ANAHEIM GAZETTE.

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WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Established 1870.

SATURDAY.....DECEMBER 8, 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 Homeopathy.)

Physician & Surgeon,

Graduate of the N. Y. Hom. Med College, March, 1869.) Office and residence, 63 Spring Street, Los Angeles.

DR. E. L. COWAN,

DENTIST,

HAS OPENED AN OFFICE IN THE UPPER part of Mrs. Metz'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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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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Office in new Bank Building.

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Will practice in all the Courts of Los Angeles and adjoining counties.

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

L. GUNTHER,

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ANAHEIM.

GEORGE BAUER,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

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

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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,

Centre Street, Anaheim.

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 us a trial. ISAAC COHEN.

FOR THE BEST

Wines and Brandies

GO TO

THEO. REISER,

Cor. Santa Ana and Olive Sts.

Anaheim.

Kleinigkeiten.

[FROM WEDNESDAY'S SEMI-WEEKLY.]

—Tom Mott is keeping "open house" in Sacramento, whatever that may mean.

—Mr. Crowther has some excellent barley for sale. See his ad.

—The meeting of the Anaheim Lighter Co. has been postponed until Monday next.

—Judge Lindley, of this county, is a candidate for State Librarian.

—Mr. J. P. Barham, of San Luis Rey, was in town on Sunday.

—Mr. Louis Mendelson has returned from Arizona.

—On Tuesday Mr. Stappenbeck put into its place the elevator to be used in the new store of P. Davis & Bros.

—There was no business transacted at the general meeting of the Anaheim Water Company on Saturday last.

—The assistants of Mr. Hansen arrived on the train last evening, and will at once complete the town survey.

—The warehouse at Anaheim Landing is filled with grain, and the agent, Mr. Hull, has his hands filled with business.

—The Supreme Court has affirmed the decision of the lower court in the case of Lockhart vs. Spurgeon.

—The case of Boege vs. Squires has been set for trial in the County Court on the 24th instant.

—Messrs. Knox and Lynill have gone to Sacramento. As the *Alta* says, "The hegira of statesmen to Sacramento has begun."

—The schooner Jennie Phelin arrived at Anaheim Landing from Humboldt on Sunday with a cargo of 200,000 feet of lumber for A. Gny Smith & Co.

—The application of Mary E. Payne for a divorce from H. P. Payne, on the ground of desertion, was grantod by Judge Sepulveda a few days ago.—*Herald.*

—The hearing of the application of Caroline Gregory to become a sole trader has been continued in the County Court until the 31st inst.

—A Pastoral Letter from Archbishop Alemany against mixed marriages, to which the Catholic Church has always been opposed, was read in the Los Angeles Cathedral last Sunday.

—The lessees of the property of the Anaheim Lighter Company are D. Griswold, S. Lyman, T. C. Hull, W. J. Patterson, T. D. Culter and A. Mills, all residents of Westminster.

—P. Davis & Bro. are constantly receiving consignments of the famous St. Louis lager beer, and are prepared furnish it by the dozen, cask or carload. Anyone desiring a recommendation of its quality can call on our reporter.

—Marshal Wartenberg doesn't claim to be a weather prophet, but still he is sanguine that there will be plenty of rain this winter. He rests his views on the fact of the heavy and continuous winds which have prevailed. Every wet winter in this country, he says, is accompanied, or rather preceded, by just such winds. That's comforting.

—Freight for the following persons was received at the depot last night: B N Rowe, 9 pkgs mdse; Lewis & Dibble, 6 pkgs mdse; Weaver & Parker, 1 case drugs; F Backs, 1 bale mdse; S J Lowe, 9 pkgs mdse; Cahen & Willard, 2 pkgs mdse; Goodman & Rimpau, 1 case boots; J W Anderson, 3 pkgs mdse; J Bennerscheidt, 12 pkgs mdse; H K Snow, 1 pkge mdse; T Reiser, 10 empty bbls; A L, 2 bxs soap; I Cohn, 1 bbl beer; W C Co, 3 bxs candy; J A Boxley, 100 joints pipe; R W Lake, 8 pkgs mdse.

—We understand that a colony is being organized to settle on the east side of the San Gabriel river about two and a half miles above Wilmington. The parties will get the land from Mr. Jotham Bixby at $25 per acre; there will be 1,000 acres of land in the colony, all of which has been taken up with the exception of about 300 acres. These lands are well supplied with water and willow timber and are naturally moist, requiring only good cultivation to produce crops. Good water is abundant at an average depth of six feet from the surface. On almost every acre of this land flowing artesian wells can be obtained.—*Express.*

—The *Express* of last evening says: Col. Hewitt returned from Yuma last night on the special car with the United States Railroad Commissioners. They made the round trip from here in twenty-seven hours, stopping five hours at Indio and five hours at Yuma, so that the running time was actually only seventeen hours. This shows our city to be within seven and a half hours of Yuma. Colonel Hewitt took occasion while in Yuma to make inquiry about the small-pox which was said, by a Los Angeles newspaper, to be raging there. He found that the white population of Yuma were entirely free from the disease. It had never appeared among them, and it was only known by hearsay to exist to some extent in an Indian village separated entirely from the town of Yuma proper. Even its existence in that village was problematical; but the most cautious police arrangements had been made to quarantine the Indians and their village. There is, as far as we can learn, no reason for apprehension that the disease, if it exists at all, will spread beyond its present locality.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Legislature.

SACRAMENTO, Dec. 3.—At about 11:30 the Senate Chambers began to fill with members and their friends. The usual handshaking and congratulations occupied the half hour before noon. Punctually on the stroke of twelve Lieutenant-Governor Johnson called the Senate and the floor was cleared of strangers. Secretary Shackleford of the last Senate then called the list of the newly-elected Senators, when it was found that all were present except Whitney, of Sonoma, and Brown, of San Joaquin. Lieutenant-Governor Johnson then said there were some Senators present without credentials, but he presumed that the historical fact that they have been elected and there being no contest will be sufficient, and that they might be sworn in unless some objections be made. No objections being offered the first five on the list—Fowler of Tulare, Smith of Los Angeles, Murphy of San Luis Obispo, Murphy of Santa Clara, and Murphy of San Francisco, then advanced to the desk and took the Constitutional oaths. Judge Reardon, of the Fourteenth District, administered the oath. The contest for the seat in the Assembly from Santa Mateo settled, Bishop (Democrat) contestant, having withdrawn, leaving Ames (Republican) with certificate in undisputed possession.

Satterwhite moved to adjourn until noon to-morrow, which was carried, after the presiding officer had announced caucuses of the Democratic and Republican Senators at 8 o'clock this evening.

ASSEMBLY—At 12 M. Judge Ferall, Clerk of the last Assembly, called the Assembly to order. W. O'Neal, Assistant Clerk of the last Assembly, called the roll of elected members and all but Brodrick, Assmussen and Swift, of San Francisco, Brooks, of Butte, Cooley of Sonoma and Mayfield, of Napa, answered. The Clerks of several counties having failed to present the certificates of election to members through misconstruction of the requirements of law, it was resolved that members returned to the Secretary of State, whose names appear on the roll, be sworn. The oath was administered by Justice McKinstry, of the Supreme Court. The Clerk announced that all members present had been sworn in and the House adjourned until 1 P. M. to-morrow. The Democrats hold a caucus this evening.

Homicide.

SACRAMENTO, Dec. 4.—On Sunday evening at Nord, Butte county, according to private dispatches received here, a homicide occurred. A difficulty took place between John Hallet and a man named Wilson at the supper table of the hotel. They went from there to the barroom to settle it, where they fought for a quarter of an hour. They were then finally separated, and Wilson went to the baggage room and procured a rifle. Then coming out, he told Hallett he was a liar, and he (Wilson) would shoot him. Hallett advanced two steps and told him to shoot. Wilson fired and the ball struck Hallett on the right nipple, passed through his lung and and out through his back and left side. He grappled Wilson by the throat and held him against the wall for a minute or so, when he dropped dead. Wilson surrendered himself and was taken to the Chico jail. Wilson was badly hurt in the first fight.

Matters at the Capitol.

SACRAMENTO, Dec. 1.—The battle of the candidates is being fiercely contested, and every device of warfare, honorable or otherwise, is being brought into play. The Senatorial fight is almost lost sight of in the scramble for minor offices. Every room in the hotels is engaged, and the chances are that by to-morrow evening there will not be a hole or cranny in which previously unprovided visitors can find resting places. A long passenger train arrived to-night, with every car crowded to overflowing with fresh candidates, lobbyists and a fair sprinkling of legislators. Among the arrivals, however, the centres of attraction were James T. Farley, of Amador, and Mark McDonald, of San Francisco, two of the favorites in the Senatorial contest. The leading topic of the day is the struggle for the Speakership of the Assembly, and gigantic efforts are being made by the friends of the different aspirants. The chances of each man appear to fluctuate with almost every new arrival, although Gilden, Berry and Murphy still head the pools. It is also said, and it has the appearance of fact, that combinations affecting the Senatorial contest are made in favor of the applicants for the Speaker's chair. Ryland, Farley and McDonald stock is held at equally high rates while Hager is dropping and Hale appears to have dropped entirely out of the board. Very little attention seems to have been paid by the papers or the dominant party to the results that may accrue from concerted Republican action, should they in caucus decide to cast a complimentary vote, till the proper time arrives, and then when some outsider of their preference receives a Democratic vote of 23, by plumping their vote they may elect the at present unknown. The fight for Secretary of the Senate lies entirely between J. C. Maynard, Secretary of the Democratic State Central Committee, Rufus Shoemaker, of Grass Valley, and Tom Schackleford, of San Francisco. The present chances appear to lie between the first two. As the Speakership of the Assembly goes, will perhaps, in a great measure, decide the choice of Clerk of that body. There is no apparent effort being made for the office of President pro tem. of the Senate, for although both Howe, of San Francisco, and Lewis, of Tehama, express a desire for the place, neither of them seems to be making a canvass.

The "Agitators" Agitated.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 3.—In response to a call issued by Dr. O'Donnell, officers of the various workingmen's ward clubs met at Charter Oak Hall yesterday morning, to provide some system for the conduct of the party until a meeting of the State Convention in January. O'Donnell acted as chairman until Kearney's arrival, when he retired in favor of the latter, who immediately launched out into a denunciation of the meeting and those who called it. He termed it an attempt to break up the party. He suggested that the doors be thrown open to the crowd outside and, although, on division, there was a large majority against the motion, he declared it carried and, when the Secretary of the meeting, Fisher, of Sacramento, combated that view, Kearney, amid great excitement, declared the meeting adjourned. Fisher, by more lung power, succeeded in re-assembling the meeting. In the meantime those outside had forced their way in. After order had been restored Bates addressed the meeting, attacking the management of the *Open Letter* and charging the managers with mis-application of the funds. Hales seconded Bates's remarks, asserting that the paper was a fraud, and that he stood ready to prove it. He had examined its accounts and knew what he was talking about. The books contained false entries. He believed the *Open Letter* was run in the interest of the *Chronicle*, which he would not trust for a farthing. McCormick said he could expose still more the rottenness of the concern but he and several others were not allowed to speak. Lovett, of Sacramento, believed that the *Chronicle* owned and run both the *Open Letter* and Kearney. A great rumpus ensued, nearly resulting in a free fight. Kearney declared the meeting adjourned. Amid great confusion Krouse, one of Kearney's head men, said, as he left the platform, "Let the damned Sacramento delegation go home now, we don't want them any more." The meeting was again called to order by the efforts of some delegates and Krouse's sentiments were repudiated. Kearney attempted to defend the management of the *Open Letter*. Bates read a statement of the receipts of the paper and wanted Kearney to tell what had become of the money. Kearney said it had been expended legitimately, and denounced Bates as a disturning element in the party, having too much brains and knowing too much. Kearney again declared an adjournment and again the meeting assembled. Dorney, of Sacramento, deprecated Kearney's style of addressing a public audience, and his incendiary course generally; said he had been acquitted of the charge preferred against himself by order of the Caucasian League, and the *Chronicle* had promised a retraction of its slander; that he had been expelled from the party for forgery but had not yet been guilty of it; said that delegations from the interior would not follow the lead of such incendiaries as Kearney. The latter admitted that the *Chronicle's* statement regarding Dorney was incorrect. The meeting finally adjourned without accomplishing anything. Kearney presided at a meeting last evening in the new City Hall lots, and made an incendiary speech. He also attacked O'Donnell, Bates, McCormick and others for their opposition to him, in which he was supported by Wellock. The meeting was largely attended but nothing of special interest occurred.

Alleged Plan to Declare Tilden President.

The New York *Tribune's* Washington special says: It is impossible to conceal the fact that many Republicans in Washington are by no means easy in their minds over the rumor that Tilden is to be declared the lawfully elected President of the United States by a joint resolution of Congress after the Democrats have gained a majority in the Senate. Some of the Republicans openly avow their belief that the plans for such a coup d'etat were long ago perfected, and that the attempt to secure the admission of General Butler and Eustis to seats in the Senate before a vote was taken on the Kellogg-Spofford case is a part of the programme. It may not be that the Democratic managers of this scheme propose to put it in operation during the present winter, even if such a plan actually exists, although there are some indications that if such a resolution should be introduced in the Senate during the December session it might be passed. The fact that many Republicans who are not frightened at trifles look upon these rumors in a very serious light shows how great the feeling of political insecurity is which now prevails in Washington.

A Wicked Hoax.

A fun-loving Brooklyn man removed the setting from his big gold ring the other day, leaving a marked and decided vacancy. He gets on a street car, holds his hand so that the ring must be seen, and pretty soon a man bends forward and remarks:

"Excuse me, sir, but you have lost the set out of your ring."

"So I have," replied the owner, as he looks around on the floor.

Every passenger began to peer around and the man who made the discovery at length asks:

"Was it a valuable set?"

"It was a thousand-dollar diamond," was the calm reply.

There is another movement on the part of the passengers. Some look along the seat, some under it, and some make a dive for pearl buttons and other small articles.

"When did you miss it?" asked the first man, as the search weakened a little.

"A year and a half ago, when I was attending a camp meeting in Illinois!" was the sad reply.

Then every passenger straightens up, every eye looks into vacancy and not the faintest smile can be seen on any face. A person boarding the car just then would wonder what great man in the city had died, and if the passengers were on their way to look at his remains.

A Classical Conundrum.

Burlington Hawkeye.

"Erastothenes," asked his master, Callimachus, one morning when they were taking their morning's morning down near the Temple of Hephæstus, "Erastothenes, why is the —just a little dash more of the bitters—why is the bread bowl of the Ptolemies like this obelisk of Ramases?" "Is it anything, asked Erastothenes, watching the man behind the counter slice the lemon, "is it anything about putting up a stove?" "No," was the reply. "Is it anything about neither of them being able to climb a tree?" "No." "Then," said the philoso, "I give it up." "Because," said the poet, "it is Cleopatra's Needle." And then the two great men looked long and silently into their glasses, and stirred them in an abstracted manner, until Callimachus remarked, "Well, here's at you," and then leaned back their heads with a gurgling sound, while the fragrant breath of a lemon peel floated on the morning air, like a dream of the tropics. The world is not what it used to be.

Says the Santa Barbara *Press:* Anaheim seems to be suffering from an epidemic of tramps. They are of the genus well-dressed, fastidious tramp, dainty epicures, whose cultivated tastes are insulted by the offer of any thing but the choicest bill of fare. If there isn't anything in the house that is inviting when they call, they are obliging enough to wait till a person can send out and get something that is appetizing and fresh; and while they are above labor themselves, they will look with complacency and without scorn upon your patient efforts to supply the wants of their inner man. Like the philosophical Indian who watched the pale-face woodchopper swing his axe, they think "it is pleasant to see the white man work." Out of a profound sympathy for the people of Anaheim, we suggest that they have these vagabonds promptly arrested, and as a deadly punishment to the tramps, and a protection to the community against further invasions, compel them, collectively and individually, to pronounce the GAZETTE'S fatal, destructive, decimating word, "Kleinigkeiten."

The Chinese Question Again.

In pursuance of our invariable rule to give both sides of every public question, we copy the following from the San Francisco *Commercial Herald:*

When we catch a person telling lies to make us believe he is stating facts, we are very apt to credit him with bad motives. For some time past it has been bandied about the halls of Congress, and busily circulated among the credulous of Eastern cities, that the Chinese laborers in California have abstracted from the money wealth of this State not less than *one hundred and eighty millions of dollars*, while they have contributed *nothing* to the State or National wealth. This foul and signally mendacious statement is to be found in a circular issued as an address to the people of the United States by a Committee of a former California Legislature. Its falsity is easily demonstrated. Prior to the inauguration of steamship communication between this port and China—seven years ago only—the facilities for Chinese immigration were comparatively limited, and for the maintenance of regular intercourse between those in this country and their people at home, they were still scarcer and more irregular; consequently, there could have been no considerable exportation of money to China by our Chinese residents. The whole number of Chinese in California at any one time did not exceed 90,000, and to credit them with having "abstracted" $180,000,000 from this State is to allow $2,000 remittance for each individual. Anterior to 1854 the Chinese among us were by no means numerous, but allowing that as many were then here as are now, it follows that when it is assumed or estimated that each laborer among them has accumulated a surplus of $2,000 in but a few years, it must be confessed that they surpass many other people in thrift, economy, and other valuable qualities that go to make a desirable population. Many of them, however, are not laborers, but merchants and men engaged in manufactures, etc., who must be deducted from the general statement of the circular in question. It is only since steamship intercourse became regular between China and San Francisco that our imports from and exports to that country have acquired a leading position in our mercantile transactions, and from 1849 to the present time the grand total of the precious metals sent to China in payment for her commodities does not exceed $80,000,000. It is, therefore, supreme folly to assert that 90,000 Chinese—yielding the point that they are all *laborers*—have forwarded $120,000,000 more in the same time than was shipped to equalize the entire Chinese commerce with California and the Pacific States and Territories. It is also an insult to the common sense of every intelligent man in the nation. The Legislative circular—which should bring a blush of shame upon the cheeks of its authors—furthermore alleges that "the Chinese have contributed *nothing* to the State or national wealth." We challenge anything like honest refutation of the statement that had it not been for "Chinese cheap labor," California would to-day be very far below the condition of prosperity and advancement she can now boast of possessing. Through its agency we have built up industry upon industry, and established the manufacture of many articles for which we would otherwise be dependent upon outside sources of supply. It was largely through that agency that railroad communications have been had with the East, and have located a large portion of this State, by means of which Cacausian immigration has been induced, immense tracts laid open for settlement, numerous farms brought under tillage, flourishing towns founded where formerly the coyote and prairie-dog held sole occupation, and the hum of thrift and industry has succeeded the silence of the desert. Have these things contributed *nothing* to the State and national wealth? But the venom of the charge is that the Chinese send their surplus earnings *out* of the country. It is clear that they must have worked for that money to earn it, and as it is their own lawful property have as much right to do with it as they please, as the Irish immigrants had and have to transmit millions upon millions during the past fifty years in one unbroken stream, to bring their poorer relatives to a land of greater opportunities and larger personal, religious, and political freedom; and certainly were quite as justifiable in so doing as the Irish have in collecting very large sums to inaugurate a war against a friendly country with which we have the closest commercial and other relations. It has been estimated that within the past ten years over two hundred millions of dollars have been taken out of this country and lavished in Europe by rich American travelers, but who has charged any of those people with having committed a gross impropriety for such treason? Who paid upon the Chinese was first commended by the servant girl faction. It did not exist when in 1856 the Chinese were invited to take a prominent part in celebrating the Fourth of July. Before Chinese servants were received into families the monthly wages paid for girls ranged from thirty-five to ninety dollars per month, and people of moderate means could not afford to engage in wedlock with the faintest hope of going to housekeeping. That which was at first little than a "tempest in a teapot" was eagerly availed of by partisan hucksters, and used by unscrupulous newspapers, to acquire a very questionable popularity among certain classes. The proofs of these statements abound on all sides, and one of the most convincing is found in the specious, one-sided, *ex parte*, and illogical contents of the Legislative circular from which we have quoted.

Propositions for Free Distillation.

There are now two measures before Congress for the distillation of fruit brandy free from Government tax. Of course it is too soon to say what will be the fate of these measures, but they are reported as follows: Mr. Clark, of Missouri, has offered the following bill authorizing growers of fruit to manufacture brandy under certain limitations. It provides that any grower of apples, peaches or other fruit may manufacture the same into brandy by distillation for his own use or consumption, or sale, exempt from any of the provisions of chapter 4, title 35, "Internal Revenue," Revised Statutes of the United States; provided, that this act shall not be so construed as to permit any such distiller to sell, barter or dispose of any such brandy elsewhere than at the place of such manufactory.

Mr. Cabell, of Virginia, has introduced a bill to repeal so much of section 3,751 United States Revised Statutes and subsequent and existing laws as imposes a tax on fruit spirits. The bill provides, substantially, that from and after the 1st day of May, 1878, no internal revenue tax shall be assessed, levied or collected upon spirits distilled from apples, peaches or other fruits, nor upon the manufacture thereof, except the special tax required of those who engage in the distillation of fruit not raised by themselves.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

It is stated that Colonel Robert Ingersoll has been challenged to a theological discussion in London, Dublin or Chicago, by the Rev. Tresham D. Gregg, of Dublin. Mr. James Rea, formerly United States Consul to Belfast, says that Dr. Gregg is willing, if defeated in the contest, to retire from his work of propagating the Gospel, and to withdraw from circulation his numerous theological works. On the other hand, if Ingersoll is beaten, he must forever afterward hold his peace against the Christian religion, and must also withdraw from circulation his book and other anti-orthodox documents. But who is to decide?

Machinery is being made in New Orleans to be used in manufacturing hats from the fibre of palmetto leaves at Orange Park, Fla.

The Ohio *State Journal* suggests that while our Chief Magistrate is styled "Mr. Hayes" by some, and "President Hayes" by others, it might not be amiss to give him his title of General, which he won by hard fighting in the valley of Virginia.

Washington *Star:* "While Senator Maxey was speaking in the Senate, Senator Davis, of Illinois, left his own seat to go near the Texas Senator. He took the chance of one of the ordinary Senate chairs holding him. The result was that he had no sooner got well seated in it than the cane seat as well as the underpinning gave way, and gently dumped the Senator on the floor."

The Mormon boys of Salt Lake City have taken to cigarettes, and are seen smoking them in the streets at night to an extent that grieves the church paper, the Herald. The boys are by that newspaper reminded that cigarettes lead to cigars, cigars to pipes, pipes to whiskey, and whiskey to the devil.

Last summer the teacher who had been engaged for a school in Cayuga county, N. Y., stayed alone in the school house every day, waiting for pupils who did not come. Her engagement was disliked by the people, but by attending regularly she established a valid claim for wages.

Last Fall two Oneida Indians voted at Oneida, New York, and were arrested on a charge of illegal voting. It was claimed that Indians had no right to vote, and the two Oneidas were indicted and tried before Judge Wallace, at Utica. The Judge decided that the Oneidas are entitled to vote, and at the November election a number of them did vote.

The Dutch papers say that the age of chivalry has not passed away, and cite in proof the prowess of Colonel Van der Heyden, of the Samalangen expedition. A bullet entered his left eye, and, penetrating his palate, came out of his mouth. But he remounted his horse, led the assault, took a fort, and continued to advance.

A health resort for consumptives, now coming into great fame, is Davos, an upland valley of the Grisons, 5,150 feet above the sea, about four miles long. In the winter the atmosphere is so still, clear, and sunshiny that patients can spend a great part of most days in the air, sitting out. The hotels are well built and warmed. Among the inhabitants no lung lesion has ever, so far as is known, passed into the degenerative or phthisical stage. Davos is little known to English and Americans, but hundreds of Germans and Swiss resort to it. Very little medicine is given, but red wine is prescribed as of positive value.

Here is a happy country where politicians and statesmen have no occupations, and where Congressional dissertations on finance would be thrown into the garret with Patent Office reports. "The inhabitants of three or four of the minor islands of the Sicily group, half a day's journey from England, know nothing of the convenience of a monetary system, and transact business with their more enterprising neighbors in accordance with the primitive principles of barter. They catch and dry fish and deliver it in large quantities to the commercial factors at St. Mary's, but instead of receiving coin they obtain supplies of bacon, breadstuffs, boots, clothing, pots, pans, and whatever they require. Taxes are unknown; there are no public institutions to support, and every man minds his own business. There is not even a look-up on the happy island. The police force is represented by a stone-mason, who is provided with an official uniform, which he wears on Sunday and holidays. Ordinary rows he attends in his flannel jacket."

In New York on Saturday Rev. Dr. Taylor, at the feast of St. Andrew's Society, in eulogizing the Scottish character, told of a discussion Norman McLeod once had with a Scotch weaver on the subject of finance. "But," said McLeod, "such a view as that would soon bankrupt the country." "Bankrupt the country?" was the weaver's response, "I'd risk it!" Taylor said that our representatives at Washington do not seem to possess much more enlightenment than the Scotch weaver. This sentiment elicited loud and prolonged applause.

The sugar production of Cuba is said to be in danger of ruin. Some statistics are presented to show that Spanish Colonial rule has so hardened the industry as to make it unremunerative. It is asserted that this year's yield will be deficient and that it does not now pay to make sugar in Cuba. Sugar planters are financially embarrassed because standing crops are no longer good security for loans, as the sugar when made may not suffice for taxes.

Some Rebel bonds and notes, assets of the bankrupt Bank of North Carolina, were sold at auction in Raleigh on the 12th inst. One man paid $6 70 for $100,000 of Treasury notes, and $3 40 for $400,000 in bonds. Another bought $182,000 worth of the notes for $2 50, and $628,000 of North Carolina war bonds for $10. One lot of unsigned bonds were sold for $9 75. The fellows who are howling for cheap money ought to have attended the auction.

Some medical students in one of the Cincinnati colleges, dissecting a female subject a few days ago, found what is called in doctor's parlance a "corset liver." When tight lacing has been practised through several years, a permanent dent or hollow is produced in the liver, which may be seen very plainly after the woman is dead and her liver taken out. This kind of liver occurs so frequently in women that physicians have given to the name of "corset liver." In the subject mentioned, the hollow in the liver was large enough for the wrist of a grown man to be laid in it. Young women who don't want their livers to be put into the newspapers as an awful example, will take warning.

Melville Clarke, "a gentleman pauper," lately sentenced to seven days' hard labor in England for neglecting to perform a task of breaking stones at a warehouse, served with much distinction during the Indian mutiny with the Mecrut Light Horse, receiving a medal and a letter of thanks from the Government. He was afterwards in the Nineteenth Hussars, of which regiment he was Senior Captain when he retired, some seven years ago, which fact, probably out of respect for his old corps, he did not mention at the Police Court.

In a drear and Wintry prairie opening called Summit Park, "Oregon Bill" has established his hermit home. His cabin is visible about a mile down the meadow, and a thin corkscrew of smoke was curling above its dirt roof when we passed. The other day whilst O. Bill was away thirty or forty miles at his next neighbor's, rebuilding a dilapidated leg or something, another fellow who wanted to be a hermit came along and jumped Bill's possessions. By-and-by Bill came limping back home on crutches, and the jumper met him at the door with his gun. Bill let go one crutch, held up his game leg, whipped out his revolver and blazed away. Then he walked off down to Sausalito, sixty or seventy miles, told his story and gave himself up. An examination was had, and he was discharged; a fatigue party was sent up to plant the other fellow, and now to Bill's "right there is no dispute."

Queen Victoria regulates and disciplines her children as if they were still boys and girls. Prince Leopold is twenty-four years old, but his slightest movements or plans are telegraphed to Windsor or Balmoral by one of his suite. On a recent Sunday, when in Elgin, Scotland, he accepted an invitation to attend the Episcopal church, but received, a few minutes before the hour of service, positive orders to go to the Presbyterian church, which he did.

In 1770 the King of Portugal issued an edict forbidding widows of above 50 to marry "Because experience has shown that women of that age commonly marry young men of no property, who dissipate their fortunes to the prejudice of the children and other near relations of their wives."

The State Assayer of Massachusetts bought four samples of whiskey at fashionable bars in Boston, and on analysis found, total abstinence advocates will be sorry to know, that they were all unadulterated.

RENO, Nov. 23.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day during the debate on the Penal Code the clause abolishing capital punishment was adopted by a large majority. Several Deputies afterwards urged that the Government should insert a clause in future extradition treaties, exempting criminals under sentences of death from liability to extradition.

In October, 1876, the German Consul at Leon, Nicaragua, was assaulted by Francisco Leal, a Nicaraguan, who had married his stepdaughter. He lodged a complaint with the authorities, but, so he avers, no action was taken by them. Some time after ward he and his brother, also a Consul, were walking in the street with Mrs. Francisco Leal, when he asserts that he was again assaulted by Leal, who was, further, helped by the police to take his wife away. The Consul, finding that he got no reparation, appealed to his Government through the Charge d'Affaires, and the German authorities have in consequence demanded elaborate amends from the Nicaraguans, which include the payment to the Consul of $30,000, as a compensation for insult, and the solemn salute of the consular flag of Germany by a division of the army. The payment of the money to be made on the same day. Failing this, a large indemnity will be exacted and a fleet sent to extract it. The Nicaraguan Minister begs a suspension of the action pending explanation, and declines relations with the German Charge, whom he accuses of misrepresentation.

An American tourist says that a San Domingo revolution consists of "a few yells, three or four hoots, some one accidentally wounded, and come home, darling—all is forgiven.

An Omaha husband sues for a divorce because, while the color of his own and his wife's hair is jet black, her baby's hair is bright red.

At a matrimonial bureau lately opened in Vienna the ladies pay a fee, and are required to attend for two hours daily. Men call and are introduced. Women who possess accomplishments are requested to play the piano, and are examined with regard to their sentiments and acquisitions. One visit sometimes settles a case, but more are often paid. The ladies have the privilege of rejecting candidates without being subjected to additional fees during the period for which they have paid.

According to the British Wreck Register, 362 vessels were wholly lost last year. In fifteen years, more than 12,000 persons have lost their lives by the wrecking of English vessels.

In Spain they are beginning to feed cattle with forage intermingled with ground bones, in order to increase the dose of sulphate in the food.

The Chickasaw Indians are mostly Methodists, but in the nation they support Presbyterian and Baptist churches as well. The Creeks and Choctaws are chiefly Baptist, the latter, having in addition to the various denominations, a goodly sprinkling of Roman Catholics.

Senator Gordon of Georgia has written a letter concerning the manufacture of cotton goods in the Southern States, in which he says that as the people recover from the shock of the past their little surplus finds investment naturally in cotton mills. Georgia has always been the leading Southern State in this respect, and still leads, although Mississippi, the Carolinas, Alabama and Tennessee have greatly increased their surplus and loans since the war. The past year has seen the construction of the Eagle and Phœnix, No. 3, Columbus, Ga.; Matthews Cotton Mills, Selma, Ala.; Mobile Cotton Factory, at Mobile, (commenced); Enterprise Manufacturing Company, Augusta, Ga.; Natchez Cotton Mills, Natchez, Miss.; Atlanta Cotton Factory, Atlanta, Ga.; Vaucluse Cotton Factory, Graniteville, S. C., (commenced); besides some smaller ones. These enterprises, as a rule, are of the most substantial and solid character, and their machinery is of the latest and most advanced patterns.

Whoever has habitually attended circuses in this country, says a New York paper, remembers the Conrad brothers, acrobatic clowns, and their comical performance, in which one pretended to be dead, while the other tumbled him about. They recently went to Germany. The *London Era* contains the following: "One evening the elder Conrad fell to the ground after a pretended blow, and was turned and returned, as usual. His arms and legs were jerked, he was struck and kicked and dragged, but preserved a steady impassibility. Suddenly an expression of distress could be noticed through the grotesquely painted lineaments of his brother, who hastily dropped on his knees and placed his hand upon the heart of the inanimate clown, exclaiming, 'My poor brother is dead!' At this the audience only laughed. 'Gentlemen,' said the distressed man, with tears in his voice, 'I assure you that he is dead.' Then, taking him in his arms, he bore him from the arena. The crowd appeared elevated with the consummate manner in which the bereaved brother expressed grief, and applauded him vigorously as he departed. There were loud encores for both, but neither presented himself. Death had been more thoroughly simulated than ever before."

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

SATURDAY.....DECEMBER 8, 1877.

A LEADING lawyer of San Francisco has published his opinion concerning the proposed Constitutional Convention. In the concluding paragraph of his article he says: "We would regard the calling of a Constitutional Convention on the vote cast at the last election, under the law of April 3, 1876, as a revolutionary act, subversive of the Constitution, and leading to confusion, if not to anarchy."

THE Sacramento correspondent of the *Chronicle* says: "A gentleman from Los Angeles county is here for the purpose of making a vigorous effort to have a law passed by which the Supreme Court will be obliged to hold a session in Los Angeles. Nearly every large State in the Union has more than two places of sitting, many of them at intervals not very remote from each other, as in the case of Illinois, sessions being held in that State in Springfield, Ottawa and Chicago. The passage of a law of this kind, the *Chronicle's* informant states, would put a practical quietus upon every movement having for its object the division of the State, as there would then be left no real cause for complaint."

J. M. REDWAY, of Orange, Dr. Dupuytren and Mr. Beaudry, of Los Angeles, have been appointed a committee to forward minerals from this county to the Paris Exposition. Those who desire to send contributions will be interested in the following paragraph from the circular issued by the Mineral Department of California:

Miners should bear in mind that the mineral wealth does not lie wholly in its mines of gold and silver, but should send platinum, antimony, lead, copper, tin, mercury, coal, fire clay, gypsum, salt, nitrate of soda, carbonate of soda, granite, limestone, marble sandstone, infusorial earth, coal oils, asphaltum, asbestos, mica, white sand, cement, natural paints, baryts, iron ores, pyrites, chrome iron, manganese, slate, borax and other mineral substances which come to their notice.

As a rule, says a Sacramento paper, the rain that falls after the first of January in California bears a certain proportion to that that falls before that date. If the rains before January 1st are heavy, we have heavy rains after that date, and so the contrary, if the rains are light to the beginning of the year they are light for the remainder of the rainy season. For twenty-four years there has occurred but two or three exceptions to this general rule. It is barely probable that we may have an average waterfall this year before January first, but we think from the character of the weather so far that it is not probable. Under the circumstances farmers would at least be acting wise to make provision to resort to winter irrigation of their lands wherever it can be done.

HENRY BERGH, President of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, has written a letter to President Winans, of the San Francisco Society, in regard to the recent bull-fight there, in which he uses very strong language in condemnation of the affair, concluding as follows: "I impatiently anticipate the publication of an ample apology to the people of the United States for this outrageous wrong inflicted on their honor and majesty, and I ask you, also, in the name of the parent Society of our country, represented by me, why was not the fiendish butcher who cut one of the eyes of the tortured animal, arrested, along with his infamous associate, on the spot? In short, why was not the whole affair prevented at the start by your liberally endowed and hitherto energetic Society?"

In the House on Saturday Knott moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill appropriating to each surviving officer of the United States steamer *Huron* one thousand dollars and to each surviving seaman $100, and to the widows and children of those who had been lost an allowance equal to one year's pay of their respective relatives. Garfield suggested that the bill should also make provision for the case of Capt. Guthrie and his crew, who were lost while endeavoring to save life from the wreck of the *Huron*. The bill and amendment were both unanimously adopted.

Since the loss of the *Huron*, an attempt has been made to saddle upon the last Congress the responsibility of failing to provide sufficient appropriations to maintain life-saving stations, it having been brought to light that the station near where the *Huron* was wrecked was insufficiently equipped and manned. Speaker Randall claims that this criticism of the Democratic Congress is unfair, and has addressed the following note to the Associated Press:

I beg leave to direct your attention to the following extract from a speech delivered by me in the House of Representatives on the 14th of August, 1876: "For life-saving and life-boat stations our appropriations are in excess of those made last year. We gave this year $337,000, while the amount appropriated last year was $331,000." Surely we cannot be charged with injuring this humane service of the Government, when we have in this Democratic House appropriated more than was appropriated by a previous Republican House. I find upon examination of the Act of last year, which embraced expenses for the current fiscal year, that the amount appropriated was $238,000, an increase over the appropriations of either of the two prior years."

"Well 'my son' you have got into grammar, have you?" said a proud sire to his thickest chip the other night. "Let me hear you compare some adjective."

Chip.—"All right. Little, less, least; big, bigger, beast; mow, more, most—"

Proud Sire.—"Hold on, sir, that's not right; you—"

Chip.—"Toe, tore, toast; snow, snore, snort; go, gore, gout; row, roar, rout—"

Proud Sire.—"Stop, I say; those adjectives—"

Chip.—"Drink, drank, drunk; chink, chank, chunk; wink, wank, wunk; think, thank, thunk—"

Proud Sire.—"You infernal little fool! What in thunder—"

Chip.—"Good, better, best; wood, water, west; bad, wusser, wust; bile, biler, bust; saw, sewer, soup; pew, poor, pup—o-u-c-h! oh, geminently, dad! Ohso-o!

The outraged parent had broken into the recitation with a boot-jack.

Of 60 words which make up the Lord's Prayer, only 5 are not Saxon.

POINTS IN ORANGE CULTURE

Further remarks on Budding—Some valuable hints in regard to the Cultivation of Orange trees.

In our article on the relative merits of budded and seedling orange trees, published last week, we took occasion to remark that nurserymen, as a rule, were strongly urging the propriety of budding. We did not say they were unanimous on this subject, because we had a distinct recollection of one of our local nurserymen—Mr. Bennett—having expressed his doubts as to budding, giving as a reason for not concurring in the popular cry, the alleged deterioration of the fruit after a few years of bearing. But now we are told that Mr. Bennett has concluded to fall into line with the buddists, alleging—1st, that the budded tree fruits early; 2d, that the fruit is large; 3d, that it is uniform in size; 4th, that if budded from the sweet kinds it will be the same as the original; 5 h, that the last three qualities combined will result in producing an orange that will sell in any market at commanding figures.

Unless the advocates or budding are prepared to successfully refute the assertion that in the course of a few years the fruit will so deteriorate in size and flavor as to be unsaleable, (the opinion expressed a month ago by Mr. Bennett), every other argument loses its force. Conceding all the advantages claimed by Mr. Bennett, they amount to nothing if the deterioration of the fruit is conceded. To illustrate: Mr. Bennett argues that the objection that a tree will overbear, thereby becoming dwarfed, and requiring props to the limbs, is frivolous, because nothing is easier than to pull off the fruit for the first few years, until the tree gets sufficient roots to give the necessary nourishment, and the limbs acquire strength enough to bear the load of fruit without the aid of props.

If it is necessary to pull off the first few years' crops, where is the great advantage gained over the seedling?—the great end and aim of budding, we are told, being to secure fruit early. It is clear that if it is necessary to throw away the crop for the first few years, in order to give the tree a chance to grow, profit can be derived from the budded tree but a few seasons before the seedling. Again, if, as is claimed, the fruit will deteriorate, by the time a budded tree gets strong enough to bear a full crop it is probable that the fruit will be small and generally unsaleable. Therefore, we say, the solution of this problem lies in the answer to the question, Will the fruit of the budded tree deteriorate? If that question is answered in the affirmative, the discussion of the other points mentioned by Mr. Bennett becomes a work of supererogation. In the somewhat famous case of Jarndyce vs. Jarndyce, it was found at a certain stage that no necessity existed for further litigation over the estates, as there were no estates left to be litigated upon. So in this case. If it is found that the fruit of the budded trees becomes small and worthless after a few years, it is a waste of time to further discuss the subject, because there is nothing left to be discussed.

We will let this matter rest for the present and proceed to give some notes of our conversation with Dr. Hardin, as mentioned in the GAZETTE of last week.

DISEASES OF CITRUS TREES.

The diseases to which trees of the citrus family are subject in Southern California are slight, and no cause for uneasiness on this score exists. The disease most prevalent in our orchards is that described by Mr. Garey and reported in these columns a month ago. The bark begins to rot, generally about six inches above the ground, and gradually the disease extends. If it is permitted to reach the roots the tree will assuredly die. But the disease is so plainly to be seen, and the remedy is so simple and sure, that there is no necessity for any orchardist to lose a single one of his trees. Mr. Garey recommends paring the diseased part with a knife. This is well enough as far as it goes, but Dr. Hardin says that in addition to paring, two or three nails should be driven into the tree. The sap will come in contact with the nails, and carry the sulphate of iron all through the tree and effectually eradicate the disease. The lemon is more prone to this disease than the orange—in fact, the latter is by far the most hardy of the two. The cause of this disease the Doctor emphatically ascribes to too much water and too little cultivation. This is, indeed, the universal sentiment of all who have given the subject study and attention. Intelligent cultivation will result in freeing orchards from this disease.

SCALE-BUG—BLACK RUST.

About fifteen or twenty years ago the trees in Florida commenced dying at a fearful rate. The Agricultural Department at Washington sent an expert to that State to study the situation and try and find some means to arrest the ravages of the disease. This expert found the trouble to be the scale-bug, and after a series of experiments he recommended the use of whale oil soap suds in washing the trees, that proving the best remedy he had been able to discover. Some time ago Dr. Hardin's trees—about two hundred and fifty of them—were attacked by the scale bug and what is called black rust. He washed these trees with whale oil soap suds, but it had no effect. He next tried whale oil and carbolic acid, but this likewise failed to prove a remedy. He then tried whale oil and Kerosene, and the problem was solved. It proved a perfect panacea for the ills afflicting the trees, and never since has the rust or the bug attacked them. The Doctor is certain that this remedy is infallible, but in order to have it prove fully efficacious it is necessary to cultivate thoroughly and irrigate judiciously. The proportions to be observed in making this remedy is to every twenty gallons of of whale oil soap suds add a quart of kerosene. This should be squirted on the tree with a hydronet.

PRUNING.

Whether to prune high or low is a matter upon which orange growers widely differ. The advocates of low pruning contend that by that method the ground around a tree is kept moist and soft, conditions very favorable to the growth of the tree. To the objection that these lower branches prevent cultivation close to the tree, they hold that such cultivation is not only unnecessary but absolutely injurious, from the fact that many has pruned neither high nor low. He has rootlets near the surface, which give their quota of nourishment to the tree, are thereby cut off. There can be little doubt—indeed, it is a well attested fact—that high pruning will cause the tree to bear a year or two earlier than it otherwise would do. But Dr. Hardin, in the cultivation of his orchard, adopted a medium with entirely satisfactory results. His trees, now six years old, are pruned three feet from the ground. As his orchard is conceded to be one of the very finest in the State, it is presumable that he is not very far astray in his method of pruning, or in his general method of cultivation.

Another very important point in orange culture, which might properly come under the head of pruning, is the necessity of letting the air have free play through the branches of the tree, and of allowing the light to reach every part. To do this it is sometimes necessary to thin out the branches, a proceeding which should be entered into without compunction. For it is impossible to grow sweet, juicy oranges if air and sunlight are not allowed to play their important part in ripening the fruit. This is one of the few points on which orange-growers unanimously agree.

IRRIGATION.

We have already pointed out that excessive irrigation was the cause of the only disease which has yet appeared in our orchards. In fact, it is but a short time since irrigation has been carried on, on what might be called "scientific principles." Heretofore it has been the custom to flood the orchard semi-occasionally—just whenever the owner felt like it or when the ground appeared to be dry on the surface. This excessive irrigation having proved injurious, the progressive orchardists have substituted thorough cultivation, and with the most beneficial results. The plow has to a great extent obliterated the water ditch, and the good result is seen not only in the increased growth of the tree, but in the increased abundance, richer flavor, and greater size of the fruit.

There is one point in irrigating orchards which is a very important one, and that is that while young orchards may be flooded, (*i. e.*, the ground entirely covered with water,) it is extremely injudicious to do so when the trees get to be six or seven years of age. At that age the water should not be allowed to come within four feet of the trunk of the tree. This is the plan adopted on the Wolfskill and other noted orchards. By following this method the soil around the tree will not bake, and consequently no necessity exists for close cultivation, which, as we have shown in a preceding paragraph, is deprecated by some. It is said also that the effect of the water on the bark of trees is injurious. As long as there is a suspicion of harm being done by the contact of the water with the bark, it is just as well to avoid it, especially as the roots of the tree receive as much moisture as if the ground had been flooded. The roots of a tree, as everyone knows, extend as far from the tree as do the branches. That, we believe, is what botany teaches. But orange trees do better than that. In Dr. Hardin's orchard, where the trees are twenty-four feet apart, the roots in many instances already coalesce, young as the orchard is.

CONCLUSION.

In the present article, and in the one published last week, we have simply reported in our own way the views of a gentleman whose experience and intelligence give to those views a weight they would not carry if they emanated from ourselves. People in general are not apt to pay much attention to advice given by one whose knowledge is not founded by experience. But, as regards the controversy in regard to budded and seedling trees, having heard both sides discussed, we unhesitatingly pin our faith to the seedling; really, however, at any time to become a frantic budder if subsequent investigation should convince us that our present convictions are ill founded.

We extend an invitation to all to discuss horticultural matters through our columns. The only point we insist upon is that such communications be as brief as a proper treatment of the subject renders possible.

SACRAMENTO.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

December 3d.—Senator Frank McCoppin presided at the Senate Democratic Caucus. The following nominations were made:

President pro tem., E. J. Lewis, of Colusa—Farley man.

Secretary, Rufus C. Shoemaker, of Grass Valley *Union*.

Assistant Secretaries, P. Dunne, of San Luis Obispo; George Seckle, of Tuolumne.

Sergeant-at-Arms Wm. H. Bell, of San Francisco.

Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, S. S. Ford, of Lassen.

Minute Clerk, Newton Benedict, of Alameda.

Journal Clerk, James Cosbie, of San Diego.

Enrolling Clerk, George W. Green of San Francisco.

Engrossing Clerk, Michael Mitchell of Tulare.

The election of Lewis is claimed as a strong point for Farley, but the election of Shoemaker as Secretary offsets that, and adds greatly to McDonald's prospects.

The Governor has adopted a most sensible rule in regard to bills, and that is that he will no longer accept for his signature any that bear interlineations or have parts erased, except it is done in his office. Some innovations will be made in the printing of bills to render this more effective.

December 4th.—The result of the ballot for President pro tem was Lewis, 28, Evans, 12.

ASSEMBLY.—C. P. Berry, of Sutter was elected Speaker, J. E. Murphy, of Del Norte, was chosen speaker pro tem., R. C. Page, of San Francisco, Clerk.

DEC. 5.—The Democratic Assembly caucus met this morning and made nominations as follows: Minute Clerk, A. J. Dobbins, Solano; Journal Clerk, J. G. Underwood, Santa Cruz; Enrolling Clerk, J. C. Morgan, Los Angeles; Engrossing Clerk, E. J. Haight, Yolo; Postmaster, B. F. Morse, Butte.

All the above nominees were subsequently elected, and in addition A. J. Farrel was elected Sergeant-at-Arms and P. J. Walsh, Assistant.

The natural pearl banks of Ceylon are threatened with rivals by the establishment of artificial beds, where the breeding and rearing of pearl-bearing oysters may be carried on like any ordinary occupation. Such, at least, is the prospect opened up by the experiments of Lieut. Marlot of the French navy, who has proved that this species of bivalve will both produce pearls and reproduce its species quite as well in captivity as in the open sea.

Exhibition of Beautiful Women.

PARIS, Nov. 3.—The Spaniards are understood to have memorialized M. Krantz, Commissary-General of next year's Exhibition, to add an exhibition of beautiful women to the other exhibits of the gathering. The Spanish Minister of Public Works is said to be warmly in favor of the idea; and intending exhibitors are requested by the Spanish newspapers to send in their photographs as candidates for admission, without delay. An appeal is to be addressed to all the pretty women of the world to come forward and show themselves to an admiring universe. There are to be 61 grand prizes, 31 second prizes, 100 accessits, and 200 "honorable mentions." The jury is to be composed of two delegates for each nation, one male and one female. The admissions are to be decided on the examination of two photographs of each candidate, one full face and the other in profile.

Photographs of the gainers of the 61 "Grand Prizes of Beauty" are to be exhibited in a "Saloon of Honor" during twelve days; after which, in company with the "Second Prizes," the "Seconde Beste," and the "Honorable Mentions," they will be enshrined in a beautiful album, *ad hoc*, a copy of this album, superbly bound and got up, will then be presented by the Exhibition authorities to each of the sovereigns whose lady lieges have contributed their beautiful photographs to this show. The same collection of photographs, but less splendidly got up, will be subsequently offered for sale to the public in general. To crown the whole, there is to be added to the prizes, etc., just mentioned, a supreme "Prize of Honor" to be adjudged to the most beautiful of the competing beauties; the fair creature who has obtained this "supreme" award is to be proclaimed "The Queen of Beauty," and is to be invited to make a triumphal appearance in Paris itself, seated in a splendid chariot simulating a throne, drawn by six magnificent Andalusian horses of the finest breed, and followed by the other beauties, recipients of the other prizes.

After the Indians.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5th.—The *Herald's* Bismark, D. T., special says that orders have been received at Fort Lincoln for companies I, E, L, and M, of the 7th Cavalry to move at once to Deadwood on forced marches. The battalion will muster 180 men and will be followed by 32 wagons and their teamsters. The troops are now in no condition to move and will be worse off when they strike the Indians. A courier has been dispatched to Standing Rock, ordering the Infantry now stationed there to the seat of war. The companies from Forts Snelling and Sissation are expected here via lightning trains. Important messages have been flying in every direction from Bismark to-day and the air is heavy with rumors of bloody times between here and Deadwood. The report is that Deadwood is completely invested. A heavy wagon train on the Custer road has been captured and the hostiles are gloating upon the blood of defenceless men and women. The weather is cold and windy and it will be hard for the troops if a campaign is the issue of the present trouble. The cavalry battalion will not be able to leave until to-morrow night or Thursday morning.

LATER.—The Deadwood stage which arrived this morning brought reports that a train of eight wagons, loaded with provisions, had been captured by the Sioux Indians near Sulphur Springs. Four horses were killed and six driven off. The provisions were all taken. A band of Indians, estimated to number 600, passed north.

Recommending Packard.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Over 100 Republican Senators and Members of the House have signed a communication to the President, setting forth that Packard is a stalwart Republican, an honest man and a proper person for the position of Collector of New Orleans. It is understood that the name of Davis, of Massachusetts, heads the list. The paper was circulated in the House to-day by Hale and others, and nearly everybody signed it. Edmunds, Conkling and Christiancy, in the Senate, refused to put down their names, on the ground that it was not a proper thing for Senators to do.

Train's Latest Vagary.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—The eccentric Geo. F. Train is endeavoring to create a sensation by fasting. He claims that he went without food six days, when he took a little oatmeal. In time, he says he will be able to fast thirty days. Physiology enables him to forecast the future thusly: Congress is to proclaim Tilden President; Hayes is to be sustained by the army, and Tilden by State troops, and Train is to be proclaimed Dictator. The Sun devotes a column to his vagaries.

The question of how much water a purchaser may reasonably expect to find mixed with the gin which he buys has lately come before the Stipendiary Magistrate of Stoke-upon-Trent, the borough which is represented in Parliament by Dr. Kenealey. The defendant sold a pint of low-priced gin which, on analysis, proved to contain over forty-three per cent of water. He was prosecuted under the Sale of Food and Drugs act, and was convicted. The Magistrate held that, although there is no recognized standard of alcoholic strength for gin, a purchaser who asks for the best gin may well believe that he will obtain what is known as proof spirit, or about that, while if he wants a low-priced gin he will expect to receive an article not more than twenty or twenty-two underproof. The sample in this case was forty-three under proof, so that it was not the article which the purchaser demanded, as he must be supposed to have asked for that which he was reasonably entitled to expect would be supplied under the name of gin. This decision has been affirmed by the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice. It defines the precise extent to which English publicans may safely dilute one kind of liquor.

In "The Wines of the Bible," recently published in London, the Rev. A. M. Wilson devotes sound scholarship and careful research to prove that the wines mentioned in the Bible were decidedly fermented.

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

On Monday night Officer Burdick of San Francisco, detected a Chinaman with a clock under his arm and arrested him. When searched at the City Prison a sharp hatchet, with the edge carefully wrapped in cloth was found on him. The object of the cloth is to absorb the blood after the blow, and may be thrown away, leaving the hatchet stainless.

A fire in San Diego on Saturday morning destroyed property on the corner of Fifth and J streets, valued at $6,800.

There are 1,000 men employed on the various ditches in Kern county, in making thorough repairs for the coming season.

The 1414 convicts in the State Prison at San Quentin celebrated Thanksgiving Day in jolly fashion. A large hall, tastefully decorated with flags, flowers and evergreens, served for a ball-room; a convict band of five pieces discoursed excellent music, and at 4 o'clock on Wednesday evening dancing commenced, and was kept up without intermission till daylight Thursday morning. The scarcity of ladies was atoned for in some instances by the donning of feminine apparel by masculines. Everything passed off in the most orderly and mirthful fashion. At 9 o'clock Thursday morning breakfast was served, after which several hundred attended serves at the chapel under the auspices of the State Prison Commission. Rev. Mr. Benton preached a short sermon, and Dr. Henry Gibbons, made an appropriate address. At 2 o'clock a grand dinner was served, consisting in part of 1800 pounds of roast mutton, 200 pounds of roast pork, one ton of "duff," containing 200 pounds of currants, 104 pounds of suet and 5 barrels of sweet sauce, 70 boxes of apples and pears, and half a dozen barrels of coffee. The Chinese prisoners were supplied with appropriate edibles through the liberality of their countrymen.

The Constitutional Convention that is to be will do a good thing by making the first of January the date for the sitting of the State Legislature, instead of the first of December. As now arranged our Solons get together in Sacramento a month before they are ready to do anything, and can't by any known process be induced to settle down to business till after the holidays. The State pays them for the time they kill, and gets no benefit from it. Better let them stay at home till the annual frolic is over, and then when they do go down to the Capitol maybe they will go to work.—*Sutter Banner.*

The Santa Barbara daily *Advertiser* is dead.

The truckmen of the city have indulged in considerable rivalry lately in the matter of hauling heavy loads. One of their number recently hauled seven tons of salt from the San Joaquin landing to Lindley & Co's. store at one load, but James Malone, truckman for Hall, Luhrs & Co., eclipsed that feat a day or two ago by hauling to their store from the same place seven and a half tons of rice —15,000 pounds.—*Sac. Record.*

We understand a proposition has been made by some parties in the City Park, by which it is likely that an effort to secure artesian water will be made at no distant day. The idea is to club together for the digging, draw lots for the point to sink the well, and if water is procured there the owner of the land to pay the expenses; if a failure, the cost to be borne by all who join in the work. —*San Diego News.*

A man calling himself J. S. Randolph has been victimizing a number of the citizens of the county for sometime by various misrepresentations. It seems he claims among other things to be the inventor of a sheep-shearing machine that is capable of shearing fifteen hundred sheep per day, and by plausible argument succeeded in getting various sums of money from different parties both in town and in the country. He was finally overtaken by Constable Russel on complaint of some parties from Julian, and Judge Walker sentenced him to four months' imprisonment, and one hundred dollars fine.—*San Diego News.*

C. Mon Ting, a philanthropic Celestial who appreciates the violent spirit of public excitement at the present moment, has undertaken the task of ridding the city and State of all of the poorer class of Chinamen who may be desirous of reaching a safe haven in China, but who have not sufficient money to pay the passage required by the Pacific Mail Company, which is $31 invariably. Mon Ting has chartered the ship Comet to sail on the 6th proximo and advertises to furnish passage at very low rates. He designs securing as much freight as possible first, charging a fair price, and filling up the remaining space with living freight, their price of passage being dependent on the difference between the sum he will receive for his freight and the cost of chartering the vessel. In that way he will fix the price at the lowest figure, and the price may be as low as $10. He has written letters to all parts of the State in reference to the project, and he feels confident that hundreds of Chinamen who are anxious to reach China before the Celestial New Year's Day, which occurs in about three months, and who have not saved the required $51, will take advantage of this opportunity. Mon Ting professes to have no desire to make any money out of the affair and says he will not.—*S. F. Chronicle.*

On Saturday night Mr. James Madison, of Julian, lost his barn and all his grain and hay by fire, and a valuable horse perished in flames. The total loss reached $2,000.—*San Diego Union.*

They have a settlement called "New Jerusalem" in Ventura county.

Somebody has again scratched the itching place in the Baptist Church of Oakland, and the consequence is another eruption. Fifty or sixty members want the pastor to step down and out, and he refuses. The row has been going on for some time, with occasional lucid intervals.

The New Coachman.

The boy should have known better at his age than to let out family secrets, but he felt grateful to the other boy for the use of his stilts, and he softly remarked:

"Father wasn't home all last night, and he hasn't come home yet."

"Gone off?" queried the owner of the stilts.

"He's down town somewheres, we expect, and ma says she ain't going to run after him if he don't come home for a month."

"Did they have a fuss?"

"Kinder. You see, we had to let the coachman go, 'cause it's hard times. Yesterday afternoon ma wanted pa to black up and drive her out in style. He kicked at first, but when she got mad he caved in and fixed himself up so you couldn't tell him from a regular darkey. When he drove around, ma called him Peter, and ordered him to back up and go ahead and haw and gee around, and he got up on his ear and drove back to the barn. Them duds came off'n him like lightning, and he was so mad that he did not stay long enough to wash the dirt off his ears."

"And what did your mother say?" asked the other.

"Nothing. She looked a little sad around the mouth, but she'll fetch him to it if it takes all winter. He might as well come home and begin to learn how to burn cork."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Every year witnesses curious sand showers in China, when there is neither cloud nor fog in the sky. The sun is scarcely visible, looking very much as when seen through smoked glass. The sand penetrates houses, reaching apartments which seem securely closed. It is supposed to be carried by whirlwinds from the great desert of Gobi, and the storms are indicative of a year of large fertility.

A Humorous Office-Seeker.

The following racy letter is a genuine production by an applicant for office in the city of Washington. It was addressed to one of Nevada's Senators:

6290 F STREET, N. W.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 8, 1877.

MOST ARGENTINE SENATOR.—Providence, you know, designs some men for Senators, some for advocating female suffrage, and others for Government clerks. I was fitted by the Most High for one of the latter class, and it is flying directly in the face of the Revelation when I am left out in the cold while slender-legged young men from Showhegan catch flies off of Government desks. I am the only person in Washington who wants an office, and I feel that I ought to be cherished as a natural curiosity and put in a department, so that when strangers visit this part of the moral vineyard they can gaze upon a noble patriot, whose soul is above here, and whose principles are modeled upon those of the Administration—no matter whose administration.

Now, there's a show in the Interior Department, over which the philosophical Carl presides, and I want to get before that Civil Service Returning Board, so that I can let loose some of my wisdom. The havoc I will create among common fractions will cause weak, minded persons to howl, and the consternation that will seize the different parts of speech will make Lindley Murray crawl out of his tomb and fill his coffin with tears. The geography of this country will undergo some rather star ling changes, and, Lord! how the confidence of the public will be shaken in Daniel Webster as a constitutional expounder when I tackle that ancient document. The only thing is to get before the Board. I've got thirty-seven applications on file in the various departments, and I've told them in all sorts of ways that I'm a nice young person who would be an ornament to any well-regulated office, but somehow or other they don't seem to have that glowing faith in my declarations which is so captivating in the heads of a Department; so, therefore, I am still out in the cold world, and my autograph decorateth not a pay-roll, Boss, were you ever busted—broke—up a tree? Were you ever haunted by wild-eyed grocers and pursued by the smiles of an unpaid landlady? Did ever that time come to you when a dollar bill looked like an Iowa cornfield, and a five-cent nickle was as hard to raise as a chunk of pig iron? Did it ever occur to you in your career that a saloon-keeper's confidences in your promises to pay was as full of holes as an old cane-bottom chair, and when ragmen tried to sell you to papermakers? I am one of those fellows. Unfortunately, I'm not the man who first introduced Hayes to the notice of the American public; I'm not the original Jacobs, and, though a Walker, alas, I am not "Vinegar Bitters" Walker, who had barrels of money. Therefore, oh, silver-mouthed Senator, I lack "indinence." Get me into the Interior, and that Department will secure the services of a clerk who will never resign when another war comes on and leave the Government in a hitch, and Carl can go to the Schuetzen park and drink beer in peace and have his mind easy, knowing that I will run things on a strictly civil service basis.

If I can't get a clerkship, I'll open doors, oysters, canned tomatoes, or anything else that comes handy. I'd like a job of licking postage stamps. I believe myself especially qualified to sat out in a hall in a chair, or I would be simply invaluable as a man to absorb the time of book canvassers, so that Carl would have an opportunity to get his teeth repaired after cussin' the clerks in his native language. If I were bossing a pen in the Interior Department, I'd shed a lustre upon his administration, so to speak, and remote generations would name their children after the man who got me in.

I'd like to get a mortgage on your good word with brother Schurz. It don't make any difference about your not knowing me—you don't know anything about half the fellows whom you recommend for places, and I'm not prejudiced against you on that account.

If I have not said anything about my wanting a clerkship in the Interior Department and that I'd like to have you speak to the Secretary in my behalf, then I beg leave to convey that impression to you in as diplomatic a way as possible.

In sunshine or shadow, joy or sorrow, drunk or sober, I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, G. G. WALKER.

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.

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

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.

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. There 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.

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 Merchandise 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.

St. Louis
LAGER BEER!

BY THE

Cask or Dozen,

AT

P. DAVIS & BRO.,

Dec8tf ANAHEIM.

Barley.

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

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.

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.

Millinery Parlors.

ALWAYS OPEN FOR THE COMFORT AND CONvenience of Ladies, particularly attractive in the display of Autumn's gorgeous tints and Winter fabrics.

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 selected with experienced taste, and at astonishingly LOW PRICES.

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

ADVERTISE IN THE SEMI-WEEKLY GAZETTE.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

SATURDAY.....DECEMBER 8, 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. A. G. L. TREW, Pastor. Regular services every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. Sunday School at 9½ A. M.

Kleinigkeiten.

—There are several cases of typhoid fever in Downey City.

—There is nothing so healthy as plenty of good, fresh air.

—A car-load of ten tons of wheat has been shipped from Yuma to Los Angeles.

—There are twenty-eight applicants for teacher's certificates now being examined by the Board of Examination in Los Angeles.

—The reception of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Smith at Orangethorpe was a splendid affair and largely attended. The marriage of Miss Smith was a surprise to nearly all present.

—Louisa C. Birch has been granted letters of administration on the estate of Albert W. Birch, deceased, bonds in the sum of $6000 being required.

—Mr. James McFadden will try the coal from the Black Star coal mine on his steamer Newport during her next trip to San Francisco.

—Talking about the weather puts us in mind of a very easy way of finding out whether it is going to storm or not. All you have to do is to find the storm vortex and see which side of it is the most moist. Multiply this by the square of the latent heat, subtract the time of day, and divide by the weathercock. The result will be the rarification plus the thermometric evolutions of the North Pole, and then the biggest galoot this side of San Gabriel can tell to a certainty what will follow.

—The Gospel Swamp correspondent of the Santa Ana *Times* writes: Quite a sensation was created in this vicinity last Sunday, by the circulation of a report to the effect that the Elders of the Latter Day Saints' church would visit an elderly gentleman of this vicinity, who has been almost helpless for the past two years, caused from a paralytic stroke, and that they would lay hands on, and restore him to perfect health. A number of those who were curious to see the mighty working of the Almighty through this "peculiar" people visited the house of the afflicted and anxiously awaited the arrival of those holy men till the sun had sunk behind the horizon; when they turned away with sad hearts, wondering why the precious boon was withdrawn from their aged friend.

—The contest for municipal offices in Los Angeles resulted in the election of Messrs. Lacey, Bent and Jackson as members of the Board of Education, and Messrs. Mullaly, Apablasa, Hollenbeck, Lips, Jones and Kercheval as members of the Common Council. The election passed without any disturbance, except that caused by the arrest of Sidney Lacey, on a charge of buying a vote. Mr. Lacey was electioneering for his friend Brodrick. He approached Mickey Freg, an incorrigible bummer, and asked him to vote the ticket he (Lacey) would give him. To this Mickey consented, and the arresting officer states that he saw Lacey follow Mickey up to within ten steps of the ballot box, saw him deposit his ballot and on rejoining Lacey that gentleman dropped half a dollar into his itching palm. The case came up before Judge Peel, who dismissed it on the ground that the complaint was informally drawn. No testimony was taken.

—The case of Lockhart vs. Spurgeon, which has just been decided by the Supreme Court, involves a nice point of law in regard to elections. The facts of the case, as stated by the *Express*, were that Mr. Spurgeon, who was elected a member of the Board of Supervisors, was, at the time of his election and still continues to be, postmaster at Santa Ana. The statutes make anybody who holds a Federal office which pays more than $500 a year, ineligible for an elective office, provided protest against such election is made within forty days after the return of the election. Mr. Lockhart protested against Spurgeon's election, and the whole case turned upon the question. "What is the return day of an election—the day when the vote is canvassed or when the returns are all handed in to the County Clerk?" Mr. Lockhart's protest was made forty-one days after the last batch of returns were handed to County Clerk Potts, but within the prescribed limit after the vote was canvassed by the Board. The decision of the Supreme Court confirmed that of Judge O'Melveny holding that the protest was too late, and leaving Mr. Spurgeon in undisputed possession of his seat.

Revival of the Anaheim Literary Society.

The Anaheim Literary Society met at Scott & Montgomery's office Thursday evening, Mr. J. M. Gaiun in the chair. The Secretary presented his report on hall rent which was accepted. A Committee on Halls was appointed, consisting of Mendelson, Montgomery and Austin. Messrs. Stephenson, Rimpau and Montgomery were appointed Programme Committee.

The next regular meeting will be held on Thursday evening at Kroeger's Hall at 7:30 and the following question will be discussed:

Resolved, That Governments should indemnify individuals for damage done by mobs. Affirmative—Messrs. Cahill, Athearn and Stephenson. Negative—Messrs. McFadden, Leonard and Beebe. A full attendance is requested and the entire public are respectfully invited to be present.

The New York *Times*'s Washington correspondent ridicules Price's resolution forbidding the sale of liquor in the National Capitol. McDougall, of California, was the last Senator who denounced it, but, for seventeen years, the practice has been openly followed, and more liquor has been drunk this season, so far, than during any former one. The liquor is put into an ordinary coffee cup and drank in a way that deceives the innocent outsider, who does not suspect the actual state of facts.

Westminster Items.

REGULAR CORRESPONDENCE OF THE GAZETTE.

A few weeks ago we spoke of seeking information regarding the Las Bolsas case, promising to write of it when we had collected all possible data in the matter.

In 1834 a formal grant of title to the Rancho Las Bolsas was made to Catarina Ruiz. In 1849 she conveyed all her title to the eight Yorbas, brothers and sisters. In 1852 Ramon Yorba and others presented their claim to the U. S. Land Commissioner, under Act of Congress, and petitioned as usual for confirmation and patent to them. Afterwards all the interests derived to the Yorbas, except Soledad's ¼ that is, ¼ was sold and conveyed to Abel Stearns, who later conveyed to Alfred Robinson, trustee. After that, Soledad Yorba's ¼ was purchased by Northam and Polhemus, and conveyed to A. Robinson, trustee. Thus Robinson, trustee, acquired all the interests of the eight Yorbas and the patent to be issued to them, confirming the grant and survey as genuine, valid and correct as from the beginning. In 1852 Mrs. Maria Cleopa Nieto de Morrillo urged that, being the daughter of Jose Antonio Nieto and Catarina Ruiz, his wife, she should in equity have half interest in Las Bolsas. This was favored by the mother and objections to it generously waived by the Yorbas; accordingly J. J. Morrillo and Maria Cleopa Nieto, his wife, in the right of the wife, petitioned the U. S. Land Commissioners for confirmation and patent for the undivided half.

Each claim, independently, was, after the contest and resistance by Government, usual in Mexican grants, through the U. S. Land Commissioner and U. S. District Court, confirmed by the latter, and appealed by the Government to the Supreme Court. The appeal was dismissed by the Supreme Court, and thereupon each claim was finally confirmed by the U. S. District Court, in one case for an undivided one-half to the Yorbas; in the other case an undivided half to Mrs. Morrillo. Accordingly the U. S. patents were issued to the Yorbas and their successors in interest for an undivided half, and to Morrillo and wife, in the right of the wife, and successors in interest, for an undivided half. During the pending of Mrs. Morrillo's claim before the U. S. Courts, to avoid contest, A. Stearns bought all Mrs. Morrillo's interest at sheriff's sale, under foreclosure, and thus effectually settled all question; and the interest thus acquired was embraced in his conveyance to A. Robinson, trustee. In that foreclosure writ, seventeen yearsago, against Mrs. Maria Cleopa Nieto (who had been divorced and whose husband had died) her son Jose Antonio Morrillo and wife, pretending to have some lease or other interest, were made parties defendants. All the defendants were summoned and appeared, had their day in Court, and exhausted every defense. After the contested trial, the Court rendered final judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale by the sheriff of the rancho Las Bolsas and all rights of the widow mortgagor, and if not redeemed within six months, that the sheriff make deed, and that thereafter (note this strong language) all and each of the defendants, and any person claiming said property or any part thereof, under or through either of the defendants, shall be forever barred and foreclosed of all title and equity. It is perfectly plain that since that time Mrs. Morrillo had no interest, and if she ever did, by will, give her son all her property, it would not include that which she did not possess. That interest in Las Bolsas is finally and conclusively adjudicated, and can not be tried again; it is *res adjudicata*.

With the view of continuously and uninterruptedly selling subdivisions of the Stearns Rancho, it was deemed unwise to take the title in the names of the various proprietors, because if one should die, having minor heirs, it might be impossible to divest those minor heirs and convey full title to buyers; all difficulty is avoided by the whole perfect title being in the hands of a trustee. The trustee holds U. S. patents for all of Las Bolsas, the undivided half through the Yorbas and the undivided half through Mrs. Morrillo, and there is no reason why, in a civilized country, where law and justice prevail, and where property rights are respected, holders of the title may not be absolutely free from any doubt. We offer no apology for writing so fully on the matter, believing it to be of great importance to our entire section. The unsettled title has worked to our injury in keeping away would-be purchasers. For our own satisfaction we have sought every item connected with this case. It has been difficult to arrange them sufficiently concise for a letter, and still have the whole matter readily understood. The task was more readily undertaken because efforts are being made, if any reliance can be placed on repeated reports, by the settlers' lawyer, Allen, to induce men in neighboring towns to buy the claims of the squatters who are becoming disaffected and leaving, and also to prevent settlers from coming to this place. We believe anyone who traces the sketch of title given above will coincide a clear title to the Land Company, and every point mentioned is fully corroborated by the records.

A large number of our people are paying up for their farms and getting clear of debt; this speaks well for us, as do the continuous improvements going on here.

Business called us to Garden Grove yesterday, and we were pleased to note the change there. New houses erected, additions built, porches, new coats of paint, etc. J. D. Chaffee's residence has been helped in all of these ways; D. Webster's is receiving like treatment. East of the store we saw several new buildings. Our interests are identical—in fact, the two places are one settlement, and we rejoice in seeing our suburb advance.

Persons who travel over the road from Las Bolsas school house to J. G. Rice's and also the South road (Santa Ana and Anaheim Landing road) can most keenly appreciate the thorough work done by our efficient road master, Jesse Davis. Seven culverts were laid last week by him, and numerous low places filled in. The N. & S. road east of Westminster is in good shape for a wet winter.

Thanksgiving passed off much as it would East. Church, family and friendly reunions and dinner, followed by an "I wish I'd not eaten so much" feeling. The Presbyterian and Methodist congregations held a union service in the M. E. Church, Rev. S. B. King preaching a very appropriate sermon. The musical part of the exercises, conducted by the choirs of both churches, formed a pleasing feature.

We hear a general wish expressed that at our next reunion only the minds for this year will be read, and heartily do we endorse it. Better by far have what has been written and read before, condensed and printed in pamphlet form, and sold, the proceeds to be divided among the two church socials. A great many copies could be thus disposed of, for reference here and for sending to friends elsewhere.

The interest taken by the GAZETTE in fruit questions is commended by all; we hope for more of it.

The Co-operative Co. are doing up in neatly printed envelopes and selling Westminster grown vegetable seeds.

T. D. Culter is putting his patent couplers on Bothwick and Trefethen's well tools. B. F. Townsend's house is about finished. W. H. Lawton has built a very complete milk house. S. Layman is fencing a large part of his land. J. M. Clark is boxing his raisins for market; they are good in every respect—size, color and flavor.

W. G. McPherson exhibits a nice sample of corn at the Co-operative, grown on strong alkali land by using gypsum.

Work was begun on the hotel addition on Thursday. The sides are up and when finished it will greatly improve the building.

The mail arrangement mentioned last week won't work. The provisions of the Postoffice Department will not permit the delivery of our mail at the cars to the carrier until a regular mail route has been established between here and Anaheim and the contract let. This office was established as "a special from Anaheim," and the orders were, "get your mail from the Anaheim postoffice until otherwise ordered." There is no justice in blaming Postmaster Higgins for opposing the thing; he was right. The trouble was with a clerk in the Los Angeles office, who thought to manage the affair. A petition has been circulated here and another at Garden Grove, asking for the establishment of a regular mail route. When this is gained and the contract let we will be all right. Persons who have not signed this petition will find it at the postoffice Friday evening and Saturday, and to clear Dr. Higgins of censure, we know he has sent a strong letter in favor of the proposed change.

The Anaheim Lighter Co. have leased their property at the Landing to Messrs. S. Layman, D. Griswold, W. J. Patterson, A. Mills, T. C. Hall and T. D. Culter, of this place. As the Landing is all that has kept railroad charges down, it merits and should receive the patronage of farmers and merchants, and there is quite a difference in freight charges in favor of the Landing. We will give the figures in our next.

The notice in your last issue of the marriage of Mr. J. S. Lawson to Miss Hattie Lombard surprised most of their friends here. We tender them hearty congratulations with the hope that the old saw,

"Change the name and not the letter,
Change from worse unto better,"

may prove itself gloriously true.

Nearly everyone is ordering some Japanese persimmon trees, and all who are not doing so ought to. They bid fair to prove one of our choicest fruits, ripening from December to March, when good fruit is scarce. The tree is very hardy and vigorous. Rev. R. Strong of this place, who has the agency for southern Los Angeles county, expects 700 trees next week, and all who desire any should order at once.

Crowther & Eccles are turning out the finest bacon we ever saw; perfectly firm and very sweet. Their hams cannot be beat, not even by Chicago. All are sugar cured, and they intend canvassing both ham and bacon, and putting on attractive labels. We saw their lard at different stores neatly put up and labeled. It looks and sells well. Goldsworthy Brothers commenced killing hogs yesterday; they expect to handle a great many.

J. T.

Dec. 6th.

Santa Ana Items.

REGULAR CORRESPONDENCE OF THE GAZETTE.

Mr. Hubert Wakeham's residence in the Swamp is nearly completed. When finished it will cost upwards of $2000.

P. Pearson is rusticating in San Juan Capistrano. Dr. Crane, of that place, relates a wonderful case that occurred there a couple of weeks ago, which proves that animal life is very prolific in that latitude. Mrs. Stingaray, living near the coast, was recently delivered of quadruplets. He was the attending physician, and reports the mother and offspring doing as well as could be expected. As the family is in very bad circumstances any donations that charitably disposed persons will send him will be thankfully accepted and properly appropriated.

Mr. Tustin has re-located the post office in the store formerly occupied by Mr. Goldsmith.

Mr. C. Wilcox has the best improved 20 acre lot in or near Tustin or Santa Ana.

Mr. Wakefield, who has been in the northern part of the State and in Nevada for the last few months, has returned. He expresses the sentiments of all intelligent republicans when he says that Sharon ought to be forced to attend to his Senatorial duties, and that Hayes's policy is a fraud, a delusion and a snare.

The Santa Ana Valley Irrigation Company deserve great praise for the plans they have adopted and are now carrying into execution to supply this side of the river with an unlimited supply of water. No one who has not visited the works can form any adequate idea of the magnitude of the work being done.

A religious journal will soon be issued from the News office. It will be edited by Rev. Dr. Featherstun. Taking his sermons as a criterion, it will be ably edited.

H. Neill, of Orange, has removed his livery stable to this place. He is now building on Fourth Street, the buildings to be completed by the 1st of January.

Mr. Goldsmith of Tustin City has removed his stock of dry goods to this place. He has rented of Mr. Stafford the brick building formerly occupied by Mr. Dodge.

We hear of numerous transfers of real estate in Orange and Tustin, as well as in this settlement. They begin to feel the impetus of progress.

When people, whatever their trade, calling or profession, who cater for the people to make shekels, learn that they are only patronized on account of their wares being what people want, and not on their personal account, they will have made a great stride towards discovering their true position in this world. The above will probably apply to other communities as well as this.

Jones' diphtheria has abated considerably since our last.

There is a cowardly sneak thief in this place who has been sending some anonymous letters to some of our citizens, of a threatening character. If the cowardly cur was not as lame physically as he is mentally, he would be made to suffer for the same. He can get no one but the bulletin board to circulate his slanders.

Reuter Bros. set up the champagne in honor of Jim Ott's wedding some time ago. Humphreys demanded his fees after the ceremony was performed, and Jim told him if he would come down to the Swamp he might have a load of cobs.

Alec Caldwell is contemplating a removal to Los Angeles to engage in business.

Dr. Cummins will have his office in the one formerly occupied by Dr. Bailey.

BION.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Nov. 25.—Last evening the jury in the case of Buckey Donnelly, a notorious Molly Maguire, returned a verdict of murder in the first degree. He was tried as an accessory to the murder of Sanger and Wren, at Bawn Run, Schuylkill county, in September, 1875. He manifested no emotion on hearing the verdict, and on returning to jail said, "I guess the squealers are satisfied."

Garden Grove Items.

REGULAR CORRESPONDENCE OF THE GAZETTE.

M. A. Ward has just completed a six inch well for F. Lyon Esq., and after drawing the pipe from an old well, will sink one for Mr. J. Dunn.

Mr. B. F. Stahl has commenced the erection of a dwelling for A. N. McBurney.

Mr. J. Schrode has moved into the house lately occupied by Mrs. C. Davenport and contemplates building a blacksmith shop immediately on the land belonging to Mr. Hickey.

Garden Groveites are determined to enjoy themselves during the holidays. We have no room sufficiently large to accommodate all who would like to attend. Our largest room is the school house and that will not comfortably hold one hundred people, as there are over one hundred children on the school census roll. The difficulty of letting every one have an opportunity to enjoy it seems insurmountable, but it will be overcome even if we should be compelled to have two or three Christmas trees on different evenings. It is to be hoped that before another year rolls round that a commodious building will be erected, in which to hold sociables, festivals and for church purposes. The proprietors of the store here made a mistake when they erected their building, that they did not make it larger and have a hall over the store for the use of the public. We understand that if the coming season is favorable they will erect a larger store with a hall, and use their present building for a warehouse, as they find their present quarters inadequate for their rapidly increasing business.

Oh! if it would only rain.

JAMES.

Board of Supervisors.

MONDAY, Dec. 3.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. Present—Messrs. Hannon, Spurgeon, Morton and Young.

Bond of J. Devin, contractor on Santa Ana Canyon road, with E. Germain and Martin Devine as sureties, approved, and District Attorney authorized to prepare blank deeds for right of way.

Petition to change the San Pascual School District referred to County School Sup't, to report to-morrow.

Mary Sargett allowed $12 relief for month of December, to be distributed by Dr. Hannon. Relief to cease with this allowance.

Relief of Thomas Orrick ordered to cease.

In matter of relief of Mrs. W. H. Gavner. Ordered that a warrant be issued on Dr. Hannon, for rent of house.

Report of County Auditor for month of November received and placed on file.

In the matter of application of M. Krazynsky, for the appointment of Justice of the Peace for Soledad Township. Action indefinitely postponed.

TUESDAY, Dec. 4.

In the matter of the Marengo Road continued until the first Monday in January, 1878.

In the matter of the Mayes Road continued until January 8, 1878.

In the matter of the Brea Canyon Road ordered that the Road Overseer of North Anaheim Road District, be ordered to open the same, said road having been declared a public highway by general order of the Board of Supervisors, May 2d, 1853. In the matter of the petition of division of San Pascual School District. Petition withdrawn by parties interested.

Report of County Judge and Auditor for the months of October and November received and placed on file.

In the matter of the Santa Ana Canyon road—Supervisors Spurgeon and Morton appointed as a committee to superintend the construction of said road.

In the matter of the change of Rose Road through lands of Asland—Supervisor Hannon reports that the expense of the desired change would be about $100 and recommends that Mr. Asplund be allowed to make the change as called for in the petition, and in consideration thereof Mr. Asplund be allowed the old road vacated when change of road is accepted by the Board. Approved.

In the matter of relief of Mrs. McCurdy—Ordered that a warrant be drawn for the sum of $15 to be disbursed by Supervisor Morton.

In the matter of the Santa Ana Canyon Road, J. E. Jackson appointed engineer to set the necessary stakes for the contractor.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5.

In the matter of petition of W. A. Munster for refunding school tax—Referred to Superintendent Saxon with request to refund money amounting to $23 60.

Warrants for several amounts unclaimed ordered destroyed.

Petition of F. M. Bushr et al. for opening old San Pedro road, referred to J. J. Morton to report at next meeting.

Real Estate Transfers.

J A F Heyerman to A H Noon—2½ acres in lot 41, Anaheim Extension; $800.

Alfr d Robinson, Trustee to Francis Pearce—SE ¼ of N ½ Sec 7 T 4 s R 11 W; $1,000.

Edward G Weber to T G Wright—Two acres in lot 12, block 3, San Juan Capistrano; $120.

Henry Fisher to T G Wright—Three acres in Sec 12, T 8 S R 8 W; $180.

Jonathan Watson to Sarah Ann Bush—152.50 acres in Santa Ana Rancho; love.

Jonathan Watson to David J Watson—124.50 in Santa Ana rancho; $2000.

R Egan to J E Bacon—Lot 8, block 2, San Juan Capistrano; $700.

A. Martin to H. G. Rosenbaum—14 acres on Occidental street, San Juan Capistrano; $50.

Robert Boswell to Levi J Colby—10.41 acres of A P Ruffel tract on road from Santa Ana to Newport; $850.

C G Livingston to J H Fruit and Augustus Walton—Blocks 2, 5, 6, 9 and 10, Walton's Addition to Santa Ana; $300.

Mary M and J W Scott to J B Owens—block 43 Central Addition to Santa Ana; $150.

James and Robert McFaddon to Mary A Gates—20 acres in rancho Santiago de Santa Ana; $1050.

Thermometrical Record.

The following is our record for the week ending Wednesday P. M., Dec. 5th, giving lowest point by night preceding date, and highest by day:

DATE.	Lowest.	7 A. M.	Highest	7 P. M.	DATE.	Lowest.	7 A. M.	Highest	7 P. M.
Nov.	29	55	56	79	58	Dec	3	42	44	68	56
"	30	43	45	73	55	"	4	40	43	71	61
Dec.	1	41	45	67	59	"	5	55	58	72	62
"	2	38	41	66	54						

Average Temperature.....54½
Average highest and lowest.....66½
Average month November.....59½
Average month November, 1876.....57

Wells, Fargo & Co.

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

PACKAGES.

S. Cook, P. S. Clark, A. Springer, L. Wolfe, Daniel Payne, Mrs. M. E. Head.

S. B. Hunter, M. F. Parker, Elizabeth Young, Mrs. F. M. Brown, Planters' Hotel.

LETTERS.

J. Acklin, F. & J. Backs, J. Fischer,

Mrs. F. M. Brown, B. Dreyfus, D. Sesena.

Post Office Letter List.

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

R. Arthur, Frank Curtis, W. Garrison, J. S. Lonner, N. Peterson, E. M. Windle.

Geo. Bixby, A. A. Ehat, D. Leahy, A. T. Powell, J. Hatton.

The disastrous famine in India is attributed by the natives to the displeasure of Buddha over their manifold sins.

Local Market Report.

ANAHEIM, Dec. 7.

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)	3@4
Wheat	2 00@2 05
FLOUR—	
Starr's extra per 100 lbs	4 30
" " " 50 "	2 25
Superfine per 100 lbs	4 25
" " 50 "	2 12
SUGAR—	
Crushed, Fine Crushed and Cube per lb	15
Golden C	12½
Hawaiian	10@12
Cal. Stripper cut	9@9 00
Molasses, S. I.	50@62½
Honey, strained	12½
" comb	20
PROVISIONS.	
Cal. Hams	16@18
Cal. Bacon	18
Spiced Bacon	20
Eastern Hams	18@20
Smoked beef	12@16
Lard, in cans	20
" in bulk	17
SPICES—	
Cloves, per lb	62@75
Cassia, per lb	37½@50
Nutmegs, per lb	1 12½@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@50
COFFEE—	
Green	25@35
Ground	20@30
CANNED GOODS—	
Pie fruit, assorted, per can	32½@37½
Table " "	37½@50
Jams and Jellies	25@30
SUNDRIES—	
Rice	7@12
Sardines	12@20
Crackers	8@15
Vinegar	37½@50
Cream of Tartar	50
Soda and Saleratus, ₱ lb	10 12½
Candles, ₱ lb	20@25
Paraffine Candles	30@50
MEAL—	
Cornmeal ₱ 100 lbs	2 50@3 00
Cracked Wheat, 10 lbs sack	50@60
Oatmeal do	37
Graham, 25 lbs sack	1 00
DRIED FRUITS—	
Apples, ₱ lb	10@12
" (Alden process)	20
Peaches, ₱ lb	12½
Currants	15@20
Pitted Plums	20 25
Prunes	15 20
Cal. Grapes do (Alden dried)	10 12½
KEROSENE OILS—	
Plain cans, ₱ can	2 75 3 00
Fancies, do	3 25
Downers do	3 75
Pratt's Astral Oil per can	3 75
FISH—	
Codfish	12 15
Boneless	15 20
Salmon	12½
No. 1 Mackerel	15
Whitefish	12½
TEAS—	
Japan per lb	50 75
Eng. Breakfast	75 1 00
China	37½ 50
MEATS.	
BEEF—	
By wholesale, ₱ lb	5
Choice steak, do	12½
Ordinary cuts do	8 10
Corned do	8
Mutton, ₱ lb	8
" wholesale	4
Veal, choice cuts	10 12½
Pork, ₱ lb	10 12½
" wholesale	7½
Chickens, each	37½ 50

A singular agreement, given by a man to his wife, to induce her to abandon a suit for divorce which she had begun against him, is published in the *American Law Review*, as follows:

For value received, one day after I at any time become intoxicated or drunk, or mistreat or abuse Minnie Myers, I promise to pay to L. M. Phillips, the sum of $600, for the use of Minnie Myers, with ten per cent. interest from maturity until paid.

In consideration of the execution of this instrument, Mrs. Myers withdrew the divorce proceeding and went to live with her husband again. He soon broke his promise to keep sober and kind, however, and Phillips, to whom the money was to be paid, brought suit upon the agreement. The defence was want of sufficient consideration. This defence was sustained in the court of first instance, but was overruled by the Supreme Court of Illinois, which has held the instrument to be a valid contract.

When the Empress Eugenie first visited Queen Victoria after her flight from France, she threw herself in the Queen's arms and cried, amid tears and sobs, "Oh! it was all my fault—Louis did not want the war, but I would have it!"

BORN.

BEAUCHAMP—Near Garden Grove, Nov. 28th, to the wife of J. R. Beauchamp, a son.

HENDERSON—Near Tustin City, Dec. 5th, to the wife of David Henderson, a son.

FISK—In Los Angeles, Dec. 3, to the wife J. E. Fisk, a son.

KIRBY—In Anaheim, Dec 3 to the wife of L. W. Kirby, a son.

THOM—In Los Angeles, to the wife of C. E. Thom, a daughter.

DALTON—In Los Angeles, December 3d, to the wife of E. H. Dalton, a son.

MARRIED.

MOORES—SMITH—Dec 6th, at the residence of the bride's father W. J. Smith, Orangethorpe, by the Rev. W. B. Cavanaugh Mr. J. B. Moores of Downey, to Miss S. E. Smith.

HERRICK—LINN—In Santa Ana, Nov. 29, F. Herrick to Amy Linn.

GREEN—DYE—In Los Angeles, Dec. 2, Asa M. Green to Miss Mollie Dye, all of Los Angeles.

SMITH—FLEMMING—Nov. 28, at the M. E. Church, Los Nietos, by Rev. William Moore, W. J. Smith, of Orangethorpe, to Mrs. Martha O. Flemmer.

DIED.

WIER—In Los Angeles, Dec. 6, at 9:30 A. M., William Wier, aged 38 years, 7 months and 26 days.

SMITH—In Los Angeles, Joseph H. Smith, a native of Ohio, aged 31 years.

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.

Notice of Dissolution.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE COpartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of Morrison & Speas 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. SPEAS.

Anaheim, Nov. 13, 1877. 15-4t

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.

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.

CLOTHING & MERCHANT

Tailoring Emporium!

— AND IMPORTERS OF —

GENTLEMEN'S

Furnishing Goods.

Our Fall and Winter Stock is now complete in all the Latest Styles. Prices lower than any place south of San Francisco.

A full stock of FRENCH AND ENGLISH

PIECE GOODS & VESTINGS

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Wedding Toilets

THROUGHOUT FOR GENTLEMEN A SPECIALTY.

M. A. MENDELSON & CO.,

Centre Street, - Anaheim.

Mr. P. S.—Please call and examine Goods and Prices oct24tf

Frank Ey,

Importer and Dealer in

HAVANA AND DOMESTIC

CIGARS AND TOBACCO!

Planters' Hotel Building,

Los Angeles Street,

ANAHEIM.

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.

Special Notice.

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

H. LOOK & LEONARD.

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 PETIT ON 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 26th, 1877.
Scott & Montgomery, Attorneys for Administratrix. [Nov15t-Wed15]

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 promising 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.

Attention Everybody!

Cahen and Willard,

Have determined in order to make room for their New Winter Assortment, to sell all their goods (outside Groceries) at a Great Reduction. Our Stock is the largest and most varied sutith of San Francisco, and consists of

Dress Goods, Fancy Goods, Linens, Percales, Peques, White Goods, Ladies' Furnishing Goods, etc.

In Gents' and Boys' CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS, we have the latest and most varied novelties.

BOOTS AND SHOES of all descriptions.
PROVISIONS AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE
Too numerous to mention always on hand.

We make a specialty of Men and Boys' Clothing, Boots and Shoes, which we sell at a great sacrifice. Don't fail to come and be convinced that our stock is best, the neatest, and the cheapest outside of Los Angeles.

CAHEN & WILLARD,

Center Street - Anaheim.

Certificate of Partnership

—OF THE FIRM OF—

MILES BROTHERS,

Doing business in the town of Anaheim, county of Los Angeles, State of California.

We, the undersigned persons, hereby certify that the above described Partnership is composed of the following persons and no others, whose names and places of residence are as follows, to wit:

Charles S. Miles, Anaheim.
D. E. Miles, Anaheim.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto affixed our hands and seals this thirteenth day of November, 1877.

CHARLES S. MILES, [SEAL.]
D. E. MILES, [SEAL.]

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES. }

On this 13th day of November in the year 1877, before me, J. W. Clark, a notary public, personally appeared Charles S. Miles, D. E. Miles, known to me to be the persons whose names are subscribed to the within instrument, and acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

Witness my hand and official seal, this 13th day of November, 1877.

[SEAL]

J. W. CLARK, Notary Public.

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.

THE UNDERSIGNED TAKES PLEASURE IN informing the public, that he has this day purchased from Mr. C. Mossman his favorably known saloon business on Los Angeles street, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuation of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed.

Nov5-1m A. BANDLITZ.

Beef vs. Cash

WE WOULD AGAIN RESPECTFULLY REMIND our delinquent patrons of the necessity there for us to have them cancel their accounts at once. In view of the fact that some of our customers persist in allowing their accounts to remain entirely too long unsettled, in justice to our paying patrons, on and after January 1st, 1877, we will adopt the following rule, viz: No delivery of meat upon such accounts as remain unsettled ten days after presentation of statement.

LOOK & LEONARD.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

MELROSE & ATHEARN,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

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

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 publication is 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	$ 3 00
For six months	2 50
For three months	1 50
Single numbers	10

By Carrier, 50 cents per month, payable monthly.

TOWN AND COUNTY DIRECTORY

TOWN BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Th. Reiser, Chairman; J. H. Veerun, A. Langenberger, Tim Scoggin, L. W. Kirby.

TOWN OFFICERS.

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

POST-OFFICE DIRECTORY.

Northern and eastern mails arrive at 6:30 P. M. Leave 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 ..... V. Sepulveda
County Judge ..... H. K. S. O'Melveny
Sheriff ..... D. Alexander
County Clerk ..... A. W. Potts
Recorder ..... C. E. Miles
Treasurer ..... F. P. F. Temple
Auditor ..... A. E. Sepulveda
District Attorney ..... R. Hudson
Court Commissioner ..... G. C. Gibbs
Assessor ..... A. W. Ryan
Surveyor ..... T. J. Ellis
Superintendent of schools ..... T. A. Saxon
Public Administrator ..... J. E. Griffin
Coroner ..... Dr. Kurtz
Tax Collector ..... M. Kremer

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

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

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

District No. 1 (Chairman)	G. Allen
District No. 2	J. D. Young
District No. 3	J. J. Morrison
District No. 4	J. C. Hannon
District No. 5	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, F. E. Hewitt, J. De B. Sherb, H. D. Barrows, J. 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. Ranger	Peter A. Wand
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.

—A lot of machinery for the Black Star coal mine arrived last night.

—John M. Creal, of this county, has received a patent for a device for perforating artesian well tubes.

—Frank Ey called us over yesterday to examine his new stock of cigars and tobacco. The labels on the boxes looked exceedingly fine, and we presume that the cigars are excellent. See the new ad.

—The steamer Newport, Capt. Pierce, will sail from San Francisco Thursday, Dec. 6th, for San Pedro, and goods may be entered for transportation up to 4 P. M. of the day of departure. This will be the first trip of the Newport to Wilmington harbor under the new regime.

—Since the forms of our outside pages went to press we have received the new schedule of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, and we therefore transfer it to the inside pages. It will be noticed that some important changes have been made. Passengers for San Francisco will take the cars that leave Los Angeles for Santa Monica at 10:15 A. M. (Los Angeles time) instead of at 4 P. M. as formerly, and those for San Diego will take the train leaving for Wilmington at 3:45 P. M. (Los Angeles time) instead of the 10:15 train for Santa Monica as formerly.

—Judge Sepulveda, of Los Angeles, and Judge Denson, of Sacramento, will exchange benches for two weeks in the month of January. Judge Denson will leave Sacramento January 5th to preside in Judge Sepulveda's Court, and the latter Judge will open the January term of the District Court in Sacramento and occupy the bench for a fortnight, hearing cases mainly in which Judge Denson is disqualified to act.

—Messrs. Granet & Wenger of the Sample Rooms have received a new stock of liquors, to which they invite attention. These gentlemen keep the very purest of liquors, and parties in the country can rely on having their orders filled with the most scrupulous care.

—Freight for the following persons was received at the depot last night: G H Kellogg, 2 half kegs powder; J S Eckles, 3 box mdse; Sackbam & Speres, 8 pkgs mdse; Alward, Bros & Co, 4 pkgs mdse; W A White, 16 pkgs mdse; Anaheim Brewery, 1 beer keg; A Langenberger, 5 boxes candy.

A Terrible Tragedy.

OMAHA, Nov. 30.—Frank Neff, a farmer near Scribner, this State, committed suicide last night, shooting himself with a pistol twice. The deed was committed in his house, in the presence of his family. His wife was slightly wounded in the hand while trying to prevent the tragedy. Deceased leaves a wife and five children. The cause of the act was financial embarrassment.

Irrigating Law.

We publish this morning, in connection with the text of an irrigating law for Los Nietos township, which will be sent to Representative Holloway, at Sacramento. We condense the law as follows: The township of Los Nietos shall constitute one irrigating district. A Board of three Commissioners of Irrigation and an Overseer of Water shall be elected. The third section provides for the election of said officers, on notice duly set apart for the purpose by the Board of Supervisors. No person shall be eligible to office or be permitted to vote at said election who is not a recognized irrigator in the District. The officers will hold office for one year. The Overseer and Treasurer are to give bonds each in the sum of four thousand dollars.

Section 11 makes it the duty of the Commissioners to convene five days after receiving their certificates of election, and elect one of their members as president, one as clerk, and one as treasurer; and they are endowed with supervisorial and equitable control of all the water courses, ditches, dams, aqueducts, flumes, reservoirs and irrigating structures and works in said District, and shall determine the amount of water which shall be issued and accepted as an irrigating head; ascertain as near as practicable the number of irrigating heads, the amount of water which can ordinarily be brought into requisition will furnish. Cause to be made out in alphabetical form and entered of record a list of the names of all the heretofore recognized and admitted irrigators in the district, the amount of land which each of the irrigators owns, and on which he or she has heretofore annually used or claimed the use of water of the District; hear, investigate and decide as a board of equity all differences which may arise between irrigators in the District, relative to the use or appropriation of the waters, or between the Overseer of Water and any of the irrigators, touching the use and appropriation of the water; receive, examine and decide on all applications which may be made by any of the land owners in the district to become irrigators; order the distribution of the waters of the district, beginning nearest to the main sources of supply, determine the time each irrigator shall use the same at any one period; the amount which shall be charged and collected for each twenty-four hours run of a head of water not to exceed three dollars; on application and for good cause shown, cause to be laid out and constructed new ditches, dams, flumes, aqueducts, reservoirs, etc., vacate old ones when not needed, acquire by purchase or otherwise lands for ditches, claims, etc.

Section 12 provides for the keeping of the usual records, which shall at all times be open for the inspection of irrigators.

Section 13 defines the duties of the Overseer of Water. He is to take personal charge and management of all the water courses, ditches, dams, flumes, aqueducts and irrigating works and structures in the district and keep the same in repair. He shall see that the water is distributed as awarded by the Board.

The Treasurer is required to present to the Board every two months an account current, accompanied by vouchers.

The sessions of the Board of Commissioners shall be held on the first Monday in each month, and oftener if required. Special sessions may be called on a petition of irrigators, provided the expenses of the session are paid by the petitioners.

Every person who desires to use the water shall, upon receiving notification from the Overseer, be required to perform one day's work for each five acres of land which he desires to irrigate; but payment can be made at the rate of $2 for each day's work required. A refusal to comply with the above precludes the use of the water by the party refusing. No one, however, is compelled to work unless such work is required where it will directly facilitate and promote his supply of water, neither shall any person be taxed unless he is to be a recipient of the benefits arising from the application of the monies raised by such taxation.

Any person who obstructs the water of any ditch, etc., shall upon conviction be punished by a fine of not less than $50 nor more than $500. Whenever water is found rising and flowing on any land in the district the owner of such land shall be entitled to a reasonable use thereof, after which if the overplus shall be considered of sufficient importance, it shall be subject to the provisions of this act; provided further that the waters of no artesian well, the same being private property, shall be subject to the provisions of this act. In case any person shall be damaged by the breaking of any ditch, aqueduct, flume or reservoir in said district, said district shall be liable for any such damage. In the admission of applicants for irrigating privileges, the board shall give a preference to those persons owning lands lying nearest the main sources of the water supply. The Commissioners have power, whenever in their judgment it becomes necessary, to levy a tax on the irrigators in said district, said tax not to exceed 10 cents per acre, on all lands which are entitled to irrigation. Each Commissioner shall receive for his services a sum not exceeding $3 for each day actually employed in the discharge of his duties. The Overseer shall receive $3 for every day in which he is employed. The Clerk shall receive $1 per day extra; and the Treasurer shall receive 4 per cent. on all moneys in his keeping.

An Inhuman Son.

DETROIT, Dec. 1.—Two years ago Lymann Beackman, a farmer living near Birmingham, Mich., deeded his farm to his son Henry, on condition that he should support his parents and sister. He failing to do this, his father started for Pontiac to-day to get out the necessary papers revoking the deed. In his absence Henry quarreled with his mother and sister, which resulted in his shooting and killing them both, and setting fire to the house and barn. He is now in jailin Pontiac.

One Cent a Day.

Economy is the order of the hour, and every expenditure, however small, is expected to give a return in full value. Every family requires one good, reliable family newspaper. If such an article can be procured for less than one cent for each working day of the year, we are not aware of it. A *Family Newspaper* should contain a carefully prepared summary of all the news of the day, both *Religious* and *Secular*; and if arranged so that the two departments may be separated and read by two individuals at the same time, so much the better. *The Family Newspaper* should have attractive reading and information of a household. Some portion of the paper should be devoted, every week, to reliable and moral improvement, to current secular news, to agriculture, commerce, markets, finance, to general literature, etc., with a special department for the young. Above all, the *Family Newspaper* should be perfectly pure, and free from any contaminating influences in its reading matter or in its advertisements. Too much attention cannot be paid to this feature, when the press is flooding the country with so much that is vile and pernicious. To crown all, the *Family Newspaper* should be untrammelled by any affiliation with sect or party, and should be free to give all the good news from and about all the world. If such a *Family Newspaper* can be had for one cent a day, it should be taken by every family in the land.

Such a *Family Newspaper*, in every respect, we find in the New York OBSERVER, now commencing its fifty-sixth volume. Progressive, sound, reliable, pure, it is what is needed in your household. Send $3 15 for a year to the New York OBSERVER, 37 Park Row, New York. Sample copies sent free.

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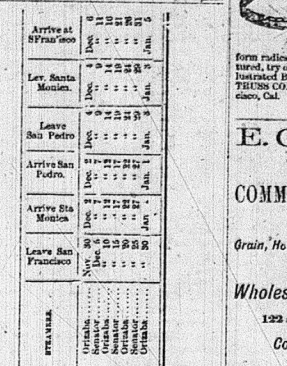
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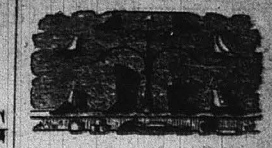
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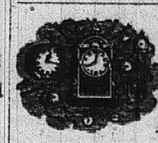
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Elegant Suites of Rooms, with Fire-places, and all the modern improvements, calculated to insure the comfort of guests.

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

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

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Call on their Agent, G. H. KELLOGG.

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SUPPLEMENT.

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

Pleasures of Nature.

Give me a boat and an oar,
And a pond in a lonely wood;
And my soul could ask no more,
For the gifts were rich and good.
With the waving trees and bushes,
And the birds and misty sky;
The water-lillies and rushes—
Nature's sermons that never die.

I could row and row forever,
Leaving the world to war and sin;
And the ties eternally sever
That makes the world akin;
With the majestical sky o'erhead me,
And the fairy scene around,
And the rippling water beneath me,
Could greater boon be found?

To sit and drink of the measure,
Of nature in her richest dress—
To quaff the draught of pleasure,
While the sighing winds caress—
To watch the birds and insects—
To note their joyous life—
Oh! shame to the man who rejects
Such joys for wordly strife!

Letter from Mexico.

EDITOR COMMERCIAL ADVOCATE:—Our party made our headquarters at the house of an American sailor, who has lived in this country since 1843, and who has married a Mexican woman. How any man who has been used to a different mode of life can settle down in such a place as this is beyond my comprehension; there is nothing to attract, nothing to interest in either this people or the poor mud huts they inhabit. His wife, the senora, did our cooking for us, we finding, by hunting, sufficient game for our supply, or making our purchases from the store at the Casa-grande. At night she made up our beds for us in front of the house, under a scant thatching of some dried bushes, scattered thinly over a few poles supported about eight feet above the ground by forked posts. I found sleeping in the open air on shore far preferable to the same occupation at sea, and with a comfortable cot to lie upon passed the night in a good refreshing slumber. In a climate as warm as this it is far more agreeable to sleep in the open air than it is to slumber in the houses. They are poorly ventilated, and as a general rule are well stocked with fleas.

The country here is almost a dead level, extending for leagues upon leagues north, south and eastward. It is covered with a growth of mesquite bushes, and an infinite variety of the cactus. Small game is abundant, such as quail, snipe, and a long-eared rabbit, which bears the poetical name of Jackass rabbit. A half hour's hunt by one of our party—consisting of five persons—supplied us with meat enough for the entire day. We noticed that the senora and her "old man of the sea" had more than they could eat out of the result of the hunt. Their neighbors soon discovered that there was a surplus of food in that quarter, and they clustered around the meat like bluebottle flies upon a shoulder of mutton in a country butcher's stall. The senora had her "compadre," her "amigos," her —the Lord knows what—who all, like the beggars in holy writ, fed upon the fragments that—instead of falling from —were left upon the table. What a country! The traveler has to supply himself and the community with provisions, sleep out of doors, and for the privilege of doing so pay just as much as he would have to do for regular board at a first-class hotel in a highly civilized land. It is somewhat upon the principle of working one's passage by pulling at the line on the tow-path of a canal.

After a delay of two days in this uninteresting place, where the only liveliness perceptible was that manifested by the fleas, we commenced preparations for our journey. We had engaged the requisite number of mules, and had them brought to us the previous afternoon, to make sure of them, and at an early hour in the morning our Mexican "morzos de mulas"—muleteers—commenced packing our baggage upon the mules, which is a feat demanding a large amount of ingenuity on the part of the muleteers. As a preliminary operation they bandage the eyes of the mule they are to pack, so that he cannot keep an accurate account of the number of boxes, trunks and packages they may fasten upon him. Then they place a large saddle-cloth, generally made of corn husks of wild grass, upon his back, to keep the load from chafing it; then the heavy, cumbersome pack-saddle; then one of them holds a trunk or package against his side and on a level of the top of his back, while another does the same on the other side, and a third places another package on the top of the two trunks. A long strip of raw hide is thrown over the packages and passed under the mule's belly, and by continuous windings in this way, accompanied with vigorous pulling and energetic swearing, the load is securely fastened to the animal, who acknowledged from time to time his appreciation of the tightening thong by an expressive grunt, and a random kick, which latter, owing to his bandaged eyes, was aimless, and consequently nobody was hurt. During this lacing operation the mule's stomach was compressed into about one-half of its original size. When all was securely fastened he was led to and fro for a minute or two to ascertain if all was right, and then the bandage was removed and he was turned loose to graze upon the cactus thorns, or to philosophize upon his condition as a beast of burthen. When loaded fully the mules reminded me of ants that I have seen struggling along with loads bigger than themselves. An old and experienced mule, who had "been there" many times before and understood the situation, was no sooner set free after being loaded and strapped, and sworn at, than he took his revenge by lying down and attempting to roll over. The lying down portion of the performance was effectually performed; but in the rolling over process he was not perfect in his role and made a signal failure. He got part of the way over, but the angle formed by the sides of two of the packages to which he was tied prevented him from completing his roll, and also kept him from getting back again; and there he was, about two feet above the ground, with four feet in the air. He was an astonished animal! He kicked, but it was of no avail; he struggled, but effected nothing; the boxes held their own and didn't let go of the mule. The stronger his exertions the more the raw hide rope tightened about him. The muleteers could not get near him on account of the rapid evolutions of his heels, and they did not want to cut their rope. We Americans were laughing heartily at the ludicrous scene; the Mexicans were nonplussed; the dogs were expostulating with the mule by vociferous barking, rendered more impressive by an occasional nip at his ears; but suddenly one of the knots slipped, the cord was loosened, the mule was free, and regained his feet in an instant, and kicking with both hind feet among the group of curs lifted one of them and threw him against the breast of a shirtless Mexican, who, in endeavoring to back out of the way, fell backwards over one of the boxes with the snarling and terrified dog on top of him; he grabbed the dog as he fell, a proceeding the dog did not like, and he grabbed the Mexican in return, giving him some two or three bites on the arm; the Mexican yelled; the dog let go, and started on a run, followed by the pack of curs yelping at him; in the mean time the mule wasn't idle; he had got somewaw entangled in the rope, one end of which was still fastened in the pile of boxes, and only gave him scope to run in a circle like a horse in a bark-mill; but in doing which, however, he surrounded our American group, and for fear of being thrown down by the rope we also started on a run on the inside of the circle described by the mule in his course. It was anything but fun for us, and the result might have been serious, but that the mule got freed from the rope just as we had completed our third round, with an evident gain of speed on the part of the mule. This little episode was the means of detaining us about an hour, as the mule retired from the scene and sought for solitude among the bushes—and found it, for that space of time. During the remainder of the packing we kept at a safe distance. When at last the packing was completed, the muleteers mounted their mules, and with a word or two to the pack train, it started forward quietly and with less noise and confusion than I had anticipated witnessing. The Mexican appears to be a quiet, still being, who seldom makes much noise in anything he does. His ordinary conversation is carried on in a low and somewhat monotonous tone, his voice is seldom raised to a high pitch, and loud words rarely escape from his lips.

The train had left about half an hour, when, having attended to our own personal matters, and having strapped our overcoats and blankets to our saddles, we mounted our mules, and bidding "adios" to the group of lookers-on, we started on our overland trip to the interior.

Leaving the village, we struck a broad level road, which was cut in an undeviating straight line through the cactii, thornbushes and almost solid vegetation which grows so rank upon these plains. As far as the eye could reach the road lay stretched before us, without an undulation upon its surface, or a turn in its course; beginning in the plain where we stood and continuing beyond the verge of the distant horizon, at which point the sky, the plain and the road appeared to meet. Cactii here, cactii there, and cactii everywhere. The pitahaya, rising in its columnar form from twenty to thirty feet in hight, with its outstretched arms pointing upward to the sky, its pale-green hue, fluted trunk, and crimson fruit clinging in loneliness and isolation to its thorn-covered branches, while on the ground at its root were scattered about the prickly clusters of its dried blossoms, which so closely resembled the burrs of the chestnut tree, that I involuntarily looked around for the tree from which I thought they had fallen. They are sometimes used as combs by the Mexican maidens. This is the most prominent of all the cactii, and it forms a leading feature in every Mexican scene.

In the early part of the afternoon we overtook the pack mules, and our train presented quite an array of numbers. We had five saddle mules for our party—B. C. D. L. and S.—three for the two muleteers and our servant, five pack-mules, and one bell mule to run with the mules when they are turned out at night, that the muleteers, guided by the tinkling bell, can find them easily. This made fourteen mules in all, ourselves excepted. We were—ourselves, not the mules—all well armed, and made a novel appearance, with our ponderous rawhide saddles and uncouth-looking wooden stirrups.

From the time we started we had seen no sign of a human habitation, and as the weather was excessively warm we experienced great inconvenience from thirst. We came after a while in sight of a rancho, to which we rode and dismounted to rest awhile. It was an "alfar," or pottery, at which they made by hand the "ollas" or water-vases, used here instead of the wooden pails in use at home. They are urn-shaped and of various sizes, from a pint to twenty gallons. The most common size will hold about two gallons. Some of them are unglazed, and the water percolating through the porous clay and rapidly evaporated from the surface by the dry heat of the climate, keeps the remaining water very cool. They use no machinery of any kind to form the ollas, but produce a well-shaped vessel by hand work only. We obtained water here to quench our thirst, but it held so much clay in suspension that it had the appearance of skimmed milk.—*Recruit, in S. F. Commercial Advocate.*

RUSKIN advises girls to dress plainly, but in bright colors and in the best materials: "Learn dressmaking yourself with pains and time, and use a part of every day in needle work, making as pretty dresses as you can for poor people who have not the time or taste to make them nicely for themselves. You are to show them in your own wearing what is most right and graceful, and help them to choose what will be prettiest and most becoming in their own station."

A Romance of Fort George Island.

Fort George Island—a winter resort at the mouth of St. John's river, Florida, which is coming into fashion—is the subject of an enthusiastic writer in *Scribner's*, who relates the following story: The young owner of the island, cultivating hundreds of acres and raising enormous crops of cotton and sugar, used to build schooners in a ship-yard of his own, and imported slaves directly from the African coast, selling to his neighbors such as he did not want. He was unmarried. Perhaps no one of the daughters of the neighboring planters could be persuaded to share the lonely life, which could hardly have appeared attractive in any woman's eyes; perhaps he preferred a life of freedom and independence. However that may have been, he was in the habit of going occasionally to Africa himself, and of buying his slaves from the native chiefs, who disposed in this way of their prisoners of war.

During one of these visits, while engaged in bargaining, he was struck with the grace and beauty of the chief's young daughter, a child of ten years. He proposed to buy her, but she was a favorite child and her father could not part with her. Persuasions were for a time unavailing, but at length the savage father, unable to resist the glitter of the white man's gold, agreed to part with his child upon condition that she should be treated with consideration and brought up as becomes a king's daughter. The planter promised, and, strange to say, he kept his word. She had, according to tradition, with the exception of a dark skin, none of the usual negro characteristics. Her handsome features were regular, her hair smooth, her presence dignified and commanding. Her husband seems never to have regretted his unusual course, and her influence over her captive countrymen was unbounded. In addition to her position and superior intelligence was the consideration of her native rank, which to them at least was a source of unquestioned right.

The establishment was kept up in almost princely style. The sons were sent to England to be educated, for the daughters French and English governesses were procured and established in separate houses near the mansion; white artisans of various kinds were constantly employed, making quite a large community, aside from the hundreds of slaves upon the island. And over all this, in her husband's long and frequent absences, reigned our dusky princess, as absolute a princess as her savage father in his native wilds. She had a strong and powerful mind, and womanly kindness and sympathy as well. One old negro, who died some time since, so old that no one can remember him as other than old, used to tell how he was brought over when young to this island, where he had lived ever since, and how he and others, sick and exhausted, were ministered to by the "missis'" own hands, and how they all loved her and always prayed "Lord bless Ma'am Hannah!" Every morning, as she stood upon this very spot, the field hands passed in review before her, each gang with its driver, going to their daily work. She inspected them all, picking out such as were unfit for labor and sending them to the hospital or to lighter tasks; and every night in the same spot she heard a report of the day, examined into all complaints, and with strict justice adjudged each offender's punishment; and without her order not a lash could be given.

SOMEBODY writes: "A national fault is that of not getting the full use of things. European cities, for example, earn millions a year by selling their street dirt. American cities pay millions to get rid of it. In Europe it dresses sterile soils; in America it is dumped into the channels to obstruct navigation. One can almost admire the humble Paris *chiffoniers* as being a guild employed in redeeming to a hundred services what has been thrown away as useless; they rescue vast fortunes yearly. On the Pennsylvania oil lands twenty men put up a derrick, sink a test well, and fail. Sixteen out of the twenty re-organize, sink a new well within fifty rods of the other, build a new derrick, and never touch the old one, leaving it to rot. The expense of this kind of machinery is great; and yet out of the abandoned derricks in the oil regions you could almost build a timber track from Corry to New York, or renew all the wooden bridges in New York State.

A MUSSULMAN TRADITION.—The valley south of the Balkan, where General Gbourka lost three thousand men in retreating before the columns of Suleiman, is the center of the most remarkable species of horticulture in the world—ottar of roses. The Mussulman tradition assigns the origin of the rose to the night of Mahomet's journey to heaven. The white roses sprang from the drops of sweat which fell from the forehead of the prophet himself in his toilsome ascent; the sweat of Borak, the miraculous animal he rode, gave birth to the yellow ones; while the celestial drops which fell from Gabriel were the source of the red rose. The appearance of the neighborhood of Kasanlik would favor a suspicion that the heavenward journey must have sorely tried the archangel; and Count von Moltke, who was well acquainted with Bulgaria and the Balkans, has styled the valley of the Tundja "the Cashmere of Europe, the Turkish Gulistan, the land of roses." Roses are not grown there in isolated patches, but in fields and ridges, as if they were no better than potatoes.

THERE is trouble about affording instruction in agriculture in Vermont. The Agricultural College grant was made over to the State University. It yields an annual income of $8,700. Still the University has not increased its faculty, and it is said has made no provision for teaching agriculture except to assign a single professor to that branch and then discharge him.

A WOMAN at eighteen wants five trunks when she travels. At fifty she can get along with a bottle of cold tea.

Why Lamps Explode.

The use of the candles and whale-oil lamps of our grandmother's time has of late years been superseded by the introduction of kerosene in the country almost as extensively as by that of gas in the cities, towns, and enterprising villages. This new illuminator has the advantage of being much cheaper and the disadvantage of being considerably more dangerous, both to persons and property, than its time-honored predecessors. Statistics of fatal and painful casualities from the careless or imprudent handling and use of the article throughout the country, would aggregate a startling total, judging from the great number that find their way into the press of each city, although a tithe of those that actually occur are never published, while the reports of different insurance companies show that scarcely any other agent is so productive of fires and the destruction of property. All but the most ignorant are now aware of the extreme danger of using this oil in lighting fires, and none but the most reckless employ it for this purpose. The scope for mischief by it is, therefore, nowadays, in a great measure, confined in the explosions of kerosene lamps; but with regard to the cause of these there is a great deal of misconception abroad.

Some persons seem to think that they are caused in the same way as the explosion of a boiler; namely, by the pressure of the vapor of oil inside the lamp, just as boilers explode on account of the pressure of steam on their interior. In rare instances only are explosions produced by this cause; in cases, for instance, where the ignited oil overflows the lamp and at once envelopes it in flame. The usual cause, however, is that the vapor of kerosene gets mixed in proper proportions with the air, thus forming a true explosive mixture which, when fired by a flame, will explode with the force of a charge of powder in a gun. It is on this account that there is more danger of explosion when the lamp is only partially filled with kerosene, because then there is a large space for the explosive mixture, which acts in the same way as a larger load of powder in a gun.

Again, many people suppose that there can be no danger of a lamp explosion unless the whole body of the oil in a lamp is heated to the flashing point; that because the temperature of our rooms never rises to 120 deg., there can be no danger in using oil whose flashing point is 120 deg. But Dr. Baker, Secretary of the State Board of Health of Michigan, has proved by experiments with lamps that an explosive mixture may form and the lamp may explode while the body of oil in it is not above 85 deg. F. The temperature of the body of oil is not the only factor to be considered, because different parts of the lamp become very unequally heated. If you will touch the brass collar of a lamp which has been burning for some time, you will find it quite hot, and the tube supporting the wick is still more strongly heated. The formation of vapor will be determined by the hottest part of the lamp, which comes in contact with the oil. When the combustion is imperfect from any cause, the brass fittings of the lamp becomes excessively heated. Dr. Baker found in his experiments that when the chimney was removed and the lamp continued to burn, the temperature of the brass collar rose very rapidly in every instance; in one case, in fourteen minutes it rose to 161 deg. F. In this last instance very rapid explosions occurred by the side of the wick, and to prevent the whole lamp from exploding the light was extinguished. In none of these experiments did the temperature of the body of the oil rise above 85 deg. F. Many persons on leaving a room will "turn down the lamp" to save oil, but such economy is very liable to cause a lamp explosion, which is anything but economical. If a light is not needed in a room, either extinguish the lamp or leave it burning with the usual blaze.

S.

RUSK AND BREAD CAKE.—Very nice rusk and cake may be made from bread dough when light enough to bake. For rusk, take two teacupfuls of the raised dough and work through it thoroughly one cup of sugar, one-half cup of butter, and two eggs; add flour enough to make quite stiff; let it rise, and when light mold into biscuits; then, when again light, brush the tops with the yelk of an egg, or sift cinnamon and sugar over them and place in the oven. For cake, allow two cups of dough, two cups sugar, one cup butter, three eggs, one-half cup sweet milk, one cup of chopped raisins, citrons and currants if you please; spice to taste; one-third teaspoonful soda and two-thirds of cream-of-tartar; one-half cup flour, more or less. It is important that all should be well mixed with the light dough. Let rise half an hour before baking.

HOW TO COOK A TOUGH BEEFSTEAK.—In the first place get the steak; you need not necessarily select a tough one, but whether you do or not, it may prove tough enough; pound it, put it in a spider, add about half a cup of cold water, cover closely, and set back on your stove or range where it will only simmer; turn frequently, and renew the water, hot, as fast as it evaporates. It will take about two hours to render it tender, so, if you want it for the table at twelve, you must put it to cook at ten. Salt it when you take it up. (Never salt meat when you first put it to cook, it hardens it.) Add some water to the juice of the meat that should be left in the spider, thicken with flour, and pour over your meat, and you will have a nice, tender steak that anybody can eat.

KETCHUP.—Eighteen ripe tomatoes, two onions, two green peppers, two teaspoonfuls of salt, one teacup of sugar, two and one-half teacups of vinegar, one teaspoonful each of cloves and cinnamon. Chop and mix, and boil slowly. Put into glass cans. This makes an excellent sauce for meat.

CAKE WITHOUT EGGS.—One and one-half cups of sugar, one cup of sweet milk, two cups of flour, two tablespoonfuls of butter, two teaspoonfuls of cream-of-tartar, and one teaspoonful of saleratus.

A Sleepless Man.

The man who does not sleep, Saunders, now resides near this place. Some time in 1861 or 1862 Saunders enlisted in the Fourth Virginia volunteers. For several years he had not slept at all, so he said. But it becoming known directly in camp that he made such pretentions, it aroused the curiosity of many of the men and officers, and they set a watch upon him. I am told by a colonel that he and many others lost a great many nights' sleep in endeavoring to entrap Saunders, but during the whole time that he remained a member of the Fourth he never was caught asleep. He stood guard night after night, and week after week, paid by sleepy-headed soldiers to take their turns, but never was caught napping. He hauled coal several weeks in succession, only stopping long enough to eat and change horses, and ploughed in the field with five or six stalwart men until he wore them out completely, but never seemed to tire. During the year 1863, I think it was, he went to Philadelphia and was examined by the leading physicians of the country. They set up with him in relays of five, night and day, and kept up an almost constant stream of conversation with him, and at the termination of twenty-nine days discharged him with a certificate, but could give no explanation of this freak of nature. Many stories of the untiring energy and activity of this man are told, and all agree who know him that this antipode of Rip Van Winkle is the most sleepless man they ever met.

Mr. Saunders is now fifty six years of age, and says that he has not known what sleep is for eighteen years. He himself cannot account for it, as he says the change in his physical organization occurred within three days, and that he never was sick in his life, and took medicine but once, and that was when he had a catarrh, about three years ago. He is a hale, hearty man, and bids fair to live many years yet. He is conscientiously opposed to making a display of himself, or no doubt would long ago have been before the public as one of the human curiosities of the world.—*Parkersburg (W. Va.) Republican.*

Age of Vegetables.

The species of vegetables we now cultivate have been raised and eaten for centuries. Even before the Christian era many of them were in use.

Lettuce has been used at the table for thousands of years. Herodotus tells us that it was served at the royal table centuries before the Christian era, and one of the noble families of Rome derived its name from this plant.

Spinach, asparagus, and celery have been cultivated and eaten among the Eastern nations thousands of years. Jesus took the mustard seed as the exponent of a parable, showing that it was esteemed among the Jews.

Radishes were known and grown by the Greeks, and were offered at Apollo's shrine, wrought in precious metals.

Parsnips were raised and brought from the Rhine to add to the luxuries of Tiberius' table.

Beets were very highly esteemed centuries ago, and carrots were in such repute in Queen Elizabeth's reign that the ladies of her court adorned their huge structures of false hair with their feathery plumes.

Peas, at Elizabeth's court, were very rare, and were imported from Holland as a great delicacy.

Fruits, also, were in great repute among the ancients.

The currant was cultivated centuries ago in European gardens, and was called the Corinthian grape.

Evelyn, in his charming diary, speaks of his berries as Corinths; hence the name of currants.

The damson plum was extensively cultivated at Damascus, whence its name.

The cherry came from Cosus, a city of Pontus, and the delicious peach, king of fruits, was first known in Persia.

The quince was a holy fruit, dedicated to the goddess of love, and was called Cydonian apple.

Pears are as ancient as apples, and are mentioned among the Paradisal fruits.

Industry of Bulgarian Women.

The correspondent of a London newspaper writes: "Every house has its rude loom, of a make so primitive that one wonders how much good material is produced by it, for the Bulgarian cloth, though rather rough in texture, is of excellent quality, and will wear for years; a finer kind is, however, produced in the towns, and at Kazan, in the vilayet of the Danube, I was assured that they could imitate any quality or pattern of cloth that might be given to them. The other woolen articles made are chiefly carpets, generally in long, narrow strips of bright color, something like the Spanish blankets; rugs of different patterns, cushions or pillow-cases, and bed coverlets; these are sold either in the provinces or to the Constantinople market, and I do not think there is any export for them; indeed, as the sheep of Roumelia give only about two pounds and three-quarters of wool to a fleece, the amount produced is probably barely sufficient for internal consumption. One of the most striking things in these villages is the apparently ceaseless industry of the women and girls, every one of whom, whether seated on the door-steps, walking in the streets, or going to the fountain with her pails over her shoulder, on a yoke like a milk maid's, always carries a hank of wool tied on a distaff under one arm, and twirls a spindle. In Kazan I walked for twenty minutes without being able to find one—literally one—woman or girl above eight years of age without this accompaniment, and mothers carry their little babies in a sort of bag on their backs, so as to have their hands free to use the spindle.

THE expense of the Pittsburgh riot—not less than $3,000,000—will fall, it is said, upon the tax-payers of Allegheny county. There is no rest in this world for the tax-payer.

The Cuttle-Fish.

In the stores it is called cuttle-fish bone. It is not properly a bone, however, but it is really the shell of the cuttle-fish, and when I tell you that the cuttle fish is not a fish, you will begin to think that the names are very much mixed. The cuttle-fish is closely related to the animals usually called "shell-fish," such as clams, oysters, mussels, and the like; indeed it belongs to a division of these which have long feelers, or bodies that help them to move about arranged on their head, hence the class of animals is called *cephalopods*—a rather big word for youngsters—but when you know that it is from the Greek words for *head* and *feet*, and that it describes the peculiar form of these animals, it will not perhaps seem too big a word. The naturalists call the cuttle-fish *sepia*, and there are thirty or more different kinds found in the sea, in all parts of the world. It has a bag-like body, with a sort of wing on each side; the round place near the top is the mouth, and around this are ten arms or feet, of which two are much longer than the rest, and all have little suckers upon them, which allow the animal to hold very fast to anything it catches, or to a rock if it wishes. The cuttle-fish has a shell to strengthen its soft body, but strangely enough carries it inside, and this shell is what is known as cuttle-fish bone. It is very light indeed, and if you examine it carefully you will see that it is made up of the most delicate little plates of bony matter. The cuttle-fishes walk along on the bottom by their many feet or feeders, and when they swim they go backwards.

Their swimming is done in a very droll manner, they take water into their bodies, and send it out in a stream with great force, and thus push themselves headforemost through the water.

Another strange thing about the *sepias* is, they always carry a bag of ink with them, and when chased by a large fish they throw out some of this inky matter, and so cloud the water that their enemy cannot see them. This coloring matter, dried and made into cakes, is called after them, and is used in making water-color drawing; it is a fine, rich brown tint.

The cuttle-fish bone of the shops is mostly picked up on the shores of the Mediterranean sea, where it washes ashore from the animals which die, or which are killed by their enemies. The cuttle-bone is put into bird cages because the birds like to rub their bills against some such substance, and being, like other shells, mostly composed of lime, it furnishes them with this, which, like all other birds, they need to form the shells to their eggs.

The Magnificence of Moscow.

This is one of the richest and most beautiful cities in the world. It seems especially so as you approach it in the distance. Standing on elevated ground, it is seen from afar in every direction. Its numerous towers—every church having several, besides the steeples—with hundred of domes and cupolas, either gilded or painted green and spangled with stars, together with many gardens and trees intermixed with the houses, give it quite an oriental appearance, and fill the traveler with wonder and admiration when it first breaks upon his view. The river Moskva flows to the base of the hill on which the Kremlin is built. The Kremlin is a vast citadel, or city, within a city, enclosed by a wall from twelve to sixteen feet thick, and from thirty to fifty feet high, with many towers, embattlements and beautiful gates. It contains also many magnificent churches, also the Large Palace and the Little Palace. We entered with uncovered head, as every one is required to do, from the highest official to the lowest serf, through the Gate of the Redeemer, over which hangs a picture of the Savior. I would like to tell you of the cathedrals, and the great bell, which weighs 10,000 poods or 360,000 pounds English, now standing with its broken piece on a pedestal, placed there by the Emperor Nicholas, the Romanoff Place with its ancient obelisk; the crooked streets and mixed houses, elegant government offices in close contact with huts and cottages; the tolerably wide street, three miles long, leading from the walls of the Kremlin to the St. Petersburg gate and thence to the park or review ground; also to the treasury, the public museum and library, together with modern improvements in gas-pipes, letter-boxes, etc.

BROUGHT TO GRIEF.—One of our dry-goods clerks called around to see his girl the other evening. She observed that he appeared very restless, and as he had been paying her pretty sharp attention she sniffed a proposal. She determined to assist the young man.

"George, dear," said she, in a sweet voice, "what's the matter with you this evening?"

"There ain't nothing the matter," remarked George, twisting uneasily in his chair.

"I think there is," said she, with great interest.

"Oh no, there ain't," returned George; "what makes you think so?"

"You appear so restless," she exclaimed; "you act as if there was something on your mind."

"It ain't on my mind," observed George; "it's"—and then he suddenly caught himself, and stopped.

"What is it—where is it, dear?" entreated the young miss; "won't you tell your darling?"

"It's on my back," blurted George, with an effort.

"On your back?" repeated the young miss, in astoyishment.

"Yes;" said George, desperately; "it's a porous plaster, and it itches so I can't keep still."

The young lady fainted.

MINISTERS will have their little jokes like other people. "Come over and preach for me to-night," said a Chicago divine to a clerical friend whom he met in the street not many days since. "I can't to-night," was the reply, "I am almost down sick with the headache." "Well," drolly observed the other, "I guess you can do it; for if you preach as you usually do, you won't have to use your head any."

Phosphorescent Splendors.

From the Tedesco Rocks on the outer point at Swampscott, Mass., last night, there was a scene of awful sublimity. A heavy surf during the day had been rolling in upon the beach, and breaking with magnificent effect upon the rocks, while the broad expanse of the ocean was white with the foam of a million caps which were dashed into spray by the gale. As night came on and deepened, the wonderful phosphorescent light, far more brilliant than anything ever seen upon our shores, was displayed in a pageant of indescribable beauty. As far as the eye could reach along this rocky coast, the breaking surf was turned to molten silver, and then to deepest emerald, and then to the minute sparkling fires one sees flashing from a coronet of diamonds in artificial light. It was a sea of glittering gems. The crest of every wave was a line of massive silver, and the seething waters changing from palest blue to most brilliant green, emitted a light which gleamed upon rock and grass, and was reflected upon the clouds above.

At midnight, at the full tide, the splendor of the scene was beyond words. Wave after wave broke upon the line of rocks, showing a wall of colored fires, forty, and at times, even fifty feet in height. The ocean seemed aflame. The crest of every wave was a coruscation of gems, sparkling with more than rainbow hues. The intensity of color, all luminous with phosphorescent fire, was far more wonderful than that produced by any mechanical chemistry. Footprints of silver in the sand; handfuls of diamonds for the grasping, and although so fleeting, they will remain a possession forever. Standing thus in the darkness and loneliness of midnight, and the edge of the vast, turbulent ocean of light, with the gleaming splendor of the advancing and retreating waves, the vision of the apocalypse was for the time made real. In imagination it was a city garnished with all manner of precious stones, jasper and emerald and chrysolite, and the streets were of pure silver, as it were, transparent glass. And I saw no temple therein, for the Lord God Almighty was the temple of it. And the city had no need of the sun, neither of the moon to shine in it, for the glory of God did lighten it. It was an experience of a lifetime. After wide travel over the globe, and with many opportunities of viewing natural phenomena and the wonderful works of God, I have never seen anything to parallel the phosphorescent splendors which for hours were flashing to us out of the darkness.—*Boston Transcript.*

Business in Ancient Pompeii.

One of the most interesting discoveries in recent years at Pompeii was made in 1875, when a wooden chest was brought to light, containing the business receipts of L. Cæcilius Jucundus. The chest crumbled to dust on exposure to the air, but the tablets upon which the receipts were written have at length proved legible in many instances, and the result of a careful study of these tablets by Mommsen and others has been to clear up several points in what was among the Romans a matter of great consequence, viz.: the position of middlemen in the affairs of business. There was not among the Romans the same extensive system of shops as with us, supplying every possible article of necessity or luxury, and for this reason there arose innumerable occasions of private persons desiring to dispose of this or that article, as for instance a surplus of agricultural produce, old carts, old ploughs or even old or invalid slaves, as Cato recommends the landowner to do. The tablets are dated according to the custom, by giving the names of the consuls for the year. The greater part of the dates fall between A. D. 53–62. A few are as early as 12 and 27. Since there is no more recent date than 62, it becomes highly probable that the tablets of Jucundus had been overwhelmed in the earlier eruptions of Vesuvius. The majority of the tablets are triptychs, and were written partly with letters on wax spread on the tablet, and partly in ink on the bare wood. Among them there is only one which gives the amount of the commission which he received, and that proves to be two per cent., which is known from other sources to be the general rate. Usually he merely says "minus the commission." The person to whom this expense fell was the buyer.—*Leslie's Magazine.*

WIFE.—What do you think the beautiful word "wife" comes from? It is the great word in which the English and Latin languages conquered the French and Greek. I hope the French will some day get a word for it instead of that dreadful word *femme*. But what do you think it comes from? The great value of the Saxon words is, that they mean something. Wife means "weaver." You must either be housewives or housemoths; remember that. In the deep sense, you must either weave men's fortunes and embroider them, or feed upon them and bring them to decay. Wherever a true wife comes, home is always around her. The stars may be over her head; the glow-worm in the night cold grass may be the fire at her foot; but home is where she is; and for a noble woman it stretches far around her, better than house ceiled with cedar or painted with vermilion, shedding its quiet light far for those who are homeless. This I believe to be the woman's true place and power.—*Ruskin.*

THE London *Truth* tells the story of a Frenchman who was mixed up in a political conspiracy during the empire, when he discovered that he had been denounced to the police by one of his boon companions. He went to the traitor in excessive anger, and, after thrashing him soundly, he began to abuse him. "You scoundrel, what a low coward you must be to betray a friend like me!" "Well," coolly replied the other, while rubbing his back, "how could I have betrayed you had you not been my friend!"

THERE is in every human countenance either a history or a prophecy, which must sadden, or at least soften, every reflecting observer.—*Coleridge.*

Burlington Hawk-Eyetems.

THE fall style of hat is any kind that you try to hang on the average hat-rack.

THERE is a man on North Hill named *Breeze.* Wonder if the father ever raised him?

A NEEDY tramp was so destitute of raiment that he tried to steal the close of the day.

LET us see,hasn't Sitting Bull held out about long enough to be conciliated and vindicated?

THE Russian bear—furs-ed in war, furs-ed in peace, and furs-ed in the jokes of our countrymen.

THE general impression that one receives from reading his letters is that Stanley discovered Africa.

"BISMARCK does not like a crowd." Ho, ho! Don't he, then? It's precious easy to see that Bismarck never lectured.

IF your health is poor, devote yourself to a buckwheat diet this winter and you'll be able to come up to the scratch in the spring.

THE Philadelphia *Bulletin* pertinently mourns over the great number of patent fire extinguishers destroyed in the patent office fire.

YOUNG man, if you would be the toniest of the tony, you must wear sleeve buttons so large that they will hide your dirty cuffs.

WATCHMAN, what of the night? (Response, at 10:30 P. M. from 1,000,000 happy American homes), "Did you lock the front door?"

CHEYENNE is said to be the "wickedest city in the world." It has eleven newspapers, and the rest of the inhabitants play pool for a living.

THE dying sinner, glancing back over a life of misdeed and carelessness, has one consolation, his administrators will make it all right on his tombstone.

IT is getting so monotonous and tiresome reading every morning of burglaries, that there ought to be an arrest once in a while, just to change the subject.

THE milkmen's national convention passed a resolution,denouncing as utterly absurd and untenable, Mr. Darwin's statement that fish cannot live in milk.

IT is about time to house the spring chickens that have escaped the ravages of the market for the past six or seven years, so they will keep over for next spring.

IT is said that the Iowa mosquito will laugh a hollow, mocking laugh when the man, who makes a vicious slap at it with a sock, skins his knuckles against the bed-post.

SENATOR DAVID DAVIS had to take the upper berth in a sleeping car, and the train men had to take off the roof of the car and hoist him into bed with a boom derrick.

AN Indianapolis lawyer had the top of his ear chawed off in a fight about three weeks ago, and it didn't begin to hurt him until day before yesterday. Pain hadn't got down to him until then.

"WHAT'S that?" Mr. Orrendorf asked his landlady as she set his cup by his plate. "Coffee," was the prompt and decisive reply. "Ah," innocently remarked the boarder, with an air of interest, "and what is it made of?"

A SWISS historian has written a book to prove that William Tell was a real, actual, living man, and did shoot the apple. Of course he was, and of course he did. He has a son now living named Joseph, the model officer on the Burlington police force.

THE Petersburg *Sun* wants to know "what is the use of a teacher who don't teach?" And now how thin an argument is that. Doesn't the wisest body of lawmakers in the world choose for their speaker the man who isn't expected to speak?

A SAN FRANCISCO critic, comparing Kellogg and Cary, says, "Of course, Cary has artistic cultivation as well as the other, but somehow we are not so much *exigeant* with her as with the soprano." Eh! well, no; you'd better not be; she is engaged.

A FEW weeks ago the quartermaster-general of the Turkish army issued rations of soap to all the regiments in the army of the faithful. The astonished warriors took it, looked at it, felt it, wondered what it was for and finally made soup of it.

SOUND the tocsin! Freedom, wherever you are, awake! Awake! and put on your clothes if you can find them! Rouse the spirit of American liberty, if you can find a medium handy! It begins to look as though we were going to have a Scotch burgess for president in 1880!

IN order to secure better order and fewer interruptions during the play in American theatres, it is best hereafter to have the play in the saloon, and let the actors come on and play their parts in the intervals of the bar-keeper's duty, while that overworked official is resting.

THE New York *Sun* says one thousand dollars a year is enough to get married on. One thousand dollars a year? But it doesn't take more than fifteen minutes for a man to get married. What the unmarried world wants to know is how much a man can live on after he is married?

SANGUINE St. Louis capitalists and real estate men are still holding on to valuable pieces of property that will treble their value when the capital, the treasury department, the new patent office, the white house and other government buildings are located right on or adjacent to them.

THE winter is closing in upon the clergymen of this country with most appalling severities. A season of incessant and pitiless donation parties has been arranged by many of the denominations, and the prospect is that hundreds of ministers, who are not able to keep a dog, and don't know how to fire a gun, will perish from starvation.

IN ancient Burgundy it was customary for people to lie in bed several weeks after the death of a relative. If that custom should be revived and adopted in this country, we know some men who would kill off their relatives one at a time, in order to enjoy the luxury of sleeping six days a week. The man who snores the loudest, we suppose, would be considered the most deeply stricken with grief.

CHRISTMAS is coming, and in order to save the annoyance of an extended correspondence, we will answer the letters and inquiries that *pour in upon us from all quarters, by saying in this paragraph that a seal ring, a diamond pin, a gold watch and chain, a red sleigh, like the one on Maple street, a fast horse, with a pedigree, a railroad pass, a share in the rolling mills, or a town lot down by the postoffice, will any or all of them be acceptable. We are not particular.

*Are going to.

Progress of Cremation.

The Cremation Society of England in its recent report enumerates the instances in different countries of the adoption of the new method. In 1869, a woman of 35, whose body weighed 116 pounds, was reduced in a furnace at Padua to 6 pounds. In the same city two men were next year burned, the corpse of one weighing 99 pounds, and that of the other 90, these being respectively reduced by fire to ashes weighing only 3.06 and 4.06. In the last of these cases the cost was only the small sum of 2s. 4d. The body of a woman, 70 years of age, at Breslau in 1874, who weighed 70 pounds, was burned in 70 minutes, at the cost of 3s. In 1874, the bodies of two young women of 26 and 23 were burned at Dresden, and reduced respectively to 3.75 pounds of ashes and 4 pounds, and the opperations occupied 75 and 78 minutes. At Milan, a man of 76 was cremated in 1870, leaving 6 pounds of ashes after 90 minutes' ignition; and a woman, whose age is not stated, was cremated at a cost of 70 shillings. At Washington, Penn., the similar combustion of a man, Baron de Palm, aged 67, cost 30s., all labor included, and occupied 120 minutes. Again, in Milan, 1877, there was a case of a man of 72, who was reduced to ashes in 90 minutes, the expense not stated. Since March, 1877, cremations are allowed in Italy, on an order from the prefect, if, after due conference, no objections are raised by the provincial sanitary council. Before that day the permission of the government had to be obtained. The chief Cremation Society in Germany—at Berlin—is reported to be in a flourishing condition, and has contributed largely to the funds for the Crematorium about to be erected at Gotha or Coburg. The system most in favor in that country is a modification of the regenerative one of Dr. Siemens, of London. The temperature of ignition is about 1,400 degrees Fahr., beyond which the ashes are apt to become fused. In Austria the sanitary council has long ago submitted a carefully prepared opinion to the municipical authorities, with a request that cremation might be made permissive, but no answer has been received; and it is supposed that this is due to some pressure having been exercised by persons in the highest circles having an antipathy to cremation. There are several cremation societies in Austria, but their endeavors are for the present confined to the collection of contributions, "in order that a certain number of orations and reports be made." In Switzerland there are several associations for promoting cremation, that of Zurich including 400 members, and it is hoped that a new sanitary law will soon be passed legalizing the practice, but for the present the government holds that the ground is not yet sufficiently cleared for its interference. The Cremation Society of Holland is described as extending over the whole kingdom, and has branches in several towns. There is a fund for erecting crematoria, cremated out of gifts and legacies, and a yearly donation from the general board. The society also publishes a small periodical giving information as to the course of the movement. At present the law is that a corpse should be buried in a coffin. In France "no practical steps have been taken toward the performance of cremation there; neither does a fair opportunity seem to have occurred for testing whether the law will permit cremation;" but, of course, the want of opportunity is simply the fault of the public, not of the system. In the United States seven societies have been formed; and in Brooklyn and Chicago arrangements have been made for the erection of suitable buildings. There is no law to forbid cremation, and three cremations have taken place, one being that of the body of the Baron de Palm mentioned before.

THIERS' PERSONNEL.—The prints abound now with pen sketches of Thiers. A writer in *Appletons' Journal*, says of him:—"To us he appeared a short, thick-set, square-headed, bristling-haired, pugnacious little man, with a good deal of sparkle and a good deal of obstinacy, brimming with irony and "fight;" nervous, petulant, uneasy, and charged throughout his diminutive body with a seemingly inexhaustible vitality and force—a physical trait well fitted to his strong, determined, and bellicose character. Rather German than French in physiognomy,he was all Gallic and all Marseillaise in his impetuous vivacity and demonstrative manner. Most engaging, no doubt, in conversation, and when talking in the social circle showing at once his brightest and his most amiable side, it was evident that he best enjoyed political life, especially when that life was freely checkered by a pandemonium of strifes of the forum. To see him in the tribune, with his cup of coffee or his glass of claret by his side, his handkerchief in his hand, and his coal-black eyes glaring out from beneath the big, square spectacles which he always affected, was to see him when his fullest force and genius were in play. He was a good hater, and probably never an orator lived who felt more keenly the luxury of forensic combat than Thiers did in his old-time contests with the prim and austere Guizot.

BLUNT BUT TRUE.—There is said to be a young man in the Missouri penitentiary whose parents, at their death, left him a fortune of $50,000. There is where his parents made a fatal mistake. If they had taken the precaution to invest that sum in a small dog, and shot him, and then had simply left the young man a jack-plane or a wood saw, with printed instructions how to use it, the chances are that, instead of being in the penitentiary, he would to day have been gradually but surely working his way up to a handsome competency and an honorable old age. But ever since the days of Adam and Eve parents have made it a point to toil and struggle all their lives in order to realize a sufficient sum of money to purchase, when they are dead and gone, their sons each a first-class through ticket to the devil, and it is not much to be wondered at that so many of their sons, reared in vice and idleness, as too many of them often are, have no higher ambition than to invest their inheritance in just that sort of transportation.

PROFESSOR NORDENSKIOLD will have charge of the next Swedish polar expedition. He will sail around the north coast of Siberia as far as Behring's Strait, and from thence push directly toward the North Pole. The King of Sweden contributes $80,000 from his private purse to forward the enterprise.

MAN, being essentially active, must find in activity his joy, as well as his beauty and glory; and labor, like everything else that is good, is its own reward.—*Whipple.*

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Senate.

D. W. Voorhees was sworn in as Senator from Indiana, as successor of Senator Morton.

Booth was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Patents.

BILLS INTRODUCED.—To establish a Department of Commerce.

In relation to distilling and rectifying spirits.

To authorize the election of a Delegate to Congress from Indian Territory.

The Senate bill to enable Indians to become citizens of the United States.

To grant additional homesteads to soldiers upon public lands in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Florida.

House bill with amendments, making appropriations for the support of the army.

Appropriating $17,500 for continuing operations under direction of the United States Fish Commission connected with the propagation and distribution of shad and other food fishes during the present fiscal year.

Authorizing the purchase of the picture known as "The Polaris, in her winter quarters in Robeson Channel," providing the cost of the picture does not exceed $10,000.

Repealing the Act authorizing the coinage of twenty-cent silver pieces.

BILLS PASSED.—The bill providing for certain deficiencies in the pay of the navy and marine corps and for other purposes. It now goes to the President for signature.

The Army Appropriation bill. Eaton demanded a separate vote on the amendment limiting the army to 25,000 men, instead of 20,000. The amendment was agreed to—yeas,39; nays, 19. Other amendments were concurred in, and the bill was then read a third time and passed. It now goes back to the House of Representatives for the action of that body on the Senate amendments.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED.—Calling upon the President to inform the Senate of the cause of the Nez Perces war; the number of Indians and soldiers engaged therein; the number of lives lost; the cost of the war, and what disposal has been made of Chief Joseph and those who surrendered with him.

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, providing for a tribunal by States for the decision of all contested issues arising in the choice of Electors for President and Vice-President.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.—Of settlers on lands granted to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, praying for such legislation as will protect their rights and interests in said lands.

Bruce presented a petition from colored residents of Mississippi asking an appropriation of $100,000 to aid them in emigrating to Liberia. Referred. He said the numbers and characters of the petitioners entitled their petition to consideration, though he was not prepared to endorse their plan now.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The House bill making appropriations for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, was read by title and referred.

Hamlin, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported back Senate resolution authorizing the appointment of a commission to ascertain upon what terms a treaty of commerce with Mexico can be arranged, and moved its reference to the Committee on Finance. So ordered.

Dawes presented a remonstrance of forty-five national banks of Boston, against the passage of the bill for the remonetization of silver. The petitioners set forth that they are required by law to hold many millions of dollars in United States bonds, and are apprehensive that the passage of the bill will greatly depreciate their value and have a bad influence on the business of the country.

House.

BILLS INTRODUCED.—A large number of bills were introduced and referred—including a bill amending the laws regarding mailable matter of the third class.

Concerning existing banking laws.

Designating the time for the meeting of Congress—the first Monday of January.

To reduce the number of military cadets.

For the payment for all cotton seized after the 29th of May, 1865.

To refund the tax on raw cotton collected from 1863 to 1868.

To prohibit by Constitutional amendment payment of claims arising out of the late rebellion.

For payment of import duties in legal tender notes as soon as they are quoted at par with legal tender coin of the United States.

Providing for the construction of a light-house at San Luis Obispo.

To extend, facilitate, and cheapen land and water transportation of freight and passengers, and to promote industry and labor without further addition to the public debt.

For cheap transportation between tidewater on the Atlantic and the Ohio and Mississippi valleys.

For the appointment of the Committee of Agriculture as a Cabinet office.

For the construction of a railway from New York to Council Bluffs, Iowa.

A bill relative to the Paris Exposition. It accepts the invitation from France to take part in the Exposition, and appropriates $150,000.

A substitute appropriating $50,000 was offered. Both referred.

Directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay in full to mail contractors in the Southern States the amounts due on their respective contracts for 1859, 1860 and 1861, out of the appropriation of $375,000 made by Congress March 3, 1877.

The Deficiency bill, appropriating the following items: For the payment of judgments of the Court of Claims, $649,390; Library of Congress, $22,800; Treasury Department, various items, $125,000; Post Office Department, salaries, $681,681; other items, $12,500; Executive Office, contingencies, $3,100; House of Representatives, various items, $11,365; Supreme Court printing, $15,000; expenses of payment of bounty money, etc., $10,000. The Post Office item is a re-appropriation.

BILLS PASSED.—The Army Appropriation bill, as reported from the Committee of the Whole, came up for consideration as the regular order. It had previously been amended so as to restrict enlistments to 20,000 men. This restriction was carried by a small majority. The friends of the army hope, therefore, that when the Senate refuses to adopt said amendment of restriction the House will acquiesce in the Senate's omission thereof. After lengthy discussion the bill passed the House without division.

RESOLUTIONS OFFERED.—Instructing the Committee on Banking and Currency to inquire into the propriety of so amending the banking laws as to require in the election of directors the principle of cumulative voting in a State where such laws may exist, and also as to the propriety of amending said law so as to limit the efficiency of proxies to two months.

The resolution for final adjournment of Congress on the 22d instant at 6 o'clock.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED.—Instructing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire what assistance can be given by the Government to citizens who desire to emigrate to the West for the purpose of engaging in agriculture.

Instructing the Committee on Banking and Currency to inquire into the expediency of winding up national banks, withdrawing their circulation,and substituting greenbacks or other similar currency.

Townsend offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the facts of the imprisonment of Robert Smalls, colored member of the House of South Carolina, and to report whether such imprisonment is or is not in violation of the constitutional privileges of the House.

Butler offered as a substitute a resolution giving the Judiciary Committee power to send for persons and papers in making such investigation. The resolution, as amended, was adopted.

Directing the Military Committee to inquire into the strength of cavalry and infantry regiments in the army; how many regiments are employed upon the Texas frontier; the character of the troops employed there; military management of the frontier, and what additional force is necessary to protect the people of Texas from Mexican raiders.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The House, in the Committee of the Whole, passed the Navy Deficiency Bill. The total amount appropriated by the bill is $2,240,665; of which $1,446,688 is for the Navy, $311,938 for the amount due the Seligman Bros. of London, and $45,000 for the marine corps. The bill also provides for the payment of United States Judges, etc.

Atkins reported back the Army Appropriation bill, with the Senate's amendments. The House receded from its decision to limit the army to 20,000 men, and adopted the bill as amended by the Senate limiting the army to 25,000. The bill now goes back to the Senate for action on such amendments as were not concurred in.

The Infirmities of Age

Are harder to bear than the ailments of middle life or youth, since the resistant power in the system has diminished with declining years, and disease and pain have more power over the enfeebled body. It is therefore the more essential that that resistant power should be augmented. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a benign tonic cordial, is admirably adapted for the purpose. It counteracts the infirmities peculiar to age, and succors worn out nature. It vivifies the feeble frame, adds new oil, as it were, to the flickering lamp of life,diffuses fresh warmth through the chilled veins, and gives comfort as well as relief,thus lightening the burden of age and retarding in a measure the progress of decay. Ladies in delicate health, as well as aged persons, derive great benefit from this wholesome stimulative tonic, which is absolutely pure, unobjectionable in flavor, and is recommended by physicians of repute.

Doors, Windows and Blinds.

WILSON & BROTHERS.

In glancing over the broad and ample field of San Francisco industries and as a representative of its class we are pleased to call attention to the enterprising firm of Wilson & Brothers, manufacturers and dealers in doors, windows, blinds, sash and building material, Nos. 18, 20 and 22 Drumm street, San Francisco. Twenty years ago the Messrs. Wilson came to this city and commenced business on a much smaller scale than that of to-day, but by strict attention to the rules that govern a successful business they have attained a trade second to none in the city, and a most complete and nicely arranged brick building, rendered earthquake-proof by internal supports of timber bolted to the walls, and fire-proof by iron window and door frames further protected by iron shutters. It is three stories high, the floors being connected by a large elevator. This is Worth's elevator, invented and made in this city, and is the only one of the kind in San Francisco. It is hydraulic and has two upright cylinders instead of horizontal as in the most of them. The size of the building is 45.10x137¼. The stories are high and airy, making it one of the finest edifices for business purposes it has been our lot to see for some time.

The basement contains weights, glass, etc., etc. The first floor, offices and a general line of doors. The second, blinds, sash, etc. The blinds and sash are painted, the glazing done and all are ready for market. The third floor is the glazing and painting department. Several men are employed in painting and glazing. The stock is perhaps the largest carried by any house in San Francisco in this line and that of the best.

Their manufactory is located in Pleasant Valley, El Dorado county. It is very extensive and we are informed consumes annually in the neighborhood of one to two million feet of lumber. By manufacturing close by the supplies they can save on the transportation. The articles inspected by us were well made, showing that they employ good machinery and careful workmen.

The trade of the house is most extensive, reaching all parts of the Pacific Coast, the Oceanic Islands and Australia. To this firm must be credited the honor of pioneers in the Australian trade and is a striking evidence of the enterprise of the Wilson Brothers and their principles of go-aheadativeness. It requires considerable capital and peculiar merits of manufacture to accomplish it. The members of the firm are Mr. N. I. Wilson, to whom we are under obligations for information, G. O. Wilson and H. Wilson.—*S. F. Commercial.*

Life Insurance Claims Adjusted.

James Munsell, Jr., has established special facilities in the East for collecting all kinds of claims on policies in Eastern Life Insurance Companies in liquidation. Parties, who have already filed claims direct with Receivers, will find it greatly to their advantage to place the collection of their dividends in the hands of this agency, which will relieve them of all further trouble, and settlement will be made with claimants at this office. Under this arrangement, Harvey M. Munsell, of New York city, will act there as attorney in fact, representing the interests of claimants on the spot, and receive and receipt for them for the three dividends as fast as made by Receivers.

It is a matter of great importance that claimants should place their polices only in the hands of persons of experience in the insurance business, in order that their policies may be properly valued, and their interest efficiently as well as faithfully represented. Appreciating this fact, several attorneys-at-law, in San Francisco and elsewhere, have placed the claims of their clients in the hands of this agency for presentation with the Courts and Receivers in Eastern States.

Special efforts will be made to have all non-registered policies restored by the Courts to the status of the original policies that were duly registered, which, if successful, will enable claimants to participate directly in the special fund, which fund is nearly intact.

For the direction and information of claimants in the interior, who are unacquainted with us, special reference is made to the Managers of the principal Life and Fire Insurance Companies in San Francisco. Parties holding policies must take prompt action in order to protect their interests and secure their claims, because it is absolutely imperative that claims be filed in the East within a specified time, which in some instances has nearly expired.

Office, 224 Sansome street, corner California, over the Bank of British Columbia, San Francisco.

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.

JAMES W. BELL, squirrel inspector of the Bell School District, is making preparations for a vigorous fall campaign against the joint enemy. It is proposed by the residents of the district to kill the squirrels on pasture as well as grain land. Wakelee's poison will be used, which Mr. Bell indorses as the best poisoning preparation of which he has any knowledge.—*Redwood City Times and Gazette.*

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.

THROW AWAY YOUR CRUTCHES.—Cure your stiff joints, rheumatism, sciatica, lame back, and all lameness and pain, with the never-failing remedy, PRATT'S ABOLITION OIL.

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

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

USE Burnham's Abietine for rheumatism and neuralgia.

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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, 1045 Folsom street, San Francisco.

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CARDS, $1; Cabinets, $3 per doz. PEOPLE'S ART GALLERY. 24 Third street, San Francisco.

MONTGOMERY'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL, 237 Second st., San Francisco. 6 Meal Tickets, $1.

DR. FERGUSON, GRADUATE DENTIST. OFFICE, 232 Kearny Street, San Francisco.

MAGIC FOUNTAIN PENS—INDELIBLE—FOR marking linen. Writes with water—no ink required. Every Pen guaranteed. Samples by mail, post-paid, 10c; 3 for 25c. Agents wanted in every county. DAVID J. KING, 115 7th street, San Francisco.

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