ANAHEIM GAZETTE.

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WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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SATURDAY.....AUGUST 18, 1877.

NEARLY all the legislature nominations have been made in the interior. On the list are some very tough candidates.—*Alta.*

This low, insinuating attack on Asa Ellis should be protested against, and we do hereby protest.

WE know of only one man in the county who could contest with Charles E. Miles for the Recordership, with any hope of success, but that man is not W. W. Robinson. Mr. Miles, in our opinion, will poll the full vote of his party, and will receive the support of many Republicans, on the score of personal friendship. It can be said, in the expressive vernacular, "he has a soft thing of it."

WE learn that Capt. Thom has signalized himself by a number of speeches of special eloquence and force, and that he has entirely removed the prepossession which a number of the settlers in the Southern portion of the county had against him on account of an erroneous conception of his connection with a noted law suit.—*Herald.*

Capt. Thom not only failed to make the settlers believe that he had acted as an upright and conscientous attorney should have done, but he confirmed them in the belief that he "gave them away."

CALEB T. FAY announces himself as an independent candidate for State Senator from the 10th Senatorial District of San Francisco. This fellow Fay is the biggest political nuisance in the State. He invariably announces himself as an "independant" candidate for some office at every election. We cannot help but think that it is a special dispensation of a beneficient Providence which prevents him from ever receiving more than a corporal's guard of votes.

WHATEVER some journals may say to the contrary, there is really no fight being made on the Senatorial question. Not a single candidate for the Legislature has, as far as we have been able to learn, been instructed how to vote for U. S. Senator. Every convention has left that question to the discretion of the candidates. Republican members of the Legislature will vote for the most available Republican candidate, and Democratic members will support some man holding their political views. And that is all there is about it.

JOTHAM BIXBY, the Republican candidate for County Treasurer, has concluded a tour among the various settlements in this end of the county, and everywhere he has met with a reception which augurs well for his election. His large and varied interests in the county has at various times brought him into close relationship with nearly all the old settlers, and having found him a man of probity and honorable in all his dealings, they feel disposed to give him their support for the office he seeks. Mr. Bixby is making a quiet but very thorough canvass.

SECRETARY SCHURZ denies the statement recently published, that W. H. Kemble paid him $1,500 for repeating the same speech three times in the campaign in that State. He declares the story utterly false and ridiculous; says that since 1856 he has been active in thirteen campaigns, State and National, from two weeks to four months at a time, an average of six or seven weeks, and that in most of these campaigns he paid the bulk of his expenses out of his own pocket, sometimes when he could little afford it, and to the utter neglect of his private affairs. He gave to those campaigns not only his labor and time, amounting to little less than twenty-four solid months, but a not inconsiderable amount of money, also.

THE Santa Barbara *Press*, of Friday, August 10th, says: "Mr. J. Bixby, one of the proprietors of the Coast Line Stage Company, and nominee for Treasurer in Los Angeles county, arrived in town this morning." That's the kind of a man to elect County Treasurer. We want somebody who is ubiquitous—somebody who can be quietly reading the GAZETTE at the hotel in Anaheim and be shaking hands with the *Press* editor at Santa Barbara at the same time. This is a qualification which we did not think Mr. Bixby possessed, but we will not presume to dispute our Santa Barbara friend's accuracy. But if we did not see Jotham Bixby in the reading-room of the Planters' Hotel on last Friday morning, (at the time the *Press* says he was in Santa Barbara) we will set up the oysters for Col. Otis when he visits Anaheim.

THE Mint investigation has been prolific of wordy encounters between the opposing forces—notably between Frank M. Pixley and Superintendent La Grange. The last encounter was specially ludicrous. It was on last Monday. After La Grange had read a statement refuting certain charges, he said he hoped Mr. Pixley would withdraw those charges that he had failed to prove. Mr. Pixley said he would not be intimidated into doing anything. La Grange said he would not attempt to intimidate a person who had struck a preacher, upon which Mr Pixley replied that he would jump down the Superintendent's throat and kick off his belly buttons, and that he would not dare resent it; and that he was an "old duffer." So long as there was a prospect for a personal encounter, the Chairman declined to interfere, but when it became evident that the disputants would not resort to fisticuffs, he sadly demanded that order be restored, and the immediate business was resumed.

COL. JOHN O. WHEELER.

Some time before the two political parties in this county held their conventions, we predicted that Col. John O. Wheeler would be the Republican nominee for County Clerk. This is what we said:

"Col. Wheeler is an old resident of this county, he came in '50, and was Deputy Clerk under Chas. R. Johnson in 1857 and '1858. At various times he has held important and responsible Government positions. He has been intimately identified with the history of this county, and would receive the warm support of nearly all the old residents, irrespective of party. He is exceedingly popular with this class. His honesty has never been questioned, and his ability is demonstrated by the fact of his having held so many important and responsible public positions. And in point of personal popularity he is the equal of his opponent, A. W. Potts. Over-confidence in his hold upon the public will probably cause disagreeable consequences to the latter gentleman some day, especially if this feeling of official security leads to a carelessness in the administration of the affairs of his office, as rumor says is the case."

Recent events have confirmed us in the belief that the people do not desire that Mr. Potts should occupy the Clerk's office for a fourth term. The carelessness with which the business of his office is conducted is notorious. Prominent men of his own party told us months ago, that if Mr. Potts did not pay more attention to the petty details of his office he would speedily become unpopular. But in his fancied security he has not deigned to heed the warning, and he will shortly discover that personal cleverness and amiability will not condone official derelictions.

IGNOBLE WARFARE—WILEY FOR SHERIFF.

It seems that some of the speakers who are now stumping the county allow their angry passions to rise to such a pitch that their fierce denunciations and personal diatribes against the opposing party are actually injuring the cause for which they are laboring. For instance, some of the speakers at the Democratic meeting at Westminster the other night indulged in such gross abuse of Mr. Wiley, Republican nominee for Sheriff, that Mr. Mitchell, his opponent, felt called upon to apologize for the brutality of speech which some of his supporters had been guilty of. Said Mr. Mitchell: "I am a candidate for Sheriff. I am running on the Democratic ticket, and if elected I will fill the office to the best of my ability. And right here I want to say a word for Mr. Wiley. I have known him for ten years, and I believe if he is elected he will make as good a Sheriff as I will. If he was here he would say the same of me. That is all, gentlemen." These are manly words, and contained a fitting rebuke to those who had wantonly insulted Mr. Wiley in their speeches.

It may not be out of place here to record our opinion that Mr. Wiley will be elected Sheriff by a very handsome majority. He will not only poll the full vote of his party, but he will also get hundreds of Democratic votes. Some of the most prominent Democrats in the city of Los Angeles have expressed this opinion. We personally know scores of Democrats in this vicinity who will vote for him, not because of any particular fault to be found with Major Mitchell, but simply because of pure personal regard for Mr. Wiley. He has lived in this county for twenty-five years, and is acquainted with almost every resident. With these advantages his election is a foregone conclusion.

HUMOROUS PARAGRAPHS.

We wonder why the usually sensible editor of the *Herald* allows his political predilections to so far get the better of his love of truth and fair play as to make the following statements:

"The Democratic County Convention, in nominating its ticket, took counsel of the rural element. Both county and city are well balanced, and no section complains of neglect."

"Capt. Thom encountered Judge Brunson at Fountain Valley, the other night, and fairly put that redoubtable combatant *hors du combat*."

"Major Mitchell, our candidate for Sheriff, is developing a popularity which surprises those who have looked upon him as vulnerable. The Republican belief that Wiley has a show in the present canvass is fast waning."

If the above was written in a sarcastic vein they fallsll our idea of genuine humor. Twelve of the nominees on the ticket are residents of Los Angeles, and the other three belong in the rural districts; yet "county and city are well balanced, and no section complains of neglect!"

As we have elsewhere shown, Capt. Thom made a brilliant failure in pleading his case before the settlers at Fountain Valley. And the statement that Wiley will not be the next Sheriff is equally fallacious.

The *Herald* has an undeniable right to support anybody it pleases, but we submit that it should make its fight upon substantial grounds, and its arguments should be based upon facts.

A LAME DEFENSE.

The effort of Capt. Thom to explain away the ugly charges made against him by the settlers on the Las Bolsas, was a lamentable failure. Before he gave in his defense, they believed that he had wilfully "thrown them overboard." He pocketed a very handsome fee, and then, without an effort in their behalf, he coolly told them that he could do nothing for them. We say that they believed all this before he gave in his defense—and they believe it yet. He could talk for a month and not make them change this opinion. The consequence is that Mr. Thom will not get a dozen votes in a precinct where, under other circumstances, he would have received two hundred and fifty.

SUNDAYS.

There is perhaps no country in the world, professedly Christian, where Sunday observances has been less rigidly carried out than in California. Many can remember the early days when mining was almost the only industry, and when there was hardly any distinction perceptible in the streets between the first day in the week and other days. And even now the spirit of trade and the looseness of religious opinion give to our Sunday habits a latitude that would shock not merely a Scotchman fresh from the land of presbyterian rule, but would be regarded as dangerously lax by any New England deacon who should drop in upon us straight from his Sabbath-keeping Eastern home. Now, while we are far from wishing to bring ourselves or others under what we cannot help considering the bondage of unwise rule, which we remember being so restive under in youth, yet surely, after all, there is much about Sabbath observance that we should be foolish to cast aside altogether. Not to speak of the late morning rest, the silence of public works and the relief from business cares, all of which are conducive to reflection and to that repose of body and mind which is so essential to their recuperation,—not to speak of these things merely, it is surely good for us all, whatever be our creed, or whether we even have any definite religious belief at all, to take this day and use it for the cultivation of those moral virtues, concerning which all good men are agreed. To lay aside our working clothes that, like our hands on week days, are often soiled with the world's work; to dress ourselves in becoming garments and to go where we can meet our fellow-beings in a social manner and listen to a lecture or discourse—call it what you will—in which good manners shall be inculcated, mixed with whatever shades of theological belief,—this is surely a custom which, in these days of moral chaos, cannot hurt even the best of us.

Sunday Morning Chit-Chat.

"My friends," said a Spiritualist lecturer, "if we stop giving each other hell we shall find very little hell anywhere else."

Rev. Josepa Flavius Cook, of Boston, has been lecturing at Chicago. Some of his characteristic gems are appended: "The millstone of the church to-day is the unhung colossal Judas who holds the bag." "That young man, who is less of a man than a Flathead Indian," who flattens his better nature with dissipation—for a dissipated man is always a dizzy-pated man—that man is not a fair specimen." "Any people who neglect Church will be led by quacks." "There are churches that dedicate to God nothing but a mortgage." The New York *World*, commenting on his performance says: "If Bob Ingersoll means business, he will abandon his puny warfare upon the champions of Christianity at San Francisco and return to Boston." What impudence is this! San Francisco divines to be referred to as pigmies! Up, Guard, and at them!"

Rev. Mr. Nell, of Virginia, comes forward and alleges that John Smith was a fraud, thus cruelly seeking to blacken the reputation of a very numerous and respectable person.

An unfounded report has spread that Nice has been selected as the seat for holding the future conclave to elect a Pope. The majority of the Cardinals have declared in behalf of Rome.

It is reported that a prominent democratic candidate for office, who never goes to church, attended service at the Methodist church yesterday, and put half a dollar in the plate. Too thin.—*Santa Barbara Press.*

Some of the American preachers in attendance at the Pan-Presbyterian Council seem to have astonished the canny Scots not a little. After Dr. Hoge's sermon in St. Andrew's, a venerable elder was asked what he thought of it. "I thought I had him twice," replied the good old man, "but he gaed over my head wi' a fluff like a bat."

Benjamit Brown gained reputation and profit among the Spiritualists of Boston by making "spirit photographs." So firmly did Spiritualists believe in his mediumistic pretensions that he was engaged to give seances at the Lake Pleasant camp-meeting; but that job, as well as his whole business, has been upset by an exposure. An experienced photographer had but little difficulty in detecting the trick, which consisted simply in substituting for a clean plate one on which a "spirit form" had been dimly made.

Burlington *Hawkeye*: When Mrs. Van Cott comes singing down the aisle, and fixes her reviving eyes upon a man, and he turns pale and trembles, she thinks his soul is awakened. Yet we have seen the very same look on a man's face when he turned round after kissing the servant girl and suddenly encountered his wife's mother.

A petition signed by 41,200 of the clergy and laity of the Church of England, has been presented to Queen Victoria, asserting that the recent decisions of the Judicial Committee are "an arbitrary reversal of the plain directions of the Prayer Book," which the petitioners cannot in conscience accept, "any more than they can recognize *foro conscientiæ* the authority in spiritual matters of the court from which the decisions proceed." They therefore humbly pray her "to take such steps as may protect congregations from being disturbed by any attempt to enforce these decisions, and for the future to provide that all such questions, according to the Constitutional rights of the Church of England, may be settled apart from all secular intervention, by the Convocations of the Church." Among those who signed the petition were Earl Nelson, the Earl of Devon, Dr. Pusey, Canon Liddon, Canon Carter, the Rev. Berdmore Compton, the Rev. T. W. Perry, and the Hon. Charles L. Wood.

WATER.

How to secure it—Sensible Suggestions

DEAR GAZETTE.—What are the people of Anaheim going to do without water? And how are they to get water into our town? These are now the much vexed, and all important questions, for the solution of this people. Had we not better be up and doing something to remedy the evils under which we are now suffering? Yes, under which we are famishing for want of water? Does anyone think for a moment that a "few mill-fuls" of water in our ditches? If so, let me tell you, and I speak whereof I know, you will when it is too late—when your substance is burned up with the heat, wake up to find yourselves sorely and sadly mistaken. The only result possible of a suit will be to establish and define the rights of the various parties litigant; which will probably be determined some time during our second Centennial year. I, for one, believe from the evidence of those who have examined the river, that the water there is ample to supply the wants of all irrigators who use from that source; in fact this seems to be the prevailing opinion, and many are the denunciations we hear on every hand of the various parties who are deemed to be responsible for our present surroundings. Now, this is all wrong, and our street brawls and 'hard words will not bring what we most need and desire—water. Now, I propose a "short cut." Let us, one and all, who are able to lift a shovel of dirt, turn out on *Saturday, with our shovels*, and bring the water into Anaheim. Stand not idle while your very living is being burned up. When your vines, trees and shrubbery are gone—dead for the want of a little water, that can be so easily acquired—you may then bid a long and forever farewell to your hard earnings, and leave your once beautiful homes in the undisturbed and peaceful possession of the wild coyote. Let us be up and doing, not wrangling among ourselves; but one and all lend a helping hand, and bring the water by our elbow efforts, and not await the law's delays. Remember that Providence helps those who help themselves. This is a matter upon which the people of Anaheim cannot afford to make an issue. They must be united in their efforts for the preservation of our homes. It is suggested by many that we will be compelled to go in with one of the companies now organized to take the water from Bed Rock Canyon. We admit the proposition, but let me tell you, some of us will be older when that ditch brings water to Anaheim—yes, much older. And should we sit quietly and wait the coming of that greatly desired event? I much fear some of us will be feeling rather dry.

R. W. SCOTT.

WAS IT A "PUT UP JOB"?

WESTMINSTER, August 13.

EDS. GAZETTE.—I was very much affected upon reading your editorial on Sunday morning, describing the scene at the Democratic meeting, in which Mitchell played so conspicuous a part. But to the spectators at that gathering the little game was perfectly plain. To use a current diaphanous phrase, "it was too thin." I think Mitchell would make a better actor than Sheriff. Of course, as your correspondent states, he was absent from the hall when Lynill and Ling made their brutal and false attacks upon Mr. Wiley; and of course Mr. Mitchell was virtuously constrained to rebuke the zeal of his followers. It was a neatly played little game to win votes for Mitchell, but every one here is thoroughly disgusted with Mitchell's duplicity. Put down Westminster for Wiley by an almost unanimous vote.

OCCASIONAL.

Belligerent Attorneys.

The Los Angeles *Star* gives this account of a scene which transpired in the U. S. Land Office on Friday:

The case on trial was Ketchum vs. The State of California, with Messrs. Gould & Blanchard as attorneys for plaintiff, and Judge R. M. Widney for defence. In the course of the trial frequent references were made to "the Rosencrans land steal," "outraged settlers," etc., which were foreign to the case in hand and ostensibly designed as an insult to the attorney for defence. Finally Mr. Gould recalled Ketchum and asked:

"What became of Lachenais?"

Witness.—He was hung by Judge Widney and some other persons.

At this stage of the proceedings Judge Widney, evidently supposing this was a signal for a personal attack on him by the plaintiff and his attorneys, and having recently received letters threatening his assassination, quickly arose and drew a pistol from his pocket, and, holding the muzzle downward, addressed Ketchum substantially as follows:

"You say I murdered a man! You lie! you perjured villain! I was in the County Court room trying a case at the time Lachenais was hung and knew nothing whatever about it. Gen. Howard, Judge O'Melveny and others were with me at the time, and will vouch for what I say. If you and your crowd are armed to assassinate or murder me, draw your pistols and go on. I believe you are armed, for I have been informed so."

Mr. Gould—We are not armed.

Judge Widney—Then I will put away my weapon, as I will not use it on an unarmed man.

The case then proceeded without interruption until the noon adjournment, when Judge Widney asked Mr. Gould if his party intended coming armed or unarmed in the afternoon, as he would be governed entirely by their actions. He said he only wanted a fair show, but did not intend that any one should get the drop on him. Mr. Gould made no definite promise, so we are informed, but Mr. Haverstick said it must be distinctly understood that no arms were to be brought by either parties. As the Register and Receiver have no authority to punish for contempt, Chief Gerkins thought it advisable to detail an officer for special duty during the afternoon session.

Complimentary.

[From the "Breadaxe."]

"There are some blatherskites so large in self-conceit, occupying so much space that we are often puzzled to find out whether they are monster balloons inflated with Babcock crooked whiskey, or a Republican Anaheim Gazetter who guzzles it down, without remorse of conscience."

Thank you!

Rev. Dr. Asahel Bronson, though 83 years of age, still performs full ministerial duties at Mount Vernon, Pa., where he is pastor of a Presbyterian church. He supplies also two out stations. In the last three years the membership of the church has been doubled.

MR. ALLEN REPORTS.

What the Attorney of the Settlers did at Washington.

The settlers on the Las Bolsas gathered together on Friday to learn from Mr. Allen what he had done for them in Washington. The meeting was a large one, and quite enthusiastic. Mr. Allen being repeatedly cheered during the delivery of his address. The substance of his remarks was as follows:

When I got to Washington, I went to see our attorney, Mr. Krosinsky, and asked him about the Las Bolsas case. He replied that their was no Las Bolsas case; that there was nothing in it; that it had been decided against the settlers; that the land had been patented and the patent recorded, and that it would be impossible for us to do anything. He further stated that all the evidence had been thoroughly considered, and that the Secretary of the Interior, under the law and evidence, could not have decided differently. The case was held open for sixty days, on the promise of Krosinsky that he would furnish additional evidence. After our affidavits went on, I saw the Secretary of the Interior, and he said that he had examined the additional proofs, and all the testimony submitted on the first hearing, and believed that he had arrived at a definite conclusion. I asked him to let me have three days in which to examine the case, at the end of which time I would present my views to him. In that examination I discovered fraud, erasures, interlinations and changes in the documents, maps and survey, which I called to the attention of our attorneys, Drummond and Krosinsky. We then presented the case, and Mr. Drummond and Mr. Krosinsky both told me that beyond any question we had won the case; that my discoveries were sufficient to win the case, and that we need not fear any action the other side could take, as we could defeat the patent if it was issued and gain the land, or gain the land if a re-hearing was granted. In this manner it rested with the Secretary of the Interior. At this time I went to the District Attorney of the District of Columbia and explained to him the nature of the frauds, and read to him the United States statutes bearing upon the subject. The Attorney replied, "I could not give you much encouragement about finding a bill against the officers of the Department, as it would involve the whole Administration." I then went to Secretary Schurz and repeatedly urged him to render his decision. He finally promised to decide it a week ago last Saturday and after waiting at the door of his office from 1 o'clock to 7 o'clock in the evening, he came out, and in reply to my question he said he could give me no encouragement. I asked him if I was to understand that the decision was to be against us. He replied that it probably would. But no decision had been made up to the day I left Washington, and I don't believe there has been any decision yet. I still have hopes that a decision will be given in our favor. But let the decision be what it may, I firmly believe you will yet get your land. Do not be discouraged."

Practical Boxing Lessons

Last evening there was some extraordinary fun witnessed in a gymnasium in this city. A boxing class had been formed, consisting of ten pupils. Some wag connected with the institution conceived the idea of getting up a riot in the class. He went about it in a novel and ingenious way. Before the hour for the class-meeting he bored a hole through the ceiling and let down a rope, to the end of which he fastened a canvas bag filled with sand. Above he had a confederate manipulating the rope. When all was in readiness he remarked:

"Now, boys, I'll put you through the first exercise. All get around the bag in a circle and begin to punch with your fists. Each man must try and drive the bag over to the man opposite; and the first man that fails to keep the bag away from him sets up the beer."

This proposal was received with enthusiasm, and the class collected about the bag. At the word they all began to punch with a will, getting more furious and excited every minute. Just about this time the fellow overhead, who was watching the progress of the game through a hole in the ceiling, suddenly jerked up the bag about a foot above the heads of the excited class. The effect can be easily imagined. Each man hit the opposite man in the nose, and then they began to lambast promiscuously. While the riot went on, the man above occupied his time in pulling the bag up and letting it drop on the heads of the combatants. The way the blood spurted around over the floor would have delighted Wild Bill. They rolled over, got each other's heads in chancery, struck from the shoulder in dead earnest, and had plenty of fun generally. When they finally got quieted down and began to look for the two men who put up the job, the parties could not be found.—*Virginia Chronicle.*

The Mosquito of the Yellowstone.

An Interview with Col. M. V. Sheridan.

Col. Sheridan thinks of all abominations in this world, or the world to come, the Yellowstone and Upper Missouri mosquito is the most abominable. At Fort Buford, on his way down, he found every officer and soldier wearing a close-fitting head-net, and the whole command enveloped in smoke arising from a hundred "smudgers," or fires. Still there was no sleep or rest for the men. Some were nearly crazed by the torture. Any one who has ever been bitten by a Yellowstone mosquito will not need to be told how it feels. One mosquito can annoy him exceedingly, while a dozen may throw him into spasms, but a swarm of them can suck him dry of blood, eat all the flesh of his bones, and chew up and spit out his clothes and shoes in just four minutes by any chronometer in the land. The Yellowstone mosquito can't be intimidated or bulldozed. He won't fly at the motion of a hand. When he locates on a man he settles for good, and you may pull his legs out by the roots and he won't let go—not until he gets his little belly full. Seriously, the soldiers stationed in that country find life almost unendurable at this season of the year.

THE San Francisco *Call* and *Bulletin* are opposed to calling a Constitutional Convention. The first-named paper says: "The public will be called upon to vote at the approaching election for or against calling a Constitutional Convention. There cannot be given a single good reason why the people should be put to the expense of assembling to pass upon amendments to the State Constitution; for at present the instrument may be changed without much cost, and besides in a much safer way."

A Political Grange—A Summer Trip.

WESTMINSTER, August 10.

Mr. Pilkington, lecturer of the State Grange, lectured here on July 5th, presenting some strong points and astonishing figures regarding our State and National finances and government, as now engineered by cliques, rings and politicians. He called on Grangers to throw aside more party lines and vote for the party who would nominate farmers for their candidates to the Senate and Assembly, or else organize a "farmer's party" and nominate and elect your own men. And he affirmed that with such men in office at Sacramento, all thieving and political chicanery would be at an end, and strict honesty would prevail in every department of the government; for in a Legislature, Senate or Assembly, composed of farmers, none but honest men would be found. He urged voters to counsel with their mothers, their wives, and their sisters as to the best men to vote for, and to take that counsel and act on it. He spoke in terms, the whole tendency of which was to create enmity between the farmer and the merchant, whereas their interests really are one. All this from the State Lecturer of an order which has nothing to do with politics, is too much. The whole tenor of the address was such as we would expect to hear from an over-anxious political aspirant out on "a stump," and we wondered what office the gentleman could be seeking at the hands of the "farmers' party." It is hardly seemly for any man to claim that only farmers are honest men; nor can it be said that all farmers are honest. As to confineling with the other sex regarding the proper candidate to vote for, a remark made by a friend here is to the point. He says, "My mother has hardly yet forgiven us boys for not voting for Millard Fillmore when he, Fremont and Buchanan were candidates for the Presidency, and gave her reason—Oh, he is so handsome!" With all regard for women, I believe this is a fair sample of the counsel she would give in matters political. Let us have no new party, but each do all he can to purify each of the old parties, working for the nomination of the very best men, and then laboring for their election.

Several parties have been or are away on camping expeditions. One large party went to the San Jacinto mountains three weeks ago, and are still there. Another of 17 spent several days in the Temescal valley, San Bernardino county. Others went to San Juan hot springs, Laguna, Santiago, etc. We were of the Temescal party, and hesitate writing of the trip. Our route was to Anaheim, thence across the river bed to the old San Bernardino and San Diego road—following it to the upper end of the Santa Ana Canyon and then up the Temescal road to Temescal. At Anaheim we were to meet the rest of our party, but heard they had gone via Orange. So we started for the old stage road. By some unfortunate turn we missed our way—following right up the river bed. And finally after crooking and turning, backing and stopping, crossing ditches and mud holes, twisting among corn fields, dodging overhanging willows and wild grape vines, making repeated inquiries how to get into some main road that would take us out all right, and receiving only unintelligible Spanish answers, we struck the Yorba road, and succeeded in reaching their crossing, and about sundown camped out at the upper end of the canyon, satisfied we had learned the art of backing out and turning around, if experience will teach it. The next morning the remainder of the party overtook us and we pushed ahead. On coming up on the mesa it was evident we had left Westminster. The ground was hard and barren as a floor, and the wind, hot from the desert, all tended to make our up-hill ride anything but pleasant. By noon the heat was almost unbearable, and horses and people are about used up. Reaching Temescal at 3 p. m., we found the camping place occupied, but the next day a pleasant spot was found, which we gladly occupied, and vainly endeavored to keep cool with the thermometer 106° in the shade. 'Twas terrific—especially for us who live so near the coast. Toward evening, however, the heat would moderate, and smoking was enjoyed. Small game was abundant, and quite tame. Three wildcats were found and also bear and deer tracks. Three miles further up the valley was a canyon through which a trail led to San Juan hot springs—12 miles distant. In this canyon large game was said to be abundant, and the next morning before we came away a bear was seen in the road, about a mile from camp. Our party had not missed any of these varmints, and no effort was made to find any. Before coming away the weather became comfortable and we began to enjoy it. But rations were low, our shot was gone, and we had to leave.

One of the amusing incidents was a call from a Justice who wanted to learn the form for marrying. His books didn't contain it, and a couple wanted him to marry them. Some one had been scaring him with the idea that the ceremony was a fearful one to perform. He was told that the form had been changed, and that the proper way now was for the wife to promise to "love, honor, cherish and support" the husband; and the husband must promise to "love, honor and obey" the wife. In the evening they had a wedding dance.

On Sunday evening the Rev. Mr. Mack preached in the school house, and the members of our party sang familiar hymns. With one exception, this was the first church service held in the valley for five years.

The dry year is keenly felt in this mountain valley. Springs have failed. Land usually damp is dry. Where we saw green spots last Fall, all was dead and dry. Still, they had fine potatoes; corn looked pretty well; alfalfa was good; trees doing well, and the people cheerful. The bee men will suffer though they will lose very few, if any, hives. Enough honey is being made to feed through the next season. We were all glad to come home, and I doubt whether any of us will go there again to tent on the old camp ground.

T.

Two or three men and various dogs having been devoured by sharks off Melbourne, Australia, the Government offered a reward for the capture of these fish, and 3,000 were captured in one week; but inasmuch as the reward was at the rate of one shilling a fish, and no reward is given for sharks under two feet, the fishermen threw the "babies" into the sea until they grow worth catching. Some men have been making from $15 to $20 a day by shark fishing.

Charleston, S. C., is engaged in boring an artesian well, the depth of which has reached 1,377 feet; 3,770 feet of piping has been inserted, and as fast as the depth is increased more piping will be inserted until a stratum is reached sufficiently hard to render piping unnecessary. One small head of water has been reached, but it was so small that it has been shut off.

Two Notable Deaths.

The telegraph announces two notable deaths in very different spheres, namely, Samuel Warren, the author, and Le Blanc, the proprietor of the gambling establishment at Monaco. The first named was the author of the celebrated novel "Ten Thousand a year," a book which fairly took the literary world by storm, and the merits of which have already elevated it to the rank of a classic. The law firm of Quirk, Gammon & Snap, introduced in that story, has been immortalized, and though the author never equalled his work in that instance, the fame was enough to secure him a lasting reputation. Thackeray never analyzed the snob character more thoroughly and skillfully than did Warren in that book, and this is the more curious because, unless greatly belied by contemporary report, the author was himself a striking illustration of the vices and foibles he depicted so forcibly.

The second notable character whose death is announced is Le Blanc, the great gambler, and commonly known as the *real* Prince of Monaco. He was a man of great energy and administrative ability, and conducted a difficult and delicate business with consummate skill and audacity. His establishment was on a magnificent scale, in all its departments, and the cost of maintaining it enormous. Le Blanc was worshipped by the people of Monaco, and many stories are told of his liberality, not only to those whom he employed or among whom he lived, but to ruined speculators and gamesters who had come prepared to break the bank, and got broken themselves. Thackeray, in one of his miscellaneous papers, has placed on record a graphic narrative of what was really a matter of frequent occurence, namely, a combination of gamblers against Le Blanc's bank. Some gamblers would discover an infallible martingale, or scheme of play, and having persuaded others of its value they would club their capital and lay siege to the bank. On the occasion selected by Thackeray the contre-banquista, as the speculators called themselves, appeared to have a really formidable martingale, for they won continuously. Le Blanc was at first absent in Paris, and they at once telegraphed to him. He made arrangements for the dispatch of a very large sum to Monaco, and then hurried off to reinforce his alarmed subordinates. On arriving he found the gamblers having everything their own way. They played with deliberate system, winning so many hundred florins between breakfast and lunch, so many more between lunch and dinner, and so many more between dinner and supper. This had gone on for several days, and Le Blanc's coffers began to grow empty. All the people who depended on him looked frightened, and only the dreadful contrebanquists were cheerful. But at last there came a day when their fortune deserted them. Something tempted them to violate the rule by which they had confined themselves to a stipulated winning for each division of the day, and with that infraction the charm was broken. They played on but gained no more, and when they rose at length, after a protracted sitting, the brilliant rooms re-echoed to the cheers of the sympathizing spectators, for the star of Le Blanc was again in the ascendant, and the famous contrebanque was broken. Le Blanc was no doubt no better than one of the wicked. His gambling palace was a dreadful snare to the unsophisticated; *jeunesse dorée* of Europe and even America. But among the thousands who knew him he was nevertheless regarded with respect, and not seldom with esteem, and there were a great many poor people who looked on him as a benefactor and a friend.—*Sacramento Record-Union.*

European Politics.

LONDON, August 13.

Politics are beginning to take a leading place in public discussions. At Berlin a *coup de etat* in France is believed probable, and it is also thought that the new government will not be recognized by Germany. Notwithstanding the fact that a profound peace prevails in France, ultra conservative papers are urging the Government to declare martial law. There is a report current that the cabinet have already resolved upon this step. This will be rendered necessary by the course of the radical papers, which dare to talk of civil war unless their candidates receive a majority at the approaching election. Mons. Duponlopos' newspaper says it is natural to suppose that the Government may be forced to meet, by a state of seige, a fierce and unconstitutional civil war waged against it. The constitution is formally attacked, and the government would be wrong if it did not seek means to defend itself.

A Committee of the Right publishes another appeal for funds to carry on their electoral work. They urge all order-loving citizens to respond, because the propaganda of the right will promote the public welfare.

Frederick A. Stanley, member of Parliament for North Lancashire, succeeds Wm. H. Smith as Secretary of the Treasury.

A Saucy Reply.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 13.

It is stated on good authority that Museva Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador at London, recently wrote to the Porte that he had reason to believe that the British Government would probably ask authorization for the fleet to enter into the Bosphorus in order to protect Christians. It is said that the Porte replied that the fleet could only come as an avowed ally of Turkey. It is also asserted though on doubtful authority that this reply was withdrawn on the energetic remonstrance of Layard, the British representative at Constantinople.

A Black Hills newspaper says that one thousand women would find not only remunerative employment there, but good husbands also. It expresses regret that so few females have sought the Black Hills and adds that "if hard-working, sensible and virtuous Eastern girls would come even to Cheyenne they would very speedily better their condition and find independent and well-to-do husbands.

Judge Lochrane, of Georgia, is reported to have made this pithy remark on the State Constitutional Convention: "On the first day of its meeting the Convention abolished the Constitution, on the second it insulted the Governor, and on the third it repudiated God Almighty."

The kind of verses that are read in a Kentucky school exhibition:

"Go, my son, and shut the shutter,—
Thus I heard a mother utter.
"Shutter's shut," the boy did mutter,
"I can't shut it any shutter."

Joe Coburn is engaged in the brick business at the penitentiary. It comes easy to him. He used to carry a good many bricks in his hat.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

SATURDAY.....AUGUST 18, 1877.

THE New York *Sun* says: "There is annually imported into the United States from Italy, Sicily, Spain, Portugal, and other Mediterranean countries, 25,000,000 pounds of sumach, which is used by all morocco manufacturers. It has just been demonstrated that it can be cultivated with profit in California, and in quantities large enough to supply the home demand. Agricultural societies are circulating directions for its culture and treatment."

THE Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio has made a speech, in which he favored prohibiting the railroad companies from so reducing their rates by ruinous competition as to disable themselves from paying a just compensation to their operatives, and added: "I would go further and try the experiment "—but I do not know that it would succeed; I "would arrange and fix a minimum of prices "for all who labor in the mines and upon "the railroads, and then require that the "laborer, at the end of the year, should, in "addition to his fixed compensation, receive "a certain per cent. of the profits." Rather Communistic.

THE Maharajah of Gwalior is now surrounding with a garden, which bids fair to become one of the wonders of the world, his palace erected at a cost of $1,250,000, of which the Prince of Wales was the first occupant. It will contain ten garden houses, each illustrating a variety of Hindo architecture, and a winter palace of glass, imported from Vienna. Water will be brought from artificial lakes over channels so constructed as to give that murmur which was prescribed to afford rest to Maecenas in his villa near Rome. The garden will be kept perennially green by irrigation. [The expenses of all this will be nothing to the enormously wealthy Gwalior.

THE leading Democratic paper of San Francisco, in speaking of the rejection of a candidate by the nominating convention, says that although the rejected candidate had made a good officer, it was necessary to apply to him "the Democratic doctrine that no man should be re-nominated for a third term." That may be good Democratic doctrine in San Francisco, but it don't appear to be an article of faith with the party leaders in this county. They have nominated Mr. Potts for the office of County Clerk, a position to which he has been elected three times. It is about time for Mr. Potts to step down and out.

Two classes of men appear in our local politics, says a city paper. The one class is composed of men who go into politics for what they can make, either in the shape of money or in reversionary interests in successful aspirants to places of profit. The other class is composed of good citizens who give their time to the public service and endure the annoyance of fighting bad men from a genuine public spirit. The latter class may console themselves with this reflection: Such of the improper candidates as they may not be able to defeat in the nominating conventions, good citizens will have a chance to "scratch" at the polls.

REPORTS on leprosy have been published by surgeons in British India. Dr. Planck, Sanitary Commissioner of the northwest provinces, considers that no fewer than 10,000 persons in that vast area are leprous, and it results in reducing to beggary at least one-third of that number. Its attacks arises seldom from contagion. It is an hereditary disease. As a rule leprosy assumes outward and hurtful appearances between the ages of 20 and 50. In China the great seats of leprosy are in the provinces of Canton and Fokien. In Canton there are said to be 10,000 lepers. Leprosy is unknown among the Australian aborigines. Of late years it has been frequently observed by Europeans who have visited life East and West Indies.

AN improved log for measuring the distance traversed by vessels at sea, while under either sail or steam, is noticed favorably in the French journals. The instrument, as described, is a most ingenious piece of mechanism, and is intended to be fixed either in the engine room or in the Captain's lower cabin. The water is conveyed to it by means of suitable valves, placed in the side of the vessel, and the impact of the water while the vessel is moving communicates motion to some clock-work, and the distance is recorded by means of a dial. There are four smaller dials within a large one, which record the knots by units, tens, hundreds, and thousands; while the large dial tells the statute miles, so that the measurement can be taken either in knots—a method far preferable, of course, to seamen—or by statute miles, and the total registration is from one to a million miles. The reliability of this instrument is said to be unquestionable.

RECENTLY attempts were made at Nevada City to fire the Catholic and Congregational churches and the residences of various citizens. On Thursday evening an incendiary fire was started among manzanita bushes in the grave yard there, evidently intended to spread among the grasses and to the barns and residences adjoining the burying-ground. The fences about a number of graves, with the head-boards, shrubbery, etc., were burned before the fire was put out. That night Frederick R. Miller was arrested and confessed his guilt. The *Transcript* says: "He was the last man in the community that was suspected. Had he been sane he would have been hung as soon as arrested. Miller is a surveyor, and is a very old resident of the county, and during the past few years he has been in the habit of going on sprees, but was always so quiet while on the street that scarcely any one would suspect that he was intoxicated. He has been sent to the County Jail twice during the past year. When thoroughly under the influence of liquor he becomes insane. The evidence against him is of the most positive character, without his own declarations. After he was taken to jail he told the Deputy Sheriff that 'he was the Lord Jesus Christ, and he had come upon earth to destroy the Catholic Churches, and he was going to do it.'"

THE CANDIDATES FOR THE SENATORSHIP.

One would have thought, from the attacks made upon Mr. Barrows because of his inability to electrify an audience with a flow of oratorical eloquence, that his opponent, Mr. Smith, was in direct contrast in this respect. But his speech at Anaheim last week dispelled the illusion. It was a speech which, barren as it was of live and original ideas, was made doubly irksome to listen to by being delivered in a passionless, unattractive manner. The merest tyro would make a better impression on a promiscuous audience than the vaunted Smith.

Mr. Smith may be able to frame a legal document or deliver a legal opinion on some not very abstruse point, but he is a perfect "numbskull" when it comes to live and pertinent questions affecting the public welfare. What idea did he advance in his two hours' speech the other night? He talked in a poll-parrot fashion about high tariff—talked about it in such a way as convinced us that he had learned it "by heart" from some book written by an abler man than himself. He had not sense enough to see that he was wearying the audience by talking upon a subject which, important as it is, is but of infinitesimal importance in a local campaign. The fact is, that even if he had the ability, he had not the inclination to talk upon State and local issues, because had he done so he would have had to commit himself to some policy—which wouldn't do, you know.

On the whole, we think Col. Smith is a failure. He should have remained in the background and solicited the suffrages of the people on the strength of the reputation made for him by the newspapers. But he has dispelled the fallacious ideas in regard to his ability which had been imbibed by the people through the press, and nothing short of a miracle will save this greatly over-rated man from an ignominious defeat.

Mr. H. D. Barrows is, according to the opposition, altogether too able a man for Senator. They say he would make an admirable Secretary of the Treasury, or some other high office. A very ridiculous argument against his election, certainly. A county which sends to the State Senate a gentleman possessing ability enough to be Secretary of Treasury, does itself great honor. It is the first time we have ever heard the defeat of a candidate urged because he possessed scholarly attainments of a high order, and had altogether too much ability for the position to which he aspired. We are content, however, that this argument be used, confident that its effect will be, not the annihilation, but the election of Mr. Barrows.

A MASTER MIND.

As a descriptive writer, our friend of the *Broadaxe* is probably without an equal this side of Arizona. Added to an unusual felicity of expression and wealth of thought, the old gentleman possesses a mind upon which the merest trifles photograph themselves. A less observing and less powerful intellect would pass by unheedingly and carelessly scenes which would make an indelible, lasting impression on the saintly Wiseman. But we envy less his powers of observation than the faculty which he possesses in such an eminent degree of describing the most humble and lowly scenes of rural life in language as poetic as ever emanated from Byron, Shelly, Scott and those other fellows. He thus describes a scene in the romantic town of San Bernardino:

> In the rear of several whisky-shops there are several gambling hells, where the greatest number of her denizens congregate day and night and play "bean-poker"—one hundred beans for fifty cents—and when one makes a winning of fifty cents he straightway takes a shoot for old Saw-Bones' meat market and gets a few pounds of beef and goes home and has a grand feast.

Could anything be nicer than that? The moral lesson it conveys is couched in such humorous language that the reproof is divested of the sting which a less cultured writer would have left exposed.

DISHONEST OR INCAPABLE—WHICH?

Will some one tell us the difference between a defaulter who cannot pay, and a defaulter's bondsman who can pay and won't? Both acknowledge the debt. The principal says, *I can't pay.* The bondsman says, *I won't pay.* And to make his saying good, he resorts to every legal technicality that presents itself, and to all manner of special pleading. Thus far he has been successful in his efforts to defeat the law, and deprive the citizens of Los Angeles of money due them. Cameron E. Thom is the bondsman. He sealed his Democracy with his blood, but he failed to seal his bond with his honor. He is J. J. Mellus' bondsman, and he has thus far evaded all efforts on the part of Los Angeles city to collect the amount due from him as such, by reason of a defect in his bond. When he signed that bond he knew that it was bad, or he is ignorant of the law. If he knew that it was bad, he is dishonest, and not fit to be a public officer. If he is ignorant of the law—which is certainly the most charitable construction to put upon his conduct—he is unfit for the position of District Attorney.

A POPULAR OFFICIAL.

Two years ago Chas. E. Miles was elected County Recorder over an opponent who had proved himself one of the most faithful and efficient officials Los Angeles county ever had, and who consequently was a great favorite with those whose extensive business in the Recorder's office led them to appreciate a thorough and obliging incumbent. We allude to J. W. Gillette. Mr. Miles having overcome such a formidable opponent, it is evident that he possesses qualities which *take* with the people. During the two years in which he has held the office, he has necessarily extended his range of acquaintance, which is the same as saying that he has gained numberless warm friends since last election, who will work for his re-election. He will run hundreds of votes ahead of his ticket.

The Los Angeles *Star* has the following kind words: "We see by the county papers, "generally, that Charles R. Miles neatly "holds his own wherever he goes. Well, "there are mighty few fairer, better, more "liberal, or more trustworthy men than this "same gentleman. He probably never did "a mean or a crooked act in his life, and he "is in all respects a good citizen and a faithful friend."

FACTS FROM THE RECORD.

For Mr. Mitchell, as a man, we have a great deal of respect; and it is with reluctance that we feel ourselves compelled to attack his record as an officer. We would not do so if he did not permit some of his supporters (like the speaker at Westminster the other night) to indulge in misrepresentation and abuse of Mr. Wiley. But having connived at this unmanly mode of warfare, he must expect to reap the natural consequences.

Two years ago, Mitchell was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Sheriff, but before the meeting of the Convention he withdrew in favor of Alexander. For this he was rewarded with the appointment of Under-Sheriff, a position which he held for about six months, when he was discharged and his place filled by Mr. T. E. Rowan. The question, Why was he discharged? is at this time fraught with interest.

In plain language then, he was discharged by reason of general incompetency. The most intimate friends of Sheriff Alexander—men in high official station—advised him to dispense with Mitchell's services before that erratic gentleman had time to work irretrievable mischief. Not only did he make a botch of what duties he did attempt to perform, but, as was frequently the case, he could not be found when his services were required.

These are well known facts which cannot be successfully disputed. Sheriff Alexander is now the defendant in a case which has been decided against him in the District Court, and which has been carried on an appeal to the Supreme Court. Should the decision of the lower court be sustained, Alexander will be mulcted in the sum of nearly six thousand dollars. This is all the work of Mitchell, and is the result of gross carelessness and ignorance on his part. He sold property which was claimed by a third party, and failed to take an indemnifying bond; a piece of carelessness which the most ignorant deputy in the county would not be guilty of. This is only one instance in which he proved himself utterly inefficient, and which compelled Sheriff Alexander to depose him.

As we stated at the beginning of this article, we feel reluctant to expose Mr. Mitchell's weaknesses. We shall only continue to do so under great provocation, and we think that it would be well for Mr. Mitchell to call off his dogs.

THE TREASURERSHIP.

Last fall the Democrats of Los Angeles city (who are the leaders of the party in the county) defeated James C. Kays, their own candidate for treasurer, on the ground of his being poor. They said, and the people generally believed them, that they had had enough of a poor man and his bondsmen in that office. This year they have abandoned that position, and insist upon the election of Hewitt, a man as poor as Mellus or Kays, for County Treasurer. If they are correct this year in urging a poor man for the position, they were wrong last year in urging a rich one. If they are consistent this year, they were not last year. If they were not consistent at either date, they are political tricksters, bidding for votes. Now, we think they were right last fall, though we do not concede that they were honest in what they advocated. We think a man should be elected Treasurer who *individually*—who as *principal* on a bond—can respond in damages in case of crookedness, criminal or accidental. In case of misfortune to Mr. Hewitt, what security would the people have other than his bond? Nothing. Mr. Bixby, on the other hand, is a man of large means and vested interests, and would be personally able to make good any losses to the county by reason of banks failing or any other unforeseen accident that would jeopardize the public funds. Save us from the chance of having to fall back on an insolvent principal and unscrupulous bondsmen.

KIMBALL AND KREMER.

We have postponed until this late day giving our personal friend, Geo. H. Kimball, a favorable notice, chiefly because he is such a universal favorite in this section that he does not stand in much need of our assistance. George is a young man of great promise, and as this is his first adventure in politics, we propose to do all in our power to give him a good send-off into the troubled sea of official life.

Writing that this is his first political venture, reminds us of the fact that his worthy opponent, M. Kremer, has held office for the last twenty years or so; in fact it may be said that he has grown gray in the service. We regret that the stern exigencies of the occasion necessitate M. Kremer's retirement from official honors. In official as well as in civil stations it is in obedience to natural laws that the young, rising generation should displace those whose age entitle them to an honorable rest in their declining years. In giving way to Mr. Kimball, we assure the present incumbent that his successor possesses every qualification necessary for the faithful and intelligent administration of the affairs of the office to which he will be elected on the 5th of September.

"JENNIE JUNE," the popular female correspondent and literary contributor, has been making a tour of a portion of the Continent. She has reached Paris, from which she writes: "I want to go back to a country where life, character, conduct, stand for something, where men have to give guarantees of qualification for citizenship, and women are not only admired but respected. I want to live where the universe for women does not turn on the cut of a polonaise or the shade of a ribbon."

Huge Rose Bush.

In the northwest corner of our public school yard, says the Haywards *Journal*, is one of the largest rose bushes in the State, and by far the handsomest. It is about 100 feet in circumference, and covers a large spot of ground. It blooms in February and March, and during those months has thousands upon thousands of beautiful flowers. The rose is a delicate pink, shading from a darker hue at the edges of the leaf to pure white in the centre of the flower. They have a rose bush at Santa Rosa that has a national reputation for size, but people who have seen both say that ours is almost as large, is many years younger, and is far the more beautiful shrub of the two.

WATER.

A Retrospect—The Canyon de Santa Ana Water Co. against the Cajon Irrigating Co—What has been accomplished and what remains to be done.

Editors Gazette:—

Under the provisions of the Act passed by the Legislature and approved March 10th, 1874, known to us as the Bush Act, the water districts Nos. one and two of Los Angeles county were organized. The Act has been much criticised, but the better opinion appears to be that not only is it constitutional but that it can be successfully operated. It is said that one reason why the question of collecting the tax was never tested was that the Commissioners themselves had not paid the tax.

The work was discontinued by the Commissioners, and according to a decision of the District Court it was abandoned by them. Hence no water rights have been acquired by means of the "Irrigation Districts."

A few years ago a right of way through the Yorba Ranch was attempted to be condemned by the Stearns' Ranch Co., but they were defeated on the point, I am informed, that they had no water in the Santa Ana river, and hence there was no public necessity for condemning a right-of-way. Since the decision in the case of the Land Co's Water Company against the Water Districts, no steps whatever have been taken by the Canyon de Santa Ana Water Co. to acquire water rights —that is, rights in and to the water—of the Santa Ana River. Then where does this company get its water rights and in what do they consist? Do they expect riparian rights to spring from the banks of their ditch, and a dry ditch at that? or do they claim riparian rights because their lands touch the river where no water flows? Certain, there can be no claim of water acquired by use and appropriation.

This Canyon de Santa Ana Water Co. begun their suit and received their deed to a right-of-way from the Yorbas and others in May, 1876. After more than a year had elapsed, seeing the condition of the water rights and knowing that the Land Co. did not own enough land adjacent to Anaheim to justify them in building the ditch as originally located, or in accordance with their charter, and hence that they would not build it unless they had absolute control, and could carry it where they pleased, as in the evidence before the referee it was sworn that they would put the ditch, etc., to a greater public use than the Water Districts, as they would carry the water to the La Habra Valley and there extend it over larger territory—knowing this, in June, 1877, a half dozen of the land owners, who had paid taxes, determined that the only way to get water was to take hold and build the ditch. A corporation was organized and water taken up under the laws of the State, and two men put upon the abandoned ditch, for the Land Co. had dismissed Hagen from their employ six months before. The next step was to consolidate, with the water then appropriated, the riparian rights of the Yorbas, Shanklin and others. A complaint was then filed against the Land Co.s' Water Co., which case is now pending in the District Court and which suit Mr. Northam says he will fight for years before he will yield or build the ditch, unless he gets such a deed as he wants. His lawyers drew the deed which was signed by the Yorbas and it is pronounced satisfactory by all the Company except Mr. Northam; but Mr. Northam appears to have control of all things and seems to think that even the Courts will yield to him, and hence is immovable. He has, I am informed, imported a lawyer, and those who expect lawyers and lawsuits to bring water, may in him find a new source of hope.

The new company, The Cajon Irrigation Company, which was born of dire necessity, and must have water as the fellow had to have the ground-hog, are going steadily ahead doing much of the work themselves, yet invoking all others who are in earnest about getting water, to come with them and put a shoulder to the wheel.

The new company have the water rights, and they are not afraid that the courts will ignore the rights of men who by necessity have been compelled to complete a work left unfinished—aye, without a stroke of labor done by them to whom it has been intrusted, as an agent of the public, to be completed for a public purpose. The old water company has never levied an assessment; has never notified its stockholders that it has organized or in any manner taken steps to complete the work begun, and left as it now is by the Water Districts. The Yorba ditch and the Watson ditch were both open in the year 1835; for years the Yorbas kept up several ditches, but gradually abandoned all but what is the present ditch. This ditch has been in constant use since 1835 and it is stated to be smaller now than heretofore. Lands heretofore irrigated by it are now lying idle.

By a test measurement made by a committee of Messrs. McFadden and Gilman on the part of Cajon Irrigating Company, and two of the Yorbas, the capacity of the ditch, after thorough examination, was determined to be 329 inches under a four-inch pressure. The next day it was agreed on as a compromise, on account of certain benefits to be received by them from the Cajon Irrigation Co., of which they are stockholders, that the amount of water claimed by them should be reduced to 250 inches, miners' measurement; and this is what they are now taking, though a committee of the Anaheim Water Co. report them using a stream 6½x1½ feet—say 1,400 inches. I fear some of the good people of Anaheim do not know exactly what the suit is to accomplish, except the vague idea that it is to bring them the water which their ditch will not convey.

The whole stream of the Chapman ditch, which broke night-before-last, was in the Anaheim ditch, otherwise known as the river-bed, and yet did not live in this sandy desert to reach within three miles of Anaheim.

The right of the Anaheim people would enable them to make advantageous terms with the Cajon Irrigation Company, and thus secure, by consolidation, their water rights. There is no danger of their losing them on account of any suit with the old company, for they are defined and exact right to water, which they can move up and down the river as often as they deem necessary, provided they can acquire the right-of-way over the land. The fall of the large ditch is 30 inches to the mile. This testing of rights while orchards are dying is a most inopportune experiment—it is like fighting the miller's toll when there is no meal in the house.

Z.

The grasshoppers have so far destroyed the feed in some pastures near St. Albans, Vt., that the farmers have been obliged to commence feeding their cattle with hay. Several are mowing their oat crop for fodder or drying it for winter use. Corn stalks are eaten off by the pests, and unless wet weather acts in it seems inevitable that they will destroy most of the unharvested crops and the fall feed.

The canal at Augusta, Ga., is now navigable by boats propelled by steam, which is every evidence that the old canal boat propulsion is at an end.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Special dispatches to the GAZETTE by the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company.

Murder by Indians.

HELENA, Montana, Aug. 14.

The following has just been received from Bannock: The Indians crossed at the head of Horse Prairie, striking Stephenson's this morning and killing the Rice brothers and others on the route. They are evidently making their way to Snake River Valley.

Various News Notes.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.

The *World's* Washington special says that the resignation of J. Russell Jones, Collector of the Chicago Custom House, was asked some time ago but has not yet been received. It is the intention to give the place to Wm. Henry Smith, of the Western Associated Press, and if Jones does not resign soon he will be removed.

Gen. Sherman writes that he has proceeded with an escort of soldiers from Bozeman to Yellowstone Park, and says he will not attempt the campaign against the Nez Perces with his present force.

Commodore Kerkland is to be tried by court martial in October for writing insulting letters to the Navy Department, while at Montevideo, and abusing subordinate officers.

Dissatisfied with Schurz.

NEW YORK, August 14.

The *Times* Washington correspondent says that considerable dissatisfaction is manifested towards Schurz, who is investigating charges in secret against Galfire, chief clerk of the Indian Bureau. Galfire is not allowed to be present to cross examine witnesses, who are mostly from the far West where they can't be reached again. Galfire has been suspended. The Star Chamber inquiry has been proceeding two weeks.

Maine Politics.

PORTLAND, Me., August 14.

The Democratic State Convention, which meets here to-morrow, will indorse Hayes' Southern policy. J. C. Talbot, last year's candidate for Governor, was waited upon last night and requested to withdraw, but declined.

Illness of Senator Morton.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.

An Indianapolis special says that Senator Morton has arrived home with his left arm paralyzed, and his family physician will remain with him until he improves. None but members of his family are allowed to see him.

Opinion of Butler.

NEW YORK. Aug. 14.

A letter was read from Ben. Butler at the Workingmens' meeting in Philadelphia, in which he says workingmen can't be compelled to take National Bank notes for pay, but can demand greenbacks, gold or silver coin.

Workingmen's Meeting.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.

A Nashville dispatch says that there was a meeting of workingmen at that place. Resolutions were passed favoring the issue of ten thousand dollars in greenbacks monthly until the distress in the country is relieved; opposing the contraction of currency; favoring the remonetization of silver and asserting that they would ignore both parties.

The War Situation.

CHICAGO, August 14.

The Tribune's London special says it is considered doubtful whether Shipka Pass will be held much longer by the Russians. At present the Russian army is penned in at Tirnova and deprived of liberty of action.

The report comes from Constantinople, but it is not official, that the Turks have evacuated their position before Plevna, in favor of a better one for defensive purposes, behind the town.

The Times' London special says that there is intense dissatisfaction over the failure of Parliament to secure pledges from the Ministry as to the policy on the Eastern question. The war party is alarmed at the absence of a pledge against intervention. The latter fear that if the Russians gain a decided victory, Disraeli might plunge England into war without countenance of Parliament. Unless the Russians gain an overwhelming victory, the campaign will go on another year. Unless Servia co-operates and permits the Russians to march beyond the Balkans, the Turks have entire confidence that they can keep back the Russians till December, when it is hoped that diplomacy will secure peace, on the basis of yielding the country north of the Balkans.

Gortschakoff Wants to Resign.

LONDON, August 14.

The Standard's Vienna correspondent telegraphs that, although it is denied in official quarters, it is undoubtedly a fact that Gortschakoff at the close of July tendered his resignation. It will not be determined whether the resignation will be accepted until the Czar arrives at Cotroceni, near Bucharest, a few days hence. The reason for the resignation is that Gortschakoff promised other powers that their interests should have full weight in the settlement of the Eastern question, but finds his influence declining before the extreme party. He also opposes Roumanian and Servian co-operation.

Refugees.

ADRIANAPOLE, August 14.

Five thousand Musselman refugees are here and three thousand in other towns in the vicinity. Several thousand are expected from Kazanlick.

Passage of the Danube Postponed.

VIENNA, August 14.

The passage of the Danube by the main body of the Roumanian army has been postponed until the large Russian reinforcements arrive.

The Fenians.

LONDON, Aug. 14.

O'Connor Powers has received a communication from Sir Stafford Northcote concerning the remaining Fenian prisoners, which leaves little doubt of the immediate release of Michael Davitt, and of the intention of the Government to consider the cases of the others.

A Turkish Victory

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 14.

Selimon Pasha announces that he has retaken Kartova, disarmed the Bulgarians, and re-established order. He then captured Kalofer, defended by the Bulgarians in intrenched positions and occupied Kalofer. The rebels fled into the Balkans after losing 500 killed. Eleven Turkish soldiers were killed and 33 wounded. An official dispatch from the Governor of Fehadir says that 10,000 Russian infantry are encamped between Carbrocsan and Alashgerd, and a body of Russian cavalry is at Alphorchair.

The Austrian Government has made declarations, through its agents, that in the present condition of affairs in the East the project of occupying Bosnia and Herzegovina is abandoned. This is attributed to numerous meetings in Hungaria in favor of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire.

Convention of Telegraph Magnates.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.

The *Sun* says that the meeting of telegraph magnates adjourned at half-past 2 P. M., yesterday, to assemble at 8 P. M. at the Windsor Hotel. At the appointed time the convention met in Vanderbilt's parlors, and a session was held lasting till nearly 12, the leading directors of both companies being in close attendance. The Western Union offered the Atlantic & Pacific one month of the total receipts, to effect a permanent working arrangement, while the Atlantic & Pacific Co. asked one-fifth of the receipts. Here a division took place, and all efforts to settle the difference was unavailing. The meeting adjourned until Monday. Jay Gould, upon being questioned as to the result, said that the affair had collapsed. Members of the Convention separately said that the differences were so wide and the personal animosities so intense that the prospect of an amicable settlement was far the present out of the question.

Explosion.

BOSTON, August 15.

A boiler used on a floating pile driver exploded to-day, killing one man and seriously wounding four others.

Texas Pacific R. R.

PHILADELPHIA, August 15.

The directors and stock-holders of the Texas Pacific Railroad met to-day. The annual report showed that four hundred and eighty miles of track had been completed. Receipts, $2,381,976; profits, $318,986. Under the adjustment of $27,031,489 of indebtedness of the California and Texas Railroad Company, $8,474,911 had been satisfied by July 24, 1877, and on June 1st the liabilities of the road were but $18,556,578, with 444 miles of road in operation, fifty locomotives, and 1,050 cars of all kinds. This has been a reduction of $38,682 75 in running expenses, a gain of 120 miles, 635 cars and 32 engines. The balance of the floating indebtedness is but $205,264, against $934,257 in June, 1875, and they have on hand to pay their debt $394,000 of first and second consolidated mortgage bonds.

Jollification in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, August 16.

The city is gaily decorated in honor of the visiting Knights of Pythias, to-day being the first day of the fifteenth annual session of the supreme lodge, Knights of Pythias, of the world. About five thousand Knights arrived yesterday and this morning. The programme to-day embraces a secret session and a grand street parade, which will doubtless be the finest ever seen in Cleveland.

Will Resign.

NEW YORK, Aug 15.

The *Sun's* Washington special says that Schurz's assistant secretary, Bell, will soon resign. Bell recently wrote the campaign articles against Schurz. Some say that this is the real reason why Schurz does not accompany the President to Bennington.

War News.

LONDON, August 15.

The German government has seriously remonstrated against the Turkish atrocities, and has intimated to the Porte the absolute necessity for the strictest discipline.

At Kustedge there is a panic owing to the bombardment of the place by the Turks. Kustedge was occupied by only two regiments of the 14th army corps and one battery. They will evacuate the place, while for the protection of foreign subjects an English steamer has arrived in port.

Garian families are leaving Tirnova in large numbers for the Danube, as an attack on the place by the Turks is daily expected.

An engagement occurred on Monday at Topkmi, in which the Russians defeated the Turks, and captured five cannon.

Osman Pasha has arrived within 4 hours' march of Tirnova.

The Russians are retreating from Topkmi. They have been re-inforced by another field battery, which left Alken for the frontier to-day.

Fearful Effects of the Famine

LONDON, August 15.

A Times correspondent, describing the effects of the famine in Southern India, says that the great bulk of the people are now emaciated. Their ribs stick out with great prominence, and their skins are covered with a dirty looking excrescence of the cuticle, described in the Irish famine of 1846, by Dr. Donovan, as a peculiar famine eruption. If we look at thousands of people collected for relief, we find that famine marks are of universal prevalence. The Superintendent of Relief Operations reports that a journey over one of his roads resembles the path of a great battle in the numbers of the dead and dying. If the people had been smitten by a local outbreak of cholera in ordinary times, they would have fled from the works and never returned, but so severe is the pressure for food that none could afford to leave the works and lose their pay, even for a day.

Trouble Brewing

NEW YORK, August 15.

The Sun says it is rumored in financial circles that there is trouble brewing between Secretary of the Treasury Sherman and the four per cent. loan syndicate on one side and certain national banks and prominent banking houses on the other. It is hinted that Sherman himself was connected with the syndicate and that as the result of a breach of faith on the part of Martin Bliss & Co. to their recent assignees, suit has been begun against that firm. Color was given to the report by the fact that the four per cent. loan is now offered in open market at a price nearly one per cent. below that at which it was subscribed for by the Syndicate.

Movements of Hostiles.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.

The *Times'* Washington special says that trustworthy Montana dispatches of this day say that the hostiles are on the Lembi reservation not more than 200 miles from here, and are marching in this direction. Gen. Howard has been pressing through in the rear for the last three days. Owing to the large number of Indians here and their very restless condition, I feel great anxiety over our safety; we have no protection, as there are 1,712 Indians, Shoshones and their allies, on the reservation, and no troops within reach. This anxiety is a very valid one. The appearance of Indians in force at Lembi, which is in Idaho, just across the line from Montana, would expose the real animus of the Indians here. Those who slipped away from the Big Hole Canyon fight have stolen back across the mountains, and are now from three to four days' march nearer their starting point, the Lapwai reservation, than when they started. Howard, who set out to watch Chief Joseph, has been led a long crooked march of several hundred miles, and is now three days in the rear. The Indians are within easy striking distance of two reservations.

Suppressing a Rebellion.

PORT AU PRINCE, Hayti, Aug. 16.

The rebellion in Hayti was suppressed by shooting five participants and dispersing the remainder.

Financial.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 17.

Gold opened 5½. 11 A. M. 5⅜. Greenbacks, 95¼@95⅜; Silver, 4⅞@5; Trade dollars, 95@95½.

Market Report.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 15.

FLOUR—easy with a reduction in jobbing rates; superfine $4 75@5 25. Best extras in shipping lots, $6 37½@7; do jobbing $7 12½@7 75, latter price for silver.

WHEAT—Dull and easy, shipping grades $2 20@2 25, milling, $2 25@2 32½.

BARLEY—Firm and in fair demand. Feed, $1 60@1 65; brewing, $1 80@1 85 per cental.

CORN—Steady at $1 80@1 85, for large yellow; choice white, $1 90; with small sales at these prices.

BUCKWHEAT—2½@2¾c.

BUTTER—California fresh roll, 35@40c; Cala. firkin, 28@30c; pickled roll, 30@32.

CHEESE—Cala., 13@15, for new; old, 6@12½; select Eastern, 14@15.

A new Proposition.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 16.

The proposition of the Chinese merchants to the Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Steamship Lines, to make a reduction of steerage rates hence to China and an addition on rates coming this way, meets with considerable objection from these companies. It is understood that the Pacific Mail is disposed to make some such concessions if the Occidental and Oriental will join them, but the latter company evinces an unwillingness to come into the arrangement. It is stated by those who are engineering the matter that if the desired terms cannot be made with the steamship companies, a line of sailing ships will be put on to accomplish the purpose.

Howard's Movements.

VIRGUNA, Montana, August 16.

Gen. Howard's command arrived at Bannock on the night of the 14th and left for Horse Prairie the next morning. All the Chinamen on Horse Prairie are missing and are supposed to be killed. The rear guard of the Indians were still on Horse Prairie at last accounts.

The Indians.

VIRGUNA, Montana, August 16.

News from Bannock, just received, is to the effect that a scouting party has just returned, bringing with them the bodies of Montague, Tom Smith, Fluim and Farnesworth, and there are more expected to come. The Indians were 35 miles south of Bannock yesterday morning, and had taken all the horses on Upper Horse Prairie, and were moving slowly.

Reception by Hayes.

BENNINGTON, Vt., August 16.

President Hayes gave a reception last night which was attended by an immense number of people. Every notable guest in the programme is here, and double the number of people expected.

Reception to Gibbon.

DEER LODGE, Montana, Aug. 16.

Gen. Gibbon arrived at 10 A. M. to-day accompanied by Lieut. Jacobs. He was met at the hotel by all the citizens who did not go to the front and also a number of ladies who desired to give the hero of Big Hole Pass a hearty reception. The Gen. is feeling excellently, but a little stiff from his wound.

A Colored Legislator's Speech.

A lady sends the *Woman's Journal* the following speech, made by a negro named Daffy—member of a Southern Legislature—in opposition to a proposed tax on dogs:

> Mr. Speaker: I arise to a point of discussion, and to explain a few words of kinds of conversation to you, as has been long my desires to do, but has no opportunity presenting until this time of present, and which I conduct myself as a gentleman tar both black and white. In all this 'lection doings and speeching I have keeped my mouth shut, but when you talk about dogs, yes can count me in—yes, sah—has owned dogs—got dogs now—good dogs as ever treed a coon; and when you remarks about killing them fellers, you know you're stepping on my toes, and you're bound to hear me growl. Whyfore should attacks be instituted in this useful friend of both black and white? Which is the most benefit to man, a dog, or something that ain't no account? Sense is sense, and dar ain't no feelin' about a dog. Come at me far and squar. Politics are one thing and dogs is another. Whenever you tax dogs, you is breaking up infringements on passengers, and will have to swallow your own resolution, mind what I tell you. And des more wool gatherin' in de Governor's message than they is dogs in the United States. What's de use of dis infliction? No, sar.

The Republican County Convention of Monterey placed Miss Ella S. Blaine on its ticket for Superintendent of Schools.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

SATURDAY.....AUGUST 18, 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.]

—Four cars of sheep were shipped from the depot this morning.

—Mr. L. Bixby, proprietor of the Coast Line Stage Co., was in Los Angeles yesterday.

—Mr. A. Branson is in town to-day, taking testimony in the case of Wigginton vs. Pacheco.

—Under-Sheriff Rowan yesterday sold to Chas. Langley & Co., the stock of the Anaheim Drug Store for $250.

—John P. Zeyn was taken to San Francisco yesterday by Dr. Hardin. His disease has assumed a very serious aspect.

—Mrs. E. Pollard, of San Gabriel, had one of her limbs broken near the ankle, in a runaway the other day.

—A grey headed gentleman, who might have known better had he not been drunk, was making considerable noise on the streets last night.

—The Town Board of Equalization concluded its labors yesterday. The total value of property, as returned by the Assessor, is about $10,000 less than last year.

—From Robert Menzel, who arrived from the San Juan Hot Springs on Monday, we learn that there are about seventy-five campers there at present. Divine services were held there last Sunday, a preacher from Wilmington officiating.

—The Grange Hall, at the depot, is being renovated and improved for the occupancy of Mr. Taylor, who has leased the building, and will on Monday open with a large stock of groceries, etc. Mr. Gilbert, a brother-in-law of Mr. Taylor, will buy grain, paying cash therefor.

—Mr. P. A. Clark has completed arrangements with the Alameda Agricultural Works, whereby the latter will at once commence the manufacture of his Quadruple Force and Lift Pump, for which a patent has been applied. Several of these pumps will be hurried towards completion so that they can be placed on exhibition at the Mechanics' Fair in San Francisco.

—Freight for the following persons was received at the depot last night: W E Taylor, 30 sacks flour, 84 pkgs mdse; Cahen & Willard, 1 cask crockery, 25 pkgs mdse, 3 pkgs chairs; F Conrad, 1 bale hops; J Bennerscheidt, 18 pkgs mdse; I Cohen, 8 pkgs mdse; H W Lake, 26 pkgs mdse; A G Beebe, 2 cases stationery; W H Spurgeon, 4 pkgs mdse; A Langenberger, 30 sacks flour; J J Dyer, 2 kegs beer; Mrs. A A Martin, 4 pkgs mdse; L F Stuan, 5 pkgs mdse; R L Crowder & Co. 1 egg case, 30 boxes soap; C M Woodruff, 4 pkgs mdse; Goodman & Rimpau, 1 case hats.

—In May last Mr. Bennett, engineer at A. Guy Smith & Co.'s mills, had a horse, saddle and bridle stolen. From a clue obtained some days ago, he traced the stolen property to Riverside, San Bernardino county. It was there found in posession of a Justice of the Peace, who had purchased it from a Mexican claiming to be a son of Pedro Lopez, of Anaheim. On a warrant issued by Judge Clark, Constable Pullen yesterday arrested a young man who has heretofore been known as Lopez's son, but it transpires that his true name is Frederica Franco, and that he is only an adopted son of Lopez. The examination will take place in Justice Clark's office to-morrow morning.

—The "Labor Organization" of Los Angeles has labored and brought forth a ticket. Here it is:

For State Senator, W. C. Wiseman ("Broadaxe"); Assemblymen, Edward Evey, James Thompson; Sheriff, P. Higgins; District Attorney, Geo. C. Gibbs; Treasurer, E. J. Quinn; Tax Collector, J. M. Pierson; County Clerk, R. J. Floyd; Recorder, R. A. Bach; Auditor, Francisco Machado; Supt. of Schools, G. H. Peck; Coroner, Dr. Dalton; Public Administrator, J. D. Gavitt; Supervisor Dist. No. 1, Ed. Huber; Surveyor, L. Seebold; County Judge, W. H. Gray; Constable, J. A. Bell.

It grieves us to announce our inability to support the genial Jack-knife for Senator. Next to Mr. Barrows, Wiseman is our choice. He is a truly good man, and although he is rather unclean as to linen and finger-nails, his noble qualities of head and heart condone these little eccentricities.

[FROM THURSDAY'S DAILY.]

—The Cajon Irrigating Company were yesterday making preparations to put a force of men at work on their ditch.

—Ismael Romero, the noted horse-thief, has again turned up at Temecula, where he stole a horse and killed a man who was pursuing him.

—Judge Lindley informs the *Express* that those voracious ground squirrels are not content with devouring his melons and pumpkins, but they climb his peach trees and carry off the green fruit.

—Seventeen hundred new names will appear on the Great Register of Los Angeles county this year. Fifteen hundred of that number voted at the last election, however, with registration cards.

—The requisite papers were yesterday signed by the Trustees of the Anaheim Water Company to get out a second injunction against the Semi-Tropic Company and the Yorbas. The injunction will probably be granted by the Court to-day.

—The following freight was shipped from the depot this morning: Two bales sheep pelts, 3 beer kegs, 3 boxes butter, 70 sks barley, 1 case household goods, 1 box crockery, 6 boxes eggs, 32 sks potatoes, 8 cars cattle.

—Francisco Armente, charged with stealing cattle some years ago, was arrested yesterday by Marshal Wartenberg, at Los Alamitos. He will be examined this morning before Justice Bailey.

—The Brass Band and a number of invited guests assembled at the school-house last evening, and proceeded in a body to the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Luedke, "surprising" that worthy couple most effectually. A merry time was had, the host and hostess, assisted by their daughter Miss Olga, doing the honors in their usual hospitable way. It is needless to say that the band played charmingly.

—A meeting of Israelites will be held at Mendelson's store on next Sunday, to take measures to hold *minyan* during the coming Jewish holidays. It is customary, in localities where there is no synagogue, to hold *minyan; i. e.*, a form of Jewish worship at which ten or any greater number of Israelites can participate. The holidays on the 8th and 9th of September are called Rosh Hashanah; and ten days later (on the 18th) is the holiday known as Yom Kipur.

—Freight for the following persons was received at the depot last night: J J Williams, 34 boxes fruit; O Warling, 1 pkge saddle trees; F & J Backs, 2 kegs nails; J Fischer, 2 pkgs castings; L Gildmacher, 1 bale sacks; R H Dibble, 1 bale rubber hose; H M & Co. 16 pkgs hardware; C Luedke, 1 bbl newspaper; Tin Wo, 10 pkgs mdse; Gin Sung, 11 pkge mdse; L Goldsmith, 2 egg boxes; Carey & Son, 4 sks corn; M J Bandy, 1 coil rope; W H & Co, 1 case coal oil; Spees & Morrison, 2 bars iron; H A Stough 1 bale spokes; Dr Ellis, 1 pkge wheels; Z L Parmalee, 1 trunk.

—To-day the work of excavating the cellar for the brick building of P. Davis & Bro. will be commenced. The building will be 30x60 feet in the clear, and one story high. The east wall will be thirty feet from Morrison & Spees' blacksmith shop, and the building will line with the butcher shop and bank. Mr. Schindler has the contract for the brick work, which will be done in a thoroughly substantial manner. The following diagram will give an idea of the internal arrangements:



As will be seen by the above, the Messrs. Davis propose to go into the banking business, and will have a large fire-proof vault constructed. The bank room will be 15x20 feet in size. In their store they propose to deal exclusively in groceries. Although the building will be hurried to completion, it will not be occupied until next February, at which time the lease of the grounds on which the Davis buildings now stand will have expired. The store building they will tear down, and a purchaser will probably be found for the two-story building adjoining.

[FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY.]

—Freight shipped from depot this morning: Eight bdls pelts, 95 sks potatoes, 2 kegs wine, 1 pkg dry goods, 162 pieces lumber, 2 barrels tallow, 2 dry hides, 4 pipes wine.

—The Republican Mass Meeting will be held at Kroeger's Hall this evening. Col. J. G. Eastman, Judge A. Brunson, Hon. J. P. West, and the Legislative candidates Messrs. Barrows, McComas and Hilton, will address the meeting.

—Francisco Armente was brought before Justice Bailey yesterday, on a charge of stealing cattle. He pleaded not guilty, and the examination was postponed until to-day, when George Englehardt will arrive from Los Angeles to testify in the case.

—Freight for the following persons was received at the depot last night: Dr Gulick, 1 case drugs; R L Crowder, 6 pkgs mdse; Dreyfus & Co, 6 pkgs mdse; L Layman, 5 pkgs mdse; P, 4 pkgs shot and powder, 7 cases coal oil; J W Anderson & Co, 3 pkgs groceries; M J Bandy, 1 bdle hardware; J H Frick 1 buggy, 1 harness; M Mendelson, 1 box mdse; Classen & B, 2 kegs beer; W C Co, 40 sks flour, W S Taylor, 1 trunk.

—The opening of the Christian College at Downey City took place in the Central Hotel Monday morning at 9 o'clock. J. M. Monroe, A. M., President in the Chair; W. H. Baker, A. M., assisting; Miss Hattie McKim, a graduate of Kirksville Normal School, Missouri, in charge of the primary Department; Mrs. J. M. Monroe officiating at the organ. The opening exercises were introduced by singing a hymn written by P. P. Bliss; "When Jesus Comes." Prof. Monroe then read the one hundred and third Psalm and offered a solemn invocation of blessings from our Heavenly Father on behalf of the new enterprise. The exercises were closed with the song "Cling to Jesus," one of A. D. Fillmore's best productions. Many citizens were present.

Wells, Fargo & Co.

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

PACKAGES.

S. Covarrubras, Jesus Martinez, H. Caldwell, T. Boege, R. D. Curtis. Heiman & Sorenson,

LETTERS.

A. Baily, S. Covarrubias, Judge Evey, Sabastian Meskinte, Dr. D'Assonville, H. Caldwell, Heimann & Sorenson, Andrea Yorba.

Post Office Letter List.

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

Miss Florence E. Burr, Fred. Dawson, Miss Eva Johnston, Gus Voss, P. R. Conisky, R. T. Harris, Mrs. M. B. Shackelton Henry Wyman,

HELD FOR BETTER DIRECTON.

The Evangel, Metropolitan Temble opp. U. S. Mint.

Mr. Landsborough, a well-known Australian explorer, has addressed a variety of facts to prove that dense forests are on the increase in Australia, and that the climate is gradually becoming moister, and, therefore, improving for agriculture.

A Suggestion to Inventive Minds.

EDS. GAZETTE.—Owing to the frequent occurrence of bathing parties getting stung by the stingaree, which is anything but pleasant, to say the least, which your correspondent can testify to from a standpoint that cannot be questioned, viz., experience, could not some genius invent an armor, composed of zinc or galvanized tin, made something after the style of a shoe? It could be lined, so that it would not chafe or wear the foot, and come sufficiently high to afford ample protection to the lather, (for the stingarees are invariably found at the bottom,) and at the same time be light enough not to be "in the way."

I merely make these suggestions, hoping that some inventive genius may come to the fore and shortly supply this desideratum, and thereby make it possible for those who delight in sea-bathing to do so without being in perpetual dread of a rencounter with that little devil, who strikes with the accuracy and precision of an expert, leaving no doubt in the mind of his victim as to his ability to "make his mark." STINGAREE.

Santa Ana Items.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

Gen. John O. Wheeler, Jotham Bixby, H. C. Wiley, Geo. H. Kimball, R. R. Sotelo, Eben Hilton, and others of the Republican candidates have been in this part of the county, making a thorough canvass. The attack made by an Anaheim paper, charging Mr. Hilton with being in favor of county division (and which it agreed to retract for $50) has done him no harm, the well-known falsity of such a charge causing a reaction in his favor, if it had any effect at all. The accusation made in the *News*, that "he is a Sargent man," is a piece of the same cloth, and was no doubt intended for blackmailing purposes also.

Santa Ana is the champion town for raising candidates for Constable. If all remain in the field that are in now, Tustin City and Orange can unite and leave Santa Ana out in the cold.

Mr J. B. Raine, a hop grower of the Swamp, contracted for a lot of Chinamen to pick his hops. He was informed by a lot of white laborers that they would pick his hops as cheap as the Chinamen. He consented, provided they would furnish enough men to have his crop, requiring some sixty men, which he says they agreed to do. They furnished but thirty, who worked awhile, when about half of them struck for higher wages, or quit for some reason or other. This kind of work will strengthen the demand for Chinese labor.

The attempt of the Democracy to turn the *Valley News* into a Democratic organ with Republican dollars, has most signally failed. The stock held by Republicans and that portion owned by Messrs. Cummings, Spurgeon and Barbour, of the Democrats, has been bought by J. H. Fruit, who will now make a Democratic organ out of it, without any pretense of being neutral or independent.

The political speeches made at the Squatters' meeting, some time ago, have been productive of much good to the Republican nominees. Mr. A. Brunson, Republican candidate for District Attorney, particularly distinguished himself by the able manner in which he acquitted himself and handled his opponent, Capt. Thom. At the beginning of his speech, Col. Smith, Capt. Thom and other Democrats were in a supreme state of indifference, apparently, reclining on brush logs, smoking, talking, etc. Pretty soon they assumed a sitting posture; then they threw their cigars away; finally they rose to their feet and commenced to dance and howl among themselves, circulating in and out of the crowd, apparently unable to keep still a moment. He kept them in this uncomfortable condition for some time, when Thom made a reply, which was a very lame one. He became very "hot under the collar" but failed to make a favorable impression upon his hearers.

Mr. C. W. Brown, who formerly taught school here and studied medicine, graduated at the Brunswick, Maine, Medical College. He will attend lectures at the hospitals in New York for the next eight months, when he will return to California and probably locate in this place. He was a close student, and the many friends he acquired here will be glad to hear of his success.

The friends of R. B. Guthrie are very much mortified over the fact that he did not receive even a complimentary vote. He was put up to be traded off and it was done. The Democracy on this side of New River will resent the slight put upon them by the Los Angeles delegation, on the 5th of September.

Thirty per cent. more corn will be raised in this settlement and Westminster than ever before. It is estimated that there will not be 200 sacks of corn shelled on the other side of the Santiago creek, in the Orange settlement.

A Baptist revival is going on down in the willows. The meetings are held out of doors.

Dodge's brick store is rapidly going up.

Mr. W. D. Morton has resigned his position on the Democratic Central Committee, and that rising young statesman, Moye Wicks, is spoken of as his successor.

Mr. French, of Tustin City, will be a candidate for Justice of the Peace of this township, at the Judicial election in October (not C. E. French, of the San Joaquin Ranch.) C. W. Humphreys and P. W. Straw will be candidates from this precinct. Judge McGibbon, from Orange precinct, will also run.

Mr. John R. Paul has sold out his furniture establishment, and will soon establish a bath-house in Santa Barbara. BION.

August 15th, 1877.

Real Estate Transfers.

John P Zeyn to Sophia Dravson—Town lot 20, Anaheim, $3,000.

Mrs. A. B. Lewis to L. H. Stine—7.06 acres in Santa Ana Rancho, $700,

G. W. Vance to A. R. Dresser—Half interest in Carpenter Water ditch, Santa Ana Rancho, $150.

Thermometrical Record.

The following is our record for the week ending Wednesday P. M., Aug. 15th, giving lowest point by night preceding date, and highest by day:

DATE.	Lowest	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	Highest	DATE.	Lowest	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	Highest
Aug. 9	60	66	90	72	Aug. 13	58	68	91	75
" 10	62	63	95	75	" 14	60	66	90	70
" 11	64	71	92	80	" 15	66	69	88	71
" 12	62	69	90	75					

Average Temperature.....73
Average highest and lowest.....751

Sir Wilfred Lawson, the witty temperance Baronet and M. P., said to an audience lately: "Nearly half a century ago the Duke of Wellington did a very bold thing by saying there should be free trade in beer. He tried to wean people from spirits by beer. When once we have taken a step it is difficult to go back, and we had the beer-house system till 1860, when Mr. Gladstone was in power; and seeing that weaning people from spirits by beer was a failure, he said: I will try another plan; I will give them cheap wine; I will wean them from beer by wine—nasty sour claret from France.' The result was that instead of weaning them from beer by wine, they now drink spirits, beer and wine. Those drink now who never drank before, and those who always drank now drink the more."

Westminster Items.

REGULAR CORRESPONDENCE OF THE GAZETTE.

The squatters on the lands north of us see the folly of trying to hold their claims, and are vacating. In the willows the settlers do not feel entirely at ease as to winning their suit. At the meeting held last Friday Mr. Allen made an address in explanation of his mission to and work in Washington about this case. He attempted to make a number of points, showing the certainty of their ultimate success, if they will but persevere. But to an unprejudiced mind—and, indeed, to many of the settlers—the arguments he used and the points he aimed to secure appeared very weak. The calibre of the man was shown when he told of threats made by him to Secretary Schurz to have the entire lot in the Department indicted and tried. Also when he stated that "if the Government issues the patent to the Land Co., after I have *dared* them to, we can still appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court." The old story of appeal is still harped, and will be the cry so long as money is provided when called for. Many of the settlers are tired of this line of argument, and wish if this land rightly belonga to the Company, to pay them. Let they want is settled, and do not look with favor on any suggested appeal which must require thousands of dollars to carry it on and years to decide it. We wish the case was at an end, for as it now stands, 'tis a drawback to our entire section. If the land belongs to the Government we shall be glad and would congratulate our neighbors if they succeed in the case. But if the Land Co's claim be just, all good citizens will be glad of a decision in their favor.

At the meeting we have mentioned, Messrs. Brunson and Thom, who were opposing counsel in the case at one time, and who are now rival candidates for the office of District Attorney, also made addresses in the matter and on the political questions in which they are interested. The result was that Thom got the worst of it; and though some state that Thom cleared himself in their opinion and that they will vote for him, they are exceptions. The larger part of the settlers say they will not support him. Brunson will receive many votes there.

During the past week Messrs. Hilton, Robinson and Blanken have been here canvassing their respective chances for election.

We heard something the other day which showed "reform" in a new shape. A delegate to the last Democratic Convention told us that his party was tired of their old leaders in this county, and that at their convention they threw them overboard. He said they rejected three men (good men, too) who sought nominations, because they were too fond of their whisky! Is it possible for such a state of things to exist—and in the Democratic party? The same delegate said he was glad so many Republicans attended the Democratic meeting here last week, for "they need a little solid advice and got it; you know it is the well that need the physician, not the sick." Democratic speakers should not attempt to quote from a book they don't read, else mistakes will occur.

Some parties here have threshed their barley and it turned out better than was expected. Many others intended to thrash at once, but the programme adopted by the Messrs. Sears did not suit men who have grain to thresh, and they will wait. It don't seem fair to charge nine cents per hundred for threshing—bring fourteen men at $2 per day with the machine and compel the farmer to have them and pay them, when he could get plenty of men at $1.50 or could by "exchanging work" arrange with their neighbors to help them and they help him, and thus making cash outlay for help almost nothing. Nor is it fair to compel the farmer to feed not only the fifteen horses used on the machine, but a saddle-horse for every hand hired. In other places the farmer hires his own men, pays them so much a sack for threshing—and *is paid* for all grain fed the horses at market rate per pound. This prevents the great waste incident to free feed, and is as it should be. There will be another machine here soon, we are told, so no one need be uneasy.

A large party went from here to the beach Saturday. M. B. Craig has sold P. H. Cullen two acres adjoining Miss Leiller's. Ad. Kell has left the Co-operative Store.

Thomas Edwards writes from Grass Valley that the change of climate has not benefitted his son's health, but that he seems to waste and fail. They hope, however, that he will commence gaining soon.

A few evenings ago quite a party of young people went in a body to the residence of Mr. Robert Larter, giving them a surprise. The evening was very pleasantly spent.

The Republicans will hold a meeting in the Hall Saturday evening. Prominent speakers will address us on the issues of the day. Arrangements are being made to have some singing. Ladies are cordially invited to be present.

The Presbyterian Sociable will meet in the hall next Tuesday evening. A varied programme will be presented. A liberal supply of ice-cream, cake, etc., will be provided and a full attendance is hoped for. Programme will commence at 8 o'clock.

"James," seems specially posted on the hay question, and says there is not 400 tons for sale in Westminster and Garden Grove. Will he pay or find some one to pay $15 per ton for all the hay over 400 tons we will prove there is in this section? S. J. Finley has baled over 600 tons, and claims to have enough more engaged to make up 1,600 tons; and another press has done considerable work here for which we have no account.

A gloom was cast over our community Monday morning by the announcement that Mr. George G. Tompkins had died during the night. The funeral services were held Tuesday afternoon, in the Methodist church, kindly offered by the pastor, being conducted by Rev. S. B. King, assisted by Rev. J. A. Van Anda. The general esteem felt for the deceased was shown by the large number who attended the funeral. Mr. Tompkins was one of our early settlers, coming here from San Joaquin county five years ago, and none realized his generous manhood better than those who were here then, and continued to see and to know him until his death. He has ever held the fullest respect of the community which now mourns his loss. In the church, the social circle, on the street, the farm—everywhere he was found firm and true, and a void is left. The widow and the little fatherless ones have the sympathy of our entire community. J. T.

Aug. 10th, 1877.

—A disease has broken out among the cattle in Westminster and Bolsa Chica, causing great alarm among the dairymen and stock-raisers. It assumes the form of a bloody murrain, and thus far all efforts to check it have proved futile. Thomas Edwards has lost twelve cows; Samson Edwards, nine; Henry Rodgers, six; Kearney & Haley, four. The distemper has also appeared in the herds of Carey & Sons and the large band of John Meyers, in Bolsa Chica. In the Willows and near the Mesa, large numbers have died and others are sick. Farmers generally attribute the sickness to salt grass and alkali water.

A HARMLESS medicine, yet one of the most potent curative agents ever known, Allopathic, Homœopathic, Botanic and Electric physicians alike recommend it for weak lungs, exhibited by short breath, pale lips, hacking cough, pain in the side, stooping gait, and general want of vigor, forming the well known stages of Consumption. By inhaling the Extract the lungs will be invigorated, and the capacity of the chest will be much enlarged, the air cells developed, and the entire system will be invigorated.

The Eucalyptus Tribe and the Mesquit Tree.

[From the Express.]

By your permission, I wish the medium of your excellent journal to reply to frequent inquiries in reference to some of the Australian Eucalyptus tribe, also the Mesquit (*Algarabia Glandulosa.*) As so much has been published on the subject, as well as very large investments having been made in one variety of the Eucalyptus, amounting almost to a mania in Southern California, one would suppose that everybody and his cousin were fully posted as to its qualities and value; but from the numerous inquiries on the subject, I judge this is not the fact, and that more light is required.

The Eucalyptus tribe are quite numerous, and some of them attain an altitude of 200 and 250 feet. They are vigorous growers, dropping their limbs as they grow upwards, which renders them quite unfit for a shade tree. No tree in California can begin to compare with our beautiful Pepper tree for either shade or shelter. The best varieties of the Eucalyptus are the following: The *Iron Bark*, the *Red Gum*, the *Stringy Bark*, and the *Honeysuckle*; the first named being superior to anything for fences, fuel, shiptimber, railroad ties, breakwater-timber, house building, etc., etc., the other varieties are good also for domestic purposes. I shall mention at this time but one other of the tribe of the Eucalyptus—The Blue Gum, which I am free to admit, after very many years acquaintance with it, is the most worthless, it not being adapted for any of the above named purposes on account of its straggling and twisting nature, for after it attains maturity, no one ever would attempt to utilize it for domestic purposes, much less allow it on their grounds, as everyone knows it is a complete exhauster of the soil. Its only redeeming features are from a sanitary standpoint. It is, like all our indigenous forest trees,—even the despised chaparal—constantly giving off a valuable oil or perfume, found to be one of the most valuable preventives known against fever and ague and other malarious diseases. In addition, we have no doubt its leaves possess some medical virtue. To say the least, it is a powerful astringent, and its properties have been tested in chronic cases of diarrhœa of several years standing, which have been permanently cured by a decoction prepared from the leaves. But this is paying pretty dear for the whistle, and it is only a question of time, and then the bubble will burst, and the Americans will then realize the deception and the imposition practiced upon them by their cousins across the water. The Mesquit, which abounds both in Australia and America, is invaluable. Not only is it the best of fuel, second only to coal, but produces a fruit, growing in pods like the tamarind, being about nine inches long, and it ripens in Australia in December, and in America early in Summer. The fruit is good, and is used both by the aborigines of Australia and the Indians and whites of America, for allaying thirst, blending as it does an agreeable acidity and sweetness. It is also used as a porridge, and is distilled for a strong liquor. Hogs, horses and mules fatten quickly upon the fruit. Query—They send to a distance for the worthless Blue Gum, when, at our very door, abounds the excellent Mesquit. Surely "distance lends enchantment to the view." WILLIAM HORTS.

A Long Swim.

It takes about two dollars to pay for the "demonade" for the group of sailors usually to be found around the ferry dock saloons. They had a misunderstanding a few days ago as to whose turn it was to "call on," and one old lake captain in particular took a solemn vow never to stand treat again. He was in dead earnest at the time, but yesterday forenoon he thought it all over and concluded to inaugurate the good old custom. He didn't care to give in all at once, and after due reflection he went out, approached a stranger, and the two had a private confab. When the captain returned to the saloon he was followed by the stranger, and pretty soon the old sailor remarked:

"Gentleman, I was just thinking of the accident to the schooner Sunlight, and how near I came to a watery grave."

"How was it?" asked several of the sitters.

"Well, you see, it was twenty-four years ago, and a squall struck us when forty miles off Lexington, Lake Huron; she went down like a bar of iron, and two of us got clear of the rail. This man here and myself were the two. I met him a few minutes ago for the first time since we had that long swim together."

"Yes: that's so," added the stranger.

"We had nothing to float us," continued the captain, "and after waiting around for an hour or so we struck out for Lexington. It was a clean forty miles, and that swim was the longest on record. Mind you, gentlemen, we didn't have even a straw to help float us, and were also weighted down with our clothing. We'd swim for a while and then stop and pray, and then swim on again, and the next day, at noon, we landed on the beach, where Lexington now stands."

"Don't believe it!" shouted several voices.

"Well I am telling you the truth," replied the captain in a grieved tone. "When we landed I borrowed two dollars of my friend here for general expenses. I have never paid the debt, but am going to now. Do you think I'd hand him money if I didn't owe it, and if we hadn't taken that swim together?"

The crowd began to believe—also to lick their chops in anticipation. It had been arranged by the captain for the stranger to spend the money at the bar, but when he received the bill he folded it up and said:

"Gentlemen, what the captain says is strictly true. We swam plump forty miles, and he borrowed two dollars of me. He is an honest man to repay it. I'm in a great hurry to go over to Windsor, or I'd tell you about how we had to sleep in the woods for several nights."

Pocketing the bill, he walked aboard a boat, and the captain fell back in his chair, and wouldn't answer any further questions. —*Detroit Free Press.*

Mr. Theodore Franklin, of Sioux county, Iowa, one day found himself in want of a wife. He thereupon offered a cow to any one who would furnish a satisfactory article. Forthwith an enterprising neighbor produced Miss Alice Fraer, who proving to be acceptable, became Mrs. Franklin without delay. The neighbor led home his cow and Franklin led home his bride.

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 trim 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.

BORN.

KETLER—In Los Angeles, August 12, to the wife of C. A. Ketler, a daughter.

VACQUIER—In Los Angeles, August 11, to the wife of H. A. Vacquier, a daughter.

DIED.

TOMPKINS—In Westminster, Aug. 12th, G. G. Tompkins, aged 29 years, 11 months and 27 days. [New York papers please copy.

PICNIC!

For the benefit of the

ANAHEIM

Fire Department!

Will be given at the

Tivoli Garden,

—ON—

Sunday, Aug. 26th, 1877

THE ANAHEIM BRASS BAND

Will furnish the music for the occasion.

DANCING

During the day in the spacious Pavillion.

GAMES

Of all kinds will be prepared for the amusement and entertainment of visitors, and HANDSOME PRIZES will be competed for.

Refreshments

Of all kinds can be had on the grounds.

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

Tickets, Admitting Ladies and Gentleman 50cts.

Tickets can be had at all the principle stores in town and from the Committee.

M. L. WICKS,
G. D. PLATO,
D. R. PAYNE,
C. BENNERSCHEIDT,
R. MENZEL,
Committee.

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.

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 to rate 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 lobbing 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 beg off the penalty.

ECLIPSE WIND MILL CO.

Sole Manufacturers under the Wheeler patent. Beloit, Wisconsin.

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

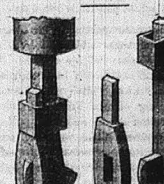
Per Minute.

(If your well will afford that supply) with power to run the same, complete, at an expense not to exceed $800, 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—80 to 100 gallons per minute—at a less price, and a still larger size—600 to 1,000 gallons per minute, at a greater price, on same conditions. For further particulars apply to or addresse

P. A. CLARK, Agent,
Office in Anaheim Hotel Building, Anaheim, Cal.
jun4-tf

THE GIANT

ROD COUPLER



[Patent Granted Oct. 16, 1876.]

Manufactured by T. D. CULTER, Westminster

THIS INVENTION HAS BEEN THOROUGHLY tested and proved itself to be the best coupling for artesian well tools ever discovered. Particulars ring to see the rod-coupler in actual use can call upon Messrs. Ross, of Santa Ana, and McCoy & Taylor, and Caldwell & Chase, of Westminster. For sale by the patentee, T. D. CULTER, Westminster; M. J. Bandy, Santa Ana; J. Bennerscheidt, Anaheim. July14-3&wlm

For Sale.

THE WELL KNOWN PROPERTY AT SAN JUAN Capistrano, known as

Ller's Hotel!

The building is in THOROUGH REPAIR, and the property comprises two acres of land, on which are some fine fruit trees.

For terms, apply to— S. W. LLER,
Aug14tf San Juan Capistrano.

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.

J. S. Townsend, C. J. Ellis.

THOMPSON & ELLIS,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.

Rooms 1 and 2, Downey Block, Los Angeles.

SAMUEL MEYER,

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

Commercial Street, Los Angeles.

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Blacksmith and Wagon Maker.

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

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Office—Room No. 55, Temple Block,

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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 merchandize.

Liberal Advances Made,

AND

GOODS FORWARDED AND SOLD ON

Comission, in Best Markets.

A. GUY SMITH & CO.,

Centre Street, Near Railroad Depot.

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,

Pioneers' Hotel Building, Anaheim

may2tf&wlm



The "Eclipse" Victorious

(See Centennial Judges Report.)

STRONGEST WIND MILL BUILT.

Tested 10 years. Thousands in use. A solid wheel without joints. Produces 15 per cent. more power, and will not blow away. Runs in 2 to 20 miles per hour. Is the best for pumping and power purposes. Illustrated Circular and Price List free. Address Eclipse Wind Mill Co., Beloit, Wis.

P. A. CLARK,

AGENT.

CENTER ST., - - ANAHEIM.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Published Every Saturday.

MELROSE & ATHEARN,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office—In Conrad's brick building, Los Angeles street, Anaheim.

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One year	$2 00
Six months	1 00
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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
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4 squares	4 00	6 00	7 00	8 00

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

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

THE DAILY GAZETTE

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

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

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

By Carrier, 25 cents per week, payable weekly.

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TOWN BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

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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 A. M.

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

WM. M. HIGGINS, Postmaster.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

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

First Mondays in January, April, July an. 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. 4	J. C. Hannon
Regular Meetings—First Monday in each month.	W. H. Spurgeon

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

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Secretary	W. J. Bredrick
Treasurer	S. H. Caswell

DIRECTORS—R. M. Widney, F. E. Hewitt, J. De B. Sharp, 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. Surveyor	Ivar 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 following freight was shipped from the depot this morning: 34 dry hides, 1 bdle sheep pelts, 4 boxes bottles, 1 pkgs household goods, 7 cars sheep.

—The Canyon de Santa Ana Water Company have put in a demurrer in the suit of the Cajon Irrigation Company vs. the Canyon de Santa Ana Water Co. The former company intend to complete the ditch, without regard to the suit.

—Our Spanish school is attracting a great deal of attention just now. We understand that the pupils are progressing finely, notwithstanding their pronounciation of the Spanish alphabet is somewhat peculiar. One worthy has mastered the pronounciation of y, (ee-gree-ai-gah,) which he invariably insists on giving as Macgregor.

—Freight for the following persons was received at the depot last night: J Wiley, 10 boxes fruit; J Wardham, 1 bale sacks; R L Crowder & Co, 1 bbl sugar, 5 kegs nails, 2 kegs powder; F & J Backs, 3 cases paint, 8 pkgs furniture; J P Zeyn, one-half bbl whiskey, 2 cases claret; Edward & Comer, 4 pkgs mdse; H W Lake, 2 pkgs mdse; J McCoy, 1 case drugs; Alward Bros, 1 egg case; O G More, 2 trunks; G I Turner, 20 half sacks flour.

—A committee of stockholders of Anaheim Water Company met at the office of M. L. Wicks last evening. A general meeting will be held this morning at 10 o'clock at which the proposition will be presented to abandon the old water ditch above the sand gate, and build a flume to carry the waters of the Yorba ditch into that of Anaheim, and also to abandon the suit, so far as the Yorba Ranch is concerned, recognizing Yorba's right to priority of water.

—Mr. E. S. Rothchild, of Los Angeles, came down on the train last evening. Mr. Rothchild is a member of the firm of Lehman & Co., importers and dealers in carpets. It is needless to say that the firm of Lehman & Co. do the largest business in Los Angeles, as their reputation is too well known in this section by their advertisement in the GAZETTE. Any of our readers needing carpets, wall paper, curtains or upholstery goods will do well to patronize them.

[FROM SUNDAY'S DAILY.]

—Mr. W. D. Morton of Santa Ana has resigned his position on the Democratic Central Committee.

—A large number of persons, evidently bound for the sea-side, passed through town yesterday afternoon.

—The schools will open to-morrow under the charge of Mr. J. M. Guinn, Miss Des Granges and Miss Austin.

—The Democratic candidates returned from Orange yesterday morning and hastened to Los Angeles to attend the meeting there.

—Mr. S. A. Sheffield is determined to have an artesian well on the Richter place. The workmen struck a boulder two days ago which has somewhat retarded their progress.

—The following freight was shipped from the depot this morning: Two kegs beer, 200 boxes raisins, 5 pipes wine, 1 chest tools, 25 sks potatoes.

—There was a man came down from Los Angeles on Friday who possessed the facility of playing upon nine different musical instruments at one time. We understand he has been engaged to assist Capt. Thom's advocates in the campaign.

—Freight for the following persons was received at the depot last night: P. 2 boxes groceries; J J Dyer, 6 boxes soda water; D Griswold, 7 pkgs mdse; M A Mendelson, 1 sewing machine, 1 case stand; L Goldsmith, 20 boxes soap; T C Hull, 1 keg sugar, 1 pkg pail; John Kearney, 1 butter box.

—Parties from Los Angeles were in town yesterday trying to make bets upon the election of Mitchell for Sheriff. Several of their bets were taken and it is our private opinion that the fewer they make in that direction the more money they will have after the election.

—That John O. Wheeler is to be the next County Clerk is a fact which no sensible man pretends to dispute, notwithstanding the blatherskite attacks which have been made on that very estimable gentleman, whose cause has been more benefited than injured by the hired oratory of his opponents.

—A general meeting of the Anaheim Water Company was held yeterday morning, at which a committee, consisting of Reiser, Rimpau and Scott were elected to confer with the Yorbas and effect an arrangement by which the water from the Yorba ditch can be taken into the Anaheim ditch. At a meeting last night the committee reported the terms upon which the agreement with Yorba could be made. It was the opinion the agreement could not be entered into, and consequently the report was laid upon the table. Messrs. Langenberger and Pierce were appointed to go to Los Angeles to make arrangements for the vigorous prosecution of the suit.

—The Alden Fruit Dryer is now at work on potatoes, turning out six hundred pounds of the dried article daily. This is equal to 3,100 pounds of green potatoes. A force of thirteen men are kept constantly at work—eight being required to peel and slice the spuds previous to placing them in the evaporator. The stock of potatoes will hold out for a couple of weeks yet, and then the pumpkins will be utilized. Mr. Heimann informed us yesterday that he was endeavoring to make arrangements to secure a live agent in San Francisco who would peddle the products of the Anaheim Alden Works from house to house, and thus bring the articles directly to the notice of consumers. It strikes us as being a very good idea.

[FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY.]

—There are 8,742 names on the Great Register of Los Angeles county.

—Freight shipped from the depot this morning: 9 kegs beer, 1 box eggs, 5 pipes wine, 4 cars sheep.

—Mr. Eben Hilton was in town yesterday. This gentleman is making a systematic canvass, and we are glad to say that his prospects are decidedly encouraging.

—Mr. Olden read a very able paper on "Irrigation" at the Horticultural Meeting in Los Angeles on Saturday. It will be published in pamphlet form.

—Hop-picking was commenced on Mr. Raine's farm yesterday. He has twenty acres of hops, and the field this year is very large. The picking will occupy fifteen or eighteen days.

—Frank Ey is closing out his stock of furnishing goods, cigars, etc., and as he must dispose of the same within two weeks, he has made a great reduction in prices. Read his advertisment.

—Notice has been received by the members of the Republican Central Committee at Anaheim that Hon. J. G. Eastman and A. Brunson will address the meeting here on Friday evening.

—The time is fast coming, says the Los Angeles *Express*, when no man will feel that he is doing himself proud by the assurance that he has never scratched a party ticket. The people ought to scratch like cats any and every ticket which contains objectionable candidates. The voter who always swallows his straight, must gulp down many a bitter draught. Machine politics is out of date.

—The Democratic meeting in Los Angeles on Saturday night was addressed by Theo. Lynill. The *Star* says of his speech: "He confined himself exclusively to a comparison of the two tickets, and, while some of his statements regarding certain Republican candidates were rather severe and had probably better not have been made, yet there was a vein of humor running through the entire speech which appeared to be relished by the crowd."

—Freight for the following persons was received at the depot last night: R H Dibble, 2 pkgs mdse; J B, 30 bars steel; I Cohn, 3 pkgs tea; W E Taylor, 12 pkgs mdse; T D Coulter, 11 pkgs mdse; C & W, 2 pkgs mds; W B Hunt, 1 sk coal; J B Pierce, 3 pkgs mdse; M Rodgers, 1 butter box; Backs, 1 case coffins; W H & Co, 2 bxs glass, 50 joints pipe; Lake, 1 case oil, 1 case cigars; Spees & Morrison, 4 bars iron; Dr Cummings, 2 pkg drugs; John Lowe, 1 pkgs hardware.

—The Board of Town Trustees met yesterday, all present except Langenberger. M. L. Wicks sent in his letter of resignation as Clerk, which was accepted. H. Blanken and A. W. Steinhart applied for the vacant position, but a consideration of the question was postponed until the next regular meeting. After the transaction of the regular business, the Board met as a Board of Equalization. They will continue meeting from day to day until the assessment list is gone through with.

—The long summer vacation of the public school pupils is ended, and studies were resumed yesterday morning. In the Grammar department, Mr. J. M. Guinn, principal, thirty-six pupils were registered; in the Intermediate department, Miss Des Granges, teacher, a commencement was made with forty pupils; and in the Primary department, Miss Austin, teacher, there were forty-eight pupils, making a total attendance of one hundred and twenty-four. As there is never a full attendance during the first days of resumption, it is probable that by the end of the week the total number of scholars will reach one hundred and fifty.

Real Estate Transfers.

Robert H. and Mary E. Dibble to Horace B. Dibble—Lot 4, block 11, Santa Ana, $500.

S. E. Jones to Mrs. Marietta Dibble—Lots 7 and 10, block 10, Santa Ana, $700.

Marietta Dibble to Porter Watson—Lot 50x100 feet off east end lots 7 and 10, blk 10, Santa Ana, $300.

W H Spurgeon to Peter Miller and Jacob Miller—Lot 9, block 5 Santa Ana; $150.

Jacob Miller to W. Koenig—½ of lot 9, block 5, Santa Ana; $500.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Special dispatches to the GAZETTE by the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company.

Effects of the Strike.

CHICAGO, August 10.

The public say that the effects of the great strike are even more clearly seen in the bank transactions of the week past. Cities which escaped the immediate effects now feel the consequences through their trade, and especially through their dealings with cities the most disorderly; while at Philadelphia, St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville and Pittsburgh the depression of business is very great.

Secret Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, August 10.

A sec et convention of delegates from labor organizations throughout the country will be held here on Saturday.

Nomination.

RICHMOND, August 10.

F. M. W. Halliday was nominated for Governor amid the wildest excitement.

News from the Border.

NEW YORK, August 10.

The Tribune's Washington special says the latest reports from the Rio Grande border are to the effect that the U. S. troops are used very vigorously to prevent the hostile incursions by the Lerdoists into Texas from Mexico. Gen. Ord is also making efforts to obviate the border troubles troubles by the extradition of the Lepan Indians. Negotiations looking to this end are now in progress with good prospect of their success.

Pursuing the Hostiles.

PORTLAND, August 10.

A special dispatch just received from Camp Sherman, Montana, August 9, says that Gen. Howard's command marched 22 miles yesterday, and is now distant from Missoula 24 miles. A courier is just in who says that Gen. Sherman was expected to arrive in Missoula last night. No further intelligence has been received from Gibbon. The Indian trail through Bitter Root Valley is good for about 60 miles. Gen. Howard's command moves at once, following Gibbon. One or two hostiles have themselves up at Missoula. A general impression prevails, from all which can be learned, that Joseph, with a portion of his band of hostiles, has gone to the head of Bitter Root Valley, with the intention of working his way back to Little Salmon River. Gen. Howard will pursue him to the uttermost.

A Reminiscence.

BOSTON, Aug. 10

At the Free Soil Convention yesterday, Charles Francis Adams read a confidential letter to him from Martin Van Buren, now made public for the first time. It was dated July 24th, 1848, and Mr. Adams said it substantially ratified and confirmed his former declaration and policy which practically cost him the Democratic nomination that went to Gen. Cass.

A Mistake Rectified.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.

A special from Paris says that the charge preferred against W. Bogard, a Frenchman by birth but a naturalized American citizen, for having spoken disrespectfully of Mac Mahon, a few days ago at St. Die, a town in the department of Vosges, he proved to be founded on misapprehension. The report circulated to the effect that the American Legation in Paris was obliged to interfere in Bogard's behalf, turns out untrue. He was honorably acquitted as soon as the mistake was ascertained.

A New Report on the Chinese Question.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 11.

It is reported that the Commission appointed by the last Legislature to consider the Chinese question are engaged in the preparation of a new memorial on the subject, to be presented at the next session of Congress. The nature of the document is not yet ascertained, but is believed to be merely the presentation in a different form of the facts previously laid before Congress.

The arms from the United States arsenal at Benicia, which were furnished to the Committee of Safety during the recent disturbance, are to-day being removed from the City Hall to be shipped back to Benicia.

The Libel Case.

PLACERVILLE, Aug. 11.

In the *Chronicle* libel case, the prosecution rested after reading the libellous article. In the afternoon Campbell opened for the defense, reviewing the alleged corrupt acts of plaintiffs in connection with political affairs. John Allaman testified concerning the mail contract that he did not know of Page having any connection with them. Hoesmer, Pinney's law partner, testified that Pinney got him to copy a letter from Pinney to Page, offering the latter a free gift of $20,000. Did not know if it was ever sent or not. J. A. Leongsbrath, of the San Francisco Savings Union, and Wm. Bartlett, of the National Gold Bank & Trust Co., testified concerning certain monetary transactions, but showing no connection on the part of Page. Joseph Crawford, Pinney's brother-in-law was examined at length regarding the letters written by Pinney to Sargent, Page, Gorham, Carr and others. Before witness testified at Spalding's Court Martial, he was cautioned by the Judge Advocate to refer to nothing politically. Witness' answers to questions were not suggested to him but his answers were given in writing before he went on the stand. He denied having attempted to blackmail Page, through Pinney's letters, but said that he told Page that he had them, and that La Grange had said that if the letters had been written by him (La Grange) he would give a thousand dollars to suppress them. He demanded no money either of Page or La Grange in connection with the letter.

Incendiarism.

SANTA CRUZ, August 11.

Last night at 10:30 an attempt was made to burn J. D. Allen & Co.'s large lumber yard and stables. The mill has had 150 feet of hose attached to the fire plug for fire purposes, and when it was attempted to be used it was found to be cut in eight or nine places. The fire was very speedily extinguished, however, with little damage.

A Desperate Battle with Indians

HELENA, Montana, August 11.

The following was received this morning: "Big Hole Mountain, August 9th. To Gov. Potts:—Sir—We had a fight with the Nez Perces Indians, killing a number and losing a number of officers and men. We are near the mouth of the Big Hole Pass, with a large number of wounded, in want of everything—food, clothing, medicines and medical attendance. Send us assistance at once.

"JOAN GIBBONS, Colonel U. S. A."

To Governor Potts:—

We had a hard fight and took a village, but were finally driven back with heavy loss. Capt. Logan and Lieut. Bradley are killed. Gen. Gibbon and Lieuts. Coolidge, English and Woodruff are wounded—English seriously and the others slightly. The troops were intrenched and the Indians were leaving when the messenger left.

An Ocean Horror.

NEW YORK, August 11.

A dispatch from Panama dated August 2d, says the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Ito*, Captain Coothupe, was lost on the 13th of July at Los Vilos, 70 miles north of Valparaiso. There must have been considerable loss of life, as fourteen bodies have been discovered. Forty-three of the crew and passengers had reached shore and twenty were still on the rocks. All efforts were being made to rescue them. The English war steamer *Amethyst* and, the Chilian gunboat *Chernbucos* proceeded immediately to the assistance of the unfortunates.

Dispatch from Howard.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 13.

The following dispatch has been received at military head-quarters, in this city:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA. IN THE FIELD, GIBBONS' BATTLEFIELD, VALLEY OF BIG HOLE, MONTANA, Aug. 11th.

To Adjutant General, Military Department of the Pacific: I reached General Gibbon at 10 A. M. to-day. He assailed the Indians at daylight on the morning of the 9th, inflicting great losses upon them. His own casualties were seven officers, fifty men and ten citizens wounded. Gen. Gibbons is wounded but not seriously. Supplies were not cut off, as reported. Gibbon's command is in the best of spirits. The last of the Indians left last night, I shall continue the pursuit as soon as my command comes up.

GENERAL HOWARD.
Commanding Dep't of Columbia.

Characteristic Arizona News.

PRESCOTT, Arizona, Aug. 13.

G. H. Wilson, keeper of the Antelope Station, between Wickenburg and Prescott was murdered yesterday morning by William Partridge, in a cowardly manner. Partridge shot Wilson in the bush, the latter being unarmed. Partridge escaped westward.

A driver on the Prescott and Santa Fe stage line found on the road the body of a German, name unknown, who is supposed to have been murdered, as he had $1,500 with him when last seen.

A mail-rider between Cerbat and Prescott was shot yesterday near Cross Mountain. His horse threw him and ran away with the mail. The robbers were two white men and an Indian.

Recruiting in New York.

NEW YORK, August 13.

At the Turkish legation in this city recruiting is going on. The Sublime Porte intends, whatever it has done heretofore, to respect scrupulously the neutrality of the United States, being desirous to preserve intact a relationship which it has always valued.

Government Employes Must pay their Debts.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.

Acting Secretary McCormick yesterday issued a circular to employes of the Treasury Department, stating that the credit of the Government required its duties to be performed by honorable men; that the Secretary would not be arraigned by creditors seeking their just dues from clerks; that it was expected that all just debts would be paid, and that if clerks refused to pay their just debts they would be charged with fraudulent practices and recommended for dismissal by the chiefs of their respective bureaus.

A Puff for the Navy Department.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.

Since July 1st, the Secretary of the Navy has given employment to 300 men at the Navy-yards throughout the country. Appropriations, although smaller than usual, have been distributed to give employment to as many as possible, it being the object of the Secretary to relieve the wants of those desiring employment, to the extent of his power.

Political Notes.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.

Mr. Blaine, in a published letter here, expresses his apprehension that the Southern policy of President Hayes will be lost sight of in the agitation of the labor troubles. He intimates that he will endeavor to keep up with the labor question. He states that he is fully satisfied with the Maine Convention.

Butler appears to be training for the working-men's candidate in the House, and some Philadelphia leagues have written to him urging him to be their candidate.

Freaks of Lightning.

BUFFALO, N. Y., August 13.

During the session of Sunday school of the Swedish Lutheran Church at Jamestown, lightning struck the building killing one and prostrating four others. The lightning also set the attic on fire, but the fire department of this city saved the structure.

A War of Extermination.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 13.

A Constantinople correspondent telegraphs that a war of extermination is being carried on at Eski Saghra. All Christians among the native population have been sentenced to die by the Generals in charge. This news has been brought by two American missionaries, protected by Turkish friends. Every male Christian is accused of being either a spy or an open enemy.

Karabuner is crowded with fugitives. There is only one well in the place, and there are 6,000 troops there besides the wounded and sick fugitives. Many are perishing from thirst.

An Irishman applying for a licence to sell whiskey was asked by the Judge if he had a good moral character.

"Faith, your honner, I don't see the necessity of a good moral character to sell whiskey."

Mass Meetings

OF THE

DEMOCRACY

OF

Los Angeles County

WILL BE HELD AS FOLLOWS

WESTMINSTER	Wednesday August 8
FOUNTAIN VALLEY (at the Arbor)	Thursday, August 9
ORANGE	Friday, August 10
LOS ANGELES CITY	Saturday, August 11
PASADENA	Monday, August 13
POMONA	Tuesday, August 14
SPADRA	Wednesday, August 15
AZUZA	Thursday, August 16
SAN GABRIEL	Friday, August 17
EL MONTE	Saturday, August 18
SANTA MONICA	Monday, August 20
WILMINGTON	Tuesday, August 21
COMPTON	Wednesday, August 22
TUSTIN	Thursday, August 23
NEWPORT SCHOOL HOUSE	Friday, August 24
DOWNEY	Saturday, August 25

The above meetings will be addressed by the following speakers: Colonel GEORGE H. SMITH, Democratic Nominee for State Senator; Hon. ASA ELLIS and Judge HOLLOWAY, Democratic Nominees for Assemblymen, Captain C. E. Thom, Democratic Nominee for District Attorney; Col. W. H. STEPHENS, Major FRANK CANAHL, STEPHEN M. WHITE, GEO. C. GIBBS, Col. J. F. GODFREY, F. B. HOWARD, A. C. BAKER, M. L. WICKS, J. C. MORGAN, THEO. LYNILL, MOYE WICKS, W. D. MORTON and R. A. LING.

Democrats throughout the county are requested to make all necessary preparations for the above meetings.

Meetings to assemble at half past seven in the evening.

By order of the Democratic County Central Committee.

M. J. NEWMARK, Chairman.
STEPHEN M. WHITE, Sec'y.

REPUBLICAN

Meetings!

—IN—

Los Angeles County

WILL BE HELD AS FOLLOWS:

NORWALK	Thursday, August 16
ANAHEIM	Friday, August 17
WESTMINSTER	Saturday, August 18
SANTA ANA	Monday, August 20
ORANGE	Tuesday, August 21
DOWNEY	Wednesday, August 22
LOS ANGELES	Thursday, August 23
PASADENA	Friday, August 24
EL MONTE	Saturday, August 25
POMONA	Monday, August 27
AZUSA	Tuesday, August 28
SANTA MONICA	Wednesday, August 29
WILMINGTON	Thursday, August 30
COMPTON	Friday, August 31
ANDREW STATION	Saturday, Sept. 1
LOS ANGELES	Monday, Sept. 3

The above meetings will commence at 7:30 P. M., and will be addressed by the following speakers:

HON. F. STANFORD,
HON. J. P. WEST,
HON. C. MACLAY,
HON. P. BANNING,
GEN. JNO. MANSFIELD
DR. CONGER,
P. M. GREEN, ESQ.,
F. P. RAMIREZ, ESQ.,
H. A. BARCLAY, ESQ.,
R. N. C. WILSON, ESQ.,
R. D. PITT, ESQ., J. J. MAXWELL, ESQ.
HON. A. BRUNSON,
Republican Nominee for District Attorney.
HON. EBEN HILTON,
Republican Nominee for Assembly.
HON. H. D. BARROWS,
Republican Nominee for State Senator.
COL. J. E. McCOMAS,
Republican Nominee for Assembly.
GEN. JOHN O. WHEELER,
Republican Nominee for County Clerk.
R. R. SOTELO,
Republican Nominee for County Auditor
AND OTHER ABLE SPEAKERS.

By order of the Committee.

I. W. LORD, Secretary.

CASH!

How to Save Money:

Buy Your Goods

AT THE

Garden Grove Store!

Highest Market Price Paid for all kinds of farm Produce.

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

CASH OR PRODUCE!

WEBSTER, HOWE & CO.,
Garden Grove Store.

Carpet Warehouse.

LEEMAN & CO.,

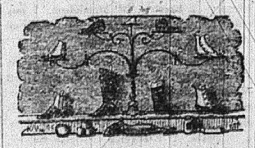
No. 75 Downey Block, Los Angeles.

Importers and Dealers in

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Paper-hangings and Upholstery Goods.

Carpets Sewed and put down Neatly.

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.

3m1 **D. NAGLE.**



P. Pellegrin,
Practical
Watch Maker
East End of Centre St.,
ANAHEIM, CAL

WATCHES, CLOCKS

—AND—

JEWELRY

Made and Repaired.

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. Apr1st

Democratic Ticket.

ELECTION,

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5th, 1877.

State Senator	GEORGE H. SMITH
Member of the Assembly	ASA ELLIS
Member of the Assembly	J. B. HOLLOWAY
Sheriff	H. M. MITCHELL
District Attorney	C. E. THOM
Treasurer	E. E. HEWITT
Tax Collector	M. KREMER
Clerk	A. W. POTTS
Recorder	C. E. MILES
Auditor	A. E. SEPULVEDA
Surveyor	J. E. JACKSON
Supt. Public Schools	W. P. McDONALD
Coroner	D. HANNON
Public Administrator	J. E. GRIFFIN
County Judge	ALBERT M. STEPHENS

ELECTION,

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17th, 1877.

Republican Ticket.

ELECTION,

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5th, 1877.

For Senator	H. D. BARROWS
For Assemblyman	E. HILTON
For Assemblyman	J. E. McCOMAS
For Sheriff	H. C. WILEY
For District Attorney	A. BRUNSON
For County Treasurer	JOTHAM BIXBY
For Tax Collector	G. H. KIMBALL
For County Clerk	JOHN O. WHEELER
For County Recorder	W. W. ROBINSON
For County Auditor	R. R. SOTELO
For Sup't. of Schools	JOHN R. BRIERLY
For Coronor	D. B. HOFFMAN
For Public Administrator	C. C. LAMB
For Supervisor (1st. Dist.)	J. M. RILEY
For County Surveyor	J. GOLDSWORTHY
For County Judge	CHARLES J. ELLIS

JUDICIAL ELECTION,

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17th, 1877.

The Place to Buy

YOUR

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Etc.,

IS AT

H. W. Lake's,

Where you can buy

More for One Dollar,

Than in any other House

In Los Angeles County.

FOURTH STREET, SANTA ANA.

4m1

J. C. HILL,

Gives satisfaction in all branches of

House Painting,

And Finishing, or

No Charge Made

The Commercial Bank

Of Los Angeles.

Authorized Capital, $300,000

M. S. PATRICK . . . . . President
E. F. SPENCE . . . . . Cashier

DIRECTORS:

M. S. Patrick, H. Mott,
A. H. Wilcox, H. Mahary,
E. Bouton H. M. Towne,
O. S. Wilberby. Jno. G. Capron.

THE BANK IS PREPARED TO RECEIVE DEposits on open account, issue certificates of deposit and transact a general Banking business. Collections made and proceeds remitted at current rate of exchange.

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 advances, 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,

Call on their Agent, G. H. KELLOGG,

At his place of residence, Corner Los Angeles and Sycamore streets. 6m1

Planters' Hotel,

Corner Centre and Los Angeles Sts.,

Anaheim, Los Angeles County, Cal.

John Fischer, Proprietor.

The Finest Accommodations for the Invalid and Tourist.

Elegant Suites of Rooms, with Fire-places, and all the modern improvements, calculated to insure the comfort of guests.

The Table

As well as the general management of the Hotel, will be under the supervision of **Mrs. GRAHAM**, a lady of experience in hotel keeping for the past twelve years.

A Fine Billiard Parlor

is attached to the house. Also,

A Livery Stable.

THE BAR

This department is under the supervision of the Proprietor, assisted by **Mr. ROBT. N. WHITE.**

Stages for

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

The Planters' Hotel Coach

Will convey passengers to and from the Depot free of charge.

TERMS, MODERATE. 4m1

Anaheim Lodge No. 207

F. & A. M.

REGULAR MEETINGS SATURDAY OF OR PRECEDING the full moon in each month. Sojourning brethren in good standing are respectfully invited to attend.

THEO. REISER, W. M.
A. W. STEINHART, Secretary.

Orange Lodge No. 225.

I. O. O. F.

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

H. LOCKWOOD, N. G.
A. C. BOWERS, Recording Secretary.

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.

ANAHEIM GAZETTE.

SUPPLEMENT.

VOL. 7. ANAHEIM, CAL., AUGUST 18, 1877. NO. 44.

The Boy that Laughs.

I know a funny little boy,
The happiest ever born;
His face is like a beam of joy,
Although his clothes are torn.

I saw him tumble on his nose,
And waited for a groan;
But how he laughed! Do you suppose
He struck his funny bone?

There's sunshine in each word he speaks,
His laugh is something grand;
Its ripples overrun his cheeks,
Like waves on snowy sand.

He laughs the moment he awakes,
And till the day is done;
The schoolroom for a joke he takes,
His lessons are but fun.

No matter how the day may go,
You cannot make him cry;
He's worth a dozen boys I know,
Who pout and mope and sigh.

—*George Cooper.*

The Capture of Constantinople by the Turks.

Somewhere in the wild steppes between the Caspian Sea and Lake Aral, the Turkomans or Turks once dwelt.

The first branch of this Tartar race that came pouring westward, extending their empire even up to the very Bosphorus, were the Seljuk Turks. But their power went down into ruins before the terrible Mongol, Zenghis Khan, who, in the thirteenth century, drenched Asia with the blood of millions.

There was, however, another Turkish tribe destined to play a more brilliant part in the world's history. These were the Osmanlis, or the Ottomans,* who derived their name from the Emir Osman or Othman (the Bonebreaker), the founder of their empire. Othman, a handsome, black-browed man, with very long arms, ruled the Turks from 1299 to 1326. The great object of his unceasing efforts was to conquer the possessions of the Byzantine Empire in Asia Minor; and when he lay on his death-bed, the news came that the arms of his son Orchan had been crowned by the capture of the great city of Brusa. There the seat of the Ottoman Empire was for some time fixed.

The reign of Orchan (1326-1360) was marked by the establishment of the famous Janissaries (New Troops.) Every year a thousand Christian children were torn from their parents, forced to become Moslems, and trained to a soldier's life by the most rigorous discipline. This was done yearly for three centuries; and thus was formed that terrible body of troops, whose fierce military ardor and unpitying hearts made them first the safeguard and then the terror of the sultans.

In 1356, Solyman, the eldest son of Orchan, crossing the Hellespont one night with a few warriors, seized a castle on the European shore. In three days three thousand Ottomans garrisoned the stronghold. This event marks the first firm footing gained by the Turks on European soil; and they never since have lost their hold.

Under Amurath I. (1360-1390) Adrianople, being taken by the Turks, was made for a time the center of their European possessions. A league was formed by the Sclavonic nations along the Danube to repel the Infidel invaders, but in vain. The crescent—such was the device borne on the Turkish banners—still shone victorious in Thrace and Servia.

Bajazet, a drunken sensualist, who, succeeding his father, reigned from 1389 to 1402, exchanged the title Emir for the prouder name of Sultan. At Nicopolis he routed the cavalry of Hungary and France, which had mustered to roll back the dark flood of Moslem war. Classic Greece, too, was ravaged by his victorious hordes. Steadily he seemed to be advancing in the gigantic plan of European conquest sketched out by his ambitious father, when the most terrific warrior Asia has ever borne, rising on his eastern frontier, dashed his power into fragments.

This was Timour the Lame, whose name has been corrupted into Tamerlane, a Moogol, descended from Zenghis Khan. From his capital, Samarcand, he spread his conquests on every side—from the Chinese Wall to the Nile; from the springs of the Ganges to the heart of Russia. Whenever this demon conqueror took a city, he raised as a trophy of his success a pyramid of bleeding human heads. Bajazet was obliged to forego the intended siege of Constantinople by the attack of the ferocious Mongol upon the eastern frontier of his newly-acquired dominions in Asia Minor. The decisive battle was fought in Augora, where Bajazet, utterly defeated, was made prisoner. Carried about with the Mongol army in a litter with iron lattices, which gave rise to the common story of his imprisonment in an iron cage, the Turkish sultan died, eight months after, of a broken heart. His conqueror, Timour, died in 1405, while on the march to invade China.

Four Turkish sultans reigned between the wretched Bajazet and the conqueror of Constantinople.

Amurath II., last of the four, having died at Adrianople in 1451, his son Mahomet, crossing rapidly to Europe, was crowned second sultan of that name. He was a terrible compound of fine literary taste with revolting cruelty and lust. One of his very first acts after he became sultan was to cause his infant brother to be drowned, while the baby's mother was congratulating him on his accession.

The throne of the Eastern Empire was then filled by Constantine Palæologus, no unworthy wearer of the purple. Limb after limb had been lopped from the great trunk. There was still life in the heart, though it throbbed with feeble pulses; but now came the mortal thrust.

After more than a year of busy preparation, seventy thousand Turks, commanded by Mahomet II. in person, sat down, in the spring of 1453, before Constantinople. Their lines stretched across the landward or western side of the triangle on which the city was built. A double wall, and a great ditch one hundred feet deep, lay in their front; and within this rampart the Emperor Constantine marshalled his little band of defenders. A little band indeed it was, for scarcely six thousand out of a population of more than one hundred thousand souls would arm for the defense of the city; and western Christendom was so dull or careless that, with the exception of two thousand mercenaries under Ginstiniani, a noble of Genoa, these had no foreign aid. The harbor of the Golden Horn, guarded by a strong chain across its mouth, sheltered fourteen galleys. The Turkish fleet consisted of three hundred and twenty vessels of different sizes.

The siege began. On both sides cannon and muskets of a rude kind were used. One great gun deserves special notice. It was cast by a European brass-founder at Adrianople, and threw a stone ball of six hundred pounds to the distance of a mile. But such cannon could be fired only six or seven times a day. Lances and arrows flew thick from both lines; and heavy stones from the balists filled up the pauses of the cannonade.

At first, fortune seemed to smile on the besieged. A vigorous assault of the Turks upon the walls was repulsed, and the wooden tower they had used in the attack was burned.

One day, in the middle of April, the watchman of the besieged saw the white sails of five ships gleaming on the southward horizon. They came from Chios, carrying to the beleaguered city fresh troops, wheat, wine, and oil. The Greeks, with anxious hearts, crowded the seaward wall. A swarm of Turkish boats pushed out to meet the daring barks, and, curving in a crescent shape, awaited their approach. Mahomet, riding by the edge of the sea, with cries and gestures urged his sailors to the attack. Three times the Turks endeavored to board the enemy; but as often the flotilla reeled back in confusion, shattered with cannon-shot and scorched with Greek fire, while the waters were strewn with the floating wreck of those vessels which were crushed by collision with the heavy Christian galleys. Steadily onward came the five ships, safe into the harbor of the Golden Horn. The Turkish admiral was doomed by the furious sultan to be impaled; but the sentence was commuted to one hundred blows with a golden bar, which, we are told, Mahomet himself administered with a right good will.

Then came the turning-point of the siege. The sultan, feeling that his attack by land must be seconded by sea, formed a bold plan. It was to convey a part of his fleet overland from the Propontis, and launch them in the upper end of the harbor. The distance was six miles; but by means of rollers running on a tramway of greased planks, eighty of the Turkish vessels were carried over the rugged ground in one night. A floating battery was then made, from which the Turkish cannon began to play with fearful effect on the weakest side of the city.

When the attack had lasted for seven weeks, a broad gap was to be seen in the central rampart. Many attempts at negotiation had come to nothing, for Constantine refused to give up the city, and nothing else would satisfy the sultan. At last a day was fixed for the grand assault. At daybreak the long lines of Turks made their attack. When the strength of the Christians was almost exhausted in endless strife with the swarms of irregular troops who led the way, the terrible Janissaries advanced. The storm grew louder, the rattle of the Turkish drums mingling with thunder of the ordnance. Just then the brave Giustiniani, defending the great breach, was wounded; and soon after this loss, the defense grew slacker, a body of Turks, following the Janissary Hassan, clambered over the ruined wall into the city. Amid the rush, Constantine Palæologus, last of the Cæsars, fell dead, sabred by an unknown hand; and with him fell the Eastern Empire.

At noon on the same day Mahomet summoned the Moslems to prayer in the church of St. Sophia—thus establishing the rites of Islam where Christian worship had been held ever since the days of Constantine the Great.—*Willis's Events in History.*

* The modern Turks call themselves Osmanli—not Turks, which latter name implies rudeness and barbarism.

For the Lads' Sakes.

Dr. Vandyke, at the General Assembly in Chicago, speaking of the master's choice of little children as a pattern, a fountain and a motive for right living and for doing good, told an experience of his own, in his genial way, to show that even common humanity and hospitality sometimes need the influence of children to quicken them to their best:

He was going up a river in Canada one summer, along with his two little boys, to enjoy a little fishing—according, as he said, to the apostolic example—in the wilderness. [Smiles.] One evening he asked for entertainment at the house of a Scotch woman, who seemed to regard him with little favor, not to say with some degree of suspicion, for he did not look as much like a minister just then as now. [Laughter.]

In short, she refused him entertainment. He told her he was a minister, but she did not know even then whether she would take him in or not. She asked him, however, where he came from. "From Brooklyn," was the reply.

"That don't help the matter a bit," said she. [Great Laughter.]

He was put to his stumps, as he expressed it, to get in. He knew she had a human heart, and the question was to persuade her to let him in or stay out all night. So he said to her: "Suppose I should tell you I have two nice bairns in the boat, and that one of them is sick."

"Ah!" said she, "bring the lads up, and if they can eat porridge and drink milk they shall have as good an entertainment as I can give them."

All that he had said about himself, or about the glories of the city of Brooklyn [laughter], had not moved her, but at the suggestion that there were two lads in the case her sternness had relaxed, and she promised to do her best for them.

"Worth makes the woman."

Canadian Sports.

The English element in Canada has lost none of its wonted fondness for the sports of flood and field; finding fuller vent in the free scope of our woods and waters, and the wildness and abundance of our game. There is indeed a "new world" opened to the lover of gun and rod from the old lands across the sea, who here finds himself the luxurious monarch of all he can bag from sunrise to sunset, with no other let or hindrance than those which the gory pot-hunters compel.

Does he come in quest of the wary moose and running caribou, the quail-thief of the corn-field, the mud-loving snipe, the stupid pheasant, the pine-loving grouse, the cosmopolitan plover, the strategic partridge, the saucy wood-duck, the shy black duck; does he court the bear, wolf, beaver, marten, mink or the otter, or does he woo the salmon, the trout, *et hoc genus omne*—here he may find everywhere food for his sportsman's fancy. If his spirit waxeth hot to chase the fox, I can commend him to the courtesy of the Montreal Fox Hunt, who will give him fences to leap harder than any English hedge, and fox to run down, cunning as an Indian. From "find to finish" he will have all his nerve and daring can do, with the clear blue Canadian skies above, and the hard, dry ground below. None of your fogs and swamps, wet to the skin, and mud to the eyes, horses, hunters, hounds, all a color, and a wild splutter of slop when the carcass, head, pads and brush excepted, is thrown to the yelping, frothy dogs. Or doth his fancy turn to thoughts of foot-ball, yachting, rowing, cricket, golf, here he will find acclimatized and natural as life the recreations, good, bad and abominable, high and low, costly and cheap, princely and plebeian, of almost every country on the face of the earth. Some of the worst immigrants have brought us their best diversions. The foot-print of the earliest known Indian races are left in their peculiar games; the very Mennonites, the last arrivals, have fixed the imprint of their pastimes among the settlers of the far West.

Canadian sports, however, have a character of their own. They smack more of the ungoverned and ungovernable than the games of the Old World, and seem to resent the impost of regulations. —*Scribner's.*

The Largest Book in the World.

The trustees of the British Museum are in treaty for the purchase of the copy of the largest book in the world. Toward the close of the seventeenth century the reigning Emperor of China appointed an imperial commission to reprint in one vast collection all native works of interest and importance in every branch of literature. In the beginning of the following century the commission completed their labors, and were able to lay before the Emperor a very palpable proof of their diligence in the shape of a compilation consisting of 6,100 volumes, entitled "Kin ting keo kin too shoo tseih ching," or "An Illustrated Imperial Collection of Ancient and Modern Literature."

Only a small edition was printed off in the first instance, and before long the greater part of the copper types which had been cast for the undertaking were melted down and coined in cash. Accidents by fire and violence have considerably reduced the number of copies of the imperial edition originally printed, and it is believed that only a comparatively few now remain extant. The trustees of the British museum have become aware that one such copy has lately been offered for sale at Pekin, have entered into negotiations for its purchase, and it is much to be hoped that they may succeed in adding this rare and interesting collection to the national library.

The Value of a Dollar.—A silver dollar represents a day's work for the laborer. It is given to a boy; he has no idea of what it has cost or what it is worth. He would be as likely to give a dollar as a dime for a top or any other toy. But if the boy has learned to earn the dimes and dollars by the sweat of his face he knows the difference. Hard work is to him a measure of values that can never be rubbed out of his mind. Let him learn by experience that a hundred dollars represents a hundred weary days' labor, and it seems a great sum of money; a thousand dollars is a fortune, and ten thousand is almost inconceivable, for it is far more than he ever expects to possess. When he has earned a dollar, he thinks twice before he spends it. He wants to invest it so as to get the full value of a day's work for it. It is a great wrong to society and to a boy to bring him up to man's estate without this knowledge. A fortune at twenty-one without it is almost inevitably thrown away. With it and a little capital to start on, he will make his own fortune better than any one can make it for him. —*Hunt's Merchants' Magazine.*

Mr. Smith's Philosophy.—The appointment room of the Treasury Department is always filled with applicants for office. The head of the bureau is an Ohio gentleman named Smith. "How do you manage this crowd?" queried a visiting friend. "Oh," said he, "I come down in the morning and read the papers a long while, and let the crowd wait. Then I see all the new faces, have a kind word to say to them, and let the old ones wait. When 13 o'clock comes round I go out and drink a quart of buttermilk, which makes me sleepy, and then I am in a good condition to do business. It makes me doze. I tell the office-seekers to talk away, and I nod in my chair until they get through."

A facetious physician, an old bachelor, said the other day to a single lady: "How can you with a clear conscience answer St. Peter when you shall reach heaven's gate for your heartlessness in refusing so many marriage offers?" The lady archly replied, "I shall tell the Apostle that Dr. —— did not ask me."

Sleep.

Sleep, Dr. W. A. Hammond says, may be defined as general repose. Almost all the organs rest during sleep. The heart, popularly supposed to be in perpetual motion, is at rest 6 hours out of the 24, the respiratory organs 8, and the other organs more or less. The brain alone is constantly employed during wakefulness, and for it sleep was formed and made needful to its preservation. It is true that sleep does not give the brain a total recess from labor; imagination and memory are often vividly active during sleep, and unconscious celebration likewise takes place, but enough rest is obtained for the renovation of the brain, and that which has been torn down during wakefulness is to a certain extent rebuilt. Sleep is a most wonderful power, often stronger than the will, as in the case of the sleeping soldier—and more mighty than pain, as when sick persons and tortured prisoners sleep in the midst of their suffering. No torture, it is said, has been found equal to the prevention of sleep. The amount of sleep needed differs according to the constitution and habits. Big brains and persons who perform much brain labor need a large amount of sleep. Children need more sleep than grown people because construction is more active than decay in their brains.

Making Hair Grow.—If the head be perfectly bald, nothing will ever cause the hair to grow again. If the scalp be glossy, and no small hairs are discernible, the roots or follicles are dead; and you might as well cause an arm which has been amputated to grow again. However, if small hairs are to be seen, there is hope. Use the following every day, brush well, and bathe the bald spot three or four times a week with cold soft water:—Carbonate of ammonia, one drachm; tincture of cantharides, four drachms; bay rum, four ozs.; castor oil, two ozs. Some elderly people often desire to keep their hair from turning gray. The following dye will effect this:—Take the hulls of butternuts, say about four ounces, and infuse in a quart of water. Then add half an ounce of copperas. Apply with a soft brush every second or third day. This preparation is harmless, and, I have reasons for believing so, has never been published. It is better far than those dyes made of nitrate of silver. —*Cor. Tribune.*

Change of Work.—That was a wise father who, on hearing his little daughter request her brother drive a few nails in the woodhouse for her, said he would teach her how to do it herself. She was apt, and drove in all the nails successfully; so pleased was she with her success, that she would have set a double row around the shed if her father had not concluded that these would answer for the present. "There, that little lesson helps to make you independent, my girl," he said. "Now I will teach you some day to catch and harness up a horse. You have already learned to drive a gentle one. Learn to sharpen a knife, and whittle, too, without cutting your fingers. Don't let the doors creak for want of an oiled feather, or the little children's boots get hard in the winter for the want of a little grease." Take a lesson from this, girls. You don't know where you will be cast away some time during your life. The most helpless people I have ever met are those who can only do one kind of work. Learn to help yourselves, even if, sometimes, you trench upon "boys' work."

Strawberry Shortcake.—One quart of flour, sift in two teaspoons of seafoam, a little salt, one-fourth pound of butter rubbed in, with milk enough to moisten properly; handle as little as possible; divide it in two parts and place it in two jelly pans; make it fit the pan by shoving down with the fingers; bake it quickly; then divide the top and bottom crust, without cutting; spread on plenty of butter; have the strawberries washed and drained in a sieve; then crush them and make very sweet; spread plenty of berries between the top and bottom crusts; have some of the crushed and sweetened berries in a deep dish, and when the cake is cut and served cover each piece with plenty of the crushed berries—like sauce.

Gooseberry Trifle.—Scald the fruit, pulp it through a sieve, and add sugar to taste; make a thick layer of this at the bottom of a deep baking-dish; mix a pint of milk, a pint of cream, two well-beaten eggs, a tablespoonful of corn-starch, a cup of sugar; put this mixture over the fire and let it come to a boil, stirring constantly. When cold lay it over the gooseberries with a spoon, and put on the whole a syllabub.

Syllabub.—One quart of rich milk, half a pint of wine, six ounces of loaf sugar; put the sugar and wine in a bowl; have the milk lukewarm; put it in a pitcher; when the sugar is dissolved, pour the milk in with the wine; hold the pitcher sufficiently high to raise a froth on the milk as you pour it into the bowl; grate nutmeg over the top.

To Destroy Vermin.—Croton bugs and red ants can be driven off by sprinkling the floor with pulverized borax, and leaving a place for them to get out; to kill them, mix borax with sugar, so they will eat it. For ants or other vermin, wash the shelves with a strong solution of borax. Then sprinkle the same with borax mixed with sugar. When whitewashing your room, add a tablespoonful of pulverized borax to each pailful of lime.

Destroying Mites on Canaries.—Take some carbolic acid and put just enough water to make a liquid, and after cleaning your cage with hot water, put on the carbolic acid with a paint brush, both on the inside and outside the cage; let it dry in the sun, and it will be a sure cure, and no injury to the bird.

Polish for Furniture.—Equal proportions of turpentine, linseed oil and vinegar well rubbed in, and then polish with a piece of chamois skin, will work wonders with furniture that has become dingy from exposure to dust and old age.

Women as Lottery Prizes.

The great special premium distribution for unmarried gentlemen subscribers to the *Times* came off yesterday at the Opera House, as announced, and was a genuine success. Between 2 and 3 o'clock the audience at the Opera House was largely increased by the presence of many ladies and gentlemen, attracted thither by the matrimonial drawing set for 3 o'clock. Every face wore a look of pleased expectation, and shortly after 3 o'clock the general premium distribution was announced.

Mr. Frank R. Allen, stepping to the front of the stage, said that, in behalf of the *Times*, he would state that the drawing, though startlingly novel, was a genuine one. One hundred and sixteen young ladies, from far and near, had requested the *Times* to place their names on its list of matrimonial premiums, and with their requests had sent letters descriptive of themselves, their age, looks, accomplishments, etc., and at the same time sent their photographs and the consent of their parents that they should do so. In addition to this number there were many young ladies who had asked a place on the special premium list, but had not as yet sent their photographs. From the mass of letters received 194 had been selected, and their writers would be termed list No. 2, those who had sent photographs forming list No. 1. The list No. 1 would comprise 116 young ladies, and the list No. 2 would comprise 124 young ladies, commencing with premium No. 200 and continuing to premium No. 325. Nearly 1,000 gentlemen subscribers to the *Times* had applied for tickets in the special drawing, each one of whom had over his own signature stated that he was an unmarried man and desired to participate in the distribution.

Mr. Allen added that the *Times* was authorized to transmit the photograph and accompanying letter of every lady premium to the gentlemen who won their numbers, with the exception of some few young ladies who desired to hear from the *Times* in regard to the gentlemen before their photographs could be sent to the fortunate bachelor or widower. It was expected that a good many friendships would result from this interchange of correspondence between the fair premiums and *Times* bachelors and widowers, and more than one marriage. In case marriage resulted, the *Times* stood ready to fulfill each and every pledge it had made in regard thereto.

The committee in charge of the general distribution were requested to take charge of the special drawing, and soon both wheels were in lively motion. After the subscribers' and the premium tickets were mixed thoroughly the distribution commenced. The name and residence of each gentleman who won a prize was announced. The chairman from the photographs before him selected the picture of the lady who was won, and without giving her name gave a brief description of the lady as she appeared in her photograph, also reading some portions of her letter descriptive of herself, but in no case revealing the name of the lady.

The novel drawing throughout was a pleasant and decorous affair. The names of the fortunate gentleman will be found in this issue. The *Times* will to-day notify by mail each of its fair special premiums of the gentlemen whose name fortune has linked with her own; and will also, when authorized by the ladies, forward their photographs and letters to the lucky bachelors and widowers.—*Kansas City Times.*

A Poor Little Girl.—An incident of a sad and painful nature occurred in the Fifty-seventh street Court, New York City, one day last week. A little girl of only nine years of age named Mary Anderson, was brought into the court room by an officer, who had found her in Twenty-eighth street near Third avenue, crying as if her little heart would break.

"What are you crying about, little one?" asked the officer.

She started back, endeavored to dry her tears, and said, between her sobs, "I am homeless. Mother's been sent to the Island for being drunk; father left us long ago. No one knows me or will have anything to do with me. Mr. Kane, the landlord, turned us out of doors and threw our furniture into the street, and —oh h-h!" The little girl could tell no more, for her tears and sobs came back with redoubled force.

Near by where the child sat was the broken furniture and a mass of debris, the only thing left of what might once have been to her a happy home.

The judge asked Mary if she was hungry.

"I'm not; I had something to eat, and it was so nice." The officer explained she had been given a meal at the station-house, and described the ravenous way she ate what was set before her. The child was sent to the Protectory.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The Sunny Side.—A free exposure to the light, and to the sun's influence, has a great effect in diminishing the tendency to disease. The sunny side of the street should always be chosen as a residence, from its superior healthiness. It has been found, in public building, etc., that those are always the most healthy which are the lightest and sunniest. In some barracks in Russia it was found that, in wing where no sun penetrated, there occurred three cases of sickness for every single case which happened on that side of the building exposed to the sun's rays. All other circumstances were equal—such as ventilation, size of apartments, number of inmates, diet, etc.—so that no other cause for this disproportion seemed to exist. In the Italian cities this practical hint is well known. Malaria seldom attacks the set of apartments or houses which are freely open to the sun, while on the opposite side of the street the summer both on the inside and outside the cage; let it dry in the sun, and it will be a sure cure, and no injury to the bird.

The equality in point of numbers of the sexes is most nearly attained in France. For every 1,000 men there are 1,007 women. The other extreme is found in Paraguay, where there are 2,089 women for 1,000 men.

Simplicity of Russian Leaders.

Simplicity itself characterizes the habits and doings of the great men of the Russian headquarters and of the court now at headquarters. The Emperor dwells in a pretty seven-roomed villa—a journalistic friend of mine boasts with truth that he lives next door to the Czar of all the Russians. Gen. Nepokoltschitsky, the chief of the staff, may be met at any time walking between his own quarters and those occupied by the Grand Duke Commanding-in-Chief, unattended even by an side-de-camp, and with a great bundle of papers under his arm. Every passer-by may see Prince Gortschakoff sitting out in the open air on the raised doorstep of his house, under the shade of the shrubs growing there in pots, stooping languidly over one of the novels which are said to engross so much of his time. The Grand Duke Nicholas leaves his quarters and walks with his personal staff through the streets to a school house, the large room of which is used as the headquarter mess. The other day, while dining in the garden of the Hotel Brofft, I noticed three young staff officers sitting by a little table. The waiter desired to serve them; they wished to dine, but were anxious to do so in one of the pretty bosquets, and would wait till one was vacant, which was not then the case. They waited some time, and then fell heirs to the bosquet, and, let us hope, enjoyed there Mr. Brofft's excellent cheer. An officer who happened casually to join me pointed out one of the three as the Grand Duke Nicholas the younger, the son of the Commander-in-Chief and the nephew of the Emperor. Having dined, the little party went quietly off to the theater, none of the house of Brofft being aware who was the distinguished guest. The same afternoon six staff officers walked into the garden of the same hotel and demanded of Muller the accommodation of six bed chambers for the night. The house was full, but Muller knew three of the officers as previous customers, and told these he would strain a point to provide for them. They accepted the accomodation; the other three went away to find quarters elsewhere. One of them, who was carrying his own handbag, was the Archduke Vladimir, and his Imperial Highness ultimately achieved a bedroom on the third floor of the Hotel des Boulevards. It cannot certainly be said of Russian staff officers that they are sycophants.

Weight and Nutrition.—The weight of the body has often been assumed as an infallible proof of the maintenance of the condition of the body, or of a disposition of tissue, and the food which keeps up a man's weight has been regarded as on that account satisfactorily nutritious. But the weight of the body is no criterion of the value of the food taken; because while the weight remains constant, or even increases, water may increase in the tissues and albumen and fat diminish; or there may be an increase of weight and disposition of fat, while there is also at the same time a diminution of the albumen of the body. Badly nourished people are usually not lighter than others, but their bodies contain more water and less albumen and fat than those who are well nourished. Every cattle feeder knows that cattle which are being fattened do not at first increase in weight proportionately to the food they take. And yet people commonly regard weight as of great importance in the case of men, though a butcher will not buy a carcass on the merits of its weight alone; he must know the quality of the meat.—*Herald of Health.*

Woman's Headgear.—Joseph Addison says of woman's headgear: "I would desire the fair sex to consider how impossible it is for them to add anything that can be ornamental to what is already the masterpiece of nature. The head has the most beautiful appearance, as well as the highest station in the human figure. Nature has laid out all her art in beautifying the face; she has touched it with vermilion, planted in it a double row of ivory, made it the seat of smiles and blushes, lighted it up and enlivened it with the brightness of the eyes, hung it on each side with curious organs of sense, given it airs and graces that cannot be described, and surrounded it with such a flowing shade of hair as sets all its beauties in the most agreeable light. In short, she seemed to have designed the head as the cupola to the most glorious of her works, and when we load it with such a pile of supernumerary ornaments, we destroy the symmetry of the human figure, and foolishly contrive to call off the eye from great and real beneaths to childish gewgaws, ribbons and bone lace.

Scene on the Bosphorus.—At the present moment sounds of martial music fill the air. His majesty, Caliph of the Moslems, goes to mosque, and to escort him thither, the imperial guard, headed by its band, is passing through the streets. Below lies the Bosphorus, across which the sultan's golden caique, propelled by threescore oarsmen, is swiftly flying. The sun is shining brightly upon the beautiful scene. A more brilliant spectacle than is presented by this imperial and military pageant cannot be imagined. Every minute the roar of artillery rattles over the water, and is echoed and re-echoed by the hills on shore. All the pomp that can be devised is accumulated to render the show stately and effective. The most magnificent troops in the world, some of the heaviest iron-clads, the marvelous waters of the Bosphorus, and the height of barbaric splendor, all combine to impress the looker-on.

It is easy to pick holes in other people's work, but it is far more profitable to do better yourself. Is there a fault in all the world that cannot criticise? Those who can themselves do good service are but as one to a thousand compared with those who can see faults in the labor of others.

It is easy to exclude the noontide light by closing the eyes; and it is easy to resist the clearest truth by hardening the heart against it.

The Chastity of Cossack Women.

These Cossacks have some very curious customs. They are all comparatively young men, and nearly all married, of course, to young wives. It often happens, as in the present instance, that they are away from home during a war for one or even three or four years, and the natural result is that many of the wives left behind do not prove to be Lucretias. The Cossacks are quite aware of this, and many of them, upon starting from home, buy a white scarf or handkerchief, which they take with them. Upon entering their villages, the whole population—women, girls, old men and children—come out to meet them, including, of course, the wives of the returning wanderers. Now, those of the wives who have been unfaithful to their lords, of which there is usually a considerable sprinkling, go forward to their husbands, kneel before them in the road, put their face in the dust, and place their husband's foot upon their necks. This is a confession of guilt, and at the same time a prayer for forgiveness. If the husband then covers his wife's head with the white scarf, it means that he forgives her, asks no questions, and obliterates the past. In this case no one has a right ever to reproach the wife with her inconstancy, and if any one should be rash enough to do so he would have to count with the husband, who is the protector of his wife's honor. If, on the contrary, the white handkerchief is not produced, the woman returns straight to her father's house without again entering her husband's dwelling, and a divorce is pronounced. Although there is generally a considerable sprinkling of women who come forward to kneel down and put their faces in the dust, it rarely happens that they are not forgiven. A very tragical case, however, is related, in which the reverse took place. A returning Cossack was informed by a malicious neighbor before he reached his home that his wife had been unfaithful, without waiting to see whether the guilty woman would come forward and confess her sins. The comrades of the Cossack perceived that he had all of a sudden taken to drink and dissipation, although he was not a man given to those vices. When he reached his village his wife, as he feared, came forward, knelt down, and put her face in the dust at his feet. The spectators saw him look at her as she lay in the dust for a long time. Two or three times he put his hand in his breast for the handkerchief, as if he were going to cover the repentant woman's head—two or three times the movement was restrained. Finally, as if driven by a sudden impulse, he all at once threw his sabre, and with one stroke severed her head from her body! The punishment for the crime was two months' imprisonment, while the malicious neighbor who had taken the trouble to inform him beforehand of his wife's misconduct was sentenced to Siberia for three years.

An Ex-Cincinnatian's Extraordinary Statements.

Eli Johnson, the next speaker, said he had been in Europe fourteen months, during which time he had traveled 14,000 miles and delivered 291 lectures, at which 10,341 persons had signed the total abstinence pledge. "There is one place in this city at present," he said, "where they manufacture all the beer that may be required, and there is not a particle of malt or hops in it." He exhibited a black box containing bottles of drugs of poisons, from which, he said, all kinds of liquors could be manufactured in large quantities, without a drop of pure liquor in their composition. He read from a book issued in this city, furnishing directions for making liquors by the use of essential oils. By one of the receipts could be made forty gallons of "Pure Holland Gin," at a cost of only twenty-five cents a gallon. One-half bottle of any of the essential oils contained poison enough to kill the strongest man. He next referred to brewing, and stated that a "hop powder" was manufactured, every pound of which was guaranteed to be equal to sixty pounds of hops. From another book he read a recipe for manufacturing gin by the following formula: Oil of almond, 80 drops, oil of juniper, 8 drachms, and aqua fortis, 2 ounces. Sample bottles were shown to the audience for the manufacture of whisky, sherry, port, brandy, rum, gin, and champagne. Referring to the black box, he said it was formerly owned by a well known physician of Brooklyn, who manufactured all the liquor he drank for years from essential oils. The effect produced upon him was to compel him to a fit of desperation to cut his throat. Most of the port wine, he claimed, now used by churches for sacramental purposes was manufactured from poisonous compounds, and could be easily made for twenty-five cents a gallon. He denied that there was any pure brandy or port wine in New York, and said there was a standing offer of $50 a gallon for either.—*Report of a Temperance Meeting in New York.*

The Eucalyptus Cure.—The Climatological Society of Algiers has made investigation to ascertain the importance and value of the *eucalyptus globulus* in relation to public health. It appears that reports were received from fifty localities, where the aggregate number of blue gum trees is nearly one million, and from these reports the following conclusions have been drawn:—(1) It is incontestably proved that the eucalyptus possesses sanitary influence; for (2) wherever it has been cultivated intermittent fever has considerably decreased, both in intensity and in frequency; and (3) marshy and uncultivated land have thus been rendered healthy and quite transformed. Similar results have been obtained in Corsica, where it is computed that at the end of the present year there will be upward of 600,000 plants of eucalyptus in full growth.

Some of the gas wells of Pennsylvania flow with a pressure of 300 pounds to the square inch, and are estimated to yield 1,000,000 cubic feet of gas every twenty-four hours.

Burlington Hawk-Eyetems.

A BOARDER out on West Hill is so old that he can remember when the spring chicken was a pullet.

BOGUS ten-cent pieces have been put in circulation, and a gratifying increase in church collections is noticed.

How doth the busy mosquito
Improve each darkened hour;
And every time he bites a man,
Taste beer or whisky sour.

A BURLINGTON physician is so absorbed in the study of the eastern war that he frequently orders war mapplications for local pains.

FLETCHER HARPER was only worth five hundred thousand dollars. H'm. No; we were not in any way related to any of these Harper people.

THE papers are having a great deal to say about "the dollar of our fathers." That doesn't interest our young men half so much as "the dollars of our father."

WHEN you look at a young man who is vainly endeavoring to peer over the top of his standing collar, you cannot for the life of you resist the impression that he has got his shirt on upside down.

SEND us, from every town and county in America, poems; sad, sweet, dreamy poems on "Summer." Write only on one side of the paper, please. We want the other side of the sheet to write editorials on.

A SCOTCHMAN has discovered a method of making whisky out of weeds. The temperance cause would stand right upon its legs and shout glory if a man had to go out on the vacant lots, and eat enough dog fennel to get drunk every time he wanted a nip.

THE circus has reached the west, and the sound of that steam thing, whatever you call it, is heard in the land:

For him there beams no ray of hope.
Who does not call it calliope;
While he is blind who cannot see,
It should be called cal-li-o-pe.

MINISTERS should remember that the weather is growing very warm, and the same congregation which sits delighted through two and one-half hours of a five act comedy can't possibly endure more than twenty-five minutes of sermon and a three-minute prayer. There is a limit even to human endurance.

Now the summer nights are bringing,
Where the fragrant vines are clinging,
Tuneful glee clubs, shrilly singing,
Tra, la, la, la, Tra, la, la!
While the mule, with ears uprising,
Listens to the sounds surprising,
And in accents agonizing
Echoes, "Hee haw! haw, haw, haw!"

A SAD, sweet poet complains, "I cannot breathe the willow-scented air." All right, then. Go down on Water street about midnight and stick your nose into any of the saloons on that promenade, and sniff a little stale beer, proof whisky, plug tobacco and old sawdust for a change; it may agree with you a little better.

"CHARLIE, dear," said a doting South Hill mother, "you musn't swear that way when the minister is visiting here." "And why?" asked the profane one. "Because," said his mother, "it is very shocking to people who have had religious training." "Good enough for 'em," said the boy, "they hadn't ought to git so religious as to make 'em over sensitive."

"HAD you any sinister motive in making this assault?" the judge asked a railway engineer arrested for scalping a yard man with a copper hammer. "Any what?" queried the prisoner. "Any sinister motive, any malicious motive," explained the judge. "No; hadn't nothing but a locomotive," was the reply. "Old 296." Then the case went to the jury without argument.

TAKE away your Spartan boy and his fox. A prominent free and accepted Mason of Burlington stood still the other day on a grand occasion in a neighboring town, listening to a long address of welcome, never moved a muscle, and made his response without a tremor in his voice, while all this time a grasshopper two inches long was crawling up and down his leg. But when the Mason got away into a secret place, he kicked his leg out of joint in three places and lay down and had four fits.

The Blue Danube.

The Danube, just now the scene of the operations of the Turko-Russian war, is by far the largest river in Europe. Its main stem rises in the Black Forest within thirty miles of the Rhine, and flows centrally through Europe—through Bavaria, Austria proper, Hungary, between Wallachia and Servia, and between Roumania and Turkey proper—to the sea, having a total length of the main river of 1,700 miles. It has many large tributaries—the Inn and Iser, in Bavaria; the Drave and Suave, in Styria and Crotia; the Theiss, in Hungary; the Aluta, Sereth and Pruth, in Roumania—all of which, except the two first named, are navigable, some of them for more than 100 miles. The Danube itself is navigable for 1,545 miles, and with its tributaries for nearly 2,000 miles.

This magnificent river so closely resembles the Mississippi in some particulars and differs from it so widely in others as to make a comparison between them interesting to American readers. The Danube drains one-fourth as much territory as the Mississippi, including all of its tributaries, half as much as the Missouri, and as much as the Ohio and Upper Mississippi together. It runs nearly eastward, has its sources and those of its large tributaries in the Tyrolian and Semmering Alps and in the Carpathian Mountains. Its passage through Austria and Hungary and again along the Turkish frontier is similar to the great American river, with wide, alluvial bottoms, overflowed, sometimes, in great freshets. Its delta and mouths are exactly similar to those of the Mississippi, and have been blocked up by sand bars, now happily removed by the genius of Sir Charles Hartley. When the Danube breaks through the Carpathian Mountains it presents features closely resembling the highlands of the Hudson river, though the mountain sides are much higher and more precipitous.

THE son of the editor of the Chicago *Religio-Philosophical Journal* (spiritualist organ), has succeeded to his father's position as the editor of that periodical. In the last number he avers that his father has become a celestial correspondent of the *Journal*, and to prove it prints the following letter received by the courtesy of a medium: "My Dear Francis: I have not been able to meet many beside my own dear ones yet. I have been called upon by Theodore Parker, John Pierpont, Joshua Giddings and Robert Owen, but above a passing salute nothing was said. I was too weak to talk with any one."

IT is curious how soon college boys pick up anything classic. The Brown University boys call their junior paper "The Bulldozer."

Lee's Surrender.

I remember—and it was recalled to me to-night when the name of General Grant came up in the course of conversation—the wonderful scene that transpired in that little place in Virginia, on the 6th of April, 1865. It was late in the afternoon when it became known that General Lee had sent for Grant to surrender to him.

It was between 2 and 3 o'clock when we met in the little room in the house where the surrender of Lee's army took place. I know there is a belief that the surrender took place under an apple tree, where Grant and Lee met and exchanged a few words. The surrender took place in the left hand room of that old-fashioned double-house. The house had a large piazza which ran along the full length of it. It was one of those ordinary Virginia houses with a passage way running through the center of it. In that little room where the meeting took place sat two young men—one a great-grandson of Chief Justice Marshall, of the Supreme Court, reducing to writing the terms of the surrender on behalf of Robert E. Lee; the other a man with dusky countenance—a great nephew of that celebrated chief—Red Jacket—acting under General Grant. They, too, were reducing to writing the terms of the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia to the Army of the Potomac. Gathered around the room were several officers, of whom I was one.

At some distance apart sat two men; one the most remarkable man of his day and generation. The larger and older of the two was the most striking in his appearance. His hair was white as the driven snow. There was not a speck upon his coat; not a spot upon those gauntlets that he wore, which were as bright and fair as a lady's glove. That was Robert E. Lee. The other was Ulysses S. Grant, whose appearance contrasted strangely with that of Lee; his boots were nearly covered with mud; one button of his coat—that is, the buttonhole, was not where it should have been—it had clearly gone astray, and he wore no sword, while Lee was faultlessly and fully equipped. The conversation was not rapid by any means. Everybody felt the overpowering influence of the scene. Everyone present felt they were witnessing the proceedings between the two chief actors in one of the most remarkable transactions of this nineteenth century. The words that passed between Grant and Lee were few. General Grant, endeavoring to apologize for not being fully equipped, and noticing the faultless appearance of Lee, while the secretaries were busy, said: "General Lee, I have no sword; I have been riding all night." And Lee, with that coldness of manner and all the pride, almost haughtiness, which, after all, became him wonderfully well, never made any reply, but in a cold, formal manner, bowed. And General Grant, in the endeavor to take away the awkwardness of the scene, said: "I don't always wear a sword, because a sword is a very inconvenient thing." That was a remarkable thing for him to say, considering that he was in the presence of one who was about to surrender his sword. Lee only bowed again. Another, trying to relieve the awkwardness of the occasion, inquired: "General Lee, what became of the white horse you rode in Mexico? He might not be dead yet; he was not so old." General Lee bowed coldly, and replied: "I left him at the White House on the Pamunkey river, and have not seen him since." There was one moment when there was a whispered conversation between Grant and Lee which nobody in the room heard.

The surrender took the form of correspondence; the letters were all signed in due form by the chief actors, in the presence of each other. Finally, when the terms of the surrender had all been arranged, and the surrender made, Lee arose, cold and proud, and bowed to every person in the room on our side. I remember each one of us thought he had been specially bowed to. And then he went out and passed down the square in front of the house, and bestrode that gray horse that had carried him all over Virginia; and when he had gone away, we learned what that whispered conversation was about. General Grant called his officers about him, and said: "You go to the Twenty-fourth, and you to the Fifth," and so on, naming the corps, "and ask every man who has three rations to turn over two of them. Go to the commissaries and go to the quartermasters," &c.; "General Lee's army is on the point of starvation!" And 25,000 rations were carried to the army of Northern Virginia.—*From General George H. Sharpe's Decoration Day Address.*

Rank in Puritan Churches.

The early Puritans were stern Democrats. They had no respect for the divine right of kings, and no scruples in beheading Charles I. for tyranny. They would fight to the death in resisting despotism, and submit without a murmur to martyrdom in behalf of their principles. But they recognized superior merit, and were always ready to give precedence to worth of character and eminent usefulness.

Dr. Ellis, in the *Unitarian Review*, recalls the fact that in the first Puritan churches of Massachusetts, unpewed and with free seats, places of honor were assigned to the magistrates and to distinguished citizens. He says:

"God had made men to differ, and it would have been wickedness or folly to attempt to deal with man and man as if all were entitled to like consideration. They did not accept the modern notion that 'one man is as good as another.' They put no obstacle whatever in the way of any man's 'rising;' but till he had risen, they meant he should understand that he had his betters! And so after a prominent place had been assigned in the sanctuary for the minister and his family, and for the elders, the next place of honor was given to the resident magistrate; the next to the highest military officer in the place; the next to the man of most worldly substance, provided he made a generous public use of it; and so on."

THERE were two of them hanging over the front gate the other night. She was standing within the yard and he on the sidewalk outside, both leaning on the top rail and apparently as happy as two pigs in a cornfield. He was saying: "Now, my own little darling, sweet idol of my soul, whose image is ever on my heart," when he saw the old man coming down the front walk, and continued in a different strain: "The potato bugs haven't destroyed our crops so much since we purchased Paris green; and you will find also that cabbages can be raised better on a richer soil." The old gentleman heard it, and turned back, saying, as he entered the house: "These young people take more interest in agricultural affairs than people generally suppose."

THE boughs that bear most hang lowest.

How Birds Improve in Nest-Building.

You often will meet with the statement in books about birds and bird's-nests, that each species goes on, year after year and generation after generation, building its nest in precisely the way which has always been followed by its ancestors. It is said that birds build their nests entirely by instinct, and that no improvement ever takes place, but that each bird selects a place for its nest, and gathers the materials, and goes through the process of building in exactly the way which has been followed for thousands of generations. It is also stated that young birds know how to do all this without any instruction, and make their first nest as skillfully as those old birds which have had experience, and have raised several broods of young. These statements are made so often by writers upon natural history that it would seem as if there must be a good reason for them, and yet not one of them is true. Birds do not always go on building their nests in similar places to those in which their ancestors built, but whenever better places are offered them they soon learn to take advantage of them; neither do they stick to the same material for one generation after another, but whenever more suitable material is placed within their reach they often learn how to use it, so that their nests are much better than those built by their ancestors; neither is it true that they never improve the shape of their nests, nor that the young birds are as skillful architects as the old.

You all know that only a few hundred years ago there was not a barn or a chimney within the United States, unless, perhaps, those singular cliff-dwelling people in New Mexico and Arizona, of whom we know so little, had barns and chimneys. At any rate, we know that on the east side of the Mississippi, at the time when the white men discovered and settled the country, there were no people who knew anything of architecture. The barn and chimney swallows were to be found here and there as they are to-day, but of course they were compelled to build their nests in hollow trees and caves, or any other suitable places which they were able to find. As soon as white men spread over the country and erected buildings, these birds, which had never before seen a barn or chimney, soon discovered that these places are much more warm and dry than rotten trees and damp caves, as well as better protected from storms, and it probably did not take many years for the swallows to discover that snakes and birds and beasts of prey did not dare to approach such places. These wise birds, then, improved upon the habits of their ancestors, and gave up their old savage life in the woods, in order to share the benefits of civilization.

It seems as natural now for a barn-swallow to make its nest in a barn as for a cat-bird to build in a bush or a tree; but it is plain that this has not always been the case, and that these birds have been wise enough to change their mode of life.

It is very certain that a few hundred years ago orioles could have known nothing about string or carpet-ravelings, and must have confined themselves to such stringy fibers as can be bound in a natural state; and those orioles which build their nests at a distance from houses, still make use of grass, flax, the fibres of silk-weed, and other things which they are able to find; but of course a much stronger and more durable nest can be woven from strong thread and string, and the birds have not been slow to discover this and to act accordingly.

A few years ago Pouchet, a French naturalist, who was then engaged in writing a book upon natural history, wished to have an engraving made of the nest of the common European house-martin. The nests in his collection were nearly fifty years old, and, thinking that the artist would be able to make a much better picture from a new and perfect nest than from an old one, he employed a man to collect a number from the walls of the houses in Paris.

Upon comparing these with the old nests in his collection, Pouchet found that there had been a very great improvement in the architecture of these birds within the last fifty years. He says that the old nests are globular, or forming a segment of a sphere with a very small rounded opening, just large enough to allow the passage of the birds inhabiting it; and the accounts of all the ancient writers agree in describing this as the form of the nest in their day. The new nest is in the form of the quarter of a hollow semi-oval, this giving three flat surfaces for attachment instead of one, and affording much more room on the floor of the nest. The opening is no longer a round hole, but a long transverse slit, between the upper edge of the nest and the wall of the building to which it is attached, thus allowing the young to put their heads out and enjoy the fresh air, without interfering with the entrance and exit of the parents. M. Pouchet says that, besides the advantages of more room inside the nest, increased facilities for access and greater strength, it is also more secure from the invasion of enemies, and better protected from the entrance of cold and rain, and is thus a decided improvement upon the old form.

Many of the naturalists who have studied the habits of birds with the greatest care have satisfied themselves that young birds are not as skillful as the old. Nearly one hundred and fifty years ago Lerory, a French naturalist who spent his life in studying the habits of the wild animals of Europe, published a book, which has lately been translated into English, on the "Intelligence and Perfectiblity of Animals." In this book he says that it is impossible that a constant and attentive observer should fail to remark that the nests of young birds are almost invariably ill-made and badly situated. He also shows that the best and most complicated nests are made by those spicies of birds whose young remain a long time in the nest, and thus have more opportunity to see how it is made. Wilson, the ornithologist, who spent his life in studying the habits of our birds, reached the same conclusion—that there is a very perceptible inferiority in the nests of young birds.—*Prof. W. K. Brooks, in St. Nicholas.*

AN Iowa clergyman and his wife quarreled and parted. Somebody advised them to read "Betsy and I are Out." They did so, and at once became reconciled to each other. Hereafter Carleton may append to his poem, after the manner of the patent medicine makers, the following "certificate" from a clergyman: "My Dear Sir: I can never be sufficiently grateful to you for your kindly advice in relation to my domestic affliction. I acted upon your suggestion, and it had the desired effect. We are reunited, never again, I trust, to part until the angel of death shall visit one of us."

Why Suffer Dyspeptic Tortures,

When the famous regulator of enfeebled acid or bilious stomachs, Hostetter's Bitters, will cure you? Could you read the testimony of the myriads of dyspeptics whom it has cured, though you might be of a skeptical turn, you would be convinced. Evidence of its efficacy is constantly multiplying, and this relates not only to cases of dyspepsia, but also liver complaint, constipation, urinary and uterine troubles and malarial disorders. The success which has attended the great stomachic has incited unscrupulous parties to manufacture cheap imitations of it, which they attempt to palm off as the genuine article. But, so familiar is the public with the real elixir, that these nefarious attempts are rarely successful. Neither imitation or competition affect the popularity of the standard article.

The Midsummer Holiday Scribner,

In pursuance of the custom introduced last year by *Scribner's Monthly*, the August number is issued as a special Midsummer Holiday number. Among the material put forth to vindicate this title are illustrated papers on the following subjects: "North American Grouse," by Charles E. Whitehead; "Canadian Sports," dealing chiefly with Lacrosse, Snow-shoeing and Toboganing, by Dr. Beers; "Babes in the Wood," an account of a trip through the Maine forests to Canada in a birch-bark canoe, made by the family of the author, Mrs. Hoyt, who is a daughter of the late Chief-Justice Chase; and a fourth paper on "A Railroad in the Clouds," by Major J. E. Montgomery, describing the highest railway in the world, which, by the way, was built by American enterprise. There is also a horseback reverie on "The Old Boston Road," by E. S. Nadal (who has just been reappointed to the place on the American legation at London, which he held under Mr. Motley), and John Burroughs has one of his characteristic talks on "Strawberries," which will doubtless prolong the season of that delightful fruit.

Of the noteworthy new contributors, Berthold Auerbach has a story of German peasant life, entitled "Adam and Eve at the Agricultural Fair," with illustrations by Professor Thumann, of the Berlin Academy; Miss Clara Louise Kellogg writes about "Some Japanese Melodies," the scores of which are given, and the author of "Deirdre" has a three-page poem of "Reflections" about American authors, inscribed to Dr. Holmes.

Other stories of a light character are "Smethurstees," by Mrs. Burnett, the author of "That Lass o' Lowrie's," told in Cockney dialect, by the wax-works man; "Swart among the Buckeyes," a study of Ohio village life, by Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen, and a character-sketch, by Mary E. C. Wyeth, of "Moses an' Aaron," who, it must be told, is one person and not two.

Other poems adapted to the season are a "Madrigal," by Edmund Clarence Stedman; "Summer Thoughts," by D. S. Foster; and "Guests," by Celia Thaxter. Bayard Taylor contributes an "Assyrian Night-Song;" and R. H. Stoddard a long poem entitled "Two Kings."

The first installment of Miss Trafton's new serial, "His Inheritance," is given in this number. The scene is laid on the southwestern frontier twenty-five years ago, and the opening of the story is said to be very attractive. Dr. Holland's "Nicholas Minturn," it is announced, will be completed in the October number.

In the Editorial departments, Dr. Holland writes about "More Protestant Vaticanism" and "The Tax for Barbarism," apropos of the war in the East. "The Old Cabinet" has "A Letter about the Toucan," something about "Japanese Music," supplementary to Miss Kellogg's sketch, and two poems—a sonnet on "Keats" and "The White and the Red Rose." Other articles in the departments deal with "Blue India China," "Budding Fruit-Trees," "Self-Trimming Colliers," "Double Boats," etc., etc.

Life Insurance Claims.

The Supreme Court of New York State has decided that the law allowing six months from the date of the first publication of Receivership to file claims must be complied with, and that it would not be sufficient to file a claim after that time, even if done before the payment of the second dividend. Therefore, claimants must take prompt action in order to protect their interests, because in some instances the time allowed has nearly expired.

James Munsell, Jr., has made special arrangements in the East for presenting in due form claims against Life Insurance Companies in liquidation.

Parties filing claims through this Agency will be relieved of all further trouble, and final settlement will be made with them at this office on the first, second and third dividends, as fast as made by the Receivers.

For the direction of claimants who are unacquainted with these matters, special reference is made to the Agents and Managers of the principal Life and Fire Insurance Companies in San Francisco. Correspondence from the interior will receive prompt attention, and the necessary blanks for making claims furnished on application by mail.

Office, 224 Sansome street, corner California, over the Bank of British Columbia, San Francisco.—*S. F. Bulletin.*

Dr. Hunter's Letter.

Dr. Hunter's letter in to-day's issue is one of the best and most interesting of the series which he is publishing in our columns. It shows most clearly the relation of cause and effect between catarrh and deafness. It is a picture in words painted by a master hand, and conveys a lesson which all should learn. The sense of hearing is one of the most pleasurable and necessary of our senses, and those who have lost it suffer one of the greatest deprivations which physical ills can inflict upon us.—*S. F. Morning Call, June* 10, 1877.

NOTE.—Dr. Hunter's letters are issued in pamphlet form and will be sent to any address. Dr. Hunter devotes special attention to this class of diseases. Office 321 Sutter St., San Francisco. All letters will receive attention.

A New Poet has Arisen.

We have received a copy of some very fine poems published by Mr. George G. W. Morgan, of 638 Minna street, San Francisco. They are printed in two colors and have a very neat appearance; some of the poems are illustrated, while others have pieces of music attached to them. Among them are "The Brotherhood of Man," "Columbia, the Home of the Free," and "Freedom's Home." "A Husband's Tribute to a Spirit Wife," and "Whence Come Light and Heat," are perfect gems, and many other pieces are deserving of great praise. Mr. Morgan thinks deeply and expresses himself fearlessly. Sent on receipt of price, fifty cents a part.

Purchasing Agency.

Ladies who are desirous of having goods purchased for them in San Francisco can do so by addressing Mrs. W. H. Ashley, who will send samples of goods for their inspection and approval. Would say that I am an experienced dress-maker, and have the advantage of buying at wholesale, and would give my patrons the benefit of same. Goods purchased and sent C. O. D. Send for Circular. Any information in regard to styles cheerfully given. Would add that I have a first-class establishment for Dress-making, and am prepared to execute country orders with dispatch. Address MRS. W. H. ASHLEY, 120 Sutter street, Room 51, San Francisco.

A Merited Success.

Marburg's Seal of North Carolina is fast proving itself the leading Smoking Tobacco of the age.

THE prevailing dull times on this coast do not seem to have affected the schools. The California Military Academy of Oakland opened yesterday with a larger number of pupils than for several terms past, and more than double the number of last term. The Principal, Rev. Dr. McClure, is now on his return from England, where he has been studying the English school system at Rugby and other noted educational institutions of that country.—*S. F. Bulletin of July* 19.

NEGLECTED COUGHS AND COLDS.—Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "Common Cold" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," if neglected, often works upon the Lungs.

CURED FOR FOUR BITS.—"After spending hundreds of dollars for doctors' fees, I was cured at last of rheumatism by investing four bits in a flask of Trapper's Indian Oil."

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—*To be continued.*

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AGENTS WANTED—[NEW BOOK]—"Woman on the American Frontier:" A valuable and authentic history of the Heroism, Adventures, Trials, Privations, Captivities, and noble lives and deaths of the "Mothers of the Republic." By William W. Fowler. F. DEWING & CO., Publishers, San Francisco, Cal.

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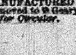
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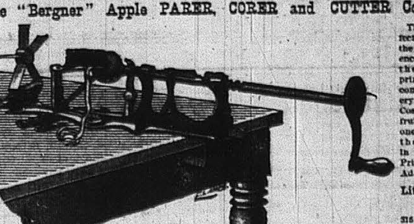
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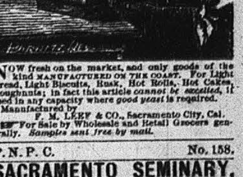


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