ANAHEIM GAZETTE.

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WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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Richard Melrose,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

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Six months	1 25
Three months	75

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Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery of the Queen's University, Ireland; Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians and of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh; Licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries of London; late Senior Resident-Surgeon, Resident-Physician and Assistant Pathologist, Glasgow Royal Infirmary, and lately Resident in the Rotunda Hospital, (for diseases of women only) Dublin.

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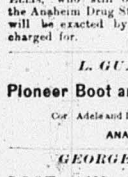

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ALL KINDS OF BLACKSMITH WORK DONE AS well and cheaply as by any other blacksmith in the county. I make a specialty of horse-shoeing, and guarantee to give satisfaction to those who patronize me.

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The patronage of the people solicited.

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316 and 318 Washington St., San Francisco

HANDLE

Grain, Honey, Potatoes

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PRODUCE

SOLELY ON COMMISSION.

Returns Promptly and Accurately Rendered

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Green and Dried Fruits.

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—IN—

PRICES!

—AT THE—

LUMBER YARD

PLANING, SAWING,

—AND—

MOULDING MILLS.

—OF—

A. Guy Smith & Co.

Anaheim,

NEAR THE RAILROAD DEPOT

All Varieties of Pine, Redwood, and Spruce

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Doors, Sashes, and Blinds, Grape Boxes, Boxes, Bee-Hives, and Fruit Dryers.

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Plain and Fancy SCROLL SAWING at Short Notice

Anaheim Grist Mill!

Grain, Feed, Meal, etc, of all Varieties.

CORN SHELLED AND SHIPPED.

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GRAIN, WOOL, AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE TAKEN ON STORAGE.
GRAIN SACKS and TWINE constantly on hand.

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Of all kinds of PRODUCE. Advances made. MERCHANDISE forwarded and sold on Commission in best Markets.

EVANS BROS

HAVE OPENED THE

FAIRVIEW STORE

And will keep constantly on hand

FRESH GROCERIES, ETC

They hope by fair dealing and low prices to merit their share of the public patronage.

J. BENNERSCHEIDT,

—Proprietor of the—

Anaheim Tin Shop,

Centre Street, Anaheim:

Begs to inform his friends and the public that his stock of Tin, Copper and Sheet-iron Ware, and

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

is now complete in every respect. The best Stoves in the market, including

The Medallion Range, Superior and other Stoves Geared Honey Extractors, Strainers, Tanks and Cans, Pumps, Water and Gas pipe all sizes and Fittings. Artesian Well Pipe a Specialty and a good fit guaranteed.

Jobbing done promptly and at low rates. Parties in want of anything in the above line will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock and prices.

Exotic Gardens,

NEW LOS ANGELES STREET,

Rear of Cathedral

LOS ANGELES.

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The above Gardens have now an established reputation which the proprietor will endeavor to retain by fair dealing and by keepings at ck second to none in the southern part of the State. Attention is called to a few of the many choice plants on hand:

5 Choice Everblooming Roses, $1.

These roses are much larger than those sent out by Eastern houses. A large lot of genuine

GOLDEN ARBOR VITAE, grafted,

18 to 24 inches, 75 cents and $1 each. This is less than Eastern prices.

Magnolias, Camellias and Arancarias,

(Norfolk Pines) 3 sorts. PALMS of every description at low rates. BEDDING PLANTS in great profusion and at prices much lower than heretofore.

Orders by mail faithfully attended to and plants shipped with care.

U. S. Marshal's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BY VIRTUE of a writ of execution issued out of the U. S. Circuit Court for the District of California, on a judgment rendered in said Court on the 29th day of July, 1879, in favor of Edwin P. Whitmore and against Jasper Ashill and others for the sum of Two thousand six hundred and sixty-seven dollars and twelve cents, ($2,667 12) and costs, I have levied upon and will sell at public sale to the highest bidder for cash

ON MONDAY, THE 23d DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1880,

At 12 o'clock M., in front of Hicker's Livery Stable in the Town of Santa Ana, Los Angeles County, California, all the right, title and interest of James Hickey, (one of the defendants named in said writ) in and to the following described property, to wit:

That certain lot of land situated in the Town of Santa Ana, Los Angeles County, California, on which stands the stable occupied by Hickey and Dawson as a Livery Stable, with all improvements thereon or thereunto belonging.

Also, all the right, title and interest of the said James Hickey in and to ten (10) acres of land situated in the Town of Santa Ana, Los Angeles County, California, bounded on the North by Sixth Street, on the West by Fruit, on the East by the Railroad and on the South by Fourth Street.

A. W. POOLE,
January 27th, 1880. U. S. Marshal.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK.

Agricultural and Horticultural Items.

A frost in April is a very serious matter here, the budding vineyards being peculiarly susceptible to cold. As heretofore noted in these columns, many grape-growers are preparing to use the smoke preventive should occasion demand; and as this precaution has never been adopted heretofore, the following letters, giving information relative to the smoking process, will doubtless prove acceptable. The letters were written in response to queries put to the respective parties by Mr. Langenberger. He asked: 1. Do the vineyardists of your neighborhood use smoke? 2. Has it proved successful? 3. What do they use to make heavy smoke? 4. What distance do they put the smoking places or fires?

ST. HELENA, Jan. 25, 1880.

A. LANGENBERGER Esq. *Dear Sir:*—Your favor received. 1. Smoke prevents frost. 2. I put in a flat hole—like a *pfannenkuchen-pfanne* (pancake pan) 1 quart coal tar; then lay redwood or pine sticks across. Keep a pile of some dry wood close at hand; also a good-sized pile of green grass, or rotten straw and manure. When the thermometer sinks down at 3 o'clock in the morning to 36°, I get up and watch the weather. When down to 35°, I call the men up about 4 o'clock; give each, (a) matches; (b) 1 pint coal oil; (c) a bag full of shavings. Then we all go to the Northwest side of the field, distribute the men, and in ten minutes have all the fires (50 or 60) burning and smoking. You must start the fires half an hour before the sun rises, for the purpose of preventing the rays of the sun from touching the frozen leaves and blooms before the frost, by the raised temperature, is melted. Keep smoking till the thermometer is up to 36° again.

As a matter of course, you will know how to apply the material mentioned. The grass gives, thrown on the cross pieces of wood, the best smoke. You had better experiment with your men beforehand.

I forgot to say that I keep, besides a pile of wood and a pile of grass, also a 5-gallon can of coal oil on hand, to help the fire and smoke along. Respectfully yours,

C. KRUG.

ST. HELENA, FEB. 2, 1880.

A. LANGENBERGER Esq. *Dear Sir:*—Yours of 23d inst. was received and has met a few days' delay, to enable me to consult with vine-growers upon it. I reply to your questions thus:

1. They *do* use smoke.
2. It *has* proved successful.
3. They make it with coal tar (procured at gas factories) as follows: First, a pile of brush (the trimmings of the vines); pour over that a few gallons of the tar (which is very cheap); set fire to it; it, of course, blazes up brightly; then throw over it dry manure, which smothers the flame, and makes it smoke instead.
4. The distance apart of the smoking piles is about 30 yards.

When the wind is likely to come from a certain direction, there is no need of having these smokes on any but the windward side, and one line of smokes will cover a very large territory to the leeward. If you are not certain which direction the wind will come from, it would of course be prudent to have smoke-piles prepared on different sides.

Our people inform me that it is not the freezing, but the *sudden* thawing-out that hurts. For instance, if the freezing were followed by a cloudy day, when the sun was kept from the vines, it would be all right; but if it strike directly on them as soon as it rises, and keep it up until they are thawed out, the mischief is done. It is to keep the sun off them the next morning that the smoke is made; and to this end it is only necessary to produce it before sunrise after the frost and keep the vines covered with it till 9 or 10 o'clock. The degree of cold taken as a standard is about 30 above, Fahr. When not so cold in the morning, no smoke is deemed necessary; when as cold, or colder, it is.

Hoping that this may be of service to you and our friends, and that you may all have a prosperous season, I am

Very Respectfully,

CHAS. A. GARDNER,
Editor *Star*, and Sec'y St. Helena Vinicultural Society.

The Assembly Committee on Viniculture, to which we referred last week, has through its Chairman, Adams, introduced a bill for the promotion of viniculturalindustries. It provides for the appointment by the Governor of a Board of State Vinicultural Commissioners of seven, one from each of the seven districts into which the State is divided. The Board shall meet semi-annually and select competent persons to deliver annual lectures. It shall pay attention to the study of the phylloxera. The University shall give special instruction in the practice and theory of viniculture. The sum of $7,000 is appropriated as follows: $4,000 to the University and $3,000 to the State Society, the former for experiments.

The Commissioner of Agriculture has sent to vineyardists a circular asking about two hundred questions relative to vine growing. The information desired is classed under the heads of, 1st—acreage, soil and climate; 2nd—culture; 3d—harvest and vintage—collection and disposition of crop; 4th—diseases to vine and berry; 5th—foreign varieties of vines; 6th—table showing cost per acre of establishing and maintaining vineyard; 7th—general statistics of grape-growing and wine-making in the county. When the officials of the Agricultural Department shall publish the information derived from the answers to these circulars, there will be much in the report of value to veteran wine-growers as well as to those just embarking in the business.

Commenting upon some statements in the GAZETTE in regard to the advantage of using drilling machines in sowing wheat, the editor of *L'Union* says that on the "model farms" of France the drill is used exclusively of late years, but the cultivators of small tracts refuse to adopt this way of sowing, preferring to follow the method of their fathers. These men, like their brethern in other countries, are *grands partisans de la routine*, and are loth to leave the old beaten path and accept what the Yankees term "new fangled notions." By the term "model farms" is meant those large farms conducted as agricultural colleges by the government, where practical instruction in agriculture is given to the student. It has been definitely ascertained on these farms that the same quantity of grain drilled will yield one-third greater than if sown broadcast.

The Leap Year Ball

The gathering of brave women and fair men at the Leap Year Ball on Tuesday night was a flattering compliment to the young ladies who so manfully worked to make it the success it turned out to be. The novelty of the affair, and the energy and tact of the management succeeded in filling the hall notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. The men braved the terrors of rain, bade defiance to the blasts of wind, conquered their repugnance to mud and affected an indifference to the slush and arrived at the hall under the protecting ægis of their stalwart escorts with toilets but little disarranged. The dressing rooms were given up to them, and throughout the whole night the ladies scrupulously asserted the privileges which custom has crowned them with during Leap Year, paying the gentlemen those delicate little attentions usually exacted by ladies and with as ready cheerfulness as ever shown by the most gallant gentleman. We may say, with a strict adherence to truth, that no ball has ever given such general and genuine pleasure to the participants, and if, as it is rumored, the ladies contemplate giving a Calico Ball in May next, it is because the gentlemen have graciously acknowledged the superiority of their fair friends in the management of such affairs, and solicited them to assume the direction of the next terpsichorean gathering.

The managers were: Miss Ella Mitchell, Miss Clemmie Schmidt, Miss Nellie Kuchel, Miss Etta Bremermann and Miss Libbie Yocum.

Following is the order of dances and "Rules for the behavior of gentlemen." After the dances named in the programme had been disposed of, six additional ones were called, and the festivities did not cease until 4 o'clock on Wednesday morning, at which hour a torrent of rain obligingly fell to make the promenade home more interesting and refreshing:

1. Grand March—Spanish Waltz.
2. Lancer's Quadrille.
3. Polka.
4. Schottische.
5. Waltz.
6. Esmeralda.
7. Polka Quadrille.
8. Schottische.
9. Waltz.
10. Polka.
11. Quadrille.
12. Esmeralda.

REFRESHMENTS.

13. Waltz.
14. Schottische.
15. Polka.
16. Waltz.
17. Esmeralda.
18. Lancers' Quadrille.
19. Gentlemen's Waltz.
20. Medley.

RULES.

1.—Gentlemen are ordered to wear their countenances constantly wreathed in smiles.

2.—Gentlemen wall flowers are required to look pleased and happy. They are allowed to wink once an hour.

3.—Good-looking gentlemen will not be permitted to hide their faces behind their fans.

4.—Gentlemen wishing to speak to each other on urgent business, will hold up their hands and ask permission of the floor managers.

At the regular meeting of the California State Horticultural Society, a paper on "Vine Pruning," written by R. B. Blowers of Woodland, was read by Mr. Wickson. The paper spoke of the fact that while many new varieties of grapes had been introduced into this country from Europe since the primitive settlement of the State, the old method in vogue at the Missions of pruning with short spurs, leaving from one to three buds to each spur, was still in use. For this reason many varieties of grapes had been thrown aside as worthless and shy-bearing solely because the cultivator was ignorant of their habits and necessities. His experience in Central California was that every variety demanded somewhat different treatment from every other. The Muscat family should be headed just above the ground, with from one to four spurs, according to the vigor of the vine, always keeping in view balance and symmetry, and the ability of the vine to produce good fruit without overbearing. The Muscat is very sensitive to cold, and if pruned high is brought more into the influence of cold winds, and the sap is chilled. When it again flows part of the young grapes are found to have lost their vitality, and the grape or raisin product is injured. Other varieties, like the Tokay and Black Prince and others, can gradually as they grow old have their heads formed from 8 to 12 inches from the ground, giving room for their long clusters. Some varieties will not produce paying fruit at all unless long canes are left, as, for instance, the Emperor. On this vine first, second and third buds rarely produce fruit, and being long-jointed, the short-spur system would destroy the crop, as they do not bear second crops of any magnitude. In this respect they differ from the Black Morocco, which bears a heavy second crop, but no first crop, if pruned short. The writer's mode was to keep the head as near the ground as possible, then pruning the best low canes from two to three feet long. After that he cut away all the old wood above them, leaving enough short spurs to bear canes for the next year's crop, and tied them securely to stakes. The vine-grower will find many varieties which will repay treatment in this way, especially the seedless varieties and many others called shy-bearers. By noting the different habits of his varieties and the conditions of soil and exposure to the winds, etc., he ought to grow creditable grapes anywhere from Tehama to San Bernardino.

The San Francisco Rural *Press* (which by the way, always speaks of "Anaheim" wheat when it alludes to the so-called "Odessa" variety) finds in an Australian paper an account of a new rust-proof wheat which it is supposed came from East India, as it is called "India wheat." This wheat was put to several severe tests, and grew without rusting, while other varieties were ruined by the rust.

Prof. J. Henry Comstock, Entomologist of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, is now in Florida examining the insects which infest orange trees, and he will soon visit Southern California on the same mission.

ANAHEIM.

A Conservative View of This County's Attractions.

[Correspondence of the Burlington (Vt.) Free Press.]

ANAHEIM, Los Angeles Co.,
December 12, 1879.

An article copied in your paper from the *Atlantic Monthly* on the condition of farmers in Kansas led me to think, perhaps, your readers might be interested in knowing something of the condition of that class of people in Southern California. The *Atlantic* writer said the State officials of Kansas were consulting as to the best means of providing for the support of the destitute families the coming Winter. But in this State *none* suffer for food, and the mildness of the climate precludes all idea of suffering from cold. The population is made up of persons from every State in the Union, and from nearly all quarters of the globe, and from all classes and conditions of society. The Vermonter is living neighbor to a Russian, and the reduced banker from an Eastern city, next door to a Swiss peasant, a Swede or perhaps a native Californian of the "greaser" persuasion. Of course from such a heterogenous mass it is hard to lay the foundations of law, order and good society. A large proportion are here for health, very few brought much capital with them, and many, especially from the Southwestern States of Texas and Arkansas, had nothing, being stripped by the ravages of war, and were in the condition of refugees upon reaching this State. But nearly all came with high hopes, not of being contented with a comfortable living, but of amassing a fortune by some lucky stroke. This is partly the fault of the local papers which mainly paint only the fair side of the picture, and chronicle the successes, but are very reticent upon the subject of failures. The day for amassing wealth speedily is past, and nearly all who expect it are doomed to disappointment. And from this fact that class who lack the elasticity to recover from ill luck, as they call it, join the great army of chronic grumblers, to be found everywhere, and settle down in board boxes on the plains, *a la* Kansas, and live in comfortless, uninviting homes with nothing pleasant or attractive about them, and apparently determined that there never shall be.

But a large class profit by experience and learn to adapt their wants to the capabilities of the country, and nowhere in the United States, I verily believe, can a family live with less expense, so comfortably, and in a measure, luxuriously even, if they will divest themselves of the idea of becoming rich, and be content with a moderate but steadily increasing income.

Trees grow very rapidly, and a place five years old has the appearance of an old settled country, with large shade trees, an abundance of fruit and all the home comforts. With two or three cows, a few pigs and chickens, a vegetable garden and economy, a man may support a family of six persons. Ten acres of good land with water will enable him to do this, and live with comparative ease. On the 25th of last June I stood under the trees in a fruit orchard and picked ripe peaches, apricots, figs, apples and pears; we can have strawberries for the table nine months of the year; peaches are not gone before we have apples, pears and grapes, and these are succeeded by the citric fruits, such as oranges, lemons, etc. There was an exceedingly fine exhibit of the so-called Northern fruits at the Los Angeles horticultural fair; as fine apples and as great a variety as can be grown anywhere, along with fruits supposed to be especially adapted to the climate. A succession of fresh vegetables can be supplied from your own garden, the entire year, or if you do not choose to take the trouble to raise them, the Chinese vegetable peddler, for half a dozen eggs, will give you peas enough for dinner, with a head of lettuce, a bunch of radishes and a few turnips thrown in.

But do not think you can purchase your land, plant your trees, and build your house and then sit on the porch in the shade, and the fruits of the land will be poured into your lap. By no means. Industry, economy, patience, and perseverance, and an intelligent mind to direct the hands are as necessary to success as a fertile soil, water and a favorable climate. Farming on a large scale generally, has not paid well, for several reasons: Labor is from $20 to $25 per month, the nearest market is San Francisco, and that for many things is only a shipping point, and freight is high, being controlled mainly by the Southern Pacific Railroad. For the last two years this section has felt the pressure of hard times, and the disturbance produced by the adoption of the new State constitution (or confusion) has given an uncertain feeling in business circles. But it has also taught the people to be cautious, and not stake all upon a single experiment, and the present outlook is more hopeful. The wine interests never looked so encouraging, or brought such large returns. Thousands of acres will this year be planted to vines. I heard two intelligent men estimate the profits from a bearing vineyard, either for raisins or wine, at $50 per acre, and say it was a moderate estimate. Wheat raising bids fair to be profitable, and other enterprises await the careful business man who has the elements of success in himself. The present public school system is excellent, and the teachers as a class, are cultivated, middle aged men and women, such as in Vermont are found in the academies and seminaries. You can seek your own society: If you wish good company it is to be found, and if you prefer low associates there is no lack. It is no true the saloon keeps company, and sometimes precedes the church and school house. But as the country grows older it is to be hoped public sentiment and education will correct this. One great and crying need of the country is good substantial men and women with sufficient principle and stamina to build up comfortable Christian homes, and help counteract the baneful influence of the loose immoral element to be found in all comparatively new countries, where there is a considerable floating population. To such persons there are as great inducements, I am sure, to be found here, in Los Angeles county, as in any part of the so-called Western States.

L. E.

J. W. Mackay, of Bonanza fame, has given $10,000 to the Irish Relief Fund.

Representative Del Valle's Railroad Commission Bill has passed the Assembly. It now goes to the Senate.

Interviews with Democrats in sixty-five towns in California as to the favorite for Presidential candidate reveal divided sentiment, Thurman, Tilden and Bayard being the choice of equal numbers.

On last Friday instructions were sent out to the Associated Press agents in the various towns in the State to interview leading Republicans and ascertain which of the gentlemen most prominent in the race for the Presidential nomination was the favorite. The result shows that the sentiment among California Republicans is overwhelmingly for Blaine. Grant and Washburne have a good many adherents, but Sherman appears to have little strength.

Correspondence

Garden Grove Items.

Mr. James Sturges, who with our young friend Seth Owen left us some days ago to seek their fortunes in Arizona, are greatly missed from the social circles, to whose enjoyment they so greatly contributed. We wish them well, but hope, when they have made their pile, they will settle among their old friends here to enjoy it and themselves after the good old ways of the past.

Mr. Gus Cook has also left us to rejoin his wife and child in Illinois. We are glad to know that he left us with regret, for we shall greatly miss his genial society. We think he will be glad to return to our sunny clime, after a short experience of the rigors of a Northern winter, and "What most we wish we long believe."

Our esteemed friend Mrs. J. D. Chaffee met with quite a serious accident last Wednesday afternoon. Returning from the Beach, whither she had gone *for her health*, the horses gave a sudden and unexpected jump in crossing a mud hole, which snapped the bolt that held the seat. She, and Mr. Silkwood, who was seated with her, were thrown violently backwards upon the ground. He escaped uninjured, but she sustained a severe shock, which has confined her to her bed ever since. No bones are broken, and we hope there is no severe internal injury, but her sufferings have been severe and she is not yet able to be about.

As I write, the cold wind is howling about the house, quite in the fashion of "the States," and the fire is kept blazing in true Northern style. How is it? Are climatic changes so universal that we are to have a genuine cold Winter, while the fruit buds are swelling in Michigan, and the warm breezes blowing over the pine forests of Maine?

A. S. A.

—Charles Coleman of Pomona had a warrant for eighty dollars drawn on the State Fund of San Jose School District. He sent it to the Commercial Bank of Los Angeles for collection. He was notified by the bank that the State fund would not be apportioned until March. Mr. Coleman made inquiries and found that San Jose district had a credit of over $700 of State fund. He wrote an indignant letter to a newspaper, charging in effect that the County Superintendent of Schools was trying to swindle him. The Commercial Bank in reply writes that they received the warrant for collection and that as it was drawn on the State fund, and as the State appropriation is not made until March, they filed the warrant with others drawn on the same fund, intending to present them for payment when the fund was apportioned, and notified Mr. Coleman of that fact. That gentleman is probably now ruminating on the impropriety and folly of "going off half cocked" as the phrase is. It is not always best to rush to a newspaper with your grievance, without making patient inquiry and being certain of the correctness of your position.

The *Chronicle's* report of Kearney's Sunday speech at the Sand Lot:

Denis Kearney at the sand lot yesterday afternoon said that Parnell told him that he came here, not to raise money for the relief of the starving people of Ireland, but to enable him to carry on the political agitation in the old country. He was favorably impressed with Parnell, and was satisfied that he was on the right track and should be supported. Since his return to California he had noticed that the New York *Herald* and its leprous proprietor had donated $100,000, ostensibly for the relief of the suffering in Ireland. He undertook to assert, and defied contradiction, that it was a move simply designed to interfere with and break down the movement of Parnell to raise a fund for the Land League. The $100,000 was sent over from London for this purpose. It was British gold sent over by the Irish landlords and gold kings for this express purpose by the *Herald*, which had always championed the interests of the landlords against the poor people of Ireland. More than that, Jim Bennett was now in England seeking to marry the Princess Beatrice. He hoped Bennett would not there before he ever returned to this country. He counseled the Irishmen of this country and their friends not to subscribe anything to such a fund, designed to fill the hungry bellies of the people in Ireland, but to give their money to the Land League fund, which, after giving the people a good meal, would enable them to rise and compel the landlords to give them the land or their blood, or both. He was satisfied that by so doing the Irishmen in Ireland could cut the throats of all the landlords and take the land, and he would be with them when the throat-cutting commenced. The Russian Nihilists were exhibiting a courage that others would do well to imitate. He said that the Workingmen had not stretched their hemp yet, and it might be necessary to stretch it with members of the Legislature before the session ended. If the people could not get their rights by peaceful and lawful means, they must take the matter into their own hands and take it by violent measures.

The following is from a Missouri paper: Southeast Missouri is looming up as a sugar producing region. Experiments here the past summer with the early amber cane proves this section to be admirably adapted to the production of sugar from the amber cane. Besides several smaller experiments, Mr. S. J. Tompkins, of St. Louis, has operated here quite largely by planting several hundred acres. This is the second year that he has cultivated the amber cane in Southeast Missouri, and he finds that both the seed and the cane improves in size and quality each year, and the syrups made have found quick sales and remunerative prices among the largest wholesale dealers of St. Louis, commercial bakers preferring it to the best quality of New Orleans molasses formerly used by them. The syrup is easily granulated, producing from six and a half to seven and a half pounds of the finest grade of brown sugar to the gallon of syrup. Mr. Tompkins is so well pleased with Southeast Missouri, after experimenting in other localities, that he has permanently located there and is preparing to put up buildings with suitable steam machinery to manufacture sugar here on a large scale next summer from amber cane. The people feel a deep interest in the experiment and have no doubt of its complete success. From St. Louis south the amber cane, if planted early, ripens two crops to one planting, each crop yielding from 160 to 200 gallons of syrup to the acre, and from 10 to 15 bushels of seed to the acre each crop, which is worth as much as corn for feed and is said to produce from 30 to 35 pounds of flour to the bushel, fully equal to the best quality of buckwheat flour.

San Francisco Market.

Corrected weekly by Spear, Meade & Co., No. 316 and 318 Washington St. S. F.

Barley—Coast feed, 70@75.
Corn—Large Yellow, $1@1 10; Small Yellow, $1@1 10; Large White, $1@1 05; Small White, $1@1 05.
Rye—$1 10@1 20.
Beans—Lima, $5¼@7; Butter, $1 30@1 50; Pea, $1 25@1 40; Small White, $1 25@1 35; Navy, $1 25@1 40; Pink, $1 15@1 25; Red, $1 20@1 40; Bayo, $1 10@1 20.
Wheat—Shipping, $1 90; Bright Clean Coast, $1 80@1 85.
Onions—$1 25@1 37½ ₱ ctl.
Potatoes—25@50c; Choice New—$2@2 50.
Hogs on foot—3½@4.
Eggs—Fresh Cal. ₱ doz., 20@22c.
Butter—Choice Point Reyes, 24@26; Outside brands, 17@20.
Wool—14@16c for heavy burry; 18@21c for light free.
Honey—From first hands: Clear extracted, 9@11c; candied, 8; comb, 15@17c.
Beeswax—23@25c ₱ lb.
Walnuts—Choicest, 12c; common, 3@5c.
Los Angeles oranges, 300 to 350 in a box, ₱ M, $8@9; 250 to 300, $10@12; 200 to 250, $11@13; 150 to 200, $15@20; 100 to 150, $25@30.
Lemons—Fair quality, $10@15 ₱ M.
Limes—$2 50@3 ₱ M.
Dried Fruits—Raisins, whole boxes, $2 50 halves, $2 75; quarters, $3; eighths, $3 25
Peaches, $10@11; Stemless Grapes in cotton sacks, 5½cents.

The State Normal School Building at San Jose was destroyed by fire on Monday night. The building and contents cost the State $280,000; insured for $50,000. The fire is supposed to be of incendiary origin. The City Market Hall has been temporarily secured for school purposes.

Two Alameda policeman, P. McFadden and Jacob Lentze, engaged in a shooting match Saturday afternoon, on the corner of Second and Alice streets. Several shots were exchanged, neither of the combatants being hit, but a Mrs. Stetson, who was passing, received one of the bullets in her breast, and was killed instantly.

The Republican Assemblymen held a caucus in Sacramento last Friday night with the object of devising some way to expedite the business of legislation. Great dissatisfaction was expressed at the course of the Workingmen's representatives. One Republican member said: "I asked one of these gentlemen (Workingmen) if he would not desist his obstructionist tactics, and his response was, "I will continue till the end of the session. You Republicans have assumed the responsibility, and we intend to run up expenses and pile up bad legislation to the end of the session, and then go for you in the next campaign."

DES MOINES, Feb. 7.—The House of Representatives of the Iowa Legislature this morning adopted, by a vote of 57 to 31, an amendment to the Constitution of that State, to be submitted to a vote of the people, making free white women eligible as members of the Legislature.

Thermometrical Record.

The following is our record for the week ending Wednesday P. M., February 11, giving lowest point by night preceding date, and highest by day:

DATE.	Lowest.	7 A. M.	Highest	2 P. M.	DATE.	Lowest.	7 A. M.	Highest	2 P. M.
Feb.	5	34	34	65	50	Feb. 9	38	42	69	53
"	6	35	35	63	50	" 10	44	44	53	50
"	7	33	36	63	51	" 11	42	42	48	42
"	8	34	34	63	50					

Average Temperature.....46
Average highest and lowest.....48½

Conveyances of Real Estate.

Patterson Bowers and Maria L., his wife, to J. N. Truesdell—20 acres in lot F. of the A. B. Chapman tract, Rancho Santiago de Santa Ana, $2500.

A. J. Mead to J. K. Tuffree—Lot 3, in Tim Boege's addition, in original lot 34, Anaheim extension; $500.

Louisa Keller to Sallie Scott—Lot 53, blk D, Heilmann & George's addition, in vineyard lot C 3, Anaheim; Gift.

C. Tustin to H. K. Snow—Block 8, Tustin City, 8¼ acres; $600.

H. M. Squires to Mary H. Livingston—38 ft. of the W. end of lots 7 and 10 blk 12, Santa Ana; also lot D, Bush and Watson tract, rancho Santiago de Santa Ana, 42.42 acres; $1500.

Estate of A. W. Ller to Juan Salaberri and Co.—Lot 4, blk 8, San Juan Capistrano; $550.

A. Robinson, trustee, to Jas. S. Elott—8E¼ of NE¼ and N½ of NE¼ of SE¼ sec. 27, T 3 S, R 11 W 80 acres on Los Coyotes rancho; $1440.

F. W. Prescher to T. S. Grimshaw and D. J. Sorenson—Lot 17 and part of lot 21, being a portion of the original Hanson lot, Anaheim; $1250.

BORN.

DUCOMMUN—In Los Angeles, Feb. 6th, to the wife of Mr. C. Ducommun, a son.
FRANKLIN—In Los Angeles Feb. 9, to the wife of D. W. C. Franklin, a son.
ALLEN—In Los Angeles, Feb. 11, to the wife of C. M. Allen, a son.
RAINE—In Gospel Swamp, Feb. 8th, to the wife of E. H. Raine, a son.

MARRIED.

BULLOCK—HAYNES—At the Planters' Hotel, Anaheim, Feb. 12, by Alexander Bailey, J. P., G. M. Bullock and Mary Haynes, both of Downey.
VAN NUYS—LANKERSHIM—In Los Angeles, Feb. 10, I. N. Van Nuys to Miss Susan Lankershim.
HUGHES—BROOKS—In Los Angeles, Feb. 5, W. M. Hughes to Miss Sarah Brooks.
SWARZ—PERRY—In Los Angeles, Feb. 9, Manuel Swarz to Miss Angelina Perry.

DIED.

REHER—Near San a Ana, Feb. 9, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Reher.
ROSS—In Los Angeles, Feb. 10, A. L. Ross, aged 31 years.
REDDELL—At Santa Monica, Feb. 4, Joseph B. Ireddell, aged 73 years.
ALVERS—In Los Angeles, Feb. 8, the wife of F. Alvers.

Do you Believe it.

That in this town there are scores of people passing our store every day whose lives are made miserable by indigestion, sour and distressed stomach, liver complaint, constipation, when for 75 cts. we will sell them Shiloh's Vitalizer, guaranteed to cure them. Sold by Wm. M. Higgins, Druggist, Anaheim, Cal. Crane & Brigham, Wholesale Agents, San Francisco.

The most popular and fragrant perfume of the day "HACKMETACK," try it. Sold by Wm. M. Higgins, Druggist, Anaheim, Cal. Crane & Brigham, Wholesale Agents, San Francisco.

We Challenge the World.

When we say we believe we have evidence to prove that Shiloh's Consumptive Cure is decidedly the best lung medicine made, inasmuch as it will cure a common or chronic cough in one-half the time, and relieve asthma, bronchitis, whooping cough, croup, and show more cases of consumption cured than all others. It will cure where they fail, it is pleasant to take, harmless to the youngest child, and we guarantee what we say. Price 10 cts, 50 cts, and $1. If your lungs are sore, chest or back lame, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by Wm. M. Higgins, Druggist, Anaheim, Cal. Crane & Brigham, Wholesale Agents, San Francisco.

ANAHEIM GAZETTE.

RICHARD MELROSE, - - Editor and Proprietor

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

Dreaming of Thee.

BY MARIA E. JACKSON.

The breezes are sighing,
The moonbeams are throwing
A silvery light on the rippling sea;
I hear the waves murmur,
In music entrancing,
I hear them just whisper,
I'm dreaming of thee.

The night-birds are waking,
Calm nature reposing
With tremulous, passionate melody;
But I heed not the music,
Tho' my soul is o'erflowing,
The music seems surging,
I'm dreaming of thee.

Oh, oft when I wander
'Mid scenes of wild grandeur,
And strange thoughts of beauty steal over me,
I speak to the rocks,
And the hoary old mountains,
And tell them my secret—
I'm dreaming of thee.

They will not blab it,
The flowers nor the sunshine,
Nor the stars that gleam on the sea,
They know that I'm waiting
And longing to greet thee,
They know that I'm dreaming,
E'er dreaming of thee.

But the brooklets may roll
In music untold
To the depths of the slumbering sea;
And I will not tell thee,
Tho' my heart break in keeping,
You shall never know
That I dream but of thee.

My Lady's Lover.

Coming out upon the terrace where they stood alone together in the June twilight, I remember thinking what a handsome, noble-looking couple they made, and how well it was that my mistress had chosen Mr. Hollis for her future husband when so many attractive young gentlemen aspired to the honor of her hand.

As I approached, Mr. Hollis was saying,

"To-morrow is our wedding-day, dear Edith! To-morrow! I can scarcely realize it. Ah, how proud and glad I am!"

My lady looked up at this moment, her cheeks all aglow, her eyes shining with happiness. Hearing my step she said, in her gentle way,

"What is it, Jessie?"

"A strange woman has presented herself at the kitchen door, madam. She asked for you, and will not be denied. She does not live in these parts, I think; her accent and dress are both peculiar. Good gracious! there she comes now, and I left her on the kitchen step!"

My mistress looked in the direction indicated, and beheld a drooping, forlorn figure slowly advancing from the rear of the house.

She changed color and drew back with a startled cry.

"Mrs. Howe!"

The woman came nearer and paused on the upper step, looking curiously about her.

"Forgive me for comin'," she said, in a low, broken voice. "It ain't right to be troublin' one like you. But what could I do with him beggin' and pleadin' and frettin' himself ill? I hadn't the heart to refuse his prayer, and——"

"Hush!"

My mistress drew her strange visitor hurriedly down the steps. She was very pale, and trembled with excitement.

"No more now! I cannot listen," said she, in a whisper. "If you have any errand with me, come again by and by when I am alone."

The woman sighed heavily.

"Let me give you this note, ma'am—it's from him—and I'll trouble you no more. You'll read it, an' do all it asks, ma'am?" she added, quite plaintively, as she thrust a bit of crumpled paper into my lady's hand.

"Yes, yes. Now go—go, at once!"

"I will. But don't disapp'int him, ma'am; don't do it!"

There was desperation in her voice and looks—perhaps even menace—as she turned and made her way with difficulty down the path.

Mr. Hollis naturally made some inquiry as to the strange visitor, but, at Miss Edith's solicitation, he dropped the subject and soon afterward took his departure.

About ten o'clock that night my lady's bell summoned me to her chamber.

I found her sitting with her wraps on, and a bit of paper—the same the woman had given her—clenched in her hand. Her face wore a sadder expression than I had ever seen upon it before.

"Jessie," she said, turning in her chair as I entered, "do you know a place in the village called Holm's Cottage?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"Good. Get your bonnet; I wish you to take me there. I wish to set out at once."

"But it is a long distance, madam; if you must go, shall I not order the carriage?"

"I do not wish that visit known to any one else in the house, Jessie. The servants would think strange of it. You, I am sure, are discreet and faithful."

We left the house by a side door, locking it and taking the key with us.

Presently we reached Holm's Cottage. It was a long, low building in the outskirts of the village, at some distance from any other dwelling. Since my knowledge of the house began, it had been occupied by the poorer class of tenants.

"Some one I wish to see is here," she said, quietly. "Remain outside, Jessie. I shall not be gone very long."

She entered without knocking and closed the door. The next instant I heard a glad cry within, then a burst of sobs.

Suddenly Mr. Hollis confronted me, his face white and convulsed in the moonlight.

"Tell me," he said, in a husky whisper, "was it Edith, my promised wife, that went in at yonder door?"

I could not speak, but my looks answered him.

He dropped my hand and was turning away, when these few agitated words came through the open window,—

"Edith, I knew you would come! My precious darling, my wife! You were not so cruel as to forsake me utterly."

It was a man's voice, but Mr. Hollis seemed to hear a single word only of those it uttered.

"Wife!" he echoed, in a hollow tone. "Wife! Good God! And to-morrow was to have been our wedding-day!"

In spite of my terror and bewilderment, I had the presence of mind to grasp his arm and drag him farther away from that house.

"What brings you here?" I sternly demanded. "Why have you followed us?"

"I did not follow you; I am no spy. It was chance that brought me in this direction to-night. Nay, not chance," he added, with sudden vehemence, "but the providence of God."

Then, before I could say a word in reply, he had freed himself from my grasp, and was striding down the street.

Ten minutes later my mistress came out. She drew a deep breath as she clasped my arm, and I felt her tremble.

"Come, Jessie, let us get away from here quickly. I shall be glad to reach home again—so glad!"

She looked so miserable and dispirited that I had not the heart to tell her what had occurred outside the cottage while she lingered within.

The next morning, while she sat at breakfast, and the mystical stir of the bridal preparations was going on in the house, one of the servants brought in a large package. She cut the cords, and out fell a heap of letters—the pure, dainty letters she had written from time to time to her lover—and the few books and keepsakes she had given him.

I saw her stagger, turn pale, and catch her breath. Then she looked at me with an uncertain, bewildered air.

"I—I—don't understand. Do you, Jessie?"

The package and a brief note it contained, were Deane Hollis's farewell.

My lady did not cry nor faint. Flinging the note from her, she clasped both hands to her forehead.

"My God! This is incomprehensible. What—what—does he mean?"

"I can tell you, madam." And I did.

When she knew that Mr. Hollis had been at Holm's Cottage the night before, and what he had overheard there, instead of sinking to the floor in shame and confusion, as I half expected, she sprang toward the door with a smothered sob of joy.

"O heaven!" she said. "Come, Jessie, we have another mission to perform."

"Where are you going?" I said, looking at her wonderingly.

"Come and see. Heaven grant that we may not be too late!"

Scarcely waiting for her bonnet and shawl, she hurried me from the house.

Presently we reached a handsome mansion—Mr. Hollis's country-seat. A carriage stood before the door, and some one was just stepping in it.

My lady screamed out at the sight, and rushed forward, excitedly.

"Oh, Deane, don't go! don't leave me—at least, until I have been given a chance to explain! You have misjudged me—it is all a terrible mistake! Come with me to Holm's Cottage, do come. God knows I do not wish to keep any secrets from you, not one."

We all entered the carriage together, and drove to Holm's Cottage. We were met on the threshold by the same forlorn-looking woman who had brought the note. She burst out sobbing in our faces.

"My son is dead," she cried. "He breathed his last soon after you went away last night. Oh, miss, won't you come in and look at him? I'm sure it would please him could he but know."

We entered the poor little room, and stood beside the couch on which the dead man lay.

The secret of Miss Edith's visit of the previous night was soon told. This rash, impetuous man had allowed himself to fall desperately in love with Miss Edith, the previous summer, in spite of the difference and the utter impossibility of his ever hoping to win a return of his affections.

When he realized that he must die, a prey to consumption, he had begged to be taken to the vicinity of my lady's home, that he might be near her at the last. He had more or less delirium for some days previous to his death, and while this was on him had really fancied that Miss Edith was his wife, and spoke of her, in his rambling way, as such.

"I could not despise his love, Deane; I pitied him so," my lady said, her beautiful eyes full of tears. "Do not blame me for seeking to hide the truth; it was for his sake. It seemed cruel to expose his weakness. Will you forgive me?"

He echoed the word and caught her to his noble heart.

"Forgive you! Oh, my darling, it is I who need to be forgiven!"

A Curious Question.

The curious question of treasure-trove has just been tried before the Civil Tribunal of Havre. A workman, some time back, in digging in the court-yard of a cafe at Lillebone (Seine-Inférieure), came on a spendid mosaic pavement about 27 feet long by 21 wide, dating, according to the inscriptions, from the second century of the Christian era. The ground is supposed to have been the site of a Roman temple, probably dedicated to Apollo or Diana, to judge from the hunting subjects and votive figures represented. The proprietors of the house sold the mosaic to M. Merle, of Paris, for 23,000 francs, but the workman who had discovered it made a claim to half of the sum, in accordance with article 716 of the Civil Code. The proprietor of the ground resisted this claim on the plea that the mosaic was not a treasure-trove in the meaning of the law, according to which a treasure-trove must be a *meuble* or chattel, and the term cannot apply to *immeuble*, or real property adhering to the soil. On the other hand, it was now pleaded, on behalf of the plaintiff, who did not contest the interpretation, first, that the mosaic was a chattel because it could be removed, and, in fact, was to be taken away by the purchaser; next, because the materials of an edifice become chattels after it has fallen to ruin. The court decided that as the pavement still occupied its original place, and had not ceased to adhere to the ground, it had not lost its character of an *immeuble*, or real property, and did not constitute treasure-trove, that is to say, chattel hidden or buried, and which might be brought to light by chance. The claim of the workman was in consequence rejected, with costs.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

"To grow in the likeness of God we need not cease to be men. Our proper work is to approach God by the free and natural unfolding of our highest power—of understanding, conscience, and the moral will."—*Channing.*

Twenty Years Ago.

Just twenty years ago this day (Tuesday, December 2,) old John Brown, of Ossawattomie, was hanged at Charlestown, Virginia, after trial and conviction for invading that State—with twenty men—for the purpose of liberating the slaves. His execution was unquestionably one of the most memorable executions that have occurred in history. It produced a profound impression throughout this country and Europe, and did much to make John Brown one of the foremost figures of the western world. He was the sixth in descent from Peter Brown, a carpenter and a Puritan, one of the sturdy band that reached Plymouth on the Mayflower. Born at Torrington, Connecticut, in 1800, his father removed to Ohio when he was a child, and from fifteen to twenty he worked there as a tanner and currier. He was made abolitionist and led to declare eternal war against slavery, when a mere lad, by seeing the abuse heaped upon a negro boy, a slave of his own age, by a man whose hospitality he was sharing. He conceived, as early as 1839, the plan of freeing the southern slaves, and he never rested until he had undertaken the rash expedition which resulted in his death. He became generally known in 1856 by the active part he played in Kansas against the border ruffians, as the pro-slavery Missourians were then designated. His abolitionism was intensified there by the killing of his son Frederick by Rev. Martin Wite, who led the pro-slavery party, and who, after boasting of his deed in the Lecompton legislature, was found dead on the prairie with a bullet through his heart. Nothing could have been more foolhardy than Brown's invasion of Virginia with a handful of men, but with twenty followers he seized Harper's Ferry, and took forty prisoners. Attacked by a large body of state militia, he was captured only after he had been severely wounded, and nearly all of his adherents, including two of his sons, had been killed. No man was more intrepid than he. He bore himself most heroically through the trial, and on the gallows, evoking the admiration of his bitterest foes. He walked to the scaffold with a shining face and the air of a conqueror, and it has been remarked that his was the lightest heart in Charlestown on the day of his execution. As he passed out of the jail he observed near the door a black woman with a child in her arms. He stopped, stooped and kissed the infant. The incident has become historic. Another negress, also carrying a child, said, as he went by, "I wish I could help you, old man, but I can't. God bless you!" He looked at her pityingly, and a tear stood in his eye. When the sheriff asked if he would have a handkerchief to let fall as a signal for the drop, he replied with perfect composure, "No, I am ready at any time; but do not keep me waiting needlessly." Henry A. Wise declared that he was the gamest man he had ever seen.—*New York Times.*

How Silver Ore is Sold.

The business of buying and selling ores in a camp like this, when the output of the miners is so immense and the value of dollars so great, has been reduced to a science, and is by no means, as many have supposed, dependent upon the fair dealing and honesty of the mill men, who generally are the purchasers. The large mining corporations and wealthy individual owners of productive properties have their own assayers, as well as their own scales at the mines. So far as practicable similar ores from the different pay streaks are piled together for shipment, under the distinguishing titles of hard carbonates, iron, dark sand, grey sand, and many other varieties of ore. The assayer makes frequent assays for the purpose of keeping a general knowledge of these separate kinds of ore, yet such assays are not the basis upon which sales are made, owing to the fact that such samples may be either too high or too low for the bulk of such lots, and the correct sampling must be arrived at by the process customary at the sampling works of reserving so many pounds at regular intervals out of a given weight of ore as it is being crushed. This system gives approximately the true value of the bulk of ore, to ascertain which is equally to the interest of buyer and seller. Samples from these bulk samples are assayed by the mill men and by the owners, and if the ounces closely tally, the price to be paid is arrived at. If too great variation occur, the assays are made over again until they do agree. The owner of ore, knowing the cost of milling and marketing ore, is as well able to determine what the mill men can afford to pay as the mill man himself, and thus there is full and complete satisfaction and confidence existing between the sellers and buyers of ore in this camp. The weight of each ton of ore is made to tally almost to a pound by allowing for the unavoidable light waste in hauling, and it is very seldom that disputes arise on this point.—*Leadville* (Col.) *Reveille.*

A COLORADO MINING CAMP.—A correspondent at Leadville, Col., says the rush to this wonderful camp continues at a rate heretofore unknown in the history of Colorado mining towns. All day long may be seen footmen, horsemen and loaded wagons coming up the main streets. When night arrives, and with it the numerous coaches from the valleys, a perfect mass of human beings are emptied into the streets and begin the hunt for beds; a task in which all do not succeed. Many must be content with a shelter and a few blankets, while others crawl back into the coaches and remain there for the night.

There are but few who escape the mining fever. Merchants, doctors, lawyers, mechanics, laborers—all, rich or poor, are more or less interested in mining. The number of millionaires seen on the streets now, and who were scarcely able to buy bread a few weeks since, only serves to stimulate the less fortunate to greater exertions. Such is the extent of the precious deposits that most all have faith that they will reach it by going deep enough. Amusements of all kinds draw well. Four theaters are now in operation and have full houses nightly.

At the vatican will soon be established a special school of diplomacy, the object of which will be to acquaint ecclesiastical students with the history of this modern science under the popes. Original documents preserved in the archives of the vatican will form the basis of the instruction.

Sunday is the golden clasp that binds the volume of the week—*Longfellow.*

Agassiz and His Father.

A story is told of Agassiz, the great naturalist, which, we believe, has never yet appeared in print.

His father destined him for a commercial life, and was impatient at his devotion to frogs, snakes and fishes. The latter, especially, were objects of the boy's attention. His vacations he spent in making journeys on foot through Europe, examining the different species of fresh water fishes.

"If you can prove to me," said his father, "that you really know anything about science, I will consent that you shall give up the career I have planned for you."

Young Agassiz in his next vacation, being then eighteen, visited England, taking with him a letter of introduction to Sir Roderick Murchison.

"You have been studying nature," said the great man, bluntly. "What have you learned?"

The lad was timid, not sure at that moment that he had learned anything. "I think," he said at last, "I know a little about fishes."

"Very well. There will be a meeting of the royal society to-night, I will take you with me there."

All of the great scientific *savans* of England belonged to this society. That evening, when the business of the meeting was over, Sir Roderick rose and said:

"I have a young friend here from Switzerland, who thinks he knows something about fishes; how much I have a fancy to try. There is, under this cloth, a perfect skeleton of a fish which existed long before man." He then gave him the precise locality in which it had been found, with one or two other facts concerning it. The species to which the specimen belonged, was, of course, extinct.

"Can you sketch for me on the blackboard your idea of this fish?" said Sir Roderick.

Agassiz took up the chalk, hesitated a moment, and then sketched rapidly a skeleton fish. Sir Roderick held up the specimen. The portrait was correct in every bone and line. The grave old docters burst into loud applause.

"Sir," Agassiz said, on telling the story, "that was the proudest moment of my life—no, the happiest; for I knew, now, my father would consent that I should give my life to science."—*Youth's Companion.*

Comparative Value of Food.

In a recent lecture on the chemistry of food, by Professor Church, some suggestive points of dietetics were well brought out. Of all the cereals, says Mr. Church, wheat yields the best bread. This is believed to be due principally to the character of the nitrogenous matter of wheat. The main constituent is fibrine, and it can readily be obtained for examination by making a little flour into a dough with water, and then washing the starch out by means of a stream of water. There is then left a grayish-yellow, tough, elastic mass, which is gluten. Speaking of peas, beans and various kinds of pulse, it was pointed out how much more nearly the different kinds agree in the composition than the cereals do. The great drawback to the use of various kinds of pulse is that they are so difficult to digest. They are an excellent theoretical food, according to analysis, but they are a severe tax on digestion. Of all the beans none presents a better typical food than the Soy bean. Lentils have been much spoken of lately as a good food, and they undoubtedly approach to a good typical food, but they are bitter, astringent, and not easy of digestion. It has now come to be pretty well recognized that the food of a man doing hard work should have flesh-formers to heat-givers in proportion of 1 to 4½, and that the food of a child should have 1 to 7. Bread gives 1 to 7½, where the heat-givers are more than even a child wants; so it is not a good food by itself. Pulse gives (taking an average) 1 to 2½, which is far too small. In these calculations heat-givers are reckoned as starch. Potatoes give 1 to 19, according to the latest analyses, the old 1 to 8 being evidently an error. Onion is 1 to 4, an excellent proportion, though onions are not much in favor as food. In looking at the relative values of flesh-formers and heat givers in foods, the actual amount of water must not be forgotten.

Power of Projectiles.

Recently, a crowbar was dropped down the main vertical shaft of a silver mine from the surface, and went directly through a cage at the bottom, piercing the bonnet and floor. No one was on the cage at the time, and no one was hurt, yet it is unpleasant to one making a trip into a mine to reflect that such things sometimes occur. As the bar fell something over five hundred yards, it was traveling with the rapidity and vim of a common ball when it struck the cage. A bit of gravel no larger than a filbert sings like a bullet toward the latter part of such a journey. A dog once fell into a shaft at Gold Hill, and though the shaft was but three hundred feet in depth, two men upon whom the animal landed were killed, as was also the clumsy cur that attempted to hop across the top of the shaft. A rat once fell down the Consolidated Virginia shaft in attempting to spring across a compartment, from wall plate to wall plate, and eleven hundred feet below landed on the bald head of a miner and exploded like a bomb, causing the miner to think a rock had cut open his skull and let out his brains. A grain of bird-shot dropped into the top of a shaft fifteen hundred feet in depth would probably bury itself into a plank or any piece of wood it might happen to strike at the bottom. This being the case, we repeat that it is not pleasant to think of such things as crowbars going down the shaft.

Mr. Alexander, of Glencoe, Missouri, who wrote an essay to prove that Homer never existed, had an ox converted into hash by a train on the Kansas Pacific. Unable to get any compensation, he set himself to watching and soon had a record of thirty-seven violations of the rule requiring locomotives to whistle on crossing a road. Thirty-seven injunctions were entered against the company and as many judgments of $20 each obtained. Half of the penalty going to the informer, Mr. Alexander was naturally well pleased at the price he had got for his ox. The Judge decided that the suits could have all been embraced in a single suit, and that the gentleman was liable for the costs in all but one of them. These amounted to $360, leaving him $10 profit. The ox was worth $50; his time watching the trains, $10; his services in the court, $100; leaving him out of pocket, $150.

Four Journalists' Wives.

Four distinguished editors of the great New York daily newspapers have enjoyed a world-wide celebrity. Three, James Gordon Bennett, of the *Herald*, Horace Greeley, of the *Tribune*, and Henry J. Raymond, of the *Times*, became founders of the journals that are to-day monuments of their industry and intellectual ability. Of the fourth, Charles A. Dana, it may be said that he was the founder of the *Sun*, for the *Sun* as a journal of pith and power, as it is to-day, must certainly be regarded as his creation. It would be interesting to know how much of the inspiration of active life they gather from their wives, who were, or are, women, of more than average intelligence and culture. Whoever sees the present James Gordon Bennett, that remember his mother, must perceive the great likeness existing between the two. A tall, finely-formed woman of commanding presence, with the same hue of complexion and hair and remarkable eyes that are a distinguishing feature in her son. "Watch eyes" they are called, because of a perceptible white ring surrounding the pupil. Long ago some of the brightest letters that appeared in the columns of the New York *Herald* over the signature of B. C. H., the initials of her name—Harriet Crean Bennett transposed—written from abroad by her, were read with pleasure and avidity. They were clever letters, betraying the keen wit and ability of the writer. Mrs. Greeley was a small woman, whose sallow complexion and attenuated figure betrayed the delicate health from which she suffered for years. An original thinker, and one whose mental stores could always be relied upon to produce something of value whenever she could be prevailed upon to open to her friends the door guarding them. To those who enjoyed a familiar friendship with her, or who frequented her Saturday-night receptions, nothing need be said to prove the large mental capacity with which she was endowed. One of her peculiarities was the penetration of her gaze. This made a friend who knew her well to say: "She just looks at you and knows all about it. You might as well tell her first as last, for you can't keep anything from her." As Miss Mary Cheyne, she was a successful teacher, and perhaps, while engaged in that vocation, her habits of close observation may have been contracted in the discharge of her duttis towards her juvenile charges. Mrs. Raymond, *nee* Emeline Weever, resembled Mrs. Greeley in stature. Small and slight, the first look at her plain face gave little indication of the force and culture which were really hers. A woman of mind, who read extensively, she was an accomplished and charming conversationalist who speedily caused her listener to forget or never to think at all of her lack of beauty of feature. In the relations of wife and mother she was all that was admirable, and as a frequent contributor to the pages of the New York *Times*, the readers of that paper had ample opportunity to judge of the mental capacity which she possessed in no ordinary degree. Mrs. Charles A. Dana, the only survivor of those four brilliant women who were the home inspiration of great American editors, is now in the prime of life. Of medium height, slender and graceful, her face, a perfect oval, is lit by the large, luminous dark eyes peculiar to the brunette, of which he is a charming type. Intellectual, graceful, and beautiful, she is one of the most pleasing women to be met with to-day in any society. The great Talleyrand, it is said, had frequent cause to feel ashamed of his wife's ignorance, although he was proud of her beauty. Surely the men who may be called the fathers of journalism in America were more fortunate in their choice of companions and helpers than was the illustrious French statesman.—*Denver Tribune.*

One Shot Apiece.

A duel which took place the other day at Philippopolis excited intense interest among the inhabitants, being the first duel Philippopolis has ever known since it has been a city. The combatants were a Russian artillery officer and M. Pachtery, the editor of the French part of the Greco-French newspaper, the *Philippopolis*. The quarrel arose out of a row at a cafe, where the Russian officer by way of "chaff" brandished his sword over the editor's head, as though he intended to cut it off. This led to a challenge, and a meeting for the following day was arranged. Revolvers, in the absence of dueling pistols, were chosen as the weapons to be used; the distance to be twenty-five paces; lots to be drawn to decide who should have the first aim, and the duel to cease after the first exchange of shots. M. Pachtery was anxious that the duel should go on until one or the other was disabled, but his amiable wishes on this point were overruled and the affair arranged to take place on a "one shot apiece" basis. To compensate him for his disappointment the editor won the right of first fire, and, leveling his weapon, discharged it. Being, however, more skillful with the pen than with the pistol, he missed his man. "Now," exclaimed the officer, triumphantly, "for my turn." "Yes, sir," ejaculated the editor, with sublime insouciance, "fire." The officer accordingly fired, but beyond an alleged unpleasant whistle close to his ear, the editor suffered no disagreeable consequences. "And now," said the Russian officer magnanimously, "I ask your pardon." "Freely granted, and no ill feeling remaining," replied M. Pachtery. The combatants then embraced each other warmly and left the ground, accompanied by numerous friends highly delighted at the happy termination of the affair. This first duel at Philippopolis having been so great a success, others are expected to follow.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

GOOD TO DAY AS EVER.—Dean Swift, having preached an assize sermon in Ireland, was invited to dine with the judges, and having in his sermon considered the use and the abuse of the law, pressed somewhat hard upon the counselors who plead causes which they know in their consciences to be wrong. When dinner was over, and the glass began to go round, a young barrister retorted upon the dean, and, after several alterations, the counselor asked him, "If Satan were to die, might not a parson be found, who, for money, would preach his funeral sermon?" "Yes," said Swift, "I would gladly be the man, and would give Satan his due, as I have this day done to his children."

Armies should be drilled to make holes in the enemy's ranks.

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Intelligence Items.

Rome has had her first snowfall since 1871.

There are 1,600 Baptists in the Republic of Liberia.

Seventeen newspapers are published in Raleigh, N. C.

There are 339 Unitarian ministers in the United States.

Confucianism, not Buddhism, is the great religion of China.

Five million oranges were grown in Putnam county, Fla., last year.

Venice is to be made accessible to carriage by a bridge from the mainland.

It is definitely stated that Gen. Noyes, our Minister to France, has asked to be relieved.

Of the 3000 Episcopal ministers in the United States, 2,000 hold rectorships, and 525 are unemployed.

The Hood relief fund amounts to $10,963, of which $10,500 have been invested in United States Bonds.

The total number of arrivals from foreign ports at Boston in 1879 was 2,533, an increase of 400 over 1878.

Max Muller classifies the world's religions as missionary and non-missionary, Christianity being the only former.

English Unitarians will commemorate William Ellery Channing's one hundredth birthday, April 7, 1880, by publishing 100,000 copies of his complete works, to be sold for a shilling each.

The old time Whigs in England think that Mr. Gladstone is a Liberal, only more so. In fact, he is too much of a Liberal for the Liberals, but the party at large continue to look to him as the "foremost man."

The largest stone quarried in 3000 years is said to be that which has been transported from Fox Island, Me., at a cost of $7000, for the monument of Gen. John Ellis Wool, the soldier of 1812, who left $50,000 to erect to the memory of himself and wife at Troy. The stone weighs 500,000 pounds.

Leadville boasts of aristocratic waiters. At the Grand Hotel is an ex-member of the New Jersey Legislature, whose letters bear the prefix "Hon." At the Clarendon the guests are served at table by an ex-confederate General, a doctor of medicine, a lawyer, and an ex-Judge from Freeborn county, Minn.—*Pittsburg Telegraph.*

Maj.-Gen. Chamberlain is the first militia officer on whom the duties of Governor have devolved since this country was settled. His appointment was doubtless due to the fact that he is so universally esteemed as a man of the highest character and of the most perfect judgment. He made one of the best Governors that Maine ever had, and has won no less honor as President of Bowdoin College. —*N. Y. Mail.*

Boston investors are turning their attention to mining properties in the new Southwest. This is due largely to the interest aroused by the sagacious enterprise of the Kansas and New Mexican railroad corporations. At the present moment there is a good deal of Boston money finding its way into New Mexico and southeast Arizona. We observe a party of gentlemen from the Hub in the Tombstone District, one being the ex-Collector of Boston, Mr. Simmons, and another, the publisher of the Boston *Economist*, Mr. Straine.

Last spring, the five children of M. B. Corbin, of Colorado, promised to earn money enough to pay for an organ if their father would buy one. The bargain was made, and as a capital, three dozen chickens and an acre of arable land were given them. The ground was planted with onions, and yielded the remarkable crop of three tons, for which $145 was received. The net receipts from the chickens was $55, making the total receipts $200. The organ cost $118, leaving a balance of $82 still in the children's treasury. The children are from 6 to 15 years of age, and worked throughout the season with great energy and perseverance, and hence deserved their success.

Wise Words.

Whoever conquers indolence can conquer most things.

No wise man ever wished to be younger.—[Jonathan Swift.

When firmness is sufficient, rashness is unnecessary.—[Napoleon.

Life is not the chief good; but of all earthly ills the chief is guilt.—[Schiller.

I fear God, and next to God, I chiefly fear him who fears Him not.—[Saadi.

Foster the beautiful, and every hour thou callest new flowers to birth.—[Schiller.

Socrates, being asked the way to honest fame, said, "Study to be what you wish to seem."

It is heaven itself that points out an hereafter, and intimates eternity to man.—[Addison.

To Adam, paradise was home. To the good* many his descendants, home is paradise.—[Hare.

Humanity is never so beautiful as when praying for forgiveness, or else forgiving another.—[Richter.

He who receives a good turn should never forget it; he who does one should never remember it.—[Charron.

Bad manners are a species of bad morals. A conscientious man will not grossly offend in that way.—[Bovee.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN'S RELIGION.—"I am now in my eighty-fifth year, and very infirm. Here is my creed: I believe in one God, the Creator of the universe. That he governs by His providence. That he ought to be worshiped. That the most acceptable service we can render Him is by doing good to His other children. That the soul of man is immortal, and will be treated with justice in another life respecting its conduct in this. These I take to be the fundamental points in all sound religion."—[From his letter to Whitefield.

A MISSIONARY SAWING WOOD.—At the town farm in Hartford, Conn., a returned missionary is sawing wood at fifty cents a day, his object being thus to restore his health. Overwork has affected his mind, and he hopes to regain his former health by systematic physical labor. When dinner was offered him at the town house he declined it on the ground that in his case a fish diet was needed. He has arranged at a restaurant for two meals of fish a day, and is said to be very much pleased with his success and prospects. Efforts have been made to place him in better circumstances, but he prefers to remain where he is.

Indian Life.

Miss Josephine, daughter of the late Indian agent in the White river country, is lecturing in Colorado, describing the massacre, her captivity and release. Her recent lecture in Denver City is reported in the *Tribune* of that city, from whose synopsis we take the following interesting extract:

The first thing the Ute squaw does when she rises in the morning—the Utes all rise at daybreak—is to go off into the woods to bring fuel for the fire, carrying on her back any quantity less than half a cord. Then comes the kindling of the fires. They are very awkward in striking matches. Persune's squaw proved especially so, and for some reason conceived the idea that the bottom of Miss Josephine's moccasin was the very best match scratcher obtainable. Miss Josephine slept with her moccasins on her feet and she was generally awakened in the morning by the squaw reaching for her moccasin that she might ignite the match after her favorite manner.

By all odds the most entertaining bit of Miss Meeker's discourse is her description of the manner of cooking among the Indians. This is all done, of course, by the women. The Utes live principally upon bread and meat. When they can't get bread they live on meat, and when they can't get meat they live on bread. When they have a great quantity of provisions on hand they eat it all up before getting any more. The same is true when they have a small quantity on hand. They are dirty. They are even very dirty. Their meat is generally permitted to lie about on the ground or any place. Indian families possess any number of dogs from eight to fifteen, and these animals help themselves to the meat. After they have satisfied themselves, and when the Indians become hungry, they cut off this same piece on which the dogs feed. They generally boil their meat, but sometimes they broil it. They put it in water and let it remain only a few moments, just long enough to heat it, when they take it out and begin to eat. They use the same water and the same pail for boiling over and over again until the water becomes a perfect slime of filth. Miss Meeker relates one instance in which she fried meat and made gravy. The gravy was particularly pleasing to the Ute palate, and they could not be satisfied. They continued to call for more until the entire supply was exhausted, and when it was, they all left the dining board and betook themselves to the pot which, as did Jack and Jill, they licked clean, like so many dogs.

Talking of pots, it is not believed the Utes have any plural for this word. They are a one idead set. One pot generally does service for the entire family. This particular pot is a frying-pan. When the Utes get out of bed they wash their faces and bathe the baby in it, after which they bake the bread and boil the meat. Then they eat out of the vessel and then the dogs lick up the leavings.

Miss Josephine attempted to teach the Indians a few things about cooking. She made slap-jacks for them, using equal quantities of flour and dirt, besides a few other simple ingredients. But she was not allowed to use a knife in turning these cakes. The Indians have a superstition about knives that if they are dropped in the fire sickness will follow. Hence she was compelled to sharpen a stick when she desired to make slap-jacks.

The Indians are not particular about the time or frequency of their meals, and seem to have wonderful and equal capacity for eating or for long fasting. She has frequently seen them eat heartily four or five times inside of an hour, and has as often seen them go all day without a bite, enduring all kinds of hardship, and yet remaining as cheerful as if they had been feasted.

They clothe themselves with skins of animals or with blankets. They generally take a blanket or a skin and cut a hole in the middle of it and throw it over their heads, cutting arm holes and fastening the garment at the waist with a wide belt, while they close up the neck with a buckskin string. When the garment wears out they cut the string and let it drop—but not before. Sometimes the Indian will wear as many as five of these garments at a time, always keeping the cleanest one on the outside.

The Utes generally place their dead under stones so as to keep the wild animals away from the remains. One woman died when she was at White river and was buried with great ceremony. Her body was placed in a box and put in the ground, and her tent and all her effects were burned over the mound. A pony and ten dogs were killed.

Miss Meeker related one anecdote which is worthy of repetition at this time when we hear so much of the hostile demonstrations of the Utah Utes. She says that she was sitting in her tent one night when a strange Indian came in and asked her what her name was. She told him, and he asked her numerous other questions, all of which she answered. He then told her that he was a Uintah Ute who had been sent by the agent among that tribe to ascertain the whereabouts and conditions of the captives. He professed great friendliness for the white women and told them to be brave. He asked Miss Josephine to write a letter to the agent and have it ready by the next morning. She obtained a stub of a pencil from squaw Susan and wrote the note on the back of an old bill, which she sent to the agent. Miss Meeker did not recite the note, but it is given in "The Ute War," the new book just out, and we copy it from that source:

GRAND RIVER, 40 or 50 miles from Agency. October 10, 1879.

TO UINTAH AGENT:

I send this by one of your Indians. If you get it do all in your power to liberate us as soon as possible. I do not think they will let us go of their own accord. You will do me a great service to inform Mary Meeker, at Greeley, Colorado, that we are well and may get home some time.

Yours, etc.,

JOSEPHINE MEEKER,

United States Indian Agent's Daughter.

OYSTERS.—The Romans, who loved good things, were fond of oysters. Sergius Orata, according to Pliny, was the first to conceive and carry into execution the formation of oyster beds. He made extensive reservoirs at Baiæ, in which he deposited countless thousands of those shell-fish. A palace was reared in the vicinity, where the naturalist's chosen friends were wont to regale themselves once a week with these delicious fish. Many slaves were employed at Rome in early days, transporting the oyster from its ocean-bed to the imperial city.

1879.

No year since the beginning of the Republic, probably, has brought to it a more solid prosperity than the one which closes to-day. Nor do we mean by this the actual monetary value to the country of the resumption of specie payment. The ease with which resumption was accomplished, was an indication that this prosperity already existed, and that the people not only had full pockets, but they had that absolute confidence in their Government which is the most secure way of keeping them full. We were warned that the condition of the country was so unstable that a crash involving every commercial interest would follow the experiment of resumption; but in fact the crisis was passed so easily that the country hardly knew it was reached. Instead of the threatened bankruptcy, the balance of coin in the Treasury increased over all payments $19,000,000.

The year of 1879, will, however, be remembered in future as that in which the attention of the country was for the first time directed to its farming interests as a subject of paramount importance. Several causes have contributed to this end. Firstly, the opening of the foreign trade in meat, fruit and dairy products to such an extent as to convince the mass of our people that this country was destined to become for centuries the great food manufactory for Europe. The failure of the crops in Great Britain and on the Continent, and our exceptionally enormous harvests this summer, have impressed this fact upon the most careless observer. Secondly, the forced overflow of the idle working population of the cities and towns into the yet unopened territory has brought our agricultural resources before the people as never before. The number of emigrants from the Eastern cities to the West and Southwest more than trebled in 1879 the number of any previous year. In each of these instances, be it remembered, an unemployed, half-starved mechanic, clerk or professional man has become a tiller of the soil; the consumer has become a producer, and by so much the material wealth of the country has been increased.

Heretofore, as we all know, the tendency of capital has been into the cities; in this year it has been turned in a million tiny rills to the opening up of the boundless resources of the wilderness. We begin to see that the future success of the United States as a whole will be not that of a nation of small shopkeepers but of a nation of small manufacturers and farmers. No country has ever had enduring prosperity in which the land was held by large tenures and of necessity was worked or let out at terms ruinous to the laboring class. Russia has tried that plan and failed; so has England; so have our own Southern States. In every case the result has been the same—a luxurious dominant caste, a hopeless, malcontent peasantry; half-tilled, worn-out land; cruelty and indifference to the poor; want and insurrection. The events of this year indicate that we are not likely to make this mistake. The exodus of the negroes from the South has made of our own serfs small farmers, and will drive the Southern land holder to a personal supervision, and more detailed method of working his soil, a method which, however disagreeable, will prove in the end to his advantage, pecuniarily and morally. The emigration from both England and Ireland during this year has been largely of the tenant-farmer class. Like our own negroes they are beginning to appreciate the advantage to a man in owning the ground that he works. Our dairy farmers are just awakening to the almost illimitable markets open for their products, and the necessity for their best skill and care if they would command these markets. Our wool-growers told the same story a few weeks ago.

In short, the whole nation, during the year just ended, has discovered within itself an inexhaustible source of steady, enduring prosperity. When we remember, too, that the farmer's life thus recommended to our people is one of the most wholesome for body and mind, most free from temptation, and productive of the quiet domestic virtues which give to a people solid rank among nations, we can understand the value of the gift to us of this year. —*N. Y. Tribune.*

"THINK A MINUTE FIRST."—Apropos of the saying of the little ones, I am reminded of an incident which touched me very much at the time, and may find a responsive chord in the hearts of some who are parents. I was sitting in my porch on a pleasant summer morning, when up runs little five-year-old Bell, intent on a visit to a playmate across the way. "Papa," she asks, "May I go over and play with Carrie awhile?" and then, as she seemed to discern a dissent in my face, she put up her little rosebud lips to mine and quickly added: "Please don't say no—think a minute first." Was there ever a more charming protest against a hasty and inconsiderate answer? Of course the little girl had her wish. We are, perhaps, all too ready, thoughtlessly, to deny many of the requests of the little ones—things that seem trifling to us, but are everything to them. And when their little appeals come, before letting the "no" rise too quickly to our lips, let us think a minute.

The new university at Strasburg has a teaching force of fifty-nine ordinary professors, fourteen professors extraordinary, eighteen tutors and three lectors. The distinguished jurists, Schmoll er and Geffken, the philologist Studemund, and the medical scholar Kussmaul, have attracted a large number of students. The Strasburg students are said to be diligent pursuers of culture, rather than fighters and merry-makers, such as disturb some other German universities.

ABOUT PRESENTS.—The etiquette of giving and receiving presents is easily understood. Acknowledge a present without delay, but do not quickly follow it up by a return. It is to be taken for granted that a gift is intended to afford pleasure to the recipient, not to be regarded as a mere question of investment or exchange. Never allude to a present which you have given, unless you have reason to fear it has never reached its destination.

The Baltimore *American* thinks that if Mr. Edison wishes to build for himself an enduring monument, he should invent a ballot that will count itself, a ballot-box that can't be stuffed, and an automatic Returning Board. By these means an unimpeachable election return may one day become possible.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for General Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. SHERAR, 189 *Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.*

¡No Alum! No Adulteration!

C. J. Hawley & Co.'s strictly pure Grape Cream of Tartar Yeast Powder. On application a sample will be mailed to your address, postage paid, that you may compare our Yeast Powder with others. To test yeast powder put one-half of a teaspoonful in a goblet half full of cold water. The pure powder will effervesce until dissolved, leaving the water clear, while the adulterated will not. You cannot be too careful about these adulterations; it is too late to think of it after the harm is done. Insist upon your grocer ordering *C. J. Hawley & Co.'s Yeast Powder.* Send for our new Catalogue. C. J. Hawley & Co., Grocers, 215 and 217 Sutter Street, San Francisco.

$3.00 Made from 25 Cents.

25 cents' worth of Gilt-Edge Butter Maker will increase product and market value of butter produced $3.00. Gives butter a rich golden color the year round. Increases product 6 per cent. Increases quality 30 per cent. Prevents butter from becoming rancid. Makes July, August and Winter butter equal to best June product. Sold only in boxes, by druggists, grocers and general storekeepers. Send stamp for "Hints to Butter-Makers." Address, Butter Improvement Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

"What dogs are these?" inquired a gentleman of a lad who was drawing a couple of terriers along. "I dinna ken, sir," replied the boy; "they earn' wi' the railway, and they ate the direction, and dinna ken where to gang."

Given up by Doctors.

"Is it possible that Mr. Godfrey is up and at work, and cured by so simple a remedy?" "I assure you it is true that he is entirely cured, and with nothing but Hop Bitters; and only ten days ago his doctors gave him up and said he must die!" "Well-a-day! That is remarkable! I will go this day and get some for my poor George—I know hops are good."

Mines and Miners

Are of little value unless the receipts exceed the expenditures. The Robertson Process enables parties to make money in mines where they could not otherwise pay expenses. The means used to extract the gold and silver from ores is very simple and effective. The fact that some parties decline it who know nothing of its workings is in its favor. John A. Robertson, P. O. Box 552, Oakland, Cal., owns the patent.

Dentistry.

Go to Dr. Cochrane, 850 Market street, San Francisco, if you want first-class work at low prices. Cochrane stands at the head of his profession.

COUGHS—"*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are used with advantage to alleviate COUGHS, SORE THROAT, HOARSENESS, and BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS. For thirty years these Troches have been in use, with annually increasing favor. They are not new and untried, but, having been tested by wide and constant use for more than a generation, they have attained well-merited rank among the few staple remedies of the age.

$30 will buy 1000 fine cigars at J. W. Shaeffer & Co.'s, 323 Sacramento St., S. F. (No Drummers employed.)

HALL'S PULMONARY BALSAM PRICE 50 CTS

An Immediate and Permanent Cure for Coughs Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Influenza, Catarrh, Loss of Voice, Incipient Consumption, and all Diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Ask for the California Pulmonary Balsam, and Take no other. Sold by all Druggists.

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ICE. Now the time to order Ice-making Machines or the coming season. ETNA IRON WORKS, San Francisco.

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OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till Cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

100 Different articles for 50 cents. (Stamps taken.) Useful to ALL. A great deal for little money. Box 144, Bellevill, Ill.

CHEAP WHEAT LANDS—FOUR SECTIONS, 18 miles from Plainsburg Station, S. P. R. R., in Merced County, ready for cultivation, for sale at $5.50 per acre by McAfee Brothers, 321 Sansome Street, S. F.

$10 AUDIPHONES For Hearing through the Teeth. Write for circulars. H. E. MATHEWS, Agent, 606 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

PICKLES AND PRESERVES

The purest home-made Pickles and Preserves of all kinds, put up in the good old Southern style. A liberal discount to the trade. Address, Mrs. Abbey Fisher and Husband 589 Howard St., San Francisco.

CURE FOR CANCER.

Red Clover cures Cancer, Salt Rheum, and all other blood diseases. For references and full particulars address W. C. Needham, sole agent for Pacific Coast, P. O. box 422, San Jose, Cal.

Mrs. M. P. Sawtelle, M. D. GYNECOLOGIST.

Office—Thurlow Block, corner of Sutter and Kearney Sts., San Francisco. Office hours, from 11 till 2, when she will diagnose and treat diseases of women. Editor and publisher of **Medico-Literary Journal**, a monthly, devoted to the diffusion of medical knowledge among women. Terms, three dollars a year in advance.

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Perfectly, all Ordinary Conversation, Lectures, Concerts, etc., by *New Channels* to the Nerves of Hearing by means of a recent wonderful scientific invention—the Dentaphone. For remarkable public tests on the Deaf, also on the Deaf and Dumb, see the *New York Herald*, Sept. 28; the *New York Christian Advocate*, Nov. 20, etc. Every deaf person should send for FREE illustrated descriptive pamphlet to the **American Dentaphone Co.**, Cincinnati, Ohio.

ROCK'S NURSERIES. TREES! TREES!

The attention is called to my large and superior stock of **Fruit and Ornamental Trees**, Vines, Shrubs, Roses, Grapevines and Small Fruits. Of the most desirable varieties for general cultivation. Also many new and rare varieties of

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New Varieties of Oranges and Lemons. Italian Olives, rare. New Catalogue of 1880 is now ready and will be mailed to all applicants.

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In use 25 years. The only successful remedy for Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness, and Prostration, from over-work or other causes. $1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial powder, for $5. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY, or sent post-free on receipt of price. Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., 109 Fulton Street, N. Y.

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A $300 Organ in use a short time $100.

Pianos, $170, $200, $225, $275 and $300, In use a short time; usual price, $600 each. SHEET-MUSIC HALF PRICE.

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It clears the liver of bile, tones up the stomach, cures foul breath, coated tongue, pain in the side or back, water-brash, giddiness, rush of blood to the head, pimples, sallow complexion; is sugar-coated, and no mercury or other mineral in it.

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This Machine is unequaled for all kinds of FAMILY SEWING, and is made in the very HIGHEST possible manner; the workmanship and finish being unsurpassed. Extra inducements offered to the trade. Good agents wanted in every county.

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Has removed to No. 46 New Montgomery street, next to Palace Hotel, San Francisco, where a full stock of "Concord" Buggies and Wagons, the genuine "Concord Harness" and E. M. Miller & Co's Quincy Ill.) Buggies and Carriages will be constantly kept on hand. T. S. HASTMAN, Agent. 46 New Montgomery St. S. F.

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For Collar Galls, Harness Galls, Saddle Galls, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Old and Recent Wounds, Brittle Hoofs, Fever in Feet, Founder, Sand Cracks, Quarter Cracks, Scratches or Grease. For Cuts, Burns and all Flesh Wounds on Human Flesh. This Ointment has no equal. If The only Ointment in the United States that ever received a medal.

For sale and recommended by all Traders, Druggists and Harness Makers. Main & Winchester, 4 and 216 Battery St. S. F., Wholesale Agents.

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This cut represents a *fac-simile* of the Cabinet (open), which consists of fourteen articles, as follows:

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6.—Pad and Distributor for Colored Ink.
7.—Pad and Distributor for Indelible Ink.
8.—Bottle of Gold Bronze.
9.—Bottle of Silver Bronze.
10.—Camel's-hair Brush, for applying Bronze.
11.—Twenty-five Transparent Cards, new Styles.
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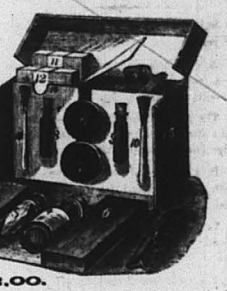
13.—Patent Cabinet.
14.—Card Case.



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Every man, woman and child should have one of these Cabinets, as it is something entirely new and useful, neat, clean and compact. If judiciously used, it will do all your Linen Marking, Card Printing, etc., for years. The Indelible Ink is manufactured expressly for this Cabinet, and is warranted not to gum up the Stamps or wash out. The Pads, when saturated with Ink, contain enough for one thousand impressions each. Below we give a few samples of our styles of letters, any other style of letters desired furnished.

No. 1. Thomas Smith. No. 3. Miss Nellie Fisher. No. 4. Bertha R. Spuds. Chas. S. Banks. No. 5. Don F. Miller.

In ordering, give the number of the style of letter desired, if any other style is wanted, inclose a sample with the order. These Cabinets will be sent to any address in the United States on receipt of price, $2.00 in postage stamps or currency, charges prepaid. Address orders to CARLOS WHITE, 320 Sansome Street, (over Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express), San Francisco.

FOR 1880.

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ESTABLISHED 1870.

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A Skin of Beauty is a Joy Forever. DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S Oriental Cream or Magical Beautifier



Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth Patches and every blemish on beauty. It has stood the test of thirty years, and is so harmless we taste it to be sure the preparation is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. The distinguished Dr. L. A. Sayre said to a lady of the Aristocracy: "As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all the Skin preparations." Also Poudre Subtile removes superfluous hair without injury to the skin. MME. M. T. GOURAUD, Sole Prop., 48 Bond St., N. Y.

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The great mining, financial and general newspaper of the Pacific Coast. Contains all the mining and other stock transactions complete the financial news for the week. Subscription: One year, $5; six months, $3; three months, $1.50.

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A quarto of 56 pages of reading matter, will be sent per mail or express at

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The Market Reports of the EXAMINER are of the most reliable character and persons engaged in business should give it a trial.

Both papers are conducted so as to make them welcome visitors to the home circle. All advertisements of a certain character are rigidly excluded from their columns.

Farmers will find under its weekly columns devoted to matters affecting

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The most valuable information. The DAILY receives the latest

Telegraphic Dispatches

And the WEEKLY contains the latest received until going to press.

A great struggle is before the Democracy and it behooves the Democrats of the Pacific States to make a gallant fight in the interest of Presidential Success. Subscribe for the DAILY or WEEKLY EXAMINER.

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11 Mourney St., San Francisco. There are many men from thirty to sixty years of age suffering from general prostration and a weakening of the system which they can not account for. Dr. Spinney will guarantee a perfect cure in all such cases and in consequence of the physical and nervous powers require restoration of the physical and nervous powers. P. S.—For special diseases of short standing a full course of medicines, sufficient to cure, with necessary instructions will be sent to any address on receipt of $10.

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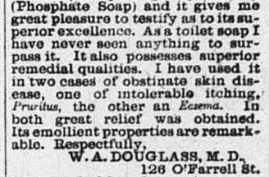

No salve or ointment can heal a wound or sore of any kind. Every educated physician will tell you that nature alone can do this. PHOSPHATE SOAP, by its cleansing, soothing and purifying qualities, gives nature a chance to act freely.

Not only for daily use on the face and hands, but for bathing the entire body, there is nothing equal to PHOSPHATE SOAP. It is a thorough disinfectant and removes offensive odors of every kind.

Ladies who have injured the skin by the constant use of cosmetics may do much to restore their faces to that beauty which nature alone can give by constantly using PHOSPHATE SOAP.

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TESTIMONIALS.

SAN JOSE, September 24, 1879.

To the Standard Soap Co.—Gentlemen:

It affords me pleasure to say to the public that I have used and prescribed your PHOSPHATE SOAP as a remedy in various forms of cutaneous diseases with the happiest results. I am of the opinion that it is the mildest and most perfect detergent that can be used, either for cleansing the skin and leaving it soft and healthy, or for removing the fetor and corroding influences of sores and ulcerations. I should be sorry to be without it in shaving my face or making my toilet, to say nothing of my good opinion of its remedial qualities.

A. J. SPENCER, M. D.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 27, 1879.

Gentlemen:

I received a package of your soap (Phosphate Soap) and it gives me great pleasure to testify as to its superior excellence. As a toilet soap I have never seen anything to surpass it. It also possesses superior remedial qualities. I have used it in two cases of obstinate skin disease, one of intolerable itching, *Pruritus*, the other an *Eczema*. In both great relief was obtained. Its emollient properties are remarkable. Respectfully,

W. A. DOUGLASS, M. D., 126 O'Farrell St.

To the Standard Soap Company.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19, 1879.

Standard Soap Co.—Gentlemen:

The ladies of my household, four in number, unite with me in pronouncing your PHOSPHATE SOAP the best ever tried for toilet use. It is noticeable that while it readily removes impurities from the skin, it also leaves undisturbed the natural oil so essential to the health. It is not too strong language to say that we are delighted with it.

C. M. SAWTELLE, M. D., 120 Capp street.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19, 1879.

Standard Soap Co.—Gents:

I have tried your PHOSPHATE SOAP, and have no hesitation in saying that it is the best toilet soap I ever used. My wife has used it and is of the same opinion. I have paid as high as fifty cents per cake for an article in every respect inferior to what you sell for twenty-five cents. HENRY H. LYNCH, 515 Haight street.

The genuine merits of PHOSPHATE SOAP and persistent advertising will force every druggist, groceryman and general dealer to order it by the gross sooner or later. Ask for it in every store. The retail price is 25 cents per cake. We wish to sell it only at wholesale, but in case you cannot find it we will send a nice box of three cakes by mail, postage paid, on receipt of 55 cents in stamps.

STANDARD SOAP CO. 204 Sansome St., S. F.

WEEKLY GAZETTE

SATURDAY.....FEBRUARY 14, 1880

☞ The GAZETTE goes to press every Friday afternoon and is delivered to subscribers on the following morning. All communications must reach this office on Thursday night at latest, in order to insure publication on the day following. Advertisements received up to noon on Fridays.

Kleinigkeiten.

—Subscribe for the GAZETTE. Only $2 50 per year.

—A. J. White shipped twelve carloads o sheep from Anaheim to San Francisco on Thursday morning.

—The case of McAuliffe against the Blue Light Mining Company is set for trial before Judge Howard on the 20th inst.

—It is now stated that Dr. Babcock, whose death was announced last week, is alive and in jail at San Francisco.

—L. J. Rose made a shipment of several carloads of wine from this place during the week.

—The civil case of the City of Los Angeles vs J. J. Carrillo has been transmitted to Judge McNeely of San Diego for trial.

—The Lenten season began on Wednesday. It is somewhat unfortunate that fish are scarce. Jacob Walker, of Anaheim Landing, says that they were never less plentiful.

—It is announced that Congressman Pacheco is preparing a bill to provide for the erection of a Post-office building in Los Angeles.

—The Rev. James Abercrombie D. D. will hold service in the Episcopal church to-morrow at 11 A. M. The Holy Communion will be administered.

—The exports from the Anaheim railroad depot during the month of January amounted to 741,926 pounds and the imports to 213,516 pounds.

—Mr. Pellegrin is about to plant half an acre of his land near the depot in blue gum trees, forest-style. The expectation is that in a few years the timber will yield a handsome profit.

—The Chinese New Year began on Sunday evening and was ushered in with *rela* and fire-crackers by the Mongolians in this bailiwick. The festivities were continued until Tuesday evening.

—The Yuma *Sentinel* of the 7th inst. says: The end of the S. P. R. R. track is sixteen miles east of Casa Grande; 198 miles east of Yuma; 446 miles east of Los Angeles; and 916 miles east of San Francisco.

—The trial of E. J. Baldwin on a charge of violating the revenue laws, by selling brandy from unstamped barrels at his store in Santa Anita, ended in the acquittal of the defendant.

—A man named Clemens, who for some time past has been mining in San Gabriel Canyon, was on last Monday committed to the Napa Insane Asylum by order of Judge Howard, a medical examination having established his insanity.

—El Molino rancho (the Kewen property at the Mission San Gabriel, having been bought at Sheriff's sale by Mr. J. E. Hollenbeck, will be further improved by the new proprietor planting fifty thousand vines this season.

—The *Scientific American*, in reply to a correspondent who asks for a method of protecting young trees from being gnawed by rabbits, says: "Try mixing a small quantity of water glass solution (20 per cent) with lime whitewash. Wash and moisten the wood with alum water before coating."

—The new goods spoken of last week by Mr. Hippolyte Cahen have arrived, and the justify the encomiums pronounced about them. The dress goods are stylish, the calicoes unique, and all of the new stock is of a superior quality. An invitation is extended to all to call and inspect the stock.

—An employe of Mr. H. M. Johnston brought to the Los Angeles *Herald* office yesterday evening the body of a dead lamb that had been born with but one eye, which was located in the center of its forehead and surmounted by a brow resembling that of a human being. The upper jaw was also found to be like that of a man. The monstrosity was one of twins and died immediately after birth, its mate living.

—The South Santa Monica wharf project is in a fair way of being carried out. Lumber and piles have been contracted for, to arrive in sixty days, sufficient to construct the wharf to a point where there is fourteen feet of water at low tide. A narrow-gauge road to Los Angeles is also contemplated. The Trustees of the Company are E. J. Baldwin, L. Litchtenberger, N. T. Lucas, Alfred James, O. F. Kimble, John D. Young and Ivar D. Weid.

—The Anaheim Literary Union met at the usual place and hour on Thursday evening. The President and Vice President being absent the Secretary called the meeting to order and Mr. D. R. Payne was chosen President pro tem. Miss Fesenfeld read the "Battle Anthem—1862." Miss Rose Campbell gave a select reading, "The Widow Green's Last Word." Mr. Edens Crowe declaimed a prose selection called "The Dignity of Labor." After recess the *Leader* was read by the editor, Mrs. Parker. Mr. Theo. Lynill favored the Society with a declamation. The following programme was reported for Feb. 19th: Music; declamation, Otto des Granges; recitation, Theresa Wille; recitation, Sadie Crowther; reading, Mrs. Lewis; declamation, G. B. Shaffer; music; recitation, Miss Katie Meyerholtz; recitation, Mary Kraemer; reading, Miss Mary McKinnie; declamation, E. M. Ferguson; music; recitation, Miss Lydia Parker; recess; answering the queries; debate, *Resolved*, That capital punishment should be abolished. Affirmative, D. R. Payne, Theo. Lynill, C. W. Campbell. Negative, W. H. Henderson, J. M. Guinn, C. H. Zeyn. Adjourned to meet on Thursday evening, February 19th.

Firemen, Attention!

All members of the Anaheim Fire Company are hereby notified to attend a meeting for drill on next Thursday evening the 19th instant, at 7:30 o'clock, sharp.

J. F. DALTON, Foreman.

Weather Notes.

A most timely rain fell on Tuesday. The fall in town was .45 and at the depot .35. This makes the total rainfall of the season 8.26 inches. In many places the growing grain was beginning to show the lack of moisture, but this last rain has given it a new and stronger lease of life. If the country could have immunity from the drying winds which are a disagreeable and frequent feature of the present season, there would be no doubt felt as to the grain harvest. But one inch of rain and twenty inches of wind is not conducive to the vigorous growth of the cereals.

The present is the most disagreeable winter ever experienced in Southern California. Such continuous spells of cold, blustering weather were never before known here.

We have to record another severely cold night. Ice formed on Wednesday night, and the mercury dropped down to 28 degrees. Wednesday was a very cold day, our record showing that the highest reading of the thermometer was 45 degrees. It is worthy of remark too, that on Wednesday there was the least change in the temperature for the entire day that has been noticed during the past eight years. At 7 A. M. and at 7 P. M. the mercury marked 42° and during the day it struggled up to 45° for a little while. This equability of temperature would have aroused greater enthusiasm had it been a few degrees warmer. The Greenlander or the Esquimaux, in their wildest flights of patriotism, were never known to point with pride to the charming equability of their winters, although there is little doubt that their record, if they keep one, shows but little variation in the temperature.

An old resident of Oakland says that he has lived in California 28 years and never knew such a cold winter to prevail on this coast. At Oakland on the 28th of January the temperature was 28 degrees; 29th, 21 deg.; 30th, 28 deg.; 31st, 24 deg.; February 1st, 26 deg; 2nd, 26 deg.

The rainfall in Los Angeles city on Tuesday amounted to 47-100ths, making the total for the season 12.72 inches. At a little after 2 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, snow fell in the city for the second time this season.

—Mr. B. F. Seibert has added a department of business to the Bank of Anaheim which will prove of decided convenience to the public. He is now empowered to issue drafts, letters of credit and postal orders payable at banks in the principal cities of all European countries. He will also sell tickets entitling the holder to passage from New York to ports in England, France or Germany, or from any port in those countries to New York, via the steamers of the Hamburg American Packet Company. And he will also sell certificates, entitling the holder to passage from San Francisco to New York, or *vice versa*, charging therefor the established rate. To illustrate the convenience of having such an agency here, we will suppose that some one here desires to send for a relative in Germany, and wants to pay the passage of such relative. By paying the regular fare to Mr. Seibert, he will issue certificates entitling the person named in them to steamer passage to New York, and railroad passage from New York to San Francisco. These certificates can be sent by mail to the person in Germany, which in many cases is more satisfactory than sending the money.

—Mrs. E. Browning received a letter one day last week conveying the sad intelligence of the death of her son in India. The grief occasioned by his death caused her to have an apoplectic fit on last Friday, while sitting alone in her room contemplating the picture of her deceased son. She fell insensible from her chair and partly into the fire place, and when discovered by one of her sons she was found to have sustained several burns. Under the skillful treatment of Dr. Fergusson the unfortunate lady is at the present writing convalescing quite rapidly.

—During all the years in which Messrs. Goodman & Rimpau have done business here, they never received a larger or finer lot of dress goods than arrived the beginning of the present week. They exhibit over fifty different styles and patterns, and where there is such a variety there can be no difficulty in making a selection to please the most exacting taste. New goods have also been added to every department of their business, and people from town and country will find pleasure and profit in a visit to the Dry Goods Palace.

—The Board of Supervisors have appointed the following Road Overseers: O. T. Justice, Azusa; Wm. White, Cahuenga; J. M. Donaldson, San Fernando; J. J. Guinn, North Anaheim; H. L. Paty, Anaheim; John Cubbin, Santa Ana; H. G. Rosenbaum, San Juan; S. Edwards, Westminster; J. D. Price, Garden Grove; J. M. Chapman, Fountain Valley; R. M. Hargrave, Orange; T. B. Hayes, Wilmington; E. S. Gray, Downey.

—Work has been suspended on the claim of the Santiago Gold and Silver Mining Company. The ledge upon which they have been working has failed to come up to the expectations formed by the sanguine members of the company, but we learn that they will again begin the work of development in the Spring.

—Horse thieves are plying their nefarious avocation. An abundance of grass in the hills and canyons is always a signal for these thieves to begin their depredations. They can drive the stolen stock into remote and hidden canyons, where they live in clover until the hue and cry is over, and they are then driven out of the country.

—The excellent music furnished by the Anaheim Brass Band at the Leap Year Ball was the subject of general remark. Although the band has been rather lax in meeting for practice of late, such remissness does not appear to affect their playing in the least.

—The regular monthly festival of the Presbyterian church will be held on next Friday evening. See advertisement.

—Miles Bros. offer a small quantity of Odessa wheat for sale.

—Mr. C. S. Miles will probably take his departure for San Francisco early next week.

A Fragrant Breath and Pearly Teeth

Are easily obtained by cleansing your teeth daily with that justly popular dentifrice, SOZODONT. Composed of rare antiseptic herbs, it imparts whiteness to the teeth, a delicious aroma to the breath, and preserves intact, from youth to old age, the teeth. Acidity of the stomach will destroy the strongest teeth unless its effect is counteracted with SOZODONT, and this pure toothwash protects the dental surfaces by removing every impurity that adheres to them. Ask your druggist for SOZODONT.

A Good Thing.

German Syrup is the special prescription of Dr. A. Boschee, a celebrated German physician, and is acknowledged to be one of the most fortunate discoveries in medicine. It quickly cures coughs, colds, and all lung troubles of the severest nature, removing, as it does, the cause of the affection and leaving the parts in a strong and healthy condition. It is not an experimental medicine, but it has stood the test of years, giving satisfaction in every case, which its rapidly increasing sale every season confirms. Two million bottles sold annually. Beware of medicines of similar names lately introduced. Boschee's German Syrup was introduced in the United States in 1868, and is now sold in every town and village in the civilized world. Three doses will relieve any ordinary cough. Price 75 cents. Sample bottle, 10 cents.

To Bilious and Ague Sufferers.

When your Liver is Torpid,
And Stomach feels bad,
Go to your Druggist,
For Sanford's New Pad."

[TAKE NO OTHER. SEE ADVERTISEMENT.]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Odessa Wheat.

A SMALL LOT OF ODESSA WHEAT FOR SALE. Also, SEED BARLEY.

j1 MILES BROS.

Social and Literary Entertainment.

THE LADIES OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will hold a Sociable at Review Hall on Friday evening, Feb. 20th. An interesting programme is being arranged, including

Readings, Music, Recitations, Charades, Etc.

And a good refreshment table. Proceeds to help liquidate the church debt. Admission 10 cents; refreshments 10 cents.

Cajon Irrigation Company.

Location of Canal, Santa Ana Canon and Anaheim Township. Office and place of business, Anaheim, Los Angeles County, California.

THERE IS DELINQUENT UPON THE FOLLOWing described stock on account of assessment levied December 13th, 1879, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective stockholders as follows, viz:

	No. Cert.	No. Shares	Amt.
J W Shanklin		30	$3000
C Meyerholtz	16	2	240
P Yorba	17	2	240
T Yorba	58	1	120
T P Hinde	5	½	60
W M McFadden	22	2	240
W M McFadden	79	1	120
Peter Hansen	6	1½	180
Sam Edwardson		1	120
S. C. S. T. Fruit Co.	9, 10 and 74	5½	660
S K Holman	37	1½	150
Silas Holman	39	1½	150
P Davis & Bro	40	2	240
F L Floyd	41	2	240
P Daswell	42	1	120
R J Floyd	43	1	120
T K McDowell	43	1	120
L F	43	1	120
L F Lewis	44	½	60
C S Miles	30	4	480
Estate of G F Miles	31	1	120
W R Olden	32	3	360
J J Guinn	53	4	480
N J Walby	57	½	60
J Hunter	15	1½	180
Carl Hansen	18	2	240
Wm Haddox	19	2	240
Mrs E Browning	21	1	120
Mrs E Browning	12	2	240
J B Tombes	25	2	240
Sociesta Fraternia	58	1	120
W Hetebrink	35	1	120
D Hetebrink	36	2	240
H Hetebrink	81	7	840
W M Higgins	84	1	120
Robert Parker	49	¾	90
C F Bassett	59	1	120
S Littlefield	56	1	120
S Littlefield	60	2	240
S Littlefield	79	1	120
S Littlefield	73	½	60
Mrs A. L. Beckington	50	1	120
W A Springer	63	1	120
C W Alma	64	½	60
G B Dillon	65	½	60
J M Coller	66	3	360
E S Saxton	68	½	60
J B Pierce	68	2	240
S Littlefield	75	1	120
J W Clark	80	½	30
Leonard Parker	24	2	240

And in accordance with law and an order of the Board of Directors made on the 31st day of January, 1880, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary will be sold at Placentia School house on the 6th day of March, 1880, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to pay the inquent assessment thereon, with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of the Board of Directors.

J. B. PIERCE, Secretary C. I. Co.

Barbed Fence Wire.

Cable Laid Double Wire.
Four Point Steel Barb.

The best and cheapest Fence known. No other Fence equal to it. Manufactured under license from the holders of the original patents. Put up in 100 lbs. reels. Send for circulars.

All kinds of **WIRE**, Iron, Steel and Galvanized, for BALING, FENCING, TELEGRAPH, TELEPHONE, etc., etc.

WIRE ROPE of all kinds in stock or manufactured to order.

A. S. HALLIDIE,
Wire Mills and Wire Rope Works,
6 California Street, San Francisco. f7-6m

ORANGE AND LEMON BOXES.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE CONsignment of Fruit Boxes from Oregon, which we are selling at greatly reduced prices in lots to suit.

A. GUY SMITH & CO.

CITRUS FRUITS WANTED.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE PREPARED TO purchase

Oranges, Lemons and Limes

In bulk and at prices according to quality. Bruised or spotted fruit will not be purchased at any price.

16-tf A. GUY SMITH & CO.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

Shippers of Grain, Wool, Farm and Dairy Produce will do well to correspond with SMITH & HATCH, Commission Merchants, 122 Clay St., San Francisco, Cal. j24-3

MILLINERY!

FINDING IT IMPOSSIBLE TO GET MY BUSIness settled up so as to be off to Arizona before Christmas, I have purchased a very choice line of

FALL MILLINERY,

Which I am offering at

Prices within the reach of all

A cordial invitation is extended to all to come and examine goods and compare prices with other places.

MRS. FLORA BROWN,
Center Street, Anaheim.

$800

THE ABOVE NAMED AMOUNT OF MONEY WILL buy a house and lot on one of the principal streets in Anaheim. Lot 50x150 feet. House has five rooms. Stable, outhouses, etc. Orange and other trees growing on lot. Must be sold, as the owner is compelled to leave here soon. Further information given at this office. 15-tf

$1000

WILL BUY A WELL-FINISHED DWELLING house, five rooms, lot 150x55 feet, bearing orange, peach, apple and other trees. For particulars apply at the GAZETTE office.

FOR SALE.

25 Acres of Orange, Lemon and Lime Orchard, with Nursery,

In lots of 5, 10 or 15 acres.

Will be sold cheap if applied for soon. The orange trees are choice budded varieties.

Apply at the office. Jan17-3m

FOR SALE.

$8 Per Acre.

TWENTY ACRES OF LAND, JOINING THE N. E. corner of Anaheim. The land is especially adapted for vines. **Price, $160.** Apply at the GAZETTE office Jan24-tf

SEED BARLEY!

FOR SALE.

A. Guy Smith & Co.

80,000 Zinfandel, AND 50,000 Malvoise

Grape Cuttings for Sale by

B. DREYFUS & CO., Anaheim.

STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Bank of Anaheim,

ON WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 31st, 1879.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand		$ 4,598 91
Bills receivable		27,477 34
Deposits in other Banks		9,155 77
Office Furniture, Vaults, etc		2,962 73
Real estate		5,472 15
Other Assets		459 81
		$50,796 71

LIABILITIES.

Due depositors	$28,475 24
Paid up capital	20,000 00
Reserve fund	1,509 00
Due other banks	1,102 47
Other liabilities	1,719 00
	$50,796 71

State of California,
County of Los Angeles.

I, B. F. Seibert, the Cashier of the Bank of Anaheim, being duly sworn, do depose and say that the above statement is true as I verily believe.

B. F. SEIBERT, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 29th day of January, A. D. 1880. R. W. SCOTT, Notary Public

STATEMENT

OF THE

Bank of Anaheim,

Of the amount of Capital paid up in Gold Coin.

Capital paid up in Gold Coin.....$20,000 00

State of California,
County of Los Angeles.

I, B. F. Seibert the Cashier of the Bank of Anaheim, being duly sworn, do depose and say that the above statement is true as I verily believe.

B. F. SEIBERT, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 29th day of January, A. D. 1880. R. W. SCOTT, Notary Public

Closing Out Sale

—OF—

SEMI-TROPICAL TREES.

ORANGE TREES

— OF ALL THE —

Best Budded Varieties

At the following prices:

1 Year old, 2 to 4 ft. high, $20 per 100. $150 per 1000.
2 Years old, 4 to 5 ft. high, $30 per 100. $250 per thousand.
Seedlings, 2 Years old in Seed Beds, $15 per thousand.

PINE, PEPPER and CYPRESS

For Wind-breaks and Hedging purposes, at lowest possible prices.

APPLY TO

D. C. HAYWARD,
Semi-Tropical Nurseries,
Orange, Los Angeles County, Cal.

ANAHEIM WATER COMPANY.

Location of Principal Place of Business, Anaheim, California.

NOTICE—THERE ARE DELINQUENT UPON the following described stock on account of the several assessments hereinafter noted, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders:

Names of Shareholders.	No. Cert.	No. Shares	No. Assmt	Amt. due
F W Athearn	63	1	9	$1 00
L H F Draveen	92	1	9	1 00
Thomas Dunn	151	3	9	3 00
S Holman	125	5	9	5 00
H Koster	113	5	9	5 00
R Luedke	162	20	9	20 00
C Melendrez	129	1	7 & 9	2 00
Justo Morillo	109	1	9	1 00
Mrs R R Morillo	108	2	9	2 00
W A Morrison	80	1	9	1 00
Paddesetta Estate	34	10	9	10 00
John Thomas Smith	167	10	9	10 00
L Wartenberg	107	1	9	1 00

And in accordance with law, and an order of the Board of Directors, made on December 13th, 1879, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary will be sold at public auction at the office of the Company on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14th,

1880, at 2 o'clock P. M. of said day, to pay said delinquent assessments, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

ED. SCHUBERT, Secretary

Anaheim, January 23d, 1880.

The Copying Studio of AL. SMITH

Will be at 229 Kearney Street, San Francisco, and all orders for solar pictures will receive prompt and careful attention. I have also 30 elegantly

Furnished Rooms,

Which I will let by the day, week or month, en suite or single, at reasonable prices.

n23-3m MRS. EMMA GILLIS SMITH.

DRY GOODS PALACE.

LEAP YEAR ANNOUNCEMENT.

Particularly addressed to the Ladies.

Over Fifty New and Stylish Patterns of

DRESS GOODS!

Have just been received, to which we desire to call especial notice, because no similar Goods have ever been brought to this part of the county. The quality of these Goods and the low figure at which we have placed them, ought to make them of ready sale.

In addition, we have received a full line of

Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes,

Etc., which in quality and price is all that the most captious could desire. Thanking the public for past favors, we solicit a continuance of their patronage, which we will endeavor to retain by keeping a stock of drygoods immeasurably superior to that of any other house in this part of the county. Respectfully,

GOODMAN & RIMPAU, CENTER ST., ANAHEIM.

ARRIVED!

I call the attention of the LADIES *of Anaheim and vicinity to the fact that I have received the largest assortment of*

DRESS GOODS, LINEN

Prints, Flannels, White Goods

Etc., etc. that has ever been unpacked this side of Los Angeles. I beg of them not to buy elsewhere before seeing my goods and learning the prices.

HIPPOLYTE CAHEN - - Center St., Anaheim.

Garden Seeds | *Flower Seeds*

George F. Sylvester,

IMPORTER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

SEEDS! SEEDS!

FRUIT & EVERGREEN TREES, PLANTS, ETC

Alfalfa, Grass and Clover Seeds

In Large Quantities and offered in Lots to suit Purchasers.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Seed Warehouse, 317 Washington Street, San Francisco.

Jan10-3m

This will Pay You 5 TIMES

Over and More, Especially if you have a FARM or Village LOT, requiring



$2,000,000,000

(Two Thousand Million Dollars!) are expended in **FENCING.** To fence our new **Western** fields will cost as much more. Every **FARM** and **Village LOT** Owner, EAST, WEST, and SOUTH, is *interested.* To fence a 160-acre Farm costs **$200 to $700,** and for a 50x100 Village Lot **$25 to $100.** Wood fences soon decay. But a **New Era** is at hand. By new inventions,

STEEL and **IRON** are to supplant **WOOD,** furnishing better, **Cheaper,** and *Lasting* Fences.

The 30th Volume of the **American Agriculturist** (for 1880) now beginning, will give very much information about new Fencing, with many Engravings. (The Number for Dec. last has 21 engravings of Barbed Fencing, and much interesting matter. Sent post-paid for 15 cents.)

☞ To every one interested in **FENCING** for a **FARM,** or **Village LOT,** the 30th Volume of the *American Agriculturist* will be worth five times, if not a hundred times, its small cost.

☞ **BUT,** besides the above important feature, the *American Agriculturist* will give a very great amount of **Useful, Practical, Reliable Information**—for the **Farm, the Garden, and Household** (Children included)—and over

900 Original Engravings,

illustrating *Labor-saving, Labor-helping* contrivances, Animals, Plants, Farm and Town Houses, Farm Buildings, and many other Pictures instructive and pleasing to Old and Young.—It is useful to **ALL in City, Village, and Country.**

Its constant exposures of **HUMBUGS,** which have saved to its readers many Millions of Dollars, will be continued vigorously. For these alone the *American Agriculturist* should be in *every family,* no matter how many other journals are taken; also for its *Special Information* and its multitude of pleasing and useful Engravings in which it *far excels all other similar Journals.*

TERMS (postage prepaid)—**$1.50 a year. Four copies, $5.** Single numbers, 15 cents. (One specimen only, for two 3-cent stamps.)

☞ **Over 1200 Valuable Premium Articles and Books are offered to those getting up clubs.** Premium List sent on receipt of 3 cents postage.

ORANGE JUDD COMPANY, Publishers, **245 Broadway, New York.**

A. Langenberger,

—DEALER IN—

Groceries,

Hardware,

PAINTS AND OILS

Center Street, Anaheim.

R. LUEDKE.

Watch Maker and Jeweler,

Center Street, Anaheim.

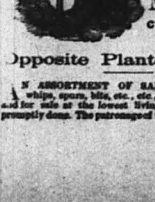


VERY DESCRIPTION OF WATCHES, CLOCKS and Jewelry carefully repaired and warranted. A fine assortment of

ELGIN WATCHES.

WELRY AND CLOCKS ALWAYS ON HAND

O. Warling,



SADDLE AND Harness MAKER.

CENTRE STREET, ANAHEIM.

Opposite Planters' Hotel.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SADDLES, HARNESS, whips, spurs, bits, etc., etc., constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest living prices. Repairing promptly done. The patronage of the public is solicited.

CHOICE LOTS!

—OF—

LAND

FOR SALE AT

TUSTIN CITY.

Will be sold in 5, 10, or 20 acre tracts to suit purchasers. This land is especially suited for the growth of semi-tropical and northern fruits. It is one of the finest pieces of land in the State, and has abundance of water for irrigation.

Water Right goes with Land.

A STORE BUILDING,

24x36, two stories high, also for sale. Also,

A DWELLING HOUSE

with 10 acres of land, mostly all set out in fruit trees. The house is 20x28, two stories.

Fine Well, Tank, Windmill, etc.

All the above property will be sold at a

GREAT BARGAIN!

as the owner desires to remove to another part of the State.

Town Lots sold at $20 each.

C. TUSTIN,

Tustin City, Los Angeles Co.

For Sale at Garden Grove.

20 Acres of Good Farming Land.

IN 5 OR 10 ACRE TRACTS. FLOWING ARTEsian well and orchard. One hundred sacks of onions to the acre have been raised on this land. Apply to MRS. BENJAMIN RICE.

½ mile west of Alamitos school house.

THE

Pacific Coast Steamship COMPANY.

GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Agents, San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO AND Los Angeles

SCHEDULE FOR JANUARY AND FEBRUARY.

STEAMERS	Coming South—Leave San Francisco	Coming South—Arrive San Pedro	Going North—Leave San Pedro	Going North—Arrive San Francisco
ORIZABA	Dec. 21	Dec. 23	Dec. 25	Dec. 27
ANCON	" 26	" 28	" 30	Jan. 1
ORIZABA	" 30	Jan. 1	Jan. 3	" 5
ANCON	Jan. 4	" 6	" 8	" 10
ORIZABA	" 9	" 11	" 13	" 15
ANCON	" 14	" 16	" 18	" 20
ORIZABA	" 19	" 21	" 23	" 25
ANCON	" 24	" 26	" 28	" 30
ORIZABA	" 29	" 31	Feb. 2	Feb. 4
ANCON	Feb. 3	Feb. 5	" 7	" 9
ORIZABA	" 8	" 10	" 12	" 14
ANCON	" 13	" 15	" 17	" 19
ORIZABA	" 18	" 20	" 22	" 24

Both steamships call at Port Harford (San Luis Obispo) and Santa Barbara.

The Company reserve the right to change the steamers, or their days of sailing.

Passengers for San Francisco take the train for Wilmington that leaves Los Angeles at 3 P. M., Los Angeles time.

LOS ANGELES AND SAN DIEGO.

THE STEAMERS

ORIZABA and ANCON

Leave San Pedro for San Diego Dec 28, Jan 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31 and Feb. 5, 10, 15, and 20.

Passengers take the train that leaves Los Angeles for Wilmington at 3 P. M., Los Angeles time.

RATES OF FARE FROM LOS ANGELES.

(Payable in Gold.)

	CABIN.	STEERAGE
To San Francisco	$15 00	$10 00
To Port Harford	12 00	8 00
To Santa Barbara	8 00	6 00
To San Diego	8 00	6 00

Plans of steamers' cabins at agent's office, where berths may be secured.

For Way Ports.

The Steamer *Louisantine* leaves San Buenaventura and Santa Barbara for San Francisco every Saturday, calling at way ports.

Freight Steamers leave San Francisco for San Diego and way ports, about every ten days, carrying stock, combustibles, etc.

For passage or freight, as above, or for Tickets to and from

EASTERN CITIES

And Principal European Ports,

—AND—

Yosemite Valley and Big Trees,

Either direct or by way of San Francisco,

Apply to H. McLELLAN, Local Agent.

OFFICE—Over Commercial Bank, No. 684 Main street, Los Angeles.

1880.

Harper's Magazine.

ILLUSTRATED.

"To study the subject objectively and from the educational point of view—seeking to provide that which, taken altogether, will be of the most service to the largest number—I long ago concluded that, if I could have but one work for a public library, I would select a complete set of Harper's Monthly."—CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, JR.

Its contents are contributed by the most eminent authors and artists of Europe and America, while the long experience of its publishers has made them thoroughly conversant with the desires of the public, which they will spare no effort to gratify.

The volumes of the Magazine begin with the numbers for June and December of each year. When no time is specified, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to begin with the current number.

Harper's Periodicals.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, One Year	$4 00
HARPER'S WEEKLY, " "	4 00
HARPER'S BAZAR, " "	4 00
THE THREE above named publications, One Year	10 00
Any TWO above named, One Year	7 00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE, One Year	1 50

Postage Free to all Subscribers in the United States or Canada.

A Complete Set of HARPER'S MAGAZINE, comprising 59 volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent, by express, freight at expense of purchaser, on receipt of $2 25 per volume. Single volumes, by mail, postpaid, $2 00. Cloth cases, for binding, 50 cents, by mail, postpaid.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS.

Address, HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.