WEEKLY

ANAHEIM GAZETTE.

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SATURDAY.....JUNE 16, 1877.

On a recent voyage of the steamer Ancon, the vessel struck on a rock while entering San Luis Obispo harbor. For a short time there was quite a panic on board, but order was restored when the Captain announced that no material damage had been sustained. A heavy fog prevailed at the time of the accident. It has been noticed that one great disaster is always followed by others of less magnitude, and it is probable that the sinking of the "City of San Francisco" is but a prelude to a number of similar disasters.

In Cache valley, Utah, they have a novel way of fighting the grasshoppers. Covered wagons are placed on farms where the hoppers are the thickest, and each wagon is made the temporary coop of a large flock of chickens, which, during the day, are let loose and pick up the jumping insects by the millions. At nightfall the chickens roost in the wagon, and are driven to other portions of the farm, let loose again in the morning, and continue daily the destruction of the hoppers.

The change of the law in New Jersey, allowing married women to own property, seems to have its dark side. A Trenton paper publishes this solemn warning: "Business men, be careful whom you trust, for apparently one-half of the country belongs to women, having husbands who will buy and consume your goods, and after having had the benefit of them, will rush to the courts and contrive to cheat you out of your dues. There is not scarcely a term of court in which this does not occur."

The annual report of the Grand Secretary of the Order of Druids in California, for the year ending April 30th, 1877, shows that there are 30 Groves (lodges) in the State, with 1711 members, property worth $75,146, an annual revenue of $29,220, and an expenditure of $14,867 for relief. Thirty members were buried and 250 were recipients of relief. One lodge conducts its proceedings in French, seven in German and the remainder in English. Three lodges were dissolved in the course of the year; the number of members deceased, 229; and there was a reduction of about $6,000 in the annual revenue.

Both belligerents are turning out to be good customers for the manufacturers of arms and munitions of war. The Turks have been the largest purchasers so far, but the Russians have lately been in the market. The brig A. J. Pettingill recently sailed from New York with the following manifest: 1,075 barrels brass, $90,250; 7,001 cases cartridges, $216,250; 153 cases pistols, $108,500; 38 packages machinery, $3,500; total value, $418,500. The vessel cleared for Copenhagen, but the cargo is known to be for the Russian Government, and the manifest was purposely prepared so as to conceal in a measure the true character of the cargo.

A male lunatic and a female criminal, both intent on suicide by starvation, have lately been fed in France against their will. Some meat placed in the mouth of the lunatic was swallowed under the influence of an electric shock; and the criminal, having refused to open her mouth, beef tea was thrown into her stomach through her nostril, to her intense disgust. Whether the game was worth the trouble may be doubted, but there is satisfaction in knowing that such things can be done when they are needed. In San Francisco, some years ago, a surgeon cut a man's throat to save his life. Chloroform was given to a patient undergoing a painful surgical operation, and it caused his lungs to stop work. Other means of resurrection failed, and the surgeon cut into the throat, introduced a tube into the larnyx, blew hard into it, the lungs began to work, and the man recovered. Science does some queer things.

A Washington special to the San Francisco *Chronicle* says: "Page's character is pleasantly pictured by a letter now on file at the Attorney-General's office, written in regard to a suit nominally brought by the United States, but really pushed by the Central Pacific Railroad Company, to render void a patent issued to Teodocia Yorba for the Rancho Lomas de Santiago, in Los Angeles county, and intended to oust numerous innocent holders. Page's letter was in the interest of the road, and the arguments in it were roughly handled by Justice Field in giving a decision in the case of Miller against the plaintiff. A curious thing about the letter is that every line, except the signature, is in the writing of Harvey S. Brown, an attorney and lobbyist for the Central Pacific Railroad. It was written to Pierrepont, dated December 23, 1875. During the campaign of the previous fall Page made a speech, which was published in the papers, pledging himself to do all in his power as Congressman to prevent the suit being brought. He kept the promise by writing this letter to the Attorney-General, laying down five reasons for refusing to sign a petition presented by Booth and Piper for discontinuing the suit, all furnished by Harvey S. Brown, just as Pinney furnished his (Page's) speeches. Sargent was too sharp to write a letter, but he urged the Attorney-General to institute proceedings against third parties holding under the Yorba title. All these cases were knocked on the head by Field's opinion.

Sunday Morning Chit-Chat.

The bell-ringers of the parish church of St. Mary's, Twickenham, near London, are now on a strike. On May 5th they were to have been employed to ring three peals in the afternoon, in honor of the Orleans Club. The church warden had given his consent, but the vicar refused to let the church bells be used for such purpose. The ringers thereupon declared that if they were not permitted to earn a few shillings in that way they would not ring on the Sabbath. On the next Sunday they kept their word, and still remain on strike.

An Illinois clergyman is reported to have said the other day, at the laying of the corner stone of a new meeting-house: "If boys and girls do their sparking in church, I say amen to it. I have a daughter whom I cherish as the apple of my eye. When she is of suitable age, I would rather she should be courted in the house of God than in a theatre."

If old Noah, from the summit of Mt. Ararat, could have looked out upon the future and seen his remote descendants mowing each other down with grape and sabre on the plains below, he might have been tempted to throw away the olive branch that the dove brought him, lock the doors of the ark on the inside, sling away the key and tell his family that they might better all stay in there and starve to death together.

A religious old lady, when asked her opinion of a church organ, the first time she had seen or heard one, said: "It's a vera bonny kist fu' o' whistles; but oh, sirs, it's an awfu' way o' spending the Sabbath day."

Some graceless scamp has created a great excitement in Santiago, Chili, by forging bulls, permitting Roman Catholics to eat meat on Fridays and to do other forbidden things, and selling them to the faithful for large sums.

"I met a Highlander," said Sir Daniel Macree, "who had settled the question of Sabbath-breaking at a very fine point. I was fishing on a Scotch loch with a party. Among our provisions was a ham. On Sunday I asked the inn-keeper to cut it in two, one-half for boiling, to carry with us, the other for grilling, to eat in doors. Jamie produced a knife, but then bethought himself that a knife would not cut through a bone. 'Have you not got a saw?' 'Aye,' he replied, 'but dinna ye ken it's the Sabbath? I would na like to use a saw on the Sabbath!'"

Rev. Mr. Hickey, of Los Angeles, last Sunday, read from the pulpit a note from a man, who signed himself Adam Fool, and enclosed $20 for the benefit of the heathen.

The San Francisco *Argonaut* of last Saturday had a leading article on "The Pulpit and the Stage." It pointed out that, while the theatres as a rule were in a flourishing condition, the churches were apparently not succeeding well. It accounts for this by saying: Theatres employ different actors. Churches adhere to the same preachers year after year. Public taste has driven the stage to the star system; would it not be well for the pulpit to follow the example? To illustrate: the most eminent actors can only draw for a season. They go from city to city, and thus relieve those audiences that are surfeited with their playing, they visit localities and secure audiences where they find fresh enthusiasm, and are attentive because they are new. The most gifted divine wears out. He becomes intellectually exhausted, and his audiences tire of him. His style, his thought, is the same and he wearies. It is so in every department of intellectual labor. The same orator cannot long hold the same listeners; the same writer cannot forever hold position upon the same journal. In politics the orator goes from stump to stump. Lecturers rarely address the same audience more than once or twice; and upon the same subject rarely more than once. The Methodist Church Discipline require its preachers to travel the circuit. He is a man of rare gifts who may be assigned the second time to the same jurisdiction. The clergyman of most of our orthodox congregations remain for years, preaching to the same audience, and the result is, as we all see it; they come to be composed mostly of women and children. Men of intellectual capacity, with aspirations for new thoughts, new ideas, new manners of delivery, fall away from attendance, and the church languishes. * * * There is not a city in America where there are not talented and eloquent preachers. Let them exchange pulpits; let them star it. Let them go out to preach the gospel as did the Apostles and early fathers. Let them travel as did Peter the hermit, and our word for it they would stir up a new enthusiasm for religion; they would create new life in the valley of dry bones. They would breathe a fresh vigor under the ribs of death.

The Catholic Congress which met at Vienna May 1st, passed the following declarations: "1. The Congress declares that whatever concerns the Holy See concerns the whole Catholic Church. 2. The Congress makes profession of filial devotedness to the Holy See, and protests against all attacks on the Holy See and the independence of the Holy Father. 3. The Congress declares that it is convinced that the Catholics of Austria, responding to the call made by the Holy Father in his Allocution of March 12th, will make use of all lawful means to bring about the end of the opposition and subjection to the Holy See."

There is nothing like definiteness in prayer. A simple-minded old lady who had been told that she would get all she asked for, after she was converted, determined to make a trial. She took pencil and paper, wrote down what she wanted, and then went on her knees. "O Lord, look down on me, a hard-working woman. Give me to-day my daily bread—viz.: one pound salt pork, half ditto salt beef, three pounds of sugar, and a good, strong pair of hand-sewed Winter-boots."

Cardinal Simeoni gave strict injunctions to the pilgrims to respect the orders of the Roman authorities, who prohibit the display of badges or medals indicative of the pilgrimage. Some Savoyard pilgrims after their audience with the Pope, continued, through ignorance of the law, to display their yellow ribbons. A delegate of the Public Safety Department requested them to remove the emblems, and the request was promptly complied with.

During the session of the Presbyterian General Synod in Chicago, recently, Dr. Van Dyke, referring to a recent report, said: "This paper says that Dr. Van Dyke sends unbaptized children, and the heathen, and the unconverted Christian, and the Papist, and the rationalist all to hell.' I wish to say in all seriousness that whoever wrote this has fallen into no slight mistake. Perhaps he did not have the privilege of going to Princeton, or he would have understood it better. I do not believe that a child or man was ever sent to hell because he was unbaptized. I do not believe that any dying infant, baptized or unbaptized, heathen or Christian, is excluded from the kingdom of Heaven. I believe they are all saved. And I beg leave to say that this, sir, is your opinion, and Dr. Ellinwood's, and Dr. Irving's opinion, and the opinion of the whole Presbyterian Church. [Great applause.] If it is not, let the man that don't believe it rise up and contradict."

Since the fourth of March the Rev. Dr. J. S. Harrison, rector of an Episcopal church at Monticello, Fla., has regularly omitted from his church service the prayer for the President of the United States. He maintains that Mr. Hayes was not elected, and is therefore a usurper. Consequently he refuses to recognize him President by praying for him every Sunday.

Providence, R. I., May 23.—At the American Baptist Missionary Union to-day the Committee on Special Missionary Work submitted a report recommending that the existing debt of $47,000 be paid, not by general contraction and retrenchment of mission, or by withholding from Burmah the new mission in Baumov, but by more universal and larger giving. The Hon. Robert O. Fuller of Massachusetts made an appeal for more money for missionary work. He read a letter from a young man who had sent his watch as a missionary gift. It was immediately bought for $100. He wanted to take off at once the $17,000 debt incurred last year, and said $5,000 had been pledged, provided the remainder could be raised. A most exciting scene ensued. Sums were offered by individuals, or pledged churches, ranging from small amounts to $1,000, and in a short time $17,000 were raised. Then came a proposition to clear off the whole debt, which was received with tremendous applause and excitement which continued until over $30,000 had been raised, when a recess was taken until the afternoon. At the afternoon session $6,000 more was subscribed, making $36,000 in all.

—One of the worst freaks played by the wind was the scaring of Mr. Paty's horses, and consequent injuries to his wagon. The team was standing at the depot, the brea having just been unloaded, when the horses, being somewhat irritated by the wind and dust, started off across the track, doing considerable damage to the wagon. After a short run they stopped of their own accord.

If the heat continues much longer Capt. Howgate will find no difficulty in finding parties in Anaheim to assist him in his proposed endeavors to discover an open Polar Sea. That is, if their delightful company will be taken as an equivalent for board, and that they share in the $50,000 appropriation from Congress—if he gets it.

Professor Von Zech lately mingled politics and science in a paper read before the Wurtemburg Anthropological Society. He compared the returns of a recent election with the known enthological characteristics of the kingdom of Wurtemburg, and found that in districts where light hair and eyes predominated the Government won the election. The black-haired and black-eyed portions of the population seemed to favor democracy and social reform, and the Ultramontanes form a medium class so far as complexion is concerned. The idea is one worthy of the attention of our political candidates this fall. They will be able to tell with unerring certainty the political standing of their friends by just looking at their complexion. The theory is not an entire new one, as we have frequently heard it remarked that "a good sign of a successful politician was a red nose."

San Diego people do not propose to be frightened by the Southern Pacific, or be wheedled into any compromise on the railroad question. They intend having theirs "straight," or none at all. The *Union*, of Sunday, has the following:

It is the general impression in San Diego that the men who work for their living; who have built their little homes and are bringing up their families here; who are permanently settled residents, and honest tax-payers,—that these men have a right to a "say" in the affairs of the place. These people are not quite ready to "fall down" when they are threatened by a big monopoly; nor are they willing to be "led by the nose" by one or two individuals who have private axes to grind. The bone and sinew of the place, who have made the town, mean to stand by it, and are not to be deluded by any Colton branches, and the like. The "direct route," clear through, is the voice of the people.

A Splendid Oration.

One of the most stirring addresses we ever remember to have read was that delivered by Hon. Richard O'Gorman, in Calvary Cemetery, N. Y. on Decoration Day. We quote the opening paragraph:

"There are days in the summer time, so calm, so clear, so still, in their soft and dreamy splendor, that it seems as if cloud could never come to darken their brightness, nor storm with its rude breath, disturb their repose. Yet all the while, far away in the lonely ocean, the tempest may be brooding and mustering its forces, and driving before it the cruel blasts that shall shake the lofty steeples, and bend and break the groaning forests, and turn the smiling day into a night of terror and desolation. So, too, a nation, in its hour of peace and prosperity, is slow to believe that an era so happy may not last for ever, and can hardly dream of the dark conspiracies that may menace its security—of the growing antagonisms, whose ripened point may be civil commotion or foreign war. And not more quickly does the summer sky darken at the first breath of the coming storm, than does the heart of society tremble with alarm when it hears the clang of arms, the boom of cannon and the stern summons of the trumpet and the drum. Then the weakness and the strength of the nation become apparent. Then, wealth, affrighted, flies to labor for protection. Then, from plow and loom, and forge and anvil, comes forth the staunch and sturdy manhood of the nation, to defend its rights and guard its honor. Then, the sons of toil, elevated and ennobled in the glorious companionship of arms, lift up their plumed heads to the level of their highest in the land, rival them in valor, share with them the fierce delight of battle, the exultant joy of victory, the agony of defeat, or sleep with them, side by side in the soldier's grave. Aroused by the great crisis, all the innate heroism of the people flashes out, and daring deeds are done, sacrifices undergone, sufferings endured of which men of after days read with wonder and admiration. For such services no adequate reward can ever be paid. They are priceless, they are the title deeds of the nation's honor, the proofs of her right to wear the sceptre and take rank among the sovereign powers that guide and rule mankind. Of such crisis, of such gallant deeds, done in our own times, in this American land, we are here to-day to renew the remembrance. We are here to show that mankind does not forget its benefactors, when their work is done; but cherishes the memory of them in its heart of hearts, fresh and living as are the fair and fragrant flowers which we strew to-day upon their honored graves."

In speaking of the services rendered by the Irish during the rebellion, the orator said:

"There was in the city of New York in these days a regiment of militia composed altogether of men of Irish birth. They were hurt at the time, and offended at what they regarded as a gratuitous insult to the historic sentiment of their race. Their Colonel had refused to parade the regiment in a military display to welcome the representative of the British Crown, and was smarting under the apprehension of military censure. How would they act? The moment was critical. On their conduct very much depended the course of the whole Irish element in the United States. What the Sixty-ninth Regiment did was this: They forgave the affront; they forgot the slight; they saw the danger to the Republic, and they heard its cry for help. They remembered only that they were citizens of the United States, pledged to defend its integrity and obey its constitutional behests, and with one impulse, one heart, one voice they answered the summons. 'We are ready; count on us to the death!' One thousand men were called for; above six thousand at once volunteered, and April 23 the regiment, with overflowing ranks of stalwart men, hurriedly equipped, impatient of delay, rough and ready for any work, with smiles on their lips and in their hearts, wheeled, company after company, into Broadway, and with universal acclamation, with grasping of hands and tears at parting, and words of encouragement and good cheer, with all the exuberance of emotion which Irish feeling can display, in a storm and whirl of excitement, took up the line of march to the front. This was the quick reply which the men of Irish race in New York made to the appeal. It was echoed all through the United States, from the Hudson to the Mississippi; and all through the war, wherever that starry banner waved, Irishmen were found among its most loyal soldiers and defenders. How they bore themselves through the fierce struggle, through battle after battle, contested with a valor and tenacity of purpose rarely shown but on American soil, it is not for me to tell you to-day.

Complimentary.

The Anaheim Gazette is one of our most valuable exchanges. From it we glean more valuable and interesting information in regard to the local news in its locality than from any other local paper published in any other county, except perhaps the San Jose *Mercury*, published by Mr. Owens. The Gazette's two or three articles on the resources of Los Angeles county, particularly of towns adjacent to Anaheim, have attracted considerable attention from the contemplated emigrants from our New England home. We have a letter before us from Augusta, Maine, from the brother of a lady residing in Westminster, who had forwarded to him the Gazette's articles. We have no hesitation in saying the one half has not been told of the productiveness of the Southern counties in all the cereals, vegetables, pasturage, grapes, oranges, lemons, and all semi-tropical fruits. Yet from a twenty-eight years experience, we advise all well-to-do emigrants from the State of Maine, contemplating the culture of the soil to come with not less than $1000 in gold. With that amount, with sobriety, industry and economy, we believe it will go further and "run out" more, as we call it here, than $5000 will there.—*S. F. Wine Dealers' Gazette.*

New Patents.

Through Dewey & Co., San Francisco, we receive the following list of U. S. patents granted to Pacific Coast inventors, viz.: H. H. Tuttle, San Jose, Cal., pump plunger; Daniel Best, Auburn, Ogn., washing machine; R. B. Blowers Woodland, Cal., fruit drier; C. C. Coleman, Honolulu, Hawaii, screw thread counter; H. W. Forman, Golden City, Col., pen rack; W. Freeborn, S. F., rotary plow; F. A. Hill, San Leandro, Cal., sulky plow; J. Jones, Stony Point, Cal., cultivator; H. G. Livermore, S. F., ore roasting furnace; H. Royer, S. F., rawhide belting rope, F. Silver, S. F. process for preparing coffee; A. C. Stevens, Sacramento, Cal., oil and filter cup; T. Stewart, S. F., sash fastener; T. W. Tample, Los Angeles, implement for opening oysters; F Westerman and O Marsh, S. F., cube sugar machine; M Zacharias, S. F., sind fastener; L. Pickering, S. F., copying telegraph.

The Serpents of Florida.

[Zell, in the New York "Sun."]

You may spend the whole winter fishing and hunting in Florida, and not see a snake. This is easily explained. For years the peninsula has been a vast cattle range. During spring and autumn cow-boys burn the dry prairies and savannas to keep the grass fresh and green. These fires spread to the scrub and hammocks, and thousands of reptiles perish. On walking over the blackened ground, it is not uncommon to see the tail of a dead snake protruding from a mole hole. Caught by the fire in an effort to escape, he is burned to death.

Of the different species of snakes only two are thought to be poisonous. They are the moccasin and the rattlesnake. Their venom readily yields to the whiskey treatment if taken in time, although this in a measure depends upon the location of the bite. It is said that a man in Alachua county died within five minutes after being bitten. The reptile's fangs struck him in the neck while he was sleeping, and ejected poison into the jugular vein. Moccasins are divided into four classes, the cotton-mouth, the stump-tail, a water moccasin, similar to our water pilot, and an upland moccasin, resembling a copperhead in shape, and fully as deadly. I gather this information from the natives and from five winters of personal experience.

The rattlesnake is divided into two families. The most virulent is the ground rattler. It is between twelve and twenty inches long, and not much larger than a common lead-pencil. It coils, springs it tiny rattle, and jumps the same as its larger brother. Its skin is a bright black in color, but the diamond marks are not so clearly defined as in the big rattler. During the hot summer days it lies under sand-sweeping palmetto fans, or creeps into gardens and sleeps in the shade of the cabbages and bananas. In clearing up litter, a man might easily pick one up unawares. Lieut. Wright, of the United States Coast Survey, tells me that he found them very numerous in the salt water marshes between Dummit's grove and Banana creek. In one day he crushed two beneath his boot heel. Last summer Dr. Fox and Capt. Sams of New Smyrna were running a wild-cat on a small palmetto island, between the East Channel and Devil's Elbow, at the entrance to Mosquito Lagoon. They had fired the hammock, and as they stood in the marsh grass awaiting the frighted game, the Doctor said:

"I hear a big rattlesnake; it is a long distance off."

The Captain listened. "That's a ground rattler," he said. "I know the sound too well. Don't stir, for he may be mighty close to us."

The warning was heeded. After careful search they found the deadly little reptile coiled at their feet, on a mat of dead grass. Its tail was flying like the wings of a humming-bird, and it was ready to strike at the least motion. The breach of the gun quickly crushed its head. It was fifteen inches long, and about the size and color of a stick of licorice, and had nine rattles, so small that they would go into a needle case.

The genuine rattlesnake grows to a monstrous size, and their colors are more brilliant than those of the Northern species. They have been killed twelve feet long, and as large around as a stovepipe. Capt. Devail of Palatka avers that he saw one, twenty odd years ago, with forty-seven rattles. Incredible as this may seem, Col. Pratt, of the Palatka *Herald*, declares that he has seen one with fifty-two. These serpents frequent high sandy ridges, and occasionally lurk in gardens and in ploughed fields. They have even been known to make their way into barns and houses. The beach scrub, where seldom burned, is alive with them. Some monsters have been killed on Anastasia Island, opposite St. Augustine. In the spring I have counted in one day, on the beach between Canaveral and Indian river inlet, ten freshly shed skins.

After one rattlesnake is killed, another is found near it. If the body of the dead reptile is dragged through the house or across a cattle pen, its mate is pretty sure to take up the trail and follow it. Through the winter the snakes are dormant. They live in holes made by the gopher and the land turtle, and are concealed in many of the old coquina ruins dotting the eastern coast. As the summer approaches, they pair off and hunt in couples. The numberless trails in the scrub and savannas, made by deer, coons, wildcats, and otters, are their favorite lurking places. Here they lie in ambush, and many an unfortunate rabbit and opossum falls under their fangs.

Nor are the low savannas and salt-water marshes free from these great snakes. Last summer as Judge Connor, of Live Oak Hill, was crossing the wide open prairie at the head of Indian river, he saw a plump gray squirrel cutting queer antics on a spot of bare sand. As the sand was fully a mile from any tree, and covered with salt water six months in the year, the Judge's curiosity was excited. To use his own words, "the squirrel was jumping around right smart, and appeared as if he didn't know what to do with himself." Its attention was not distracted by the Judge's approach, for it continued prancing over the sand in a concentric course, as though crazed. The Judge walked up with the intention of capturing it. Suddenly he was confronted by an enormous rattlesnake. It was stretched out in the wire grass surrounding the sand, with its head toward the squirrel. On seeing the Judge, it threw itself into a coil and made a noise like that of a buzz saw. Its tail rattled with terrible earnestness. The squirrel ceased its antics, and sat up on the sand as motionless as a statue. Finding neither a stick nor a stone on the prairie, the Judge tried to scare the snake with threatening gestures. These incensed the reptile. It reared both crest and tail, darted out its forked tongue, and jumped fully eight feet toward the Judge. His Honor then got angry and threw clods of earth and grass. At this the snake flew into an ungovernable rage. Its eyes fairly flashed fire. Apparently aware that there was no dangerous weapon within reach, it ran straight for the Judge, as though it meant to close with him. It finally became so active that Connor was glad to leave it. As he walked away it resumed its position, and the squirrel resumed its dance of death, charmed by its buzzing music. The Judge says that the snake was certainly nine feet long. The mystery is, how came the squirrel and its charmer on a salt-water prairie a mile from any tree.

More singular still, these large rattlers have been seen swimming in the salt water. Dr. Wallace, of Daytona, informs me that he has seen them apparently crossing from the beach to the main land at Castle Windy. Three years ago, Capt. Neil of New Bedford, one of Swift's live-oak superintendents, met a monster near Mosquito Inlet, going out with the tide. The snake espied Neil's boat, and made a desperate effort to board her. The serpent, at last disabled, drifted away with the current, and was finally swallowed by a shark.

The larger rattlers are said to follow herds of cattle. Cow-boys say that they smell the milk dropping from the udders of the cows, and take up the trail with a view to milking them. This is done while the cows are lying on the ground, chewing their cuds. When the serpent takes the teat in its mouth, the cow stops chewing, and becomes as still as death. Thus she remains until the scaly thief is satisfied. She seems to know that the least motion would be fatal. One snake has been known to milk two cows successively.

In the fall, when palmetto berries are ripe, the rattler crawls to the top of the full-booted tree, and hides beneath its dark green leaves. The berries attract the cardinal grosbeaks, bullfinches, mocking birds, and parroquets, and they fall under the infernal magnetism of the snake.

The rattlesnake when trodden on does not invariably bite a person. Bethune, an old Indian river mail carrier, while dear hunting last summer, stepped square on a rattler. He felt it yield and move under his feet, and then heard its ominous humming. He jumped nearly ten feet, and turned as white as a sheet, but he says the snake made no effort to bite him.

A more remarkable story is that told concerning the wife of Judge Connor. She is deaf; and this intensifies a natural dread of rattlesnakes, as she cannot hear their notes of warning. Some time ago her husband and a neighbor were doctoring a sick colt. She was standing in the path, holding some camphor and a bottle of liniment. She felt something cold and scaly coiling around her leg. Drawing aside her dress and looking down, she saw a rattlesnake gazing steadily in her face, slipping out its red tongue, and waving its head to and fro as high as her hand. The blood rolled away from her heart. She screamed, and jumped aside so spasmodically that the snake lost its hold and fell to the ground. It is possible that the serpent was trying to fascinate her; but her deafness barred out the low musical sound. As the Judge and his neighbor ran up the path, she stood trembling with terror, on the point of a faint.

"She's bit!" said the neighbor, in a low tone.

"He didn't bite me," she retorted, without, however, hearing what he had said.

"She's bit," the neighbor repeated, "but she was so skeert she didn't feel it."

"Are you sure he didn't bite you, Mary?" asked the Judge.

"No, he didn't bite me," she replied. "I know he didn't."

And she was right. She pleaded for the life of the snake, because it had spared her; but the Judge, to use his own expression, "mopped hell out of it."

The enemies of the rattlesnake include the hog, the deer, and the eagle. The hog thrusts his fat chops into the snake's face, meekly receives its bite, seizes the reptile by the neck, places its hoofs upon its back, and tears it asunder. No blood is drawn, the poison is harmless in the fat, and the porker gets a fair meal. A drove of hogs will clear the wildest county of rattlesnakes. When a buck sees a rattler, he springs upon it like lightning, bringing his feet together upon its head and body, thus cutting it to pieces; for the hoofs of a Floridian deer are as hard and sharp as a razor. An eagle kills the snake when it is sunning itself. The bird descends with the velocity of an arrow, striking the reptile with such force as to sever the vertebræ.

But the deadliest foe of the rattler is the common black snake. He is a public benefactor, and ought to be protected by the State Legislature, even if he does pick up a chicken or two occasionally. He grows very long, and unlike his Northern compeer, never assails a human being. The rattler fears and shuns him, and well he may, for the black snake is as agile and quick as the mainspring of a watch, and as full of fight as a bull-dog. Meeting his antagonist, he attacks without delay. After colliding and sounding an alarm, the rattler keenly watches its assailant. At first the black snake slowly glides around its spiral enemy, as though studying the weak points. He frequently hisses and increases his speed with each cycle, ever keeping his eye on the rattler. The latter twists its head with every revolution of its assailant. Swifter sweeps the black snake around the circle. At the full bent of his speed the rattler grows dizzy. In a twinkling it is caught by the throat, and the coils of the two snakes are quickly intermingled. The contest is decided by main strength. As they writhe in the grass the superior prowess of the black snake is manifest. The rattler is slowly strangled. Sometimes its body is swallowed, but this does not always follow. The coach whip, a long, clean-cut snake, frequently assists the black snake, and instances are given in which a dozen coach whips and black snakes joined forces and killed a small regiment of rattlers.

Vultures and buzzards, with their appetite for carrion, will never touch anything bitten by a rattlesnake; but when his snakeship himself is killed, they devour him with the greatest relish.

The Dead Sea of America.

There are no fishes in the Great Salt Lake. The only living thing beneath its waters is a worm about a quarter of an inch long. This worm shows up beautifully under the lens of a microscope. When a storm arises, the worms are driven ashore by the thousands and devoured by the black gulls. We found a pure stream pouring in the lake; it was filled with clubs and shiners; the fish became frightened, and were driven down the brook into the briny lake. The instant they touched its waters they came to the surface, belly upward, and died without a gasp. The water is remarkably buoyant; eggs and potatoes float on it like corks. Mr. Hood and myself stripped and went in swimming; I dived into the lake from a long pier, which had been built for the use of a small steamboat that formerly plied upon the waters. The sensation was novel; the water was so salty that my eyes and ears began to smart, but so buoyant that I found no difficulty in floating, even when the air was exhausted from my lungs. As I struck out for the beach I felt as light as a feather; in spite of all I could do my head would fly out of the water; the lightness of the water and surging of the waves forced my feet from under me. A person who could not swim might easily be drowned in five feet of water; he would go down like a lump of lead, while his feet would go up like a pair of ducks. The water is as clear as Seneca Lake—so clear that the bottom could be seen at a depth of twenty feet. When we reached the shore and crawled out upon the sand, in the light of the sun, our bodies were covered with salt. We were compelled to go to the small stream, from which we had driven the chubs and shiners, and wash off in fresh water before we could put on our clothes; our hair was filled with grains of salt that could not be washed out. The Mormons occasionally visit the lake in droves for the purpose of bathing. Many say their health is improved by leaving the salt upon their bodies and dressing without wiping themselves.

The New York Tribune says it is reported that Henry Ward Beecher has received from a leading association an offer of $2500 to spend his vacation in California.

The Ex-President Abroad.

Politically speaking, ex-President Grant's presence in England has not the slightest significance, any more than his intended trip to Russia will have. Practically it is of the greatest importance, and will bring forth untremely beneficial results. Ulysses S. Grant is traveling ostensibly as a private gentleman, anxious for change of scene and desirous of rest after eight years of work in the Presidential chair of the United States. He finds, however, that it is as impossible as it would be unwise for him to attempt privacy or seclusion, at least in Great Britain. From the Queen downward invitations and offers of hospitality shower upon him so that some journals in commenting upon Gen. Grant's visit allude to it as a triumphal progress. Unless the reception of these ceaseless hospitalities prove more arduous to the ex-President than we imagine they will, his visit must be very gratifying to him, and he will probably look back to it as one of the happiest periods of his life. He is cheered at the theatres, banqueted by magnates, loaded with hearty greetings and cordial handshakings, and all this with a sincerity and a good-will which admits of no doubt whatever. He is traveling at his own expense, without any pomp or retinue beyond what is forced upon him by civic and national kindness. There is one reason alone which will endear General Grant to the average Englishman. He is a soldier and a brave man, whose record is as bright as his epaulettes. Since the 8th of May, 1846, when the young lieutenant first saw blood shed at Palo Alto, to the evacuation of Richmond in 1865, and the close of the Civil War, General Grant's career is a matter of national history and a subject of national pride. Whatever mud may have been flung at him during his two Presidential terms is only a natural sequence of immersion in the political pool. There is no American citizen alive to-day whose presence in England could produce so much *entente cordiale* or more closely connect the interests of the Old and New Country.—*News Letter.*

Crime.

From a well-written editorial in the New York *Sun* of June 2d, we cull the following information:

In accordance with a law passed some time ago in England, a criminal cyclopædia was ordered by government for prisons throughout the United Kingdom. It is a curious book, bound in black, and contains the names and biographies of over twelve thousand criminals who have been found guilty of felonies or repeatedly convicted of misdemeanors. To sum up the contents of this book, it appears that there were last year in England and twelve thousand dangerous persons, thieves, burglars, or murderers by vocation, who were temporarily hindered by imprisonment from preying upon society. If now we decompose this total with a view to the birthplace of criminals, we obtain some singular results. It might have been supposed that almost all could be traced to the refuse population of great cities. The contrary proves to be the fact, for London, if we bear in mind the ratio of professional offenders to the whole body of inhabitants, must be placed after a number of counties, several large provincial cities, and some small towns. Even more noteworthy is the distribution of individuals according to nationalities. Of those catalogued, but one-twelfth were born in Ireland, and only 158, or about one per cent., in Scotland. How distinctly this circumstance seems to point to a connection between criminality and defective education, and what a tribute it is to the common school system of Scotland. We observe, further, that of the persons designated in this volume more than two-thirds are males, and that single men are twice as numerous as married offenders.

We may call attention to one more fact brought out by the Black Book, and that is the close relation shown to exist between disease or bodily deformity and criminality. Almost every individual described had some physical defect. Many were scrofulous, and the majority bore scars of some sort or were marked with small-pox. What is more curious, as suggesting a survival of the decorative customs no less than of the predatory instincts of the savage, nearly every one of the professional criminals here registered was tattooed. One prisoner, for example, had branded on his left arm six fishes, four stars, as many diamonds, a heart and two arrows; the wrist was embellished with a bracelet, two stars and a crown. The coincidence is perhaps worth noting that this individual had been thrice convicted of violent crimes.

Fine Grave Clothes.—Not satisfied with lace when alive, both men and women crave for it as a decoration for their grave clothes. In Malta, Greece, and the Ionian Islands, the practice of burying people in lace has acquired an unsavory reputation, on account of the custom of rifling the tombs and selling the lace—often in a filthy condition—in the market. At Palermo the mummies in the catacombs of the Capuchin Convent are adorned with lace, and in Northern and Middle Europe this fashion prevailed for a long period. In the Church of Revel lies the Duc de Croy, a General of Charles XII., in full costume, with rich flowing tie of fine guipure. He was never buried, by the way, his corpse having been preserved for dels, so that he remains, Mohammed-like, suspended between earth and sky. The Duke of Alva—not the great Duke, but one who died in Paris in 1739—was, by his own direction, interred in a shirt of the finest Holland, trimmed with a new point lace; a new cord, embroidered in silver, a new sword; his cane on the right, his sword on the left of his coffin. The beautiful Aurora Konigsmark lies buried at Quedlinburg, amid a mass of the richest Angleterre, Malina and guipure; and the celebrated Mrs. Oldfield "was laid in her coffin in a very fine Brussels lace head, a Holland shirt with a tucker of double ruffles, and a pair of new kid gloves."

Oregon, Ill., May 29.—A letter from Ashton, dated May 25, says: "Elder J. H. McKee, the alleged Ashton wife poisoner, made an attempt to slip the halter and catch his daughter. He first tells her to bring him some dishes, consisting of a plate, cup, and saucer, and also spoon, knife and fork. He uses the knife for the purpose of escape, by sawing away the bars of the cell, but fails in this. He next procures a pair of scissors and attempts digging out through the closet. The third, and it seems last chance is to get the daughter, Jennie, to sign a confession. He first writes one, and tells her to copy it and sign her own name to it. By so doing, it will help me out, and they can't hurt you. She being young and inexperienced takes the advice, and copies the confession written by her father, and signs her name. He then attempts to use the instrument to clear himself, but when the trial came on she was informed of the enormity, and the position in which she was placing herself. Her young heart failed her, and she said: "Father wrote this, and then told me to copy, and then sign my name, but I did not poison my ma."

Unbaled hay is selling for $25 per ton, in Santa Barbara.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

SATURDAY.....JUNE 16, 1877.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

As will be seen by the following announcement, which appeared in last Wednesday's daily, we have removed the GAZETTE office to a new and safe location:

It is said that "a burnt child dreads the fire." Whatever may be the effect on the juvenile mind, we confess that, ever since our "scorching" last January, we have been beset by a continual dread of a repetition of that painful and costly ordeal.

We have therefore taken advantage of the first opportunity offered to remove to quarters which offer a reasonable immunity from the visits of the fire fiend. We have leased for a term of years the second story of Conrad's brick building, on Los Angeles Street, and will to-day commence the work of removing our material thither. It is necessary, therefore, to announce that there will be

NO PAPER TO-MORROW,

As the entire day will be fully occupied in the work of removal.

ANAHEIM READING ROOM.

The Anaheim Literary Society had the pleasure on Monday evening of listening to one of the finest addresses ever made before that body. The speaker, Mr. Henderson, is heartily in sympathy with every movement which can be made to advance culture in our midst, and entered warmly into the lists as a champion for the continuance of the Society and the carrying out of the long cherished project of establishing a free reading room in Anaheim. We have several times pointed out to our people the immense advantage that such an institution would be to to the young men of the town and the strangers visiting us, and as the stirring address of Mr. Henderson has again brought up the subject, we are anxious to add our mite in the futherance of so laudable an undertaking. While we admire the flattering tribute paid to the intelligence of the citizens of Anaheim by Mr. Henderson, when he said that nothing but a magnificent building, a model of architecture, which should please the cultivated eye with its fair proportions, spacious halls, with libraries filled with the researches of ages and the accumulated wealth of genius; soft carpets, whose yielding surface should echo no footfalls to disturb the student, comfortable committee-rooms, and elegant furniture, was fitting for a public library for Anaheim, we cannot ignore the fact that the scheme is as impracticable as the theory is beautiful. But the people of Anaheim can do something toward establishing comfortable apartments, well supplied with books and papers, where a quiet and profitable hour can be spent, and it is their duty to do so. Heretofore, the efforts made toward the establishment of a reading room were made by a committee appointed by the Literary Society to canvass among the citizens and see what could be obtained toward such an object. Quite a number of volumes were donated and some other aid promised. Since that time the matter seems to have been dropped.

It strikes us that it would be a good plan to combine our various societies — the Brass Band, the Glee Club and the Literary Society —into one harmoniously working body for the establishment of a free reading room in Anaheim. If the older citizens see that the young men of the town are all interested in some worthy enterprise, they will not be found lacking with their assistance. A series of entertainments to raise funds toward the purchase of the necessary paraphernalia for a library, might be made very successful by the combined efforts of the various talent in our midst. It is true that these are hard times, and money is not readily forthcoming. But we can agitate the subject and make the necessary arrangements. We quite agree with Mr. Henderson that the low adobe building on Centre Street, which was first spoken of by the Literary Society, is no place for the establishment of a reading room, and are satisfied that at least a well lighted room can be procured, and thus strike a happy medium between unnecessary magnificence and squalid poverty. As much money as was raised at the Firemans' picnic would pay the rent of such a building for a year, and we think that the voluntary contributions of books, papers and money would keep the thing in running order. We are glad that Mr. Henderson stirred the matter up, and hope that every member of the Society and every young man in town will consider himself a special committee of one to attend to the matter and endeavor to make it a success.

To an interviewer Brigham Young gave his views on the Government's expedition against the Mormons in 1859. He said: "They marched over the alkali plains, through Colorado, spent about $60,000,000, got so far as Echo Canyon, and stopped. We supplied them with provisions. We had to or they would have starved; but, good Lord, how that army stole from the Government. Why, we sold flour to Ben Holliday for $10 a barrel, and he turned around and sold it to Johnston for $29 50, and when the war was over we bought it back for $2. We made money from this Johnston crusade. We bought Sibley tents for $1 apiece, and wagons enough to last for years at half what they would cost in New England."

The Massachusetts Legislature has passed a very stringent law for the protection of young lobsters, but not before it was high time, the destruction of these juvenile delicacies having reached a hight which promised the extermination of the whole species. No lobster can now be sold in Massachusetts less than 10½ inches in length, under a penalty of $5 for each and every too short lobster thus disposed of; while the possession of such a brief fish is made *prima facie* evidence of an "intent" to sell. Moreover, the Massachusetts Fish and Game Protective Association will be active in enforcing the law, and its secretary will receive "confidential" communications respecting its violation.

MODERN CULTURE.

The Anniversary Address delivered by Mr. Henderson before the Anaheim Literary Society.

We give below an epitome of the address of Mr. W. H. Henderson, delivered on last Monday evening before the Anaheim Literary Society and their guests. The address occupied nearly an hour in delivery, and was listened to by the audience with breathless interest, and at the close the speaker was given hearty applause.

MR. HENDERSON'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen of Anaheim:—We have met this evening to celebrate the first anniversary of the Anaheim Literary Association. One year ago to-day this society was founded, and I have been invited to address you on this birthday celebration; but I will not detain you with the details of the various fluctuations of success that have marked this first year of the society's existence, but shall confine myself to a few observations on the purposes for which it was established and the relation this association bears to the town of Anaheim. I conceive that the organization of such an association as this, marked a new era in the history of our town. Hitherto Anaheim had been struggling to secure those material interests which must lay the foundation of any new settlement. But on the 10th day of June, 1876, our town found itself so far advanced as to develop this new institution, which had no material interests as its aim, but which was intended purely as an institution for promoting moral and meutal culture.

I have therefore chosen Modern Culture as the topic of this address, and while I shall not attempt within such short limits to say much concerning the different modes of mental discipline by which culture is attained, I shall at least point out some of the difficulties which have stood in the way of cultural progress in the past, and indicate the direction in which modern culture is now moving.

What is this culture of which we hear now-days? Why, it is that entire scheme of things which distinguishes the civilized man from the savage. Ask a boy why he goes to school. He will answer that it is to learn those things necessary for him to earn a living. But a living can be earned by little or no education. And if we question the boy still further we will find that his ambition stretches far beyond a living; that in fact he hopes some day to surround himself with the elegancies of a beautiful home. This is culture. Culture is the development of those faculties of reason, taste and manners that find their outward expression in noble dwellings, in books, and music, and pictures, and in the social elegancies of civilized life. Different nations and ages have been distinguished for the development of different forms of culture. Some have been prominent for sculpture, others for poetry, others for noble architecture or painting. But I may observe in passing that in none of these has the present age shown itself great. Cervinia, a third for chess playing, a fourth for conversation and others for committee use. And I believe that the merchant princes of Anaheim will find nothing to regret if they aid us in carrying out this scheme. It will repay them a hundred fold. And here let me say a few words about the proposed new school building. It has been suggested by some to do this on a cheap scale. For the credit of our town I hope this cheap scheme will be abandoned. Let the building be as good at least as that at Santa Ana. If it isn't, our friends over there will certainly set us down as playing second fiddle to them. How they would crow over us! But as we have excellent teachers, I trust to see a school house erected that will be a credit to Anaheim.

Ladies and gentlemen, as I warned you at the outset, I have said little or nothing of the processes of mental discipline by which culture is obtained, but have merely pointed out some of the evils of a limited or class culture, and some of the conditions on which a true and lasting culture can be obtained, and while I have spoken of the elegancies of life as the signs of culture, yet it must be remembered that these elegancies are not culture itself but mere signs of it, and not infallible signs, either. A man may devote his whole energies and his whole life to the acquisition of wealth, thinking that when that is gained his money will surround him with the refinements of life. But he will find that he cannot buy culture. Young men of Anaheim, I may no longer reckon myself as one of you, but permit me, from the vantage ground of middle life, to ask you whether you intend to make the acquisition of knowledge merely subservient to business, or make the pursuits of trade always second to culture?. Do not limit your studies merely to those which you can make money out of, but study chiefly that you may become cultivated men. Remember the advice of old Benjamin Franklin who said that young men should put all their spare money into their heads, so that it might not be lost. Yet after all, true culture is not confined to that of the intellect alone but to those social virtues that make a man a true gentleman. The man of true culture takes care not to say a word that would offend or hurt the feelings of others. He knows that sometimes a mere glance in a certain direction will make some one feel embarrassed, and he will avoid glancing in that direction. True culture has a nice respect for one's self and also a respect for others. And he who has true culture possesses something which raises him far higher than the possession of mere wealth can; for the man of culture if without a cent in his pocket, or the plainest clothes on his back, yet feels himself immensely superior to the coarse, ignorant, vulgar rich man.

I have spoken of past ages as having excelled this one in the culture of certain faculties. Is this age, then, to content itself with mediocrity? Far from it. If we have no longer a Michael Angelo of broad and magnificent conceptions, wrought out with masterly touch; if we have no longer a Rafael of etherial fancies and forms of celestial beauty; if we have no longer a Rubens to give us his warm flesh tints and exuberant physical life; if we have no longer a Rembrant with his pale and faces, looking out from deep gloom; if we can boast of no Homer, singing songs that are half if not wholly divine—no Dante or Milton to echo for us the harmonies of Heaven and the discords of Hell; nor any Shakespeare to describe for us the passions and lives of men, yet in physical science and thought we have a Tyndall and a Huxley, a Darwin and a Draper, a Herbert Spencer and a Youmans—men who have held up the lamp of truth on high that its rays might shine away back through the centuries, that we past showing the obstructions and prejudices that have stood in the way of true culture for the race, and sending its gleams forward through the ages to come, that the generations who come after us may see the light and be guided on to the achievement of a universal and enduring culture.

A PATENT has just been granted to Loring Pickering, one of the editors and proprietors of the *Evening Bulletin* and *Morning Call* newspapers, of San Francisco, for a method of rapid telegraphing of fac-similes of stereotype plates. It is claimed that by the process an entire page of a newspaper can be transmitted by telegraph in from fifteen to thirty minutes, delivering copy directly from the instrument in such form that it can be handed immediately to the printers. In other words the copy will be substantially a reproduction of the original, except that it may be given in larger-sized letters, if so desired. The stereotype plate requires no preparation for the purpose of telegraphic transmission other than the filling of all its depressions or space between the faces of the letters, with a non-conducting substance, which may be quickly applied, the faces of the type being left clean by means of an equally simple process. The plate thus prepared is placed upon a cylinder arranged to revolve rapidly, so as to present each successive letter to fingers attached to a travelling frame. As the cylinder bearing the plate revolves, the frame gradually advances by the operation of a screw, and thus each and every line is successively presented to the fingers or magnetic points already mentioned. Necessarily the circuit is opened when the points are passing over the non-conducting surface, but as often as the metal type presents itself to the said fingers, the circuit is closed, and corresponding magnetic points or pins at the receiving station make a record therein in the same letter as the original, delineated in a series of fine lines either upon chemically prepared or ordinary paper, fixed upon a corresponding cylinder at the receiving station.

Dom Pedro visited the Jewish Asylum for the Blind in Vienna, and had children read Hebrew to him, occasionally testing the proficiency of individual pupils and smilingly correcting their mistakes. The Emperor has some knowledge of Hebrew, and derives particular pleasure from it; and he is warmly interested in the care and instruction of the blind, and has erected a large asylum for unfortunates of this class in Rio de Janeiro. While in Berlin last month, he visited one of the synagogues. Before entering he said to the sexton: "In my country it is customary at the first visit to a church, to taste a little water and salt. Please get these for me now." After these had been brought and put to use, the Emperor looked through the edifice, and had the sacred ark opened, and the parchment scrolls of the Pentateuch brought forth unrolled. He then displayed his knowledge of the language of Israel by reading aloud a whole column of the unrevolved text before him. Before going away he made a generous donation to the poor box, and arranged another visit, to be made with the Empress.

An attempt is being made by the British Lighthouse Board to train carrier pigeons so as to adapt them to the service of pilot-boats. The training is being done in a number of prominent lighthouses, whence the birds will be distributed among the pilots, who, in case of any emergency, can send details to the light-keeper of a disaster, the kind and amount of relief wanted, etc.

An Alkali Soil and Treatment Therefor.

E. W. Hilgard, of the University of California, writes the following to the *Rural Press*:

The analysis of the "Alkali" of the soil sent by W. F. McPherson, Esq., Chairman Committee on Alkali Soils, Westminster Grange, three weeks ago, has just been completed, with the following result:

Amount of soluble salts in the soil.....	0.54 per cent.

This amount would not be enough to interfere with the well-being of many crops, but for the very caustic character of its ingredients, as the analysis shows, to-wit: Composition in 100.00 parts, by weights, of the salts:

Chloride of sodium, or common salt.....	10.57
Carbonate of sodium, or sal soda.....	61.48
Sulphate of Potash.....	20.61
Carbonate of Potash, or "Saleratus".....	6.00
	99.26

This is nearly the composition of the ash of seaweed or kelp, or rather, of the lye made from such ash. It is in quality the least corrosive I have met with; hence its effect on vegetation, notwithstanding the smallness of the amount present. At the same time the large proportion of potash present in the mixture will be greatly to the advantage of crops so soon as the corrosiveness is relieved. This can be accomplished by the application of plaster or gypsum.

It is hard to predict just how much land plaster will be needed to reduce the alkalinity of the soil sufficiently for all crops. The surface soil sent is doubtless richer in alkali than the subsoil, and in the permanent water you allude to as being several feet below the surface, the amount may be quite small. Try from 600 to 1,000 pounds per acre. Put on just before the winter rains, sown broadcast. After a good soaking rain plow as deep as you can; for in general the deeper you plow the more you dilute the alkali, which as a rule accumulates on the surface as a consequence of the evaporation of a weak mineral water underground. For weak alkali soils, therefore, deep tillage alone often affords relief. The fact that the strongest alkali is mostly found in low spots does not indicate that the *subsoil* of the higher levels lying even with such low spots is therefore as strongly impregnated as is the surface of the latter. The alkali accumulates in the low spots because there a lively surface evaporation goes on throughout the season, while on the higher land, where the water is farther from the surface evaporation is vastly less, and in the dry season may be almost nothing, at least so far as the direct ascent of the alkali water is concerned. By draining the lower spots so as to lower the water table a foot or two during the dry season, the alkali is sometimes so diminished in a few seasons as to give no further trouble. I hope the members of your Grange will act upon some of the above suggestions, and report results.

Strawberry Syrup.

Use strawberries of a good flavor; do not forget that if the berries possess no flavor you cannot expect to obtain a syrup of fine flavor. Avoid, also, rotten berries, because, unless you do, you may be sure to find as flavor the smell of the rotten berries in your syrup. Mash the fruit in a barrel or other suitable vessel by means of a pounder, and leave the pulp for 12 or 24 hours at a temperature between 70° and 80°, stir occasionally, press, set the juice aside for one night, add for every pound avoirdupois of juice one ounce avoirdupois of cologne spirit or deodorized alcohol, mix, set aside for another night, and filter through paper.

For one pound of the filtered juice take one and a half pounds of A sugar, and heat to the boiling point, taking care to remove from the fire or turn off the steam as soon as the mixture begins to boil; remove the scum and bottle in perfectly clean bottles, rinsed with a little cologne spirit.

Blackberry syrup can be prepared in the same way as the above. For home use the filtering may be dispensed with, as also the cologne. Put a little in a tumbler and fill with fresh cool water and see what a refreshing drink you will have.

"Tis but a little faded flour, but oh, so fondly dear!" Fourteen dollars a barrel.

It is said that Bishop Coxe has introdnced a new reading for the sake of his Episcopolite converts. Instead of saying, "Dost thou forsake the devil and all his works?" he reads "Dost thou forsake the devil and all his Turks?"

A telegram from New York says: The European demand for American produce is indicated by the fact that to-day's steamers take full cargoes, including 104,000 bushels o t grain, 1,100 boxes of bacon, 2,300 boxes of cheese, 3,000 packages and 4,460 boxes of butter, and 1,600 quarters of fresh beef. The steamship Chester, sailing to-day, took out 4,400 boxes of fresh butter, packed in the refrigerating room, in place of fresh beef.

Workmen in silver plating establishments are not allowed to keep their old clothes when they are worn out. An old tattered vest is valued at $20. Silver volatilizes when heated intensely, and much passes off in vapor and condenses again in a pure state. In Government assay offices the smelting of the crude metal throws off silver vapors, which rise and solidify in the soot in the chimney.. A silver plating concern in New Haven, Conn., in removing to Meriden, took up the floor of the plating room, burned it, and analyzed the ashes, obtaining $981 in pure silver.

A disease of an alarming character is said to be prevalent among the horses of Eden township, Alameda county, but no cases are reported yet as having terminated fatally. It is described as a severe throat affection, attended with a slight cough and swelling of the glands in lumps as hard as bone. A number of valuable horses at San Lorenzo and San Leandro are suffering with the new disease.

Mme. de X., who died recently in Tonraine, was a remarkable card player, and being once at a hotel with a Russian lady of great wealth, was invited by her to play. They sat up all night and the Russian steadily lost heavy sums. On rising the latter said she doubted whether her entire fortune would meet her obligation, but that she would send for the steward of her estate, and he would arrange papers for the delivery either of the whole or of what was due. Mme de X. gracefully refused to take the property, but, as a condition, she exacted that the Russian lady should take an oath never again to play at cards, and that she should receive her a pension of $4,000 a year, which would amply suffice for a handsome support. The Russian lady accepted and kept both agreements.

Some one has asked if potatoes will mix in the ground. I have been raising potatoes these twenty years, and never knew any to mix; and I do not see that by the moon. Experiments made long since convince me that the moon idea has no basis in nature. Ten years since I roofed several buildings, which faced east and west. The work occupied four weeks. My shingles, which were nailed on in the "dark of the moon," were warped equally as much as those which were nailed on in the "light of the moon." A German philosopher who, for thirty-five years, noted down the condition of the weather with regard to heat and cold, wet and dry, at the different "changes" of the moon, in balancing the account found that the different positions of the moon toward the earth produced no visible or perceptible effects upon the weather.—[Albert Honeywell.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Grover Investigation.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 12.

Grave charges growing out of the election difficulties last Autumn, were preferred against Governor and Senator-elect Grover, of Oregon. At the request of Mr. Grover, a Senatorial Commission was appointed to investigate these charges, the gentlemen chosen being Senators Morton, of Indiana, Saulsbury of Delaware, and McMillan of Minnesota. These gentlemen, accompanied by Hon. J. A. Burkman, Sergeant-at-Arms, D. S. Alexander, Secretary, and C. W. Stagg, Reporter, arrived in this city last evening. They have not yet determined upon the route they will take to Oregon nor the day of their departure.

Heavy Loss of Coal.

PORTLAND, Ogn., June 12.

Yesterday morning the large coal bunkers belonging to the Seattle Coal and Transportation Company fell at that place. The wharf had a large number of bunkers capable of holding 8,000 tons of coal. Owing to the piles being inadequate to support this immense weight, the whole structure suddenly gave way and went down with a terrific crash, which alarmed the whole town. An immense quantity of coal was precipitated into the bay, and the whole wharf reduced to a total wreck. At the time of the accident the Western Shore and Washington Libby were both lying along side the dock, loading with coal. The former vessel, fortunately, parted her spring line and escaped without damage, but the latter vessel was caught by the falling timbers and had her bulkhead on the port side crushed in. The vessel received other damages, aggregating some $2,000 in amount. The loss of coal is estimated at about $20,000; damage to the wharf, $10,000, besides damages arising by reason of the suspension of the business of the company. No one happened to be on the dock at the time of the disaster, and no loss of life resulted.

Effects of the Flood.

OMAHA, June 12.

The water now on the bottom lands on each side of the Missouri River will not only destroy crops already planted, but will prevent future seeding. The river is now seventeen feet and one inch above the low water line, and is still rising. The bottoms are entirely overflowed. The railway company has been obliged to remove its engines and cars from the shops to the high ground. Reports from above show that at least six inches more water is coming.

ST. LOUIS, June 12.

At Kansas City the Missouri river has fallen four inches, and the Kaw river about two feet. Very little land is visible opposite Kansas city. The town of Harlem is deserted. At Booneville, a warehouse, the dykes along the river bank, and large quantities of cord wood have been swept away and many houses are nearly submerged. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Road dyke is being strengthened. The stock yards and track of the Missouri Pacific Road are submerged.

LITTLE ROCK, June 12.

The town of Argenta, opposite this city, is entirely overflowed. The plantations above and below are also overflowed. A levee protecting over one thousand acres of cotton and corn above the city broke last evening, submerging the whole. The worst is not yet.

Jones' Opinion.

WASHINGTON, June 11.

Senator Jones laughs at the various reports of his conversion by his neighbor Gen. Butler or by other influences to the advocacy of the unlimited issue of paper money. All such reports he says are unauthorized. He states that his recent sale of the Santa Monica railroad to the Southern Pacific was prompted mainly by his conviction that for a considerable time to come property of all kinds will depreciate and money will continue to appreciate in value.

Foreign News.

LONDON, June 12.

A Paris special vouches for the accuracy of the following report of MacMahon's reply to the Legitimist deputation: The President said: "My duty forbids that I should risk a change of the elements comprising the present Cabinet, seeing that it has offended none of the Powers with which France is friendly. As to the Legitimist candidates, any Legitimist candidate really having a chance of success will be openly and loyally supported by the administration at the elections. The question of prolonging my office will not be considered during the prorogation of the Chamber, and I shall lend myself to no coup-de-main of any kind, whether venture of Imperial or Monarchical restoration. It will, perhaps, be necessary to demand a dissolution of the Chambers. If you accord it to me, I shall see it as well as possible; if you refuse it, I shall withdraw."

Particulars of the Tidal Wave.

NEW YORK, June 11.

The *Star and Herald* of Panama, received to-day, has details of the disasters and distruction caused on the Southern Pacific coast by the earthquake and tidal wave of May 9th. The towns of Areca, Iquique, Ponta, Delahos, Isabellon, Depica, Chanavaya, Hnanillos, Capilla, Cobija, Mijilloes de Bolivia, Antapagasta and Chanarabel are nearly destroyed. About 600 lives were lost. The destruction of Paballon is estimated at $20,000,000. (?) The destruction was confined mostly to the coast, although the town of Tarapaca, twenty-three leagues inland, and the villages of Pocomashalla and Conejonas, far in the interior, were more or less ruined. The shipping of guano from Southern deposits will be indefinitely suspended, as all facilities in the way of launches, chutes, wharves, water condenser and buildings of all kinds have been swept away. The destruction of and damage to shipping have been great and were attended with very serious loss of life. At Mollendo the railway was torn up by the sea for three hundred feet, and at Ilo the railway was also injured. At Arica the people were preparing temporary fortifications to repel the threatened assault of the rebel ram Hausear at the moment when the roar of the earthquake was heard. The shocks were very numerous and caused immense damage. The sea was suddenly perceived to recede from the beach and a wave from ten to fifteen feet high rolled upon the shore, carrying all before it. Eight times was repeated this assault of the ocean, and four miles of the embankment of the railway melted away like sand. Locomotives, cars and rails were hustled about like so many playthings and left in a tumble mass of rubbish.

The U. S. steamer Wateree, stranded in 1868, was lifted bodily and floated two miles north of her old position and a cable buoy was moved a quarter of a mile northward. Merchandize from the custom house and stores were carried away five miles distant. The damage done was greatest at Iquique. The custom house, railway station, submarine cable office, hotel, British Consulate, steamship agency and many private dwellings. The people passed the night on the hills. Thieves began to rob, when the troops fired upon them, killing and wounding several. Iquique was built of wood and tumbled down at the first onset. Lamp were broken and the burning oil spreading over the debris, started a general conflagration. Three companies of firemen were instantly at their post, although it was difficult to maintain an upright position, shock following shock with dreadful regularity. To preserve water the two best fire engines were stationed at the beach. Just then the cry arose, "The sea, the sea," and the waves rushed in and the engines were carried away by the reflux, while the fire continued unsuppressed. Three elements of destruction were busy at one moment—water, fire and the earthquake. The frightened people left the city to its fate, flying to the neighboring eminences. The fire destroyed a large portion of the town, and the earthquake leveled nearly all the rest. The water covers the ruins which it took out in its reflux. The water condensers along the shore are ruined. Nearly 400,000 quintals of nitrate at Iquique and Pisagua were destroyed. A small loss of life took place, probably ten persons in all. Coasting craft and small boats in the harbor were broken to pieces. Away out upon the Pampas, 11 miles from Iquique, the splendid nitre establishment of La Noava Carolina, was completely destroyed.

The sufferings of the people of Iquique were intense. The absence of water and the destruction of the principal stores added to their hardships. It is estimated that the damage done to Iquique will amount to nearly $4,000,000. Chanavaya, a little town at the guano landing deposit, known as Pisagua in Peru, with 150 houses, has only two standing. In one of the guano cuttings thirty persons were buried by the falling earth. Among the shipping the havoc is terrible. The town of Tasabaza, two or three leagues inland, and the villages of Pica, Matalla and Conejonas were more or less ruined. The loss of life was comparatively small. The earthquake was especially severe at Charoncego, where the earth opened 15 metres in depth and the whole surface of the ground changed. At least 200 persons were killed. The bodies were floating in the bay and pestilence is feared. At Huarillas, the leading station, the damage inflicted is fearful. The sea wave which succeeded the earthquake and completed the work of destruction was 65 feet in height. Many vessels were lost here, together with several persons on board of them. At Mereillones the wave was 65 feet high, and two-thirds of the town is obliterated. At Tocopilla little or nothing remains of the town. A mine called La Pena Blanca, four miles to the southward of Sarkin, smothered 200 workmen 40 of whom were Cornish miners. Cabija, the principal town on the Bolivian coast, has lost nearly three-fourths of its houses.

As soon as intelligence reached Lima the government chartered a steamer and organizing a relief commission, loaded a vessel with provisions, clothing, etc., together with 80,000 gallons of water and dispatched her on the 15th for the South. One hundred thousand soules in silver coin also formed a part of her cargo to be distributed among the unfortunates by a commission of engineers accompanying the expedition. It has been urged by the government to recommend the rebuilding of the ruined towns on sites which offer greater security and more remote from the shore, since this is the second instance of a similar calamity on the positions formerly occupied. Subscriptions are being made in Lima and Callao for the suffering victims of the disaster. The northern ports of Peru are damaged but little, though the sea was running remarkably high. The Captain of the steamer John Elder reports that when 23 miles west of Antofagasta, going at full speed, the ship was completely stopped by the shock of the earthquake and she remained stationary five minutes. The passengers believing she had struck a reef, soundings were taken immediately, but no bottom was found.

San Francisco Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 14.

FLOUR—The receipts of California for the week to date have been 1,694 pounds, against 6,664 pounds in the previous week. A further reduction of 50 cent per pound has taken place during the week. We now quote the market as follows: Shipping, extra, $7@7 50; baker's and family, $8; jobbing, $6 50@8; superfine, $6@6 50, as to brand, quantity and terms of payment.

WHEAT—Receipt for the week to date, have been 28,088 centals, against 61,388 centals in the previous week. Sales of shipping have been made at $2 20@2 35, and milling at $2 30@2 50. Millers to-day would not pay over $2 40, (except for very choice parcels, and shippers offer $2 20@2 25 for good average quality.

BARLEY—Receipts for the week have been 9,072 centals against 6,557 centals in the previous week. The extreme cash sales during the past week have been a $1 47½@1 57½ for brewing. Consignments of the new crop are daily expected.

OATS—There has only been a light jobbing trade at $1 85@2 20.

POTATOES—Old varieties are now entirely neglected, except for seed; new sell all the way from 62½c to $1 37½; and some very choice in boxes bought at $1 50 to-day.

ONIONS—New, $1@1 75.

RYE—$1 75@1 80.

CORN—Large yellow, $1 60@1 70.

CORN—Small white, $2 50@2 75; pea, $2 75; pink, $4; bayo, $4 50@4 75.

HONEY—Comb, 7@12½; strained, 7@7½.

BEESWAX—Quotable at 25@27½.

BUTTER—California fresh roll, 25@32; tub and firkin, 25@29.

CHEESE—New California, 13@16; do old, 6@12½; New York State, 18@20, other Eastern kinds, 15@18.

HIDES—California dry, usual selection, 17½@18, for 16 lbs and over; wet salted, 8 for light, 9 for heavy, dry kip and calf, 12; salt calf, 8@10; salt kip, 7½@8.

TALLOW—Quotable at 5½@6.

Tweed Confesses Judgment.

NEW YORK, June 14.

The following letter explains itself:

LUDLOW STREET, June 13, 1877.

To John B. Townsend, Esq.—Dear Sir:—I wish to take the necessary steps to at once enable me to confess judgment in all cases brought against me by either city, county or State. My defenses in all these matters have been disclosed by me to the Attorney General personally on his assurance to me that if I made such statement I should be released from imprisonment. It would be useless now to interpose a defense, even had I a desire to do so. Thus it will save the city unnecessary further expense. Your obedient servant, WM. M. TWEED.

The following letter from the Attorney General is self-explanatory:

NEW YORK, June 12, 1877.

To John D. Townsend, Esq.—Herewith I return to you the statement of testimony which you assert that Wm. M. Tweed could give if he were released from imprisonment. After careful consideration I have come to the conclusion that the testimony which the said Tweed could give, as shown by the said statement, would not justify his release.

(Signed) CHAS. S. FAIRCHILD.

Townsend, with Tweed's assent, will present all the facts in the case to the public in a few days. Tweed is very depressed in spirit, and weaker in health. He denounces what he terms the injustice of the compromise with Sweeney, and declares that the four indictments found against the latter would have led to his conviction, had he not fled instead of remaining, as Tweed did, to meet the issue. Tweed says bitterly that Connolly and Sweeney were as much in the ring frauds as himself. Sweeney's settlement is an admission of such complicity and Tweed thinks he has a right to be as leniently treated as they are.

The Tidal Wave and Earthquake.

NEW YORK, June 13.

Captain Charles McLean, of the ship Geneva, sunk at Huanillos in the great earthquake on the Pacific Coast, has arrived. He says that his ship became entangled with others as they tossed wildly about, crushing each other, and sinking immediately in fifteen fathoms of water. On the first alarm, about 8:30 P. M., he came up from between decks. There had been several shocks in the previous twenty days, but he had completed his cargo of guano and expected to sail the next morning. Aside from the frightful rumbling sound his attention was arrested by the extraordinary phenomenon of the mountain above being so much agitated that great rocks became detached and rolled down toward the sea, resembling balls of fire. The water at the anchorage suddenly receded, so that the ships, in eight fathoms of water, touched bottom. The Geneva swung round at the rate of eight or ten knots an hour, in great circles until she struck a rock, which tore off a piece of her bottom. The ship was forced violently in an opposite direction and went down. Other vessels were as violently driven ashore. The captain says that it seemed to him, from the sulphurous or electrical appearance of the mountain, that a volcano was bursting out of its sides. Rocks were tumbling about with frightful noise, and everything was lighted up. He thinks the damage to the shipping was caused, not so much by the tidal wave as by the upward rush of water and the rotary current driving the ships repeatedly against each other.

Foreign News.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 14.

The Sultan is staying at the Ministry of War, awaiting news from Kars where the great battle is progressing.

BATOUM, June 14.

The Russians are pushing the siege works. Reinforcements are greatly needed, and, without relief, the troops will become tired out. The Turkish officers are despondent.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 14.

An official telegram dated June 13th, says: "Sulieman Pasha has forced an entrance of Duga Pass, after a sanguinary battle, and is advancing on Nicsics. The Montenegrins are in full retreat. Sulieman's junctions with two other Turkish corps is expected immediately."

BERLIN, June 14.

Private intelligence states that the Russians intend to cross the Danube on June 23d.

VIENNA, June 14.

Certain signs point to Thursday or Friday next as the date for the Russians crossing the Danube. Just before that operation takes place it is expected that the Czar will issue a manifesto.

BERLIN, June 14.

A dispatch to the Russian Telegraphic Agency states that Russia is disposed to respect the route to India and the consequently to the neutrality of the Suez Canal and Egypt.

The City Forester, of Boston, has come to the defense of the maligned English sparrows. He says that their introduction there was attended with great benefit, almost beyond all calculation in the destruction of caterpillars and canker worms, and he denies that the sparrows molest or interfere with any other bird. Thousands of dollars, he adds, would not pay the city for their loss.

NOT REMARKABLE.—Instances are frequently reported of the almost instantaneous effect, in entirely stopping blood, of the application of Dond's extract for bleeding from cuts, bruises, and from the nose, lungs, etc. Although this is not remarkable, yet it is not claimed that it will always act so powerfully on the instant as to stop the most serious hemorrhage at once, but it is claimed and it is proved in the practice of physicians, and others, that perseverance in its use will stop the most obstinate cases of bleeding, from whatever cause.

BALE ROPE!

AT —

Garden Grove Store.

12½ Cents per Pound. Cash in Gold Coin.
d1w.w2t WEBSTER, HOWE & Co.

R. D. PITT

WILL BE A CANDIDATE FOR THE STATE Legislature, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

N. L. COON

WILL BE A CANDIDATE FOR THE STATE Legislature, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

A. W. Potts

WILL BE A CANDIDATE FOR COUNTY CLERK at the election in next September, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

E. E. Hewitt

WILL BE A CANDIDATE FOR COUNTY TREASurer at the election in September next, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

M. Kremer

WILL BE A CANDIDATE FOR COUNTY TAX Collector at the election in September next, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

E. J. C. Kewen

WILL BE A CANDIDATE FOR STATE SENAtor, at the election in September next, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention.

Geo. H. Smith

WILL BE A CANDIDATE FOR STATE SENAtor at the election in next September, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

C. E. Miles

WILL BE A CANDIDATE FOR COUNTY RE corder at the election in next September, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

A. E. Sepulveda

WILL BE A CANDIDATE FOR COUNTY AUDItor at the election in next September, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

H. M. Mitchell

WILL BE A CANDIDATE FOR SHERIFF OF Los Angeles County, at the election in next September, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

A. J. Howard,

WILL BE A CANDIDATE FOR SHERIFF, AT the election in September next, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

IMPORTANT

TO

Farmers! Others

WHO HAVE ARTESIAN WELLS THAT HAVE ceased to flow, and are in need of water for irrigation, I would say that I am prepared to furnish a pump that will supply

From 250 to 300 Gallons

Per Minute.

(If your well will afford that supply) with power to run the same, complete, at an expense not to exceed $200, and give ten days trial before paying for it, the machinery to be removed by me without expense to the purchaser. Also, can furnish a smaller size of the same pump —50 to 100 gallons per minute—at a less price, and a still larger size—900 to 1,000 gallons per minute, at a greater price, on same conditions. For further particulars apply to or address

F. A. CLARK, Agent,
Office in Anaheim Hotel Building, Anaheim, Cal.
jun24w

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

SATURDAY..............JUNE 16, 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.

[FROM WEDNESDAY'S DAILY.]

—The mercury indicated 116° at Pomona on Monday. The heat killed scores of sheep in the vicinity.

—The following freight was shipped from the depot this morning: One stove, 1 box household goods, 1 chest tools, 1 bdle rake.

—Stoppenback is a public benefactor this hot weather. His bath-house is thronged from morning until night. Baths at fifteen cents suit the public taste and pockets.

—A Spanish boy employed on the ranch of Mr. J. E. Bacon, was burned to death on Monday by the explosion of a coal oil can which he was using to kindle a fire in the sheep camp.

—Our good friend who attends the thermometer furnishes us the following statement regarding the heat of yesterday: At 6:30 A. M., 72°; 8, 88°; 10, 92°; 11, 97°; 12 M., 94°; 1 P. M., 92°; 3, 94°, 4, 95°; 5:20, 92°; 6, 91°.

—County Assessor Ryan desires to give notice that all property holders who have not yet given in their statements to the Assessor should do so at once; for, after the 15th, all property not assessed will be listed to the name of the previous year, or to unknown owners.

—Freight for the following persons was received at the depot last night: R B, 2 beer kegs; P, 56 pkgs mdse; P Granet, 1 pkg ice, 3 pkgs mdse; H W Lake, 31 pkgs mdse; S J Lowe, 1 case tinware; R L Crowder, 10 pkgs mdse; J Broct, 5 pkgs mkse, W H Spurgeon, 3 pkgs mdse; L A Carey & Sons, 1 butter box; Cahen & Willard, 1 pkg mdse; P Davis, 1 case mineral water; J J Dyer, 5 boxes soda; Edwards & Rowe, 2 boxes oranges; Planters' Hotel, 1 pkg ice; J J Hill, 1 pkg ice.

[FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY.]

—The shipment from the depot this morning were, 9 cars cattle.

—The sale of Mr. Mendelson's furnishing goods will only last about fifteen days more. All wishing articles in his line will do well to call.

—At the last meeting of the Literary Society a black fan was found. The owner can have it by applying to Mrs. F. M. Brown.

—The Board of Supervisors will meet on Monday, July 2d, as a Board of Equalization, and will continue in session from time to time until Monday, July 20th,

—This office was yesterday the recipient of a remarkable cluster of roses, the gift of Mrs. R. Luedke. There are between sixty and seventy roses in one single cluster.

—From private letters received by parties here we understand that work on the Canyon de Santa Ana ditch will be commenced in a very short time,

—A package of letters addressed to John A. Wanger, Dayton Ohio, was lost in the streets a few days ago. Any one returning them to this office will receive the thanks of the owner.

—In noticing the removal of our office, the Los Angeles *Republican* says: "The GAZETTE is a newsy sheet, and we hope that in its new quarters it will prosper and never have to pass through another fiery ordeal as it did so recently,

—Messrs. John Weglein and J. Frownfield, of the firm of B. Dreyfus & Co., arrived here on Wednesday. Mr. Weglein, who was an old-time resident in Anaheim, was warmly greeted by his hosts of friends and acquaintances. We are sorry their business compelled them to leave this morning.

—There has been filed in the office of the Secretary of State articles of incorporation of the Orange Water Company, to supply the town of Orange, Los Angeles county, with fresh water. Capital, $1000, in shares of $100 each. Directors—N. D. Harwood, Henry Neill, R. L. Crowder, M. F. Parker and J. W. Anderson.

—Freight for the following persons was received at the depot last night: R B Johnson, 1 box household goods; Webster, Howe & Co, 11 pkgs mdse, 30 sacks flour; R G McGibbon, 3 pkgs mdse; F Chase a trunk; Planters' Hotel, a pkge ice; P Granet, 1 pkge ice; Hdward & Rowe, 2 boxes ice; R L C & Co, 2 egg boxes H McDermott, 15 pkgs mdse.

—Aguilar, charged with the killing of Miguel Romo in Anaheim some time ago, was tried in the District Court yesterday. Out of a venire of ninety jurors, nineteen were excused on account of conscientious scruples about capital punishment. The jury rendered a verdict of manslaughter, and Judge Sepulveda sentenced him to imprisonment for four years in the State Prison.

—*La Cronica* learns that a young man named Arriola is missing from San Juan. A short time ago he received from his employer $600, $400 of which he loaned to an American, and went into partnership with him in a ranch. Last Saturday Arriola disappeared, and has not been seen or heard of since. A number of suspicious circumstances surround his disappearance, and his friends fear that he has met with foul play. The authorities should investigate this mysterious affair, in the cause of public justice. Its solution will probably develop the fact that a great crime has been committed.

Meeting of Board of Trustees.

A special meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Town of Anaheim was held yesterday afternoon.

Upon motion, it was ordered that if the Fire Company expend their money for the purchase of the articles necessary for the Fire Department that the Town of Anaheim shall refund one hundred dollars, without interest, out of the tax collected this fiscal year.

The attention of the Board was called, by petition, to the slaughter-house on South street; being a nuisance on account of the stench created, and, on motion, it was ordered that the proprietors should be notified to abate said nuisance.

It was ordered that the owners of dogs loosing their tags shall be allowed a duplicate for which they shall pay twenty-five cents, and that said duplicate shall be good only for the time of the original tag.

The Marshal was instructed to enforce the dog ordinance and report specially at the next meeting.

The report of the Treasurer was read and ordered accepted and placed on file.

Sunday School Convention.

A convention of the Sunday School workers throughout the county will be held in this city, the first session commencing on Tuesday evening, June 25th, and continue throughout Wednesday the 27th, closing in the evening.

The convention will be held in the Baptist Church, on Springstreet. Eminent speakers are expected to be present, which, with our city clergy and others, will be a sufficient guarantee for a pleasant and profitable meeting. A programme of exercises will be made out and circulated as soon as some other speakers are heard from.

Ministers, Superintendents, teachers and all interested in advancing the great work of the Sunday School, are earnestly and cordially requested to be present and participate in the exercises. Let every school in the city and county be represented. Come one come all and let us give one earnest day's work to the cause.

The press throughout the county will please give publicity to the above.

S. P. SMITH,
Cor. Sec'y.

Los Angeles, June 12, '77.

Anaheim Literary Society.

The Anaheim Literary Society held their usual meeting at Kroeger's Hall, on Monday evening. W. H. Henderson delivered the anniversary address on "Culture." Readings and declamations were delivered by Messrs. R. Brown, V. Montgomery and T. Leonard. The subject for debate at the next meeting will be "*Resolved*, That genius is innate." The speakers on the affirmative are V. Montgomery, H. S. Austin, J. M. Guinn and M. A. Mendleson. On the negative, Messrs. Theo. Lynill, A. G. Beebe, E. F. Cahill and R. W. Barham. Messrs. E. F. Cahill and H. Cohen will deliver declamations.

Thermometrical Record.

The following is our record for the week ending Wednesday P. M., June 13th, 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.
June 7	59	63	78	68	June 11	67	81	112	90
" 8	57	68	101	80	" 12	52	75	93	82
" 9	67	73	104	86	" 13	60	66	84	71
" 10	62	77	103	99					

Average Temperature.......................78
Average highest and lowest.................79½

By reference to our record for precedents for the past few days of hot weather, we find as the nearest approach to it since January, 1873, that on the 24th day of July of that year the thermometer indicated 101° as the highest point. That on the 15th and 16th of September following, it reached 106° on each day, since which date there has been none as high; and that in the four and a half years mentioned there have been but two other days wherein the mercury has ranged as high as from 95° to 98°.

Post Office Letter List.

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

Adams, H.	Bourdette, W. H.
Curry, W.	Conger, A. M.
Fagan, Mr.	Gist, J. W.
Hampton, Mrs. Mary,	Rogers, H.
Waterman, J. M.	White, S. D.

HELD FOR POSTAGE.

Miss Nelson, 33 Lower Fort Street, Sibley, Australia; Senor Don Ramon Duartes, Real Castillo.

Wells, Fargo & Co.

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

LETTERS.

Damas, A.,	Gromer, F.
Martinez, J.	Pearce, J. H.
Stout, J. W.	Richmond, Mrs.

PACKAGES.

Kellogg, G. H.	Butler, Mrs. H. W.
Mallette, Mrs. R.	Gromer, F.
Strong, R.	Preston, G. E.
Hille, C.	

Orange Items.

REGULAR CORRESPONDENCE OF THE GAZETTE.

The trial before Judge McGibbon on the 2d inst., caused a large number of the Santa Anaians to appear on the street. It is useless to add that a prominent feature was the excellent array of numerous demijohns.

Owing to the big "fill" giving way last week water for irrigation has been rather limited. This is another argument in favor of pipes, but as that takes time, the present necessity depends on the people enlarging and extending the lower zanja to the sandgate of the upper ditch. All who are interested in water should see to it that this is accomplished, and that soon.

It has been estimated by figures that 100 inches of water will irrigate one thousand acres of land in the rotation of crops and fruits as represented in farms of 10, 20 and 40-acre tracts, provided it runs all the year round,

A. B. Chapman and Capt. Glassell paid this section a visit last week. They just left in time to avoid the fearful blow on Friday, and enjoy the warm weather following. The Captain's health is improving, and he visited this section for the first time in two years.

The numerous ideas as to the mode of supplying this valley with water would occupy six (or less) octavos.

Mr. Hamilton informs us that the dry winds completely annihilated the bee pasture in the Trabuca country. Calamaties are not confined to any one section or vocation, this season, it appears.

We learn that a prominent physisian of Santa Ana will soon begin the practice of law along with his numerous other vocations. Success.

The warm weather proves beneficial to orange trees; in fact they are just hooping themselves growing, and banana plants grow so fast that one man did not know his place after an absence of fifteen hours. The Northern fruits are a little worsted, but grapes look well; corn, pumpkins and potatoes have decided that they were ready for harvest and in consequence have lost their ambition to do more growing.

Letters remaining uncalled for at the post office: S. H. Shoa, Fred W. Cooper, 2.

Numerous letters have reached this office inquiring about F. W. Cooper. It appears there is something wrong, and possibly it will furnish business for some shrewd detective. It appears he is a man of wide reputation, as letters from Boston, Philadelphia, Washington and San Francisco come asking questions of various kinds. Who is Cooper? Can anyone answer?

The citizens living below the present lower ditch are talking earnestly of bringing out another ditch independent of all other companies. It is a good idea, provided unity cannot accomplish its ends. This proposed ditch will furnish abundant water for winter irrigation, and this year would have run up to the first of this month, insuring excellent crops where a failure now exists for a want of it.

Mr. Weaver, of Johnstown, Pa., was in town last week. He will probably return and make a location among us.

A lecture on Education occurs at the M. E. Church on Saturday evening. All interested in education should attend. Admittance free.

Mrs. Crowder and family, Mrs. Neill and family and others are rusticating at Laguna sea side.

This is and will be the hardest year in the history of the country to collect or pay debts. The country being new can ill afford this unfortunate season. Two years more and it would hardly have been felt; however, be patient.

To-day the atmosphere is almost perfect—cool and pleasant, with prospects of its continuing so.

X Y Z.

June 13, 1877.

Westminster Items.

REGULAR CORRESPONDENCE OF THE GAZETTE.

We had a scorching Santa Ana last Friday and since then the weather has been very hot indeed. Misery loves company and from all parts of the coast we hear this same complaint of heat and wind. The Weather Clerk made some mistake in dispensing his favors. At San Francisco, usually very cool, the thermometer rose to 94° and at Sacramento, Stockton, Marysville and other points north of us it rose to from 102 to 110. But at Yuma, proverbial for its excessive heat, the mercury reached only 98°. This is hardly giving Yuma a fair show.

Corn is growing very rapidly indeed, and most of it seems to have recovered from the effects of the heated term. Men who, a few days ago, complained bitterly because the ground was too cold to cause seed to grow vigorously, are now complaining of the very heat they longed for.

Trees or vines do not appear injured, nor do we see or hear of any instances of the the fruit dropping. Apple trees start a little and we have cherry trees just commencing to bloom. The earlier varieties of apricot are nearly ripe, and will be quite plenty. This same backwardness of fruit trees will be discussed at the next meeting of the Southern California Horticultural Society, to be held in Good Templars' Hall, in Los Angeles this week, Saturday. If this meeting should prove as interesting as the last one of the Society, it will fully repay any one, who can do so, to attend.

The regular annual election of school trustees takes place on Saturday, June 19th. In the Westminster district, Mr. Henry Stevens announces himself as a candidate to fill the place of Mr. Josiah McCoy, whose term of office will expire with the current school year. Other names will probably be announced, and we hope the man most fitted for the position will be duly elected. We do not know what members leave the board in Garden Grove and Las Bolsas districts, nor who covet the honors of the position there.

Miss King closed her private school on Friday, after a two months' session. Parties go to the beach from here almost every day. S. J. Finley is kept fully occupied trying to meet the constant demand for his hay press. Mr. D. Griswold has fitted up his header and has it in full operation. Rev. R. Strong has been re-appointed Notary Public, and is prepared to attend to all matters connected with that office. Rev. J. V. Newall of Placerville occupied the Presbyterian pulpit last Sabbath. Our people were much pleased with him. Mr. T. D. Culter has just finished a fine and complete set of well tools for Mr. Ross of Santa Ana, having over 400 feet of rods, all supplied with Culter's patent coupler.

An item is going the rounds of the press that "Westminster colony will have nearly 1000 tons of hay this year." The hay balers and others assure us this immediate section will yield not less than 2000 tons.

Caldwell & Chase have finished J. Torrey's well, obtaining 2¾ inches flow at 133 feet and have gone to Mr. Foreman's place. J. A. McFadden has taken his tools from Mr. Bowley's to J. H. Fleming's where he is now boring.

Quite a party went from here to Garden Grove last Friday evening, to attend the social held at Mr. Harmon's. About fifty were present, and everybody seemed to enjoy it. These socials are held every other week, and friends from Westminster will always be cordially welcomed. The next one will be held at Mr. Bessonetts' on next Friday, June 22d.

What shall we do July 4th? Let us have some pre-arranged plan and not go on the too common principle of every one for himself.

The Presbyterian Society held another meeting in the Hall last Saturday afternoon, to further consider the question of building a church. The committee on subscriptions gave their report, but owing to the small number present it was deemed best to take no definite action then, but to adjourn till Tuesday afternoon. Rev. Mr. King gave notice of the meeting Sunday, the reason it was called, and urged a full attendance. At that meeting it was decided, after a lengthy discussion, to proceed with the building as soon as funds enough could be collected, according to Mr. Butler's plans, these plans subject to such alterations and changes as the congregation may vote desirable. It was also decided that, owing to the general depression in business, probable failure of crops, &c.; the payment of subscriptions toward building a church be deferred until January 1st, 1878. A motion was introduced and carried commending the scheme to and asking aid from older and distant churches, as well as individuals, with whom any of our members or friends may have any influence. The meeting then adjourned *sine die*.

Dr. Gregory wishes us to correct the statement in our last letter that he and Mr. Butler had gone into the hog and chicken business, and informs us they have never thought of going into chickens. Nor have they yet formed any positive partnership of any kind. He has been greatly annoyed by parties asking his advice on questions regarding desirable breeds of hogs and fowls—and has feared that a statement that he has entered any such business would deter some from employing him professionally, and so result in damage to his practice. We are sorry the Dr. has been made the butt for any joking, and trust that it will now cease. We can't think reasonable persons would let this matter influence them in the choice of a physician, and assure all that Dr. Gregory intends to devote his time and energy strictly to his professional duties. No attempt at any personal thrust or injury to anyone's name has ever been meant in any of our letters, and when we err, we are always willing to make due correction, having no axe to grind or spite to air.

J. T.

Garden Grove Items.

REGULAR CORRESPONDENCE OF THE GAZETTE.

The Tuttle pump has been tried here at the farm of Mr. E. A. Teel, and proved a complete success. On Thursday it was placed in a well on Deacon Howe's place. The well was not flowing and an effort was made to exhaust the supply of water in the pipe, but the pump only succeeded in lowering the water in the pipe about six feet. This tends to prove that the supply of water in our deep wells is inexhaustible, even if the wells do not flow. With one of the large Tuttle pumps anyone who owns a well where the water rises within ten feet of the surface will be able to irrigate forty or sixty acres of land at a small expense. Mr. W. W. Martin has purchased both pumps, one a 4-inch and the other a 6-inch, and intends pumping water by horse-power for anyone who desires it. This will eventually be the means of irrigating an immense tract of land between Garden Grove and Anaheim. There is no doubt but that other parties will purchase pumps.

Hon. A. G. Cook arrived on Wednesday from San Francisco. He will remain here some time.

Mr. E. B. Warner and wife and J. D. Chaffee and wife have been rusticating in the mountains near San Bernardino. Mr. Chaffee returned yesterday, and reports having a pleasant time. He says they had plenty of trout and quail, and that there were signs of deer and bear, but they did not hunt for either—particularly the bear.

The school here closes on next Wednesday. The teachers, Misses Lizzie and Addie Leffler, have given general satisfaction.

The hot weather and strong winds did considerable damage to the corn crop, but a few foggy nights will make it recuperate.

JAMES.

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 store.*

PRODUCE.

DAIRY PRODUCE—	
Eggs, per doz	20a25
Butter, per lb	25@30
Cheese, Cal. and East., per lb	20@25
Potatoes, per 100 lbs	1 00@1 25
Onions, " "	1 75@2 00
Corn, " "	1 50@1 55
Barley, " "	1 37@1 40
Beans, (according to variety)	4@6
Wheat	2 00@2 05
FLOUR—	
Starr's extra per 100 lbs	5 50
" " " 50 "	2 75
Superfine per 100 lbs	5 25
" " 50 "	2 65
SUGAR—	
Crushed, Fine Crushed and Cube per lb	15½
Golden C	14
Hawaiian	10@12
Cal. syrup per gal	90@1 00
Molasses, S. I.	50@62½
Honey, strained	10
" comb	15

PROVISIONS.

Cal. Hams	10@18
Cal. Bacon	18
Eastern Hams	18@20
Smoked beef	12@15
Lard, in cans	20
" in bulk	17
SPICES—	
Cloves, per lb	65@75
Cassia, per lb	37½@50
Nutmegs, per lb	1 25@1 50
Pepper, whole, per lb	37½@50
" ground, per lb	37½@50
Mustard, per lb	37½@50
Cinnamon, per lb	37½@50
Allspice, per lb	37½@40
COFFEE—	
Green	25@35
Ground	20@50
CANNED GOODS—	
Pie fruit, assorted, per can	33½@37½
Table " " " "	37½@50
Jams and Jellies	45@50
SUNDRIES—	
Rice	7@12
Sardines	25@30
Crackers	8@15
Vinegar	37@50
Cream of Tartar	50
Soda and Saleratus, ℔ lb	10
Candles, ℔ lb	20@25
Parafine Candles	30@50
MEAL—	
Cornmeal ℔ 100-lbs	2 75@3 00
Cracked Wheat, 10-lbs sack	50@60
Oatmeal do	87@1 00
Graham, 25 lbs sack	87@1 00
DRIED FRUITS—	
Apples, ℔ lb	10@12
" " (Alden process)	20
Peaches ℔ lb	12½
Currants	15@20
Pitted plums	20 25
Prunes	15 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

BORN.

FEATHERSTUN—In Santa Ana, June 12, to the wife of Rev. H. W. Featherstun, twin daughters.

BRIDGES—On the San Joaquin Ranch, June 11, to the wife of B. Bridges, a son.

ROWE—In Santa Ana, June 12, to the wife of B. N. Rowe, a son.

PARKER—In Orange, June 3, to the wife of M. F. Parker, a son.

WHEDON—In Los Angeles, June 11, to the wife of J. T. Whedon, a daughter.

KRUMDICK—In Los Angeles, to the wife of Henry Krumdick, a son.

MARRIED.

MAYES—MORRISON—In Los Angeles, on the 8th inst., by Rev. Geo. S. Hickey, Mr. Edwin Mayes to Miss Hattie Morrison, both of El Monte.

EGAN—DAVIS—At Spadra, June 5th, 1877, by Rev. R. C. Fryer, Mr. John R. Egan, and Mrs. S. A Davis.

DIED.

ASPLAND—On the 10th inst., at San Gabriel, Katharine Anne, infant daughter of Sidney Aspland, of Clifton, England, aged 8 months.

GREENE—In Los Angeles, Allie Moore, daughter of Clay M. and Allice R. Greene, of San Francisco, aged 15 months.

LATTA—In Los Angeles, June 7th, Mary S. Latta, aged 72, a native of Woodforth county, Kentucky.

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.

The Los Angeles book-bindery, formerly owned by W. M. Perry, has been purchased by Yarnell & Caystile, of the Mirror Printing Binding and Ruling establishment, where all kinds of binding, from cloth to Turkish or Morocco leather, gilt edge or plain, can be had at reasonable rates. Old books repaired and made to look like new. Send your orders for binding pamphlets, magazines, and all kinds of books, to the Mirror Printing, Binding and Ruling establishment, Temple street, Los Angeles.

Mrs. Flora Brown is now offering her large and complete stock of ladies' and childrens' fine or dress Hats and Bonnets for cost price —some styles even less. Finding herself very much overstocked with this class of millinery goods, she decides upon this plan to close out. Stylish Bonnets, fancy brim and soft crown, for 75 cents; Chip Bonnets, 50; Fine Leghorns, $1 25; Childrens' hats at prices to correspond. Just received this week—an elegant lot of Silks, Ribbons, Veiling, and Flowers, in all of the new shades. Ladies, consult your interests by calling at once at her Millinery Rooms, next door to Goodman & Rimpau's.

The largest and finest assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Childrens' gaiters, shoes, etc. Also, mens' and boys' wear at prices which defy competition, can always be found at D. & G. D. Plato's, corner of Centre and Los Angeles Streets.

The Stearns' Ranchos

Alfred Robinson, Trustee.

542 Market Street, San Francisco

NINETY THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND FOR sale in lots to suit. Suitable for the culture of Oranges, Lemons, Limes, Figs, Almonds, Walnuts, Apples, Peaches, Pears, Alfalfa, Corn, Rye, Barley, Flax, Ramie, Cotton, etc. Also many thousand acres of

Natural Evergreen Pastures!

suitable for Dairying. Good water is abundant at an average depth of six feet from the surface. On almost every acre of this land flowing

Artesian Wells

Can be obtained, and the more elevated portions can be irrigated by the water of the Santa Ana river. Most of these lands are naturally moist, requiring only good cultivation to produce crops.

TERMS:—One-fourth cash, balance in one, two or three years, with ten per cent. interest.

I will take pleasure in showing these lands to parties seeking land, who are invited to come and see this extensive tract before purchasing elsewhere.

W. R. OLDEN, Agent,
Anaheim, Los Angeles Co.,

Building Lots
FOR SALE

The undersigned has subdivided that portion of vine yard lot D 6, fronting

On Centre Street,

Lots Suitable for Business Purposes.

—OR—

PRIVATE RESIDENCES.

And offers the same for sale at prices to suit the times

Ben. Dreyfus,
Centre Street, Anaheim.

B. DREYFUS, Anaheim, E. L. GOLDSTEIN, San Francisco.
J. FROWENFELD, New York. J. J. WEGLEIN, New York.

B. Dreyfus & Co.,

Growers and Dealers in

California Wines

AND

Grape Brandies.

117 and 119 Broadway, and 62 and 64 Cedar Street,

NEW YORK

BEER!

Reiser's Brewery

In Anaheim.

Thomas P. Hinde, Proprietor.

The Clearest Purest and Best Beer in Southern California.

Orders from the Town and Country

Will be attended to with promptness, and

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

3q

Notice to Shippers

Great Reduction in Freight.

ANAHEIM LIGHTER COMPANY.

This Company is now prepared to receive and deliver freight at

Greatly Reduced Rates.

SHIPPERS WILL PLEASE SEND BILLS OF Lading by Steamer and mark freight "Care Anaheim Lighter Company."

GEORGE HULL,
Agent Anaheim Lighter Company.

New Store!

Sausage, Fresh & Smoked,

Corned Beef, Pickled Pork,

EGGS, LARD,

FRESH BUTTER, ETC.

At the New Store on Centre Street,

Opposite Cahen & Willard's

J. HELMSEN, Proprietor.

Notice.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES. } ss.

In the matter of the estate of S. Goldstein, deceased. In the Probate Court.

Order of publication on application for order of sale.

ON READING AND FILING THE PETITION OF A. W. Steinhart, the Administrator of the said estate, praying for an order of sale of the said estate therein described, and it appearing to the Court that there is not sufficient personal estate in the hands of the said Administrator to pay the debts outstanding against the deceased, and expenses of administration, and that it is necessary to sell the whole or some portion of the real estate of said deceased for the payment of such debts.

It is ordered that all persons interested in the said estate appear before this Court, at the court-room thereof, at the city and county of Los Angeles, on

Monday, the second Day of July, 1877,

To show cause, if any they have, why an order should not be granted to said Administrator to sell so much the real estate of the deceased as shall be necessary to pay such debts. And it is further ordered that a copy of the foregoing order be published at least once a week for four weeks in the ANAHEIM GAZETTE, a newspaper published in the county aforesaid.

H. K. S. O'MELVENY,
County Judge and ex-officio Judge of the Probate Court.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a full, true and correct copy of the original order, on file in my office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the Probate Court, this 23d day of May, A. D., 1877.

{SEAL.} A. W. POTTS, Clerk,
By D. M. ADAMS, Deputy Clerk.

Stanford & Ramirez, Attorneys for Administrator.
my25evFrit

Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PARTIES having articles left for repair at my shop, that I shall proceed to sell, after thirty days from the date of this notice, all uncalled-for articles, to pay for expenses and repairs on the same.

M. BOYCE,
Lock and Gun-smith.

Anaheim, May 17th, 1877. may18-evFrit

Subscribe for the DAILY ANAHEIM GAZETTE $10 per year.

1776. 1877.

Grand
Fourth of July
PICNIC

Will be given by the

Anaheim Brass Band

—AT THE—

Tivoli Gardens.

AN ORATION

Will be delivered by THEO. LYNILL, Esq.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

Will be read at 11 o'clock, by

John Fischer, Esq.

Games of all kinds will be prepared for the amusement and entertainment of visitors, and Prizes will be competed for.

Dancing

In the Pavillion during the Day.

Refreshments.

Ice-Cream, Strawberries, etc., will be in abundance on the grounds.

Every preparation will be made to insure a pleasant and enjoyable celebration, and the friends of the Band and the public generally are invited to participate in the festivities.

Tickets, admitting Gentleman and Ladies, - 50 Cts.

Tickets can be purchased at the stores of D. & G. D. Plato, Cahen & Willard, A. Langenberger, and from members of the Band. Exercises will commence at 10 o'clock P. M.

Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON AND after Tuesday, June 19th, I will take up and impound all dogs found running at large within the Town limits, unless wearing the license tag. Those persons who have lost their dog tags can have them duplicated by applying to me and paying the sum of twenty-five cents. By order of the Board of Trustees.

LOUIS WARTENBERG,
Town Marshal.

15tt

Notice.

THE TAX ASSESSOR OF THE TOWN OF ANAheim, H. Blanken, will be at his office, at

Blanken's Drug Store,

Centre Street, on

Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, June 19th. 20th and 21st.

H. BLANKEN.

GREEN SEAL,

SUBLIME,

BOQUET.

FRANK EY,

Local Agent,

And wholesale and retail dealer in J. W. Shaeffer's

Celebrated Brands of Cigars.

Having obtained the Agency of J. W. SHAEFFER'S justly celebrated brands of

Havana and Domestic Cigars,

I am prepared to furnish the trade of this section at

THE LOWEST RATES.

I employ no Drummers, and consequently have no exorbitant prices to fleece from my customers.

FRANK EY,
Planters' Hotel Building, Anaheim

may24d&w3m

Caution—A Card.

WE ARE INFORMED THAT A CERTAIN WIND Mill, called the "Aldrich Mill," is being offered for sale in this vicinity as an improvement upon the Eclipse. For the protection of those who might ignorantly purchase it, we desire to publicly caution all against buying and PAYING for any such Wind Mill as they will be called on twice to pay for the same thing. The Aldrich Wind Mill infringes directly upon at least three of our Patents which are recognized all over the State, under which a dozen licenses are now granted. The Aldrich mill has no license for the use of our patent, and we shall hold all parties buying or selling it, to the full extent of the law. To parties holding the Aldrich mill or about to purchase it, we would advise their sending 20 cents to Washington and procure a copy of the Aldrich patent. Send for W. H. Aldrich's patent on Wind Mill dated July 6th, 1875 and you will find it calls for the middle slats inside his wheel, that are supposed to act in place of our side vane, and the entire working and regulating device come from other mills and are not patented or claimed by Aldrich, but are infringements upon other patents. A little careful investigation will reveal the extent of the Aldrich patent, and may save some honest purchaser half the price of his mill. Mr. C. P. Hoag, of San Francisco, is our only authorized agent on the Pacific Coast.

We make this public statement in order that no one may hereafter plead ignorance as their excuse for using our patent, and so bear off the penalty.

ECLIPSE WIND MILL CO.,
Sole Manufacturers under the Wheeler patent. Beloit, Wisconsin.

Planters' Stables,

Los Angeles Street, Anaheim.

GADDY & LEWIS, Proprietors.

HORSES BOARDED AND GROOMED BY THE day, week or month. Single and double teams always on hand. New buggies, blooded horses, and everything belonging to a first-class establishment kept constantly on hand for our patrons.

D. NAGLE

Centre Street, Anaheim

Keeps the only exclusive

BOOT AND SHOE STORE

South of Los Angeles. The best boots and shoes that can be made in San Francisco or elsewhere, always on hand. My long experience in the business enables me to buy the best and sell them cheaper than those not so well acquainted with the shoe trade.

Ladies and Gents Boots and Shoes made to order.

Sq D. NAGEL.

J. W. LOWE,

Blacksmith and Wagon Maker.

Santa Ana.

Horse-shoeing a speciality. General Jobbing done promptly and at low rates.

Con. Howe. D. Webster.

Garden Grove Store

Opening on Saturday, March 17.

Webster, Howe & Co

Dealers in

Groceries, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, Dry-Goods, Notions, Crockery, etc., etc.

All Kinds of Marketable Produce Bought at Current Rates.

We will sell the best of goods at the cheapest rates.

Terms Cash.

Garden Grove Store.

Westminster Millinery Store.

MRS. DE VERE WILL BE RECEIVING NEW and stylish goods by nearly every steamer, this Spring, and will be pleased to see her friends from Orange, and the vicinity of Westminster. She has also the agency for the Florence Sewing Machine, needles of all kinds, and the best machine oil. Also, laces and fancy articles of all descriptions, at prices lower than San Francisco and Los Angeles. Apl 14

Store to Rent in Westminster.

A GOOD STORE BUILDING CAN BE RENTED in Westminster at a very cheap rate. For particulars inquire of Mr. Parker, wagon maker, Westminster, or at the GAZETTE office,

A. GUY SMITH & CO.

Planing, Sawing

—AND—

Moulding Mill,

—AND—

LUMBER YARD!

Centre Street, near Railroad Depot, Anaheim.

A full assortment of both

Humboldt Redwood

—AND—

Oregon Pine Lumber!

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

Doors, Sashes and Blinds.

Also, a good assortment of

BUILDERS' HARDWARE!

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

Stuff for

Bee Hives, Grape Boxes, etc.,

Furnished in any shape at short notice.

Anaheim Grist Mill.

GRAIN, FEED & FLOUR.

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

Agency of the Celebrated

SANTA PAULA FLOUR MILLS.

A. Guy Smith & Co.,

Near Railroad Depot.

ANAHEIM

Storage Warehouse

Is open for the storage of

Grain, Wool

And other merchandise.

Liberal Advances Made,

AND

GOODS FORWARDED AND SOLD ON Comission, in Best Markets.

A. GUY SMITH & CO.,

Centre Street, Near Railroad Depot,

R. LUEDKE.

Watch Maker and Jeweler,

Centre Street, Anaheim.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF WATCHES, CLOCKS and Jewelry carefully repaired and warranted. Also, a fine assortment of Jewelry on hand.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Published Every Saturday.

MELROSE & ATHEARN,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

OFFICE—In Mott Building, on Los Angeles street, near Centre street.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

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

TRANSIENT ADVERTISING:

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

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

Advertisements must reach this office on Tuesday, 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.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

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.

TOWN AND COUNTY DIRECTORY

TOWN BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Th. Reiser, Chairman; J. H. Yocum, A. Langenberger, Tim Bonge, L. W. Kirby.

TOWN OFFICERS.

Treasurer	Theo. Rimpau
Assessor	H. Blanken
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, 9 P. M.

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

WM. M. HIGGINS, Postmaster.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

District Judge	Y. Sepulveda
County Judge	H. K. S. O'Melveny
Sheriff	D. Alexander
County Clerk	W. Foster
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. Griffith
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. 3	J. J. Morton
District No. 3	J. C. Hannon
District No. 4	W. H. Spurgeon

Regular Meetings—First Monday in each month.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

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

DIRECTORS—R. M. Widney, E. E. Hewitt, J. De B. Short, 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. Gauger	Ivaz A. Weid
Deputy U. S. Marshal	S. D. Dunlap
U. S. Commissioner	B. C. Whiting
Register in Bankruptcy	J. J. Warner

Kleinigkeiten.

[FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY.]

—The shipments from the depot this morning were: One sack coffee, 1 keg beer, 1 box butter, 6 cars sheep, 1 car brea.

—In Justice Bailey's court, yesterday, judgment by default was rendered against Joel Hayward in favor of Look & Leonard.

—In the case of the People vs. Frank Mallet, charged with theft, a preliminary examination was held before Justice Bailey, yesterday, and the case was dismissed.

—A general meeting of the stockholders in the Anaheim Water Company will be held this afternoon at the Town Hall. Business of importance will be brought before the meeting.

—We have just received from Messrs. Sherman & Hyde, the charming schottische entitled, "When My Ship Comes In," which is certainly the best schottische published. It is now all the rage, and is being played at all the elite parties and the leading theatres. Ask your music dealer for it, or send 40 cts. in stamps or currency to the publishers, Messrs. Sherman & Hyde, San Francisco.

—One of the most heartrending occurrences it has ever been our fortune to chronicle occurred yesterday at N. H. Mitchell's stable. A horse, which Mr. Mitchell valued quite highly, received a fearful blow which severed the fore and aft legs from the body. The wind carried the severed parts to parts unknown, and Mr. Mitchell will pay a suitable reward for their recovery. If they do not turn up, Gooch must paint another sign.

—Freight for the following persons was received at the depot last night: P D & Bro, 31 pkgs mdse; P L C & Co, 1 pkge coffee; A Guy Smith & Co, 1 box hardware; Webster, Howe & Co, 9 pkgs mdse; F & J Backs, 1 case; C & W, 1 case dry-goods, 1 butter box; C M Woodruff, 1 sack bananas; W C Co, 5 cases coal oil, L G, 5 empty egg boxes; Alward Bros & Co, 40 sacks flour, 2 pkgs mdse. W C Co, 11 pkgs mdse; F H Keifhaber, 11 pkgs mdse; M Mendelson, one-half barrel liquor; Alfred Ogilvie, 1 sewing machine; J M Owen, 1 box household goods; Reiser's Brewery, 5 beer kegs; O D Sykes, 1 trunk.

—The following items are from the Los Nietos Valley *Courier*: We understand a committee are soliciting subscriptions in aid of a proper celebration of the Fourth of July. ....A team belonging to Mr. Branscom became frightened on Tuesday last, and ran through our streets at fearful speed. Mr. Branscom was thrown out and quite severely injured....Dr. Fulton has returned from San Francisco, and will soon have his bath house on the famous sulphur well, in running order. A commodious hotel will soon be erected....Professor Monroe, of Santa Rosa College, who was here some time ago, is again paying our section a visit. It may be recollected that on his previous visit the subject of the establishment of a college here was agitated, but nothing was accomplished. We understand Professor Monroe's visit here at this time is for the object of ascertaining what the prospects would be for such an institution.

[FROM SUNDAY'S DAILY.]

—From 102° to 106° was the range of the thermometer at Los Angeles yesterday.

—If you have a knife that won't cut butter this weather, make a present of it to your dearest friend.

—There was a slight unpleasantness at the Fashion stables last evening. We did not learn who got the best of the combat.

—General Bidwell has commissioned an agent to visit this section and procure seeds or plants of the most approved classes of bee feed for cultivation on the Bidwell ranch at Chico.

—Mr. Stephen M. White, whose arrival we noticed yesterday, made but a brief stay. His business here was to consult with Mr. Lynill in reference to the Aguilar trial, which comes up in court on Wednesday.

—Sherry cobblers, mint juleps, port wine, sangarees and other fresh coolers are in order to-day at the Planters' Hotel, Capt. Granet's and Kirby's Saloon. They are supplied with a large amount of ice for this special occasion.

—Visitors to the editorial rooms of the GAZETTE yesterday were amazed at the wonderful cabbage-head therein, (anathema on he who dares to pun on this.) The vegetable was raised by J. S. Kirby, on his place near town, and is of large proportions.

—Freight for the following persons was received at the depot last night: A Langenberger, 1 case powder; W H Spurgeon, 2 mdse; Stamps & Co, 1 pkg lard, 4 pkgs mdse; R B, 13 beer kegs; J J Hill, 1 pkg ice; M J Bundy, 2 pkgs mdse; Edwards & Rowe, 4 boxes fruit; W G. Pattern, 3 butter boxes.

—The Colton *Semi-Tropic* of yesterday says: We hear rumors to the effect that a party of three, for whom a large reward is offered at Anaheim, have been committing depredations on the Mojave. They were captured by S. James and W. Gregory in or near the Cajon Pass, but not finding any stolen property on them, turned them loose. Up to the time of going to press nothing more definite can be learned.

—The *Express* says: There is more trouble on the Bolasa Grande Rancho. Lawrence Welch, a squatter, has recently received frequent invitations to vacate, the last being accompanied by a parenthetical assurance that he would be hung if he did not heed the warning and depart before the patience of his neighbors is exhausted. Lawrence has sworn out a complaint against Messrs. Harvey, Byrd, Hoyton, Snow, Clark, King, Joe and Tom Owens, charging them with threatening his life. He will have them hauled up before Judge Gray on Monday, with a request that they be required to give bonds to keep the peace.

[FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY.]

—Col. R. S. Baker had fifteen of his finest bucks killed by the late hot weather at Laguna Ranch.

—A Fourth of July celebration is to be held at Downey. The expenses will be paid by subscription.

—Our Anaheim boys are a practical set. They utilized the extreme heat yesterday by roasting eggs in the sand.

—Governor Irwin has commissioned Robert Strong a notary public to reside at Westminster, vice self, term expired.

—Frank Lecouvreur, Cashier of the Farmers' and Mechants' Bank, has gone on a six months visit to Europe.

—Mr. Koenig was badly bitten in the hand by a dog on Saturday. The wound caused the hand to swell fearfully.

—It only takes eighteen days to go from Los Angeles to Ireland. Mrs. Spence, wife of the Cashier of the Commercial Bank, accomplished the journey in that time.

—Mr. Strodhoff became temporarily insane on Sunday, from the effects of the heat. He was put under medical treatment and will probably recover.

—An order for the arrest of Mr. L. Welch of Las Bolsas was made yesterday, charging him with perjury in the case of the People vs. Clark, which was tried before Justice Bailey some time ago.

—In the case of F. G. Mitchell vs. J. E. Goodrich, a suit to recover one hundred dollars, before Justice Bailey yesterday, judgment in favor of the plaintiff for one hundred dollars and costs was rendered.

—The following freight was shipped from the depot this morning: One bundle pelts, 11 kegs beer, 12 sacks potatoes, 8 boxes soda bottles, 2 boxes eggs, 1 pkg beeswax, 1 bar iron, 5 cars sheep.

—Yesterday a gentleman hung a thermometer in front of our office, in the shade, and kept a record of the temperature. At 10 o'clock A. M. the mercury indicated 104°; at 10:30, 107°; 11, 110°; 11:30, 109°, 12, M., 108½°; 2 P. M., 109½°.

—The Mesa country is a good place for a newspaper correspondent just now. We asked a party from that section yesterday, what the news was. He replied, "We can give you any kind of news you want; there is murder, horse stealing, perjury, rape and other amusements going on continually."

—An accident happened to Mr. Knapke yesterday. As he was riding along Centre Street, the horse turned suddenly, throwing him violently on the ground, and bruising him severely. He was immediately conveyed to the residence of Kroeger when he was attended by Dr. Jas. Ellis.

—We have on exhibition one of Culter's patent rod couplers, for the use of artesian well borers. We have already alluded to the merits of this invention, which is destined to entirely supersede the clumsy contrivance now used. Those interested are invited to call at our office and inspect the coupler.

—The quarterly examination of teachers closed Saturday. R. W. Ready, C. W. Moores, T. K. McDowell, E. P. Breed, Miss Clara B. Tullis, Miss M. B. Bailey, Miss Alice Connor, John D. James, Miss Mary E. Squires, W. H. Beal and A. B. McPherson received certificates. There were thirty-three applicants, the largest number ever before the Board at one time.

—A rumor prevailed in town yesterday to the effect that the pits on the Bree ranch were on fire; but the report has been contradicted. The immense column of smoke seen from the city was caused by the burning of the brush and wood on the Cahuenga range. The fires started on the east side of the mountains, and spread northwesterly, sweeping the surface bare. Last evening they reached the vicinity of the San Vicente canyon, and were still moving on, licking up the trees and shrubbery. These fires have helped to intensify the extraordinary heat of the weather the past three days, and the wind from that direction reminded one of the hot airs of the desert.—*Express.*

—Yesterday afternoon a man, with face partially hidden by a mask, rode up to a Chinaman employed on Mr. R. W. Scott's farm near town, pointed a pistol at the head of the astonished celestial, and in a style which would have done credit to Joaquin Murietta, or Vasquez, commanded him to give up his money or die. The Chinaman had about five dollars in silver which he yielded up to the highwayman, who then rode off toward town. It is pretty well known who the robber was, and it is certain that this section will not be a safe one for future operations.

—Freight for the following persons was received at the depot last night: R G McGibbon, 2 boxes fruit; G Hinds, 4 pkgs trees; G C Hull, 1 mattress; R B, 15 beer kegs; C D Harris, 1 keg sugar: J W Anderson & Co, 1 horse hoe; J J Hill, 1 box ice; S Gray, 1 pkg ice; P Granet, 1 pkge ice; C & W, 45 pkgs mdse; R T Yarndley, 1 case millinery; W C Co, 1 case dry goods; Beebe, 2 boxes mdse; Heimann & Sorenson, 5 pkgs mdse. H Tuttle 3 pkgs mdse; F R, 3 pipes, 5 pkgs mdse; H W Lake, 1 case liquors; W H Spurgeon, 5 chests tea; S W Prebble, 1 case mdse; J J Williams, 2 boxes fruit; G I Turner, 5 cases crackers; Woodruff, 10 pkgs mdse; Melrose & Athearn, 5 bdls paper; Reiser, 1 pkge isinglass; Goodman & Rimpau, 1 case dry goods; L Gildmacher, 5 pkgs mdse; J H Boumer, 1 show case; R A Dibble, 3 pkgs mdse; M J Bundy, 5 pkgs mdse; L Goldsmith, 4 cases crackers.

Board of Supervisors.

THURSDAY, June 7.

Boardmat. Present—Hannon, Spurgeon, Young and Morton.

Report of Committee on Santa Monica and Compton roads received and filed.

Petition of citizens of Bolsa Grande School District to be attached to Garden Grove District, granted.

Petition of a road to Trabuco canyon—James Irvine gives right of way, and road declared a public highway.

Thomas Manning allowed $11 70, amount of judgment in case of Thomas Manning vs. Board of Supervisors.

M. G. Settle authorized to negotiate with Jacob Schevein for land for road purposes, in Norwalk Road District.

Twenty dollars allowed E. M. Brown and wife for relief, during pleasure of the Board.

In the matter of Bullis road—Fifty dollars allowed to P. H. Bullis, for right of way for a road in Florence Road District.

The County Clerk was authorized to advertise for proposals for printing Great Register and election blanks.

Adjourned until July 2d.

Santa Ana Items.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

J. C. Hickey and family are rusticating in the Los Bolsas Canyon on the bee ranch formerly owned by Layman & Caldwell.

Mr. Geo. Grey is the sole lessee of the Santa Ana meat market.

Dr. Jones is the local agent of the much denounced Immigration Bureau.

In the case of the People against W. H. Titchenal, the latter was put under bonds to appear before the Grand Jury. Never Sweat block went his security.

Judge McGibbon keeps a gallery in his court for the accommodation of the boys. Gen. Smith threatened to fine some of them for snapping grains of corn in his face while enjoying a nap and performing the official duties of his high office.

Mr. Miller is putting a new boiler in his steam mill.

Mr. Forbes of Sacramento is visiting this part of the county for his health; he is stopping with his son in Gospel Swamp.

The juries in the case of Jasen vs. Beck failed to agree in both trials, standing on first ballots 9 to 3 and 8 to 4 for acquital, both hanging 6 to 6 finally.

The principal reason that there are no more convictions by juries in this place is that three-fourths of the prosecutions are based, not upon a desire to punish a person who is guilty of a crime, but upon some personal petty feeling some person may have or entertain against another. Whenever law officers, or persons who assume to represent the people of California, do not make it apparent to every intelligent, law-abiding citizen of the community that their motives are governed by an earnest desire to see the laws executed in good faith, then, and not until then, will they get in the habit of convicting anybody. They are right in not convicting any person upon any charge in order to gratify a petty, malicious feeling of any person against another.

Santa Ana is a variety town, composed of a variety of people engaged in a variety of occupations, especially the M. D.'s. For instance; Dr. Bailey, medicine and life insurance; Dr. Mason, surgery and lumber; Dr. Jones, eye, land and throat; Dr. Kimball, drugs, calicos, corn-drops, shoes, galvanic batteries, etc.; Dr. Cummins, drugs, forty-gallon Baptists, and leeches; Dr. Rowan, medicine and gold prospector; Dr. Burtnett, medicine, law and whisky gauger.

The way men are arrested in Santa Ana is to order them to "disperse." You had better commence practising that feat now, because you don't know when you might be arrested. We tender this advice gratis, because we were ordered to "disperse" the other day, without previous warning, and we started fourteen different ways at once, and the effort laid us up for over a week.

The never sweat boss commenced another malicious prosecution suit against the undersigned on the 31st inst. We don't like to fight, but we shall follow the advice that old Polonius gave to his son Laertes: "Beware of entrance to a quarrel, but, being in, bear it that the oppressor may beware of thee."

The wind from the desert last Friday was the hottest and blew the hardest that the "oldest inhabitant" wots of. Another one like it will make a desert of this part of the country or any other portion it may visit. Several persons who were confined to their beds from sickness, experienced a rapid change for the worse, which could only be attributed to the effects of this scorching tornado.

The doctors of this vicinity are under many obligations to Mr. Kimball—who keeps a variety store—for visiting their patients and distributing pamphlets recommending batteries, and his volunteering to give them a "shock." Such conduct is highly laudable!! They also return thanks to sundry individuals who visit patients in a critical condition, and talk, tattle and gossip to them as though they thought the patient could stand more of that when seriously ill than when in good health.

Politics are at a stand-still over here. Chas. Wilcox and Geo. Freeman are favorably mentioned by the Republicans for the Assembly. The probabilities are that straight-out nominations will be made for the township offices by the Republicans, because that organization has a good working majority in it. This is the desire of the more radical portion of the Republicans. "We shall see what we shall see."

June 10th, 1877. BOB.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Looking after the Indian Agents.

WASHINGTON, June 8.

Secretary Schurz yesterday, by order, created a Board consisting of Dr. Richard Joseph, Disbursing Clerk of the Interior Department, T. B. Farrell, Chief of a Division in the Second Comptroller's office in the Treasury Department, and Amos Hadley, of the Interior Department, to examine into the methods now in force in the Finance and Accounting Divisions of the Indian Bureau, especially as to the analysis of the money and property accounts of the Indian Agents, and whether the accounts of agents are rendered in accordance with the laws and regulations; whether any expenditures are made without the proper authority, and whether the present system is such as to show at all times the condition of money and property affairs at each agency. The last quarterly reports of the agents are to be carefully scrutinized for the purpose above mentioned, and a particular examination will be made as to the number and compensation of employes at each agency, and whether they are given or allowed to purchase subsistence or clothing in violation of law. The Board are also instructed to examine as to the character and total money value of special purchases for any agency during the present fiscal year, and whether such purchases have been properly accounted for. The Board are not to be limited by these specific instructions, but are to make such further investigation as may be deemed proper for the best interests of the service.

Present to Hayes.

WASHINGTON, June 7.

The President this morning received a large bust of himself in terra cotta from the Louisiana Constitutional Union Association. The present was sent as a mark of appreciation of his Southern policy. The bust was placed in the library of the Executive Mansion.

Dissatisfied.

NEW YORK, June 7.

The terms of payment of Sweeney's $400,000 are $150,000 down and the rest in 30 days. The World denounces the settlement of the suits against Sweeney. It say it will not do for the public prosecutor in these ring suits to wrap himself up in mysterious reserve like a foreign minister on the floor of the English House of Commons, and assert that the public service will not permit him to answer questions. Great public suits cannot be managed like a caucus. The people of the city of New York, who are the plaintiffs in the suits against Sweeney, have every reason to be disgusted with the settlement of the suits, the terms of which are kept from them, and may well be convinced, as they are fast coming to be convinced, that the ring suits have been used as a mere means to ends of political combinations and political schemers. All the journals regard the settlement of the Sweeney suit as a broad political farce.

The Motive.

NEW YORK, June 8.

The World's Washington special says that the attempts recently made to burn the Navy Department buildings were for the purpose of destroying certain valuable documents and papers which furnished evidence of extraordinary transactions. It is intimated that Secretary Low, at the head of the Department, will soon distinguish himself by furnishing an expose of the conspiracy. The evidence is near at hand.

Presidential Appointments.

WASHINGTON, June 8.

The President to-day appointed A. D. Hazel, of Pennsylvania, Third Assistant Post Master General, vice E. W. Barber, resigned, to take effect June 30th. The President also signed the commission of Jas. Gillilan to be U. S. Treasurer, and A. U. Wyman to be Assistant Treasurer, the appointments to take effect the first proximo.

Fatal Accident.

SCRANTON, Pa., June 8.

A number of mine accidents of a serious nature occurred in this neighborhood yesterday, resulting in two deaths and five bad injuries.

En Route for Oregon.

CHICAGO, June 8.

Senator Morton is ill. In company with Senator Bayard he passed through Champaign, Ill., on Wednesday, on his way to Oregon. He appeared much worn out and wearied. He left Omaha yesterday morning.

Brewers' Convention.

MILWAUKE, Wis., June 8.

The U. S. Brewers' Convention yesterday adopted resolutions pledging the members to oppose all candidates for office who seek the support of the Temperance organizations, and to defend beer as a beverage everywhere. The Convention adjourned to meet in Baltimore next June.

Foreign News.

LONDON, June 8.

Oxford University has offered ex-President Grant the honorary degree of D. C. L. The General attended the Prince of Wales' levee yesterday.

ROME, June 8.

The Pope to-day received many deputations of Pilgrims, including one from New York. He praised the faith displayed by the pilgrims in this skeptical age. The report that the Pope has conferred an order on President MacMahon is denied.

BELGRADE, June 8.

It is said that the Servian General Protch, who has just returned from a mission to Vienna, has given assurances there that Servia will observe the strictest neutrality, in the hope that Austria and Russia will, when peace is concluded, protect Servian interests.

Horrible Turkish outrages are reported, particularly from Natillazan, in old Servia. The Servians are much excited.

LONDON, June 11.

A correspondent at Montenegrin headquarters says: Reports that a provision train for Govansko was captured are unfounded. The fortress was revictualed after four hours' fighting. This success enables the Suleiman Pasha to concentrate his force for an attack on Gen. Vukovish's position in Duga Pass. The Montenegrin army will be concentrated to meet him, and the battle will be decisive of the fate of Nicsic. It is thought probable that Suleiman, though losing heavily, will penetrate to Nicsic. If he should be defeated, his army will extricate itself with great difficulty, and will risk total destruction.

VIENNA, June 11.

No news has been received from Montenegro. Both sides are evidently making preparations to deal a decisive blow, and the difficult task of forcing an entrance from Duga pass into the plain of Nicsic still remains for Suleiman Pasha. In this neither Ali Saib nor Nehemed Ali can assist him much. On June 8th firing was heard on the heights of Koroinas, from which it would appear that the Montenegrin force from Bohavia had made a movement against the garrison of Trebinie and Klokeik.

BERLIN, June 10.

The German ironclad squadron on its way to the East has been ordered to proceed with greater speed. A second practice squadron of seven vessels is about to be formed. The Admiralty are preparing to enlist additional seamen. No persons liable to service in the navy are permitted to leave their districts.

Terrific Explosion.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 8.

The Hercules Powder Works, located between the Almshouse and Golden Gate Park, were totally destroyed by an explosion at noon to-day, in the nitro-glycerine house. The workmen had all gone to dinner in a house some three hundred yards distant from the works, and had just reached the dining-room when the explosion took place. The report was heard for a great distance. The glycerine house was blown to atoms, and small pieces of wood were blown several hundred feet. The ground in the vicinity of the works are strewn with debris which is as fine as if it had passed through a quartz crushing machine. The concussion of atmosphere was so great that the windows and doors were forced in at several thousand yards distant. The windows in the rear of the white house were broken, and every house in the vicinity bears marks of the terrific force of the explosion. The Superintendent of the works, Jas. Browning was in town at the time the explosion took place. Two men only were employed in the glycerine room and they had run off. The foreman had charge of 500 pounds of glycerine, which he had deposited in the soda tanks in readiness to be converted into powder before leaving for dinner. This was all the exposed material there was in the building. There are from 23 to 25 hands employed in and about the works, mostly Chinamen, and fortunately they were all at dinner. The cause of the explosion is a mystery. Mr. Browning is at a loss to account for it. He is not aware of any irregularities about the premises and the foreman of the works is in equal doubt. No work was in progress at the time, and no person was about the building. The valley to the north of the works is strewn with glycerine cans and other useless articles. The buildings belonging to the glycerine works were cheaply constructed, and probably $15,000 will cover the actual loss of property. These works were destroyed by an explosion some two and a half years ago.

Fatal Fire at Bridgeport.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., June 9.

The most disastrous fire ever experienced here occurred last night. At 11:30 a light was discovered in the fourth story of Glover, Sanford & Sons' factory. The alarm was sounded and the whole fire department responded. The water supply proved insufficient, and the fire thereby obtained the mastery. The flames were first seen in the dyeing and mixing room in the northeast corner of the third story of the main building, and running along that floor were communicated by a dummy to the stories below. The main building was 280 feet long and 50 feet wide, and four and a half stories high. While the volunteers were removing goods from the office, the back and front walls of a one story structure suddenly and without warning fell out, leaving the two highest walls unsupported. The one adjoining the office leaned outward, and, as a shriek went up from the spectators, fell upon the roof of the office, crushing through to the basement, and burying those within. One man who escaped stated that there were a dozen men in the ruins. Already eleven bodies have been recovered, nearly all fearfully crushed and more or less burned. At the same time the east wall also fell, carrying fire into the wing 110 feet long and 50 feet wide. This was also completely destroyed, together with the engine and boiler rooms adjoining. The walls fell about 12:30. As soon as possible search for the missing commenced, but it was 3 o'clock before the first body was recovered. During the next hour eight were found and by 10:30 two others had been taken from the ruins. The bodies were placed in boxes, awaiting the action of the Coroner's Jury.

WASHINGTON, June 9.

The Cabinet yesterday discussed the Utah troubles at some length. The opinions of United States Attorney Howard of that Territory, who is now here in regard to prosecutions for complicity in the Mountain Meadow Massacre, were fully considered. It was agreed that the United States authorities there should proceed with firmness in these prosecutions, that all offenders may be brought to justice. Should the Mormons make and attempt to prevent the punishment of their leaders the Government will see that a sufficient force is sent to the Territory to enforce the decrees of the Courts, but it is not believed that there will be any trouble.

The Secretary of State read a communication just received by him from our Minister to Mexico, to the effect that the Mexican authorities will co-operate with the United States authorities on the Rio Grande, to prevent raids into Texas and break up cattle stealing in that section.

Another Big Blaze.

GALVESTON, Texas June 8.

This morning a fire broke out in the New York Restaurant, on Market street, and was not extinguished until it had destroyed nearly all the buildings between Market street and the bay, and Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets. After consuming a number of shops and stores on Market street, the fire crossed to the Southern Hotel, Murphy & Brockleman's headware establishment and several frame buildings on the south side of Mechanic street; crossing Mechanic street, the old Washington Hotel, the Odd Fellows' Hall, Seligman's Bank, the First National Bank, Marx & Vempner's wholesale grocery, the house of Jacobs & Beckhardt, wholesale clothing, T. C. Thompson & Co., wholesale drug store, J. S. Brown's wholesale hardware store, Ranlett & Co.'s ship stores, George Schneider & Co.'s wholesale grocery, all on the south side of the strand, were destroyed. The total number of buildings destroyed is twenty-six. The loss is estimated at from two to three million dollars.

An Appeal for Aid.

MT. CARMEL, June 9.

The calamity which has befallen this city has not been overstated. Fourteen blocks of beautiful homes and business houses in ruins, a hundred families homeless and helpless, a score of dead, and over seventy badly hurt, in a population of 2500, and a loss of not less than $300,000, is too heavy a load for this stricken people to bear alone, and help must come from the country at large. Any aid from cities or towns that may be sent to R. Gordon, Mayor, or Judge T. J. Shannon, of the banking house of Shannon & Beal, Chairman of the Relief Committee, will be faithfully appropriated toward meeting the wants of those who are worthy and needy.

Lord Dunraven has just remitted $100 to the Halifax (N. S.) authorities, to pay a fine imposed upon him for violating the game laws during his visit to Nova Scotia last year.

The Omaha *Herald* gives its moral support to the Turks as against the Russians, because the former have the most humanity, the most religion, the most civilization and the most wives.

A Massachusetts physician told a patient that the medicine he prescribed would cost $5. The patient said that he was poor and couldn't afford it. "Oh well," said the doctor briskly, "I'll give you something that will do just as well and won't cost half as much."

Among the interesting facts which have been developed by the careful study of ants is the existence of piracy among them. Mr. McCook has noticed that ants descending from trees with abdomens full of honey dew were waited for by workers from the hill, seeking for food, and compelled to disgorge their accumulations. If this was not done willingly, force was used.

The Republicans expect to carry Connecticut next Fall. The election, however, is only for the Legislature, the present State officers holding over until January 1st, 1879. The interest in the election this year will pertain only to party drill for the contest in the following Fall, as the Legislature of 1879 will elect a Senator.

The farmers around Florin, Sacramento county, complain that a new species of bug, which destroys pear and quince leaves, has appeared in that vicinity.

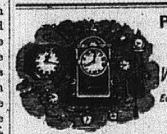
Placer county, which a year ago scarcely had a fruit drier in its territory, will this year, mainly through the agitation of the subject by the press of the county, have a large number of them.

A writer in a German engineering journal contrasts the behavior of different animals toward steam. An ox sticks in the engineer's way; dogs run about the wheels of a departing train, and seldom get hurt; larks often build under railroad switches, and swallows make their homes in engine houses. A pair have for years reared their young in a very noisy mill, and another pair built a nest in the paddle box of a steamer plying between Pesth and Semlin.

L'Avenir des Femmes criticises women as beings who delight in discomforts. They have invented, it says, dresses too scant for easy walking, long trains to be stepped upon, collars that do not admit the head to be turned, pockets too low to be reached by the hand, high heels that cause them to trip, and big knots in their dresses which prevent them from sitting.

The New York papers find fault with Governor Robinson for refusing to allow a man to be hanged who had killed a baggage-porter. They intimate that a man who has traveled as much as Gov. Robinson, should take care that his natural antipathy to baggage-smashers does not bend him from the path of justice in dealing with the man that killed one of them.

Russian soldiers upon marches sing to while away tedium, and the solos, always in a minor key, and monotonous, are varied by very lively bursts in the chorus. The solo singer often improvises, and is usually accompanied by a man with a fiddle, a triangle, a clarionette, or by one who whistles. The ordinary uniform of the infantry consists of a kepi, a tunic, and pantaloons of dark green cloth, the latter garment being inserted in the boots. The gray overcoat is carried in a roll at the back, from the right shoulder to the left hip. Two cartridge boxes are attached to the leather belt in front. A canvas haversack hangs at the right behind the bayonet, and the knapsack covers the back.



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Crockery, Glassware, Lamps, Oils, Gas Fixtures and Kitchen Utensils.

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Attention Farmers!

If you want to get the

Highest Price

For your produce, ship to

J. W. Gale & Co.

If you want to get

Prompt Returns

Ship to

J. W. Gale & Co.

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

Banking Exchange with Anaheim,

Ship to J. W. GALE & CO.

If you want liberal advance, ship to J. W. Gale & Co

If you want satisfaction out of your produce, ship to this well known and reliable firm of sixteen years' standing. If you want

Money on Short Notice,

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