to each of these grantors adjacent to their respective tracts.

Memorandum—This is to be not as a substitute but as a grant of new rights.

Upon motion it was ordered that a copy of the deed, proposed by Mr. Wicks, be sent to San Francisco for the approval of the Water Ditch Company. There being no further business the meeting adjourned *sine die.*

Irrigation.

Ex-Governor Downey has the following letter in Tuesday's *Express*:

I would, through your columns, call attention to the profits resulting from simple irrigation of our land for grass only. In 1864, a year similar to this as regards rainfall, Don Jose Maria Ramirez, a well known farmer in this county, owned a field on the Santa Gertrudes Rancho of eighty acres It was his favorite corn-field. It was well fenced in those days of willow poles. He determined not to plant it in corn that year, but give it a thorough irrigation and let it grow in grass. The clover and pin-grass grew luxuriantly, producing at least a crop that would average three and a half tons to the acre. He rented land outside for his corn and beans, and let his grass crop have a good start. He had eighty or one hundred head of fine work horses, the very best in the county. He turned them in to this pasture; they kept fat and strong the whole year, and were it not for this field he would have lost every one of them.

Now, when you consider that each one of those horses was worth $100, one single irrigation of his eighty-acre field saved him $10,000, double the amount that he could have sold or bought the land for since that day to 1876. I have seen this with my own eyes, and I believe that he could easily have saved two hundred head, for at the return of rain in 1865 there was still an abundant supply of feed on the land. I have not spoken to Mr. Ramirez on this subject since that date, but I am certain he would substantiate what I say. And I urge this example as an incentive to irrigate simply as a most profitable investment in producing our natural grasses without the expense of plowing or seeding. There is a cruelty and want of humanity to allow our domestic animals to die, apart from our pecuniary interest. And in this county there is no excuse, for the means of producing feed is at our hands every time we irrigate our fields, by reason of the fertilizing salts and sediment in solution or suspension held by the irrigating fluid. I do not believe that this proposition can be gainsayed. The experience of 3,000 years in the valley of the Nile will prove the renovating effects of flooding upon the soil. With us, rain or no rain, we should irrigate in Winter; for, to throw so many additional inches of water into the ground, is to kill out gophers and squirrels—pack the soil and destroy the honey-combing in the sub-soil that cracks the current of capillary attraction. I tell you that what we call right good years are but exceptions, and irrigation is our wealth and safety.

IN another column we give a telegraphic account of the assassination of T. W. Moore and the wounding of his foreman, George R. Ferguson. The Santa Barbara *Press*, in speaking of the affair, says:

"It is notorious in all this southern country that Mr. Moore has always been bitterly at variance with squatters or settlers on the original Sespe grant, which he bought many years ago, and the boundaries of which has long been in hot dispute. This is the bloody ending of a long-standing, bitter feud. * *

"We suspect that the immediate occasion of this quarrel, which has resulted in death by foul and cowardly means, was a controversy over water privileges, as Mr. Moore has recently taken out an irrigating ditch from the Sespe creek to irrigate his lands. Over this an acrimonious dispute arose, (which was in progress when the writer visited that section a month ago) some of the settlers resisting the construction of the work and threatening Moore's life if he persisted in it. An altercation ensued about that time, one of the settlers named Sprague drawing a shotgun on Moore, which he took away from the man and broke."

Items from Centralia.

EDS. GAZETTE:—The people upon certain portions of the Coyote Ranch are not nearly as anxious as they have been about the settlement of that "friendly lawsuit," or the final success of the big ditch. Messrs. Creal and Carse have settled the question in a way to make them independent of water companies and, in some degree, of rain also. They have obtained three good wells in localities where there has been some doubt of getting artesian water. The last work was performed in 12½ days; depth, 278 feet; 1½ inch flow. Mr. Williams, near the "lone tree," 2 inches, and W. G. Potter, 1½ inches. The work was done under the supervision of Mr. Carse, of Artesia. These gentlemen employ efficient men who take an interest in the work, and guarantee faithful work, two important items in the well business.

Four new families and one or two bachelors (how many does it take to equal a family?) have settled in Centralia the past winter. Also, several small strangers have put in an appearance and immediately made themselves felt (or heard) in our midst; they have evidently come to stay.

Mr. J. W. Sandell is making substantial additions to his house. Mrs. Hughs, of Los Angeles, is expected to take up her residence there.

A Farmer's Club has been organized in this district with a start of eighteen members, and still there is room. Next regular meeting—Saturday evening, March 31st, at the school house.

Some farmers in this vicinity are of opinion that we have had sufficient rain to mature crops, and are planting in full faith, they say, of a good harvest. We only hope they may be right. But we read "the day of miracles is over."

PHILLIS.

THE official statistics as to the number of killed and wounded in the German army during the war with France have just been published at Berlin. The number of officers killed and wounded was 3,919, and of soldiers, 60,978. The number of officers and of soldiers who were either killed or died of their wounds was 1,374 and 16,877 respectively. The proportion of the killed to the wounded was 1 in 3.44 for the officers, and 1 in 5 for the men. As a matter of course, the great majority of the killed and wounded belonged to the infantry, which lost 57,243, as compared to 2,236 in the cavalry and 4,266 in the artillery. Only 5,084 were killed or wounded by artillery fire, as against 55,862 by musketry fire; and although artillery had never been so much employed as in the Franco-German war, 21 losses out of every 23 on the German side was due to infantry fire. These figures are interesting, for they seem to confirm the theory that the effect of artillery fire upon the battle-field is moral rather than material—that it frightens more soldiers than it kills. Some instructive statistics are also given as to the seat of the wounds inflicted. Thus it appears that out of 64,897 men of all ranks, killed or wounded, 12,717 were hit either upon the head or the neck, and this shows that the French troops must have fired very high. In the Crimean war, upon the contrary, the highest percentage of wounds were in the lower part of the body—a fact which is all the more remarkable as a large number of the men killed or wounded were serving in the trenches.

Oleomargarine.

A few years ago the reported discovery of a process whereby animal grease of the cheapest kind could be converted into a superior kind of butter, created quite a stir in the newspapers and among consumers. Afterward, several lawsuits in California and in the Atlantic States, in which some of the leading operators in the manufacture of oleomargarine, as the artificial butter was called, figured as defendants, and where stockholders in oleomargarine manufacturing companies appeared as disappointed speculators who had lost largely of faith in human nature, and of money invested in the manufacture of the new substitute for the most important product of the legitimate dairy, led to the belief that the oleomargarine manufacture was a failure. But the proceedings of the National Butter and Egg Association, which held its fourth and annual convention in Chicago last week, shows this supposition to have been unfounded. At this convention one of the speakers said that the fraudulent butter was making such serious inroads upon the trade that it became an important question how to get it out of the market. One firm in this city, he said, was making 1,800 firkins per week of the stuff, which was sold to hotels, restaurants and boarding houses, and the worst of it was that much of the fraudulent substitute was sold as the product of the Western creameries. The manufacture of this article was extending into Ohio, Illinois, Kentucky, Indiana and California, and, as it was generally sold and bought as pure butter, the convention sensibly came to the conclusion that the only effective way to combat its further introduction would be to raise the quality of the genuine product of the dairy to such a standard that it would be impossible for any one to mistake the imitation for the real butter.—*New York Sun.*

When Edham Pacha, the present Grand Vizier, was a boy he was sold as a slave to the Turkish statesman Khosrev, who, upon discovering his extraordinary abilities, gave him his liberty and sent him to Paris to be educated. He was born in 1823 at Chio, his parents being Circassian. After remaining at Paris three years his patron induced him to study mining engineering, and for four years he followed this pursuit in France, Germany and Switzerland. Returning to Constantinople in 1839, he was appointed a captain on the general staff, and ten years later was made an aid-de-camp to the Sultan, subsequently attaining the ranks of General, Chamberlain of the Palace, and member of the Council of State. He has also been Minister of Foreign Affairs and Turkish Ambassador to various European courts. His political affiliation is with the young Turkish party.

The English farmers are mad because there was no reference to agricultural matters in the Queen's speech.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

SATURDAY..........MARCH 31, 1877.

THE Sacramento Beet Sugar Mill has been closed, and sold out as a financial failure. It is said that the enterprise caused a loss of half a million to the stockholders. The Soquel Beet Sugar Mill, the only one in California, has now been running for six years, and is gradually expanding its business.

THE City Marshal of Santa Barbara has the following advertisement in the *Press*: "Capt. A. R. Abercrombie having been declared a common drunkard by the Police Judge of this city, I hereby give notice that I will prosecute to the fullest extent of the law all parties hereafter selling or giving him intoxicating liquors of any kind."

AN association has been formed in Edinburg, Scotland, for the purpose of purchasing and slaughtering cattle and other stock in the United States and Canada, and also purchasing farm produce for sale in Edinburgh and other ports of Great Britain. It is intended to dispense with middlemen, and to open premises in Edinburgh and Leith for the sale of meat.

THE *Alta* says that it is the proud privilege of every American citizen to become a candidate for the United States Senate. Citizens of high and low degree are now availing themselves of the opportunity to suggest that the Senatorial mantle would fitly adorn their shoulders, in case it be stripped from those of Mr. Sargent. James G. Eastman is the most recent gentleman to step modestly forward. Next. It is free for all, and no entrance fee.

LADY SALISBURY did not win golden opinions in Constantinople. As a strong minded lady, she frequented the Turkish harems and endeavored to induce their inmates to concur with her in her political views. To Mme. Midhat—wife of the Grand Vizier—she said that the Turks were done for, and unless they gave in their fate was sealed. Mme. Midhat replied that the wives of Turkish Ministers left politics to their husbands, and perhaps it might be as well if the wives of English Ministers were to do the same.

WE are very glad to see that ex-Governor Downey concurs in the view first advanced by the GAZETTE, that farming in Southern California can only be made successful by adopting the plan of winter irrigation. The whole secret of success may thus be succinctly stated: Do not stand idle and wait for rain, but flood your land with water from the river. If there should happen to be a plentiful rainfall there is nothing lost but the few dollars paid for water; should there happen to be a lack of rain you will raise a good crop for which you will get a good price. Seasons in Southern California, like white men, are very "onsartin;" and it is pleasant to know that there is a way to escape being dependent on the rainfall for prosperity.

SOME of the English papers are urging that the income of the Prince of Wales should be increased by an addition of £30,000, or $150,000 a year. His debts amount to $750,000 and it is thought that it would be more profitable to the nation to pay them than to have him go into comparative retirement for the purpose of doing so. Sir W. Knollys, his treasurer, states that his personal expenses are very small and that no gentleman of social position spends so little for pocket money. He has not only to keep up costly establishments, but to maintain an expensive position as leader of society. His income is not equal to that of a number of his friends. When asked lately if the report of his intending to visit Australia was true, the Prince replied that he hoped so, because he greatly desire to see that region, and also because he would get a free passage there and back, and reduce his home expenditure.

S. S. JONES, the publisher of the *Religio-Philosophical Journal*, Chicago, who was recently murdered by a man named Pike, was a firm believer in Spiritualism, but an uncompromising foe of the many frauds who affect that belief. In his office he had constructed a cabinet—built into the wall when the house itself was built. This cabinet was provided with two sets of apertures, a chair and a hook in the wall. Whenever any man or woman, claiming to possess mediumistic powers, visited him for the purpose of securing a favorable mention in his *Journal*, he would place them in the cabinet, tie their hands in the usual way, and in addition tie the neck of the subject to the hook. He would then say, "If you are a true medium you will show hands and faces, not alone at the lower aperture but also at the upper, which can be reached only by mounting on the chair." If the subject was unable to comply with this test, he or she was mercilessly exposed in his paper.

FALKNER, BELL & CO. have built a warehouse on the corner of Sixth and Townsend Streets, San Francisco. The building is 200 x300 feet and 25 feet in the clear. The warehouse will be used by the firm in which to pack and grade wool. The principle upon which business will be conducted in this warehouse is a new feature in the wool trade upon this coast, though one that has been in operation in the great central wool marts of Australia and England. The firm propose to make their house the centre of the wool trade—an exchange, in fact, where buyer and seller can meet upon equal terms, just as they do in the Produce Exchange and other places where consumers and producers meet for barter. In order to carry out the idea, the firm propose to grade all the wool received in their warehouse, and offer it for sale at auction, with their stamp of fineness upon it, the buyer getting actual weight of staple for his money. The first sale will be held April 17th, and as often thereafter as accumulations will warrant; and it is expected that in the busy season fortnightly sales will be held. It is claimed for this system that it will work for the benefit of the wool grower, by bringing his produce fairly under the eyes of buyers.

Guy Kimball, of Dalton, New Hampshire, while drunk last evening, beat his wife to death.

From Wednesday's Daily.

THE EXPERIENCE OF INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Every property-holder is interested in three things: 1—In securing insurance at a low rate; 2—In the non-destruction of his property by fire; 3—In having as much of his property saved as possible, in the event of a conflagration. Immunity from fire is only to be secured by eternal vigilance; a low rate of insurance, and the saving of property can be secured by just such means as will be taken at the meeting this evening. Where there are appliances and organized system for the suppression of fires, the insurance rates are much less than where those things do not exist.

It may be interesting at this particular time to learn the views of prominent underwriters upon this matter, because the next best thing to escaping a fire is to get on the best side of the insurance men. If they can give us a hint as to the best mode of procedure, we ought to adopt it. And as it is their business to investigate the origin of fires and to deal with the question of the best mode of suppressing conflagrations, their views should have great weight.

We read yesterday a very interesting address, delivered at the first annual meeting of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Pacific Coast, by Geo. D. Dornin, Chairman of the Committee on Fire Department and Water Supply. In regard to the appliances for extinguishing incipient fires in small communities, he says: "An experience of fourteen years, having surveyed as special nearly every town on the coast, and adjusted losses in a majority of them, leads me to say, that the smaller towns, each with its one or two hand-engines, are not altogether unexceptionable places to write liberally in; and I am further prepared to say, and your experience will, I am sure, endorse it, that such towns are always the most clamorous for reduced rates because of such appliances. As a rule, I would prefer to write moderately in a town of a thousand or fifteen hundred inhabitants, supplied with its bucket companies, than a similar town with its hand-engine and hose-cart to depend upon. In the former case every citizen is a fireman; his engine is always at hand, and the two score of buckets well and promptly handled, are worth a torrent of water a half an hour later."

He further says that little reliance can be placed upon the usual machinery for suppressing fires in the average country town, because of "the lack of use to keep the machinery in order and the firemen in practice." In support of this view he cites the case of a fire in Mokelumne Hill, at which he was present. The town had a first class fire department, two large hand-engines, hooks and ladders, and a bountiful supply of water; the best men of the town were firemen. At the fire in question one of the engines was brought out, the suction pipe put into a well-supplied cistern, the men went to work on the brakes, but no water came. Investigation showed that through lack of use the pump-valves had become dry and would not work, and a $6,000 engine was of no use when most needed. He cites another case where, during a time of need, several sections of a small supply of hose bursted. And then he says:

"And this brings me to the moral to be adduced: That for towns of 5,000 inhabitants or less, one or more 'bucket companies,' with forty or fifty rubber buckets each, equipped with light ladders and hooks, and casks of water at convenient places, are of vastly more value at the incipiency of a fire than the more costly and cumbersome engines. Not that I would ignore the latter, but that they should be considered auxiliary to the support of the bucket company.

"The solitary engine is most frequently an evil, because of the disposition of the people at an alarm of fire to await its arrival, instead of springing at once, bucket in hand, to the point of danger.

"A zealous man in Boston, Mr. Joseph Bird, recognizing the value of the precious moments at the incipiency of fires, which are in many instances lost while awaiting the arrival of the engine, has been urging the more general adoption of a small engine, more like an ordinary portable garden pump, for use at the outbreak, and supports his views as to their value by well fortified statistics.

"I am in sympathy with his views, and I would write more freely for my company in the towns supplied with the Bird pump or its equivalent, and a bucket brigade, than I do where the sole dependence is placed upon the usual hand-engine or occasionally-used steamer."

The Fire Company.

We beg to direct special attention to the fact that there will be a meeting this evening at Kroeger's Hall to reorganize the Fire Company. It is proposed to divide the Fire Company into three divisions—a Hook and Ladder Company, Hose Company, and a Reserve Company. Each of these companies will be a separate organization, electing their own officers, etc., but all will be subordinate to a Chief, to be elected by the combined companies. At the meeting to-night it is proposed to reorganize by having the officers who were elected at the last meeting resign their positions and the different companies then organize by electing their own officers.

Following we give a list of the members:

HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY.

Stappenbeck,
Schindler,
D. R. Payne,
H. Knapke,
A. J. Brown,
L. Dravsen,
W. B. Robb,
Fred. Schaffer,
T. W. Cook,
T. S. Grimshaw.
Chambers.
H. McDermott,
Wm. Schwartz,
F. Backs,
J. Bennerscheidt,
G. J. Turner,
D. Drown,
D. J. Sorenson,
George Schirm,

HOSE COMPANY.

Richard Heimann,
G. D. Plato,
Fred. Rimpau,
L. F. Lewis,
Richard Melrose,
N. Willard,
C. M. Woodruff,
E. F. Ferguson,
H. Blanken.
S. J. Lowe,
J. Backs,
Ed. Schubert,
C. E. Leonard,
A. C. Roques,
Max Nebelung,
C. Bennerscheidt,
M. L. Wicks,

RESERVE COMPANY.

John P. Zeyn,
Chas. Hille,
G. F. Miles,
D. K. Williams,
Fred. W. Athearn,
J. Doblin,
A. G. Beebe,
N. H. Mitchell,
G. C. Knox,
D. E. Miles,
L. Halberstadt,
Robt. Menzel,
Fred. Hartung,
Isaac Cohen,
M. A. Mendelson,
Theo. Lynill.

—*From Wednesday's Daily.*

"A SHEEP herder, reported to be a poverty-stricken English nobleman, took a drink of prussic acid at Stockton on the 20th. He was pumped out and will recover. Was it Mackenzie the Indian officer, who was through these parts last Summer?"—*Santa Barbara Press.*

If it was, bad luck to the man that pumped him out.

Meeting of Fire Company.

A special meeting of the Fire Company was held at Kroeger's Hall, Wednesday evening, March 28th.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. The committee appointed to make amendments to the by-laws reported "That as a movement was being made by the Foreman, Mr. Sorenson, to organize into three companies, each having its own by-laws, the committee deemed it unnecessary to make any amendments." The report was received and the committee retained.

Mr. M. L. Wicks then presented the following, to be submitted to the town authorities for adoption, at their next meeting:

The following shall be added to the Fire Ordinance of this town:

There shall be a fire department to consist of—

1st.—One Chief, who shall be elected by a majority of the combined votes of the members of the fire companies; subject to the approval of the town trustees, who shall issue to the Chief thus chosen a certificate of election and commission as Chief of the Fire Department of the Town of Anaheim.

The powers and duties of said officer shall be—

1st—To take possession and control of all the fire apparatus of the Town of Anaheim.

2d—To keep the same in order and readiness for use whenever required.

3d—To have full authority to control all persons and determine all measures in subduing fires, at which time every officer of this town shall be subject to the commands of said Chief, who shall be responsible alone to the Board of Trustees.

4th—That said Chief shall have authority to incur any liability on the credit of the town necessary for the preservation or repair of the fire apparatus, not at any one time to exceed twenty-five dollars.

5th.—To have general supervision of the different fire companies and regulate their drills.

2d.—The members shall be divided into three companies, namely Hook and Ladder Company, Engine and Hose Company, and a Reserve Company, each of which shall choose for itself a separate organization and enact its own constitution and by-laws. Each company shall have a foreman and assistant foreman, chosen as follows: to be nominated by the Chief, subject to the right of each company by a two-thirds vote to reject any one so nominated.

3d—The active members of the Fire Department shall be exempt from all road and poll tax, except road tax on property.

4th—The Town of Anaheim shall furnish free of cost a place of meeting to said Fire Companies.

5th—This ordinance shall go into effect from and after the date of its passage.

After some discussion, the following resolution was offered by Capt. Knox, and adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that, for working purposes, the Anaheim Fire Company shall be subdivided into three working sections, who shall each have a Foreman and Assistant Foreman, to be elected by the several sections, and to be subordinate to and under the authority of the Chief or Foreman of the Company, or, in case of his disability, the Assistant Chief; and that this division into working sections shall not interfere with or annul the business organization already formed.

On motion it was ordered that the resolution presented by Mr. Wicks be referred back to him, as a committee of one, to make such changes as were necessary to make it conform with the resolution already adopted.

A motion was made and carried to reconsider Article 3 of the Constitution.

Upon motion, it was ordered that the clause referring to Foreman and Assistant Foreman, in Article 3 of the Constitution, be stricken out, and that a Chief and Assistant Chief be elected.

On motion, Mr. D. J. Sorenson was duly elected Chief of the Fire Department, and Fred. Schafer, Assistant Chief.

On motion, it was ordered that the different sections elect their officers at a separate meeting.

On Saturday, near San Jose, a boy of 16 years of age, named Edward Spence, shot and mortally wounded a man named Joseph Mendoza.

A British war steamer has destroyed seven villages and killed three natives on the Congo river as a punishment for plundering the American schooner Thomas Nickerson.

Flint & Bixby, of San Benito county, are reported to be killing off some inferior mustangs in order to preserve the feed on their ranch for better stock.

Mrs. Daily, at Point Rincon, Santa Barbara county, gathered 126 gallons of pickles from nine vines, and allowed at least an additional barrel to go to waste.

The premium bale of cotton, which won the $1000 prize at the Centennial Exhibition, is to be sent to the International Horticultural Exhibition at Holland by the Cotton Exchange of Memphis.

A military riot occurred in Mayence on the birth-day of Emperor William. There was a fight between some Prussian and Hessian soldiers. Several were killed and forty wounded.

The sheep-raisers of the country around San Marcos or Lower Flat have held meetings and resolved that from and after March 15th they "will not pay more than five cents per head for shearing, and from the 1st day of of April, 1877, twenty dollars per month for herding."

A dispatch from London says: A conference of the masters and men of the South Staffordshire nut, bolt, rivet and railway fastening trade has been held at Birmingham to consider a reduction of wages, made necessary by the keenness of American and Belgian competitors.

There is a chance that the next Pope, when the Cardinals are compelled to make one, will be an Englishman—Monsignor Howard.—*Springfield Republican.*

There is also a chance that the next Pope will be an American—Cardinal McClosky, of New York.—*New York Sun.*

"Now, my boy," said the examiner, "If I had a mince-pie and should give two-twelfths of it to John, two-twelfths of it to Isaac, two-twelfths to Harry, and should take half the pie myself, what would there be left? Speak out loud so that I can hear." "The plate!" shouted the boy.

Zachariah W. Haynes, a deaf mute, was married in August, 1874, to Laura, a daughter of Chang Bunker, one of the noted twins. Chang had nine children, seven of whom are living. Three of them are deaf mutes. Mr. Haynes is a teacher in the institute for the deaf, dumb and the blind, in this city, and lives in Person street. He has two children, both of whom can hear.—*Raleigh News.*

The fifty-mile race at Salinas between J. P. Smith and Octaviana Boronda, for a purse of $400 was won by the former in two hours, eight minutes and fifteen seconds; beating Boronda's time one minute and fifteen seconds. Each rider used ten horses and changed at the end of each mile. The same parties talk of doubling the purse and riding another race.

EASTER.

How to color eggs—Appropriate Decorations, etc.

The coloring of eggs for Easter may be done by clean wiping of the eggs and immersion in hot coloring lye liquid. Or take bright calico which fades, and wrap the eggs therein and boil in lye. Other fading colored cloths will produce a like effect. Fine designs may be transferred in this way from fading cloths. For plain colors any vegetable dye can be used, making it hot and steeping the eggs therein. Logwood is a common coloring matter. By etching with grease on the shell before coloring, the etched part will appear white, the grease preventing the coloring from taking. To do this, a pointed bit of tallow or sperm should be used. Handsome designs are also worked out after coloring, by scraping off with the point of a knife and a needle. In all coloring of eggs hot lye must be used to set the color; with some colors wood ashes in the water will answer, but a pretty strong lye is far better. A pretty design is to wrap and cross-wrap the eggs with grasses, or growing wheat blades, and then boil the egg in lye.

Flowers are the chief Easter decorations. Evergreens are used only sparingly, and then but to set off floral decorations. The floral cross rising out of a bed of lilies is the favorite ornament. White flowers should compose the cross, brought out only by delicate lines of colored flowers. Sometimes the cross is but twined with a festoon of flowers, and then again it is composed wholly of flowers. Snow-drops, violets and crocus should peep from about the foot of the cross, while trailing flowering vines should depend about the arms and upright. Floral wreaths and festoons are prepared for Easter, and in the chancel of a church may decorate the pulpit, reading desk, chancel rail, altar table, etc., which on that day should be dressed in white covers, thus giving the flowers a clear background, and making prominent an emblematic color of the day.

Easter is the festival of the resurrection of Christ, and is thus the Christian Passover. The word Easter in English, and the German Ostern, are supposed by some to be derived from the name of the feast of the Teutonic goddess Ostera (the goddess of spring) which was celebrated by the ancient Saxons. Adelung claims it comes from *oster, osten*, signifying rising, because nature rises anew in spring. According to Mosaic law, the Jewish Passover was celebrated on the 14th of the month Abib, afterward called Nisan, that is, within a day or two before or after the vernal equinox. The early Churches differed widely as to the proper date for celebrating Easter. This grew into a quarrel and led to violent separations. The Council of Nice, A. D. 325, settled it for the whole Church by adopting a rule which makes Easter Day to be always the first Sunday after the full moon, which happens upon or next after March 21st. This year Easter Sunday is April 1st. The primitive Christians early observed an Easter day by saluting each other with the words, "Christ is risen," and the Greek Church still has this custom. The colored eggs of Easter come from an English custom. The eggs were given as presents and were called pasche or paste eggs.—*Sacramento Record-Union.*

The Mormon Church.

The Society of Latter-Day Saints held their regular meeting in San Francisco on Sunday. The attendance was more select than large, and there was an evident earnestness felt by those present in all that was said and done. After prayers had been said and hymns sung, Elder Anderson asked if there was any one who desired to address the meeting. This brought several gentlemen to their feet, one of whom, obtaining a hearing, spoke at considerable length upon the present condition of the Mormon Church, criticising severely the course adopted by the leaders of the Utah branch, and lamented the stigma which their conduct casts upon the entire sect. He declared that polygamy is not a tenet of the true Church, being foreign to its every sentiment and dogma. "Christ said, 'By their fruit ye shall know them,' and therefore we do know sad things of Brigham Young and his counsellors. In Utah those of the Church are ruled by might instead of right, and the people are rapidly losing, as we have already lost, confidence in rulers who demand that the will of the President shall always be endorsed; who, in their anxiety for power and gain, have strayed far from the path which God pointed out to them." He was followed by another who spoke to the same end, decrying the present and past policy of the Utah Mormons. He said further that now has come the most critical moment in the existence of the Church, when it behooves every true member to exercise wisdom, caution and fidelity. Mormonism, seen through the light of Lee's revelations, is horrible; and the sins of wicked men are blots upon the surface, but do neither stain nor destroy the truth as revealed through God. We are called upon to proclaim that truth, and must prove to the world that we have no connection with those men whose vindictive ambition has led them to the extreme of cruelty, whose love of the flesh has led them to pervert the word of God. Another gentleman said: "This is a time of tribulation and of trial for our Church and no man would cling to its doctrines now who did not sincerely believe in them, and in the glorious hereafter to be gained through them, for we have no earthly compensation to look for. To me this is especially a time of tribulation and trial, for my wife's family are all Roman Catholics, and I cannot induce them to believe that the Church to which I belong has nothing in common with the polygamous tenets of Utah."

The Peppermint Oil Experiment.

Editors Rural Press:—In the *Press* of February 17th I find some inquiry in reference to an experiment we made here with the cultivation of peppermint. Two years ago we brought one car-load of plants from Michigan and planted about 28 acres. The plants came in rather bad condition, being badly heated. We planted about the first of November. Our location was low and subject to overflow, consequently the greater portion of the plants were covered up with debris from the floods. We cut and reduced a few acres the July after planting, and found a greater yield of oil where we had a full stand of plants than any we had ever known elsewhere. We had portions of the plantation that would yield at the rate of 40 pounds of oil to the acre from a single crop, while we know of no crop yielding more than 28 pounds of oil per acre in Michigan or New York, where they make peppermint oil a business.

A few words in reference to the oil in our markets here. While the oil of peppermint was worth $6.50 per pound in New York, the best we could do here was $3.75 per pound, while our production was equal to any of our Eastern oils, so far as we had the means of testing it. I am well satisfied mint can be made a profitable business in California, but the location should be carefully selected. I find that there should be but little alkali in the soil. I think the up-river tule lands would be just the place for it; there is not the least danger of drowning the plants; the water may cover the plants for weeks in the winter, and it seems to grow the better when it comes to the light. With us it was wholly a matter of experiment. Our object was to determine whether we could produce two crops per year, but our location being rather unfavorable, we have stopped short of a full solution of the matter, though I am much inclined to the opinion that two good crops can be grown each year on locations which can easily be selected in many of our up-river tule lands.

San Jose, Cal. WM. BOOTS.

Augustus P. Chase died suddenly at Santa Barbara on Monday.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Financial.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 27.

Currency, buying, 96; silver, buying, 96½; currency, selling, 96½; silver, selling, 95¾; trade dollars, 94@98.

Gold opened in New York at 104⅞.

Judge Davis' Successor.

CHICAGO, March 27.

Senator Davis, of Illinois, was closeted last night with Judge Drummond, of the U. S. District Court, and a mutual friend states authoritatively that Davis has authority from the President to offer Judge Drummond the vacant Supreme Court Judgeship. His claims are undoubted, though the President at first intended to appoint a Southern man.

The Chico Murderers.

CHICO, March 26.

Eleven arrests have been made of the parties engaged in the murder of the Chinese and in sending threatening messages to citizens. The last two were brought in last evening and every cell and room of our station house and Town Hall are occupied. Extra guards were placed around the Town Hall last night, but nothing seemed to disturb the quiet of the town. It now turns out that within 48 hours after the murder was committed the detectives and officers had a good idea as to who were the guilty parties, but proof was necessary, therefore every energy was bent toward working up the evidence against them. Little by little the chain was woven until such a network was completed that there was no chance to escape them. The arrests commenced first one and then another, until the people, who did not know, wondered what it all meant. More than six were arrested, and yet the Chinamen said that was the number engaged in the butchery, but the officers knew what they were about and kept silent, for they want the outsiders to know that they were arresting men for other crimes than murder. The outrages at Nord Ah Shue's wash-house, the soap factory and the murder at Lemms, are all cleared up by the confessions of three men under arrest. That the really guilty parties are under arrest there is no doubt. The murderers are known as well as the incendiaries, and there is nothing wanted to prove it.

Fiendish Work.

NEW YORK, March 26.

Yesterday afternoon Alfred Rickard, in a fit of jealousy, bound his wife to the chair in which she was sleeping, and then cruelly disfigured her face by a free application of vitrol.

Meeting of Merchants.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 27.

The Chamber of Commerce held a large meeting yesterday, to take into consideration the propriety of sending a delegation of responsible men to Washington, to confer with the President on the Gubernatorial difficulties. Upon opening the meeting, President Tupper said: "Our business is languishing; capitalists have become tired and are witholding their substance; property is depreciating in value, and a feeling of uncertainty and gloomy depression prevails in the State. It is believed that President Hayes has not been properly informed as to the true condition of things in South Carolina. Too many politicians, too many candidates for office, and men claiming to be in office, have been interviewing and supporting him in their own behalf, as well as in ours. It is time for the merchants, bankers and business men of Charleston, who want no office and will accept none at his hands, to speak for Hampton and South Carolina."

It was then resolved that a Committee should be sent to Washington to represent to the President the true condition of affairs here and the terrible effect which the political complications are exercising on the business interest of the State and city.

Foreign News.

ROME, March 27.

The Archbishops of Naples and Parugia, and the Vicar of Rome, are confidently mentioned as candidates for the Papacy.

LONDON, March 27.

The laborers on the relief works in Madras and Bombay increased 2000 the past week, owing to the termination of the native holidays at Hydrabad, and now 53,000 natives are on the relief works. The recent rainfalls promise to do much good.

ROME, March 26.

Amid feverish excitement and unremitting labor at the Vatican, relative to the Consistory, the Pope has fallen ill again. It is certain that after the secret Consistory on the 12th inst., he fainted and had to quit reading his allocution. These fainting fits have recurred, and he has remained unconscious longer each time. He does not like his illness to be perceived and makes a strong effort to hide it. The moment he gets back to his own apartments he sinks into a chair and remains motionless, with his eyes closed, like a corpse. The recent excitement has told upon him, and indeed on several occasions during the spring, which is always a dangerous season for him, his life has been almost despaired of. His physicians regard the fatiguing receptions of pilgrims with great apprehension.

The Pope's advisors are endeavoring to get France and Austria to revive the Roman question. It is hoped to induce Italy so far to recognize the Pope's temporal power as to cede the Leonine City to the Holy See where all religious orders expelled from Rome could find an asylum.

PARIS, March 27.

The evening papers publish a rumor of the death of the Pope.

San Francisco Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28.

FLOUR—Best extras steady, $6 50@7 00, silver.

WHEAT—A further import advance is reported in Liverpool; this market is firm and quiet; fair milling $2 10; choice $2 15.

BARLEY—Bay brewing, $1 55; coast feed, $1 42½.

OATS—Market firm $1 90@2 30.

CORN—Yellow, $1 50@1 67½.

BEANS—Pea, $2 25; small white, $2 25; butter, $1 50@2 00; bayo, $3 00@3 12½; Pink, $3 00@3 12½; red, $3 00; Lima, $2 25 @2 47½.

Chance for California Shootists.

SACRAMENTO, March 28.

Adjutant General Walsh has received a letter from the Adjutant General of the State of New York, inviting twelve men of the California State Militia to shoot at the Inter-State contests at Creedmoor in September next, for the bronze trophy, entitled "The Soldier of Marathon."

Excitement in Chico.

CHICO, March 28.

The excitement at Chico came to a climax yesterday when preparations began for the transfer of the prisoners by the Sheriff to Oroville. The prisoners were taken before Judge Hallet this morning and charged as follows: Eugene Roberts, arson and murder; J. E. Conway, murder and arson; Thomas Steinbrook, arson and murder; John Slaughter, arson and murder, Charles Slaughter, murder and arson. All these are held without bail, to await the action of the Grand Jury, which meets next Monday. John Mahoney, Pleasant Slaughter, Henry C. Wright, Adam Holdenbaum, H. J. Jones and James Fay are all held for arson. All waived examination, having made sworn statements of their guilt, except Mahoney, who was held upon the evidence of Wright. The prisoners, at about two o'clock, were put in wagons, surrounded by strong guards and left for Oroville. There was a crowd of three or four hundred people assembled in front of the station, and the anxiety to get a sight of the prisoners was intense. H. J. Jones was left behind, expecting to get bail, as he has a family residing in town. All the prisoners belong to the Labor Union, and two of them belong to the order of Caucasians, as well. There will probably be more revelations made before the Grand Jury. A scheme of assassination is reported to have been concocted, by which several of our best citizens were condemned to suffer the penalty of death. The citizens are determined to go to the bottom of this matter, as it is strongly suspected that there are some parties who wield a strong influence who are implicated as accessory to the terrible depredations which have disgraced this city.

Bad for Brigham.

SAN DIEGO, March 28.

An extra of the Tucson *Star* of yesterday contains the following, which is said to be a correct copy of the original order given concerning the Mountain Meadow massacre. The order, with three affidavits authenticated was found among the papers of the late ex-Chief Justice John Titus, of Arizona, and former Chief Justice of Utah:

SALT LAKE CITY, April 9th, 1858.

SPECIAL ORDER—The officer in command of the escort is hereby ordered to see that every man is well prepared with ammunition, and has it ready at the time you see these teamsters, a hundred miles from the settlements. President Young advises that they all be killed, to prevent their returning to Bridger to join our enemies. Every precaution should be taken to see that not one escapes. Secrecy is required. By order of

DANIEL H. WELLS, General.
JAMES FERGUSON,
Assistant Adjutant General.

The original order with affidavits is in my possession and I have had frequent conversations with the late Judge Titus, my former law partner, in regard to the matter, and he never doubted the genuineness of the order, or the guilt of Brigham Young.

[Signed,] L. C. HUGHES.

A Mutinous Crew.

NEW ORLEANS, March 28.

The ship Gettysburg, for Havre, returned last night, the Captain reporting a mutiny on board among the drunken sailors.

Journalistic Pleasantries.

TOPEKA, Kansas, March 28.

In a shooting affray between J. Clark Swayne, editor of the *Blade*, and John Wureson, formerly of the Topeka *Times*, this evening, the former was shot dead. The latter received a slight wound.

Mormon Tribulations.

SALT LAKE, March 28.

The confession and execution of Lee has fallen like a pall over the whole Mormon people. They realize the baseness of the priesthood and many who are guilty of crime begin to tremble. The speedy capture of Haight, Higbee and Stewart is promised by the prosecuting officers. District Attorney Howard and Marshal Nelson are receiving congratulations from all the Gentiles for sending Lee over the river. More damning developments may soon be expected. The Mormon papers are white-washing Brigham, but it does not take well among his own people.

Another Dam Disaster.

STAFFORD, Conn., March. 27.

The dam of Staffordville reservoir gave way this morning, causing fearful deluge and loss of property. The railroad freight house and all the cars contained therein were washed away, leaving only the passenger depot standing. The Stafford National Bank, the Congregational church and about fifteen other buildings were carried away. Some three miles of railroad track and two Howe truss bridges were destroyed. The telegraph is at work notifying neighboring towns, to move immediately and save themselves. Nothing can resist the terrible rush of water. A fearful loss of life and property will no doubt result.

HARTFORD, March 28.

The flood disaster at Staffordville is not so destructive as at first reported. Later estimates put the actual present loss at $300,000. The leak was discovered on Monday, and workmen were at work all day and night filling in about the waste-pipe, but their efforts were useless, and at 5:30 o'clock yesterday morning the work was abandoned. The water gained so rapidly that in a few moments the dam opened. E. C. Penny, of the Glenville Manufacturing Co., mounted a horse and rode at the head of the flood to warn the inhabitants in the valley. The body of water which became greater by the absorption of successive ponds, as each lower dam was carried off, moved at the rate of five miles an hour, and from the time of Penny's warning up to the arrival of the water, the people were busy in moving their property. But little was rescued. A. Midondes's machine shop, several tenements, and the house of Parley Howe; then the dams of the Phœnix Company, the Howe Company and the Valley Company, were destroyed. The accident is a terrible blow upon the valley. About 1000 hands are thrown out of work, and the industries are sadly crippled. The loss at Stafford Springs is estimated at from half a million dollars. Much of this is in small sums. The damage below Stafford Springs is not easy to get at. It consists of injury to bridges and road, but no other mills are thought to be destroyed. The superintendent of the New London Northern Railroad states that the track is gone from the Stafford passenger depot half a mile south, and with the track went freight cars and the freight house and two Howe truss bridges. Two miles south of Tolland the track is washed away. The Wellington bridge is probably undermined. South of that another piece of track is washed away and another bridge endangered. The water is now up to the floor and it is reported as still rising. No damage is reported on other railroads. It was reported last night that two lives have been lost, Richard Spedding and Wm. Burwell.

Foreign News.

LONDON, March 28.

The Post publishes the following in an official form: The suspense, doubt and gloom which overshadowed European politics are to a considerable extent dissipated, and while it would be premature to indulge in any illusion we may safely gather encouragement from it that the Russian Government is apparently disposed to meet the wishes of England and endeavor to come to a more reasonable arrangement than the inadmissable conditions lately put forward.

ROME March 28

The Pope's expected death throws into strong relief the discord between the prelates. A party is organizing against those in power and intending to appoint Cardinals Franchi and La Valletta and other officials to distant Sees.

The Pope was able to receive and reply to an English deputation to-day.

RAGUSA, March 29.

Some of the peasants who, to escape massacre took refuge in Austrian territory, have returned to their homes. On Monday 500 Bashi-Bazouks fell upon the village of Otchioo, where the returned refugees were re-building their dwellings, and burned the partly-restored houses and murdered ten of the refugees, perpetrating nameless horrors upon their victims. Some of the refugees fled across the frontier, at Glamosk, where another butchery took place. The Greek of the Orthodox church had just celebrated his marriage with a guest of the same faith. The bridal procession was stopped by the Turks, who cut down and beheaded four of the guests, and exposed their heads in a pile. The bride died from outrages inflicted.

Speech of Wade Hampton.

RICHMOND, Va., March 29.

Wade Hampton and party arrived at 8:30 last evening. Five thousand persons, including the Conservative Clubs and committee of prominent citizens, received him with the firing of cannon and fireworks, and an address of welcome was made by ex-Mayor Kerby. Returning thanks for this ovation, Hampton said he interpreted the demonstration to the cause he represented, good government, home rule and reform. The people of South Carolina are in earnest; we have tried to compromise in vain, and we planted our feet firmly on the constitution and began the struggle for our rights; we remembered that ours was one of the original thirteen States, and strong men and noble women joined hands in the struggle, declaring by Almighty God that they would sacrifice everything to win. (Cheers—A voice: "And you did win.") Yes, my friend, we did win; you cannot imagine what these people had to bear to win their constitutional victories, but they won, and fully 20,000 colored men co-operated with them and now thousands and tens of thousands of colored men are paying taxes to my government; and now we ask, and all I am going to Washington for to ask, is that the federal troops be withdrawn from the State House of South Carolina. It is the only place in the State where my authority is not respected. Send the soldiers to the barracks where they belong and leave the government of that State to men who are strong enough to sustain it. My people tell me to hold on, and so long as they have the right to give such advice, so help me God I will hold on.'

Packard Belligerent.

WASHINGTON, March 29.

A gentleman who has just arrived here who has intimate relations with Governor Packard, says the latter has not the slightest intention of turning over the State to Nicholls, even though the troops are withdrawn and the administration support given to the Nicholls Government. Packard considers himself the legal Governor of Louisiana and will not be put down. If Nicholls attempts to drive him out by the use of arms, he will accept the issue, and although he may not be able to hold New Orleans, he is confident that the interior of the State will stand by him. If Nicholls precipitates a conflict one thing is certain, this gentleman says, and that is, that no crops will be grown in Louisiana this year, while the planters may look to see their gin-mills destroyed and their farms laid waste. This is the course that Packard will pursue if Nicholls undertakes to use force.

The Commission.

WASHINGTON, March 28.

The following gentlemen, having accepted, are announced as the Commission to visit Louisiana: Judge Charles B. Lawrence, of Illinois; Governor J. Y. Brown, of Tennessee; General T. R. Hawley, of Connecticut; General J. M. Harlan, of Kentucky, and Wayne McVeagh, of Pennsylvania.

The Treasury Department recommends vigilance on the part of Customs Officers in the matter of the importation of horses, cattle, sheep and swine, so as to provide against the introduction of the rinderpest, which is pronounced infectious, as well as contagious.

Miss Mamie Beale, daughter of Gen. Beale, of California, was married at Vienna to M. Bokehtmeteff, late Secretary of the Russian Legation, in Washington.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

SATURDAY..........MARCH 31, 1877.

Church Meetings.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. REGULAR services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday School 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 o'clock; evening services at 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9½ A. M.

Kleinigkeiten.

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[FROM WEDNESDAY'S DAILY.]

—Wm. T. Russell, editor of the Santa Barbara *Index*, was found dead in his bed on Monday morning.

—The schooner Clara Light arrived from Humboldt on Monday with 200,000 feet of lumber for A. Guy Smith & Co.

—Messrs. Look & Leonard are making extensive shipments of sheep to San Francisco. Five carloads were shipped this morning.

—Mr. H. Charles, of Capistrano, has started a large band of sheep for Nevada. The flock was thirty-five miles beyond Los Angeles yesterday.

—The slaughter house of Simon Levy, six miles from Los Angeles, was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning. Loss, about $4000; insurance one half.

—In the case of McFadden Bros. vs. Swift, tried in the District Court, findings were filed in favor of plaintiffs for $183 25 and $50 attorney's fees. Twenty days' stay.

—Mr. Hammes is making improvements to the blacksmith shop on Los Angeles street formerly occupied by Geo. H. Little. We are informed that it is to be used as a millinery store.

—There is a letter at the Anaheim post office addressed to "O. T. White, Smith Paul's, N." The postmaster has searched the directory and is unable to find any post office of that name.

—Several of our customers have complained lately that their newspapers have been stolen from their doors. We think that a man who steals a newspaper is a little the meanest of all thieves.

—The shipments from the depot this morning were 39 bales hay; 24 bdls trees; 7 boxes trees; 2 boxes dried meat; 1 box eggs; 23 sacks corn; 8 bales wool; 3 pkgs wine; 1 box eggs; 1 box butter; 5 cars sheep.

—It is with unfeigned regret that we chronicle the death of the aged mother of Mr. R. H. Gilman. The lady had been an invalid for years. The funeral will take place this afternoon from the residence of her son.

—There was some disturbance on Los Angeles street yesterday afternoon, caused by a some fellow who had more whisky on board than he could well manage. The Constable took him in charge and he will have a hearing to-day.

—Mr. Olden is experimenting in the matter of irrigating at his farm near Anaheim. He proposes to raise the water from a surface well by means of a Chinese pump worked by horse power. His neighbors are anxiously awaiting the result of the experiment.

—There was considerable stir last week among the Government land settlers in the neighborhood of Riverside, over the investigation by the Surveyor-General into the boundaries of the original land grants in this vicinity. It appears that a correct survey will take in considerable land as belonging to the grants that was heretofore supposed to be Government land. Most of this land has been taken up by settlers, and some of it has been considerably improved.—*Express.*

—The following items are from the *Star:* As an indication of how times are looking up we may mention that Mr. M. S. Patrick, of the Commercial Bank, during the past few days, has made two loans, one of $80,000 and another of $30,000 at 11 per cent per annum. ......For the benefit of amateur sportsmen we will inform them that the game law went into effect on the 15th inst. and will remain in force until September 15, during which time it is unlawful to kill quail, ducks, geese or deer.

—Freight for the following persons was received at the depot last night: A L Carey, 6 pkgs mdse; R G McGibbon, 1 box fruit; A Langenberger, 6 pkgs mdse; P Davis & Bro, 2 sacks coffee; H B Warren, 1 sack alfalfa; McCoy & Taylor, 100 joints well pipe; M A Mendelson, 10 sacks charcoal; M, 1 sack feed; H W Lake, 1 case oil; W C Co, 5 sacks seed, Alward Bros, 1 cultivator; A Langenberger, 1 cultivator; E Hilton, 1 cultivator; Webster, Howe & Co, 2 pkgs mdse; Goodman & Rimpau, 2 pkgs mdse; J G Kimball, 2 pkgs mdse; A Guy Smith & Co, 1 car lumber.

—The Feast of the Passover begins to-night. A contemporary says that the festival continues for eight days, preparatory to the observation of which all bread, beer or any other liquor made of grain must be removed from the house, as, also, all vessels which may have been used for these things; and during the continuance of the feast no leaven of any kind is allowed to be eaten or used for any purposes. The first two and last two of these eight days must be kept as holy as the Sabbath, but during the four intermediate days such affairs and occupations may be attended to and followed as are absolutely requisite. The ceremony of the first two nights are as follows: The table being prepared as is usual on the Sabbath and during festivals, three plates are placed thereon; on one are placed three Passover cakes; in another, the shank-bone of the shoulder of a lamb, and an egg roasted; and in the third, some chervil or parsley, and horse-radish; as also a cup of vinegar, or salt water, and a mixture of apples, almonds and cinnamon. During these two nights, all Hebrew servants are allowed to sit at table, thus commemorating the time when all were equal in bondage. Each one has a glass of wine before him or her, and during evening every one at table drinks four glasses or cups of wine. The master of the house relates the redemption of the forefathers from Egypt, and returns praises and thanksgivings to God for His kindness and mercy.

[FROM THURSDAY'S DAILY.]

—Next Sunday is Easter.

—Eggs are only twenty cents a dozen.

—Get your rabbit's nest ready.

—Look out for the First of April fiend.

—All Fool's Day, you know.

—Our merchants have been doing a good business, fitting out Arizona emigrants.

—Mr. Darling, agent at the depot, says that wool and grain are coming in very freely.

—Strawberries are selling at from ten to fifteen cents per pound in Anaheim. This is lower than they have ever been sold for.

—It rained big guns for two minutes and a half yesterday morning, and contented itself with being cloudy the rest of the day.

—A stock company with a capital of $25,000 is to be organized in Los Angeles for the purpose of starting a brewery.

—There is a message at the Western Union Telegraph office for Lieut. F. K. Ward.

—Jacob Miller, proprietor of the Pioneer Marble Works, Los Angeles, was in town yesterday.

—Services will be held at St. Michael's Church on to-morrow (Good Friday) at 11 o'clock in the morning and at 7:30 in the evening.

—The shipments from the depot this morning were: 3 empty barrels, 4 boxes cypress trees, 1 box butter, 11 sacks rye, 300 sacks barley, 11 pipes wine, 2 casks brandy, 1 box hh goods, 1 roll carpets, 1 sack saddles, 48 bales wool.

—Miss Ada Ballow, a young lady fourteen years of age, was married on Sunday morning last to Mr. M. B. Russell. Miss Ballow is the daughter of Mrs. Monroe, proprietress of the Los Angeles hotel. It's all in the glorious climate of California.

—The schooner Louisa Harker, Captain Anderson, from San Clemente Island, arrived at Wilmington on the 25th inst., bringing one hundred sacks of wool consigned to the Southern Pacific Railroad for shipment to San Francisco.—*Express.*

—We are informed that the item which we clipped from the *Star*, yesterday, relative to the game laws, was incorrect. In Los Angeles and San Bernardino counties the law does not go into effect until the 1st of April and only continues until the 1st of August.

—Judge Bailey yesterday fined an individual $30, with an alternative of thirty day's imprisonment, for battery. Officer Bohn arrested him for disorderly conduct, and he resisted so vigorously that the officer was compelled to give him one on his nob and reduce him to quietness by the soothing influence of a club.

—Freight for the following persons was received at the depot last night: S L Chilson, 23 pkgs mdse; J B Siberet, 1 cask wine, 20 qr sks flour; R Larkin, 60 joints well pipe; Cahen & Willard, 1 pkg mdse; Alward Bros & Co, 1 sack coal; J B Saberet, 3 pkgs mdse; I Cohn, 1 case hats; F Wakeham, 199 joints well pipe, 1 starter; H Cohn, 1 case coal oil; Anderson & Co, 7 pkgs mdse; W Tighe, 1 egg box; J Bennerscheidt, 139 pkgs iron; S J Lowe, 5 pkgs mdse; M D Haladay, 18 pkgs windmill; W H Henderson, 1,512 feet lumber; A Guy Smith & Co, 8 cars lumber.

—Following is the roll of honor of Orangethorpe school, H. McKim teacher: 1st grade 1st division,—Annie Williams, Minnie Mead, Francis Robbins; 2d grade 1st division,—Nellie Bancroft; 3d grade 1st division,—Jennie Gardiner, Clara Schults, Mary Smith, Mollie Gardiner, John O. Austin; 3d grade 2d division,—Hubie Bancroft, Willie Austin, Susie Smith, Hannah Smith, Bennie Porter.

—Mr. G. H. Kellogg, agent for J. W. Gale & Co., says that firm made a sale of corn in San Francisco last week for $1 52½, all gold, and another sale more recently for $1 62½, all gold. These are the highest prices which have been paid for grain this season. He further informed us that he had just received returns from some barley sent to the city a few days ago, and that it had been sold for $1 50. Mr. Kellogg thinks that the corn crop of this county will be very large this year.

—The charge against Congressman Wigginton in regard to the appointment of Hicks to the cadetship instead of Mosher, as recommended by the Committee, has been satisfactorily explained. It seems that upon reaching a decision the Committee telegraphed to Wigginton at Washington to appoint Mosher, but owing to a change of residence he did not receive the message until the 5th of March. His term expired on the 4th, and as he was compelled to fill the vacancy before that time he appointed the boy Hicks, after waiting until the eleventh hour to hear from the committee.

—Prof. Yarndley will hereafter act as organist of St. Michael's Episcopal Church. He has been organist of churches in Oakland and San Francisco, and is a very superior musician. He was compelled to come to this section for the benefit of his health.

—As we go to press, (11 P. M.) it is raining quite briskly.

—Several loads of wool came up from Rawson's ranch yesterday.

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[FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY.]

—Several bands of sheep from this vicinity will start for Arizona early next week.

—A quarry of fine white marble is being opened near Tehachepi.

—There are but nineteen cases of small-pox in Los Angeles.

—The present status of the Congressional dispute is favorable to Pacheco, the onus of contest resting with Wigginton.

—Deputy Sheriff Harris has taken B. N. Williams to San Quentin, to suffer one year's imprisonment for shooting Choynski.

—A special meeting of Anaheim Lodge No. 207, F. & A. M., will be held to-morrow evening.

—The shipments from the depot this morning were: 77 bales wool, 455 sks barley, 6 boxes oranges, 141 sacks corn.

—We were shown yesterday some rock taken from the vicinity of the Trabuco canyon. It contained traces of silver and copper, and would undoubtedly pay well for working.

—A grand temperance revival is being projected in Los Angeles by Rev. C. E. Rice, acting Grand Lecturer of the Independent Order of Good Templars. Eight public meetings will be held, the first of which will take place this evening.

—On account of the rain last night the Larowe & Livingston Dramatic Personations were postponed until to-night at 8 o'clock. Quite a number had assembled, but the good of the many was taken into consideration, and the entertainment was fortunately deferred.

—It commenced raining quite briskly yesterday morning about five o'clock, and during the day we had two or three showers. Five-sixteenths of an inch fell in the morning Yesterday was in the main a bleak, cold day, and it will be a disagreeable disappointment if frost does not make its appearance within a few days. In the lower end of the county it rained nearly all day yesterday, and the late crops of barley in that section are saved. Rain enough has fallen at the present writing to insure a good crop of hay, and if we get a little more moisture (and it looks very much as if we will) the late sown barley in this vicinity will give a splendid yield. The Los Angeles papers say that it rained yesterday morning from 2 o'clock until 6, and during that time the rain amounted to .35 inches.

—From the Santa Ana *Times* of yesterday: Last Tuesday, while out hunting, Frank Taylor accidentally shot himself through the foot. He had stopped to load his gun, which was a Henry rifle, and after loading, put the muzzle of the gun on his foot and was resting his hands on the butt, when by some means the gun was discharged, the ball passing through the foot but fortunately breaking no bones. ......Quite a severe accident happened to a little daughter of Mr. Burton, last Tuesday, in the Swamp. The children were on their way to school when they overtook a gentleman who had behind his wagon a large and heavy roller. Several of the children got on the roller to ride, when the little girl fell over in front and the roller passed over her body. Fortunately no bones were broken, and at last accounts the little sufferer was doing as well as could be expected.

Anaheim Literary Society.

ANAHEIM, March 26, 1877.

The members of the Anaheim Literary Society met at Kroeger's Hall pursuant to adjournment, Mr. A. G. Beebe in the chair. The meeting was called to order and the following officers elected to serve for the ensuing term of eight weeks: President, T. S. Grimshaw; Vice President, R. G. Glover; Secretary, V. Montgomery; Treasurer, Fred. Rimpau; Sergeant-at-Arms, J. M. Guinn. Messrs. W. F. Heathman and W. D. Stevenson were admitted as members of this society. Bill of C. M. Woodruff for $1 50 allowed and ordered paid. The dues of W. H. Henderson, while absent from the county, were remitted. The list of delinquent members, containing seven names, was laid over until the next business meeting. The Treasurer not having prepared his report, asked leave to present it at the next meeting, which was granted. The society then adjourned to meet in Kroeger's Hall on the evening of April 2d. V. MONTGOMERY, Secretary.

Was he Crazy?

EDS. GAZETTE.—I came from Los Angeles on the cars on Wednesday, evening. As the train approached Downey City, when about one mile distant, I saw an old man, who sat near me, throw a shot-bag of coin out of the car window. When the train stopped at Downey he walked leisurely and boldly out on the platform, and did not get on the train again.

What could have been the motive which prompted him to toss that bag of coin out of the window? Many and various were the surmises made by the passengers, but the most generally adopted opinions were that the money was ill-gotten gains; that the old man was a stage robber, or an absconding cashier, and was afraid of being caught with the money in his possession at a telegraphic station; while others thought the old man was clean daft, as crazy as a March hare—entirely bereft of his senses. I X L.

Post Office Letter List.

Letters for the following persons remain uncalled for at the Anaheim Postoffice:

Allen, L. C.
Boswell, T.
Cook, Geo.
Harris, Wm.
Hanks, Emily.
Lebat, Mattie.
O'Neil, M.
Roeye, Mrs. Helen.
Wathen, J. D.
Ames, C.
Ruiz, J.
Cuella, T.
Arbella, Jesus.
Foruga, S.
Peralta, B.
Peralta, F.
Martinez, M.
Austin, G. T.
Cooper, Mrs. A.
Cook, B. H.
Hall, S. B.
Hilton, E.
Messenger, Mrs. Effie.
O'Neil, P.
Simmons, R.
Ames, F.
Cota, F.
Albitra, M.
Lopez, M.
Alvison, J.
Valenzuela, M.
Peralta, J.
Marron, F.
Preciardo, T

HELD FOR POSTAGE.

Frank Close, Santa Ana.

Wells, Fargo & Co.

The following letters and packages remain uncalled for at Wells, Fargo & Co's Express:

LETTERS.

Brown, Mrs. F. M.
Castillo, J.
Kirby, L. W.
Miles, Bros.
Martin, W. W.
Cook, B. H.
Crowther, Wm.
Kellogg, Frank.
Look & Leonard.
Smith, B.

PACKAGES.

Harmon, J.
Kellogg, G. H.
Knox & Cahill.
Creal, J. M.
Smith, A. G.
West, H.
Franco, Mrs. V.
Look & Leonard.
Cook, J. W.
Vivian, J.
Martens, Paul.
Leslie, R.
Anaheim Lodge No. 199.
Davis, J. N.
Hutchinson, Mrs. E.
Guinn, J. M.
Collin, A. H.

Thermometrical Record.

The following is our record for the week ending Wednesday P. M., March 28, giving lowest point by night preceding date, and highest by day:

DATE.	Lowest.	7 A. M.	Highest	7 P. M.	DATE.	Lowest.	7 A. M.	Highest	7 P. M.
March 22	54	60	70	60	March 26	50	55	72	65
" 23	44	50	72	64	" 27	60	63	74	63
" 24	44	51	78	63	" 28	55	56	71	62
" 25	45	53	84	68					

Average Temperature..........61
Average highest and lowest..........62¼

Santa Ana Items.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

The result of the trial in the case of the People vs. Williams shows that the investigator of the shooting affray did not own as much of the County Judge and District Attorney as he thought he did. Not muchly!

That Anti-Quackery law is an infernal nuisance. Cause why? We had, previous to the passage of this odious measure, practitioners and graduates of many year's standing, but this bill cruelly and relentlessly compels you to register the date of your diploma in the County Clerk's office, and lo! behold! we who had graduated years and years ago are shown to have graduated in 1876! It is a monstrous shame. Some of our noted Los Angeles surgeons were compelled to undergo the same humiliating process.

The boss fossil's cane has got the rheumatism, and he himself is trying the "blue glass" as a remedy to recuperate his exhausted legs and brain, after his herculean efforts to clear a noted criminal, recently convicted. By the way, it would be no more than right for those who instigated the poor devil to do the shooting, to circulate a petition in favor of the Governor pardoning him.

"Banjo taught by mail" is what some professor on that instrument advertises to perform. Now let us have "corns cured by telegraph," and we will all be happy. Yet Mrs. A. thinks that would be better than corn drops.

The "slate" that was made up a short time previous to the last general election, is pretty nearly shivered.

Mr. Stamps, near Orange, showed us some grape cuttings that he states has been set out but five weeks, that will have from one to two bunches of grapes on them this season.

There is a fine opening here for another physician of the Allopathic school, from the fact Dr. Mason is going to Arizona, Dr. Burtnett is drunk, and Dr. Jones is practising a specialty, which leaves no one but Dr. Bailey to be depended on, and he don't object to dividing. We also need a Homœpath and an Eclectic. Dr. Cummins proposes attending lectures this fall and winter, which will furnish us with a member of the Physio-Medical School—a remnant or improvement, I don't know which, of the old Thompsonian system. One Homœpath, an Eclectic, and one more Allopath is what we want you to send us.

Dr. J. G. Bailey, of Buffalo, N. Y., a graduate of the Buffalo Medical College, has located here, and is a gentleman of brilliant attainments. He will undoubtedly acquire an extensive practice. He informs us that inducements were held out to him in Los Angeles and Anaheim to locate in these places, but he says he generally obtained the most of his practice where the most people were, and that is the reason that he located here.

J. H. Moesser has went down 206 feet for water and is still going down. He has obtained a small flow. The Gospel Swampers have lost faith in Providence, so far as water is concerned, and have quit looking upward for it, and they are all looking in the other direction.

W. N. Telford obtained a 4 inch flow of water at a depth of 192 feet. J. Williams is down 280 feet and has a poor flow of 1½ inches.

Mr. Dodge, of Ferndale, Humboldt Co., is erecting a general merchandise store on Fourth Street, east of Main. Mr. Nash is superintending the work. Mr. S. E. Jones is making arrangements to erect a bank building at the S E corner of Fourth and Main Streets. Mr. Beck, of Downey City, has leased the Santa Ana Hotel and will take possession on the 1st of April.

Why don't "Investigator" answer himself?

Like other sections, this side of the river is somewhat agitated on the water question, and the people are very jealous of their rights. As an illustration of the latter fact it was discovered some time ago that the water had been diverted from its legitimate purpose in the interest of a few individuals. This caused an indignation meeting to be held, which resulted in causing the parties using the water, to stop it. So far, no satisfactory reason has been given why the water was so used.

Dodge's new main building will be 16x32 feet in size, two stories in height—an L 16x20 feet, two stories in height, besides kitchen, &c.

"Veni Vidi" (don't he wish that he could say *Vici!*) prefers "booros" to hogs; so be it. BION.

Orange Items.

REGULAR CORRESPONDENCE OF THE GAZETTE.

Efforts to rain have been in vogue this week.

Born, to the wife of L. A. Curtis, a daughter. To the wife of H. Gardner, a son. To the wife of Lew. Huntington, a son. What neighborhood goes better?

The hop at Mr. Bower's last night was the crowning joy of the season, to those concerned.

Dr. Beach removes to San Francisco this week.

A divorce suit monopolizes a portion of the citizen's attention this week.

Mr. Mitchel is digging a well; Thomas Hulse contractor.

Dr. Mason of Santa Ana was in town during the week; he looks hale and hearty.

The Literary Society meets at the residence of Mr. French, at San Joaquin, on next Saturday, 31st inst.

The concert of the Union Sunday School on last Sabbath evening, was a success in every respect.

Growlers will learn a lesson by carefully reading the article headed "keep up your own town," in Tuesday's GAZETTE.

Fresh, pure water is now furnished by the water company at reasonable rates.

Plowman, that is a man in possession of another man's plow, was discharged on Tuesday before Judge McGibbon. The evidence proved him innocent—bought plow of somebody else.

They say you can get any kind of medicine at No. 11, Glassell Street, Orange. That being the drug store, we give it up.

Dr. Burtnett, of "the village," passed through town the other day. He reports the village in a healthy condition. X Y Z.

March 28.

To the Public.

We have just printed and bound a large number of NOTE BOOKS and ORDER BOOKS, with date line "Anaheim, Cal.——187 ," etc., printed in. The paper used is of fine quality, and the books are in every respect superior to those in common use. Each book contains 100 leaves, and costs only $1. We also print to order every description of legal blanks, etc., at very low rates.

Grasshoppers are reported hatched and very active in portions of Nebraska.

It is stated that Wm. M. Evarts received a fee of $50,000 for defending the will of Commodore Vanderbilt.

Minnesota has gone back on woman's rights, and the Legislature has refused even to pass a bill allowing women to practice law.

The Colusa *Sun* estimates, on reliable authority, that 1,000,000 sheep will perish of starvation through San Joaquin and some of the coast counties during the spring.

—Violin and Guitar strings of the *best kind* at Woodruff's Book and News Depot, opposite Bank of Anaheim. wtf.

Westminster Items.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

It is gratifying to see the GAZETTE so interested in the agricultural questions connected with this portion of the State. In all new sections it requires the experience of years to ascertain what crops and fruits succeed the best and prove the most profitable. We are all beginners now and have yet to learn how to realize the most from our lands. But it seems as though statements from practical farmers, showing their successes and how attained, and also their mistakes, would be most helpful. Can you not induce such men to contribute to your columns?

Nearly every one here is arranging to plant very largely of corn. Mr. Griswold's planter is engaged for six weeks ahead. More land will be planted than ever. More of our farmers are thinking of growing beans than in any previous year. Potatoes are also receiving a good deal of attention and are looking well; those planted early are quite large. Our farmers have full faith in a diversity of crops.

Fruit prospects seem bright. Almonds, apricots, cherries and peaches have set their fruit, and the trees are many of them literally loaded. We have almonds and apricots over an inch long, and on the same trees find fruit, buds and blossoms, in all stages, from the large sets to the bud just commencing to swell. Quinces are also set, and fruits and berries of all kinds promise well. Mr. J. H. Fleming has a three-year-old budded orange tree in blossom.

While we seek no local controversy with any of your correspondents, we desire to correct the closing paragraph in X Y Z's last letter. Fruits of all kinds are doing well and look fine at Orange, as he says. And we should hardly have expressed the opinion that farming operations are a failure there. We are pleased to learn they have a prospect of enough water for trees and gardening. He says, "farming will be confined to cheaper and lower moist lands, where fruits are a failure." It is probably true that farming will be continued to the lower lands, where plenty of water is obtained and crops are reasonably sure. But fruits are *not* a failure on these lands. Finer peaches than those grown here last season we have never tasted, and the same is true of apricots, apples, pears, grapes, etc. Men from Orange expressed the same idea last Summer, and if your correspondent will come over here this summer, he too will be convinced. Trees and vines of all kinds are making as healthy, vigorous growth as will be found anywhere. Water, clear and pure, is readily and cheaply obtained from flowing artesian wells which furnish a sufficient supply for house use, stock and irrigation, and parties settling here can feel sure of success in growing fruit or farm crops, independent of rain.

Grain and hay buyers visited this place last week and said farmers here had more "hang on" to them than on any settlement they had been through.

Caldwell and Chase finished the Goldsworthy Bros' well, getting 2½ inches at 121 feet. The well has increased to over 3 inches. They are now boring on Mr. D. Griswold's place. Mr. Trefeathen's 2-inch well has increased to 2½ inches.

Mrs. Deyers has had her house moved here from Santa Monica and will have it put up on a lot bought of Dr. McCoy.

It was showery on Tuesday night and yesterday morning, and over half an inch of rain fell last night, with clouds still threatening.

Several families from the mesa south of here start for Oregon and Washington Territory next week.

School closes Friday P. M. Every one has been satisfied with the teachers and there is a general regret expressed that we are to lose them. Mr. Butterfield goes to Los Nietos to take charge of a school, and Miss Anderson returns to St. Louis, Missouri. Both will carry the good wishes of our entire community. Miss Kate King will open a private school soon.

There will be a meeting of the Presbyterian congregation in the hall Friday afternoon at half past two, to hear the report of the committee appointed to secure plans and estimates for the new church edifice.

If our people will notice the chromo hanging at the post office here, and will read the printed notice that a copy is given to every new subscriber to the GAZETTE, probably more of them will subscribe for the paper. Give your subscriptions to Mr. Hull, or to us, and the ladies of the Presbyterian Church will make a small commission for their treasury.

The stores here are doing well and our shops seem to have work enough. Alward Bros. & Co. have sent off another shipment of 900 doz eggs. They have commenced receiving the Spring clip of wool.

The Presbyterian sociable met in the hall on Tuesday evening, Rev. S. B. King in the chair. Exercises were opened by a piano duet, after which the society elected officers and transacted other business. Mrs. A. T. Taylor was elected President, Mrs. E. C. Torrey, Vice-President, and Miss Mattie McCoy, Secretary and Treasurer. The following twelve ladies were appointed to take charge of the sociables for the year; each lady to have full control of the sociable for one month, appoint her own committees and attend to all the arrangements: Mrs. Rev. J. Marquis, Mrs. Dr. McCoy, Mrs. Dr. A. J. Howe, Mrs. Dr. Gregory, Mrs. V. M. Strong, Mrs. F. S. Bowley, Mrs. S. Lyman, Mrs. Jessie Davis, Miss Lizzie Leiller, Miss Kate King, Miss Sarah Patterson, Miss Mattie McCoy. The list was opened for new members and the monthly dues collected. After the transaction of business, entertainment of a more social nature was introduced. The lively conversation was interspersed at intervals with music and readings. A solo by Mrs. F. S. Bowley entitled "The Bridge," was sung with much feeling and expression. Mrs. Dr. A. J. Howe read a very amusing poem by Will Carleton, "The School Master's Guests"—all enjoyed the "sentiments." A piano duet by Miss N. Anderson and Mrs. Torrey was followed by "Schnider's Ride," by Mr. S. N. Butterfield. "Schnider and his Mool" was made intensely interesting by Mr. Butterfield's fine elocution. Mrs. Dr. Howe sang "Welcome to Morning," selected from "La Grande Duchess." Mrs. Preston played from memory a pretty ballad with variations. The Hall was arranged as nearly like a parlor as possible, and decorated with flowers and evergreens. There was a good attendance, and after a full chorus of "America" the Society was dismissed with prayer by Rev. J. Marquis. Adjourned to meet April 24th at 7:30 P. M. J. T.

March 29th, 1877.

BORN.

BAUER—At Santa Monica, March 21, to the wife of A. Bauer, a daughter.

BARNES—At Santa Monica, March 22, to the wife of J. L. Barnes, a son.

VALENTINE—In Los Angeles, March 24th, 1877, to the wife of N. D. Valentine, a daughter.

MARRIED.

HAMPTON—PAYNE—In Anaheim March 28th, 1877, by D. M. Rice, Wm. W Hampton of Fountain Valley District to Mrs. Mary E. Payne, of Anaheim

KLOSEN—BIGOT—At Anaheim, March 24th, John Klosen to Annette Bigot.

RODRIGUEZ—ESPENOSA—In Los Angeles, March 26th, 1877, by W. H. Gray, Esq., Mr. Henriquez Rodriguez to Miss Lugarda Espenosa, both of Anaheim.

DIED.

MABEN—In Los Angeles, March 28th, 1877, S. S. Maben, a native of Nashville. Tenn., aged 44 years.

HAWLEY—At the residence of Col. Brophy, at Andrews's Station, Mrs. Lois D. Hawley, aged 73 years, and nine months, a native of Vermont.

PUISSEGUR—In Los Angeles, March 21st, John Puissegur, a native of St Gaudens, Haut Garonne, France, aged 36 years.

GILMAN—Near Anaheim, March 27th, Mrs. Margaret H. Gilman, mother of R. H. Gilman.

MITCHNER—At San Juan Capistrano, March 27, John Mitchner.

Local Market Report.

CORRECTED DAILY FOR THE "GAZETTE."

NOTE.—*The prices quoted in the following report are the prices which retail purchasers have to pay at the stores.*

PRODUCE.

DAIRY PRODUCE—	
Eggs, ℔ doz.	20
Butter, ℔ lb.	30@35
Cheese, Cal. and East., ℔ lb.	20@25
Potatoes, ℔ 100 lbs.	1 00@1 25
Onions " "	1 50@1 75
Corn " "	1 12½@1 25
Barley " "	1 00@1 12½
Beans, (according to variety)	2@4
Wheat	1 80@1 90
FLOUR—	
Starr's Extra, ℔ 100 lbs.	4 00
" " "	2 00
Superfine " "	3 50
" per 50 "	1 75
SUGAR—	
Crushed, Fine Crushed and Cube, ℔ lb.	15½
Golden C	14
Hawaiian	10@12
Cal. Syrup per gal	90@1 00
Molasses, S. I.	37½@50
Honey, strained	10
" comb	15

PROVISIONS.

Cal. Hams	16@ 18
Cal. Bacon	18
Eastern Hams	18@22
Smoked Beef	12@15
Lard, in cans,	20
" in bulk	17
SPICES—	
Cloves, ℔ lb.	65@75
Cassia "	37½@50
Nutmegs "	1 25@1 50
Pepper, whole "	25@37½
" ground "	37½@50
Mustard "	37½@50
Cinnamon "	37½@50
Allspice "	37½@40
COFFEE—	
Green	25@35
Ground	20@50
CANNED GOODS—	
Pie fruit, assorted, per can	33⅓ 37½
Table "	37½@50
Jams and Jellies	40@50
SUNDRIES—	
Rice	7@12
Sardines	25@50
Crackers	8@15
Vinegar	37@50
Cream of Tartar	50
Soda and Saleratus, ℔ lb.	10
Candles, ℔ lb.	20@25
Paraffine Candles	30@50
MEAL—	
Cornmeal ℔ 100 lbs.	2 00@2 50
Cracked Wheat, 10-lbs sack	75
Oatmeal	80
Graham, 25 lbs sack	80
DRIED FRUITS—	
Apples, ℔ lb.	10@12
" " (Alden process)	20
Peaches ℔ lb.	12½
Currants	15@20
Pitted plums	20@25
Prunes	18@20
Cal. Grapes do (Alden dried)	12½
KEROSENE OIL—	
Plain cans, ℔ can	3 25
Faucet, do	3 25
Downers do	3 75
Pratt's Astral Oil per can	3 75
FISH—	
Codfish	12@15
Boneless	15@20
Salmon	12½
No. 1 Mackerel	15
Whitefish	12½
TEA—	
Japan per lb.	.50 75
Eng. Breakfast	.75 1 00
China	.37½ 60

MEATS.

BEEF—	
By wholesale, ℔ lb.	5
Choice steak do	12½
Ordinary cuts do	8 10
Corned do	8
Mutton, ℔ lb.	8
" wholesale	4
Veal, choice cuts	10 12½
Pork, ℔ lb.	10 12½
" wholesale	7½
Chickens, each	37½ 50

A. GUY SMITH & CO.

Planing, Sawing

—AND—

Moulding Mill,

—AND—

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Centre Street, near Railroad Depot, Anaheim.

A full assortment of both

Humboldt Redwood

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Oregon Pine Lumber!

Rough, Surfaced, Tongued and Grooved, and Rustic. Also, Fence Posts, Shingles, Shakes, Laths, Battens and Pickets.

Doors, Sashes and Blinds.

Also, a good assortment of

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Nails, Screws, Locks, Hinges, etc., etc.

Stuff for

Bee Hives, Grape Boxes, etc.,

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Ground Barley Feed, Ground Mixed Feed, Ground Corn Feed, Ground Corn Meal, Graham Flour and Rye Flour.

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SANTA PAULA FLOUR MILLS.

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Near Railroad Depot.

Last Warning.

ALL TAXES DUE THE TOWN OF ANAHEIM not paid by Saturday, the 31st of March, will be declared delinquent. I will be at the office of John Fischer, at the Planters' Hotel on Saturday, between the hours of 10 and 4 P. M.

L. WARTENBERG, Collector.

1sq

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A good house, containing five rooms, hard finished. A stable, wind-mill and bath house.

ALL IN GOOD REPAIR.

A large

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A Large Variety of Rose Bushes and RARE PLANTS.

All in a Flourishing Condition.

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A New Piano!

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EASY INSTALLMENTS,

Can save over

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LFX

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Published Every Saturday.

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2 squares	2 00	3 00	3 50	4 00
3 squares	3 00	4 50	5 00	5 50
4 squares	4 00	6 00	7 00	8 00

All legal advertisements, must be paid for before affidavits are given.

Advertisements must reach this office on Thursday, to secure publication on the Saturday following.

THE DAILY GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (MONDAYS excepted.) It contains the latest telegraphic and general news, and its local intelligence is always fresh and complete.

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For one year, in advance	$10 00
For six months	5 00
For three months	2 50
Single copies	10

By Carrier, 25 cents per week, payable weekly.

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TOWN BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

John Fischer, Chairman; J. H. Yocum, A. Langenberger, R. Heimann, Tim Boege.

TOWN OFFICERS.

Treasurer	Theo Rimpau
Assessor	Geo. F. Miles
Marshal	L. Wartenberg
Recorder	A. Bailey
Clerk of Board of Trustees	M. L. Wicks

POST-OFFICE DIRECTORY.

Northern and Eastern mails arrive at 6:30 P. M. Leave at 6:30 A. M. Mail closes at 9 P. M.

Southern mail arrives at 10:30 P. M. Mail closes at 6 P. M.

W. M. Higgins, P. M.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

District Judge	Y. Sepulveda
County Judge	H. K. S. O'Melveny
Sheriff	D. Alexander
County Clerk	A. W. Potts
Recorder	C. E. Miles
Treasurer	F. P. F. Temple
Auditor	A. E. Sepulveda
District Attorney	R. Hudson
Court Commissioner	G. C. Gibbs
Assessor	A. W. Ryan
Surveyor	T. J. Ellis
Superintendent of Schools	T. A. Saxon
Public Administrator	J. E. Griffin
Coroner	Dr. Kurtz
Tax Collector	M. Kremer

First Mondays in January, April, July and October regular meetings of the Grand Jury.

First Mondays in February, May, August and November, regular terms of the District Court.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

District No. 1 (Chairman)	G. Allen
District No. 2	J. D. Young
District No. 2	J. J. Morton
District No. 3	J. C. Hannon
District No. 4	W. H. Spurgeon

Regular meetings—First Monday of each month.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

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Secretary	W. J. Brodrick
Treasurer	S. B. Caswell

DIRECTORS—R. M. Widney, E. E. Hewitt, J. De B. Shorb, H. D. Barrows, I. W. Lord, J. G. Downey, M. J. Newmark, Eugene Meyer.

FEDERAL OFFICERS.

Register Land Office	Alfred James
Receiver Land Office	J. W. Haverstick
Deputy Collector Int. Rev.	Thos. S. Hall
U. S. Ganger	Ivar A. Weid
Deputy U. S. Marshal	J. D. Dunlap
U. S. Commissioner	R. C. Whiting
Register in Bankruptcy	J. J. Warner

Kleinigkeiten.

[FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY.]

—Mrs. L. Parker brought in yesterday a fine lot of large strawberries.

—A crowd of shearers from Mr. Rimpau's ranch came into town yesterday.

—A letter addressed to T. S. Hare, Belleville, Canada, is held for postage at the Anaheim Postoffice.

—Mr. R. B. Woodward, proprietor of Woodward's Gardens, San Francisco, was in town yesterday.

—The shipments from the depot this morning were: Two cars hay; 1 car orange trees; 1 box mdse; 1 box butter.

—Two car loads of hay were shipped to Mojave yesterday. There is a large quantity to be sent to that section from this place.

—Wells, Fargo & Co. sent down a gold watch as a present to Geo. H. Smith, the driver who was wounded by the stage robber a short time ago.

—Mr. Wm. F. Heathman, of Orange was in town yesterday. We understand that he has purchased fifty acres of land one mile north of Orange which he intends planting in orange trees.

—*Express.* It will probably be of interest to the public to learn, on the authority of Gov. Stanford himself, that the Southern Pacific Railway managers have made arrangements to build one hundred and forty miles of road across the Colorado into Arizona, before the next regular session of Congress. The Company are empowered to do this under the general law passed at the last session of that body. They care nothing for subsidy, and they will show Col. Scott a trick or two in railway building worth a decade of his dilly-dallying.

—Freight for the following persons was received at the depot last night: Davis & Bro, 1 wagon, 2 bales sacks; Wm Cliff, 1 buggy; P Hammes, 1 buggy; A G Beebe, 7 pkgs mdse; J Ellis, 2 pkgs mdse; M F Parker, 1 case tobacco; Hahn & Co, 4 egg boxes; J J Maxwell, 10 sacks flour, 6 pkgs mdse, 168 joints well pipe, 1 starter; Cahen & Willard, 6 pkgs mdse; J Watson, 1 case powder; D C Hayward, 2 boxes orange trees; M J Bundy, 2 pkgs mdse; M Mendelson, 1 pkg saddles; J W Landell, 1 pkg blinds: J C Hayward, 2 boxes orange trees; J McGibbon, 5 boxes fruit; Lin Ho, 5 sacks sweet potatoes; I Cohen, 15 pkgs mdse; Yates & Cigen, 20 pkgs doors and windows; F & J Backs, 1 box glass; A Langenberger, 40 pkgs meal; W C Co, 5 pkgs mdse; T B Thompsen, 1 bdle bedding.

—The Pacific Coast Steamship Company has issued a new tariff on goods shipped from the ports of Los Angeles. The principal feature of the tariff is the substitution of tonnage weight for measurement weight, in many articles. Wine and brandy, which have hitherto been carried by gallon measurement, are now received and charged for on actual tonnage weight, the price to San Francisco for the former being $4, and for the latter $6, per ton. Grain is transported for $2 50 per ton, and wool, in sacks, $8, in pressed bales, $7. General merchandise is rated at $5 per ton, measurement, but the new tariff includes many articles of this class in weight measurement. A graduated tariff for way freights has also been established. Shippers will find it to their interest to call on Mr. H. McLellan, agent of the Company, and ascertain for themselves the detailed changes and charges.

—The *Los Nietos Valley Courier* gives the following items: It may be a matter of surprise to some to learn that there are, at the present time, not less than twenty thousand sacks of corn in this valley, and it is probable that this estimate is rather under than over the mark. The owners are holding in anticipation of a considerable rise in the market price of the staple. . . . Great activity is now being manifested by our farmers in the matter of boring artesian wells. Mr. G. W. Foster, who resides about two miles south of this place, recently struck a flow of water at a depth of sixty-two feet, and at a depth of one hundred and fifteen feet the water flows one and one-half inches over the top of the pipe. S. K. Woodward and J. R. Cocke are now boring wells in this immediate vicinity. A lady, living about a mile below here, got a flowing well at 92 feet . . . Mr. James Stewart, who resides about three miles from this place, shipped last Wednesday 3,100 pounds (eleven cases) of home-cured bacon to Colton, Riverside and other places . . . In all directions, where it had been possible to irrigate, the land has been or is being heavily seeded, and big crops will be the result. Particularly will this be the case in all the region about or in the neighborhood of New River. The moist land belt will give a magnificent account of itself. In this immediate vicinity large tracts of moist land have not been seeded yet . . . We learn from persons who have just traveled over our mesa lands that the prospect is exceedingly gloomy. Everything is dry and parched, and what few sheep remain are starving. Millions of grasshoppers are hatching out, and they may make a raid upon the farmers of the valley, though it is to be hoped the pests will have emigrated before the crops are sufficiently advanced to be endangered."

[FROM SUNDAY'S DAILY.]

—Mr. J. Forster had his leg broken yesterday by a fall from a horse, while working with cattle at Santa Margarita.

—Col. J. J. Warner, "Long John," will be a candidate for the nomination for State Senator, at the coming election.

—The Union Club have had some elegant invitations printed at the GAZETTE Office, for their second social hop, which will take place on the evening of April 4th.

—Auctioneer Barham had quite a lively time yesterday selling the ancestor of a mule. The beautiful beast brought five dollars and sixty-five cents.

—Mr. Robt. N. White was in town last night, and of course dropped in to see us. He is now clerk at the St. Charles Hotel, Los Angeles.

—We received some beautiful specimens of job work done at the GAZETTE Office, Anaheim. It would be creditable to any printing-office in the State to do such work.—*Santa Ana News.*

—Mr. Helmsen has ceased his connection with *The School-Boy.* A business incompatibility of temper is the cause of the divorcement.

—The auction sale yesterday was not a success. Not one of the lots were sold. Any one desiring to purchase at private sale can do so by applying to Mr. Fischer at the Planters' Hotel.

—The shipments from the depot this morning were: 1 box pictures, 1 box butter, 49 bales wool, 9 pipes wine, 9 dressed sheep, 11 bales wool, 9 boxes eggs, 1 bdle sheep pelts, 48 bales wool.

—We counted thirty-two teams yesterday afternoon, standing hitched in front of stores on Center Street between the corner of Los Angeles St. and the corner of Lemon St. It certainly was no sign of dull times.

—Mr. Cliff has just received a new buggy of a novel and beautiful pattern. The springs are a new patent, and seem to be a steel thorough-brace. It is a beautiful piece of workmanship throughout.

—We received an elegant specimen of printing from Melrose & Athearn of the Anaheim GAZETTE. If getting burned out helps them to turn out such creditable work—no, one fire is enough.—*Santa Barbara Press.*

—The Primary Department of our public school is overcrowded with scholars. There are now something over seventy pupils, which is a larger number than the seats can accommodate.

—*Express:* We should like to have information of the whereabouts of Wm. Thos. Pope, who is believed to be a resident of this county. Any person having information of him, will confer a great favor by communicating immediately with this office.

—Mrs. Nina Larowe and Miss Anna Livingston will be in Anaheim in a few days, and will give dramatic recitals, in costume. These ladies are very fine readers, we are told, and give a pleasing, refined entertainment.

—Freight for the following persons was received at the depot last night: J L Geansey, 1 box clothing; J J Hill, 1 washing machine; Mrs. De Vice, 15 pkgs mdse, 1 piana stool; P Yorba, 7 pkgs mdse; I Cohn, 12 pkgs mdse, 1 case glassware; J Edwards, 12 pkgs mdse; C M Woodruff, 2 boxes oranges, John Kearny 1 butter butter box; M J Bundy, 1 box hardware; Fisher Bros, 1 case crackers; A Langenberger, 4 cases coal oil; P Davis & Bro, 5 cases coal oil; Cahen & Willard, 3 cases coal oil,

[FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY.]

—Mr. R. Luedke had his new show case in operation yesterday. It is a neat affair.

—Mr. H. Blanken commenced the removal of his drugs to his new store yesterday morning.

—Judge Wiseman's new paper, soon to be issued, will be known as *The Pacific Sunny Home.*

—William Cardwell has been appointed a Notary Public, to reside at Los Angeles, vice H. O. Bicknell, resigned.

—B. N. Williams, the shooter of Choynski, has been sentenced to imprisonment for one year in the State Prison.

—There was a wedding party at the adobe house on 1st South street, on Saturday night. The dancing was kept up until a late hour.

—If the lady who stole the rose cuttings from the garden on Lemon Street, last Saturday evening, will call at the GAZETTE office, she can hear something to her advantage.

—Mr. Geo. H. Smith had so far recovered from the wound received at the hands of the road agents, as to be on the street yesterday. We wish him a speedy and complete recovery.

—The following freight was shipped from the depot this morning: 9 sheep, 2 bxs butter, 6 bdls pelts, 39 sks rye, 5 half bbls tallow, 1 box eggs, 5 chairs, 1 rocker, 49 sks wool.

—We had the pleasure last evening of meeting Mr. Hull, Agent of the Anaheim Lighter Company. He informed us that grain has been coming in for shipment quite lively during the past week.

—Mr. J. S. Kirby had his ribs badly injured on Saturday by the runaway of a team which he was driving. He was taken to the Sanatorium, Lemon Street, where under the care of Dr. Jas. Ellis, he will undoubtedly recover.

—There has been filed in the office of the Secretary of State articles of incorporation of the Orange M. E. Church, of Orange, Los Angeles county. It has no capital stock. Directors—Joseph Beach, Benjamin A. Price, M. D. L. Hartley, H. Lockwood, S. L. King, C. Hill, N. D. Harwood, W. L. Oge and J. M. Mitchell.

—The St. Helena *Star* has the following item: "A car-load of orange trees direct from a southern town (Anaheim) to St. Helena will be a novelty, yet it will be visible here next week in a consignment from the well known nurseries of Richard Heimann, there, to Mr. Kohler, here. The freight on this car-load will amount to $150." In another column of the same paper, Mr. Kohler announces that he will sell the trees (four-year-old) for one dollar each, and that for an additional dollar he will plant and guarantee the same.

—Freight for the following persons was received at the depot last night: Kirby, 1 case liquors; Davis Bros, 2 pkgs mdse; S R, 3 empty pipes; P, 39 pkgs mdse; L G, 13 egg boxes; R L Co, 1 case bacon; L M, 1 box crackers; C and W, 1 butter box; T Edwards, 1 butter box; J Wagner, 41 pkgs mdse; W C Co, 5 pkgs mdse; M J Bundy, 1 box hardware; Alward Bros, 49 pkgs mdse; R S 1 pkge sacks; R G McGibbon, 2 pkgs tobacco; A G Beebe, 4 boxes oranges; Edward Rowe, 1 case books; A Rimpau, 1 sack wheat; Davis Bros, 1 bdle twine; I Cohn, 1 case hats.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Financial.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.

Currency buying 96; silver buying, 96¼; currency selling, 96½; silver selling, 95¾; trade dollars, 95@98. Gold opened in New York at 104⅞.

Murder.

SANTA PAULA, Cal., March 24.

T. Wallace Moore was brutally murdered this morning about half past three o'clock, at his ranch eight miles east of here. The parties first set fire to his barn, which stood some fifty yards from the house where Moore was sleeping. The light from the burning barn awoke the occupants of the house, and they rushed out in their night clothes for the purpose of letting loose the horses. Moore and his foreman, George Ferguson, entered the barn to cut loose all the horses, when they were fired upon by a body of five men, who rushed out from behind the house. Moore and Ferguson returned through the shed part of the barn and ran about one hundred yards where the assassins overpowered Mr. Moore and shot him down. One shot from a Spencer rifle hit him in the forehead and he was so near the muzzle that his face was badly powder-burnt. Several other shots took effect in the head and neck, four or five in the body, and in the leg. One of the party after finding that they had killed Mr. Moore, said "come on boys, let us leave here," and fled. George Ferguson was shot in the forehead, the ball only penetrating to the skull, from which it was extracted, and he is all right. The barn contained 20 or 30 tons of hay, nearly 1,000 sacks of wheat, harness and a lot of chickens, were all consumed. None of the assassins were recognized, they being masked. Great excitement prevails in this vicinity over the fearful tragedy. The remains will be taken to Santa Barbara.

Political Gossip.

CHICAGO, March 26.

Hon. E. B. Washburn, Minister to France, arrived to-day. He will stay here a few days and then go to Galena, Illinois, for a short time. He will sail for France on April 21st.

There is much conversation here about the written pledges said to have been given by President Hayes's closest friends and advisers during the progress of the Electoral count, to certain Democrats. The following are the facts: When filibustering in the House was at its height, several Democratic Senators, among whom were Senator Gordon, were called into council by some of the Southerners, who felt it to be their duty to vote against all dilatory motions and to stand by the Electoral Bill. Senator Gordon stated he had no responsibility as to the count, as he was not a member of the House, but he did feel the responsibility of protecting the Government of Hampton and the people of South Carolina, as he had especially been asked to do so, and would therefore go to Foster, of Ohio, and others, and know in advance of the completion of the count what was to be the fate of South Carolina and Louisiana. Gen. Gordon did go with John Young Brown, of Kentucky, and demanded a written pledge, in his capacity as a friend of the Hampton and Nicholls governments, that they should not be disturbed, whatever might be the result of the count. It is both alleged and denied that such pledges in writing were given by Stanley Mathews and Representative Foster.

The President stated last night that there was no information regarding the Louisiana Commission that could properly be made public at present.

Report of the Chinese Commission.

NEW YORK, March 26.

A Times' Washington special says that Senator Morton, who left Washington last night for his home, took with him the report and evidence of the Joint Commission of Congress, appointed to investigate into the character, extent and effect of Chinese immigration into the Pacific States, in order to prepare a minority report. The testimony given by the Joint Commission covers over 1200 printed pages, and will be presented to Congress at its next session. The majority recommended that measures be taken by the President, looking towards the modification of the existing treaty with China, confining it to strictly commercial purposes, and that Congress restrain the influx of Chinese to this country.

Tweed's Release.

NEW YORK, March 24.

Tweed's release was foreshadowed two months ago. He had arranged to make such restitution to the city as was in his power, and make a clean breast of the proceedings of the Tammany ring.

The best impression to-day is that Oakey Hall's disappearance is connected with this affair, and that he has fled either because he had ascertained that Tweed's confession would compel him to appear as a witness against P. B. Sweeney, or because Tweed's disclosures were likely to realize the former suspicions that Hall shared in the ring's plunder. It is known that Hall learned a weeks ago that Tweed had practically settled with the prosecution, and given evidence that must compel Sweeney to settle or abscond, but Hall's spendthrift habits have left him nothing with which to make a settlement, and so it is believed that he has gone to Europe. Tweed and Sweeney's property is beyond the reach of the Sheriff, but it is understood their friends hold title to much that can be realized, with their consent, for purposes of restitution. It is fair to remember that Hall defied the prosecution in 1871, but it is claimed that his share in the Tammany plunder was traced to him only since Woodward's return and confession. Hall's daughters betray no anxiety or distress concerning his disappearance.

Hampton and Chamberlain Invited to Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 23.

The Cabinet was in session to-day. The result of the consideration by them of the South Carolina question has been the sending of letters to Governors Chamberlain and Hampton inviting them here, in person or by delegate, to confer with the President on the question of affairs in that State.

NEW YORK, March 23d.

The *Sun's* Washington special thinks the administration is preparing to recognize Hampton and abandon Nichols.

Large Loss of Money and Fortunate Recovery.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.

Some two weeks ago Mr. Hopkins, Cashier of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, entered a broker's office on Montgomery street with a package of $7,000 in greenbacks in his his hand. There were present at the time two ladies and two gentlemen, transacting business with the clerks behind the counter. Mr. Hopkins laid his package on the counter and engaged in a few moments' conversation; and, on taking his departure, left the package where he had placed it, and walked some distance before he discovered his mistake. He immediately retraced his steps, but the money was gone and no one knew what had become of it. In the meantime, the two ladies and one gentleman had left the office, and, as they were strangers to the clerks, there appeared to be little hope of ever recovering the money. The gentleman who had remained was a well known gentleman of wealth. The mysterious disappearance of the money occasioned Mr. Hopkins no little worry and grief; but his sorrow proved to be of short duration. A few days after the loss a letter-carrier entered the office and carelessly threw a package on the counter, which bore the necessary stamps for city delivery, duly canceled by the postal authorities. The package was done up like an ordinary parcel of merchandise, but found to contain the identical $7,000 in greenbacks which had been spirited away. It is supposed that the thief became conscience-stricken and took this means of making restitution.

Keep up your own Town.

The following, taken from the Cloverdale *News*, is so true, so apt and to the point, that we need no apology for placing it before our readers entire:

Either run up your town with a vim, or just get up and leave it. Men who are all the time waiting for a chance to get out of business or get out of a town, will never try to build up either. One of two things should be done; push things, find a way or make a way to put some "go" into business, run the town for all there is in it, get up steam and keep it up, or else quit the whole thing, vamose the ranch, slide out and let Nature have her own way. Do you want trade? Bid for it. Do you want business men to come to your town? Encourage those who do come. Do you want to have a prosperous town, where people can come disposed to make it their home? Then do away with; bury from sight, all jealousy, all spite; work no more for a few individuals, but all work together for a common prosperity and a common benefit. Wake up, rub your eyes, roll up your sleeves and go to work. Don't go to work with fear and trembling, but take it for granted that work will tell. Leave results to themselves, borrow no trouble, but, all united, make the biggest kind of a try.

Authors who have been in Australia, and have written descriptions of the boomerang, had better keep clear of Detroit. A Detroit boy of fourteen constructed one of those weapons the other day after a minute description in a book of adventure. The book said that the boomerang would return and fall at his feet, ready for a second throw, and he solemnly believed it would. He armed himself and went into the back yard to practice, and he was carried into the house by the servant girl and a house painter, his nose being smashed flat and his front teeth shaky. The boomerang didn't drop at his feet, either because it wasn't a good day for boomerangs, or because the boy wasn't born in Australia.

MISCELLANY.

The present Mayor of Cincinnati has been re-nominated by the Democrats.

Dr. Dio Lewis is now a resident of Oakland.

Judge Davis, of Illinois, weight 400 pounds, has just been surveyed for a new pair of Spring pants.

The comet lately noted by the astronomers, after coming within 20,000 miles of the earth, has switched off in disgust, and is now almost out of sight.

A woman in Oshkosh ground half of a shirt through a clothes wringer before discovering that her baby was in the shirt. It was an awful strain on the wringer.

The Norristown *Herald* has solved the conundrum, "Why was Washington like a newspaper man?" Answer: "because he couldn't tell a lie."

"Book agents," says an exchange, "get $9 a day for talking." We know a woman, not an agent, either, who could earn $18 a day at the business, with both hands tied behind her back.

M. Guillemare has reported to the French Academy of Science, that from gum of pine trees in a sandy waste between Bordeaux and Bayonne, he has extracted a very valuable oil, particularly suitable where a white and steady light is needed.

The yearly expenses of the municipal government of San Luis Obispo, which has a population of 3,500 inhabitants, amount to $6,000. The expenses of Santa Barbara for the same period, with a population of 6,000, amount to $15,000.

The following cypher dispatch from Field to Tilden is now printed for the first time: "Goneup, Dammit, Playedout, Empty Bar'ls, Mules Busted, Incomepoop, Croninsnose, Eclipsed, Bill, Teh Thousand, Forkover, Joebradley, Infernal, Partisan, Hayes-ok, Vale, Dead, Duckfield."

A writer in the *Universalist* says Holland wind-mills have arms of enormous length, and carry 3,000 yards of canvas. American wind-mills have arms of only ordinary size, but when they are sent to Congress they can stand up and tire out the Hollandest wind-mill that ever spread its bellying sails to the rising gale.

A "Holy Well" near Marpingen, in Germany, is just now visited by thousands of credulous persons from the surrounding country, who carry away with them the miraculous water in jugs, pitchers, pails, bottles, demijohns, and even barrels. The crowd has become so great and disorderly that the police force in the neighborhood has been doubled and instructed to maintain the peace at all hazards.

After all the talk about "frivolous and immoral" France, it appears that there are more illegitimate births in Germany. In France the illegitimate births are but 70 in 1,000, while in Prussia out of 1,000 births, 120 are illegitimate; and in Southern Germany 200 out of 1,000 are illegitimate. In Lower Austria this proportion runs up to 395 out of 1,000, and in Carinthia nearly every other child is illegitimate.

The San Bernardino *Times* says: Among our distinguished guests is Lord Vivian, who has traveled in a carriage all the way overland from Canada, for the benefit of his health. The carriage is a curiosity in its way, being luxuriantly fitted up with bedrooms, sitting rooms and everything as complete as could be made in so small a space, and is in fact a small palace car. It has been sold to Lowenstein & Kinderman, who intend to fit up for a traveling store.

There is on exhibition at Marysville an immense ox, which appears like the frame of a mastodon, as the animal is poor in flesh. The *Appeal* says: "The ox stands a little over 7 feet high, and weighs 1,759 pounds. The ox is seven or eight years old, and has been running in the foothills of the Coast Range. The boys say his stomach is not large enough to digest food sufficient to fat him in flesh, or that he eats so much it makes him poor to carry it about. It is proposed to take him to San Francisco, to try the effect of fattening him at one of the breweries."

At Leu St. Remy, in Belgium, an appalling sensation has recently occurred. A young man of 18 years, who was believed to be dead, was placed in a coffin and buried. A great number of mourners accompanied the funeral. One of them pronounced a eulogium upon the character of the deceased, the usual prayers were recited and the coffin was lowered into the grave. The grave diggers had begun to fill it in with clay when they heard several knocks given from within the coffin. Terrified, they ran to call the curate and inform the Mayor, in the presence of both of which personages the coffin was opened. "Horrible spectacle," says the paper from which this was translated. "The unfortunate youth, who had been buried alive while in a state of lethargy, had made desperate efforts to break open the lid of the coffin, but uselessly, and had died of asphyxia."

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Is at all times stocked with the finest liquors and cigars, and guests may be assured of gentlemanly and courteous attendance.

Stages for

Santa Ana, Orange, Tustin City, San Juan Capistrano, San Luis Rey and San Diego start from this house, and the offices of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Co., and the Coast Line Stage Co. are located in the Building.

The Planters' Hotel Coach

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If you want to deal with the only firm in San Francisco who has a

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Cure Billious and Intermittent Fevers.

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Purify the Blood.

YERBA BUENA BITTERS

Cure Indigestion and Dyspepsia.

YERBA BUENA BITTERS

Is a Medical Bitters, not an alcoholic drink, manufactured from roots, herbs and barks, and is an indispensable article for every household.

Took first premium over all bitters at State Fair of 1875, and also at San Joaquin Valley Fair of 1875. For sale everywhere. The Yerba Buena Bitters can be had at A. Langenberger's Anaheim, where can also be found the XXX Horse Medicine, the King of Liniments. No farmer should be without a bottle of it. Try it and judge for yourself.

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THEO. REISER, W. M.

A. W. STEINHART, Secretary.

Orange Lodge No. 225,

I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF THE ABOVE LODGE are held in their Hall, in Orange, every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Sojourning brethren in good standing are cordially invited to attend.

H. LOCKWOOD, N. G.

A. C. BOWERS, Recording Secretary.