ANAHEIM GAZETTE.

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WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Established 1870.

Richard Melrose,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year	$2 50
Six months	1 25
Three months	75

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

Dr. Reginald A. Fergusson

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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Any person desirous of consulting with Dr. ELLIS, who still occassionally attends at the Anaheim Drug Store, can do so. No fee will be exacted by him,—medicines only charged for.

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BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

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

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

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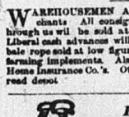
WAREHOUSEMEN AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. All consignments of produce shipped hrough us will be sold at the highest market rates. Liberal cash advances will be made. Sacks, twine and bale rope sold at low figures. Agents for all kinds of farming implements. Also agent for the Phœnix and Home Insurance Co.'s. Office at Warehouse, near Railroad depot.



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Practical

WATCHMAKER,

Centre St., ANAHEIM, CAL.

Repairing of all kinds at short notice and at Reasonable Rates.

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DRUG STORE!

Ferguson & Lake, Prop's.

Centre Street (Opposite Planters' Hotel).

ANAHEIM.

A choice variety of perfumery, toilet articles, etc., pure and fresh drugs, patent medicines, etc. Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours.

F. & J. BACKS,

Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in

Furniture, Bedding, Paper Hangings, Picture Frames, etc,

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Agents for the VICTOR SEWING MACHINE.

Los Angeles Street, : : Anaheim.

A. E. WHITE,

Blacksmith and Horse-Shoer,

[ADJOINING MITCHELL'S STABLE]

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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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Meat Market!

CENTRE STREET, ANAHEIM,

LEONARD & DROWN,

PROPRIETORS.

The patronage of the people solicited.

SPEAR, MEADE & CO

[Successors to Littlefield, Webb & Co.]

316 and 318 Washington St., San Francisco

.....HANDLE.....

Grain, Honey, Potatoes

AND ALL KINDS OF

PRODUCE

SOLELY ON COMMISSION.

Returns Promptly and Accurately Rendered

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CALIFORNIA RAISINS, NUTS

Green and Dried Fruits.

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REDUCTION

—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

LUMBER

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

Builders' Hardware and Nails

Plain and Fancy SCROLL SAWING at Short Notice

Anaheim Grist Mill!

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

CORN SHELLED AND SHIPPED.

ANAHEIM STORAGE

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GRAIN, WOOL, AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE TAKEN ON STORAGE.

GRAIN SACKS and TWINE constantly on hand.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED

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.

LOUIS J. STENGEL, Proprietor.



The above Gardens have now an established reputation which the proprietor will endeavor to retain by fair dealing and by keeping at all 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) 4 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.

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.

Barbed Fence Wire.

Cable Laid Double Wire.

Four Point Steel Barbs

The best and cheapest Fence known. No other Fence equal to it. Manufactured under license from the Goldens of the original patents. Put up in 100 lbs. rools. 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. 17-6m

Agricultural and Horticultural Items.

During the last vintage season, Mr. Theo. Reiser bought a large quantity of Berger and Muscat grapes, which he weighed carefully with a view to ascertaining precisely the number of pounds of grapes it required to make a gallon of wine. As a result of his investigations, he reports that it required 15 pounds of the grapes mentioned to make a gallon of clear wine—that is, wine that had gone through the different stages of fermentation and evaporation and emerged clear, pure wine. It does not follow, of course, that it always requires the same quantity of grapes to make a gallon of wine; the condition of the grapes has a great deal to do with it. Mr. F. A. Korn has made a gallon of clear wine from 12 pounds of Berger grapes. Mr. A. Langenberger estimates that one ton of Mission grapes will make 150 gallons of wine. Estimating three tons of grapes to the acre (the yield is sometimes much more and sometimes less, but Mr. Dreyfus gives it as his judgment that three tons is a fair average) the result would be 450 gallons of clear wine, worth 20 cents per gallon, giving to the vineyardist a gross return of $90 per acre. Some of them do better than that. Mr. Rimpau has gathered 5 tons of grapes to the acre, which would bring the income up to $150 per acre.

It takes from 4½ to 5 gallons of wine to make one gallon of brandy. If an acre of vines yields 450 gallons of wine (a low estimate) that would equal 90 gallons of brandy, allowing 5 gallons to be used in making one of brandy. This brandy, if kept three years, will bring $3 per gallon at the least. Deducting the duty (90 cents per gallon) the result is $189 worth of brandy from an acre of grapes. These figures will give an idea of the profit attending the culture of the vine for wine-making, and will explain why it is that so many people have set out vineyards in this county this season. The profits of raisin making we will allude to hereafter when we get some required statistics.

Among the chemicals of American manufacture which have superseded foreign articles may be mentioned tartaric acid, the importation of which last year reached only 183 pounds, against 500,000 not long ago. Of citric acid, 27,018 pounds was imported, against a previous annual importation of 250,000. The lime juice from which the acid is made is still imported, on account of the small growth of limes and lemons in the United States. If Southern agriculturists gave attention to these fruits a new industry, in extracting the juice, could be developed. Last year but 3,462 pounds of borax was imported, owing to the working of new borax mines. Formerly from 600,000 to 1,000,000 pounds was annually received. Of cream tartar, none was received in 1878 from abroad. About six years ago the receipts were 9,000,000 pounds annually.—*New York Sun.*

It is time that the importation of lime juice into the United States should cease. There is no question that in the tropical fruit belt of Southern California, enough limes could be produced from which to make all the citric acid used in the United States. Enough limes are grown in Los Angeles county and left to rot upon the ground, to supply a small factory, and if it pays to import citric acid from Europe, it should surely prove remunerative to manufacture it here where the fruit is so abundant and cheap.

The Encyclopedia says of the manufacture and use of citric acid: "It is made on a large scale from lime or lemon juice, chiefly in the months of November and December. The juice is fermented for some time to free it from mucilage, then boiled and filtered and neutralized with powdered chalk and a little milk of lime; the precipitate of calcium citrate so obtained is decomposed with dilute sulphuric acid, and the resulting solution of citric acid is separated by filtration, evaporated to remove calcium sulphite, and concentrated. The concentration is best effected in vacuum pans. * * * About 20 gallons of lemon juice should yield about 10 lbs of crystallized citric acid. * * * Citric acid is used in calico-printing, also in the preparation of effervescing draughts, and occasionally as a refrigerant and anti-scorbutic, instead of fresh lemon juice, to which, however, it is therapeutically inferior. In the form of lime juice it has long been known as an antidote for scurvy, and several of the citrates are much employed in medicine."

The orchard of the Southern California Semi-Tropical Fruit Company, near Anaheim, will soon begin to yield a revenue to the stockholders. The Superintendent, Mr. R. H. Gilman, has shipped large quantities of limes, and a few oranges and lemons, to San Francisco this year, and in another twelvemonths the sales of citrus fruit from this orchard will be considerable. The size, vigor and general thriftiness of the trees is remarkable when the fact is taken into consideration that they were grown almost wholly without water. Mr. Gilman doesn't believe much in irrigation anyhow, and announces his determination to practice it very seldom. A little judicious watering, however, is of value. He has noticed, for instance, that the result of irrigating his lime orchard late in the spring is to make the fruit much larger than it would be if irrigation was omitted.

The storm of last Saturday and Sunday has materially changed the somber picture we drew last week of the outlook in the great San Joaquin Valley. The crops, it is now said, look well, and a good yield is confidently expected.

Prof. A. J. Cook, of the Michigan Agricultural College, in a letter to the *American Bee Journal* says: "I am just advised that the order refusing to carry queens and foundation has been repealed by the Postmaster-General. The sugar in lieu of honey, and the double queen a quarter inch apart as a shield, won the day.

THE RECENT order of the Postmaster-General which says—"In order that there may be no deficiency for the present fiscal year, I direct that on and after March 1st, 1880, the service on all star routes be reduced to one trip per week"—afflicts San Diegans full sore. A "star route" is defined in the official regulations of the Postoffice Department to be "a public highway or other road, upon which transportation of the mails has been ordered and contracted for by the Postoffice Department." And the term "star service" is thus defined by the same authority:

"*Star Service.*—Contracts for carrying the mail, other than by railway mail, steamboat, without other reference to the mode of transportation than may be necessary to provide for the due celerity, certainty, and security thereof. So called from the fact that the printed contract-forms are headed with stars, in the following manner:

* * * * * * *

The three groups of stars represent the words, celerity, certainty, security."

As the mail between the terminus of the Southern Pacific Railroad and the city of San Diego is carried by stage, it is a "star route" and after the 1st of the next month the mail can only be carried once a week. We agree with the San Diego *Union* that "this reduction of service on so important a route is a gross outrage; but it is not the fault of the Postmaster-General, but of Congress, which refuses to pay for the service of a daily mail."

—On last Saturday Senator West introduced a bill appropriating $50,000 for the erection of a Branch Normal School Building in Los Angeles. Ten acres of land in East Los Angeles is offered as a donation to the State if it will erect the building thereon. The stockholders of the Agricultural Park Association have also signified their willingness to surrender their stock and give the State the 120 acres included in the limit of the Park as a site for the school building, provided the city of Los Angeles pays a debt of $12,000 which is held over the property. The property is estimated to be worth $60,000. The members of the W. P. C. in Los Angeles, at a mass meeting on Tuesday night adopted resolutions addressed to all the representatives of the W. P. C. in the Legislature, asking them to vote for the bill introduced by Senator West. Representative Del Valle has also introduced a bill to establish a branch Normal School in Los Angeles, the provisions of the bill being similar to that introduced in the Senate by West. Representative Carr of Yuba has introduced a bill to provide for the erection of three Normal School buildings,—$75,000 to be appropriated for one in Santa Clara, $50,000 for one in Nevada and a similar amount for one in Los Angeles.

A correspondent of the Bedford (Indiana) *Star*, writing from Los Angeles says: Anaheim, a German town about 30 miles from here, was laid out into 20-acre vineyards and a lot for dwelling, but the Dutch were not satisfied with such small vineyards. They have enlarged. One man has 170,000 vines, another 50,000, another 38,000, another 34,000, another 30,000, and about 25 small vineyards with from 8,000 to 25,000 vines each. I could give you the names of the parties, but it would only take up room and not interest you. Anaheim has now 914,000 vines and this winter they are planting 400,000 more. San Gabriel is a good way ahead of Anaheim now, but it won't be so long, for they have more room near the sea than they have on the foot hills.

—A decision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, under date of the 4th inst., has been received by the United States Land Office of Los Angeles, entitled State of California vs W. J. A. Smith et al., which decides the cases of 156 settlers on the Rosencrans Tract adversely to the settlers and confirms the title in the State or its grantees. This decision allows sixty days for appeal to the Secretary of the Interior. It is quite probable that many appeals will be taken.

The tests made the past year on strong alkali ground with alfalfa have induced the planting of most of the alkali lands in that seed this year. On one of the fields of P. D. Jewett, alfalfa was cut last season having the surface of the ground white with alkali as with snow. The growth was as luxuriant as on any part of the field. The only danger to the grass is where the lands are very low, and at times of high water the seepage from the river forces the water over the surface, making a strong lye which remains for some days. Such a condition would kill even the salt grass native to such soils.—*Bakersfield Courier.*

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 21.—Late last evening a warrant was issued for the arrest of Tiburcio Parrott, of the firm of Parrott & Co., on the charge of employing Chinese in the service of the Sulphur Bank Quicksilver Mining Co., of which Parrott is President. The case is made up to test the constitutionality of the act recently passed by the Legislature, prohibiting corporations from employing Chinese. Parrott has petitioned the U. S. Court for a writ of habeas corpus which was made returnable on the 28th inst. The matter will probably go to the Supreme Court of the United States.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 20.—Burnell Smith and John Hall were executed at Murfreesboro at 1:30 P. M. to-day, for the murder of Major Pugh last May. They were pronounced dead within seventeen minutes. They were hurried to a house a short distance from the gallows, and an attempt was made at resuscitation, but failed. Hall died easy, but Smith with a struggle. Between 10,000 and 15,000 people were present.

Thermometrical Record.

The following is our record for the week ending Wednesday P. M., February 25, giving lowest point by night preceding date, and highest by day:

DATE.	Sunset.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	Midnight.	DATE.	Sunset.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	Midnight.	7 A. M.
Feb.	19	22	32	37	50	Feb. 23	38	59	57	51
"	20	42	42	40	50	" 24	35	59	55	51
"	21	40	44	50	48	" 25	37	59	60	51
"	22	37	49	50	48					

Average Temperature.....46
Average highest and lowest.....67½

Correspondence

Another Pen Picture of this Valley.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—In my last letter I presented a pen picture of this valley with many of its adjuncts, for the consideration of your readers outside of our home circle. In closing that article, I came to the conclusion that what I then wrote, to say nothing of the many able pens that had preceded my own on the same subject, had sufficiently elaborated it, and for me to attempt to add anything more thereto would be a supererogation too intolerable to impose upon your distant readers, and that my labor as a contributor to the columns of your valuable paper would cease. Since then, however, I have reversed that decision in my mind, and do again sharpen my Faber, with the view of leading those same readers out of this valley where we left them gazing upon our pen picture of this land, "The home of the Angels," even up into our most lofty mountains. And in reaching those sublime peaks, I do not propose to give them all the riches tendered our Saviour on a certain occasion by that wily old chap, the Devil; but such as we have "give I unto them." But before starting out on this proposed trip, I desire to supply an omission in my last letter in regard to the

POPULATION OF THIS COUNTY;

as also of our railroads. In round numbers, it reaches 38,000, the majority of whom are of the Anglo-Saxon race, quite a percentage of the German, with a slight admixture of Mexicans and Chinamen, and a few—very few—of African descent. As for learning and general intelligence, the American and German part at least, I think, would compare favorably with a like number in any of the States this side of the "Hub." As for railroads, the great transcontinental (the Southern Pacific) passes through our valley, throwing out two branches, one of which passes through our town. A few more jottings now in regard to Anaheim, our starting point, and we will be off on our trip. In population it numbers 1,800, and is most substantially built up, and quite a number of the business houses finished up in the latest architectural style; while most beautiful cottages, embowered in the midst of flower gardens, orange groves and vineyards, adorn almost every street. And as if to add to the enchantment,

HUMMING BIRDS,

throughout the spring, summer and fall months, are seen humming from flower to flower; whilst the mocking bird, perched in the midst of the golden-tinted fruit, fills the air with its sweetest notes.

At last we start for the mountains, and after traveling some five miles, we reach the pretty little town of Orange, numbering about 500 souls. As indicated by its name, you see hundreds of acres of semi-tropical fruit trees growing in and around the place. Passing on four miles further, we reach Santiago canyon, where we expect to make our exit from this valley. Three years ago I spent one week high up in this canyon, and I think I can safely say that for wild and picturesque beauty, its equal is not to be found in any outlet we have; and here at this very standpoint is a place of great interest, as two years ago a large field of gypsum was discovered. But time admonishes us to pass on, and after traveling about five miles up on this most beautiful mountain stream, we reach what might be called consecrated ground—ground dedicated a few years ago to the use of religious and political picnics. And right here too, in the midst of a live oak and sycamore grove, with a good fountain of living water hard by, is where schools at the close of the summer session often make a pilgrimage; and either from the nature of the climate or

THE WILD SCENERY,

or perhaps both, the teachers, it seems, are enabled to transfuse into the big and little minds of their pupils an inspiration unknown, unobtained and unobtainable any other place.

We continue up this stream five miles further, where a coal mine was recently discovered, but as yet not fully developed. We have also reached the outskirts of extensive bee ranches, the product of which forms an item of commerce of no small magnitude. But again we start, and after traveling four miles we reach Silverado, the place for which we started, and the headquarters of a mining district, of which we will endeavor to find out the prospects in contributing to our "double standard." In our perambulations, we notice in many of the claims both gold and silver peeping out of their hiding places where, as it were, they had been playing "hide and seek" from time immemorial. Yet notwithstanding the contiguity of these mountain nymphs with coarser and less valuable neighbors, they have maintained inviolate their purity, and the face of the latter, when discovered, sparkled with beauty, whilst that of the former seemed as full of blushes of a young bride. And, as might have been expected, those who were armed with a license from the proper officer were sufficiently enamored at first sight to worship at the shrine of these

AMERICAN DIVINITIES,

and run the risk of a future dower, by taking them as most men take a wife—"for better or for worse." Well, an instalment of that dower is now being prepared for assay, and although it may not produce as fabulous sums as some mines are reported to yield, yet in sufficient quantities, we are assured, if properly husbanded, to make the owners rich, as well as add an element of wealth to this already favored valley.

PLEBEIAN.

Anaheim, Feb. 17th, 1880.

Agricultural Notes from Garden Grove.

The question of making sugar from sugar-cane is attracting considerable attention here. Mr. Jno. Sinclair and Dr. Horace Head have sent for seed, and intend to plant about twenty acres. They intend to send for a mill to Nashville, Tenn., as Mr. Sinclair has had considerable experience in the manufacture of syrup from the cane. I have heard that the following named parties intend to plant quantities of the cane, and procure mills, evaporators, etc.: B. F. Townsend, F. A. Gates, and Messrs. Young and Silkwood. It is to be hoped that this new industry will prove a success, for if we can produce our own syrup and sugar from the same soil that has heretofore produced corn, two beneficial results will follow. The money which is now sent out of the county for sugar will be retained here, and if a less acreage is planted to corn, the production will not be so large and the price will be better.

Would it not be a good plan for all those who intend to plant sorghum to meet together and exchange views as to the best kind of seed to plant, the best age at which to cut the canes, and also to see if they cannot combine together and obtain some cheap machinery for manufacturing sugar?

I have sent for prices of machinery for making sugar and for pressing the juice from the cane, and when I receive the price list will make a further report.

The Commissioner of Agriculture states in his report for 1879, a copy of which I received from Hon. R. Pacheco, that a manufactory can be built and equipped for $10,000 capable of making a ton of sugar per day, from syrups averaging 8 to 12 pounds. The syrups can be manufactured for, say 20 cents a gallon. About 60 per cent of this can be made into sugar, and the remaining 40 per cent will be first-class syrup. To be explicit, one gallon of syrup, weighing twelve pounds, will yield 7.2 pounds of light brown sugar, worth now in the market 9 cents per pound; and 4.8 pounds of clarified syrup, worth now about 5 cents per pound in the market.

Number of acres of Anaheim wheat sown in Garden Grove precinct, crop of 1880:

	ACRES.
S. L. King	100
J. W. King	50
N. S. Averill	15
R. P. Johnson	7
J. M. Wallace (on J. Gregg's farm)	25
J. N. Harmon	24
J. W. Young	18
W. McCrindle	55
J. W. Hawkins	37
J. W. Silkwood	6
Bessonett & Silkwood	90
J. Beckett	10
Frank Rogers	6
S. N. Cochran	4
B. Silkwood	6
Jno. Harris	7
Total	450

The 90 acres sown by Bessonnett & Silkwood is on the farm of Mr. B. F. Seibert, and I think has been previously reported.

Westminster Items.

A copious rain commenced falling here on Saturday morning and continued during that day and Sunday, since when warmer weather has followed, and vegetation in general has taken a start.

The pork-packing establishments of Goldsworthy Bros. and Mr. Eccles are now shipping bacon to Los Angeles, and it has as great a reputation as Westminster butter.

Mr. Bentley narrowly escaped an accident a few days ago which might have been serious. His horse fell with him, owing to a gopher or badger hole, pinning him to the ground, in which position he remained some fifteen or twenty minutes, when fortunately Mr. Bateson arrived on the scene and extricated him. No bones broken, but limbs much bruised.

The Sunday School concert duly came off in the Presbyterian church on Sunday evening last, but owing to the wet and cold weather the attendance was small. Their social on Tuesday evening was a success, the exercises were pleasing and varied—the "piece de resistance" being a scene from Widow Bedott, given in Miss Dora McFadden's usual pleasing style.

"The regular monthly meeting of the Temperance Union will be held at the schoolhouse on next Monday evening at 7 o'clock. A cordial invitation is extended to all."

"Owing to the unfavorable weather last Lord's day, the regular 'Temperance Concert' of the Congregational S. S. was postponed. It will be held next Lord's day evening, Feb. 29th. The programme will consist of Gospel temperance songs, and recitations—in part of a 'Temperance Catechism.'"

"The Congregational social will be held at the residence of Mr. S. Lyman, on Tuesday evening, March 2nd. From such a genial host and hostess all are sure of a hearty welcome, and are cordially invited." P.

Savannah Items.

Last Saturday, Sunday and Monday we had fine refreshing showers, and our rain gauge marked 1¼ inches, which causes our dry land farmers to rejoice in bright anticipation of good crops.

The whooping cough, which is and has been raging here, is now followed by the red measles, and there are now 41 cases of the measles in El Monte. Our district school was stopped on Tuesday to prevent the spread of the dreaded complaint.

Chinamen are still going out to the front by the carload, to work on the Southern Pacific Railroad.

A gentleman from Ivanpah reports that section in a very prosperous condition.

While visiting at Mr. John Fuqua's place in our neighborhood a few days since, we were shown a rather interesting sight in the way of a running rose bush. A hole had been cut through the house near to the ground, and the bush trained up inside had run about half way around a 16-foot room, making the vine about 32 feet long. The vine was growing vigorously, a mark on the wall showing a growth of five inches in two days. This is a rare ornament of green foliage on a nicely-papered room.

Since D. Snyder's return from Arizona, he has laid in a fresh, heavy stock of goods. In consequence and apprised of the fact his old customers flock in like sheep to the slaughter.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Guess lost one of their children by death from lung fever last week. J. H. B.

San Francisco Market.

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

Barley—Coast feed, 75@80.

Corn—Large Yellow, $1 10; Small Yellow, 1 15; Large White, $1 05@1 10; Small White, $1 05@1 10.

Rye—$1 10@1 20.

Beans—Lima, $5@7; Butter, $1 10@1 30; Pea, $1 25@1 40; Small White, $1 25@1 40; Navy, $1 25@1 40; Pink, $1 10@1 25; Red, $1 25@1 40; Bayo, $1 10@1 25.

Wheat—Shipping, $1 95@2; Bright Clean Coast, $1 80@1 85.

Onions—$1 25@2 25 ₱ ctl.

Potatoes—Early Rose, 25@50c; new, 50c @$1 50.

Hogs on foot—3@4.

Eggs—Fresh Cal. ₱ doz., 17@19c.

Butter—Choice Point Reyes, 25@27; Outside brands, 18@22.

Wool—14@16c for heavy burry; 18@21c for light free, nominal quotations.

Honey—From first hands: Clear extracted, 7@8c; candied, 6@7c; comb, 14@15c.

Beeswax—22@23c ₱ lb.

Walnuts—Choicest, 11@12½c; common, 9@5c.

Los Angeles Co. oranges are selling at from $3 to $3 50 per box.

Lemons—Fair quality, $10@15 ₱ M.

Limes—Small box, $1 25@2.

Dried Fruits—Raisins, whole boxes, $1 75 @2 50; halves, $2@2 75; quarters, $2 25@3; eighths, $2 50@3 25; Peaches, $10@11c; Stemless Grapes in cotton sacks, 5c.

Rainfall to Order.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Gen. Daniel Ruggles of Virginia, at the request of the Senate Committee on Agriculture, appeared before them to-day and briefly explained his method of precipitating rainfalls by scientific means. His method—for which he has been granted a patent—is to send up to the cloud realm cartridges of dynamite or smaller explosive materials in skeleton balloons, and to explode them either by time fuses or by magnetic electricity through light metallic wires connecting the balloons with the earth. Gen. Ruggles, as the result of many years of study and investigation of this subject, claims that the diffused mists passing over arid regions suffering from unusual drought, may be consolidated readily into rainfalls by concussions and vibrations thus artificially produced; and he has therefore suggested to the Committee that Congress may provide a small appropriation to make tests. The Committee were so interested in Gen. Ruggle's plan that they asked him to give them more information, which he is to do.

Gen. Ruggles' plan for making rain to order by exploding dynamite in balloons recalls the scheme proposed by Prof. Espy, some years ago, for producing rain over the whole country at once. It is a well-known fact that large conflagrations tend to cause rain, by sending warm, moist air into the upper regions of the atmosphere, where the vapor condenses and descends again in showers. As rain storms in the United States have a general motion to the eastward, Prof. Espy suggested that once a week, in the summer time, a line of fires, extending 500 or 600 miles in a north and south direction, should be started in the far West. This, he calculated, would produce a belt of rain that would sweep sideways across the country, lasting only two or three hours in any one place, and finally passing the Atlantic seaboard to carry grateful showers and welcome breezes to becalmed and sun-warped vessels many miles out at sea. The trouble with these schemes for improving upon nature is, that the Rain Bureau would never be able to satisfy all the people to be rained on. One farmer might want a shower to revive his parching crops, another would wish fair weather in order to harvest his hay. Rain storms are unruly, and a good smart shower, started for the benefit of New Jersey agriculture, might easily escape across the North River and pounce upon the unsuspecting shoppers and pedestrians in Broadway.

Upon the whole, it would seem to be wiser to let nature continue to regulate the rain rather than turn that duty over to Gen. Ruggles of Virginia, or Prof. Espy.—*New York Paper.*

Our County History.

Mention was made of this work some time since. We are pleased to learn from the gentlemen connected with the enterprise that the work is meeting with general favor and that perhaps within one year from this time we shall have an Illustrated History of Los Angeles County that will be a credit to the county, to the parties issuing it and to our citizens. We have examined some work done by Messrs. Thompson & West for other counties and pronounce it fine. There are at present three gentlemen connected with this work sojourning in Anaheim. Mr. D. J. Stewart is calling on some of our citizens arranging for illustrations of their homes. Mr. P. Hoyt is making the pencil drawings from which they are lithographed, while Mr. J. A. Wilson is interviewing our old residents and business men for items of history. The work will be highly interesting and of great value to the reading portion of our people. These gentlemen inform us that they are getting along nicely and meeting with generous patronage. Illustrations of the private residences of Messrs. Theo. Reiser, H. Kroeger, A. Langenberger, A. Bittner and Dr. Fergusson in Anaheim have already been arranged for, and Messrs. E. B. Foster and J. W. Landell are noticed among the farm places. There should be many more.

The Colossal Bronze Statue of Victory

Which stands in the Park at Lowell, before the tomb of the first soldiers that fell in the revolution, is a lasting and beautiful tribute of art. It is one of the first objects sought by strangers visiting our sister city, which indeed many visit purposely to see this elegant object of high art. It was obtained from the King of Bavaria by Dr. J. C. AYER, to whom His Majesty was especially gracious in acknowledgement of what his remedies are reputed to have done for the suffering sick. It was donated by the Doctor to the City of Lowell as a permanent and speaking emblem of the victories both of science and arms.—*Hagerstown (Md.) Press.*

READERS of standard books will be pleased to notice the great progress of "The Literary Revolution," which is being pushed by the AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, New York. Among their books just issued, or nearly ready, are a very neat edition of the Koran of Mohammed, complete, 35 cents; Macaulay's England in three volumes, $1.50; Milton's Poetical works, complete, 50 cents; in the *Acme Library of Biography*, 12 volumes, formerly published at $1.25 each, now brought into one volume for 50 cents; in *Modern Classics*, Vicar of Wakefield, Rasselas, Picciola, Paul and Virginia, and Undine, all in one volume, 50 cents; nicely illustrated green and ebony bound volumes of Arabian Nights, Robinson Crusoe, Pilgrim's Progress, Baron Munchausen and Gulliver's Travels, each 50 cents, and a book of Humor and Wisdom by the author of Sparrowgrass papers; all in good and some in large type, and well and handsomely bound in cloth. Descriptive catalogues will be sent free on request.

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.

—James Irvine yesterday filed an action in Judge Howard's Court against McFadden Brothers and the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, alleging that complainant has been unlawfully restrained and deprived of the possession of a tract of 23 acres of land at Newport harbor, and thereby damaged to the amount of $10,000. The complainant asks for damages in this sum, together with the sum of $300 per month since the 10th day of January, and that the possession of the property be awarded him by the Court.—*Herald*, Feb. 20.

ANAHEIM GAZETTE.

RICHARD MELROSE. - - Editor and Proprietor

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

The Waiting Ones.

To some 'tis given to stand and wait,
And watch the green mold of decay
Steal o'er their work, because stern Fate
Has scourged them back and barred the way.

Some lives stand ever on the brink
Of joy. They wait through all life's day
To see hope's sun shine out, and sink,
And drag their sunset tints to gray.

They wait and watch some coming good
That flings its radiance ahead.
'Twas for another; where they stood
Falls but the shadow cold and dead.

As starving children through a pane
Watch others at some rich repast,
They see each boon they craved in vain
On happy, fated favorites cast.

To some 'tis given to wait and yearn.
Till faith slow smolders into doubt,
Till love and faith to ashes turn,
And all life's fires have burned out.

Courage leaps for valorous deeds,
And time will wipe out sorrow's tears;
But for the waiting heart's sore needs
Patience grows threadbare through long years.

Aye! if the lines grow hard and deep,
And eyes grow cavernous that wait,
'Tis nobler far to wait and weep
Than conquer worlds when helped by Fate.

Brave, brave is he who bears his curse
With courage and a cheerful heart;
Who ever says, "It might be worse,"
And lifts his head when hop departs.

—*Baltimore American.*

Bending Her Will.

"My dear," said Hero Field, "don't give up. If you yield to him it's all up with you for the rest of your married life. And the idea of a bride in her honeymoon being weighted down with an old grandfather and grandmother in-law. My! whoever heard of such a thing?"

Nannie Eastlake was a bright-eyed girl of nineteen—a girl who had been brought up in a fashionable boarding-school. She had never known the peaceful influences of a home, for she had lived with Mrs. Sykes Ponsonby, an aunt who floated on the very top wave of fashion, and spent her nights in society and her days in bed. And the first real heart experience that had ever happened to her was Donald Aubrey's love.

"It's such an elegant house," said Nannie. "Finished in real wood, you know, and furnished so beautifully. Turkey carpets and furniture of ebony and gold, and the tiniest gem of a conservatory filled with roses and camelias and the sweetest carnations, and my boudoir all in pink and silver."

"Of course it's all very fine," said Hero Field, "but you'll never enjoy it with those horrid, mischief-making old antediluvians sniffing and prowling around. Why not open an asylum for indigent poor at once?"

"But they are Donald's grandparents," pleaded Nannie.

"Well, what then? Let him provide for them as other people do. His wife has the first and the only right in his house, and so I'd tell him if I were you. A mother-in-law would be bad enough, but this is ten times worse."

"I don't think he ought to expect it of me," said Nannie.

"Of course he oughtn't," replied Hero.

So when Mr. Aubrey came to make his usual evening call that night, and Aunt Ponsonby had discreetly made some excuse for leaving the drawing-room, Nannie broached the subject at once.

"Donald," said she, "I've been thinking—"

"Well, dearest?"

"And I've come to the conclusion"—rather abruptly—"that you ought not to ask me to make a home for old Mr. and Mrs. Vivian."

"Is it not right and natural, Nannie, that their home should be with me?" he asked, his face clouding over a little.

"I dare say it will be very nice for them," said Nannie, with a toss of her golden head; "but how about me?"

"Do you object to it?"

"Very decidedly, indeed," answered the pretty young bride elect, fondly imagining that she had but to lift her slender finger to win any boon that she asked of Donald Aubrey.

"I am very sorry," said the young man calmly. "As I have decided to ask them to remain with me, I cannot, of course, permit my wife—"

Nannie crimsoned angrily.

"But I am not your wife yet, Mr. Aubrey; and I will not be your wife if—"

"Nannie! for Heaven's sake stop! Think what you are saying!"

"I mean it!" said Nannie hotly. "I do not choose to marry into a nest of relations-in-law; and so you may choose between your grandparents and me!"

"Nannie!"

She laughed a haughty, constrained laugh.

"I am quite in earnest," said she. "If you really care for me you will give up this unreasonable caprice of yours."

"Is it unreasonable to honor one's aged parents?" he asked, slowly, while his dark, searching eyes seemed to read the very secret of her heart. "Is it a caprice to retain some natural affection for those who loved and cared for me when I was a helpless child? If you think it is, Nannie, I have been sorely mistaken in your character!"

"Very well," said Nannie, feeling her cheeks burn and her lips quiver, "I am then to understand that your selection is made?"

"It certainly is."

"And you prefer Mr. and Mrs. Vivian to me."

"I prefer my duty to anything in the world, Nannie."

"I have the honor to wish you a very good evening, then," said she, regally.

Nannie swept out of the room in a manner which she meant should be overwhelming.

"Good!" cried Hero Field, the next day, when Nannie related to her the occurrences of the evening. "He'll be on his knees to you before three days are passed, and you'll have your own way for good and all, after this."

But the three days passed, and three more on top of that, and never a penitent lover made his appearance to sue for Nannie Eastlake's pardon. And she began, most reluctantly, to realize that Donald Aubrey had been in earnest; and that her own mad folly had estranged her from one of the truest and manliest hearts in the world.

Nannie had been brought up foolishly and frivolously enough, but there was a vein of genuine gold in her nature, for all that, and she bitterly felt her own mistake.

"Oh, Hero, what shall I do?" she pleaded, with wistful tears in her eyes.

"Let him go," said Miss Field, who, truth to tell, had been a little envious that Nannie had become engaged before herself. "There's as good fish in the sea as ever came out of it."

"Perhaps so," said Nannie. "But there is only one Donald Aubrey in the world for me."

And she took counsel with herself and decided what she would do.

Donald Aubrey was sitting alone in the pretty blue and gold drawing-room that he had furnished expressly with regard to Nannie Eastlake's taste. Mr. and Mrs. Vivian, early risers and early retirers, had gone to bed, although it was hardly yet dusk, when the parlor maid announced,—

"Please, sir, a lady to see you."

And Donald found himself looking into Nannie Eastlake's deep blue eyes.

"Nannie!" he ejaculated.

"Yes, Donald, it is I. Oh, Donald, I have been so wrong, so foolish! And I have come to ask your pardon."

"My little Nannie, hush! Not a word more!"

"But I must speak, Donald! I must tell you how earnestly I have repented my temper and folly. If you will take me back to your heart, Donald, I will try and be a good wife to you, and a dutiful daughter to your grandparents."

So Nannie hauled down the flag of rebellion, and remained true to her better nature, much to Miss Hero Field's scorn and contumely.

"You have made a great goose of yourself," said that young lady, angrily.

"Donald thinks I am right," persisted Nannie; "and his good opinion is of more consequence to me than of all the world beside."

"Oh, if you're as far gone as that, I have nothing more to say," jeered Hero.

The wedding-day came, and the wedding tour passed away amid the thunder of Niagara and the green glitter of the Thousand Islands, and the gray walls of Quebec, and when Nannie Aubrey came home to the house Donald had furnished for her, she wore a face as bright as a rose in June.

Grandpapa and grandmamma Vivian were waiting on the threshold to greet her. Nannie kissed and hugged them both most heartily.

"It is so nice to have you here to welcome us," said she. "And you're sure your rooms have been quite comfortable? And grandpapa has had his dinners just as he liked them? But I mean to see to that myself now. For you don't know what a famous housekeeper I am going to make."

But when the cosy tea-dinner was over the old couple got up.

"Where are you going?" cried Nannie.

"Home," said Grandmamma Vivian.

"Home is here," said Nannie.

"No, my dear, no," said the old lady, kindly; "young people are better by themselves. Donald has bought us a pretty little cottage a mile or two out in the country, where I can keep a cow, and grandfather can look after the poultry. And you must come and see us every day."

So the old people trudged away, and Nannie looked up into her husband's face.

"Donald," said she, "what does this mean?"

"It means, my darling," he answered, "that grandpapa and his wife could not be happy in the unwonted confinement of a city. They longed for the country. And so you will have a home without any relations-in-law, after all."

"Oh, Donald, don't repeat my silly words!" she whispered.

But there was only love and tenderness in his eyes.

"Little one," said he, "your heart was right all along."

"It was, if love could be a guide," she answered softly.

The Electric Current.

A very important application of the electric current, says the *British Trade Journal*, is now being carried out by Sir William Armstrong on his estate. A volume of water descending at the outfall of a Northumberland lake has been utilized by the interposition of a turbine, by means of which the requisite revolutions are given to a dynamo electric machine. The electric current thus generated is conveyed through a stout copper wire to the private residence of Sir William at Cragside—a distance of about a mile and a half. The current is there conducted through a lamp, in which the regularity of the light is maintained by clockwork, subject to the control of an electro-magnet, which magnet reflects the strength or weakness of the current, so as to regulate the distance between the points of the carbon electrodes. It has been found necessary to provide a second wire to take the return current, so that the first cost of the light is somewhat large, but the working expense is very small. In addition to this use of the electric current as a source of light, Sir William Armstrong intends to avail himself of the power thus brought into his house by applying it to several domestic purposes. This is to be accomplished by means of an electric engine situated in or near the house, and receiving the current transmitted from the machine at the lake outfall. In this way Sir William will be able to make a more constant use of what may be termed his electrical "plant," and thus may look forward to a satisfactory result in an economical respect. This example of the conversion and transmisson of power will be viewed with great interest, the distance of a mile and a half being sufficient to indicate a much more extended sphere of action for the electric current than has hitherto been found practicable.

The happiness of your life depends upon the quality of your thoughts; therefore guard accordingly, and take care that you entertain no notions unsuitable to virtue and unreasonable to nature.—MARCUS ANTONINUS.

If birds of a feather flock together why is it that the first doctor who reaches a man who has fallen on the street has no sweet smile of welcome for the second who comes rushing up?

Descending the Humboldt Mine.

Entering a rough wooden building you may see a steam engine turning an immense drum, around which is coiled a wire rope. On a chair sits, with each hand on a lever, the bright, watchful engineer, his eyes fixed on the drum, now nearly covered with the coil. In another minute, click! the machinery has stopped, and out of an opening in front, like Harlequin in a Christmas pantomime, has come a grimy figure, who stands there smiling at you, with a lamp fixed on the front of his cap, and his feet on the rim of a great iron bucket. He steps off, the bucket is emptied of the load, not of rich ore, but of very dirty water, which it has brought up, and there is an air of expectancy among the workmen, and an inquiring smile on the face of Mr. Thornton, the superintendent. Something is clearly expected of you, for it is established that you are not what is called by the miners a "specimen fiend," or unmitigated sample collecting nuisance, and it is assumed that when you came hither to investigate you "meant business." You take the hint, and follow Mr. Thornton to a room, where, amid a good deal of joking, you put on some clothes—and such clothes! If you have one spark of personal vanity, "all hope abandon ye who enter here," for even your kind guide has to turn away to hide a smile when he sees you in overalls which will not meet in front, and are precariously tied with a ragged string, an ancient flannel shirt, the sleeves of which hang in tatters around your wristbands, and a cap which might have come over in the *Mayflower*, and has a smoky lamp hooked into its fast decomposing visor. As you approach the mouth of the shaft, the engineer genially remarks that there "ain't much danger," and when the bucket has come up and been partially emptied, the by-standers repeatedly advise you to be careful about getting in. As you climb perilously over the side, you think of the Frenchman who, starting in the fox-hunt, cried out: "Take noteeee, mes amis, zat I leafe everyzing to my wife!" And when you are crouched down so that Mr. Thornton can stand on the rim above, you do not think at all, but know, that you are what Mr. Mantalini called "a dem'd moist, unpleasant body." Mr. Thornton makes a grim remark about it being as well to have some matches in case the lamps go out, gives the word, and down you go. Understand that there is just about room for the bucket in the shaft, that the latter is slightly inclined, and that you catch and jar and shake in a nerve-trying way; and understand, further, that a person should carefully study his temperament and possible disabilities before he takes a contract to go into a deep shaft.

At a certain depth—it may be 500 or 1,000 feet (in some Nevada mines it is 2,000)—you stop at side drifts or cross-cuttings in which men are at work, and here you see, walled in by rock, the lissure vein. Some are "stoping," or cutting pieces away with the pick, others holding the steel wedges, and others striking them tremendous blows with sledge-hammers. They are, by-the-way, in the habit of accompanying these blows with guteral sounds, the hearing of which induced a special correspondent of the gentler sex—ignoring the fact that they receive three dollars per diem, own chronometer watches, and have fine bank accounts, and silver spoons on their tables—to write a soul-moving description of the poor down-trodden miner, imprisoned far from the light of the blessed day, uttering terrible groans as he toiled his life away for the enrichment of the bloated and pampered capitalist. Other men, again, are drilling, loading, and tamping for the "shots," which are to tear the rock in pieces; and you will probably remember a pressing engagement to "meet a man" at some distance from the mine, and induce Mr. Thornton to ring for that moist car, and and take you up before they light the match.—A. A. HAYES, Jr. in *Harper's Magazine*.

Modern Ways.

One of the oddest features which society nowadays presents, says *London Society*, is the calm, business-like manner in which certain of its members, without apparent loss of caste, receive money for the display of any accomplishments they may possess. You go to one house and listen to a young man pleasantly warbling at the piano to a hushed crowd, and your hostess tells you in a hushed whisper that he is very much in request, and that she pays him ten guineas for his three songs. The next evening you are at dinner, and there, opposite you, is the young man, whom, in the simplicity of your heart, you regarded as an ordinary professional vocalist, and you find that he is an officer retired from the service, and a nephew of a bishop. At a third house you meet a mediæval designer; at a fourth, a comic entertainer; at a fifth, a reader; at a sixth, an amateur actor, and so on, all young men of irreproachable connections, all "in society," and all of whom receive payments in solid cash for their services. It is difficult in these days to know where the amateur ends and the professional begins. In former times the line of demarcation was fairly drawn; he who received payment for his work could no longer dub himself amateur. But now it is notorious that men who would be much angered if they were considered as professionals sing at drawing-rooms for money, act in private theatricals for money, give comic or dramatic readings for money, play cricket matches for money, ride indirectly for money, superintend the decoration of your houses in the most approved style of Gothic art for money. Forty years ago such a nondescript state of things would not have been permitted to exist. If a man chose to be a professional he had to work at his career as a professional; if he became celebrated, society was glad to know him; if he failed to attain distinction, he was lost to his former set. But it would never have been allowed for a man to expect the social advantages of an amateur while in the enjoyment of the pecuniary rewards of the professional. We in this generation are more liberal; we permit our young men to serve society and worship mammon.

The women who wish to go to Europe alone answer all opponents by this question: How can women vote and attend caucuses and perform all their other political duties if hampered by the necessity of finding somebody to go with them whenever they step out of the house.

The German Noblesse.

The present "noblesse" of Germany is less lawless, but it may be doubted whether it be less mischievous or weigh less obstructively on the land than in earlier days. History teaches us that true patriotism is not to be looked for from a *caste* dependent for its importance on the repression of those below them. Such a body, like the Polish noblesse, care only for themselves, never for the interests and liberties of the people. The German "Adel" is unfortunately distinguished by two broad marks, incompatible with the conditions of a real aristocracy and fatal to the harmony and union of a country—namely, infinitesmally divided fortunes and incalculably multiplied titles. Not comparable with the landed gentry of England in wealth, consequence or usefulness, it has yet a jealousy of contact or commixture with its untitled fellow-citizens, which would be thought equally ridiculous and monstrous in an English duke. The English nobleman who represents a great family (the younger members of which revert to the classes below) cannot separate himself from the commoners of his land if he would; the German noble, all members of whose family, male and female, whether fifty or five hundred in number, assume the same title, cannot do otherwise. True to their fatal traditions they hold themselves at the same fictitious distance from their fellow burghers on a rigidly maintained line running forever parallel but never meeting, thus leaving a chasm between class and class doubly hurtful to the country; for it is manned with empty arrogance on the one side and deadly hatred on the other.

It were well if the feeling excited in the middle classes of Germany by these fictitious distinctions were only that of scorn, for that is allied to moral nobility; but it is to the example of the noblesse that is traceable that ignoble greed for petty titles which pervades the whole body politic, and which, taking all ranks together, has made of Germany, and especially of Berlin, little more, socially speaking, than a magnified *Krahwinckel*. With such influences as these overshadowing a great community, no diffusion of light and warmth from above, no patronage of art and letters worthy the name, is possible. A mob of needy noblesse are seen, especially in Prussia, swarming in court and army, content to bear in most cases the merest fraction of a title rather than none; families without heads, and unfortunately without terminations, usurping the prerogatives of rank without acknowledging its duties, and holding themselves above entering the learned professions, much in the same way as the Emperor Sigismund held himself to be "*super grammaticam.*"

A Chinese Idea.

The Chinese, who have furnished us with one of the most popular of our social customs, as every one is aware, seem bent to furnish us with some more. One of their old customs was, and perhaps is, that family doctors should have pay as long as they prevented disease, and kept people well; and that it should be stopped in case of sickness and during the continuation of it. To some this may seem rather wise, and to some rather otherwise. But the fact is that a physician of Springfield, Mass., has agreed with about fifty patients to give them preventive advice, and keep them safe and sound for a certain regular rate of payment, and to forfeit such payment during the continuance of any ailment.

At the same time Dr. Ogle, in his able paper on "Preventive Medicine," read before the Medical Association of Manchester, Eng., advised that doctors should be paid on something of the same principle—that of prevention; and be regarded, in fact, as health officers, with power to make visits, inquiries, etc., without waiting till people had become sick.

The idea seems to be a good one, and yet it has its weak points. Some families might come to regard their doctor as a sort of "inquisitor," since he should ask a great many questions, and give a good many warnings and prohibitions. Be this as it may, it would be a good thing for doctors themselves if their pay should depend on the continued health of the people, considering that the latter are now beginning to learn the truths of sanitary science, and to avoid in this way a number of ailments for which they formerly called in the physician, and in fact to do without him in a great degree. And it is a hopeful sign of society as well as a pleasant thing for the great body of doctors, that this Chinese idea is making itself heard, and the mild system of "prevention," coming into fashion instead of the "short, sharp and decisive" mode of tackling a troublesome disease, when it has come to a head and threatens to come to worse.—*Sanitary Engineer.*

A Novel Advertisement.

A well-known hatter, by name John Genin, adopted some novel modes of advertising. When Barnum brought Jenny Lind to this country, the first choice of seats was sold at public auction. Genin ran to see Barnum, and said: "Barnum, I want the first seat sold, and I want to pay a good price for it." "Send down a couple of your clerks with instructions to bid against each other," was the reply. This he did, and the clerks run the ticket up to two hundred and twenty-five dollars, when it was knocked down. "What name?" inquired the auctioneer. "John N. Genin," was the answer. Meanwhile the exuberant crowd seized the supposititious Genin, lifted him upon their shoulders, and bore him in triumph to Genin's store. The news had preceded the crowd, however, and before they reached the store it was filled with a shouting, excited mass of congratulating friends. Genin was the hero of the hour. The telegraph flashed the news over the country that "the first choice of seats to the Jenny Lind concert had been sold to John M. Genin for two thousand, two hundred and fifty dollars," (a mistake of a figure) and the deed was done. Mr. Genin made an arrangement with the news editor of one of the morning papers to clip out and hand to him every article he could find in his exchanges in relation to the matter. These he carefully preserved, making a calculation at the regular rates of advertising per line, until it had reached the enormous sum of eighty thousand dollars, when he ceased longer to keep account.

German silver is not silver at all, nor was the metallic alloy called by that name invented by a German, but has been in use in China time out of mind.

Domesticate the Partridge.

Such is the advice given by Mr. S. P. Eby, Lancaster, Penn., in a recent paper before the local Farmers' Club. We quote some of his statements concerning the advantages of the plan, and the methods by which it may possibly be accomplished:

We need some bird that can be turned into our grass and grain fields to hunt for insects without the liability of doing the injury to the crops that the common fowl will necessarily do by its larger size and scratching propensities—some smaller creature to fill the place between our barn fowls and the wild bird, whose usefulness can be controlled and directed to the points where most needed. The partridge, if tamed, would supply this want. Its natural haunts are grass and grain fields, and up to the time of harvest, lives mostly on insects. In addition to its usefulness, it is beautiful in appearance, harmless in habits, and of pleasant voice. Why should it not be domesticated or tamed? Its natural tendencies are strongly in that direction, and it would of itself become tame if only an opportunity would be offered. A little kindness shown, a little protection given to convince the bird that man is no longer its enemy, persecutor and destroyer, but a friend instead, would bring about the desired result.

The whistling flock would before long draw nearer to man and his habitation to escape other enemies, of which it has many, and in winter season learn to feed with the poultry. This much gained, the following season the rest in all probability would not be very far removed. Some of the eggs could be taken out and given to bantam or other small-sized fowls, while the partridge hen would still have enough to hatch and take care of. In the following autumn the home-raised and field-raised young could be let run together and taught to roost in some open shed, provided for that purpose in the orchard or other suitable corner of the farm. In this way, with patience and prudence, much might be accomplished. In the following spring the surplus males might be taken out for table or other use, and the flock left to pair about the farm, when the process of the previous year might be repeated.

The difficulties to be encountered, in this and in all other new enterprises, would be in the beginning. You can put up notices against gunners and order off trespassers, and if they disregard either your notice or commands, you can punish them. With all the persecution to which the birds are annually subjected, "they become," as Wilson says, "almost half domesticated, approach the barn, particularly in winter, and sometimes in that severe season mix with the poultry to glean up a subsistence." They are not migratory, and remain with us the whole year, only shifting their quarters when driven by severe weather or when too much hunted. This is much in their favor. The turkey, in its wild state, is much less susceptible to being tamed, and the original of our common barnfowl can yet be found in the jungles of Java as wild as our pheasants. They have been domesticated, why not the partridge?

Consul Mosby's Report on Chinese Immigration.

The following is the telegraphic report of the proceedings of the Chinese Consul. Several of Consul Mosby's letters to the State Department show that during Consul Bailey's administration of the Hongkong consulate, from 1871 to the latter part of 1878, the inspection of Chinese emigrants to the United States under the Act of Congress requiring Consular certificates of their voluntary emigration, was a farce, and merely a means of collecting fees, which Bailey almost wholly pocketed. Mosby in one letter writes:

Following is a brief history of the ceremony of examination: "On the day before a vessel was to leave with Chinese emigrants, the U. S. Consul was informed that at a certain hour the passengers would be ready on board for examination. At the appointed time, Peter Smith, an illiterate keeper of a sailors' boarding-house, appeared, with the Consular seal. The passengers came on deck and passed in review before him, each being asked if he was a voluntary emigrant; if he said that he was, his ticket was stamped with the Consular seal. It would take, on an average, about one hour to complete the investigation. This was the whole proceeding." The General stated in his report of September 20th, of the results of the investigations, under orders of the State Department as follows:

"Upon the general question as to the voluntary character of Chinese emigration, I find it difficult to form a satisfactory judgment. Among foreigners, in China, the prevalent belief is that so far as the Pacific States of the United States are concerned, this emigration is mainly promoted by the six Chinese Companies, or Guilds, of San Francisco, and that emigrants, after arrival, remain in the power of these companies, and are in fact controlled by them. I find this belief so strong and so general, even among persons who differ as regards the expediency of the emigration, that I must declare it worthy of serious consideration; but at the same time I have been unable to obtain any direct or clear evidence to support it. This is possibly owing to the secrecy which characterizes all such combinations among the Chinese, and to the great power and influence they everywhere possess; and as long as the emigrants continue to declare, throughout the several searching examinations to which they are subjected, not only their willingness to go, but that they go freely and voluntarily, it may be impossible to show any unlawful arrangement between them and the said Companies."

"Young man, can you tell me who's lecturing here to-night?" inquired a motherly-looking old lady in front of the Tabernacle last night. The party addressed, a gentlemanly-looking young man, made answer as pleasantly as a bad cold would permit, "Gough." A pained expression came over the old lady's face and just a shade of indignation was apparent in her voice as she inclined her head forward and demanded, "Who did—what did you say?" "Gough, Gough." "G'off! And I have raised six boys and trained them to be respectful and polite to their elders, and live to be told by a young whelp like you to go off! Why, if one of my boys, old as they are, was to give me such impudence, I'd spank him—I'd—I'd—."

A good resolution may come like a flash, but it takes a year to keep it.

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NOTICE.
All owners of stock of any kind, horses cattle, sheep or hogs, are hereby cautioned against allowing their animals to range on the Stearns' Ranchos, without authority from the undersigned, as they will be proceeded against for so doing, as trespassers, under No Fence Act. Under no circumstances will hogs be permitted to range on the said ranchos.
All parties are also cautioned against cutting and removing from said ranchos wood of any kind, either for fire-wood or fencing purposes, and are hereby notified that the action of the Trespass Law relative to such acts, will be rigidly enforced against them.
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Agent for leasing unsold lands on the Stearns' Ranchos, for pasturage. Office in Langenberger's store, Centre street, Anaheim.

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The One Dollar Pads are within the reach of every sufferer. Rich or Poor, feel sick, highly recommend, confident that they will cure, and will prove a boon to all, Old and Young, Male and Female. To be worn at all times and under all circumstances without interfering with business or pleasure. By wearing this pad over the pit of your stomach you save large bills, and the worst cases of Liver, Stomach, Lung and Kidney Complaints, Fevers, Agues, Chills, and all Malarial Diseases, and find ready relief. If you want satisfaction we can send them.
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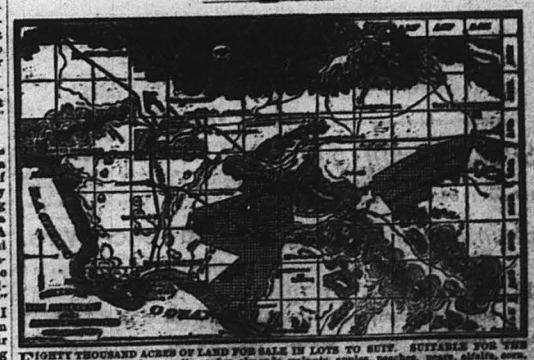
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TERMS—One-fourth cash; balance in one, two or three years, with ten per cent. interest. I will take pleasure in showing these lands to parties desiring land, who are invited to call and see for themselves before purchasing elsewhere. W. H. GLENN, Assistant Agent, Los Angeles Co.

Intelligence Items.

Railway engines in England have given up smoking.

The Pope's new organ, the *Aurora*, appeared in Rome on the 1st.

One hundred pounds of water of the Dead Sea contains forty-five pounds of salt.

Water, when converted into steam, increases in bulk eighteen hundred times.

Parnell is the latest Irish tator—agitator, so to speak.—*Hamilton News-Graphic.*

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* calls ex-Queen Isabella, of Spain, "a popular old hussy."

A man in Tuscaloosa county, Ala., ate twenty-seven oranges one morning before breakfast.

During the conversion of ice into water one hundred and forty degrees of heat are absorbed.

In some of the counties in Colorado the children are obliged to go from two to six miles to school.

Three thousand people will turn out on a fine Sunday in New Orleans to witness a game of baseball.

Mercury freezes at thirty-eight degrees below Fahrenheit, and becomes a solid mass malleable under the hammer.

There are ten bridges across the Mississippi above St. Louis, and seven of them have spans as long as those of the Tay bridge.

The violence of the expansion of water when freezing is sufficient to cleave a globe of copper of such thickness as to require a force of 27,000 pounds, to produce the same effect.

The United States is making more than one-third of the paper in the world. The product is about 180 tons per day, or 610,500 tons a year. There are 227 mills, representing a capital of $100,000,000, employing 22,000 persons, who receive in salaries about $9,500,000.

In England there are over 300 kinds of bicycles. There are in this country more than 300 makers, who have invested $5,000,000 in machinery, and who pay out $6,000 a week in wages. There are in England 250 bicycle clubs, with 7,000 members, and there are in use more than 150,000 bicycles.

Those who are building the Forth bridge in Scotland have now petitioned the Board of Trade to allow them to lower the structure ten or fifteen feet. The hight as at present arranged is 150 feet above high water mark. The steel for the new work will all come from the foundry of Krupp, in Germany.

Rhode Island is not the largest State in the world, but it is making preparations to bring what little weight it has down heavily on the tramp. A bill is now before the Legislature to have every person convicted of being a tramp sent to the House of Correction for not less than six months or more than a year. Any tramp who carries unlawful weapons, makes threats, kindles fires, or attempts to enter a dwelling, will be sent to States Prison for two years with hard labor. The tramp who injures persons or property will find himself in prison for five years.—*Detroit Press.*

A big tel-phone experiment has been tried with complete success. Conversation was kept up between Omaha and St. Louis, the distance by wire being 410 miles. This is the longest distance that the telephone has yet overcome. Every word was heard quite distinctly and the programme was varied by a St. Louis man singing the "Sweet Bye and Bye," and the Omaha person answering with "I'm a Pilgrim and I'm a Stranger," which his voice probably was when it got to St. Louis. Two jars of a Calland battery were used at the Omaha end and five in St. Louis.

Sentiment and Sense.

Forgiveness and a smile are the best revenge.

Impatience dries the blood sooner than age or sorrow.

If you would create something you must be something.

Fretting about to-morrow's troubles never drives them off.

Experience keeps a dear school, but fools will learn in no other.

As the body is purified by water, so is the soul purified by truth.

He that too much refines his delicacy will always endanger his quiet.

Praise at the right time and in the right place is a wonderful helper.

It is a fool who praises himself, and a madman who speaks ill of himself.

Truth is the foundation of all knowledge, and the cement of all societies.

The actions of men are like the index of a book; they point out what is most agreeable in them.

An ounce of heart is worth a ton of culture; the mightiest force in the world is heart force.

One's self-satisfaction is an untaxed kind of property, which it is very unpleasant to find depreciated.

Like the bee gathering honey from the flowers, we should gather wisdom from all which the mind can light on.

Temperance and labor are the two best physicians of man; labor sharpens the appetite, and temperance prevents him from indulging to excess.

Our Superstitions.

Whoever reads epitaphs loses his memory.

To rock the cradle when empty in injurious to the child.

The crowing of a hen indicates some approaching disaster.

To eat while a bell is tolling for a funeral causes toothache.

When a mouse gnaws a hole some misfortune may be apprehended.

When children play soldier on the roadside it forebodes the approach of war.

He who has his teeth wide saunder must seek his fortune in a distant land.

Whoever finds a four-leaf trefoil—shamrock—should wear it for good luck.

Beggars' bread should be given to children who are slow learning to speak.

If a child less than twelve months old be brought into a cellar he becomes fretful.

A child grows proud if suffered to look into the mirror while less than twelve months old.

The following superstitions, handed down by tradition, are fervently believed in many parts of America:

Cigars and Tobacco.

Two men were sentenced in the Criminal Court, yesterday, one for beating his wife and the other for stealing cigars. The wife-beater's crime was measured by a sentence of three months and that of the cigar-stealer by fifteen months, indicating that cigars are just five times more valuable than wives. Perhaps in these particular cases, the cigars were unusually good and the wife unusually bad, and it would not, therefore, be altogether safe for husbands, generally, to indulge in the habit of assault and battery, unless they are prepared to prove that their wives are of a very inferior grade, or for the tobacconist to rely upon heavy sentences as a protection to any but the best Havanas. Even then he must be sure that the case is tried before a judge who knows the difference.

A recent case in England opened up a line of defense which, had the precedent been sooner thought of, might have saved many a cigar thief from jail. In this case, the judicial notion turned not upon the cigar stealing, but upon selling cigars without a license. An old man was charged with selling tobacco in the shape of cigars without a license. The defense was that cigars were not mentioned by the act of Parliament under which the charge was made, tobacco only being named, and that, in the point of fact, the cigars in question contained no tobacco whatever, being manufactured solely from cabbage leaves and hay, no offense was committed. The magistrate thereupon discharged the prisoner. It will be observed that in this case the defense was peculiarly strong, as strong as the cigars, themselves. The dealer boldly alleged that there was no tobacco in them, at all. But even if the American dealer, in revenue cases, or the American thief, in larceny cases, were to admit the presence of some tobacco in the article sold or stolen, it is evident that the plea in mitigation of sentence or abatement of tax would depend upon his ability to show how little real tobacco was involved in the transaction. The Court might take cognizance of a theft, even if it were only of cabbage leaves and hay; but it would naturally send the culprit, not to jail, but to a reformatory where genuine tobacco alone was used, and where he might learn to discriminate between the real and the bogus articles. The British trader was a bold man to own up the total absence of tobacco from his cigars. Few American dealers would display equal courage. Although the ability of American intellects and morals in evading the tax collector has reached some very high developments, very few tobacconists would go to such lengths of confession. And in the matter of cigar-stealing, the average thief is so accustomed to bad cigars that he probably does not know whether they contain tobacco or only cabbage and hay. It is evident that his safety lies, if anywhere, in stealing the cheapest article he can lay his hands on, as it gives him the best chance either of squashing his indictment on the ground of improper description, or claiming the clemency of the court on the ground that he was doing public service by putting so much bogus tobacco out of the way.—*Phil. Bulletin.*

Tips on Shipboard.

Upon a transatlantic steamship, as elsewhere, the taste for tips is shared by all the steward's underlings in an eminent degree. They seem to select their victims as they come on board. It is evident, moreover, that early on the first day, within the inner precincts of the pantry, in secret concave assembly, they lay out the programme for the voyage, and solemnly ratify and confirm to one another those cases which instinct and experience alike encourage them respectively to work up. Insensibly, as time passes, there steals through the voyager's soul the impression that somehow he has come to be somebody's man, and that invisible toils are being woven around him, growing stronger every hour. As the end of the voyage approaches, the chains become evident to all, while the fell agent of this enslavement alternately appears elated or depressed by hopes and fears. Sometimes an amusing scene is witnessed when the entire corps of waiters draw up in a kind of military order as the passengers go on shore. Then the successful manipulators of men put on their best smiles, while the less expert assume the mask of the Tragic Muse, looking, not corkscrews, but daggers. In a corner it would not be unprofessional for the interested party to suggest to the voyager the propriety of remembering the waiter, but more than one quizzical, cold-blooded individual has improved such an occasion by saying, while scanning the victim from head to feet, "Yes, I think I shall be able to remember you." This, however, would prove hardly more galling than the action of a great New York millionaire, now gone on that voyage whence the traveler ne'er returns, but who, on finishing an ocean trip, in an access of frugality, sent a five-franc piece to the steward, to be divided amongst the corps. Something, however, is to be said on the other side, for there is, perhaps, nothing that tries the temper more than this business of tips. Often is the tourist's soul stirred with righteous wrath by the beggarly and indefensible efforts so incessantly employed to deplete his purse.—B. F. De Costa, in *Harper's Magazine.*

Ancient Laws.—In early days, Romish women were not allowed to drink wine. When any of them infringed this rule their husband or nearest relatives were authorized to chastise them; and in the time of Romulus, there was even a law that subjected them to capital punishment if found in a state of intoxication. While the women were thus wholly excluded from the pleasures of wine, the men themselves indulged in them but moderately; but when, in latter times, drinking to excess became the vice and the boast of the male sex, they could not in consistency refuse the partners of their joys some little share of participation in the dear excess. The laws on the subject fell into disuse; and at length we find the ladies of Rome boldly rivaling their husbands in their bacchanalian orgies. Seneca represents them as passing whole nights at table, and, with charged goblets in their hands, not only vieing with, but surpassing the most robust debauchees. The work of degeneration progresses rapidly among all people and in all ages.

He who laughs at cruelty sets his heel on the neck of religion and godliness.

Edison's System of Electric Lighting.

Concerning the article on the Electric Light in *Scribner*, by Mr. Edison's mathematician, the editor received this note:

Editor Scribner's Monthly.

Dear Sir: I have read the paper by Mr. Francis Upton, and it is the first correct and authoritative account of my invention of the Electric Light.

Yours truly,
Thomas A. Edison.

From the paper referred to we quote the following:

Mr. Edison's idea in regard to the electric light was that, in all respects, it should take the place of gas. Following the analogy of water, the inventor conceived of a system which should resemble the Holly water works. As the water is pumped directly into pipes which convey it under pressure to the point where it is to be used, so the electricity is to be forced into the wires and delivered under pressure at its destination. In the case of water, after being used, it flows away by means of a sewer-pipe, and is lost. But it is easy to imagine that the water used in working machinery, for instance, instead of being lost, might be returned to the pumps and used over and over again. With such a system as this, we should have a perfect analogy to the Edison electric lighting system. The electricity, after being distributed under pressure and used, is returned to the central station. As the light results from no consumption of a material, but is mere transmutation of the energy exerted in the pumping process, it is therefore seen that all which is essential to an electric lighting system is the generator (or pump), the two lines of wire, one distributing the electricity, the other bringing it back, and a lamp which transmutes into light the energy carried by the electricity when it passes from one wire to the other, and in which the energy of the pressure expresses itself as the light. In Edison's invention the amount of electricity delivered in the lamp is determined by the size and resistance in the carbon, just as in water the amount of flow is determined by the size of the openings. As a great many small jets of water can be supplied from one pipe, so a great many lamps or small escapes for electricity can be furnished from one wire.

As in the case of water, the amount of work done by electricity—either as illuminant or motor—is dependent quite as much upon the pressure from which it escapes as upon the quantity passing through the wires. We might have a system of lamps which would give a certain amount of light from large quantities of electricity escaping under low pressure, or another system which could give an equal amount of light from a small quantity of electricity escaping under high pressure. As in either case the amount of electricity flowing through a wire is in proportion to the size of the wire, it will be readily seen that the application of pressure made by Mr. Edison obviates the main difficulty in the way of subdivision (*i. e.*, in the way of the domestic use of the electric light), namely, the enormous size and cost of conductors. The well known principle of the effect of pressure upon the dynamic power of electricity had never been utilized because the proper lamp was still unknown. This lamp is Mr. Edison's main discovery. In order to utilize this, one of the plans devised by him was to make the flow of electricity intermittent. Enough was allowed to escape in a short time, say one-third, to keep the lamp all the time supplied. It of course would require a large wire to furnish the quantity of electricity needed, yet two-thirds of the time the wire would be inactive, during which period it could be used to supply two other lamps constructed on the same principle. According to the doctrine of probabilities, one-third of a large number of lamps would be in use all the time. Such being the case, the cost of a conductor would be divided among three lamps. The lamps were so constructed as to burn steadily all the while, although the electricity was passing through them only one-third of the time.

Besides the enormous practical value of the electric light, as domestic illuminant and motor, it furnishes a most striking and beautiful illustration of the convertibility of force. Mr. Edison's system of lighting gives a completed cycle of change. The sunlight poured upon the rank vegetation of the carboniferous forests, was gathered and stored up, and has been waiting through the ages to be converted again into light. The latent force accumulated during the primeval days, and garnered up in the coal beds, is converted, after passing in the steam engine through the phases of chemical, molecular and mechanical force, into electricity, which only waits the touch of the inventor's genius to flash out into a million domestic suns to illuminate a myriad of homes.

Vagaries of Fashion.—In the matter of jewelry, fashion has outdone herself. Some curious designs are in great favor. One is the chicken's claw. Such claws as these and chicken hearts are totally distinct. The ornament looks formidable on velvet bows. It is also seen for dress-hooks. Rats and mice are having a fine scramble over ladies' rings and shawl-pins. But the unkindest thing in this line is the real fly. It is simply mounted on a stud and worn in the ear. A lady may take it in her head to put on one only, and a friend is sure to approach with a compliment, fancying it is real. He will soon wonder at the insect's perseverance and endeavor to frighten it off, when the wearer will laugh and say he has been caught. It is rather silly, but the old sticking plaster *mouches* had no more sense in them. There are so many obnoxious buzzing things in this world that, whether two or six legged, it is a satisfaction to catch one now and then.

Vesuvius.—It is thought that a crisis in the history of the mountain is approaching; either there will be a great discharge, such as will terrify the neighborhood, or, as is more likely, there will be an overflowing of lava, covering the cone with a mantle of fire, and silently inflicting more destruction on property than a grand eruption. Vesuvius has been in an active state now for several years, and Professor Palermi has from the first prophesied that the eruption would consist in the overflowing of lava.

The damps of autumn sink into the leaves, and prepare them for the necessity of their fall; and thus insensibly are we, as years close round us, detached from our tenacity of life by the gentle pressure of receded sorrow.

A Good Thing.

It is only a few months since the first sales of *Phosphate Soap* were made, and it is now the largest Soap sold in San Francisco. As the ingredients and combination were the result of the best chemical science in the world there was every reason to expect something far superior to any toilet soap ever made before, yet it was hardly expected that medical professions would indorse *Phosphate Soap* for its remedial qualities as strongly as they have. It is well known that physicians of high standing are conservative and slow to indorse anything new until they are thoroughly convinced of its merits. But when an article is worthy of confidence they are willing to indorse it. The public no longer wait in doubt, because they know that the physician who has lived for their welfare for years and earned a high reputation in his profession will not indorse an article unless he is well satisfied of its merits.

Such men as Dr. W. A. Douglass of San Francisco, and Dr. A. J. Spencer of San Jose, Cal., have grown venerable in the medical profession and are respected by all who know them. These well-known physicians, with many others, have tried *Phosphate Soap* both as a toilet article and as a remedy for skin diseases, and pronounce it superior to any other article of the kind.

The soothing, cleansing, purifying and disinfecting qualities of *Phosphate Soap* render it a prime necessity in every family. Besides, it is a most convenient article. It is good for shaving as well as the toilet and is also useful in removing grease and impurities from clothing and delicate fabrics.

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, 149 *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.

"My wife," remarked a prominent manufacturer, "never attends auctions. She went once, and seeing a friend at the opposite side of the room, nodded politely, whereupon the auctioneer knocked down a patent cradle, and asked her where she wished it delivered."—*Hartford Post.*

Worthless Stuff!

Not so fast my friend; if you could see the strong, healthy, blooming men, women and children that have been raised from beds of sickness, suffering and almost death, by the use of Hop Bitters, you would say "Glorious and invaluable remedy."

Hints to Butter-Makers

Is the title of a valuable little pamphlet, sent free to any address for one stamp. Address, Butter Improvement Co., Buffalo, N. Y. It tells you how to increase amount of butter from given amount of cream 6 per cent., improve quality of butter 3 per cent. and make "gilt-edge" or golden colored butter the year round. Every farmer and dairyman should send stamp for it.

The Robertson Process

For working rebellious ores is meeting that success which its merits deserve. The admirable and simplicity of the system place it within the reach of men of moderate means. For full particulars address John A. Robertson, the patentee, P. O box 533, Oakland, Cal.

Sensible Canadian.

Mr. Gadbois, of Brockville, Canada, after being cured of a prostrating malarial disease contracted in Texas, by means of Warner's Safe Pills and Safe Bitters, writes to us: "I would never travel in that climate without your Safe Pills and Safe Bitters as a part of my outfit."

Hoarseness.—All suffering from *Irritation of the Throat and Hoarseness* will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*"

Dentistry.

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

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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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Red Clover cures Cancer, Salt Rheum, and all other blood diseases. For references and full particulars address P. O. box 422, San Jose, Cal.

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Pianos, $270, $300, $325, $375 and $385.

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A quarto of 32 pages of reading matter, will be sent per mail or express at

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The Concord Carriage Repository

Has removed to No. 24 New Montgomery street, next to Palace Hotel, San Francisco, where a full stock of "Concord" Buggies and Wagons, the genuine "Concord Horse," Harness, Whips, Robes, Quincy Ill., Buggies and Carriages will be constantly kept on hand

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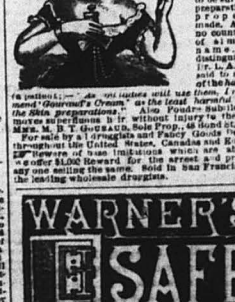

Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth-Patches, and every blemish on beauty, it has stood the test of thirty years, and is so harmless we taste it to be sure the preparation is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. The distinguished Dr. L. A. Sayre said to a lady of the haut ton of New York: "As you 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. B. T. Gouraud, Sole Prop., 48 Bond St., N. Y. $1 00 REWARD for the arrest and proof of any one selling the same. Sold in San Francisco by the leading wholesale druggists.

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REMEDIES

Warner's Safe Pills are an immediate stimulus for a torpid liver, and cure Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Diarrhœa, Kidney Disease and Ague. Take one pill three times in season of Diarrhœa to come a free and regular action of the bowels. Sugar coated. Price, 25c. a box.

Warner's Safe Nervine quickly gives Rest and Sleep to the suffering, cures Headache and Neuralgia, Female Weakness, Hysteria, Epilepsy, Fits, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, &c. The best remedy for Nervous Prostration brought on by excessive drinking, over-work, mental anxiety, and other causes. Nervine is the Prime of all Diseases, and is never injurious to the system. The best of all Nervines. Price, $1 per bottle, two sizes; prices, 50c. and $1.

Warner's Safe Remedies are sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

H. H. WARNER & CO., Proprietors, Rochester, N. Y.

See Send for Pamphlet and Testimonials.

Sold at wholesale by jobbers in San Francisco, Sacramento and Portland.

In answering advertisements or in writing in response to any advertisement found in this paper, you will please mention the name of the paper.

PHOSPHATE SOAP



THE BEST soap for toilet use ever manufactured. BEST because it contains all the excellencies of the most expensive foreign or American soaps without their defects. BEST because it combines strength with delicacy in such a way that its strong detersive qualities do not injure the skin. BEST because it is the result of years of study and experiment in the soap manufacturing business, assisted by modern chemical discoveries. BEST because it contains ingredients beneficial to the skin, which unite chemically with the soap in such a manner as to increase its saponaceous qualities. Every chemist familiar with soap manufacture knows that some ingredients which are in themselves beneficial to the skin cannot be saponified; some are partially neutralized, while others injure the quality of the soap. There are soaps in the market which are to some extent beneficial to the skin, but they are inferior articles for toilet use. PHOSPHATE SOAP is the ONLY article offered to the public which combines all the best elements of toilet soap with medical ingredients beneficial to the skin.

It is an old proverb that an ounce of preventive is better than a pound of cure. Twenty-five cents invested in a cake of PHOSPHATE SOAP will save hundreds of dollars in doctors' bills. It acts as a constant disinfectant, preventing Salt Rheum and other skin diseases.

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.

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.

Thousands of articles are palmed off on the public which have no genuine merit, but PHOSPHATE SOAP is the result of modern discoveries of celebrated chemists.

For all diseases of the skin use PHOSPHATE SOAP. There is nothing like it for removing impurities and giving the skin a healthy and natural vigor.

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.

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.

We have used the PHOSPHATE SOAP in our practice, for cleansing indolent ulcers, and also skin diseases, pimples and eruptions of the face, so often seen in the young of both sexes, and can heartily recommend it to the public as the most remedial agent of the kind that we have used.—*S. F. Medical Literary Journal.*

The genuine merits of PHOSPHATE SOAP and persistent advertising will force every druggist, grocery man 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 75 cents in stamps.

STANDARD SOAP CO.,

324 Sacramento St., S. F.

Dr. Spinney & Co.

13 Kearny St., San Francisco. These are many cases from this city, as well as from all parts of the country, which they are daily curing by their new and peculiar method. Those who are afflicted with Chronic Diseases, which they can not cure, should call on or address Dr. Spinney & Co., No. 13 Kearny St., San Francisco, Cal. For special diseases of short standing a full course of treatment, with medicines sufficient, will be sent for $5. Those who prefer to call at their office will receive advice free. Medicines will be sent to any address on receipt of $5.

WEEKLY GAZETTE

SATURDAY.....FEBRUARY 28, 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.

—Rev. Dr. Cunningham, formerly of Los Angeles, died in Oakland last Sunday.

—It is said that J. A. Kelly, Deputy U.S. Revenue Collector, is soon to leave Los Angeles for Arizona.

—The sale of the livery stable in Santa Ana, advertised by the U. S. Marshal, has been indefinitely postponed.

—Mr. R. H. Gilman shipped a carload of young orange trees to Sacramento last week, to fill an order received from that city.

—An assessment of fifty cents per acre has been levied by the Anaheim Water Company, payable before March 20th.

—A San Francisco commission merchant has imported a small lot of Odessa wheat from Russia, and advertises it for sale.

—"A brother of one of the most distinguished cardinals in Rome" follows the vocation of shoemaker in Los Angeles.

—The editor of the Downey *Courier* does a big business in pelts. He says: "We sent last year to Europe 1,500,000 hides."

—There will be service in the Episcopal church to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock—lay reading.

—Mr. E. F. Ferguson, formerly of Anaheim, but recently of Oakland, is visiting his relatives in Santa Ana.

—Among the many other improvements being made on the farm of Mrs. E. Browning is the planting of 200 peach trees and thirty acres of vineyard, the vines being chiefly of the Zinfandel and Malvoise varieties.

—Mayor Toberman has received word from the Consul at Guaymas that he has dispatched a draft to him of $1,400, all that was left of the money taken from Hamilton after expenses had been paid. The amount recovered by the Consul was $1,900.—*Express.*

—All that was mortal of Edward Schubert was consigned to the grave yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and the large number who attended to pay the last tribute of respect, attested the esteem in which he was held in this community.

—Writing from Fulton Wells under date of Feb. 23d, W. M. McFadden, Secretary of the Cajon Irrigation Company says: "It will be gratifying to our friends to know that within two weeks the ditch will be redeemed and owned by the Cajon Company, and out of debt."

—Mr. John Fischer having resigned as Assessor and Collector of Anaheim School District, an election will be held to-day at the school-house to fill the vacancy. The polls will be open from 8 A. M. until sunset. The person elected to-day will only hold office until June, at which time his successor will be elected, and also one school trustee. The only candidate, as far as we know, is Richard Melrose.

—It appears that an error occurred in a statement made in these columns a few weeks ago, in referring to Mr. Grimshaw's plans in connection with the projected fruit dryer. He does not intend to remove his blacksmith and wagon shop as stated, but will continue the business at the present stand where he will be pleased to receive his customers and use his utmost endeavors to retain their patronage.

—At the special election held in Los Angeles on Saturday, to choose a City Tax Collector and member of the Board of Education, only 915 votes were cast. M. Kremer, Independent candidate for Tax Collector, received 540 votes and Geo. E. Long, Workingmen's candidate, received 375 votes. The only candidate for member of the Board of Education was John D. Bicknell, and he received nearly all the votes cast.

—By notice in another column it will be seen that the partnership heretofore existing between Messrs. Scott & Montgomery has been dissolved. Mr. Montgomery has leased the office adjoining Goodman & Rimpau's store, where those seeking legal advice will find him except on Tuesdays and Fridays, on which days he is in his office at Santa Ana. Mr. Scott retains the office in Kroeger's block so long used by the firm, and will, as heretofore, attend to all kinds of legal business, making, however, probate business a specialty.

—The railroad station on the Arizona branch is to be removed from Casa Grande to Picacho, 17 miles East. Upon the completion of the road to Tucson, which will probably be about the 7th of March, an excursion train will run from that place to San Francisco. The fare for the round trip will be $65. The *Herald*, speaking of the rumor that the railroad company would stop the work of extension as soon as Tucson was reached, says that no such proceeding is contemplated. That paper says: "There are already one hundred and sixty miles of ties at Casa Grande. It has contracted for one hundred miles more. Without a moment's cessation, work will be driven forward until a connection has been made at El Paso, or beyond, with the Galveston, Houston & San Antonio Railway, controlled by the Boston railway king, Mr. Pierce. An alliance for transcontinental purposes has undoubtedly been struck up between these two high contracting powers. If the Southern Pacific should reach El Paso first it will push on to meet Mr. Pierce's road; and, *e converso*, should Mr. Pierce first find himself in El Paso, he will come on to meet the Southern Pacific. Only the depleted state of the rail market has prevented Tucson from being left miles behind already."

—Some exceedingly unique and simple hygrometers have been made by the ingenious jeweler, Mr. R. Luedke. The moisture or dryness of the atmosphere, acting upon a small piece of violin string, to which is attached a hand resembling that of a clock, indicates on a dial, appropriately marked, the changes of the weather. Thus, an excess of moisture in the atmosphere causes the "catgut" to *expand* or unloosen its coils, and this action causes the hand attached to travel round the dial plate in the direction of the rain mark. A dry atmosphere, on the contrary, causes the string to contract, and the hand travels towards that part of the dial marked fair. These hygrometers accurately indicated the approach of the recent storms. It will be noticed, also, that the action of the atmosphere on the string is entirely different from what is popularly supposed. Most fiddlers would take a solemn affidavit that moisture contracts their fiddle strings and heat expands them, but the action of these hygrometers shows what a big mistake they are laboring under.

—The storm of last Saturday and Sunday was a welcome visitation throughout Southern California, and entirely changed the aspect of affairs in all the agricultural counties. In the northern part of the State snow took the place of rain, and fell in unusual quantity. The heaviest rainfall was at Santa Barbara, where ten inches fell in forty-eight hours. The fall in Los Angeles was 1.65 inches, making the total for the season 14.37 inches. In Anaheim the fall was ninety-five hundredths, making the season's rainfall 9.21 inches. The rain gauge at Mr. E. S. Saxton's place registered a fall of 1¼ inches during the storm of the 21st and 22d.

—An offer was made recently to furnish the Episcopal Sunday School in this town with a library valued at fifty dollars, if twenty-five dollars could be raised here. The Rev. A. G. L. Trew had secured eight dollars for a library fund before his departure, to which seventeen dollars has been since added. The money has been sent to New York, and the books will probably be received in about three weeks, when it is proposed to re-organize the Sunday School. Due notice will be given.

—J. Albert Wilson, the historian engaged by Thompson & West to write the history of this county for their forthcoming illustrated work, has been in Anaheim during the week gathering facts and data. He came here with the expectation of getting through with his work in a day or two, but he finds this place a richer field for a historian than any other part of the county. The history of Anaheim alone would fill a large sized volume.

—J. K. Tuffree was arrested on Tuesday on complaint of Jean Dihort, who charged him with the crime of extortion. The case came before Justice Bailey on Wednesday, but neither the prosecuting witness nor his attorney appeared in Court to substantiate the charges. Defendant called witnesses to prove that he was not guilty of the crime charged, and the Court thereupon dismissed the case.

—Mrs. Clark will hold religious services at the Presbyterian church to-morrow, and will give a bible reading this afternoon at 2 o'clock. The services held every evening of the present week have been of unusual interest, and have been joined in by Christians of all denominations. The meetings will probably be continued each evening of the coming week.

—Harry Thistlewaite, who has been wintering in the mountains above Silverado, has been thawing out in town for a few days past. Snow fell to a depth of six inches at his camp, and for twelve days the ground was covered with the fleecy particles. Ice formed to a thickness of 1½ inches. All this was in the county of Los Angeles, State of California.

—Mr. F. G. Beauchamp tells us that his son, who is at Tombstone, A. T., in a recent letter said that barley was worth six cents per pound there and potatoes seven cents per pound. It looks as if the man who would send out a lot of barley and potatoes to the Territory ought to make money from the venture.

—The second examination of Mr. Medlin, charged with the murder of John Lavin at New River Bridge, will come up in the Justice's Court at Downey to-day. As Medlin has already been examined and acquitted on the same charge, the upshot of to-day's proceedings is looked forward to with interest.

—The regular monthly meeting of the Teacher's Association will be held in the East room of the Anaheim School Building this afternoon at 1 o'clock. All interested in the cause of education are invited to attend.

—In the case of Witte vs the Black Star Coal Mining Company, a suit to recover $150 salary as Superintendent, judgment in favor of defendant was rendered by Justice Gannon yesterday.

—We have on file an exceedingly interesting letter from our Orange correspondent, which will appear next week. It was received at so late an hour that we were unable to get it in type for this issue.

—The regular meeting of the Anaheim Literary Union was postponed, as the Presbyterian church was occupied by Mrs. Clark. Election of officers at the next meeting.

—A man named Cunningham, who has been prospecting around Silverado for a couple of years, died in the County Hospital last week. His disease was pleurisy.

—We acknowledge a call from Mr. Hunsaker, a typo of the San Diego *Union* office, who has wandered up into this bailiwick on a hunting and camping expedition.

—Mr. W. B. Lamson, of Los Alamitos, has sent to the Department of Agriculture for a supply of sugar cane. He is confident that he has the soil to successfully grow it.

—Wilhelmj spent an hour in Rose's wine vaults at San Gabriel. Did his appearance on emerging recall to anyone the old saying, "Drunk as a fiddler?"

—Little Willie Lawrence, grandson of Dr. Hardin, had the misfortune to break his arm one day last week.

BORN.

BULLIS—At Compton, Feb. 22, to the wife of Philip H. Bullis, a daughter.

MARRIED.

WAGNER—TARWATER—In Los Angeles, Feb. 24, Dr. R. Wagner to Lottie E. B. Tarwater, of Downey.

DIED.

BUTLER—In Los Angeles, Feb. 21, Roy Rawson Butler, son of Geo. R. and Ellen Butler, aged 9 months and 1 day.

PRAESENT.—In Los Angeles, Feb. 19, Carl August Praesent, aged 45 years.

TORRA—At Upper Santa Ana, Feb. 26th, Teodocio Torra, aged 19 years.

SCHUBERT—In Anaheim, February 26th, Edward Schubert, aged 28 years, 3 months and 4 days.

☞Baltimore papers please copy.

EDWARD SCHUBERT, the last page of whose life is written above, was born in the City of Baltimore on the 22nd day of November, 1852. About seven years ago, being at the time in delicate health, he came here and finding marked improvement during his early stay he determined to make this place his home. As soon as his health would permit, he engaged in business and in a short while obtaining a reputation as a clear-headed, energetic business man, he gave fair promises to take rank among the leading citizens of Anaheim. His health continued to improve and with such rapid progress that he felt a strong assurance of a mistake having been made in the diagnosis of his disease and that a hale old age was in store for him. He had found, too, in this village by the Western sea, a maiden whose love was thenceforward his supreme incentive and to whom he had become more than all the world beside. A short year ago they plighted their troth, each to the other, for weal or woe. But yesterday, as it went, hand-in-hand they stepped forth along the pathway of life and, gazing adown the dim vista of the shadowy future, saw only the roses of happiness and mutual love. Alas! beside the rose lies ever concealed its attendant thorn. The dread fiat of the Great Master had been uttered. Consumption had stricken with unerring hand its victim, and on the first anniversary of his wedding day—that day so bright with promise to two young and loving hearts—Death entered an unbidden guest and in obedience to his inexorable summons the bridegroom of a year, the young father of a few weeks, bowed his head and answered "I am here."

Knowing the suffering attendant upon his last days, and believing that these are most happy and thrice fortunate who, of that fragile mould, the precious porcelain of human clay, break with the first fall—who in the halcyon days of youth, whilst life is buoyant with hope and filled with fond imaginings, exchang the finite for the infinite and never know the withering influence of the frosts of care and sorrow and years—we can but admit the wisdom of Him who doeth all things well and bow in humble submission to His will. But to the widowed bride for whom the past is now but a dream of vanished love and to whom the future, in the present, shows naught but sorrow and loneliness, and for the helpless babe whose infant smile will never enkindle to greet the loving tenderness of a father, our heart goes out in sympathy. No earthly consolation can avail. With reverent lips we can only commend them to Him who has promised to be a Father to the fatherless and who chasteneth those whom He loveth. Death is another life, and in that life beyond the grave, purified from its earthy dross, the watchful spirit of the young husband looks forward to the re-union with his loved ones and tells them "Through trouble and suffering I am at rest."

K.

We Can't Talk

Without showing the condition of our teeth. Every laugh exposes them. In order not to be ashamed of them, let us use the standard dentifrice, SOZODONT, which is sure to keep them white and spotless. No tartar can encrust them, no canker affect the enamel, no species of decay infest the dental bone, if SOZODONT is regularly used. It is a botanical preparation, and its effects on the teeth and gums are marvelous, as it removes all discoloration, and renders the gums hard and rosy. 28-1m

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.

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.

Conveyances of Real Estate.

A K McKinnie, administratrix of estate of P C McKinnie, deceased, to A Holdridge—Lot 1 block B of J W Clark's addition to Anaheim; $18.

D G Chilson to Alfred Robinson, trustee, reconveyance of NW¼ of NW¼ Sec 18, T 4 S, R 12 W; value received.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE LAW COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting between the undersigned, under the firm name of Scott & Montgomery, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business now on hand will receive our joint attention until concluded. Payments can be made to either of us of amounts now due the firm, or on unfinished business, and we each hereby authorise the other to receipt for the same.

ROBT. W. SCOTT,
VICTOR MONTGOMERY.

Anaheim, February 24th, 1880.

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

ANAHEIM WATER COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE SHAREholders in the Anaheim Water Company, and to all parties interested, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on Saturday, February 21st, 1880, an assessment of fifty (50) cents a share on the capital stock of said Company was levied, payable immediately to the Secretary pro tem., at his office on Centre Street, Anaheim.

And it is further ordered that any stock upon which said assessment remains unpaid on the 20th day of March, 1880, shall be deemed delinquent and will be duly advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment shall have been made before, will be sold on

The 17th day of April, 1880,

to pay the delinquent assessments, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. LANGENBERGER, Secretary pro tem.

Anaheim, Cal., February 21st, 1880.

SEED BARLEY!

FOR SALE.

A. Guy Smith & Co.

80,000 Zinfandel,

—AND—

50,000 Malvoise

Grape Cuttings for Sale by

R. DREYFUS & CO., Anaheim.

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.

CITRUS FRUITS WANTED.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE PREPARED TO purchase

Oranges, Lemons and Limes

In bulk and at prices according to quality. Budded or spotted fruit will not be purchased. 16-tf

A. GUY SMITH & CO.

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.

$800

THE ABOVE NAMED AMOUNT OF MONEY WILL buy a house and lot on one of the principal streets in Anaheim. Lot 50x265 feet. House has five rooms. Stable, outhouses, etc. Oranges and other trees growing on lot. Must be sold, as the owner is compelled to leave here soon. Further information given at this office. 12-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 this 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

STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Bank of Anaheim,

ON WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 31st, 1879.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$ 4,268 91
Bills receivable	37,477 34
Deposits in other Banks	9,155 77
Office Furniture, Vaults, etc	2,967 73
Real estate	5,472 15
Other Assets	459 81
	$50,796 71

LIABILITIES.

Due depositors	$25,475 24
Paid up capital	20,000 00
Reserve fund	1,500 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 26th 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 26th 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.

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	16	2	$240
C Meyerholtz	17	2	240
T Yorba	53	1	120
T P Hinde	5	½	60
Peter Hansen	6	1½	180
Sam Edwardson	1	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
F Davis & Bro	40	2	240
R J Floyd	42	1	120
T K McDowell	43	1	120
L F Lewis	46	1	120
L F Lewis	44	½	60
C S Miles	30	½	60
Estate of G F Miles	31	1	120
W R Olden	32	3	360
J J Gulnac	33	4	480
N J Walby	57	½	60
J Hunter	15	1½	180
Carl Hansen	18	2	240
J B Tomlen	35	2	240
Societas Fraternia	20	1	120
W Habrink	36	1	120
D Hetebrink	26	2	240
H Hetebrink	21	7	840
W M Higgins	34	1	120
Robert Parker	49	2	240
C F Bunett	50	1	120
S Littlefield	58	1	120
S Littlefield	69	2	240
S Littlefield	70	1	120
S Littlefield	72	½	30
W A Springer	68	1	120
C W Sale	64	½	60
G B Dillon	66	½	60
J M Collier	65	2	240
E B Saxton	63	½	60
J B Pierce	60	1	120
J B Pierce	75	1	120
J W Cloft	59	½	30

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 Phoenix Schoolhouse on the 6th day of March, 1880, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to pay delinquent assessment thereon, with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of the Board of Directors.

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

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

A. Langenberger,

—DEALER IN—

Groceries,

Hardware,

PAINTS AND OILS

Center Street, Anaheim.

O. Warling,



SADDLE AND Harness MAKER.

CENTRE STREET, ANAHEIM.

Opposite Planters' Hotel.

AN 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.

R. LUEDKE.

Watch Maker and Jeweler,

Centre Street, Anaheim.



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

ELGIN WATCHES.

JEWELRY AND CLOCKS ALWAYS ON HAND



Is a compound of the virtues of sarsaparilla, stillingia, mandrake, yellow dock, with the iodide of potash and iron, all powerful blood-making, blood-cleansing, and life-sustaining elements. It is the purest, safest, and most effectual alterative medicine known or available to the public. The sciences of medicine and chemistry have never produced so valuable a remedy, nor one so potent to cure all diseases resulting from impure blood. It cures **Scrofula** and all scrofulous diseases, **Erysipelas, Rose, or St. Anthony's Fire, Pimples and Face-grabs, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scald-head, Ring-worm, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Mercurial Disease, Neuralgia, Female Weaknesses and Irregularities, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, and General Debility.**

By its searching and cleansing qualities it purges out the foul corruptions which contaminate the blood and cause derangement and decay. It stimulates and enlivens the vital functions, promotes energy and strength, restores and preserves health, and infuses new life and vigor throughout the whole system. No sufferer from any disease which arises from impurity of the blood need despair who will give AYER'S SARSAPARILLA a fair trial.

It is fully to experiment with the numerous low-priced mixtures, of cheap materials, and without medicinal virtues, offered as blood-purifiers, while disease becomes more firmly seated. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA is a medicine of such concentrated curative power, that it is by far the best, cheapest, and most reliable blood-purifier known. Physicians know its composition, and prescribe it. It has been widely used for forty years, and has won the unqualified confidence of millions whom it has benefited.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
Lowell, Mass.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

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. 24-3

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,

24x60, two stories high, also for sale. Also,

A DWELLING HOUSE

with 10 acres of land, nearly all set out in fruit trees. The house is 30x36, 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.

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 20 elegantly

Furnished Rooms,

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

n25-3m MRS. EMMA GILLIS SMITH.

Pacific Coast Steamship

COMPANY

GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Agents, San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO AND Los Angeles

SCHEDULE FOR FEBRUARY, MARCH & APRIL

STEAMERS	Coming South: Leave San Francisco	Arrive San Pedro	Going North: Leave San Pedro	Arrive San Francisco
ORIZABA	Feb. 18	Feb. 20	Feb. 22	Feb. 24
ANCON	" 23	" 25	" 27	" 29
ORIZABA	" 28	March 1	March 2	March 4
ANCON	March 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	April 2	April 4
ANCON	April 3	April 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 February 29 and 25, March 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31, and April 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	15 00	9 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 Constantine 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,

Apply to H. McLELLAN, Local Agent.

OFFICE—Over Commercial Bank, No. 605 Main Street, Los Angeles.

1880.

Harper's Magazine.

ILLUSTRATED.

"Studying 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.

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HARPER'S MAGAZINE, One Year	$4 00
HARPER'S WEEKLY, " "	4 00
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Postage Free to all Subscribers in the United States or Canada.

A Complete Set of HARPER'S MAGAZINE, comprising 50 volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, on receipt of $37 50 per volume. Single volumes, by mail, postpaid, $5 00. Cloth cases, for binding, 35 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.



JOYFUL News for Boys and Girls! Young and Old! A NEW INVENTION just published for them, for Home use! Fun and Small Games, Puzzles, Magic Tricks, Parlor Theatricals, Shadow Pictures, Dancing, etc. Price $5 to $50. Send 3 cents for 100 pages.

BENJAMIN BROWN, Lowell, Mass.