ANAHEIM GAZETTE.

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WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Established 1870.

SATURDAY.....DECEMBER 1, 1877.

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Office and Residence, Corner Los Angeles and Sycamore Streets,

Anaheim, Cal.

J. H. YOCUM, M. D.,

Physician & Surgeon.

Office and Residence corner Centre and Palm Streets, With office hours at Blanken's Drug Store, from 9 to 10 A. M., and 4 to 5 P. M.

Anaheim, Cal.

Dr. J. N. BURTNETT,

Physician & Surgeon,

Santa Ana, Cal.

Graduate of Jefferson Medical College

Dr. H. F. THOMAS,

(Practitioner of Homœopathy.)

Physician & Surgeon,

(Graduate of the N. Y. Hom. Med College, March, 1865.) Office and residence, 63 Spring Street, Los Angeles.

DR. E. L. COWAN,

DENTIST,

HAS OPENED AN OFFICE IN THE UPPER part of Mrs Moore's building, Los Angeles Street, Anaheim. Having had twenty years' experience, he can speak with confidence of his work. His scale of prices will be very low. His office days are Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.

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Drugs, Medicines & Chemicals,

FANCY ARTICLES, SPONGES, BRUSHES, PERfumery, etc. Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded, and orders answered with care and dispatch. Farmers and Physicians from the country will find our stock of medicines complete, warranted genuine, and of the best quality.

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BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

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MAKING AND REPAIRING AT THE LOWEST cash price. All orders promptly attended to All work guaranteed.

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Shop—On Centre Street, opposite residence.

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TIN AND COPPER SMITH,

Centre Street, Anaheim.

Stoves, Tinware, etc., Always on Hand.

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HORSE SHOEING AND REPAIRING. CORNER of Centre and Clementina Streets, near the Cooper Shop.

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Pipes, Barrels and kegs on hand at all times. Tanks and Tubs made to order. Honey Barrels for sale cheap.

Anaheim Cooper Shop,

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J. WESTPHAL, - - Proprietor

GADDY & LEWIS,

Proprietors of the Planters' Stable, have opened a

Branch Feed Stable,

On Centre Street, near the Depot

First-class accommodations for stock.

ISAAC COHEN,

(Successor to Heimann & George),

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND THE LARGEST, best and cheapest stock of dry-goods, fancy goods, gents' and boys' clothing, shoes and boots, hats, trunks and valises. Also, groceries, provisions, crockery and hardware. Give me a trial. ISAAC COHEN.

Notice.

ALL OWNERS OF STOCK OF ANY KIND, HORSES, cattle, sheep or hogs, are hereby cautioned against allowing their animals to range on the Stearns' Ranchos, without authority from the undersigned, as they will be proceeded against for so doing, as trespassers, under the No Fence Act. Under no circumstances will hogs be permitted to range on the said ranchos.

All parties are also cautioned against cutting and removing from said ranchos wood of any kind, either for fire-wood or fencing purposes, and are hereby notified that the section of the Trespass Law relative to such acts, will be rigidly enforced against them.

J. K. TUFFREE.

Agent for leasing unsold lands on the Stearns' Ranchos, for pasturage. Office in Langenberger's store, Centre street, Anaheim.

ADVERTISE IN THE SEMI-WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Kleinigkeiten.

[FROM WEDNESDAY'S SEMI-WEEKLY.]

—Sma'l pox has broken out among the Indians at Yuma.

—Col. Moulton, Superintendent of the Santa Monica branch, is seriously ill.

—Anaheim had a monopoly of wind yesterday, and we ain't a bit prond of it, either.

—It is said that the Southern Pacific Railroad Company intend to extend their road to Santa Ana in a short time.

—Mr. Fred Langenberger has this season set out twenty-five acres in orange, lemon and lime trees.

—To-morrow being a legal holiday, the Bank of Anaheim will be closed. This office will be open for the receipt of subscriptions as usual.

—It is said that a Los Angeles schoolma'am has made two thousand dollars recently by dabbling in stocks. Ophir is her favorite.

—Chas. F. Robinson, general agent of the San Francisco Daily and Weekly *Mail* will be in town on Friday, in the interest of that journal. We hope that his reception will be cordial and profitable.

—Freight for the following persons was received at the depot last night: W B Pierce 2 cases mdse; W A Morrison; 2 axle arms; M J Bundy, 1 box sundries; Mrs M Brown, 1 case oil.

—Col. J. F. Godfrey, City Attorney of Los Angeles, at present in Sacramento, will soon return, bringing with him a wife. The lady is Miss Treat, a former resident of Los Angeles, but now of Marysville.

—Mr. Mateer, of the Noble Warerooms, 114 Main Street, Los Angeles, called on us last evening in company with Mr. Robinson, of the San Francisco *Mail*. Both are genial gentlemen and we hope to enjoy a repetition of their visit.

—Those who are casting about for some means of recreation to-morrow should remember that a game will be played in the afternoon by the Fairview Base Ball Club on the grounds adjoining the Fairview school house.

—The nuptials of W. J. Smith, of Orangethorpe, and Mrs. M. O. Flemming, of Downey, will take place at 11 o'clock this morning at the latter town. They will then proceed to San Francisco for a short bridal tour. We tender our congratulations.

—The bee keepers of San Bernardino county propose to memorialize the next Legislature for the passage of the law to prevent the spread of foul brood among bees and for the protection of bee feed growing in the mountain canyons.

—The old Indian mentioned in our last issue as having been prostrated by a stroke of paralysis, died on Sunday. Mr. Rimpan had him brought from Olive street (where he had been lying for a number of days) and had him properly cared for until his death.

—Louis Wartenberg, tax collector, hereby gives notice that the taxes due the town of Anaheim must be paid on or before the 30th inst. He will be at his office in the GAZETTE building on November 28th, 29th and 30th, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. for the purpose of receiving the said tax.

—A committee of the Anaheim Water Co. was appointed on last Saturday to ascertain the best point from which to take water from the Cajon Irrigating Company's ditch. They will report on this and other matters on next Saturday, at which time it is supposed that some agreement between the two companies will be formally entered into.

—The Directors of the Santa Ana Valley Irrigation Company have issued an order directing the Superintendent to banish all liquors from the camps on the canal. The cause for the issuing of this order arose from a too free use of liquor by certain parties, tending to the disturbance of the harmony of the camp and a hindrance to the progress of the work.

—Upon the expiration of the lease now held by P. Davis & Bro. of the Anaheim Water Company's lots on the corner of Centre and Los Angeles streets, that firm intend to tear down the building now occupied by them as a store, and will use the lumber for the erection of stables, etc., in the rear of their new brick building. Their two-story warehouse they will remove to a location opposite A. Guy Smith & Co.'s lumber yard, and will use it as a store house.

—There seems to be no end to the wealth of the Santa Ana Valley and the neighboring foot-hills. We have just been shown by a Mr. Joe. Heagee a sample of very rich silver rock from the Santiago Canyon and he assures us that the rock he has found will assay $3000 to the ton. He is confident that he has discovered a very rich vein of silver, and bases his knowledge on several years' mining in different silver mines. We hope both the newly discovered coal and silver mines of the Santiago prove as rich as their owners predict.—*Santa Ana News.*

—Mr. Charles E. Judd, who has just returned from his trip to the country districts, has obtained some twelve hundred signatures to the petition to Congress to grant aid for the building of a competing transcontinental railway. He has also received, since his return, five additional sheets which are covered with signatures to the same purport. As a faithful chronicler of events, it is impossible for us to dispute the fact that a profound distrust pervades this community as to the designs of the Southern Pacific Railway.—*Herald.*

—The town has for some days past been pretty thoroughly "worked" by a band of tramps. These gentry have established their headquarters at a house near the depot, owned by Mr. Heimann. They have furnished it elaborately with hay, stolen from Mr. Paty, and we may here remark that this is the only depredation we have heard of them committing. The most of them are tolerably well-dressed, and have a healthy, satisfied look about them, which betokens their digestion to be good, and that our climate agrees with them. They are a tridle fastidious in regard to the viands upon which they feed. In fact, there is one well-authenticated story afloat to the effect that an offer of unlimited bread and cheese was contemptuously spurned. Whenever one is treated with a particularly good meal the kind-hearted donor is overwhelmed with applicants for a similar favor. Let us hope that their Thanksgiving will be passed in some place where turkeys are fatter and cranberries cost less than a dollar a gallon.

—The relatives and friends of Mr. Thad. Travis are now in considerable perturbation of mind in regard to his fate, as a rumor reached here on Monday that he had been killed. It is said that Travis sold his sheep in New Mexico for $1400, and that he gave part of this money to a companion to carry. They started to return home, but this companion of Thad's managed to slip off with the money which he carried. Thad started in pursuit, and upon coming up with the robber a fight ensued, in which the pursuer was killed. Such is the substance of the rumor, but what degree of credence it is entitled to we are unable to state. It is said that the family have positive knowledge that Thad was in Prescott on the 10th of the present month, and as the murder is said to have been committed a few days after at a point some two hundred miles distant, they are not inclined to put much faith in the story.

—Mr. D. R. Payne, Secretary of the Anaheim Fire Department, has received from Los Angeles a number of complimentary tickets to a Grand Dramatic Entertainment and Ball to be given in Los Angeles on Saturday evening, December 1st, for the benefit of Thirty-eight's Engine Company of Los Angeles. Any member of the Department who may desire to attend this entertainment can procure a ticket by application to Mr Payne.

—The stockholders in the Anaheim Lighter Company held a meeting on Monday. Proposals to lease the wharves and lighters of the Company were made by some parties at Westminster, and their proposition was favorably entertained. The necessary inventory of stock and other preliminaries are now being made, and at a meeting on Friday the bargain will probably be consummated.

—In the trial of F. M. Cahill, for murder, before the District Court at Los Angeles on Monday, the jury failed to agree. The prisoner was admitted to bail in the sum of one thousand dollars. Mr. E. F. Cahill and John Adams are the bondsmen. The jury stood eight for conviction and four for acquittal.

A Wet Winter.

Mr. J. W. Potts, of Los Angeles, predicts a wet winter, and communicates to the *Herald* his reasons for so thinking. He says:

I have stated that about the first quarter of the moon in December the regular winter rains would set in, and that before it quit raining after that time we should hear as many people grumbling about too much rain as we now hear croaking around saying there is going to be another dry season.

Now I wish it to be understood that I do not profess to be a prophet but I propose to show that my predictions are not entirely guess work. One reason why I confidently expect a wet winter is that we have periodical wet and dry seasons, varying from five to seven years for each—the dry and wet winter—and as we have had the dry winter there is no reason why we should not have the usual wet winter.

Another reason why I expect a rainy Winter is that there are indications of a wet or dry Winter that precede those seasons, respectively. The indications for a dry Winter are that, during the Summer preceding it, there are heavy dry winds blowing from the west all Summer, blowing all the moisture of the atmosphere away, with little or no dews or fogs. These dry winds during the Summer are a sure indication of a dry year. On the contrary, the Summer preceding a rainy Winter are characterized by damp atmosphere, heavy dews of nights, and wet fogs when there are any fogs and very little wind, and as this Summer has been unusually calm and moist, I confidently expect that we are to have a rainy Winter. The reasons above stated are, I think, as well founded as many other modes of philosophy on various subjects.

New System of Budding.

B. F. Dunkley, in the *Rural World*, gives a new manner of budding, which may interest our orchardists and nurserymen:

The way to bud is to place your knife half an inch above the bud, and then scalp off a slice an inch or more through the back and wood, (including the bud, of course); then scalp off just such a place on the stock; tie the bud on with a rag one-fourth of an inch wide, just as you would tie up a cut finger, and your work is done. Leave the bud out out of the bandage. This was called the new English method twenty years ago. It is universally practiced by intelligent gardeners throughout the world. You can bud two by this plan in the same time it takes you to bud one by the old and clumsy way; and then if your bud does not take very little damage is done to your stock. The wound will heal in twenty days, and the buds are more certain to take, for this plan brings the outer bark to outer bark, inner bark to inner bark, and wood to wood.

The French Government has under consideration a grand project for the irrigation of the wonderfully fertile southeast departments by means of the waters of the Rhone.

A letter was mailed at the Hornellsville, N. Y. Post Office, recently, that was three feet eleven inches long and eighteen inches wide. It took sixty cents to pay the postage.

Another View of the Matter.

[From the San Francisco Alta.]

At frequent intervals there is an agitation in the city of Los Angeles for a division of the State, and last week the old sore broke out afresh in the *Express*. Judge Widney has addressed a long communication to that journal, arguing that the State should be divided, for the reasons that the Southern end has peculiar industries; that in questions relating to corporations, the influence of its representatives is lost on the representation of the State at large; that it cannot now obtain enough appropriations for its harbors; that its distance from Sacramento makes State business expensive and slow under the present arrangement; and that a separate State Government would be more honest and economical, would give "us" a better chance of securing the real terminus of the Southern transcontinental railroads, and would attract immigration.

These reasons are largely drawn from the imagination. The claim that the officials elected by Southern California would be more honest and economical than those selected by the northern and middle rigions of the State, verges on the absurb. As for the terminus of the Southern Transcontinental Railroad, Los Angeles has no right to complain. The place that has been defeated is San Diego, which would doubtless much rather trust to San Francisco than to Los Angeles for fair treatment.

It is worthy to remark that San Diego, Ventura and Santa Barbara—all of which Los Angeles would like to include under its jurisdiction—do not demand a division of the State, and we imagine that they would oppose it. The agitation in Los Angeles may be attributed mainly to the confident expectation that in case of a division, their city would be made the seat of the new State Government. That is not included in the reasons given by Judge Widney, and we must attribute its omission not to inadvertence, but to a fear that a statement of it would not gain favor for the division in other counties.

The dissimilarity of industries between the south and the middle of the State is slight. Among all Judge Widney's arguments we do not find one entitled to much weight. As for the objections, he takes no account of them. First and most important of these is the lack of a population. Southern California, south of latitude 35°, has not enough inhabitants to entitle it to a member of Congress. After it shall have 300,000 people, and after San Diego, Santa Barbara, Ventura and San Bernardino have expressed a desire for a separate State Government, it appears to us that the middle and north of the State might consent.

California, as it is now, reaching from latitude 32° to 42°, on the Pacific, has only two members in the United States Senate, whereas the same ten degrees on the Atlantic Coast have eleven States, from Massachusetts to South Carolina inclusive, and twenty-two Federal Senators. At present, there is no serious injustice in this apportionment, because our population is relatively very sparse. Indeed, we have a little more than our share, for the average population for a Senator is 900,000, and in California less than 450,000. We expect, however, that before the close of the century, California will have 5,000,000, and we regard as a possibility even 10,000,000 inhabitants, and then there will be strong reasons for a division. At present, the scheme will meet with objections at San Diego, at Sacramento, at Washington, and probably even among the farmers of Los Angeles county, who would dislike to be overburdened by taxation. Los Angeles will not injure her cause by waiting patiently for a few years.

A Senatorial Fraud.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—In the present critical state of affairs in the Senate, caused by the defection of Patterson and Conover, much indignation is expressed by Republicans at the absence of Senator Sharon of Nevada, and numerous dispatches have been sent to San Francisco, requesting his attendance here, but without avail, and a telegram received from him yesterday by George C. Gorham, Secretary of the Senate, makes it extremely improbable that he will be present during the impending struggle for supremacy in the Senate. The telegram was private, and some incorrectness may exist in the following version, which is, however, believed to be substantially correct:

George C. Gorham, Senate Chamber: I have three hundred tons of silver bricks waiting for the passage of the silver bill, and I am engineering movements in Ophir stock. The Senate may go to h—l. SHARON.

The reporter of a San Francisco paper interviewed Sharon regarding his designs. He says:

The Senator has received dispatches from different sources, urging him to hasten to his post to save the fall of the Republican Senate, now so seriously threatened by the intrigues of the Democracy. He refuses peremptorily to go to Washington during the present session of Congress, giving as an excuse that his important business interests will not permit him to leave the city. If his Republican friends desire him to resign he will readily accede, but as his resignation would only leave a vacancy for the Democratic Governor of Nevada to fill, it is not probable that he will be solicited to that end. The Senator expects to reach Washington the latter part of December. Dispatches received several days ago from Senators Blaine and Jones intimated that it was probable that two of the Southern Republicans had gone over to the Democracy. Senator Sharon was rather inclined to reticence, and was about as communicative on his political points as on the developments in Ophir.

Dumb-bell Lifting.

At the Alhambra, last evening, the dumb-bell match drew a crowd of the lovers of muscular science. The match was between Ed. Brannan of Eureka and ten athletes of this city for $250 a side. When five of the ten men had finished lifting, the chairman stopped forward and said he was willing to commence lifting, admitting that the second five would do as well as the first five. This was readily agreed to by his opponents, as the only professional athlete in the whole lot was listed in the first five. The score of the first five was as follows: Johnson, 405; Skinner, 50; Gamble, 130; Smith, 50; and Coffey, 110—total, 795. This, doubled (1580), was the score against which Brannan was to lift. At the word "ready," he picked up the bell weighing 161 pounds, and put it up at full arm's length with a quick, easy motion. Without the slightest apparent effort he repeated this 1600 times, winning the match with nine points to spare. At the finish he offered to lift against any ten men in Virginia City for $2,000 a side. It was the generally expressed opinion of those present, that with Brannan the number of "puts" he is capable of with a 164-pound dumb-bell is only a question of going to sleep.—*Virginia City Chronicle.*

Pointing to the Pole.

There are those who believe that no man can sleep in a satisfactory way unless the head of his bed is turned to the north. Whether this rule applies to women is doubtful, since the alleged proneness of the sex to sleep in a circular position, after the plan in vogue among the better class of cats, renders it always difficult to decide toward which point of the compass the sleeping feminine's head actually points. Man, on the contrary, is accustomed to sleep in a straight line. This is ascertained to be a fact in the Central Pacific line, between Ogden and San Francisco, 883 miles, or about one-fourth of their iron tracks, and a portion of this distance, between Oakland and Sacramento, is soon to be superceded for much of the traffic by a new route through Benicia.

The narrow-gauge railroads of California, built for general traffic, have an aggregate length of 207 miles, mostly in Marin, Sonoma, Santa Cruz and Monterey counties. The general impression among railroad men is that there is more profit in the broad guage. Beside the line of the Central Pacific, Nevada has 163 miles of railroad and Utah has 108. California has 160 miles of private railroad, "used only for the transportation of coal, 'logs, lumber and wood,' to use the language of the November *Statistician*, which gives a list of 16 such roads, most of them built to supply saw-mills with logs. The Sierra Flume and Lumber Company has 32 miles of road in Shasta, Tehama and Butte counties. Most of these private roads do not reach any point where there is a public railroad, and not one of them makes a connection with a public road. Most of the railroads are connected together, so that even where the cars do not run through, the timetables for passenger trains are in harmony. The N. P. C. Railroad (Narrow-gauge in Marin and Sonoma), and the S. F. N. P. Railroad (in Petaluma and Russian Valleys,) have occupied solitary positions, but next Spring, if not before, they will be connected by a branch from Petaluma to San Rafael. There will then be urgent need of a branch to connect Suscol with Petaluma. The leading central and terminal points of railroads in the State are San Francisco, Oakland, Vallejo, Benicia, Sacramento, Suscolito, Los Angeles, Wilmington and Santa Monica, which owe much of their trade to the roads, and depend for a large part of their future growth upon the favorable influences to traffic on the iron tracks.

The average per mile cost of the railroads has been not less than $20,000—perhaps $25,000; but, at the smaller figure, the total expense of their construction has been $80,000,000. This sum is a permanent addition to the public wealth, for however high the fares and freights may be, and however unprofitable some of the roads may be to their owners, they all offer important facilities to transportation, and have done much to give value to land and to stimulate production.

Now as our slope is, it compares favorably with older communities in the amount of capital invested in railroads in proportion to population. Russia has one mile of road for 8000 inhabitants, Spain for 4000, Germany and France for 3000, Great Britain for 2000, the United States for 500, and the Pacific Slope for 300. This comparison is indicative of power to continue to attract immigrants, for many generations, from more crowded and less energetic communities.—*Alta.*

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

H. D. Brackett, a school teacher of Carpenteria, Santa Barbara county, was shot and fatally wounded by Benjamin Sutten. Brackett had seduced the 15 year old daughter of Sutten.

Last week we made mention of a cherry tree bearing on the eve of winter. And now attention is called to another instance fully as remarkable. Philip Schnittspan informs us that he has on his premises an early bearing apple tree, which yielded a crop in the summer, and is now bearing for the second time this season. Not only is it again bearing full-grown fruit, but blossoming as well at the same time. Perhaps a system of reform has set in among the fruit trees, and perennial bearers may be the order of the future.—*Santa Clara Echo.*

Mrs. W., a lady of this city, who deals somewhat in stocks, wishing one day to send for a bottle of citrate of magnesia and being absent-minded, requested the boy to go for a bottle of Segregated Belcher. Upon hearing the roar of laughter which followed she looked around in utter amazement to discover the cause; ever after at that table Segregated Belcher was quoted at two bits a bottle.—*S. F. Stock-Report.*

There are 400 artesian wells in San Bernardino valley.

Ex-Governor Haight has publicly announced his withdrawal from the Senatorial contest.

On Monday evening, the 19th inst., our young friend Mr. William B. Couts, of Guajome, and Miss Christina P. Estudillo, of Old San Diego, niece of our State Treasurer, were united in the happy bonds of wedlock by the Rev. Father Ubach, in the family chapel at Guajome. After the ceremony all present participated in a sumptuous supper; toasts were given and many festivities were engaged in. After supper dancing was in order, and was kept up until the wee hours of morning, after which all retired, and in the morning were ready to enjoy the sports of the coming day. At the invitation of Don Juan Forster of Santa Margarita, the new couple, relatives and a few friends started for his place, and on arriving attended the christening of an infant girl of Mr. and Mrs. Adolpho Stokes, after which all were seated to a bountiful repast. In the evening, dancing, moonlight walks, etc., were in order, and, indeed, a great deal of fun was had; keeping it up until midnight. Early the following morning the bridal party left Don Juan's for Guajome. This has been one of the largest wedding feasts ever held in the county.—*San Diego Union.*

The *Alta* a few days ago said that 23 37-100 inches of rain had fallen in Sonoma county during the past two months, but in a subsequent issue explained that it intended to say 2 37-100.

The Legislature will be asked to divide Alameda county.

Three fire engines will be sold at auction in Sacramento on December 10th.

The Santa Cruz Island Company lost a thousand head of sheep last week. They were running in a band that was not herded, and the place where they got water was overflowed by the extreme high tides. Nearly one-third of the whole band died from drinking salt water. The company has already fed one hundred and fifty tons of hay in consequence of the scarcity of feed, and their sheep are all in good condition.—*Santa Barbara Press.*

A Chinese druggist in Santa Barbara makes a salve that he warrants to knock worms endways, the principal ingredients of which are chemically pure spiders' livers, sarsaparilla, burnt chicken feathers, and mustard seed.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Denton, Texas, has a desperado of African descent named Joe Faust, whose tactics are rather peculiar. Cocking a pistol on a divine, he made him get down on his hands and feet, bleat like a sheep, and compelled him to butt an oak tree until he made the acorns fall.

Senator Anthony, of Rhode Island, has introduced a bill "to allow Commodore E. O. Matthews, of the United States Navy, to accept a silver tea-pot from the Emperor of Siam."

The German Government has authorized the use of a double postal card. It has two stamps, and will go to a man, get an answer, and come back to the original sender.

A Harrisburg, Pa., jeweler says that neither he nor one of his two workmen uses tobacco, and both can handle any polished tool in the shop and lay it aside without injury. The other workman uses tobacco habitually, and if he neglects to wipe polished tools after using them rust spots will soon invariably appear.

The reports concerning the damages caused by the recent floods in the Argentine Republic have not been exaggerated. It has been estimated that at least 40,000 head of cattle and 8,000,000 sheep perished. Hundreds of families have been ruined by this inundation, the most disastrous which has ever occurred in the country.

The white and the black members of a Methodist Bible class in Youngstown, Ohio, were separated. The blacks resented the discrimination and stayed away, except one, who insisted on entering the class of whites. The teacher had him forcibly ejected, and a lawsuit is the result.

The Emperor of Germany suffers much from earache, and has lately presented in public the unusual spectacle of a crowned head tied up in a black bandage.

The growing of flax and the manufacture of linen are restricted to the provinces of Ulster. Some idea of the magnitude of the Irish linen trade may be gathered from the fact that the quantity exported to foreign countries last year amounted to 13,937,200 yards, an increase over the corresponding month of 1876 of 1,899,000 yards. Spain and Italy used to be the best customers, but the United States now consume nearly as much as all other foreign countries put together. Thus during the last month we took 6,643,600 yards out of a total export of 13,937,200.

It is said that from 12,000 to 15,000 chignons are annually imported from France to England, besides sufficient additional hair to make 10,000 more; the total value of the hair being £38,000. It is computed that many thousand pounds of hair are annually picked up in the streets of Marseilles alone by the rag pickers and children engaged for that purpose from the "combings" which are thrown away daily from the ladies' dressing tables.

Charley Cochran, the trainer of Goldsmith Maid, says that she has certainly retired from the race course. He has slept in the stable with her every night for four years. Her temper used to be bad at times, and she would kick and bite without provocation; but of late she has become more docile. In her worst moods, however, she would not harm a woman. A Scotch terrier is her pet and constant companion. She has earned an aggregate of $325,000, and has traveled 130,000 miles in railroad cars. As to her fast trotting Cochran says: "I don't say that she ever could have done a mile better than in 2:14, though she might have knocked two seconds off of that had everything been just right for a trial. She did trot in 2:13½ over Belmont Park track last year, but they only gave it out 2:14 because there were so few people there, and they thought they would get a bigger crowd some time, and be sure to beat it. Mr. Balch, of Boston, was one of the judges, and made the heat in 2:13¾, and he wanted it given out so, but couldn't get his way.

Sister Simplicia, a sister of charity belonging to the convent of "Good Succor," at Turin, was recently walking out in charge of a procession of orphan pupils. A mad dog attacked the column, when the brave sister went for him, caught him by the nose, and held him until aid came to her relief. Her fingers were terribly bitten by the animal, and a few days after she died of hydrophobia, in terrible agony.

An influential Southern paper observes that should manufactures increase as rapidly in the South during the next decade as they have during that which has just past, while her agricultural interests continue also to flourish, it will be a matter of entire indifference to her whether we have protection or free trade.

Chin Sin, a Celestial of progressive ideas, secured a license to take unto his bosom for good or for evil, for better and for worse, Miss Lizzie Oolsen, a damsel of 32 summers, who, it appears, has been imbued with singularly perverse views respecting the advantages of Mongolian companionship. Mr. Sin is a stalwart specimen of the prescribed race, very intelligent and self-possessed, and capable of rendering a husband's lectures in tolerably emphatic English. He brought with him his attorney, who vouched for his statements. He gave his age as 29 years, and inscribed his signature to the Clerk's books with the recklessness of a professional book-keeper. The bride, who resides at No. 10, Prospect place, is a Swedish woman. She is not a marvel of female loveliness, and it is to be presumed that the advantages Celestial chose her for a life companion rather for her qualities of mind and heart than for the superficial attractions of her face. A slanderous report that the happy young lady was one of the community of Brigham Young's widows was vehemently denied by the bridegroom in the presence of County Clerk. He related that the attachment was consecrated in Ogden six years ago and had progressed variably until the present time.—*S. F. Chronicle.*

A Scandinavian ball was in progress at Omaha when a party of persons, men and women, who have become very religious, entered the hall after purchasing their tickets, and began to pray. One of the party, a minister who has recently been converting numerous Scandinavians and who organized this praying band, commenced to make a speech urging the dancers to become converted. The Committee of Arrangements came up and requested him to step out. The minister and his companions then went into the hall and there knelt down and prayed for ten minutes, creating considerable excitement and curiosity. Finally the minister was forcibly ejected from the building, but he continued the prayer meeting on the sidewalk for quite a long time afterward. The dance was resumed inside, and no more attention paid to the praying band.

The Household troops in England experience much difficulty in filling up their ranks. The Life Guards formerly would not accept any recruit under six feet, and neither Roman Catholics nor Irishmen were admitted into the corps. Now they have lowered their minimum standard to five feet ten inches and thirty-six inches round the chest, and are as ready to accept Irishmen and Roman Catholics as any other recruit. The Scots Guards also accept Irishmen.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

SATURDAY........DECEMBER 1, 1877.

TRAMPS.

The genus tramp has made his appearance in Anaheim. He is very numerous. He is also very hungry. He yearneth for the steaming flapjack, while the succulent beef-steak, awakeneth within him the most agonizing longings. Like a bird of prey, he chooseth the night-time in which to sally forth and seek the wherewith to allay the wolf within him. He spendeth the day in the arms of the God of Sleep, only waking at intervals to inhale the deadly nicotine from the baleful cigarette. From which we infer that he is a lazy animal. We have never heard of his asking for work. On the contrary, we have known him to refuse to earn his victuals by the sweat of his brow. No toil-hardened, labor-blistered hands have they. But they have exceedingly dirty ones.

It seems a hard thing to turn away a fellow-creature from your door, and refuse him the small boon of bread and meat, to allay the pangs of hunger. But no really worthy man, especially if he be reduced to the plight of having to beg from door to door, will refuse to perform a reasonable amount of labor as a recompense for what he asks. Thus we have a test by which we can distinguish the worthy from the unworthy—the poor unfortunate from the idle vagabond. When a stout, healthy individual applies for "a meal," tell him to saw that wood, spade up that garden, rake up that rubbish or perform some little task which will entitle him to receive the meal as a recompense and not as a gift. If he has the least spark of manliness about him, he will gladly and willingly set himself about the task allotted to him; but a refusal to accept the work tendered stamps him as unworthy of regard, and not a fit object for the receipt of your bounty.

It is just as wrong to give indiscriminately as to refuse indiscriminately. In the one case encouragement is giving to a pernicious calling, and in the other it is indicative of parsimony, meanness, and miserly qualities. While it is not true charity to give to the worthy and unworthy alike, it is certainly wrong to refuse to assist every applicant for the reason that some might prove unworthy. But unfortunately most individuals act on one of these two principles.

Professional tramps (and there are thousands of them) will not work. They have adopted the calling for the very purpose of escaping work. It is, therefore, a crime against society to give encouragement in the slightest degree to any one of the fraternity. The test we have mentioned should be applied to every applicant for alms, and if he fail to respond, drive him from your door. But we also hold that no one has the right to refuse a poor, unfortunate fellow-creature an opportunity to earn by honest toil the necessaries of life. A starving man, who demands that an opportunity be given him to perform some labor by which he can procure bread for himself and, perchance, for his little ones, has a right to expect that it be given him.

THE San Diego *Union* is lost in wonderment over the fact that a dealer in that city has imported lemons from Sicily, while at the same time the gardens in San Diego are full of, the choicest Sicily lemon trees, loaded with magnificent fruit. Bless you, that's nothing. Here in this county we send to San Francisco for apples, and fruit-growers here complain that they can't sell their crop. We import bacon, and potatoes, and eggs, and walnuts, and raisins and lots of other things which are either raised or manufactured in abundance at home. Only the other day we saw an individual bring to town a large box of limes, and because he could not get a cent apiece for them he took them home with him again. The chances are that he will ship them to San Francisco, get twenty-five cents a hundred for them, and it is just as likely that they will be re-shipped to Los Angeles and sold there. We know of our own knowledge that this has been done with walnuts.

WE have dubbed Sharon a Senatorial fraud, because we believe that, having accepted the position (or bought it,) he should attend to the duties attached to it. The party which honored him with an election, (or whose representatives were complacent enough to receive his money for their votes,) is in danger of losing control of the United States Senate, and becoming a minority in that body. Some of his fellow-Senators telegraphed to Sharon urging him to repair at once to the National Capitol, and by his presence and vote help to maintain the Republican supremacy in the Senate. But he coolly telegraphs in reply that his private interests will suffer by his absence from San Francisco, and that he cannot possibly be in Washington until the latter part of December! Now, are we not right in calling this fellow a fraud? Pleading as an excuse for dodging his public duties that he is engaged in gambling in stocks!

WE have a fine climate in this county. We have made this remark several times before. By a little straining of memory, our readers will doubtless recollect of our having told them so once or twice. But now we propose to vary our monotone. We want some bad weather, some beastly climate, so to speak. We want mud, and slush, and dampness. And if our climate is spoiled to-morrow by a downpour of moisture, there are many who will pass with a jest over a deficiency of tenderness in the turkey, or a lack of flavor in the stuffin'.

As the California Legislature will convene on Monday, we publish the following table in order to refresh our readers' memories in regard to the political status of the body:

SENATE.	
Democrats	28
Republican	11
Independent	1
ASSEMBLY.	
Democrats	54
Republicans	24
Independent Republican	1
Independent	1
JOINT BALLOT.	
Democrats	82
Republicans	35
Independents	3
Total	120

THE BUDDED OR THE SEEDLING.

The Controversy in regard to the Merits of the Two—Some facts in favor of the Seedling.

Those who contemplate planting an orange orchard must be on the ragged edge of uncertainty as regards the comparative merits of the seedling and the budded tree. It is a matter of great import that no mistake be made; that the orchard should be planted with trees which in due course of time will give forth abundantly and be a recompense for the labor bestowed during the years of non-production. And so, we say, the present discussion as to whether seedling or budded trees are most profitable is one in which prospective orange growers are deeply interested, and is a question upon which they desire the greatest possible light to be thrown.

The unanimity with which nurserymen have for some time past recommended budding would seem to establish the superiority of trees so treated over the seedling, because it is presumed that the very nature of their business gives them authority to speak understandingly on such a subject. But that even nurserymen run after strange gods, and are betrayed into endorsing and extolling the merits of some particular tree or plant of which they know but little, is a fact so well known that the people are not so prone to place reliance on their recommendations as they otherwise undoubtedly would. The most recent and apt instance of this kind happened a few years ago, when what is known as the Konah orange was first introduced. They vaunted its excellencies and forced it upon tree-planters until its utter worthlessness was fully demonstrated. Instances like this go to prove the folly of relying entirely upon the statements of those who make tree-growing and selling a business; and should impress upon one the necessity of consulting with and getting the advice of intelligent men, whose opinions are not biased by the fact of their having for sale a few hundred thousand trees of some particular kind.

In this county, the leading champion of budding is Mr. Thos. A. Garey, a very intelligent, honest gentleman, and a nurseryman of great repute. As a member of a Committee of the Horticultural Society, he had occasion some time ago to address a meeting in Anaheim. We attended, and reported his remarks very fully, and as our report was copied into nearly every paper in the county, we presume the buddist's side of the question is pretty well understood, and that the people are now ready to hear arguments on the other side. For this purpose we inveighled Dr. Hardin into our sanctum the other day, and in the course of an hour's conversation we gleaned some interesting information which we condense below. We premise, however, by stating that Dr. Hardin is the owner of an orange grove of twenty acres, the trees being six years from the seed. In the cultivation and care of this orchard the Doctor has gained valuable experience; and he has so increased his knowledge by study and correspondence with eminent fruit growers that his opinions are entitled to great consideration.

In conversing with the Doctor in regard to budded trees, he said that two years ago the Agricultural Department at Washington notified the American Consuls in various semi-tropical countries to forward to the Department a statement giving information in regard to the effect of budding on trees. The report of one of these Consuls, Gillespie, of Mexico, was published in the San Francisco *Alta*. Gillespie had been a resident of Mexico for thirty years, and apparently wrote with a full knowledge of the facts. His testimony was that budding and grafting orange and lemon trees had been in vogue in Mexico for twenty-five years. The budded trees bore three or four years sooner than the seedling, and the fruit was very fine; but at the expiration of three or four years the fruit commenced to deteriorate in size and flavor. When the tree was 8 or 10 years of age it bore thousands of oranges, but they would be so small as to be utterly unsaleable. The Doctor's experience is entirely corroborative of Mr. Gillespie's statement. For instance, he budded on a China lemon stock. Last year this tree bore 75 fine oranges; this year the same tree has only 5 oranges, and they are not larger than a walnut. In fact, instances without number might be quoted proving that, while budding undoubtedly causes the tree to bear earlier, the fruit will in a very few years become, small, flavorless and unmarketable. This view of the question is held by many gentlemen of experience, like Col. D. B. Wilson, Mr. Rose and others. These gentlemen don't dispute that the budded tree bears sooner, but, to use the language of Mr. Rose, "in ten years the seedling will overtake and outstrip it."

The report of the Committee of the Horticultural Society, which we published last week, recommends that the orange root be preferred above all others for budding, as it is healthier. This may be so, but the question is whether it will not affect the prime object for which budding is recommended—early bearing. Seven years ago Dr. Hardin budded on the China and Sicily lemon stock. These trees are now bearing from 25 to 40 oranges each. At the same time he budded on the orange stock, and the result is one tree has 16 oranges, another 5, and the third has none. If you bud orange on orange, it won't come into bearing for seven years; but if you bud on China or Sicily lemon, fruit will appear in from four to five years. Therefore, if the point to be gained is early fruiting, the China and Sicily lemon stock should be used.

In regard to the new varieties which have been introduced, which commence bearing at 18 months and 2 years from the bud, the Doctor said that it was an utter impossibility for the roots of such a tree to furnish the required nourishment, and that it must inevitably succumb to the strain put upon it. A simile is found in the case of a young, fragile mother at whose breast a strong, healthy infant is taking nourishment. It drains the strength of the mother, destroys her vitality and leaves her weak, helpless and an easy prey to death. It is just so with these early bearing orange trees. The strain upon it will cause it to die prematurely. In three or four years they will overbear themselves, and then another formidable objection arises. It is simply impossible for the tender limbs to bear their load of fruit, and it becomes necessary to prop them. Just imagine the expense of such a proceeding. It would require all the poles in the State of California to prop one hundred acres of these trees.

The champions of budding are fond of pointing to the fact that it is a popular practice in Florida, but they either forget to state or are ignorant of the conditions which there render budding a necessity. When one goes to Florida for the purpose of engaging in orange culture, he buys a tract of land which is already thickly covered with wild orange trees. He thins out these trees until he gets them in orchard form, twenty to thirty feet apart. These native Florida oranges are small, bitter and unpalatable, and budding must necessarily be resorted to. The objection of over-bearing does not apply there, as the trees are old ones, with large roots capable of furnishing nourishment. So that the argument that "they all do it in Florida" is no argument at all, as the conditions between there and here are so very dissimilar.

From the mass of testimony now presented on both sides, the reader will probably be able to arrive at some conclusion in regard to the merits and demerits of budding. It is only by an active discussion of both sides that the proper understanding of any question can be arrived at. And we believe that in discussing this matter the GAZETTE has fulfilled the wishes of hundreds of its readers.

Much other information in regard to orange culture was obtained during our conversation with Dr. Hardin, which we find it impossible to give in this article. We will, however, in a future issue give the information thus obtained.

Deeds of Daring.

During the peninsular campaign Wellington was often forced to send picked men into very dangerous places. On a certain occasion it became necessary to capture a battery at St. Sebastian—a battery that was hurling death and destruction into the British ranks—and the lay of the land was such, and the attendant circumstances, that not more than a full regiment could be used in the work. The Duke selected the body of men and told them what he wanted done. He knew the danger of the enterprise; but the safety of the whole army depended upon the success of that one movement. Said he to the commanding officer: "Colonel, I have faith in you and your men. Your regiment is the first in the world." "Ay, my Lord," replied the Colonel, quickly, "and by the time your order is fully executed it will be the first in the next!" And then he plunged to the head of his regiment, and gave the order for the forward movement. His reply to the Duke had been heard by those who had stood near, and they told it to others, and so it flew through the regiment and became the battle-cry. The old soldiers caught inspiration from it. It made them invincible. They somehow felt that it would be all right with them anyway. They would be the first regiment, let it be in this world or the next. With a loud shout they dashed on—dashed on with an impetus against which the French cannoneers went down like grass—and not more than one man in twenty of the attacking party was fatally stricken. The Duke of Wellington afterwards declared, and others declared with him, that it was the most magnificent charge ever seen.

Napier, the military historian, in describing the close of the storming of Badajos, says: "Who shall describe the springing valor of the Portuguese grenadier who was killed by the foremost man at Santa Maria? or the martial fury of that desperate rifleman, who, in his resolution to win, thrust himself beneath the chained sword-blades, and then suffered the enemy to dash his head in pieces with the ends of their muskets!" Again, at the Coa, "a north of Ireland man named Stewart but jocularly called 'the Boy,' because of his youth (19), and of his gigantic stature and strength, who had fought bravely and displayed great intelligence beyond the river, was one of the last men who came down to the bridge, but he would not pass. Turning round, he regarded the French with a grim look, and spoke aloud as follows: 'So this is the end of our brag. This is our first battle, and we retreat? The boy Stewart will not live to hear that said.' Then striding forward in his gigantic might, he fell furiously on the nearest enemies with the bayonet, refused the quarter they seemed desirous of granting, and died fighting in the midst of them." "Still more touching, more noble, more heroic was the death of Sergeant Robt. McQuade. During McLeod's rush this man, also from the north of Ireland, saw two men level their muskets on rests against a high gap in a bank, awaiting the uprise of an enemy. Adjutant-General Brown, then a lad of sixteen, attempted to ascend at the fatal spot. McQuade, himself only twenty-four years of age, pulled him back, saying in a calm, decided tone, 'You are too young, sir, to be killed;' and then, offering his own person to the fire, fell dead, pierced with both balls." And speaking of the British soldier: "What they were their successors now are. Witness the wreck of the Birkenhead, where four hundred men, at the call of their heroic officers, Captains Wright and Giardotd, calmly and without a murmur, accepted death in a horrible form rather than endanger the women and children saved in the boats. The records of the world furnish no parallel to this self-devotion."

A Faithful Dog.

At the time young Griesbach shot himself near Volcano, he was unattended save by his dog. The dog at once understood that something was amiss, and that the boy needed help, and started off home to make known the mishap as best he could. Reaching his destination, the animal commenced whining piteously, running back and forth through the house as if to attract attention, on gaining which he would instantly start off in a direct line, as though anxious to lead the way somewhere. It was the only language the dumb brute had, but it was sufficiently intelligible for the inmates to understand that something bad gone wrong. They set out with the dog as their guide, at which the canine manifested unmistakable signs of joy. He led the way straight to where the wounded boy was lying, beside a stream of water at which he was trying to wash the blood from his wounds. Had it not been for this action of the brute benefactor in bringing help, Griesbach might have perished from loss of blood ere his friends became aware of the accident.—*Amador Ledger.*

The extraordinary feat completed at London, by Gale, the Cardiff pedestrian—walking 4,000 quarter miles in 4,000 consecutive periods of ten minutes each—is without a parallel in athletic annals. Compared with it, Capt. Barklay's historic 1,000 miles in 1,000 hours—a feat frequently duplicated since, and lately, we believe, even by an English woman—sinks into the grade of minor performances. Robert Skipper's 1,000 half miles, in 1,100 half hours was not nearly as remarkable a performance as this of Gale's, because the length of continuous sleep possible at each resting interval was much greater. Gale's previous feat of 1,500 miles in 1,000 consecutive hours was also unprecedented. In fact, Gale is the real Cardiff Giant.

MRS. GEO. H. THOMPSON, sister of Senator Sargent, committed suicide on Saturday at Lowell, Mass.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Loss of the "Huron."

NEW YORK, November 25.—Morning.—The *Times* special from Norfolk says: On Saturday last the *Huron* left New York, where she had been taking in stores, for a surveying expedition on the coast of Cuba, and came to Hampton Roads, where she arrived on Monday and at once began taking in coal. Disregarding the storm signals which been flying for three days, she set sail for her destination yesterday morning. Last night a fierce storm from the southeast raged along the coast, the wind blowing at the rate of seventy miles an hour. The theory of those well acquainted with the coast is that the *Huron* was caught in the bight of a gale; while trying to hold on, head to the wind, her machinery gave way, and her sails being useless against such a wind, she slowly drifted ashore. The sea was running tremendously high and being an iron vessel, the *Huron* soon became a total wreck. Her foremast and main topmast were the first to go by the board, and in an incredibly short time she was literally dashed to pieces. Attempts were made to lower the boats, but without avail. The sea made a clean breach over her hull, sweeping her unfortunate crew into the breakers in the darkness and storm. Escape was rendered almost impossible, and only 30 persons out of a total of 139 souls managed to reach the beach in safety, most of them in a shockingly bruised condition. The remainder as far as is known at the present writing, were drowned in the surf or killed by floating timbers. The spot where the disaster took place is about two miles north of Life-saving Station No. 7, near Oregon Inlet. The crew at the station hurried to the scene of the wreck and attempted to render assistance, but were prevented from doing so by the fury of the storm, although they remained on the spot until 3 o'clock this afternoon. The surf was full of dead bodies that could not be reached, and the only ones recovered were a few that happened to be washed ashore during the day. Three officers were among the saved. These were Ensign Young, Assistant Engineer Denig and Cadet Engineer Warburton. All the saved are destitute of clothing and other necessaries. At a late hour to-night the United States cutter *Hamilton*, with the Superintendent of the life-saving station, Captain Guthrie, sailed from Old Point for the scene of the disaster, and the Baker Bros. sent wrecking steamer *Resolute* to endeavor if possible to render assistance. The Naval Academy authorities hurriedly got together a supply of clothing, food and medicine and sent them on the tug *Chowan* in charge of a surgeon, via Albemarly and Chesapeake canal, to Nag's Head, where the survivors now are. The main object of the *Huron's* voyage was to go to the south side of Cuba and determine the latitude and longitude of disputed points, whence she was to return in June and be put out of commission.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The signal service observer at the scene of the wreck reports that at 5:25½ P. M. yesterday, the surf boat of the wrecking steamer D. & J. Baker, in attempting to land, was swamped with nine men on bard. James S. Kysor, Stephen Bell, Dennis McCoy, Willis Walker, and Capt. J. J. Guthrie, Paymaster in the Life Saving Service, were lost.

Repeal of the Resumption Act.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The following is the text of the bill as passed:

A bill to repeal all that part of the act approved July 14th, 1875, known as the resumption act, which authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to dispose of U. S. bonds and redeem and cancel greenback currency; that all that portion of the Act approved January 14, 1875, entitled an act to provide for resumption of specie payments, which reads as follows, to-wit: Whenever and so often as circulating notes shall be issued to any such banking association so increasing the capital or circulating notes, or so newly organized as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem legal tender, U. S. notes in excess only of $300,000,000 to the amount of 80 per centum of the sum of national bank notes issued to any such banking association as aforesaid and to continue such redemption as such circulating notes are issued until there shall be outstanding the sum of $300,000,000 of such legal tender U. S. notes, and no more; and on and after the 1st day of January, A. D. 1879, the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem in coin the United States legal tender notes then outstanding on their presentation for redemption at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States in the city of New York in sums not less than $50, and to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare and provide for redemption in this Act, as authorized or required, he is authorized to use any surplus revenues from time to time in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to issue, sell and dispose of at not less than par in coin, either of the description of bonds of the United States described in the Act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled an Act to authorize the refunding of the national debt with like qualifications, privileges and exemptions, to the extent necessary to carry this act into full effect, and to use the proceeds thereof for purposes aforesaid be and the same is hereby repealed.

Rejoicings at Bakersfield.

BAKERSFIELD, Nov. 24.—There is a great demonstration in the streets to-night, in response to the late decision by the Supreme Court, in the cases of Yoakum vs. Brower and Gardner vs. Yoakum, validating the Baker title to the town of Bakersfield. Flags have been waving from every building during the day, and now an immense bonfire illumines the streets. A band is in attendance, cannon are firing, and crowds of citizens join in the jubilee. A large canvass is stretched across the avenue, on which is painted in large letters, "Now we can read our title clear," a significant inscription, well understood in this community. Addresses are being delivered from a public stand, and a feeling of relief pervades the whole community, after a protracted litigation with the speculators, who have exhausted every means to deprive the citizens of their property.

Only a Bit of Gush.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 26.—The city papers yesterday all published what purported to be a copy of a telegram sent by Kearney and Knight, on behalf of their constituents, to President Hayes ridiculing the idea of the government lending its aid to protect the Chinese, and asserting their intention of driving them out of the country, peaceably if possible, otherwise forcibly, with considerable more of a similar nature to their harangues on the stump. It now appears that no such dispatch has gone over the wires and that Kearney was simply guilty of a bit of gush, to give himself consequence in the eyes of his followers.

Floods in Virginia.

RICHMOND, (Va.), Nov. 24.—The incessant rain of the past forty-eight hours resulted in heavy floods in the western portion of the State. All trains are stopped on the Western Division of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway. The James and Roanoke rivers are higher than since 1870, and 150 feet of trestling of the Roanoke Railroad was swept away this morning, and the water is up to the bottom chord of the iron bridge. Several washes are reported. South river is also very high. Telegraph communication between Lynchburg and other places is interrupted. The James river has risen over the canal at Lynchburg. Trains are all stopped on the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railway. It is feared the flood will reach the dimensions of that of 1870, when so many lives were lost and millions of property destroyed. Late dispatches from Lynchburg state that the water is within five feet of the highest point reached by the flood of 1870 and at a stand, but there are indications of more rain. On the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad the trains will be running as usual on Monday. The Danville road is considerably damaged by the Roanoke river, and the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio roads are badly washed. The Dan river at Danville is very high, and houses along the bank are being washed out. The James river at this point at 6 P. M. was eight feet above high water mark, and is still rising at the rate of a foot per hour. The wharves in the lower part of the city are submerged, and arriving steamers are unable to discharge their cargoes. The merchants along the river are moving the merchandise to high points in anticipation of a great increase in the flood when the waters from above Lynchburg reach Richmond, which will be to-morrow morning. A tugboat was sunk by being dashed against a pier-head. One hundred and fifty cars and extra locomotives are busy at the wharves of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad removing freight.

RICHMOND, Nov. 25—Midnight.—A dispatch from Lynchburg states that the river there is nearly as high as in 1870; and the bridges are in impediate danger. The damage to property is very great. The water has risen 17 feet since last evening. The same dispatch warns our people to prepare for coming waters and that the danger cannot be exaggerated. Advices from Charlottesville report much damage along the Rivanna river. The Charlottsville Woolen Mills are also considerably damaged. The washing away of an embankment on the Stanton river broke down the telegraph lines. The mail train south on this road did not leave Richmond to-night. The merchants are still removing goods from the river warehouses.

RICHMOND, Nov. 27.—The loss to private property in this city may be safely estimated at from three to four hundred thousand dollars. Other losses will greatly augment this amount. The damage at Manchester, on the opposite side of the river, will reach $100,000. There is considerable suffering among poor people. Many had to camp out last night and are still shelterless. The damage to the James River and Kanawha Canal is not so serious as at first supposed.

LYNCHBURG, Nov. 27th.—The Amherst bridge, 900 feet in length, erected after the flood of 1870, was swept away Saturday night, and with it two new iron bridges of the Atlantic & Mississippi and Ohio railroads below the city. The latter were erected at a cost of $70,000. Four bridges on the same road, between Bonsocks and Big Spring, were swept away. The Stanton river bridge and trestle near Galveston, were seriously damaged. There is a considerable break in the canal above the city, and the damage west of here is reported to be more serious than that of 1870.

Interesting Proceedings in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The Senate proceedings yesterday were witnessed with intense excitement by more than a thousand spectators who filled the galleries and occupied all the available space on the floor. Many members of the House and distinguished visitors from abroad where among those who sat or stood behind the outer row of desks of Senators. Judge Davis, the first speaker, was listened to with close attention and his reasons for immediate action on Butler's credentials were received with great satisfaction by the Democratic side of the Chamber. The effect of his plausible remarks was utterly dissipated by Edmunds' reply; which instantly followed, with consummate force and keenness.

Edmunds inquired whether the Senator was equally as anxious for a speedy settlement of this senatorial contest why he should not vote to take up the Kellogg-Spofford case which had been already fully examined and reported upon. In the course of further remarks, he scornfully denounced the pending resolution as an effort to create an extraordinary and an anomalous condition of things by means of a race and scramble of partisanship through corruption and in the bargain and sale of votes. His subsequent explicit assertion that he believed such bargain and sale would be proved, created a decided sensation as he is known to be very cautious in making such statements.

Patterson's speech, which followed, was mainly devoted to assertions that he had not abandoned the Republican party; that his vote for Butler would be cast in exact accordance with the will of the people of South Carolina and with his own announcement made a month ago. He should not be denounced or ruled out of his party for this reason any more than Edmunds should for his vote against the admission of Pinchback.

Connover's speech was to the same effect, but was better phrased and produced a better impression. Patterson's manner was painfully excited, undignified and loudly agressive.

Tardy Compensation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Page to-day introduced a bill providing for the payment of $60,000 to Wm. H. Davis, as compensation for the use and destruction of certain wharves and warehouses in San Diego by the military in 1862.

A Selfish Senator.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—The Evening Post says editorially: Senator Sharon of Nevada continues to be an object of interest and many telegraphic dispatches. Probably there is no parallel for this man's shameless neglect of duty. His indifference to party obligations is securing for him denunciation from persons who have observed without protest his carelessness of official responsibilities. He votes against the Republicans in effect by his absence from the Senate, and the reasons for his absence are as selfish and unworthy as any can be. He stays away from Washington in order to make money in San Francisco. It seems certain now that he will not be in his seat in time to save the Republicans from defeat.

Riley Wells, of this city, has just returned from a visit in the East. He came through and went on the emigrant train, and complains bitterly of the fare that the emigrants receive. He says that the cars are crowded and filthy and cold and ill-ventilated, the sick crowded amongst the strong, and that the conductor seemed to care for nothing but "tickets." He says that it was bad on the Union Pacific, but many degrees worse on the Central Pacific.—*Stockton Herald.*

Captain Chisholm, agent for Liverpool Underwriters, who has been in Peru adjusting the losses to British vessels occasioned by the tidal waves and earthquakes of the 9th of May, states that seventeen English vessels were more or less damaged, involving an aggregate loss to the insurance companies of about £70,000.

An engineer named Werthemann has finished exploring the tributaries of the upper Amazon river. He found traces of savages in the Andean valleys, who, although possessing a certain degree of civilization, still maintain a position of deadly hostility towards all the other races, and resist the approaches of explorers to the death.

Mrs. Johnson, wife of the British Vice Consul at Iquitos, Peru, was attacked and fired upon by the Mayor and a band of about fifty armed followers on the night of July 1st in her house. She fortunately escaped unhurt.

At Callao on the 15th of October a man named Jose Andrade was arrested for beating his wife, and put in a cell in the prison where there were thirteen other inmates. A quarrel arose, when Andrade killed three of his fellow prisoners and wounded three others with a knife.

Rev. Dr. William Alvin Bartlett, now of Indianapolis, who was on intimate terms with Senator Morton and visited him very often during his last illness, says that the Senator uniformly declined to hold religious conversation with any one, and that he died without any change of mind on that subject.

"COGNAC" ELECTRIFIED.

His trainer Drives Him Through the Streets in Harness.

The celebrated man-eating horse Cognac was put under a new treatment yesterday by his new trainer, Professor Tapp. Two or three hundred spectators assembled in the pavilion tent at the rear of the Record Stables, on Market street, near Seventh, to see how an animal possessing Cognac's peculiar idiosyncrasies would conduct himself under the electrifying effects of a galvanic battery. The novelty of the experiment and the fame of the subject upon which it was to be tried, attracted several ladies, who accompanied their husbands to witness the exhibition. The ring enclosure is about seven feet high, and the seats for spectators are elevated still above this, so that they are presumably out of the reach of Cognac, if he should become hungry for some of them. Notwithstanding this he came very near making a square meal of a wholesome looking citizen who was unwarily leaning over the temporary rail that surmounts the ring enclosure. The horse was running at his freedom in the ring, and charged with a wild fury upon every person who approached the railing, although they were above his head. He seized the gentleman in question by the coat lappet, taking also his vest, shirt and undershirt in his teeth, and being an immensely powerful animal, it was with the greatest difficulty that the man was kept from being dragged into the ring and killed. As it was, the horse got away with a large piece of a broadcloth coat and a hearty mouthful of vest, shirt and red flannel undergarment, and the man's breast was discolored, as if he had received a very heavy blow. This was before the audience had assembled or the Professor had come in. At two o'clock the work of securing Cognac begun, and by a little maneuvering two ropes were made fast to the head stall he wore. This was accomplished by the Professor and an assistant who stood on the outside of the entrance door, which was opened just sufficiently to admit a man's arm; Cognac keeping his nose thrust close to the opening in the apparent hope of getting a nip at somebody. One of the ropes was then passed along the corridor in front of the seats and made fast to an upright post. Then the trainer entered the ring and secured the other rope to the tent pole. Thus Cognac found himself unable to follow the bent of his inclination any further. Prof. Tapp then gave a history of the animal. Cognac is a mottled grey thoroughbred Normandy stallion, of symmetrical but powerful mould. At his native home he was docile, and was worked in the plough. He was imported to the United States two years ago, being then five years old. He became the property of a man in Illinois. One day his master put a halter on him, the style of which he took as a mortal affront, and he became refractory. All attempts to subdue him were in vain. He was so terribly beaten about the head that for some weeks he was but little better than a dead horse. He recovered and has ever since exhibited a deadly hostility toward man, though perfectly harmless to animals of his own species. The Professor exhibited the halters and fastenings with which the animal has been secured and handled heretofore since he has taken his present bloodthirsty notions. Tapp then retired from the ring, and in a few moments returned "armed"—as he expressed it. He had on an overcoat and buckskin gloves. In the inside pockets of the overcoat he had two small electro-galvanic batteries, one on each side. These were connected by an insulated wire that passed behind his back. A wire run from each battery, one being positive and the other negative, passing down inside of the sleeve to his gloves and connected with a small metallic plate covering the ball of the thumb. He had also a bridle bit with long reins attached. The bit was wound with a bit of copper wire, which extended along each strap to a small button. With a little difficulty he got the bit into the horse's mouth—the bridle being put over his head by piecemeal. During this process Cognac fought with his mouth and fore feet, as best he could, but he shows no disposition whatever now to use his hind feet in warfare. Professor Tapp then took the reins, one in each hand. He kept the thumb of his left hand constantly on the button of that strap. His right thumb he kept over the other button, but not in contact with it, except when he wanted to give the horse a dose of lightning. When all was ready he dropped his right thumb on the positive button, giving at first but a light charge. Cognac started as if he had been struck by a bullet. As the shocks were increased in strength the animal plunged and reared as much as his strong fastenings would permit. At length the side rope was loosened, and Cognac had the full circuit of the ring. Tapp let on the electric fluid, and Cognac reared high in the air, endeavoring to plunge at his tormentor, but Tapp kept his eye on him and by the slightest movement of his thumb created a wall which the horse could not cross. It was a magnificent sight. The horse, covered with foam, fretting, chafing and panting, reared and attempted to throw himself forward upon the Professor, but the brute-strength and fierceness paled before the behest of science, and Cognac was powerless to do harm. The experiments continued about twenty minutes, when the Professor concluded to test the docility of the animal. He said that the principal thing to be overcome was Cognac's disposition to bite. Tapp approached him, stroked him on the body, then on the head, and took hold of his nose. Cognac, either from exhaustion or good nature, permitted this, and even showed the same docility toward Tapp's assistant. Tapp thinks he has made a great improvement in Cognac. He thinks the galvanic treatment is a success, and in this he was concurred with by a number of horsemen in the audience, although others thought differently, as the animal exhibited his usual viciousness toward any others who approached him. Prof. Tapp explained how this galvanic attachment may be used as a means of safety by anyone riding or driving horses that are likely to run away. Before Cognac was taken out of the ring he would come and go back at his trainer's command, and, in many respects, act like an intelligent horse. At the close of the exhibition Prof. Tapp hitched Cognac up in a buggy, and the gates that lead into McAllister street having been opened, he drove several blocks and returned. There were a great many vehicles passing and repassing, and hundreds of people on foot, watching to see how Cognac would acquit himself in harness. He behaved just like any other horse, and but for the fact that the "man-eater" was followed by a large crowd, no one would have suspected that he was the distinguished animal that all the world has heard so much about. After the electrical experiments with Cognac, Tapp introduced what he called a low-coat or rattleweed horse that a gentleman bought a few days ago for $75 and sold last Saturday for $2 50. He explained the ailment that gives horses thus afflicted this name, and said that on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, the veterinary surgeons proposed to kill this horse and hold an autopsy on the body.—*S. F. Call.*

On Oct. 13 a Paris wine seller, named Hervieux, sent his servant into the cellar for wine; she was so long getting it that his wife went after her; the wife didn't return either, and Hervieux went to look after her; as Hervieux didn't come back a customer followed, and as he in turn didn't return his companion gave an alarm, and summoned a doctor. He quickly questioned the cook, the only available member of the household, and learning that there was fermenting wine in the cellar, at once concluded that carbonic acid gas was the trouble. With great difficulty he drew out Hervieux, who was quite unconscious, and by the aid of several persons the rest were brought up, but the maid died.

C. D. GILMORE, A. A. THOMAS,
Late Register at Kirwin, Kansas.

GILMORE & CO.,

629 F Street, Washington, D.C.

WILL PROSECUTE BEFORE THE GENERAL Land Office, Office of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, the Court of Claims, and United States Supreme Court, claims of all kinds arising under laws governing the disposal of Public Land, or the adjustment of French, Spanish and Mexican Grants, or other Private Land Claims. Special attention given to cases involving Titles to Grant Lands and Mining Claims. Land Warrants and Land Scrip bought. Cash paid for Soldiers' Additional Homestead Rights. Send stamp for circular of instructions. Three stamps to pay postage if you want full set of blanks and instructions.

LADIES,
IF YOU

Wish a Fashionable Dress Hat or Bonnet,
Wish a Cheap Hack Hat,
Wish an Old Lady's Bonnet,
Wish a Stylish Felt Hat for Misses, neatly trimmed, Price, $1 50,
Wish Laces, Ribbons, Trimming Silks, Velvets, Frilling Flowers, Feathers, or Fancy Goods, too numerous to mention, call at
MRS. FLORA BROWN'S MILLINERY STORE, Centre Street, Anaheim.

RUPTURE.

Use no more Metal Trusses. No more suffering from iron hoops or steel springs! Pierce's Patent Magnetic Elastic TRUSS! Is worn with ease and comfort NIGHT AND DAY and will perform radical cures when all others fail. Reader, if ruptured, try one; you will never regret it. Send for Illustrated Book & Price List. MAGNETIC ELASTIC TRUSS COMPANY, 600 Sacramento Street, San Francisco, Cal. Sent by mail to all parts of the world. [Nov24-1y]

E. Germain & Co
WHOLESALE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the sale of
Grain, Honey, Butter, Eggs, Oranges, Limes, Lemons, and Walnuts.
Wholesale and Retail Grocers.
122 and 124, Main Street, Los Angeles.
Consignments Solicited.
Dec1wkly-1m

ALWARD BROS. & CO
Of Westminster,
Having just opened a large stock of
General Merchandise,
Cordially invite their friends and enemies to call and examine them. These are no
Cheap John Auction Goods
But have been
CAREFULLY SELECTED,
IN PERSON, from first-class Houses, and will be sold
For Cash
At Prices that will Save Money to all who buy.
Having inaugurated an era of
Low Prices
In this part of the county, we propose to remain
"TO THE FORE"
In furnishing
GOOD GOODS
At the
LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
Highest Prices Paid for Grain and Produce.

Freight! Freight!

HAVING PURCHASED THE TEAMS OF HALberstadt & Co., I am now prepared to carry freight between Anaheim and Anaheim Landing
At Very Low Rates.
I will keep them at Anaheim Landing, which will enable me to deliver freight from there immediately after the arrival of each steamer.
Wine and other Freight Hauled.
Orders left at A. Langenberger's Store will receive prompt attention.
Nov24-1m GEO. HULL.

Cajon Irrigation Company

Location of principal place of business—ANAHEIM CALIFORNIA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT A MEETing of the Directors held on the 4th day of November, 1877, an assessment of ten dollars per share was levied upon the subscribed capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States Gold Coin to the Secretary, Anaheim, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 4th day of December, 1877, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before will be sold on the 4th day of January, 1878, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with the cost of advertising and expenses of sale. W. M. McFADDEN, Secretary,
3-4t Anaheim, California.

Notice.

In the Probate Court
Of the County of Los Angeles, State of California.
In the matter of the estate of Judson Bartlett, deceased.
Order to show cause why Decree of Distribution should not be made.

ON READING AND FILING THE PETITION OF Eliza J. Bartlett, administratrix, of the estate of Judson Bartlett, deceased, setting forth that she has filed her final account of her administration of the estate of said deceased, in this Court, and that she prays that the same be duly settled and allowed at the hearing of her said petition; that all debts and expenses of administration have been duly paid; and that a portion of said estate remains to be distributed according to law, and praying among other things for an order of distribution of the residue of said estate among the persons entitled thereto; it is ordered that all persons interested in estate of the said Judson Bartlett, deceased, be and appear before the Probate Court of the County of Los Angeles, at the Court Room of said Court, in the city of Los Angeles, in said Los Angeles county, on Monday, the 24th day of December, A. D. 1877, at 10 o'clock A. M., then and there to show cause why an order of distribution should not be made of the residue of said estate among the heirs of the said deceased, according to law; and why said final account of said administratrix should not be allowed.

It is further ordered that a copy of this order be published for four successive weeks, before the said 24th day of December, A. D. 1877, in the ANAHEIM GAZETTE, a newspaper printed and published in the said Los Angeles County. H. K. S. O'MELVENY, Probate Judge.

Dated November the 18th, 1877.
Scott & Montgomery, Attorneys for Administratrix.
[Nov21-4wkl]

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

SATURDAY.....DECEMBER 1, 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. L. TREW, Pastor. Regular services every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. Sunday School at 9½ A. M.

Kleinigkeiten.

—The Alden Fruit Preserving Company of Anaheim will pay 70 cents per cental for all Mission grapes delivered at the factory.

—C. P. Townsend has been appointed Notary Public for Los Angeles, vice Mitchell, failed to qualify.

—J. B. Pierce has been appointed administrator of the estate of J. W. Hazen, upon filing bonds in the sum of $3,100.

—Bilious fever carried off John Watt, a Chinaman, on Wednesday. He was buried the afternoon of the same day, with great *eclat*.

—The quarterly examination of applicants for teachers' certificates will be held in Union Hall, Los Angeles, on Dec. 4th, 5th, and 6th.

—The regular meeting of the Anaheim Fire Department will be held on Wednesday evening. A full attendance is desired, as business of importance will be transacted.

—The Probate Court has granted letters of administration to Mary Ann Johnson on the estate of the late J. J. Johnson of Tustin City.

—The ball at Fairview Hall on Thursday evening is said to have been well attended and to have been characterized by hearty enjoyment.

—There was a bit of a scrimmage on Centre street Wednesday morning. One of the parties was from Gospel Swamp. There was not much blood spilt.

—A gentleman who had become exhausted with his endeavors to drink up all the "tanglefoot" in Anaheim was wheeled to jail Wednesday afternoon by our valiant Marshal.

—The game played by the Fairview Baseball Club on Thursday afternoon, was a very spirited contest, and was witnessed by fifty visitors. The following memoranda has been furnished us: 5 innings; 26 tallies; Hanna and Kellogg, catchers; Harris, of Westminster, umpire; Dailey and Marsh, captains of the picked nines; clean scores made by J. Hargrave and F. Crane, of the opposing sides.

—*Santa Monica Outlook:* One of those periodical blunders, that have occurred from time immemorial, was repeated in South Santa Monica yesterday, and it came very near proving fatal. It appears that Mr. Jaz. Ely, father-in-law of J. L. Barnes, gathered what he supposed to be mushrooms and had them cooked for dinner. He and Mrs. Barns ate freely of them, and both suddenly became very sick. The old gentleman was soon helpless, and Mrs. Barnes, who found her own strength failing, started hastily for the residence of the nearest neighbor, Mr. Dangerfield, some four or five hundred yards distant. About half way she fainted and fell. Luckily Mr. Dangerfield was looking in that direction, and at once went to the rescue. He found Mrs. Barnes unconscious, whom he soon partially restored by fanning with his hat. She at once faintly murmured "mushrooms." Mr. D. at once concluded what was the matter, and rushed back home procuring an emetic and the assistance of his wife, and returned and at once administered the necessary dose to all who had eaten of the "mushrooms." The little child was soon restored; Mrs. Barnes is much better, but Mr. Ely, who had eaten most heartily, at last accounts, was very sick. Anyone who cannot tell a mushroom from a toadstool, should check all desire for this fungus deliciency.

Norwalk Items.

REGULAR CORRESPONDENCE OF THE GAZETTE.

The 29th of November, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, appointed by the President of the United States as a day of prayer, thanksgiving and feasting, has vanished into the irrevocable past. It grieves us to reflect that we had no "cranberry with turkey sauce." Pumpkin pies also missing. Nevertheless we return our thanks.

The "Santa Ana" which visited us on Wednesday forcibly reminded us of the prediction of Baron Von Humboldt, made about fifty years ago, based on observations made by him during his travels in this country. He said it was but a question of time when Southern California would become "one vast sand desert."

Our well-borers are all busy; new wells being put down in all directions. Since the late rains nearly all the old wells have increased in flow.

Shipped from the depot this week: 930 sacks of corn, weighing 110,942 pounds.

Mr. Stuart, a professional prospector and mineralogist, called on us a few days ago on his way north from Lower California, having with him some very rich specimens of silver, lead and copper ore. He has been prospecting in the mountains down the coast about a hundred and fifty miles below San Diego, and has located several claims under the laws of Mexico, within ten miles of the seaport of Santo Tomas. On his return Mr. Stuart will at once commence to work his copper claims, shipping the ore direct to Swansea, Wales, for reduction. The ledge on which these claims are located varies in width from eight to twenty-five feet, and can be traced on the surface for a distance of nine or ten miles. The ore is sulphurets, and assays from sixty to sixty-five per-cent of copper. On account of the prejudice against Americans, entertained by the people of that country, the gentlemen who are interested with Mr. Stuart are unable to form a company, hence Mr. Stuart is compelled to operate in his own name. Mr. Stuart is a native of Scotland and has prospected all over the Pacific slope for many years. During his stay here he had his horse shod and paid the bill in gold dust.

Mr. J. B. Dolley, lately of Petaluma, has purchased the farm recently owned by Amos Chapman of Artesia, and has taken possession with his family and is much pleased with his purchase. J. E. G.

Nov. 28th.

A BEAUTIFUL CHROMO GIVEN AWAY TO SUBSCRIBERS TO THE SEMI-WEEKLY OR WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Westminster Items.

REGULAR CORRESPONDENCE OF THE GAZETTE.

The report given in the GAZETTE of the Santiago coal mine, and the farther information Cashier Seibert gave us of the intention of the present owners to fully develop and work the mine, is highly gratifying. There seems to be good prospects for a cheap fuel, and one that will keep the fire burning should the good housewife leave the stove for five minutes. Speed the day when the necessity for burning willow is a thing of the past. This coal is bright, clean, and pure, burns clear and makes a most cheerful fire.

Our farmers are working energetically. Many of them have not finished gathering their corn. Others have finished, shelled it and are hauling it to the Landing for shipment. Many farms are being cleared of stalks, weeds, etc., and the ground being plowed for barley. Every one is busy, or ought to be.

The question met on all sides is, "are we going to have any rain?" "what kind of a season will we have?" etc. Some predict too heavy rainfall, and fear we will be drowned out; others are sanguine of a prosperous year. And the doleful growler is around, crying "dry winter," "starvation." One predicts from "signs that never fail" rain on the 20th; another says everything shows a long and heavy storm will begin Dec. 5th. But the best advice we have heard was "go on with your work and remember (pointing upward) they make no mistakes there."

The beauty of our "semi-tropic" climate has been realized during the past few days; and now we have polite friends living at the East. If some of this weather could be sent to them how glad they would be—so would we.

Persons who went to Newport and Santa Ana yesterday tell of a fearful Santa Ana wind at those places.

California stories are proverbially "big," but we have not seen nor read anything equal to the following which is found in the New York *Evangelist*: "From the Ingersoll, Ont., factory has been turned out a cheese weighing 700 lbs. It was 6 ft. 10 in. in diameter, 3 ft. in height and 21 ft. in circumference. It required one milking of 7000 cows, or 35 tons of milk to produce it." Westminster dairies must take a back seat for the present on the cheese question.

We have before us the November Southern Cal. *Horticulturist*. It contains much desirable information. A carefully prepared report, showing the area and number and age of trees, vines, etc., in the San Gabriel valley, and by whom owned, yield and value of fruit, when shipped, quantity of wine and brandy made, is specially valuable as showing in positive figures what can be done in tropical fruits. Remember that every member of the Society receives this monthly free.

*J. H. Fisher has built a substantial stable. J. Giberson has finished a good barn 20x44 on his ranch. W. Kell is building quite a large house, to be plastered throughout for T. Edwards on his dairy farm. Mrs. Nixon has built a house near Br. P. Howe's on the town lot she purchased of Mrs. Fisher.

The best news we have heard in a long time is the announcement that after a few days our mail will be put up in Los Angeles, and that the pouch marked for Westminster will be brought right here from the cars. This arrangement will make 24 hours difference in the time we get our San Francisco, Los Angeles and Eastern mail, giving us Frisco papers the evening after they are published, and the thanks of the entire community are due Mr. J. F. Marquis, through whose earnest endeavors the change is effected.

We see that Alward Bros. & Co. have inserted an ad. in the GAZETTE. Any of your readers who may visit their store will find them prepared to do all and more than they advertise.

Robert Eccles has sold his south 40 acres to W. Mitchell. Mr. Mitchell purchases for a brother whom he expects soon from England. A brother of J. Becket has arrived from Canada.

Quarterly meeting at the Methodist church Saturday and Sunday. Services Saturday at 2:30 and 7 P. M., and Sunday at 11:30 A. M., 3 P. M. (Love Feast and Sacrament) and 7 P. M. Preaching by Presiding Elder Rev. A. M. Hough.

Different parties intend eating their Thanksgiving dinner at the beach.

The New Year Committee have prepared an interesting programme for the annual reunion, full particulars of which we will give in due time. One pleasing feature is that less time will be taken up with speaking than heretofore, and that the entire exercises will be so cut down as to not prove tediously long.

For the benefit of new-comers here who are during this dry weather firing weeds, etc., we would say they are liable for any damage done to other property by the fires they start spreading. J. T.

Nov. 28th.

Orange Items.

REGULAR CORRESPONDENCE OF THE GAZETTE.

The stockholder's meeting on the zanja Wednesday was not largely attended owing to the unpleasant weather.

A petition will go before the supervisors at their next meeting, asking for a continuation of the county road running east to connect with the canyon road, near the picnic grounds.

Mr. Taylor of Denver is looking for a home among us. He visited this place two years ago and has contemplated making it his home ever since.

Marcus Meyers left for San Francisco this week, where he will take charge of a street car as conductor.

Work on the railroad progresses slowly. However, it will reach Santa Ana they say by the last of next week.

Henry Neill intends erecting a large and commodious livery stable in Santa Ana. J. H. Parker is the contractor and builder.

The oldest settler predicts plenty of rain this season, while other equally as ancient are looking for dry times until 1878. So it goes and we will have to put up with it.

Geo. Mosbaugh is sinking a surface well and contemplates erecting a wind mill. Mr. Hunt finished his well last week; he has plenty of water.

There will be five or six windmills erected in this immediate vicinity as soon as they arrive, having already been ordered from Illinois.

Mr. Fisher and family have moved to town from their former home near the foot hills. Jas. Huntington having purchased their place and intends making it his home.

The estate of J. A. Crawford will be sold at auction in front of the postoffice on Dec. 17. C. W. Shane administrator.

Toberman & Co are negotiating with parties to set out 300 acres to trees instead of 100 as reported heretofore. If this is accomplished fruit will be plenty after awhile.

Now that water is cheap, several parties are flooding their lands and the water is engaged some twenty days ahead.

The Black Star coal mine located about twelve miles due east of here, is the theme of considerable speculation. Should it prove a success as every indication proves it will, the finatcial benefit to the whole community can hardly be estimated. There is no doubt other deposits of rich minerals are yet to be discovered in the Santiago hills and the success of the "Black Star" will hasten the development of others.

S. Talkington has sold eight acres of his place west of Orange 1½ miles.

Thanksgiving will be observed in many different ways—oyster supper, hunting parties, turkey roasts, etc.

There are a few individuals horsebacts that think it no disgrace to tell a downright lie provided said lie will in any way afford them a chance to make a few dollars. We refer particularly to those individuals that fabricate, praising their possessions and running down their neighbor's property. Strangers may possibly believe their stories at first, but afterward the silent contempt with which they regard these untruthful cusses is appalling.

Constable Titchenal passed through town this week in search of horse thieves. Evidently there is a gang of these scoundrels, from the pilfering going on.

Dr. Truesdale lost a pair of boots this week; we also hear of a saddle being stolen besides several horses of late, and several of the boys on the ditch have lost their coats during absence at work. A few examples would be benefactal. X. Y. Z.

Nov. 28 1877.

Russian and Turkish Discipline.

A Turkish and Russian officer fell into a dispute as to the superiority in discipline of their respective soldiers. "I can prove to you on the spot," said the Russian, "how perfectly our men are trained." And he called his orderly. "Ivan!" "Sir." "Go to Mehemet's, buy me a pound of tobacco, and come back at once."

The soldier saluted, turned on his heel and went out.

"Now," said the Russian officer, taking out his watch, "my orderly is walking straight to the next corner, where he must turn—now he is turning—now he is opposite the white mosque—now he is crossing the Maydan—now he is at Mahemet's—now he is buying the tobacco—now he is coming back—now he is on the block below us—now he is at the door—now"—and the officer called out;

"Ivan!"

"Sir."

"Where's the tobacco?"

"Here, sir."

The Turkish officer showing no sign of surprise at the precision of this Russo tobacco movement, promptly broke out: "Ho! ho! my soldier can do that every day in the week," and he called:

"Mubetar!"

"Sir."

"Go to Ali Effendi's and see that you bring me a pound of tobacco. My pipe is empty."

"Instantly, sir."

Following the tactics of the Russian officer the Turk pulled out his watch and went on: "Now, Mubetar is in the street; now he is passing the palpaoh bazar; now it is stood and he is saying his prayers; now he is drinking at the stone fountain; now Ali Effendi hails him and is asking about my health; now Mubetar is paying for the tobacco; now he is coming back by another way; now he is on the street; now he is at the door; now"

"Mubetar!" shouted the officer.

"Sir."

"Where is my tobacco?"

"I haven't found my shoes yet!"

A singular controversy is going on at Marysville. John G. Briggs died. His two brothers called at the house of mourning a Presbyterian minister, who held burial services there. The funeral cortege then left the house, the brothers and the dead man's widow occupying one carriage. The undertaker had no definite instructions as to the course the procession should take. He finally called a halt, went to the chief mourner's carriage and asked whither he was to take the body. The brothers said, to the Protestant burying-ground; the widow said, to the Catholic Church. The dispute ended by the widow leaving the carriage, and walking by the side of the hearse. The brothers drove home. The body was then taken to the Catholic Church, and buried in the Catholic Cemetery, by the side of the deceased's first wife. Subsequently, Bishop O'Connell published a card, stating that, in March last, the deceased had embraced the Catholic religion and abjured Masonry, and took and signed an oath to that effect. The brothers of the deceased publish a reply, in which they say that the deceased was unfortunately addicted to the use of liquor; that in March, at the time he made his profession of faith to the Bishop and recanted his Masonic vows, he was on a bed of sickness, caused by debauch, and his mind was crazed, and they refer to several physicians to establish this; that during the ceremony of conversion, he was given a book, from which he was to read, and during the reading, which occupied the space of half an hour, he was given to drink clear whiskey from five to eight times, he often laying down the book, saying that he could not read unless they gave him the liquor, which was given to him by his nurse at his every request, stimulating his already overexcited brain and rendering him more unconscious and irresponsible for so solemn an act; that he afterwards disclaimed to them having knowingly signed the paper referred to by the Bishop, that he never entered the Catholic Church when he was in his sober senses, except when he attended the funeral of his first wife or that of some deceased friend; that he repeatedly said to them that he did not believe in the Catholic faith; that he remained a Mason in good standing, and a short time before his death told them and other friends that he wished to be buried by the Masons.

Post Office Letter List.

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

P. O. Clayton, S. Estel, J. G. Kimball, P. Sanders, H. H. Wakeham, Chas. Williams, B. Cohn, A. A. Elzi, D. Rengstorf, Cora A. Thomas, John West, A. J. Wilson.

Wells, Fargo & Co.

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

PACKAGES.

Sam Cook, J. E. Budlock, H. Rodgers, E. Schubert, Jane Park, Mrs. M. A. Brown,

LETTERS.

F. & J. Backs, J. Acklin, Rev. G. Greeley, M. A. Mendelsohn, Mrs. Alice Pearson, J. E. Bullock, H. Bancroft, H. Krosger, R. L. Page, W. E. Taylor,

Thermometrical Record.

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

DATE.	Lowest.	Highest.	7 P.M.	DATE.	Lowest.	Highest.	7 P.M.
Nov. 22	45	59	60	Nov 26	52	57	80
" 23	44	48	67	" 27	50	53	82
" 24	45	50	83	" 28	63	63	72
" 25	53	56	86				

Average Temperature.....61
Average highest and lowest.....64

Real Estate Transfers.

Wilhelm Fischer to P Bowers, J Huntington, and A C Bowers—14.86 acres in Santa Ana Rancho; $1400.

Saml Worth to S. A. Sheffield—Tract in San Juan Cajon de Santa Ana, 20 acres; $1200.

John Fischer to Mary C. Perdon—32 acres in lot 4, Anaheim Extension; $4.50.

James A Bolley to A F Bland—40 acres, being SW¼ of NW¼ Sec 23, Twp 3 S, R 11 W. Rancho Los Coyotes; $1,500.

Alfred Robinson to James Bowler—Contract of sale for SW¼ of NW¼ Sec 28 T 3 S R 11 W; $1150.

C G Livingston to James P Jones and Mary Wilson—19.94 acres in Santa Ana ranch; $1,000.

A Shipload of Monkeys.

[Hartford Times.]

An American consular officer, now in Washington on leave of absence, relates a very funny occurrence which came under his observation during his official residence in Liverpool. A successful and wealthy shipowner, having devoted more time to the business of money-making than to the cultivation of any of the unnecessary embellishments of the intellect, was considered by his business associates a little "off" in his orthography. He sent an order to Bombay, and among other things he wrote for two monkeys, which he wanted to present to some friends; but departing from the usual mode of spelling the word two he put it too. Perhaps the handwriting was not very legible, as is often the case with others than illiterate shipowners. At any rate the master of the ship read it 100, as did also the agents at Bombay. There was much astonishment at so strange an order, but the master was bound to obey it. Accordingly the services of a number of natives were secured and in a few days a hundred monkeys of all colors and previous conditions were secured. There were little black monkeys with eyes like beads, larger monkeys with whiskers, and baboons whose grave expression of countenance presented a ridiculous contrast to their undignified antics. The whole crowd chattered, screamed and fought in the cage which had been provided for them in the ship in spite of all efforts to keep them quiet. In a few days the homeward voyage was commenced and with it the troubles of the crew.

As soon as the motion of the ship was felt the monkeys redoubled their noise, making a regular pandemonium of the ship. Relays of them shook the bars of the cage without a moment's hesitation for twenty-three hours out of twenty-four, until the cage was literally shaken to pieces, and the astonished sailors saw a cloud of monkeys suddenly issuing from the hold, scrambling, fighting and tumbling over each other as if their lives depended upon getting into the rigging in the shortest possible time. From that moment poor Jack had not a moment's peace. The monkeys, with mischievousness unparalleled, would steal everything they could lay their hands on. If clothes were hung up to dry they would carry them to the highest point attainable and pick them to pieces. It was necessary to set a guard over everything that was washed. When the cabin boy swept the deck he had to look up the broom, for if he hid it ever so securely his back would be turned before an old ape, half as big as a man, would have it, going through the motions of sweeping the decks with an air of indescribable gravity. So great was the annoyance the officers could hardly keep the men from shooting their tormentors, and when the ship touched at Aden, half the crew deserted, preferring to take their chances at this inhospitable place than endure the prosecution of the monkeys.

Finally the ship reached home. She had been signalled at Land's End, and the owner was on the dock when she arrived. Shipowners generally pride themselves on the trim appearance of their ships, and our friend was weak in this respect if in no other. What, then, was his astonishment to see his ship's rigging crowded with knots and bunches, and here and there a festoon where several monkeys had suspended themselves from a spar in a string, holding each other by the tail! Everybody about the docks viewed with wonder the approaching spectacle. The ship moved slowly to her berth, and presently her yard nearest those of several other vessels lying at the dock. In an instant the monkeys leaped from one to the other and began a tour of the forests of masts that fringed the harbor at Liverpool. All the boys and idlers around the dock were engaged, and a grand hunt ensued up and down the rigging from ship to ship, all over the harbor. They were finally captured.

The owner was furious, but was, after awhile, mollified by an explanation over a bottle of wine, and the difficulty satisfactorily adjusted. The monkeys were gradually sold off, realizing a profit of £50.

"The cheapest dining-room in New York" is a claim phearsed on a house on Grand st., close to Clinton. The restaurant is a plain room of moderate size, furnished with common tables and a large sideboard. "We put clothe on the tables when we opened, a week ago," said the elderly woman who, aided by her son, conducts the establishment, "but there was a rush of boys, who were neither mannerly nor neat, and we had to take them off. We are fitting up another room around the corner especially for the boys, and when that is open, we shall reserve this place for adults." Printed bills of fare were scattered about, giving the following prices: A small cup of tea or coffee, with sugar and milk, 1 cent; a cup of the ordinary size, two cents; bread and butter, one cent; soup, one cent; a slice of corned beef, one cent; a head of boiled potato, one cent; cabbage, one cent; baked beans, one cent; boiled or fried mush, one cent; oatmeal, one cent; boiled rice, one cent; a quarter of a pie, three cents. The quality of all these things is excellent, but the one-cent portions are small, yet a fair appetite could be appeased for five cents and a ravenous one for ten.

The arbitration plan works against us this time. England had to pay a pretty round sum for her *Alabama* fun, and we must give $5,500,000 for the Canadian fish that we hooked. Turn about is fair play.

They have a Postmaster in Carrolton, Mo., so conscientious regarding the President's civil service order that he refuses to shake hands with a candidate.

The barroom bell punches in Richmond, Va., have collected $15,000 tax in about two months.

It is reported that the public works of Peru are at a standstill since the death of Henry Meiggs.

BORN.

SCOTT—In Anaheim, Nov. 25, to the wife of Robt. W. Scott, a daughter.

RAMAGE—Near Anaheim, Nov. 27, to the wife of James Ramage, a daughter.

MARRIED.

OTT—BARTLETT—In Santa Ana, Nov. 25th by C. W. Humphreys, J. P., James D. Ott to Mrs. E. J. Bartlett.

BIRCH—YOUNG—In Santa Ana, Nov. 28, by the Rev. D. S. McHenry, Jos. M. Birch to Miss Sarah Young.

LACKEY—LOMBARD—In Los Angeles, Nov. 27, by the Rev. D. T. Packard, James M. Lackey to Miss Harriet A. Lombard, both of Westminster.

BIXBY—WOOSTER—At the Cerritos Rancho, Nov. 27, Miss Anna M. Wooster, of Constantine, Mich., to George F. Bixby, Esq., of Wilmington, California.

TWEEDY—ARMSTRONG—In Los Angeles, Nov. 22, Thomas A. Tweedy to Miss Virginia L. Armstrong.

DIED.

BURKHARDT—In Los Angeles, Nov. 21, August Burkhardt, a native of Germany, aged 43 years.

JONES—In Los Angeles, Douglass B. Jones, aged 23 years.

COX—At the residence of John Bush, in Upper Santa Ana, Nov. 22, John Cox, a native of Virginia, aged 60 years.

Millinery Parlors.

ALWAYS OPEN FOR THE COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE of Ladies, particularly attractive in the display of Autumn's gayest and most fashionable foliage.

Mrs. R. T. YARNDLEY

Is always happy to receive visitors at her cosy, cheerful "Parlors." She desires to express her hearty thanks for the very liberal share of patronage she has received during the past season, and feels encouraged in her effort to please. A choice and rare assortment of the finest millinery goods, with the newest taste, and at astonishing LOW PRICES.

Butterick's Celebrated Patterns and Dresses made in the most approved modes, are among the pleasant things to be seen there.

Local Market Report.

ANAHEIM, Nov. 30.

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

PRODUCE.	
DAIRY PRODUCE—	
Eggs, per doz.	37½ @ 40
Butter, per lb.	40
Cheese, Cal. and East., per lb.	25 @ 30
Potatoes, per 100 lbs.	1 75@2 00
Onions, " "	1 00@1 25
Corn, " "	1 65
Barley, " "	1 75
Beans, (according to variety)	2@3
Wheat " "	2 00@2 05
FLOUR—	
Star's extra per 100 lbs.	4 50
" " " 50 "	2 25
Superfine per 100 lbs.	4 25
" " " 50 "	2 12
SUGAR—	
Crushed, Fine Crushed and Cube per lb.	14½
Golden C.	14
Hawaiian	10@12
Cal. syrup per gal.	90@1 00
Molasses, S. I.	50@62½
Honey, strained	15
" comb	20
PROVISIONS.	
Cal. HAMS	16@18
Cal. Bacon	18
Spiced Bacon	20
Eastern Hams	18@20
Smoked beef	12@15
Lard, in cans	20
" in bulk	17
SPICES—	
Cloves, per lb.	65@75
Canela, per lb.	37½@50
Nutmegs, per lb.	1 25@1 50
Pepper, whole, per lb.	25@37½
" ground, per lb.	37½@50
Mustard, per lb.	37½@50
Cinnamon, per lb.	37½@50
Allspice, per lb.	37½@40
COFFEE—	
Green	25@35
Ground	30@50
CANNED GOODS—	
Pie fruit, assorted, per can	25@37½
Canda, per lb.	37½@50
Nutmegs, per lb.	1 25@1 50
Pepper, whole, per lb.	25@37½
" ground, per lb.	37½@50
Mustard, per lb.	37½@50
Cinnamon, per lb.	37½@50
Allspice, per lb.	37½@40
COFFEE—	
Green	25@35
Ground	30@50
CANNED GOODS—	
Pie fruit, assorted, per can	25@37½
Table " " "	37½@50
Jamsand Jellies	45@50
SUNDRIES—	
Rice	7@12
Sardines	25@50
Crackers	8@12
Vinegar	37½@50
Cream of Tartar	50
Soda and Saleratus, ¥ lb.	10
Candles, ¥ lb.	20@25
Paraffine Candles	30@50
MEAL in bulk—	
Cornmeal ¥ 100 lbs.	2 50@3 00
Cracked Wheat, 10-lbs sack	50@60
Oatmeal do	87
Graham, 25 lbs sack	1 00
DRIED FRUITS—	
Apples, ¥ lb.	10@12
" " (Alden process)	20
Peaches, ¥ lb.	12½
Currants, do	16@20
Pitted plums	20 25
Prunes	15 20
Cal. Grapes do (Alden dried)	12½
KEROSENE OIL—	
Plain cans, ¥ can	@2 75
Pascen, do	3 25
Downers do	3 75
Pratt's Astral Oil per can	3 75
FISH—	
Codfish	12 15
Boneless	15 20
Salmon	1 12½
No. 1 Mackerel	15
Whitefish	12½
TEA—	
Japan per ¥	50 75
Eng. Breakfast	75 1 00
China	37½ 60
MEATS.	
BEEF—	
By wholesale, ¥ lb.	5
Choice steak do	12½
Ordinary cuts do	8 10
Corned do	8
Mutton, ¥ lb.	8
" wholesale	4
Veal, choice cuts	10 12½
Pork, ¥ lb.	10 12½
" wholesale	7½
Chickens, each	37½ 50

GOODMAN AND RIMPAU

ARE NOW UNPACKING THEIR NEW

STOCK OF GOODS!!

L A D I E S!

AND GENTLEMEN ARE INVITED TO CALL TO-DAY AND INSPECT OUR

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT.

Anaheim Hotel!

COR. CENTRE AND LEMON STS.

MR. C. MOSSMAN GIVES NOTICE THAT HE has leased the Anaheim Hotel, and will from this date conduct the same as a first-class

LODGING HOUSE.

And he assures the public that he will endeavor to gain for the House a favorable reputation for comfort and cleanliness. A first-class FRENCH RESTAURANT is located within a few steps of the House.

THE BAR

Will be stocked with the finest of Liquors and Cigars. The patronage of the public is solicited.

Notice of Dissolution.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE CO-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of Morrison & Speer is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts due the firm must be paid to W. A. Morrison, and all accounts due by the firm will be paid by him.

W. A. MORRISON,
A. SPEER.

Anaheim, Nov. 19, 1877. 13-4

Barley.

SEED OR FEED BARLEY FOR SALE IN LOTS to suit purchasers, at San Francisco prices. Apply to WM. CROWTHER, Anaheim.

To Photographers!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS A WELL FITTED-UP Photograph Gallery

To Rent

On Los Angeles street, Anaheim, on very reasonable terms. There is a great demand for a Photographer in Anaheim, and the right kind of man would do a splendid business MRS. M. METZ.

A BARGAIN.

Will be sold cheap if applied for soon.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE

Centrally Located.

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

ALL IN GOOD REPAIR.

A Large

Garden and Orchard, 180x142 feet,

Containing Orange, Lemon, Lime, Apple, Apricot, Peach, Peach, Fig and Walnut trees.

A Large Variety of Rose Bushes and RARE PLANTS,

All In a Flourishing Condition.

The best of Irrigating Facilities

Title Perfect. Apply at this Office

CASH!

WEBSTER, HOWE & CO.,

Garden Grove Store!

Having lately purchased an immense stock of Goods in San Francisco, for cash, we are enabled to offer to the public one of the best assorted and cheapest lots of General Merchandize ever brought to the southern portion of Los Angeles County. We ask especial attention to our stock of

Boots and Shoes, Clothing and Fancy Goods.

Feeling assured that we can offer them for Cash cheaper than any other house in the county.

We shall continue to pay higher prices for produce than can be obtained elsewhere.

All Kinds of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

Will be furnished at greatly reduced prices. Before purchasing elsewhere do not fail to visit the

Garden Grove Store

WEBSTER, HOWE & CO.

Important Announcement.

Messrs. D. & G. D. Plato

Respectfully announce to the citizens of Anaheim and vicinity that the San Francisco member of the firm has lately taken advantage of an opportunity to purchase a full line of goods at prices much below the ruling market rate. This, therefore, enables us to give our customers the benefit of first-class goods at prices much lower than has ever ruled in Anaheim.

As is well known, we have lately been making a specialty of

LADIES' AND CHILDRENS' GAITERS AND SHOES,

And in order to secure this trade we make the following announcement, merely premising that we make an proportionate reduction on every class of goods in our store:

Ladies' Kid Fox Gaiters, $1.25, formerly sold for $1.75.

Ladies' all cloth Gaiters, $1.50, formerly sold for $2.

Ladies Gaiters, $1.50 per pair, formerly sold for $2.

Ladies' Buttoned Gaiters, $2.50, formerly sold for $3.50.

Misses' Gaiters, $1.25, formerly sold for $2.00.

Childrens' Shoes, $1, formerly sold for $1.50.

Childrens' Shoes, $0.50, formerly sold for $1.

To enumerate the articles upon which we have made reductions would be almost impossible. We ask our friends, whether they intend to purchase or not, to call at our store and ascertain the prices of our goods. Our stock consists in part of

DRY-GOODS,

LADIES' FANCY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS.

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE, CROCKERY,

Etc., Etc.

PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

D. & G. D. PLATO,
Corner of Los Angeles and Centre Streets.

A. GUY SMITH & CO

Planing, Sawing

—AND—

Moulding Mill,

—AND—

LUMBER YARD!

Centre Street, near Railroad Depot, Anaheim.

A full assortment of both

Humboldt Redwood

—AND

Oregon Pine Lumber!

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

Doors, Sashes and Blinds.

Also, a good assortment of

BUILDERS' HARDWARE!

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

Stuff for

Bee Hives, Grape Boxes, etc.,

Furnished in any shape at short notice.

Anaheim Grist Mill.

GRAIN, FEED & FLOUR.

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

Agency of the Celebrated

SANTA PAULA FLOUR MILLS.

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

ANAHEIM

Storage Warehouse

Is open for the storage of

Grain, Wool

And other merchandise.

Liberal Advances Made,

AND

GOODS FORWARDED AND SOLD ON Comission, in Best Markets.

A. GUY SMITH & CO.,
Centre Street, Near Railroad Depot.

BANK OF ANAHEIM.

B. F. SEIBERT, - Cashier.

Capital Stock, - - - $100,000 00

DIRECTORS.

H. MABURY, E. F. SPENCE,
M. S. PATRICK, S. H. MOTT,
JOHN G. CAPRON.

This Bank receives deposits, loans money, buys and sells Exchange and currency, makes collections and transacts a general banking business. Correspondents: Pacific Bank, San Francisco First National Bank, New York.

Notice.

A GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Anaheim Lighter Company Will be held on December 3d, at 2 o'clock P. M. at the house of L. Durr. L. HALBERSTADT, Secy.

Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A MEETING of stockholders in the Cajon Irrigation Company will be held at the Cajon School House, on Saturday, December 8th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

W. M. McFADDEN, Secretary.

Nov. 14.

Notice.

MY WIFE, KATIE, HAVING LEFT MY BED AND board without due cause, I hereby give notice that I will not be responsible for any debts of her contracting. J. BACKS.

Anaheim, Nov. 5th.

Notice.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO HALBERSTADT & Co. will please pay same at the store of A. Langenberger, on or before Dec. 1, 1877.

E. SCHUBERT, Assignee.

Special Notice.

THOSE OF OUR PATRONS WHO FIND THEIR meat orders unfilled after the 10th inst. will learn the reason by carefully perusing our notice in another column. LOOK & LEONARD.

Dissolution of Co-partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between Ferdinand Backs and Joseph Backs is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be carried on by Ferdinand Backs, who will pay all the liabilities of the firm, and to whom all moneys due the firm must be paid.

FERDINAND BACKS,
JOSEPH BACKS.

Anaheim, California, November 16th, 1877.

FOR SALE.

4 Work Horses, 2 Buggy Horses,

4 Large MULES,

THREE WAGONS, ONE BUGGY,

THREE SETS HARNESS,

ONE SECOND-HAND SAFE.

Office Furniture, Tools, etc., etc.

Apply to

E. SCHUBERT,

At the Store of A. Langenberger.

ADVERTISE IN THE SEMI-WEEKLY GAZETTE.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Published Every Saturday.

MELROSE & ATHEARN,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

OFFICE—In Cohen's brick building, Los Angeles street, Anaheim.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year	$2 50
Six months	2 00
Three months	1 00

TRANSIENT ADVERTISING:

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

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

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

THE SEMI-WEEKLY GAZETTE,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. 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	$ 5 00
For six months	2 50
For three months	1 50
Single copies	10

By Carrier, 50 cents per month, payable monthly.

TOWN AND COUNTY DIRECTORY

TOWN BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

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

TOWN OFFICERS.

Treasurer	Theo. Rimpau
Assessor	H. Blanken
Marshal	L. Wartenberg
Recorder	A. Bailey
Clerk of Board of Trustees	M. L. Wicks

POST-OFFICE DIRECTORY.

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

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

WM. M. HIGGINS, Postmaster.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

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

First Mondays in January, April, July 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. 2	J. J. Morton
District No. 3	J. C. Hannon
District No. 4	W. H. Spurgeon

Regular Meetings—First Monday in each month.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

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

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

FEDERAL OFFICERS.

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

Kleinigkeiten.

[FROM LAST SATURDAY'S SECOND EDITION.]

—We desire to remind our readers that connected with the GAZETTE is a first class Job Printing office, from which is turned out printing of a very superior style. Letter-heads, envelopes, bill-heads, cards, circulars, labels, tags, etc., printed in elegant style and at prices which will satisfy everybody.

—E. E. Fisher, formerly of Thatcher & Fisher, jewelers of Los Angeles, died at Grass Valley on Thursday morning.

—Mendelson & Co. are doing a good business. They want to hire another journeyman tailor.

—About thirty schoolma'ms came down on the train last night from attendance on the Teachers' Institute.

—In the case of Westphal vs. Sheffield, before Justice Bailey yesterday, the jury failed to agree.

—The Miles Bros. commenced grinding barley yesterday. Their machinery is said to be in good running order.

—The plasterers commenced putting a coat of plaster on the outside of Davis & Bro's bank yesterday. The building when completed will be an ornament to the town.

—Parties shipping freight by the way of Anaheim Landing will do well to notice the advertisement of Mr. Geo. Hull, in this morning's issue.

—By a reference to the schedule of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, it will be seen that the "Orizaba" has been substituted for the "Los Angeles." The date of sailing has also been changed.

—The witnesses summoned from Anaheim to attend the trial of F. M. Cahill on Monday, the 26th, are: S. A. Sheffield, Dr. J. Ellis, J. Westphal, C. Wilkins, C. Wills, R. M. Barham, F. W. Athearn, R. Burkle, B. Montgomery, J. Jordan, L. Wartenberg, A. Bailey, D. K. Williams, Miss Mary Haggerty E. A. Pullen, John Adams.

—Freight for the following persons was received at the depot last night: J P Zeyn, 3 empty pipes; H W Lake, 10 cases coal oil; Cahen & Willard, 10 cases coal oil, 1 keg powder; C McManners, 1 cow; W Hartley, 1 empty coop; Sin Lee, 3 pkgs mdse; R Doak, 1 case mdse; W H Spurgeon, 2 bales sacks; R A Sonano, 1 box grapes; C B Rawson, 5 pkgs mdse; Anaheim Brewery, 2 beer kegs.

—Items from the Santa Monica *Outlook*: We made a flying visit yesterday out to the clay pipe manufactory and found work progressing rapidly. A two-story building, 40 by 60 feet, has been erected; the large circular furnace eighteen feet in diameter is nearly finished, and a force was engaged in laying water pipe to connect with the main leading from the Vicente Springs. In a short time we shall be able to announce this establishment as being in complete running order. The clay and pipe have already been thoroughly tested, and found to be the best in the State. The Senator was about three hours in landing on her last trip—the wind blowing furiously from the land, carrying the vessel away from the wharf whenever she attempted to approach. After the wind subsided, a heavy sea set in, and it was very rough—insomuch so that only the passengers and a portion of the freight were put ashore. This is about the fourth time in ever two years that it has been so very rough for vessels.

—The following items are from the Downey *Courier*:

The agents of the Anaheim Lighter Company, within a few days past, have purchased 1500 sacks of corn in this vicinity, for which they paid $1 42½ in gold, delivered at the landing.

Mr. H. R. Gray has resigned the agency of Wells, Fargo & Co., in this place, and intends to leave for his old home in Illinois, in a short time.

We understand corn is not turning out so well as was anticipated. Those farmers who have been husking note considerable shrinkage in the estimated returns. The continued hot weather this season was in great part the cause of the diminished yield.

An Indian was killed at Old Los Nietos last Sunday. Another noble red man did the deed, beating his companion's brains out with a club.

There are several thousand acres of good land adjoining this settlement, belonging to Michael Reese, of San Francisco, which ought to be divided into 40-acre tracts and sold to those who will cultivate them. Corn can be raised without irrigation on this vast tract. It is high time these landed lords were taxed in proportion to the value of their broad acres, provided they were divided into small tracts embracing flourishing farms. These landed gentry are a curse to the country.

The Chinese Side of the Question brought to the President's Notice.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23d.—The *Herald's* Washington special says: J. O. Kennedy, correspondent here of the Six Great Chinese Companies of California, last night held an interview with the President on the subject of Chinese troubles in California. During the conversation Mr. Kennedy read to the President the following telegram received from San Francisco, signed by the President of the Chinese Companies.

"Open and public threats by large gatherings have been made for weeks past to drive out Chinese residents and destroy their property. A procession has been devised for the 29th, for the avowed purpose of executing these threats. Heretofore Chinese residents have been denied the protection granted in articles one and two of the Cushman treaty and article four of the Burlingame treaty, and now we appeal to the United States Government to maintain and carry out those treaty obligations without delay."

An accompanying letter was also read at the interview and will be shown to the Cabinet at its meeting to-morrow when the matter is to be discussed. The President is assured that there exists danger of such lawless aggressions upon the Mongolians in the Pacific States, as will, if not averted, entail disgrace upon America for violations of national compacts, which we are too prone to disregard. Mr. Kennedy suggested the importance of instructions to United States attorneys on the Pacific Coast to make it known publicly to the people that all violations of our treaty with China are crimes against the United States, and as such will be rigidly prosecuted by the United States Courts. By the law of September 2d, 1789, it is made the clearly prescribed duty of United States Attorneys to prosecute all delinquents for crimes and offenses against the United States, and it has been held not only in long observance, but by our highest courts, that the District Attorney is under the control and the direction of the President in the institution and prosecution of such actions in the name and on behalf of the United States. The President is authorized to direct him and point out to him his duty whenever the interest of the United States is directly or indirectly concerned. Mr. Kennedy held that sufficient cause has not heretofore existed for an executive proclamation on this subject, but there is imminent danger that further delay may and probably will result in such serious consequences to our honor and the revenue of our people at home in China as to create most serious results. If we expect and require the Emperor of China to protect our people within his dominions by virtue of treaty, it is natural that the people of that great empire will expect protection here. Our lawless treatment of their countrymen will cause retaliation, and justify a declaration of non-intercourse, to the destruction of trade and commerce. State authorities cannot be expected to exercise much vigilance in preventing violations of the United States laws, when elements antagonistic to the observance prevail in the majority. People with property at stake have recently felt compelled to organize independently of State laws, as well for mutual defense as for the protection of the Mongolian, which action would appear to render it the duty of the President, before it be too late, to recommend Congress to provide for such an amendment of the treaty as will remove all pretext for outrages. One million dollars were exacted from the Japanese Government for much less injury incurred in 1864 by Americans than has been experienced each year by the Chinese in California.

Plows free of Duty.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Representative Davis introduced a bill at the request of certain California farmers allowing citizens to import steam plows for their own use free of duty during a period of two years from the bill's enactment.

Imagination and Reality.

The *Independent*, with a great flourish of trumpets, publishes the following romance:

"It was a July Sabbath day in Gettysburg fourteen years ago; and the people of the town, the women at least, were at church, though the war had crossed the border, and the two armies juvested the town. In the middle of the services a shell fell into one of the churches. The people screamed and ran; but none ran so fast as the minister, who jumped from the pulpit, lifted the hissing ball in his arms, and carried it outside of the church, where it might explode without danger to any one. The name of that Gettysburg pastor, who was ready to lay down his life for the sheep, was John Miller."

Now comes the *Banner* with "a few facts" as follows:

"The worst that can be said about this story is that it cannot possibly be true, for the following reasons: 1. Rev. John Miller was not then or at any previous or subsequent time a 'Gettysburg pastor'; 2. Rev. John Warner, now of Missouri, was at that time the Gettysburg Presbyterian pastor. 3. In the 'late unpleasantness' Rev. John Miller was an officer on 'the other side'; 3. There was no fighting on 'a July Sabbath in Gettysburg fourteen years ago.' The opposing armies came into collision unexpectedly to both, Wednesday evening July 1st, and the bloody conflict ended Friday evening, July 3d."

The Danbury *News* man has been informed and believes that hugging a girl in a perfect-fitting corset is like putting your arms around a cold parlor stove. This statement will doubtless do more to discourage the use of disease-creating corsets than all the philippics of the most noted physicians in Christendom. Let the good work go on.

THE

Pacific Coast Steamship

COMPANY.

Goodall, Perkins & Co., Agents, San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO

AND

Los Angeles,

Express Line.

SCHEDULE.

STEAMER.													
Arrive at S'Francisco	Senator	Nov.	2	7	12	17	22	27	Dec.	2			
	Los Angeles		3	8	13	18	23	28		3			
Lev. Santa Monica	Senator	Oct.	30	Nov.	4	9	14	19	24	29	Dec.	4	
	Los Angeles		31		5	10	15	20	25	30		5	
Leave San Pedro	Senator	Oct.	31	Nov.	5	10	15	20	25	30	Dec.	5	
	Los Angeles		31		6	11	16	21	26	31		6	
Arrive San Pedro	Senator	Oct.	31	Nov.	5	10	15	20	25	30	Dec.	5	
	Los Angeles		31		6	11	16	21	26	31		6	
Arrive Sta Monica	Senator	Oct.	31	Nov.	5	10	15	20	25	30	Dec.	5	
	Los Angeles		31		6	11	16	21	26	31		6	
Leave San Francisco	Senator	Oct.	31	Nov.	5	10	15	20	25	30	Dec.	5	
	Los Angeles		31		6	11	16	21	26	31		6	

Steamers call going north:

No 1 calls at Santa Barbara and Port Hartford.

No 2 calls at San Buenaventura, Santa Barbara and Port Hartford.

Trains to connect with up-steamers at Santa Monica, leave Los Angeles at 4 P. M., Los Angeles time.

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Los Angeles to San Francisco—Cabin, $15; Steerage $10

Los Angeles to Santa Barbara—Cabin $8; Steerage $6.

Los Angeles to San Buenaventura—Cabin $7; Steerage $5.

Los Angeles to Port Hartford—Cabin, $12; Steerage $9.

Through Tickets to Portland, Cabin, $23; Steerage, $13.

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SENATOR & LOS ANGELES.

Leave Santa Monica and San Pedro for San Diego Nov. 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27, and Dec. 2.

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This Company is now prepared to receive and deliver freight at

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

GEORGE HULL,
Agent Anaheim Lighter Company.



The "Eclipse" Victorious

(See Centennial Judges Report.)

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To Parties on Rancho Los Bolsas.

Parties occupying lands on Los Bolsas, who are not purchasers, but who wish to purchase, are notified to make application for the land they want. The Company have no objection to selling to any person who is a good neighbor, and a quiet, respectable citizen. All who do not buy promptly will be ejected by law.

WM. R. OLDEN,
Agent for Stearns' Rancho.

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

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

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

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

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

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Building Lot for Sale,

A FINE BUILDING LOT ON LEMON STREET bearing apple and pear trees.

Will be Sold Cheap.

Apply to DR. D'ASSONVILLE.

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I HAVE 419 ACRES OF LAND IN WASHington County, Mississippi, which I wish to exchange for land in this State.

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THE WELL KNOWN PROPERTY AT SAN JUAN Capistrano, known as

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

For terms, apply to S. W. ILER,
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WILL BE KEPT AT MY STABLES ON JEFFERson Street, near Agricultural Park, Los Angeles, after September 25th. He is a dark blood bay, 16 hands high, weighs 1,125 pounds, with large bone and immense muscle. He was sired by "Echo," his dam by "Owen Dale;" is five years old last May; has been trained but a few months; has trotted a half mile in one minute, twelve and one-half seconds, and a full mile in 2:37, and many times inside of 2:50. The great depression in the value of all kinds of stock has induced me to offer the service of this extraordinary trotting horse for $25 for the season, and $40 to insure. Mares kept at reasonable price and guaranteed against escape. Apply to groom in charge, or to

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Wines and Brandies

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HAVING PURCHASED THE TRUCK FROM Gaddy & Lewis, I am prepared to do all kinds of hauling. Leave orders on the shop at the Planters' Livery Stable, Mendelson's Tailoring Emporium and at Langenberger's store.

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Apply to FRED. W. ATHEARN.

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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.

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

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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. so,

A Livery Stable.

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

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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.

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

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Ship to J. W. GALE & CO.

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Call on their Agent, G. H. KELLOGG,

At his place of residence, Corner Los Angeles and Sycamore streets. 5aq

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SUPPLEMENT.

VOL. 8. ANAHEIM, CAL., DECEMBER 1, 1877. NO. 7.

Helping Papa and Mamma.

Planting the corn and potatoes,
Helping to scatter the seeds,
Feeding the hens and the chickens,
Freeing the garden from weeds,
Driving the cows to the pasture,
Feeding the horse in the stall—
We little children are busy;
Sure there's work for us all.

Spreading the hay in the sunshine,
Raking it up when 'tis dry;
Plucking the apples and peaches,
Down in the orchard hard by,
Picking the grapes in the vineyard,
Gathering the nuts in the fall—
We little children are busy;
Yes, there is work for us all.

Sweeping, and washing the dishes,
Bringing the wood from the shed,
Ironing, sewing, and knitting,
Helping to make up the bed,
Taking good care of the baby,
Watching her lest she should fall—
We little children are busy;
Oh, there is work for us all.

Work makes us cheerful and happy,
Makes us both active and strong;
Play we enjoy all the better
When we have labored so long;
Gladly we help our kind parents,
Quickly we come to their call—
Children should love to be busy,
There is so much work for us all.

A Case of Circumstantial Evidence.

BY SYLVANUS COBB, JR.

Here is a case which I never saw reported. It happened in one of the mining districts of California, somewhere about the year 1854.

Two men—miners—named John L. Taggett and Charles Stevens, set out together for a distant ranch, and on the way one of them was shot—shot through the head—so that his death must have been instantaneous. Late at night Taggett, pale and quivering, evidently laboring under great excitement, arrived at Moody's Ranch, in Bear Valley, where he said that he had left the dead body of his companion a few miles back; and he asked some of them to go with him and help bring it in. Of course, under such circumstances, there was no difficulty in obtaining help, and four men were soon on the way to the fatal scene, under Taggett's guidance.

They found the body of Stevens, lying upon the sward, near a small stream of water, just as Taggett, according to his own account, had left it. By the light of their single lantern they examined the corpse, and saw that the bullet had entered just above the left eye, the lower edge of the wound touching the eyebrow. Of course the ball was lodged in the brain. After a brief consultation, during which the law was discussed relating to coroners, and inquests, and the propriety of removing a corpse before the coroner had seen it, it was decided that the body should be taken to the ranch. The coroner could see it there, and they could tell him just how they had found it.

They asked Taggett if he would go back with them.

"Mercy! Why not?" said he, quivering more than ever. "Good Heavens! I hope you don't think I did this thing?"

The stern men shook their heads dubiously. What could they think? There was the man dead—shot with a pistol-ball. There had been but one man with him, and that man was armed with two pistols.

"So did Stevens have two pistols," said Taggett; "and our pistols were exactly alike."

The dead man's pistols lay by his side—both five-shooters—and of the "army" size. One of them had four of its chambers charged, only one of them being empty, while the other had three of its chambers discharged. They were of the old pattern, being made before the day of metallic cartridges.

Taggett explained that on their way he had fired at game several times. And at length he told what he professed to be all that he knew of the fatal work.

He said they had reached that stream, and finding the water cold and pure, had concluded to sit down there and eat their luncheon of bread and cold meat. They had eaten, and then smoked their pipes.

"And then," he went on, "feelin' kind o' beat out like, an' tired, I just stretched out on the grass, and fell into a doze. I hadn't fairly got asleep, as ye might call it, when I was startled up by hearin' what I thought sounded like the tramp of a horse; and in the same breath I heard the crack of a pistol, and jumped up just in time to see my mate pitch for'ard into the water. I ran to him and found him just gasping his last. He never spoke to me another word. One of his pistols was in his belt, and the other was down by his side, almost in the water. I took him up, and carried him to where you found him; and then, as soon as I had the strength, I set out for your ranch. I know'd where 'twas, because I've been there afore."

They asked him about the horse he had heard. Had he seen one?

No. It was the sound like the tramp of a horse that had aroused him, and then, when this dreadful thing came down upon him he gave not another thought to the horse.

They asked him if he meant to intimate that the unseen horseman had shot Charles Stevens.

No—he didn't think such a thing could have been possible. From the lay of the land, and the growth of the timber and tangle-wood, it would have been impossible for any man on horseback to have come where he could have done that without being seen.

"Look, ye mates," he cried, while the miners were consulting apart, "if you're tryin' to kalkilate whether I'll go back with ye or not, don't ye borrer no more trouble. I'll go with ye, and I'll give up my pistols, if ye like."

They thought it best, under the circumstances, to take the deadly weapons—not for fear of harm he might do them but of harm to himself.

So a rough litter was constructed, and they started back with their ghostly burden. On the way something seemed to trouble Taggett exceedingly. He muttered of it to himself, and cursed the luck that had brought it upon him. "*And at just this time, too!*" they heard him say. One of the miners asked him what he had on his mind that gave him so much unrest.

"I'll tell ye," he said, as though glad to speak. "It's a most unfort'nit thing. This noon Charley and I stopped at Gowan's Ranch, and as we were coming away we had a reg'lar set-to. 'Twasn't a fight—there weren't no blows—but you'd 'a thought 'twas to've heard us. We got mad about some percussion caps. There was an odd box, and I swore they were mine, and he swore they were his'n. But we settled it arter we'd got on a piece. We divided the box share and share alike. Now, ye see, them chaps at the ranch heard us, and they may come in and swear that we went away from there ready and eager to fight. Don't ye see how 'twill look? Can't ye see that it may hurt me?"

Yes, they saw; and it turned out as he had feared.

Taggett was placed under a safe guard, and the nearest coroner summoned, and, as may be imagined, they were not long in finding a bill against the prisoner. A court was speedily organized, with a duly empowered justice, and John L. Taggett was put on trial for the murder of Charles Stevens. The accused man employed a lawyer (there were lawyers among the miners,) to whom he told his story as well as he could; but it is doubtful if he succeeded in even making his counsel believe in his innocence.

The fact was, the poor fellow's whole mental organization had become so utterly demoralized and unstrung by the terrors of the situation, that he was hardly master of his own thoughts. The simple truth—the incidents of the forest brookside, as they had occurred—seemed so improbable that he could not relate them with the strong, assured frankness that marks the speech of him who tells the truth. He had allowed himself, from the first, to feel that he would not be believed; he had seen all the evidence against him, and he knew it would be crushing; and thus feeling, he halted and stammered in his speech for the want of words which he could not command—words that could make others understand the matter as he understood it.

The witnesses from Gowan's Ranch were the hardest upon him. They swore—four of them—that they had looked to see the prisoner shoot his companion before they got away from the ranch. Their words had been of the most angry and deadly character. Finally the prisoner was allowed to speak for himself; and now, for the first time, he told his story frankly, plainly, and with simple earnestness—told it as he had told it to those who had gone with him to bring in the body.

"Good Heavens!" he exclaimed, with tears upon his cheeks, "I loved that man as I loved my own self. He was like my brother. I'd rather 'ave hurt myself to death than harm him. And I ask you—if I'd shot him—if I'd done a brutal murder—would I 'ave come to Moody's after help to go and get the man I'd shot? Just think how easy I could 've hid it. If I'd buried it up there in the deep wilderness, and then made a wide sweep on my way so's not to hit the Bear Valley ranches—if I'd done that, who'd 'a been the wiser. I never harmed him—never! How he was shot I don't know, but I think he shot himself. I know appearances are agin me, but God in heaven knows the truth, and I ain't afraid to have Him search me. I never, never, knowin'ly or willin'ly did harm to Charley Stevens!"

But it was of no avail. Those were times when justice, if done at all, must be done promptly and speedily, and when every safeguard within reach must be thrown around the lives of honest men. The jury pronounced the prisoner *guilty!* And the judge sentenced him to be hung forthwith. There was no jail in which to confine a condemned murderer; and, moreover, the people must see the work finished before they dispersed. Anticipating the verdict, a rope had been prepared, and run over the branch of a large tree close by, and a cart placed beneath, upon which the victim was to mount.

The deputy sheriff was about to remove the prisoner from the dock, which had been rudely built up from a lot of logs into a sort of pen, when there was a commotion at the entrance, and in another moment a man came stalking into the court enclosure, well known to all there, he being no less a personage than the High Sheriff of Mariposa county—Hon. Sam. Tapley.

With a loud voice, and in a most emphatic manner, this new-comer commanded the court and jury and the spectators to return to their places, and to order; and then to his deputy he said that the prisoner should be returned to the dock. When all this had been done, Mr. Tapley advanced to the judge's stand, and there faced about and spoke:

"Thank God! I'm in time to save an innocent man from being hung! I know all about this affair. I have heard the story which the prisoner told in his own defence, and he told you the truth. He did hear the tramp of a horse, as he says he did, and immediately afterwards the report of a pistol. The horse was mine, and I was on his back! I was on my way, in great haste, to arrest a notorious thief and murderer in the Nevadas. I stopped at that little stream to let my horse drink. While he was drinking I saw a man approaching the stream a little below me. He was going down to drink, for when he reached the edge of the water he knelt down, and was about to bend his lips to the flood, when my horse began to paw and stamp with his fore feet. Whether the movements of my horse startled the man or not, I don't know, but he started suddenly, and as he did so one of his pistols slipped from his belt and fell; and it must have fallen so that the hammer struck a stone, for as it touched the stone it exploded, and I noticed that the man tipped sideways as though hit. I should have gone to him, but just at that moment I saw that he had a companion; I saw the man, who is now the prisoner at your bar, rush towards him.

"Well, when I saw that, I concluded that I could be of no assistance, seen allowing that an accident had happened; and as every moment was precious with me, I galloped off.

"There you have it, gentlemen, and I give you my word that John Taggett is as innocent of the death of Charles Stevens as you or I can be! And, once more, let me thank the good God that brought me here in season to save a true man!"

Men are curious compounds. There was no such thing as getting that court into proper order for a judicial reversal of the sentence. The most that could be done was to declare John Taggett a free and innocent man, by a unanimous exclaim, and then he was caught up and borne away to Quigley's "hotel," where the proceedings were far from solemn, or even sober.

The facts, as I have related them, were given me by a near and dear friend who was present at the trial of John L. Taggett for the murder of Charles Stevens.—*N. Y. Ledger.*

Return a Conqueror, or not at All.

A correspondent, writing from the seat of war between Russia and Turkey, says it is well understood that the Emperor of Russia will never return to his own capital unless he returns a conqueror. Assassination is by no means unknown in Russian history as a short way of getting rid of an odious ruler, and a failure in the contest with Turkey would be so unpopular that it is asserted the Emperor would not dare even to go home covered with the infamy of defeat.

It is not only one of the most intelligent of the war correspondents who makes this statement that the Emperor would not venture to go back under circumstances of disa-ter, but he is a friend of the Russian cause, writing with all his prejudices on that side, so his assertion may safely be accepted as correct.

The wisdom of the reigning Czar has been much trumpeted abroad, and it has become the habit to regard him with great respect; but the condition in which he is now portrayed is calculated greatly to abate the high estimation in which he has long been held. Why should a successful ruler stake his crown, his all, on the ever-doubtful issue of a foreign war?

It may be said that it has become with the Emperor of Russia as it was with the Emperor of France—that a foreign war had been rendered necessary to sustain his government at home. This seems to us an acknowledgement that his home government has been essentially bad; for, otherwise, how could it have become so weak and tottering, so dependent upon external bracing?

Defective as our government is, we believe it is by far the strongest in the world, because it is the freest, and the most equal in its operation. The corruptions of which we hear so much are as nothing in comparison with the chronic rottenness of the effete monarchies of the Old World. The United States, at all events, can never become dependent on a foreign war for the maintenance of their greatness and glory at home.

"Meestc-Ar Stephens."

Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, now in the United States Senate, is very feeble and almost helpless. Seeing him carried to and from his chair, his old friends are reminded of scenes both grave and gay in which he figured in the days of his prime. A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* tells this story of an amusing blunder the statesman once made in Washington, and which was the cause of considerable annoyance:

About twenty-five years ago Senator Edward Everett and M. de Sartiges, the French minister, resided in adjacent houses on G street. One evening, as the guests invited by M. de Sartiges to a dinner arrived, Mr. Stephens came in evening dress. The polite Frenchman, not having invited the Representative from Georgia, asked him if he desired to converse with him.

"No, thank you," replied Mr. Stephens. M. de Sartiges went to his dining-room, and told his butler not to announce dinner until that little gentleman in the parlor had gone. After waiting a quarter of an hour, with the knowledge that his good cheer was being spoiled, he again approached Mr. Stephens, saying,—

"Meestear Stephens, would you like to see me about something?"

"No, sir." And the disconsolate host walked away with a gesture of despair.

Mr. Stephens said to the gentleman with whom he was talking, "What does that impertinent little Frenchman mean by thinking that I want to talk with him?"

"That," was the reply, "is our host, you know. Maybe he invited you to have a little chat before dinner."

"Our host! why, I came here to dine with Senator Everetts, of Massachusetts!"

The joke was too good to be kept, and after Mr Stephens had left the guests at the French legation in a roar, he created another hearty laugh in Mr. Everett's drawing-room next door.

A young lady whose personal charms give her the right to be disagreeable was present a few days since at a party, during which quarrels between husband and wife were discussed. "I think," said an unmarried gentleman who was present, "that the proper thing is for the husband to have it out at once, and thus avoid quarrels for the future. I would light a cigar in the carriage after the wedding-breakfast, and settle the smoking question forever." "I would knock the cigar out of your mouth," interrupted the belle. "Do you know, I don't think you would be there!" quietly remarked the gentleman.

The Yale College faculty voted not to permit the Thanksgiving jubilee of the students, which has of late years grown to be an entertainment of considerable magnitude. The immoral tone of the last year's festival is given as the cause of the decision.

Hygiene of the Eyes.

The following hygienic rules are compiled and condensed from eminent French and English authorities. For the worker the light should come as much as possible from the left side—that is to say, from the side toward which one turns in working. Daylight is the best; but direct sunlight and that reflected from mirrors should be avoided. The aspect should be northern, and the light should come a little from above. White walls should be avoided; highly varnished tables, and in workshops shining articles like silk should be protected from the sun's rays. Artificial light is always bad on account of the heat and the exhalation of carbonic acid. The best is that of lamps fed with vegetable oil (much used in France, but seldom in this country), and furnished with a glass shade. Gas is bad, because of his heat, brilliancy and mobility. The light of mineral oils is too hot, that of candles insufficient and flickering. The eye of the workman should avoid the light coming to him directly or diffused through the room. Working immediately after meals is objectionable, also uninterrupted use of the eyes for long periods of time. One should write on an inclined plane, and not keep the head bent down more than is absolutely necessary. Reading in bed is bad in every way. Some good authorities commend washing the eyes with cold water, but the majority of the best opthalmologists advise the use of hot water for the less serious affections of the eye.

Presbyopia, or so called "far-sightedness," supervenes earlier with those who are constantly at work than with other individuals, and as soon as it does a convex glass should be at once resorted to, without which the muscle of accommodation would be fatigued to no purpose. At first they should be used for working in the evening after the fatigue of the day; but a long-sighted person should only use spectacles for looking at near objects, not at far ones.

For tired eyes, we believe, from our own experience, that water, hot as can be borne, is refreshing and beneficial. If eyes are fatigued by bad artificial illumination, blue or slightly smoked glasses will be useful, and in order to avoid the lateral rays they should be large and round. If the irritation of the eye persists, all work must be abandoned, and an examination made to see if there be any disturbance or refraction of power of accommodation or mobility of the eyes.

Work requiring close application favors the development of myopia, or "near-sightedness," precisely in proportion as the conditions of illumination are bad. If the action of those causes continues, the myopia will increase until vision is lost. A slight degree of myopia may be favorable to close work, but, as a general rule, work requiring close application, by the derangement of circulation that it inevitably induces in the eye, is much more injurious to the myopic and is the great cause of the development of myopia and its complications. Young people should be examined, and if they are myopic, hindered from undertaking tedious studies and all professions demanding close application of the eye.—

Milk Instead of Soap.—A lady writing to the New York *Times* says: "Without giving any recipes for making soap, I wish to tell all the hard-worked farmers' wives how much labor they may save by not using such vast quantities of this article. For nearly five years I have used soap only for washing clothes. In all that time I have not used one pound of soap for washing dishes and other kitchen purposes. My family has ranged from three to twenty-five. I have used cistern water, lime-stone water, as hard as possible, and hard water composed of other ingredients besides lime, and I find with all these my plan works equally well. It is this: Have your water quite hot and add a very little milk to it. This softens the water, gives the dishes a fine gloss and preserves the hands; it removes the grease, even that from beef, and yet no grease is found floating on the water as when soap is used. The stone vessels I always set on the stove with a little water in them when the victuals are taken from them; thus they are hot when I am ready to wash them, and the grease is easily removed. I find that my tinware keeps bright longer when cleaned in this way than by using soap or by scouring."

All meats and fowls are much tenderer if kept from 24 to 48 hours before they are prepared for the table. If the weather is moderately cool, procure on Tuesday morning what will be needed for Wednesday; if quite cool procure it on Monday for Wednesday, and thus for every day in the week. If steaks and other meats are used for breakfast, see that the same length of time intervenes. A fowl killed and cooked the same day will be tough in comparison with what they will be if kept as suggested. The finest meat in the world will give poor satisfaction unless this is done. It becomes ripe and very tender by following this plan.

Black Cake.—Two cups of rock sugar, five well beaten eggs, two cups of molasses, two cups of butter, one-half cup of milk, one teaspoonful of soda, and all kinds of spices.

Feather Cake.—One cup of sugar, one cup of milk, two cups of flour, one egg, one teaspoon of cream of tartar, one teaspoonful of soda, and one tablespoonful of butter.

A simple cure for rheumatism is to take a pint of spirits of turpentine, add half an ounce of camphor, let the mixture stand until the camphor is dissolved; then rub it on the part affected, and it is sure to remove or greatly relieve the complaint.

For durable and cheap paint for house floors, dissolve one ounce of glue in a quart of warm water and thicken it with paint. After putting this on, go over it with a coat of boiled linseed oil. It will be dry and ready for use in two hours.

If you wish to cure brittle finger nails, oil or grease them a little just before going to bed, and after every washing of the hands.

What One Dollar at Interest Can Do.

However historians may differ on other points, all concur in crediting. Ferdinand and Isabella with the character of intelligent and efficient sovereigns.

When under their auspices Columbus discovered America in 1492, economists would have deemed it wise if they had set apart one of the many gold mines which then came into their possession, to be worked forever in the interest of the crown, its products to be applied as a sinking fund towards the reduction or the liquidation of the National debt, until such debt should be paid.

For convenience of illustration we will imagine that such an edict was passed, and as an administrative measure, one hundred men we detailed to work the mine with the provision that all vacancies occurring by death or otherwise should be immediately filled. On arrival at the mines the colonists learned (if they did not know it before) that gold would neither shelter, feed nor clothe them, and they wisely detailed one-half their number to supply the personal needs of the colony, while the other half worked mining. A few years experience showed the average product was an ounce of gold every ten days for each miner, which on a valuation of twenty dollars was two dollars per day. As that sum was in equity and by agreement divisible with the non-mining party, it resulted that the earnings, all around, were one dollar per day, which, allowing three hundred working days to the year, would be three hundred dollars per annum for each, while the products of the mine were steadily piled up in the government depositories.

But while the colonists were quietly and efficiently fulfilling their mission, a little bill of a dollar was presented at Madrid, and as there were no "monies not otherwise appropriated" at the command of the Treasury, the officials gave a bond for the same, bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum, payable when the gold above specified should be disposed of. The Government finally fixed upon the year 1879 as a good time to sell, rightly conjecturing that by the demonetization of silver and the prospective enormous requirements of the United States for gold to effect their exchanges, the demand would be unprecedented and the price high. By calculation they found that the fifty miners had each day delivered one hundred dollars' worth of metal which, estimating three hundred working-days to each year, would be thirty thousand dollars per annum, resulting for the three hundred and eighty-seven years in the magnificent accumulation of $11,610,000. "But your excellency forgets," said Don Penseroso to the Treasurer-General, "that there is a lien on the fund of one dollar, the interest being added at the end of each year at six per cent." The magnifices laughed heartily at the suggestion and jokingly asked the Grand Scribe to inform them (that is, if the paltry sum was not too insignificant to figure on) what that little matter would amount to. But they were much surprised and annoyed when that functionary, after careful calculation, reported that the claim of this boudholder on the government would in 1879 amount to the incomprehensible sum of $6,240,000,000 (six thousand, two hundred and forty millions of dollars.) The council at first accused the sedate functionary of joking, but his solemn and respectable visage precluded that theory. Then a suspicion of insanity took possession of the official mind, but cyphering confirmed the statement.

"Carramba!" growled the President, "that one dollar has earned 137,488 times more than those fifty workingmen—or rather those hundred workingmen, for it has taken one outside man all the time to support the one in the mine. Or, in other words, it would require 13,746,880 men at $1 per day each, from the date of the bond, to pay principal and accrued interest at 6 per cent. on $1 for 387 years."

The old philologists teach that usury means "something that bites." It is a constrictor that crushes and then swallows.—*N. Y. Mercantile Journal.*

A Female Chemist.

We often hear of women who unsex themselves in appearance to engage in some masculine employment, such as that of a sailor or soldier, or even a farm hand. But a Russian journal tells the following incident, which is still more curious than any of these:

A young Russian has for some years been prosecuting his chemical studies at the University of Leipsic with unusual zeal. The young man, of an aristocratic exterior, made friends of all who came in contact with him. Recently he passed a most brilliant examination, which was rewarded with the dignity of Master of Arts.

Soon thereafter a young lady called on one of the most prominent Professors of the University, addressing the celebrated savant in the following words:

"I desire, Professor, before I depart from Leipsic, to express to you my most hearty thanks."

The Professor, who was perfectly astonished, observed:

"Thanks—but for what?"

"Listen, sir. I was married to the old Prince ——. My husband died some years ago. He died insolvent, so that I was left even without daily bread. I resolved to seek the necessary means of subsistence in science."

The Professor then interrupted her by saying:

"Yes, most gracious lady; nevertheless, I cannot see why you address your thanks to me."

The lady continued:

"Observe, then; it is now more than three years that here in Leipsic I have been a student. The student who lately passed the examination, and whom you considered worthy of distinction, is none other than myself."

Ladies are like watches—pretty enough to look at—sweet faces and delicate hands, but somewhat difficult to "regulate when once set a going."

Lake Tahoe.

Truckee is a thriving railroad town, and the starting-point for Lake Tahoe—called the "Gem of the Sierras." The road from Truckee wiads along Truckee river upon a canyon bearing the same name. It is fourteen miles long, with a succession of fine views the whole length of the road.

The snow-clad Sierras are on our right and beautifully timbered hills on each side of the river. A few miles up the canyon a successful fish farm is in operation, where tens of thousands of trout can be seen in every stage of trout's existence. As we reach the head of the canyon we find we are also at the outlet, or at the head of the Truckee river, whose waters, like all the rivers of Nevada, are lost in sinks. None of them have an outlet into the ocean.

The views as we emerge from the canyon is beautiful. The broad expanse of the majestic lake lies before us, encircled on all sides by towering mountains. Half of the lake is in Nevada, the other half in California. It is twenty-eight miles long and from twelve to sixteen miles wide, and has been sounded to the depth of 1,600 feet. Its waters are a beautiful ultramarine, and it must be called the purest water in the world, containing only four per centum of impurities. It is so light and mobile as to be easily lashed into foam or calmed to a mirror-like surface. In the early morning it is like a looking-glass with surrounding objects reflected in it with surprising accuracy. Several steamers of small tonnage are used in navigating it. Its altitude is about six thousand five hundred feet; it is always cool and pleasant in the hottest weather. The lake never freezes, and never gives up its dead. No person that was drowned has been known to rise to the surface. Wood, as soon as it is saturated, sinks to bottom. The water is as clear as a crystal, and huge rocks fifty feet down are plainly discernible.

A cascade of surprising beauty is seen at the head of the bay. It is over one hundred feet high. The towering masses of rock on each side make a beautiful setting for this shower of pearls.—*Salt Lake Herald.*

The Percheron.

Kate Field writes from France to the *Herald* about a breed of horses called by the above name: "What has struck me in Havre and its neighboring stock-raising country is the great size and endurance of the truck horse called Percheron—a cross between the Arabian and the original Norman draught horse. The Percheron weighs from one to three thousand pounds, and has the comparative action of the Arabian thoroughbred with the comparative strength of the elephant. A Percheron will haul with ease twenty-five bales of American cotton, which is equal to two loads of cotton hauled in New York by two horses. In fact, one Percheron is equal to four American truck horses, and why our farmers do not wake up to a realizing sense of their deficiences in this respect is not a little surprising. So far we seem to have had but two ideas in the matter of horses—the production of trotting and race horses. Unlike our ordinary custom, we have thought more of pleasure than of business. We have bred mongrels where we have not the turf in view, whereas in Europe the classes of horses are kept entirely distinct. In our great country there is room for all classes, and common sense demands that we should have as fine dray horses as trotters and racers. The West is particularly in need of enduring work horses, and the farmers who are sufficiently enterprising to import a few Percherons will thank the *Herald* for having made the suggestion."

Feminine Fear of Banks.—A solicitor of very large practice in London told a writer in London the other day that, whereas out of every twenty men who have two hundred pounds a year and upward, or who happen to inherit a sum of money, nineteen open an account at some bank, not one woman in twenty can ever be persuaded to do so. The weaker sex almost invariably distrust banks; or else they like to have their money with them, so that they can muddle it away at their pleasure, and no one be the wiser. Of every twenty male clients to whom my informant has had to pay sums of twenty-five pounds and upward, nineteen will request to have their cheques crossed. But women seem always to believe that there is in those who cross a cheque some sinister idea of plundering the payee. With tradesmen he says this is particularly remarkable. If a shop is kept by a man the latter is almost certain to have an account at a bank, but if kept by a woman she rarely, if ever, has anything of the kind. And the result is that for one man who is robbed there are at least a score of women. The London thieves know that the latter almost invarably keep their money on the premises, and regulate their operations accordingly.

Milk Jewelry.—A new industry has been started in Mansfield, Mass., by Kingman & Hodges. It is no less than the manufacture of jewelry out of sour milk. This seems a strange anomaly, but it is a fact. The milk comes in the shape of curd from the butter and cheese-making counties in New York, and looks upon its arrival a great deal like popped corn; but before it leaves their shop it undergoes a wonderful change, and receives the name of American coral. The secret in making it up is carefully guarded, but it is certain that it has to be heated very hot, during which coloring matter is introduced, followed by a very heavy pressure. Some of it is colored black and called jet, while some appears celluloid. It makes very handsome jewelry, and is made into all kinds and styles known in the trade.—*Rural New Yorker.*

That grief is most sincere which shuns observation.

A Battle With the Sea.

For more than a hundred years one of the most interesting and conspicuous objects to the voyager bound up the English Channel has been the famous lighthouse built by John Smeaton, on the Eddystone Rocks. Lifting its gray mass above the turbulent sea, near the entrance to Plymouth Sound, it has stood for a century in the pathway of the world's commerce, a monument of human genius and patience, a boast of man's superiority over the forces of nature. But nature has conquered at last. The Eddystone Lighthouse, so long regarded as one of the grandest triumphs of engineering, must come down. At the recent meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, Mr. J. N. Douglass, engineer to Trinity House, read a paper explaining the necessity for the demolition of this extraordinary work. The waves have beaten in vain against Smeaton's masonry, but they have actually undermined the rock upon which it stands. "Based on the solid rock" is no longer an expression of stability.

The Eddystone Rocks, lying in one of the most frequented parts of the channel, and entirely covered at high water, were long ago regarded among the principal dangers of the English coast. The difficulty of erecting a light upon them was only overcome after various trials and disasters. It is impossible to approach the spot except in the most favorable weather, and at certain times of the tide, and, owing to the exposed situation, near the entrance of the channel, in the full sweep of the Atlantic gales, the sea often rises here to extreme fury, and the waves dash over the lantern at the height of eighty-five feet. On several occasions they have broken the glass. The first lighthouse on the Eddystones was begun by Henry Winstanley in 1696, and finished in 1696. It was a sort of wooden pagoda, on a stone base. It stood only four years, being swept away by a storm in 1703, and the builder and several workmen, who had gone off to it for the purpose of making some repairs, perished at the same time. No trace of the men was ever found, and not a fragment of the building remained except a few scraps of iron. But Winstanley had demonstrated that a lighthouse could be built on this fearful ledge, and Rudyerd accordingly, who was not a professional engineer, but a silk-mercer, completed another on an ingenious structure of wood and iron, in 1709. The wood seems not to have answered very well, but the building lasted until 1755, when it took fire one December night in the lantern, and the keepers were driven from room to room till they reached the rock, whence, the weather being fortunately calm they were taken off the next day.

Smeaton's great work, which has since served as a type and model for the finest lighthouses in the world, was begun in 1756 and finished in 1759. He secured a magnificent foundation by leveling off the gneiss rock in horizontal steps, so that every course of masonry might rest upon a true horizontal bed, and, to protect the ground joints still more completely from the action of the sea, he caused the lower courses to be sunk at least three inches in the solid rock, as in a socket. All the cutting of the foundation was done with a chisel and hammer, lest blasting should loosen the rock. The materials used in the building were Portland stone and granite, laid in hydraulic cement. The blocks were a ton and two tons in weight, and carefully dovetailed together, every course being adjusted on a wooden platform before the stones were carried to the rock. The courses were furthermore connected by stone dowels, and the whole firmly clamped. To find the best and strongest shape for the edifice which had to be built upon the foundation, Smeaton applied to nature. He imitated the trunk of a tree. The lighthouse tapers gracefully to the top, with a slightly concave outline, and its base spreads outward as if it were rooted in the rock. The upper part was originally of wood, but being burned in 1770 it was rebuilt of stone.

The enormous difficulties encountered in the execution of this work, the ingenuity and perseverance displayed in overcoming them and the full particulars of the plan—one of the most skillful combination of elements of stability ever devised—are well described in Smeaton's "Narrative," and, in spite of the progress that has since been made in mechanics, the Eddystone Lighthouse has never ceased to be the pride of every Englishman, and one of the marvels of engineering. If it now must be destroyed, the nation will have the consolation of knowing that a better building can be erected in its place. Although the sea beats in vain against its walls, it can not be regarded any longer as a lighthouse of the first rank. There are some modern improvements which cannot be applied to it. Science has discovered how to throw a light so far that a building of considerably greater height than this is now required to give the proper range. A fog-signal of the largest kind seems also to be needed in this position, and Smeaton's structure is too confined to hold it. But it is proposed, when the tower is destroyed, to put the stones together again and leave them as a monument on the coast. It would be an excellent thing to do. The model lighthouse should stand there as a memorial of a great engineer and an impressive reminder of the weakness and littleness of man when he battles with the elements.—*New York Tribune.*

Thomas Carlyle recently described or suggested the very state of things of which we have seen so weird and startling a glimpse. He said: "Wait a little till the entire nation is in an electric state; till your vital electricity, no longer healthfully neutral, is cut in two isolated portions of positive and negative (of money and of hunger), and stand there bottled up in two world-batteries. The stirring of a child's finger brings the two together, and then—what then?"

Happy is he who has learned this one thing, to do the plain duty of the moment quickly and cheerfully, wherever and whatever it may be.

Louisville Courier-Journal Items.

BISMARCK on the war in Turkey: "I think that each army is getting the thrashing he deserves."

BOSTON is about to establish a "school of cookery." We should have supposed that the very stupidest of Boston girls could learn to cook beans and codfish balls without going to school.

THE outfit of a young man entering Yale or Harvard must be rather expensive, for we presume the rules and regulations of the institution require every student to furnish his own boat.

ONE of the most brilliant Russian generals is said to be a mere lad, scarcely out of his teens. During our late war we knew some very brilliant American officers who were never out of their can-teens.

A ST. PAUL, MINN., merchant offers to sell six fine shirts for four dollars. It really does seem now that the time is coming when even a gentleman of limited means will indulge in the luxurious habit of putting on two clean shirts a week.

IT is all nonsense to talk, as the Detroit *Free Press* does, about Boston's "eating fish to replenish her brains." Of course she does nothing of the sort. She is so full of brains already that the eating of a single sardine would cause her to slop over.

A SNAKE "one foot long and the size of a hair-pin" was lately found in some milk delivered by a New York milkman. As snakes of that size are frequently seen in water, its presence in the milk is thought to indicate the kind of a hair-pin that milkman is.

WHEN Miss Johnson took laudanum at Lima, O., the Pittsburgh *Commercial Gazette's* impulsive telegraph editor headed the news: "Seeking Surcease of Sorrow. A Blonde Beauty Attempts to Hurriedly Pass Behind the Vail of Futurity." The police papers have nothing finer than that.

SULEIMAN PASHA was formerly a soap-fat man in Baxter street, in this city, and dined at the free "soup-houses." He went to Turkey and registered an awful oath that he would win fame and gold. The attention of tramps should be urgently invited to this. Turkey is the place to go to grow up with the country. —*Graphic.*

THE Chicago fire department has a pet cat which has never in its life attended a feline concert, and which, whenever an alarm is sounded, seats itself on the dial of the telegraph instrument and there remains until the "out" signal sounds. It was a kitten at the time of the great fire, and came into the superintendent's office a stranger, badly singed.

MR. HAYES can well afford to stay at home now and attend to business. He laid in a sufficient supply of hurrah and hubbub during his recent trip South to last him for the rest of his term. If, on his return to the White House, he did not feel at least half a foot taller than when he left it, he is not the sort of whole-souled hair-pin the President of these United States ought to be.

CLEOPATRA'S Needle is now on its way from Egypt to England, and is to be set up in London. They say it won't look well among the towers and steeples of a great city—that it ought to stand in a sandy plain. Then they ought to carry over about a ten acre section of African desert for it to stand on. Half a century ago it would have been thought just about as easy to transport the section of desert as the needle itself.

THESE failures of savings banks are exercising a dangerous influence. Two Westside boys had a savings bank. The elder elected himself President thereof. When the younger brother had occasion the other day to check out two cents to buy an alley-taw the bank had failed, the President had invested the total deposits, amounting to thirteen cents, in licorice-root, and when called upon refused to make an exhibit.—*Chicago Times.*

THE ablest lies always come from France. For instance: "A dog in Sierk, France, returned good for evil. His master, a peasant, attached a stone to his neck and threw him into the Moselle. The poor brute sank, but the cord broke and he rose to the surface and made desperate efforts to get into the boat. His master pushed him repeatedly with an oar, and at length stood up and endeavored to strike him a violent blow. In the attempt the man fell into the water. The dog swam to him and held him up by the clothing until aid arrived."

IT may be set down as a well-established fact now that there is nothing on the face of the earth that will not explode. You would naturally suppose that a penholder could not be persuaded to explode for either love nor money, but it can. Miss Hattie Gould, of Trenton, Ont., heated a penholder over a lamp not long ago, intending to frizz her beau-catchers with it, but just as she thought she had gotten it hot enough for the purpose, the tin barrel on the end of the wooden handle exploded, bursting into a number of fragments, and lacerating her hand and face fearfully. One of the fragments struck the lamp-chimney, making as neat a hole in it as a pistol-ball could have done. Moral for young ladies—Frizz your hair with a cold penholder.

THE Detroit *Free Press*, which would seem to be not without practical experience in that line, points out to burglars the easiest and best "mode of opening safes in the absence of the owner," and adds: "If there is an inoffensive person in this country it is the burglar, and anything that tends to render easy his hard task (safes are notoriously hard) is hailed with joy by all who really have the convenience of the quiet and modest burglar at heart." Yes, but in uttering this tribute to the merits of the burglar, the writer should have remembered the adage, which seeks to impress upon the minds of the honest and the dishonest alike, that self-praise is half-scandal.

INDIGENT young women who are without the means to pay for an education are to be admitted now to the University of Pennsylvania free of charge. They will not be allowed, however, to take the regular course of study, but will be required to wrestle with chemistry, physics, and history only. And these studies are of course as much as any poor girl ought be allowed to deal with. What business has she to know anything else? If she wants to study any other branches out of school, it is not to be supposed that anybody is going to resort to violent measures to prevent it—not, at least, if she doesn't neglect her chemistry, physics and history. Once having mastered *them*, she is made for life. The poverty-stricken young female who, after having studied chemistry, physics and history in the University of Pennsylvania, can't make her way in the world and marry an enormous fortune, had better break into some nunnery and take all the vails the establishment affords.

Naples—Its Royal Palaces.

Victor Emanuel's palaces in Naples alone would seem to be enough to satisfy a man with any ordinary amount of ambition for a beautiful home. The *Palazzo di Capodimonte* is situated at a little distance from the heart of the city, and the approach to it is as beautiful as could possibly be desired. The grounds are very extensive, and the drive which, at length, leads to the palace, winds about through them, under trees of wonderful age and size. Other drives branch off from the main one at intervals, statues and fountains frequently appear, gleaming through the foliage, and with bewitching little by-paths leading to them, so that when the palace is fairly reached, one is almost sorry to leave the outside world to enter it.

The guide who presented himself to conduct us through the building was quite a marvel in his way, we found. The names of the several apartments which he showed us he spoke in English, and, in fact, he talked at some length upon the beauties of the ball room, which certainly deserved everything that he could say of it, and his English was nearly perfect, the slight accent that he had only adding to the piquancy of his speech. In the gallery of sculpture, among other things, is a most beautiful group of Telemaque, Mentor and Calypso. It is an exquisite thing, the marble is so pure and clear, and every line is so delicately cut. Here our guide astonished us by bursting into the most rapid and easy French, in pointing it out to us, and by quoting line after line from Fenelon's story. When, in the next room, he showed us that large picture of the death of Julius Cæsar, he spoke in Latin, and before the death of Virginia, also, he used the same language. The old armory seemed to be his favorite room, and here several times he forgot himself, and returned to his native Italian, as people almost always do speak their mother-tongue when very much pleased with anything or very angry. Just as we were leaving the palace, a party of Germans entered, and our guide, politely stepping up to them, spoke to them in their own language, and offered to show them the building.

With how many more tongues this man was acquainted, I cannot say, but five he certainly spoke with ease. It is rather unusual to find a person in his position who is familiar with so many, but very much more attention is paid to the study of the languages on the other side of the ocean than we on this side pay. To be sure, we have not the incentive toward that branch of study that the people there have. Pennsylvania does not have one language and New York another, but the mass of the people speak English throughout the whole length and breadth of this large country; still, of course, it is much easier to make one's way on a foreign shore if one only knows the language. The Russians are remarkable linguists, but I have no doubt that a great part of their skill in that direction is due to the unpronounceable state of their own tongue, to what Mark Twain calls their seven-jointed words, which it would be hard, indeed, for a mouth unaccustomed to them to compass.

But all this time we have been on our way to another kingly home, the *Palazzo Reale.* This is just opposite to one of the largest churches in Naples, the Church of *San Francisco di Paolo*, the handsome semi-circular colonnades of which make a pretty view from the front windows of the palace. By the way, in speaking of those colonnades, I must tell you of the way in which the people manage to combine their worldly interest and their religion, in this case. Under the arcades, with the doors of their shops standing invitingly open, a number of merchants have established themselves, so that the passers-by to the shrine are stopped at the store. The picture stores here are particularly fine, and the windows are always temptingly arranged.

One thing at the *Palazzo Reale* struck us as being very odd, although several other palaces in Naples have the same. In no other city did we find gardens laid out on the roofs. Here we saw summer-houses covered with vines, beds of flowers, and everything to make the place as charming as possible, for the Italian ladies take all of their out-of-door exercise on their roofs. It is not considered exactly proper for a lady of any rank to appear on the street walking; indeed, the same fondness for driving or riding exhibits itself in all classes of Neapolitan society. Carriage-hire is very cheap, and a Neapolitan can not understand why a person should be willing, under any circumstances, to walk, provided he has money enough to pay for a carriage. The rule is not always applied to the English and Americans, though the Italian will shrug his shoulders, and profess himself incapable of comprehending how any human being can *like* to walk.

The ball-room in this palace is furnished entirely in yellow; there is a great deal of gilding, and mirrors hang on all sides. Do you know, in these large palaces, when the state apartments only were shown, the ball-room always seemed to me the most cheerful room of all. The grand marble staircase here, though the most magnificent in Naples, looked splendidly desolate to me. It needed, more than any other I ever saw, the gay colors of a moving mass of people to bring out its best beauty. The reception rooms are cheerless, the throne-room, in crimson and gold, is magnificent in its way, but after all, I liked the ball room best, for, even when it is empty, endless possibilities of pleasant dances look up at one from the floor, which is as smooth as glass. The king has a private theater in the palace, which is a little beauty, perfect in all its appointments. I should like to see a play brought out there.

How can I find words to describe the glorious sunset that we witnessed, as we drove along the *Chiaia* on our way home! Let nobody, who has not seen a sunset in Naples, exclaim before a picture of one: "How exaggerated those colors are!" I believe I had formerly thought so once or twice, but I revoked everything when I saw this. The whole of the western horizon was of a brilliant rose color, a few light clouds floated higher in the heavens, and a wonderful pink light was cast over sea and land. In places, the bay was overshadowed, and again, farther on, the pink light appeared, dancing on the crest of the waves, and kissing the distant islands with rosy lips. The beach, the old walls, the buildings about us, all were transfigured, and we partook of the general illumination, and looked at one another to find ourselves, for once, in a halo of glory.—*M. A. B., in Rural Home.*

A LONDON letter says the Queen's drawing-rooms are not as well attended as usual this season. We suspected our absence would be sadly felt and commented upon, but we can't afford to go over there every season to give tone to the Queen's "drawing-rooms."

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Senate.

The following bills were introduced:—

For the remonetization of the silver dollar.

For a Constitutional amendment regarding the election of President, making the election by direct vote.

For free coinage of standard silver dollars. Referred to the Committee on Coinage, rather than to the Banking Committee.

To define the rights of persons with respect to homestead entries on the public domain. Also to declare certain lands subject to taxation. It provides that all lands granted by the Pacific Railway Acts of July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864, shall be subject to all legal taxes imposed under authority of any State or Territory in which such lands are located to the same extent as they would have been had the companies become entitled to them, upon the payment of cost of surveying, selecting and conveying the same, as provided by section 21 of the Act of July 2, 1864. It further provides that this Act shall not be construed as applying to lands already forfeited by said railroad companies, or either of them, nor shall it operate to relieve any such company from any forfeiture heretofore incurred.

To survey the Austin Lopolovampo Pacific route. It appropriates $20,000 to enable the Secretary of War to cause an examination of the most feasible route for postal and commercial purposes from Austin, Texas, to the Rio Grande, and extend such examination to the Bay of Lopolovampo, permission having been obtained from the Mexican Government.

To authorize the payment of all customs duties in legal tender notes.

To extend the time for the construction and completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and by readjustment of the grants, without increasing the appropriation, to secure the construction of the Portland, Salt Lake and South Pass Railroad.

Giving the District Court of Utah exclusive original jurisdiction in all divorce proceedings, and transferring all processes and proceedings now pending in Probate Courts to the District Court. The bill provides for appeal from the final decision of the District Court to the Supreme Court of the Territory, and repeals all laws of the Territory inconsistent with the Act.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED.—Instructing the Committee of the Judiciary to inquire and report whether any legislation is necessary, in order to authorize the payment, out of any moneys received or to be received from the Republic of Mexico or otherwise, to American claimants, of the awards made by the Commission, created under the treaty between the United States and that Republic, the ratifications whereof were exchanged on the 1st of February, 1869.

Calling upon the President for information in regard to the rescue of prisoners from Stark County (Texas) Jail, by outlaws from Mexico, in August last.

Calling upon the Secretary of the Interior for information as to the number of miles of the Northern Pacific Railway constructed, what change has been made in the line, etc.

A resolution of inquiry as to what measures are necessary to compel the Pacific Railroad to carry out their agreement to provide sinking funds.

Declaring Wadleigh, of New Hampshire, Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, vice Morton, deceased.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.—A large number of petitions were presented by various Senators from females throughout the country, setting forth that they are tax-payers, and asking that their political disabilities be removed, and the bestowal of the right of citizenship and the ballot-box.

From Governor Young, of Ohio, for an appropriation asked for by the coast survey, for connecting, across the continent, for the benefit of interior States, the systems of transportation extending along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

To amend the Revised Statutes so as to exempt all vessels belonging to citizens of the United States, and trading at ports within the United States, or employed in bank, whale or other fisheries, from any tax, charge, or toll, for levee or wharfage dues, for landing at or transacting business at or across or on any public wharf, levee, dock or pier, which is constructed or maintained by, or in which any municipal corporation has any pecuniary interest.

A joint resolution authorizing the appointment of a Commission to confer with such Commission as may be appointed by Mexico, and ascertain upon what terms a reciprocal treaty of commerce can be arranged.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The House bill to authorize the free coinage of the standard silver dollar, and to restore its legal tender character, was read by title and referred to the Committee on Finance.

House.

The following bills were introduced and referred:—To amend the bankrupt law.

To make persons charged with crime and offences, competent witnesses in United States Courts.

Supplementary to the Act carrying into effect the Convention between the United States and China.

To give the Court of Claims jurisdiction in certain cases.

Authorizing the Directors of National Banks to declare quarterly dividends.

For recompilation of the accounts between the United States and the several States, growing out of moneys expended by them in the war of 1812.

For the construction of a bridge across the Potomac river.

To reduce the tax on manufactured tobacco.

For the transfer of the office of Indian affairs from the Interior to the War Department.

For the appropriation of the cotton tax for school purposes.

Authorizing the election of a delegate from Indian Territory.

To secure the rights of homestead settlers on public lands.

Amending Act relative to the tax on cigars.

Removing all restrictions now existing in relation to enlistment of colored citizens in the army.

For repeal of the bankrupt law.

Authorizing a treaty with Mexico to procure protection for the capital and labor of United States citizens which may be invested in opening railway communication.

Removing legal disabilities of women. It provides that when a woman has been admitted to practice in a Superior Court she shall be allowed to practice in the United States Supreme Court.

For the repeal of all bankrupt laws. Establishment of a National University for women in Washington. Amending the Constitution so as to restrict the application of the Fifteenth Amendment to citizens of the United States on March 30, 1870, when said amendment was adopted, and their issue. The purpose of the amendment is understood to be to prevent Chinese or their descendants from becoming voters.

To promote the education of the blind. The bill proposes an appropriation of $25,000, to be invested in United States bonds, as a perpetual fund, the interest on which is to be paid semi-annually to trustees.

To establish a mail steamship service between the United States and Brazil, the expense to be defrayed equally by both Governments, not to exceed $150,000 a year to the United States.

To limit the sale of agricultural lands to settlers under the Homestead and Pre-emption laws. To abolish capital punishment. Amending the Constitution in regard to the election of President and Vice-President of the United States and Senators.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Part of several days last week were spent in the Committee of the Whole in the discussion of the Army appropriation bill and various amendments. This bill appropriates $25,700,000, and estimates on an army of 22,000 for the first four months of the year, and 20,000 for the remaining eight months. No action was reached.

The Speaker laid before the House the resignation of Rev. Doctor Parson as Chaplain. At a subsequent session Rev. D. W. H. Harrison, Methodist, of Georgia, was elected his successor.

Page presented an address from the people of California on the subject of Chinese immigration.

BILL PASSED.—The House passed, under suspension of the rules, Bland's bill for the recoinage of silver. The vote was, yeas 163, nays 34.

RESOLUTION PASSED.—Making the bill to repeal the third section of the Resumption Act the special order from day to day till the 13th, at 3 o'clock, when the previous question shall be ordered on it. Adopted, yeas 143, nays 47.

RES. OFFERED.—Calling on the heads of executive departments for information as to the propriety of making the metrical system obligatory in all government transactions.

Obstructing Nature.

Instead of aiding her in her efforts to recuperate, is obviously not the way to get well when one is sick. Yet this is precisely the course pursued—of course unwittingly—by persons who are continually dosing themselves with powerful mineral drugs for some malady with which they are afflicted. Such baneful medicaments rather tend to retard recovery than to hasten it. How much more sensible are they who employ the gently acting but thoroughly efficient restorative, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which, unlike the drugs referred to, is eminently wholesome and safe; and instead of injuring, improves the tone of the stomach and recreates health and vigor in the broken-down system. Indigestion, liver complaint, constipation, kidney and bladder ailments, and rheumatism, yield to its corrective influence, and it is the remedy and preventive par excellence for intermittent and remittent fevers and other disorders bred by miasma tainted air and water. It is, moreover, a superb appetizer.

Our Hotels--"The International."

The hotel proprietors of our city, from motives of pride or modesty, are too sensitive to set forth the advantages peculiar to their establishments, and the transient visitors come here notwithstanding the numerous hotels, good, bad or indifferent, and know not exactly where "to lay their heads." Such backwardness to define their position and ability to serve the public wants we believe to be unwise, and it causes many inconveniences to strangers, more especially men of business, to whom time is money, and who should be able to secure all the comforts, together with a central location, that they may transact their business. The prevailing fashion of the age, both in this and other civilized countries, is, even as a matter of personal interest, to make one's self known. The density of population, the intense spirit of rivalry, the increased roar, bustle and confusion of all communities are now-a-days such that it is both the policy and the duty of all business men to have their claim to the public respect and appreciation truthfully and sufficiently noted.

By way of preface, let us consider what merits in a hotel entitle it to the appellation of one of the best. Among those merits in the estimation of all classes of business men is central location, convenient to the business center, where the pulsation of its mighty heart is felt and seen all about them, convenient to the postoffice exchange, city buildings, banks, churches, principal railway and steamboat lines, theaters and places of amusement, so situated as to have none but clean surroundings, to afford fresh air, etc.; its tables must be supplied with everything in season, its meal hours extend from early in the morning until late at night, it must possess immediate access by several means to the street in case of fire, in addition to its night watchmen and fire extinguishers.

The International Hotel, San Francisco, of which Mr. H. C. Patridge is the proprietor, in these respects, we are pleased to record, is faultless. The hotel was founded in 1854 and has always maintained a high reputation. It was rebuilt in 1873, under the superintendence of his present proprietor, Mr. H. C. Patridge, and what he does not know about a hotel is hardly worth knowing.

The International is conveniently located, on the corner of Kearny and Jackson streets, with the entrance on Kearny, and is in the very heart and center of this metropolitan city, Kearny street being the finest and best business street in the city. The hotel is within one block of the Postoffice, Custom House, U. S. Land Office and City Hall, with the best variety theater directly in front. It is in every way one of the finest family hotels in San Francisco, considering the moderation of its charges. It contains about 180 rooms, all elegantly furnished and with all the modern appliances to comfort, and has accommodation for 250 guests. The building is three stories, brick built, and an ornament to the city. The dining room is on the second floor, so that families need not travel up and down stairs to their meals. The table is always supplied bountifully with everything of the best in San Francisco and is second to no hotel in the city. Two Concord coaches with the name of the hotel on are always in waiting on the trains and boats to convey passengers to the hotel free, and considering the accommodation given and facilities offered, the prices charged are wonderfully low, being not more for board and room than from $1 50 to $2 00 per day, a figure that we venture to say cannot be beat by any respectable hotel in San Francisco. It is always the pleasure of THE COMMERCIAL to supply its patrons, both in the country and city, with the most reliable intelligence of the best business houses in the city of San Francisco, always making careful enquiries before we place anything before our numerous readers, and in this connection it gives us pleasure to recommend the International Hotel, knowing it thoroughly fills the bill, as we have written. The International Hotel is quite a feature on Kearny street, having a frontage of 137½ feet with 120 feet on Jackson street. Altogether we were much pleased with our visit to this first-class hotel, and tender its gentlemanly and enterprising proprietor, Mr. H. C. Patridge, thanks for courtesies received.—*S. F. Commercial.*

The Carpet Business.

The principal Persian rugs and carpets sold in this country are imported direct by the firm of W. and J. Sloane of Broadway, in this city, who have agents stationed at various points in the East for the purpose of securing the pick of the market for American customers.

Messrs. Sloane's is said to be the largest carpet house in the world. Such is the extent of the business done—wholesale and retail—that they require to occupy one of the largest stores in the world, having a frontage of three full lots on Broadway and running right back to Mercer street, and including five floors besides basements, in addition to which a large building on the opposite side of Mercer street is also occupied as a wholesale shipping department, the whole giving a superficial area not exceeded by any existing establishment, unless it be by Stewart's retail store on Broadway, which is said to include some nine acres of flooring.

We make this explanation simply because no article assuming to speak correctly on carpets would be complete without a reference to this firm.

New York, as a matter of course, is the headquarters of the carpet trade in this country, comparatively few being shipped to Philadelphia, Boston or Baltimore direct, and perhaps none at all elsewhere. Philadelphia is probably the next most important market after this city.

In speaking of carpets it should be said that there are revolutions in the decorative arts as in everything else, and in these the question of the design in carpets is involved. American goods do not attain the place they might, in the estimation of people of cultivated tastes, principally because our people do not realize the importance of a technical education in the manufacture, or rather the design, of all goods made by machinery. In France, England and Scotland the State provides liberally for this education by means of government schools of art and design, in connection with which valuable prizes in money and other things are offered for excellence in design, and the scholars trained in these schools enter the great manufactories of carpets and other textile fabrics and thereby enable the goods of those countries to hold their ground against our own in the face of heavy protective duties.

Carpets from Asiatic countries, being the work of the hand, grow up unconsciously under the fingers of the workmen, and hence we seldom see two alike. The workmen, however, have a taste naturally which the men of colder cline need to obtain artificially.—*N. Y. Trade Reporter.*

On the Pacific coast the well-known house of W. & J. Sloane have a large establishment at 525 & 527 Market street, San Francisco, where they keep a full assortment of all kinds of carpets and other goods kept by the same firm in New York.

The Only Perfect Piano,

The "Rogers' Upright," endorsed by the press everywhere as "the future Piano of the world," is offered for a short time at a reduction of $150, for the purpose of introducing them rapidly. As the Boston *Courier* says, "The Rogers is the first Piano constructed on sound mechanical principles and is the best to buy." Send for circular to Blackmar & Davis, 950 Market street, San Francisco.

A BLESSING IN A BOTTLE.—Thousands of sufferers bless PRATT'S ABOLITION OIL, the never-failing remedy for gout, neuralgia, sprains, bruises, headache, sore throat, tooth ache, sciatica, lame back and all lameness and pain.

USE Burnham's Abietine for croup, colds, sore throat and hoarseness.

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.

PHYSICIANS of high standing unhesitatingly give their indorsement to the use of the Graefenberg-Marshall's Catholicon for all female complaints. The weak and debilitated find wonderful relief from a constant use of this valuable remedy. Sold by all druggists. $1.50 per bottle.

TRAPPER'S INDIAN OIL—The simplest and most powerful remedy for rheumatism, neuralgia, sore throat, and all aches and pains. Sold everywhere at fifty cents per flask.

USE Burnham's Abietine for rheumatism and neuralgia.

J. W. SHAEFFER & CO'S GREEN SEAL CIGARS are made from finest Havana Tobacco. 323 Sacramento st., San Francisco.

HELP for the weak, nervous and debilitated. Pulvermacher's Electric Belts, and other appliances, cure paralysis and all painful chronic diseases without medicine. Book and Journal with information mailed free. Medal awarded by late Mechanics' Fair. Patients taken into the establishment. Address J. S. Russell, electrician and sole agent, 1015 Folsom street, San Francisco.

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AGENTS WANTED. 156 FAST-SELLING articles. New Lightning Plaiter. Burglar Alarm for 50 cents. Adjustable Stencil Plates, &c. Send for Catalogue. SADLER & BARROWS, 1212 Market Street, San Francisco.

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A FARM, 1½ MILES FROM THE CITY OF NAPA, Cal. Contains 193 acres—100 acres rich bottom land, the remainder vineyard land; 40 acres of bearing vines: 5 acres in fruit; 2 cows; 7 head of horses; carriages, harnesses, farming tools; fine house of 10 rooms, furnished; extensive outbuilding, etc., etc. The above will be offered very low, and on reasonable terms for 20 days. For further information, apply to J. VAN DUSEN, 34 Kearny street, San Francisco.

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Any agent or canvasser, or any person who has ever canvassed or acted as salesman, or any idle person out of employment, or any person seeking a chance to earn an honorable living, can have sent to them a substantial, serviceable pocket-book by simply sending a three-cent postage stamp to the undersigned. The pocket-book contains two sides subdivided into repositories for bills, mems., silver, postage stamps and cards. Send a 3-cent stamp and the pocket-book will be mailed immediately by return mail. Address GEO. F. MERCHANT & CO., 112 Monroe st., Chicago, Ill.

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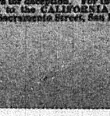
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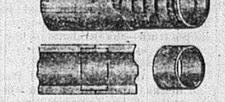
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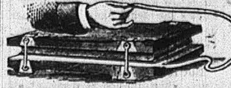
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