



WEEKLY GAZETTE

Established 1870.

For Terms, see Fourth Page.

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, Resolute-Physician and Assistant Pathologist, Glasgow Royal Infirmary; and lately Resident in the Rotunda Hospital, (for diseases of women only) Dublin.

OFFICE AT—
THE S NITARIUM,
LEMON STREET, - - ANAHEIM.
Office hours from 7 A.M. to 12 M., and from 5 P.M. to 8 P.M.

DR. E. L. COWAN,
Dentist,

Has opened an office in the upper part of Mrs. Metcalf's building, Los Angeles Street, Anaheim. Having had twenty years experience, he can speak with confidence of his work. His scale of prices is very low. He will be found in his office every day between the hours of 9 A. and 8 P.

GEO. B. SHAFER,

NOTARY PUBLIC.

OFFICE—BANK OF ANAHEIM.

RICHARD MELROSE,

NOTARY PUBLIC.

GARRETT OFFICE.

THEODORE LYNN,

Attorney at Law.

ANAHEIM, CAL.

Office in Plaster's Hotel Building.

MONEY TO LOAN.—Ruling rate 10

per cent.

ROBT. W. SCOTT,

Attorney at Law and Notary Public.

Commissioner of Deeds for Arizona Territory.

Office at Division brick building, nearly opposite the

Postoffice.

Office hours from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

M. L. WICKS,

Attorney-at-Law.

Rooms 36 and 37 Temple Block.

LOS ANGELES.

MONEY

TO LOAN.

Apply to R. W. SCOTT, Attorney at Law

H. J. STEVENSON,

Deputy U. S. Land and Mineral

Surveyor.

Office: Room No. 4, Downey Block,

LOS ANGELES, - - CAL.

L. GUNTHER,

Pioneer Boot and Shoe Maker.

Cor. Adelaide and Los Angeles streets.

ANAHEIM.

GEORGE BAUER,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

Center Street.

MAKING AND REPAIRING AT THE LOWEST

cash price. All orders promptly attended to.

All work guaranteed.

CHARLES WILLE,

COOPERAGE.

Prices, barrels and kegs on hand at all times. Trucks

and tubs made to order. Heavy barrels for sale cheap.

F. & J. BACKS,

Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in

Furniture, Bedding, Paper Hangings, Pic-

ture Frames, etc.

UNDERTAKERS.

Agents for the Howe, Eldredge and Victor Sewing

Machines.

Los Angeles Street, - - Anaheim.

JOHN HANNA,

Real Estate Agent.

Live Stock Bought and Sold on

IF YOU WANT

TO GET RID OF

SQUIRRELS AND

GOPHERS

USE CARBON BI-SULPHIDE

Everybody who has used it recommends it as the

ONLY SURE EXTERMINATOR

Of this vermin. For sale by

A. LANGENBERGER.

Dealer in Groceries, Hardware,

Paints, Oils and Crochery.

City Stables,

Center Street (Opposite Kroeger's Block),

ANAHEIM.

L. F. Lewis, - - Proprietor.

THESE STABLES ARE THE BEST VENTILATED

and most commodious in the town, and special at-

tention will be paid to Boarding and Grooming horses.

The charges in all cases will be reasonable.

Single and Double Teams

Furnished at short notice, and careful drivers, familiar

with the country, supplied when required. The pas-

senger of the public is respectfully advised.

D. E. MILES,

Warehouseman and Commission

Merchant.

Highest Cash Price Paid for

Wheat, Barley, Corn,

Rye, Potatoes,

And all Country Produce. Cash ad-

vances made on all consignments

of Grain and Wool.

Sacks and Twine

At lowest market prices. Office opposite Railroad

Depot, Anaheim, Cal.

COOPERAGE

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

BARRELS, HALF BARRELS,

10 Gallon and 5 Gallon Kegs

For Sale Cheap.

Apply to B. DREYFUS & CO. Anaheim

B. DREYFUS, Anaheim, San Francisco

J. F. WHEELER, J. J. WHEELER, New York

B. DREYFUS & CO.

Growers and Dealers in

California Wines and Grape

Brandy.

630 to 642 Brannan Street, San Francisco; 45

Broadway New York

A. E. WHITE, E. A. WHITE

BLACKSMITHING

—AND—

Wagonmaking!

All Work Warranted.

Prices as low as the lowest.

Center Street, Anaheim.

BLACKSMITHING

—AND—

WAGONMAKING!

Removal.

M. R. A. STOUGH DESIRES TO INFORM THE

public that he has removed his blacksmith shop

to the shop on Lemon Street formerly occupied by H.

J. McVernon, and respectfully solicits the continued

patronage of his many customers.

One part of the shop is occupied by Mr. L. L. GAN-

NON, Wagonmaker, who is prepared to do all kinds of

work in a thorough manner and at cheap rates.

Meers, Stough and Ganon are jointly agents for

The Osborn Farm Machinery.

Consisting of Reapers, Binders, Self-Seeders, etc.

RAISIN MAKING IN MALAGA.

The United States Consuls are securing much valuable information concerning industries pursued in the localities where they are stationed, and their reports are published by the State Department. In the report for 1881, is a letter from H. C. Marston, Consul at Malaga, from which we quote as follows: The cultivation of the vine requires hard labor. The soil is dug out around the root, leaving a circular hole about one foot deep; and, owing to the firmness of the soil, the digging is very difficult. Manure of great strength is used by many proprietors.

Different from meridional Italy, where the vine, always clinging to the elm, throws it- self from the soil in forms of graceful arbor, as in the times of Horace and of Virgil, in this country it stretches itself over the ground, and then gathers all atmospheric heat. Thus, although white, the grape has a golden tint, the skin resisting and slightly tough. The branch appears like a cane.

The vintage is conducted with great care; they do not gather all the fruit at one time, but mostly go over the same piece of ground thrice, in order that the grapes may have the necessary ripeness.

There are three different methods of pre- paring the raisins, viz: washing, drying by steam, and the simple drying in the sun. The drying by steam is more particularly followed in the province of Denia, because of the insufficiency of solar heat. It is em- ployed in the south, in case the season is wet during the vintage.

The cut grapes are put in baskets and car- ried, either on the backs of mules or donkeys or in carts, to the places, often distant, where they are prepared, and although they trans- port the fruit with great care, it suffers natu- rally; the skin often breaks, which ren- ders the drying difficult, if not impossible.

To dry the grapes by the washing method, they construct furnaces of feeble draft, in which wood is used as fuel; a round kettle, varying in capacity from 300 to 400 liters, receives a layer formed from the residue or refuse of the grapes after pressing. The lye used is either that obtained from the present year or that which has been kept from the previous vintage.

Placed in wire colanders with long han- dles, containing two or three kilograms each, the raisins are plunged in the lye, boiling at a temperature of about 212° Fahr. After this first immersion, the workmen examine if the skins are sufficiently shriveled; if not, they immerse the grapes a second time, usually the last. Thus scalded, the grapes are carried to the drying place, and from there to the stores, where they are packed in boxes. It is not difficult to imagine that the process of immersion is very delicate, and requires skillful watching and great judgment on the part of the workman who conducts it. In reality, according to the quality of the skin, its resistance, which varies with the fruit, the immersion should be more or less rapid, at the risk of having the grapes burnt; besides, much skill is necessary to recognize the fissures which may appear. In cases where the heat has been too great, the raisins too rich in sugar will mold shortly after being packed. This process affords, among others, the inconvenience of exposing the raisins to fermentation during transporta- tion, necessitates expense for the construc- tion of furnaces, and the necessary last dry- ing in the sun; besides, no matter what grapes are employed, or what care is be- stowed in the preparation, the results will always be relatively inferior.

The method of preparing raisins by steam is as follows: After having been exposed nearly 24 hours to the sun's rays, the grapes are carried on boards under cover, to a build- ing arranged with shelves six or seven feet high. A heat is produced by steam that circulates in an iron tube seven or eight inches in diameter through the entire build- ing. It is unnecessary to submit the grapes to a jet of steam, which would injure them by making them damp, but to a veritable heat of 180° Fahr. Valves, arranged on the floor, cause an even temperature. At the end of 24 hours, usually, the drying is fin- ished, but as the immediate transfer from a temperature of 180° Fahr. to the open air would injure the ultimate result, it is neces- sary to let raisins cool gradually in a room constructed for the purpose adjoining the heated room, and only when the raisins are entirely cool are they carried to the stores for packing.

This is the process most generally employ- ed in the region of Malaga, a process they are trying to extend to other less-favored climates. The sun furnishes all the heat re- quired. It is to construct divisions, of either brick or stone, exposed to its rays in an inclined position, say ten yards long and two yards wide. The divisions or apartments are built up at one end with a sort of triangular masonry, which from afar gives them the aspect of a range of uniform tombs. The triangle is so constructed that the sun never fails to shine upon the con- tents, the interior being covered with fine gravel, which attracts the heat. Immediately after gathering, the grapes are placed in these divisions, and are exposed to the heat of the burning Andalusian sun of Au- gust. Never, it appears, have they dream- ed of ascertaining the heat thus obtained, but the experienced cultivators affirm that, during the heat in August, they attain a temperature of 145° Fahr. At nightfall a very simple method of covering is applied to guard the fruit from the heavy dew or rain, either of sail-cloth or heavy canvas, so arranged that it covers entirely the grapes that are drying within, and being supplied with rings on two sides, slides up and down as a curtain, at a moment's notice. In many places boards or planks are used, giving the appearance of a roof. During the process of

drying they carefully remove the grapes that remain green or are spoiled, and they turn each grape in order that they may darken in color uniformly. Competent judges give the preference to this simple method of drying, as much for the results as for the simplicity of the process. The raisins that have been prepared by the scald- ing process dry in four days, while those dried by the sun take 10 days; but this loss of time is largely compensated by the econ- omy of expenditure. The raisins are not ready for packing immediately after being dried, but have to be kept several days in the stores on the planks on which they are carried.

The raisins that are spoiled or defective are picked out, especially any that are broken or bruised, out of which one drop of moisture would be likely to damage a whole box. This has to be done with exceeding great care. Finally they are classified, which is a task exceedingly difficult, as cul- tivators and merchants differ greatly in their opinions. The merchants never al- ways remodel the boxes packed by the pro- ducers. In the demands of foreign countries for Malaga raisins, each has its particular and special requirements for what may be considered first-class fruit.

Although the United States are the prin- cipal buyers, they do not purchase the finest quality, almost all the best going to England and France.

For England, the layers are not presented in bunches, but are separated from the stems and pressed very tightly down by the lid of the box, which has the effect of mak- ing them in show a very large raisin.

The crop of raisins produced in the Mala- ga district from the vintage of 1880 and 1881 is estimated at between 2,000,000 and 2,050,000 boxes, not much varying from the previous vintage.

A Recent Visit to Andersonville.

Anderson is the name of a station on the Southwestern Railroad, about sixty miles from Macon. It is nothing but a railroad station, and the only thing that character- izes the spot is the immense Union Cemetery of some twenty acres, over which floats the star-spangled banner. The cemetery is con- structed on the spot where the prisoners were buried, and the trenches were dug with such precision and regularity that the soldiers were not generally disturbed, but allowed to remain as their comrades interred them, working under the watchful eyes and the fixed bayonets of the Georgia Home Guard. The cemetery is surrounded by a stout brick wall, with an iron gate, and is under the supervision of a superintendent, who lives on the grounds. It is a plain spot. There is not much attempt made to ornament this city of our martyred dead. It would take a great deal of even such influences as plants and flowers possible to dispel the melancholy memories that haunt this hill in the pine woods of South Georgia. Southerners shun the spot, but the cemetery is much visited by Northern travelers, and the register in the superintendent's lodge contains many strange inscriptions besides the names of the visitors. One lady asks forgiveness of God for the murder of her brother, who sleeps in the cemetery. Occasionally a man who was in the stockade turns up among the visitors. These men, whatever their natural temper, the superintendent says, can almost be distinguished by the effect of fear, dread and vivid recollection, which come back like a shock into their faces as they again stand on the now quiet and sunlit scenes of their war experiences. In the cemetery the ground is of a general level, and the graves of the known and unknown, properly separated, range in rows, closely laid, as far as the eye can reach. There are actually buried on this elevation 13,715 men. The soldier whose identity was preserved by his comrades is marked in his resting place by a white mar- ble stone, raising eighteen inches above the ground. A square marble block with the word "Unknown" on it is repeated about one thousand times in the cemetery. Part of the stockade is still standing. There were two rows of trees—oaks inside the other. The outer row has fallen down, save a few posts here and there, but a large part of the inner wall still stands. Trees have grown up around the old pen, and a thick growth of underbrush now covers the site of the prison. No traces of the famous brook that ran through the stockade remain, nor of the wonderful well dug by the prisoners. It is all now a mild and peaceful section of the country. Many of the soldiers in the cem- etery have handsome headstones lifted to their memory by friends in the North, and graves are frequently made to have certain flowers "kept green" with flowers and a flower pot.

The St. Helena Star mentions the fact that in the upper portion of Napa county several tracts of grape land have been sold at prices ranging from \$200 per acre for un- improved land, to \$800 per acre for lands upon which vines are growing. The Express aptly remarks that here in Los Angeles county unimproved grape lands sell all the way from \$10 to \$150 per acre, according to location. A great deal of excellent vine land can be bought at figures ranging from \$25 to \$60 per acre. These lands are as good, if not better, than those which are selling for \$200 in Napa county. We also have a better climate here, and are more accessible to market. It is true that Napa and So- noma counties have the advantage of pro- ximity to San Francisco, but this is one of those advantages that is growing smaller "by degrees and beautifully less" every day.

THE MAN UNDER THE BED.

The man in the moon has probably never been the subject of half as much scientific investigation as that other skeleton in the family, the man under the bed. This is an awesome feeling to a timid, shrinking, sen- sitive woman to remember—just as she has put the light out and crawled into the safe and comfortable retreat, where she expects to peacefully lay her head on a smooth pil- low and sleep, if not more—that she has forgotten to look under the bed. In a mo- ment she is as wide awake as if a confirmed victim of insomnia. She imagines she can hear some one breathe; she knows he is there, dressed in a brigandine suit—red, flannel shirt, military boots, slosh hat, and a mask and a whole arsenal of firearms; her heart beats thick and fast, strange noises ring in her ears, the perspiration starts out and bathes her in clammy folds. She has locked the door, and he will murder her if she moves! In a very ecstasy of terror she slips one foot out on the carpet, it touches a cold rubber shoe of her own that is lying beside the bed, and with a shriek that rouses the whole family she tears upon the door, and when the alarmed household in- quires the cause of her fright, she coolly answers, "I thought I heard a rat in the room."

The man under the bed does not always prove a myth. Perhaps it is an actual fact that women who pray look for him with more regularity than others of a less spiri- tual turn of mind; when the good woman kneels at the bedside to offer her devotions it is the most natural thing in the world for her to first explore that historic territory and satisfy herself that no concealed burglar is listening. It is also a well-authenticated fact that a pious woman in the suburbs of London did discover the legs of a bold, bad housebreaker sticking out just as she began her petition. She did not just at that time would have melted the heart of a New- gate thief. I wish that it might be added that he was converted on the spot, came out and was pardoned, and afterwards married the petitioner. But truth compels me to add that the good woman was interrupted by a peal of laughter from her graceless younger brother, who had enacted the part of a burglar.

More tragic was the story of the lady who, traveling alone, stopped at an inn and men- tioned the fact that she had been followed and watched by a villainous-looking man with a shock of red hair, who she feared had designs upon the valuables she carried with her. As nothing was seen of him at the inn, she retired for the night, carefully locked the door, and was soon in bed, leaving a light burning in front of a mirror. No sooner was her head on the pillow than she had a distinct view of the man with the red hair crouching under the bed. She made no sound, but reached softly for a scarf she had laid near, made a running noose, and waited. The next morning when the servants broke open the door they found the lady sitting up in bed, grasping with both hands the noose, in which she held the fearful weight of a dead man; she had strangled him, but was herself a raving maniac, from whom reason had forever gone.

Some time ago a prominent Judge in Bir- mingham, N. H., was found murdered in his own house and no clue to the murderer. It was immediately after an adverse de- cision he had made in a case of great impor- tance, and the murder was supposed to have been instigated by a desire for revenge. But as all the parties were respectable people, it was impossible to fasten the guilt on any one. The Judge was a widower, and lived alone with the exception of a young daugh- ter and the servants. The daughter was beautiful and on the evening in question had returned from a ball at a late hour and gone directly to her own room, where she stood before her mirror taking off her jewels. As she did so she held her white and round arm above her head, and conceived of a beauty said alone. "What a beautiful arm!" little thinking the idle remark of such con- sequence as it proved to be in the tragedy that followed. The girl both saw and heard her father's murderer, but as he was masked, failed to distinguish his features, but al- ways declared she would know his voice if she ever heard it. Several years passed, and in another city she was standing in a crowd observing some passing sights, when she was conscious of the curious regard of a stranger who stood near. Looking at her with a singular intensity, he made this remark: "Oh, the beautiful arm!" She knew the voice in an instant, and throwing herself boldly on the man, denounced him as her father's murderer. He was arrested, tried and convicted, and told how he had lain hid- den under the bed and heard the idle remark of the young girl which she herself had been scarcely conscious of. He had recognized her on meeting her, and involuntarily bet- trayed himself, as he had been a stranger and an unsuspected party.

The Marysville Appeal tells of a mongrel cur in that city which was recently tied be- hind a wagon and taken to Brownsville, a distance of forty miles. Upon being re- leased the dog immediately returned to Mary- ville, traveling the eighty miles in about twelve hours.

A Florida paper says that within a radius of eight miles of Sanford, that State, there are 2,992 orange groves, containing 165,225 trees, and although only 5 per cent. of the trees are now bearing, they produce 2,900,000 oranges annually. The entire State is said to produce 30,000,000 oranges.

THE VINEYARD.

Notes Upon Prevention of Injury from Late Frosts.

The serious injury from frosts to many of the vineyards of the State, have made them the subject of serious comments, and the question how to prevent and ward against them has been freely discussed. While nearly all recommend smoking as a partial preventative, no one appears to have touched upon one which seems to me to be more sim- ple and effective. Smoking seems to be only a means of turning the scale when the ther- mometer falls a degree or so below freezing. It never can be an entire safeguard when the mercury falls as low as 23° or 25°, as has been reported in some cases.

The remedy I would suggest is longer pruning. It is well known to all practical grape-growers that the terminal buds on a spur or vine always start first in spring, leaving the buds at the base, if there are any, dormant. Under the system now in vogue in this State—that of pruning back to spurs of two eyes, or buds—both buds start, producing vigorous shoots; and when killed by frost, there is nothing left for the vine to recuperate itself, by throwing out new fruit shoots, or to receive and take up the abun- dant flow of sap from the roots. The roots of the vine are in full vigor, but its lungs are destroyed. The natural consequence is the disease commonly called "black knot," caused by stagnation of sap. In fact, it is a mystery to me how, even in seasons not subject to frost, the vines have been able to sur- vive the barbarous mutilation called pruning, which some vineyardists practice, reducing a vine with six or seven canes, each fifteen to eighteen feet long, to five spurs of two buds each. The natural result is black knot and a superabundance of growth from the five buds which have been left, at the expense of the quality as well as the quantity of fruit. In fact, the prime condition of successful grape culture is, and always has been, the proper adjustment or balancing of the fruit crop with the wood growth for the next year. It is as injurious to the vine to be choked and strangled by too short pruning, as to be overtaxed by pruning too long, and giving it more fruit to carry than it can ripen in perfection; and, therefore, no one can prune successfully and properly who has not carefully observed the habits of each variety, and its bearing capabilities. Some varieties require much shorter pruning than others, and I am convinced that no intelligent vin- tner would prune his Rieslings, Chasselas or Muscatelles as short as he would his Zin- fandels, Missions or Burgers.

But to return to longer pruning as a safe- guard against injury from frosts. If the vines were pruned to spurs of three to four buds each, or, as is the case with Riesling and Chasselas, to canes, the natural conse- quence would be that the terminal buds start first, leaving the lower buds dormant. If the upper shoots are destroyed by frost, the lower dormant buds would receive the flow of sap, start into vigorous growth, and produce about as full a crop as the first would have done, although a trifle later. That this is really the case, I have been con- vinced by the result on a few frosted vines in Mr. Simonton's vineyard, where the terminal shoots were killed, but the lower buds started vigorously, and now show nearly as full a crop as the vines had before they were frosted. Should the vines escape un- injured, it is easy to remove any superfluous shoots at the time of the first summer prun- ing, as it is always easier to thin out fruit than to add where there is none.

These are merely suggestions to my brother vintners. To sum up: We want healthy vines. These we cannot have when we con- stantly violate their nature by excessively short pruning, and try to compel a few buds, say ten in all, to receive the flow of sap of several hundred. If we double the number, even treble it, we give the vine an outlet for its dormant forces; and as the upper buds will generally start and grow we have a reserve on which we can fall back in case of accident—more reliable, as I think, than smoking, which cannot prevent really severe frosts from damaging the vines. Let us have a full and free discussion of these and other subjects connected with grape-growing, ex- change ideas and practice experimentally on them, and learn from each other—from our misadventures as well as our successes.

GEORGE HUBBARD.

Napa, June 20, 1882.

There is rumor about that a horrible trag- ically has taken place near Rocky Ford. It appears that a Frenchman, some months ago, went to Paris, France, for a young lady to come to this State, for the purpose of marrying her. In due time she started, and arrived in Visalia about the 15th of May, last, and went out to live on the ranch of her intended. On Tuesday, her sweetheart and another countryman quarreled over the possession of the lady in question. Both wanted her, and the one who wanted her to leave the sunny land of France for Califor- nia hit

ARCTIC PERILS.

A Mournful Diary A Record of Terrible Suffering.

The Navy Department has received the report of Engineer Melville regarding the finding of the bodies of De Long and his party. With his report is the diary of Lieutenant De Long, which is a record of suffering terrible enough to deter further attempts at Arctic exploration until time shall efface it from mind.

Under date of October 6th the diary says: "This is our 11th day. Our breakfast consisted of the last half pound of dog meat and tea. The last grain of tea was put in the kettle, and we are now about to undertake a journey of twenty-five miles with some old tea leaves and two quarts of alcohol. However, true to the old motto, 'I believe that he who has fed us thus far will not suffer us to die of want now.' The party left a record in a hut, which was found by Melville, as already reported. They got under way at 8:10 o'clock a. m., and proceeded on till 11:20 a. m., by which time they had made about three miles, and were all pretty well used up. They had half an ounce of alcohol and a pot of tea for dinner. They then went ahead and soon struck the ice, and the main river. Here four of the party broke through the ice in trying to cross, and fearing frost-bite, a fire was built, and Alexei was sent off to look for food, being directed not to go far nor stay long. He came back at 5:30 o'clock with one ptarmigan, of which soup was made, and this with half an ounce of alcohol made their supper.

On Saturday, October 4th, the notes say: "All hands at 5:30 had breakfast of half an ounce of alcohol and a pot of hot water. The alcohol proved of great advantage in keeping off the cravings for food and preventing gnawing at the stomach, and has kept up the strength of the men, who are given three ounces a day. We went ahead until 10:30 o'clock, and after several miles struck the big river again. We had to turn back, having only made an advance of one mile. It is cold and damp. We have but little food and only half an ounce of alcohol each."

"Sunday, 9th—All hands were up at 4:30 o'clock. Each man was given half an ounce of alcohol. We had divine service, and sent Ninderman and Alexei ahead for relief. They started at 7 o'clock. We cheered them under way. At 8 o'clock we crossed a creek, but broke through the ice and all were wet up to the knees. We dried our clothing and got under way again at 10:30 o'clock. At 1 o'clock we struck the river bank, and halted for dinner of half an ounce of alcohol each. Alexei shot three ptarmigan, and made soup. We are following Ninderman's tracks, although he is long since out of sight."

"Monday, 10th—We had our last half ounce of alcohol at 5:30 o'clock. At 6:30 o'clock we had divine service, and sent Ninderman and Alexei ahead for relief. They started at 7 o'clock. We cheered them under way. At 8 o'clock we crossed a creek, but broke through the ice and all were wet up to the knees. We dried our clothing and got under way again at 10:30 o'clock. At 1 o'clock we struck the river bank, and halted for dinner of half an ounce of alcohol each. Alexei shot three ptarmigan, and made soup. We are following Ninderman's tracks, although he is long since out of sight."

"Tuesday, 11th—A gale, with snow. Unable to move. No game. One spoonful of glycerine and hot water for food. No more wood in our vicinity."

"Wednesday—Breakfast, last spoonful of glycerine and hot water. For dinner, we put a couple of handfuls of Arctic wool in a pot of water and drank the infusion. Everybody getting weaker; hardly able to go forward with the sleds and made soup."

"Thursday, 13th—Willow tea. No news from Ninderman. We are in the hands of God. Unless He relents, we are lost. We cannot move against the wind, and staying here means starvation. This afternoon we went ahead for a mile; after crossing another river—a kind of a big river—we missed Lee. Went down in a hole in the bank and camped and was waiting for him. All united in the Lord's prayer and cried. After a supper there was a strong gale of wind—a horrible night."

"Friday—Breakfast of willow tea. Dinner, half a teaspoon of sweet oil and willow tea. Alexei shot one ptarmigan, and we had soup. The wind is moderating."

"Saturday, October 15th—Breakfast, willow tea and two old boots. Concluded to move at sunrise. Alexei broke down; also Lee. We came to an empty grain raft; halt and camp. Signs of smoke at twilight to the southwest."

"Sunday, October 16—Alexei broke down. Divine service."

"Monday—Alexei dying. Doctor baptized him and read a prayer for the sick. Mr. Collins' birthday; 40 years old. About sunset Alexei died of exhaustion from starvation; we covered the body with an ensign and hid it in a crib."

"Tuesday—Calm and mild. Snow falling. Buried Alexei in the afternoon. Laid him on the ice and covered him with ice."

"Wednesday—We are cutting up our tent to make foot gear. The doctor went ahead to find a new camp and we shifted by dark."

"Thursday—Bright and sunny, but very cold. Lee and Koosk died. We were out midnight between the doctor and myself. Lee died about noon. Read a prayer for the sick when we found he was going."

"Saturday—Two weeks to carry the bodies of Lee and Koosk and on the ice. The doctor, Collins and myself carried them around the corner out of sight. Then my eyes closed up."

"Sunday—Everybody pretty weak. Not slept or rested to-day. Then managed to get enough wood in by dark. Read part of the Divine service. Suffering in our feet. No foot gear."

"Monday—Hard night. The one hundred and thirty-seventh day. Iverson is broken."

"Friday—Iverson died during the early morning."

"Saturday, 29th—Dresler died during the night."

"Sunday, October 30th, 140th day—Boyd and Gertz died during the night. Dr. Collins is dying."

This is the end of Lieutenant De Long's diary. De Long, Surgeon Amble and Ah Sam, the cook, must have died soon after the last note was written.

On Sunday afternoon a small boat containing ten persons, while attempting to reach Saucelito, capsized in Richardson's Bay. Seven were rescued and three are missing. Miss Reinhold, aged 20, her sister aged 12, and brother, aged 16, were drowned.

An earthquake was felt at San Jose, Stockton, Hollister, Centerville, Petaluma and other places in the northern part of the State on Tuesday morning. It was heavy enough at San Jose to shake down chimneys and crack brick houses.

STONEMAN.

A Few Opinions Concerning Him.

It is an absurd and baseless pretense that General Stoneman will make a good Governor or because as a Railroad Commissioner he always voted against his colleagues. A man who has for years been drawing a salary to which under the laws he is not entitled, cannot be regarded as a very scrupulous or high-minded person. As a Railroad Commissioner General Stoneman has simply occupied a negative attitude. He has waited to find out what his colleagues wanted, and then he has opposed that course. He has never originated a policy. He has never proposed a practicable line of action in accordance with his pretended views. He has exhibited no capacity whatever in civil affairs beyond the capacity of drawing as many salaries as he could obtain, regardless of law. This is the man, however, who is now heralded as a "reformer." If the State waits until he reforms anything, it will require a large stock of patience.—*Sacramento Record-Union.*

The New York Times' San Francisco special says on Stoneman's nomination: "This nomination would be regarded as a strong one but for the unfortunate speech made upon the announcement of the result. He gloried in his victory over his opponents, and intimated that they were brought forward by the railroad corporation to defeat him, and generally disgusted those who heard him, following as he did, his principal opponents, who spoke most kindly of him and gracefully accepted their defeat. His speech is regarded by his best friends as most unfortunate."

The Democracy at San Jose have done what was inevitable. After putting forth their catch-penny platform they had to place a catch-penny candidate on it, and they have done so in the person of General George Stoneman—the Cardiff Giant.—*San Diego Union.*

The candidate for Governor is a man not only extremely popular throughout the State, outside of the metropolis, but of sufficient strength to carry the city of San Francisco, also.—*Los Angeles Herald.*

The nomination of Stoneman was probably the strongest the Democracy could have made. He appears to be the victor over a heavy "back." He was one of the first in the Argonauts, for he came here in '47, in command of a troop of U. S. Cavalry. He has all the attractions which gather around a brave Union officer. The services he performed in the war was distinguished and even brilliant. He is a native of New York. At the present time he is on the retired list of the army. His home is in Los Angeles county. He has been a Railroad Commissioner since 1876—the first three years by appointment and the last three years by election. He has always taken the popular view of the railroad question. But nothing in that direction has been accomplished by him. Perhaps as the Commission was constituted he could have done nothing.—*S. F. Bulletin.*

The Democratic Ticket.

Governor—General George Stoneman, of Los Angeles county.

Lieutenant Governor—John Daggett, of Siskiyou.

Supreme Judges—E. M. Ross, of Los Angeles, and J. R. Sharpsteen, of San Francisco.

Congressman at Large—J. R. Glasscock, of Alameda, and Chas. A. Sumner, of San Francisco.

Secretary of State—Thomas L. Thompson, of Sonoma.

State Treasurer—Wm. A. January, of Santa Clara.

Attorney General—Ed. C. Marshall, of San Francisco.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—Prof. W. T. Welcker, of Alameda.

Clerk of Supreme Court—J. W. McCarthy, of Stanislaus.

Surveyor General—H. I. Willy, of San Diego.

Congressman—First District—W. S. Rosecrans, of San Francisco; Second District—James H. Budd, of San Joaquin; Third District—Barclay Henley, of Sonoma; Fourth District—P. B. Tully, of Santa Clara.

Railroad Commissioners—First District—J. G. Carpenter, of El Dorado; Second District—Wm. P. Humphreys, of San Francisco; Third District—W. W. Foote, of Alameda.

Board of Equalization—Charles Gildes, of San Francisco; Second District—W. M. Crutcher, of Placer; Third District—Caleb S. Wilcoxson, of Sutter; Fourth District—John Markley, of Monterey.

Cyclones, Tornadoes, Blizzards.

The wires are daily burdened with accounts of devastating storms in some of the Western States. They have never before proved so destructive nor far-reaching. The Iowa storm is without a parallel, and dwarfs the record of destruction elsewhere. It is worth while to note, however, the freaks of the storm at other points. On last Sunday two men were killed at Osceola, Indiana, by lightning. Three people were killed in other parts of the State from the same cause. At Albany, in the same State, a terrific storm played havoc on Monday evening, property being greatly damaged. At many points in the State railroad travel was interrupted, the track having been washed away. The same can be said of parts of Illinois and Nebraska. At Udolpho, Minn., one man was drowned, while trying to rescue stock from the floods. The family of George Hawke, at Marysville, Kansas, were severely injured by lightning, and a great deal of property was destroyed. Disasters are reported from Wisconsin and Dakota Territory.

California may congratulate themselves that their lines have fallen in pleasant places. They escape alike the wild sweeps of the tornado and the fierce heat of the sun—which latter has already caused several deaths in New York.

WESTMINSTER ITEMS.

The Temperance meeting last Friday evening was an indication of the feeling of the people here in regard to the Sunday Law and Temperance. Short addresses in defense of the Sunday law by Mr. Robinson and Mr. Jacobus. Mr. Theo. C. Mack spoke of the necessity and importance of voting as we talked. The plank in the "Democratic Platform" favoring repeal of laws religious in their intention, was commented upon and an unanimous expression of the meeting was given in favor of non-repeal, local option and prohibition amendment. The meeting was enlivened with music and singing.

The social last Tuesday evening at Mr. Leffer's was a very pleasant affair. An interesting impromptu programme was given. The bright moonlight made buggies and young folks plenty, and all returned feeling that they had enjoyed a very sociable social.

The Congregational social at the Landing on the Fourth will be a pleasant place to spend the day, especially if the weather conditions warm. Ice-cream and other refreshments will be furnished.

Mr. O. N. Haney who has been "Professor" in our school so long is about to take charge of the school at Pasadena. As the wet season in any part of California is productive of good results, so may the "rainy" season in our sister settlement result in such a development of young ideas as will be productive of great good for all time to come.

Miss Carrie B. McCoy who has been teaching school near Los Angeles is at home for vacation. Celia and Birdie Leffer who have been visiting at Pasadena are home for a short visit. Miss Bryant and her brother and Mrs. Hyman, of Pasadena, are paying a visit to friends and relatives in Westminster.

J. J. McCoy has nearly finished a well in Anaheim for Mr. Luedke. Robt. Bothwick has finished a well for Mr. John Bixby—2 inch flow, 7 inch pipe and 196 feet deep, and also one for the American College 80 feet and will begin another for John Bixby soon.

A large lot of demijohns, fruit jars, glasses, etc., just opening at T. C. Hall's. Anyone finding interesting shells, wood-bones or other curiosities on the surface of the earth or under it, which they do not care to preserve themselves, will find grateful recipients by sending them to Mrs. Lyman or Mrs. Patterson who desire them for exchanges and preservation.

There was an interesting concert and exercises at the Congregational Church last Monday evening.

Guiteau Gone.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The President has decided to hear no more applications for interference in Guiteau's behalf. He has acceded to the relatives and counsel of the condemned man in a full hearing, but says he cannot listen to appeals of outsiders for interference.

Scores of cranks have visited the White House during the present week, from the man with a patent gallows to the woman with an original theory of the cause of the assassination. Fears are expressed that some of Guiteau's relatives may secretly convey to him the means of committing suicide. The jail officials scout this idea. They do not believe the assassin has the courage to destroy himself if he had the means at hand, and they think he prefers the death of the scaffold, regarding himself a martyr.

[Up to the time of going to press yesterday afternoon, we had received no dispatch concerning the execution, although we had arranged to have a telegram sent as soon as the hanging took place.—*ED. GAZETTE.*]

There is one thing, the ideas I have been battling for during the last five years have been impressed upon the Convention. The moss backs, carrion crows, buzzards and gawdaw statesmen who devoured the Democratic party and caused the Workingmen's Party to disband, have been relegated to that nothingness from which they will never again be dragged. There are two native Californians on the ticket, McCarthy, of Stanislaus, for Clerk of the Supreme Court, and Wiley, of San Diego, for Surveyor General. I worked hard for both. There is no need in my telling you that Justice Sharpsteen and Ross will succeed themselves on the Supreme bench. Stoneman's majority I have not figured on yet.—*Denis Kearny's Sanit Lot speech.*

About eight tons of tale, quite a new article of commerce to our people, arrived on the *Dorinda* yesterday from San Sal, Lower California, and will be forwarded immediately to New York to be tested as to its quality. The tale imported to this country for the purpose of adding to the beauty of some kind of wall paper, comes from Germany and Japan, but is said to be far inferior to the article just discovered below the line which is rich in silver and copper particles, properties which the foreign tale does not possess. It is to be hoped that these mines will prove a source of wealth to the owners.—*San Diego Sun.*

The editor of the San Luis Rey Star has lost all confidence in the corporation operating the railway between San Diego and San Bernardino county, and alludes to the concern as the "Boston Bean Company." The information is furnished by him that the company is not doing what was expected of it, and the people of San Luis Rey are urged to put their trust in the Southern Pacific Railroad managers, who, there is some reason to believe, meditate making an extension of their road from the town of Santa Ana to San Diego.

St. Louis, June 27.—A special from Las Vegas, N. M., says: As R. H. Hutton was walking on the street with his wife on Saturday night, "Navajo Frank," an Indian desperado, rode up behind them and threw a harist over Hutton's head. He then galloped off, dragging Hutton over the rocky ground for several hundred yards, when he cut the lasso and escaped. He was recaptured, jailed and lynched on the same night. Hutton will probably recover.

A Varied Performance.

Many wonder how Parkes' Ginger Tonic can perform such varied cures, thinking it is essence of ginger, when in fact it is made from many valuable medicines which act synergically on every diseased organ.

LOS ANGELES MARKETS.

Corrected weekly for the GAZETTE by E. GERMANN, Commission and Shipper, 21 Main street, Los Angeles. P. O. Box 55.

Butter, fresh, choice, per lb. 30¢35¢.
Fair to good " 25¢.
Eggs, per dozen, 30¢.
Bacon, light breakfast, per lb. 15¢.
Medium, " 15¢.
HAMS, California, per lb. 14¢15¢.
Lard, 10 lb. tin, 14¢.
5 lb. " 14¢.
2 1/2 lb. " 14¢.
HENS, per dozen, \$5.00\$5.50.
ROOSTERS, " \$5.00\$5.50.
BROILERS, " \$3.50\$4.00.
DUCKS, " \$5.00\$5.50.
TURKEYS, live, per lb. 12¢14¢.
" dressed, " 16¢18¢.
POTATOES, per 100 lb. (new, in carload) \$1.00.
RAISINS, California, 20 lb. boxes, \$2.25\$2.50.
WALNUTS, new, per lb. 14¢.

Thermometrical Record.

The following is our record (taken 1 1/2 miles North of town) for the week ending Wednesday p. m. June 28, giving lowest point by night preceding date and highest by day:

DATE.	Lowest.	A.	P.	Highest.
June 22	50	62	85	75
" 23	53	63	87	74
" 24	59	62	85	74
" 25	50	64	84	74
" 26	54	61	84	74
" 27	55	61	82	71
" 28	54	62	82	70

Average Temperature.....67.4
Average highest and lowest.....68.3

Census Notes.

WASHINGTON, June 29th.—A census bulletin just issued places the number of males 21 years and over in the United States and Territories at 12,039,349, of whom 8,270,518 are native whites; 3,072,487 foreign whites, and 1,487,244 colored, including Chinese, Japanese and Indians. In California there are 329,392 persons of 21 years of age and upwards, of which number 125,209 are native whites, 127,374 foreign whites and 66,809 colored. Nevada has 31,255, of whom 11,442 are natives, 14,191 foreign whites, and 5,622 colored. Oregon has 59,629 persons above 21 years of age, of whom 38,006 are native, 13,650 foreign whites, and 7,993 colored.

A census bulletin issued yesterday shows that while there were but 17,758 farms in California in 1850, there were 39,004 in 1880, 49,124 in 1870, and 94,443 in 1880. Oregon jumped from 1,164 in 1850 to 8,500 in 1880, 9,587 in 1870 and 16,217 in 1880. Nevada had no farms in 1850, but 91 in 1880, 1,056 in 1870 and 1,404 in 1880. The greatest increase in proportion was in Dakota, Idaho next, Arizona third, and Nebraska fourth.

WASHINGTON, June 25th.—The National Republican edited by George C. Gorham says: The California Democracy being short of issues since the Republican party, through legislation in Congress on the settled Chinese question, are now forced to go our party one better by denouncing that the National Democratic party shall in the next platform lay violent hands on each and every Mongolian in the United States, and chuck him out, as it were. The California Democracy will always go the Republicans one better. As to the Chinese question, if we will prohibit it they will prohibit it; if we will expel, they will expel; if we will kill, they will kill; if we will hang, draw and quarter. They will also burn. Democracy in California consists in hating a Chinaman worse than Republicans do. A residence of many years in that State has convinced us that a good square constitutional brass-mouthed California Democrat can hate a Chinaman worse than a yard-wide, all wool Republican can hate anything or anybody. The California Democrats have, however, presumed too much upon the supposed weakening effect of the President's veto of the Chinese bill upon the Republican party, and have not been careful of their steps. We are glad to be able sincerely to predict a Republican success.

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 28th.—The State Register estimates the majority in favor of the prohibition amendment to the State Constitution, voted yesterday, at 40,000. The following is the constitutional amendment which was voted upon: "No person shall manufacture for sale, sell or keep for sale as a beverage any intoxicating liquors whatever, including ale, wine and beer. The General Assembly shall by law provide regulations for the enforcement of the provisions herein contained, and shall thereby prescribe suitable penalties for violations of the provisions thereof."

NEW ORLEANS, June 29th.—A case of yellow fever here yesterday created much excitement. The State Board of Health ordered the steamer on which the man Forbes came from Havana back to quarantine. Forbes had a very bad case, and the most complete precautions are being taken.

DETROIT, June 29th.—A terrible gale passed through Brighton township, Livingston county, Saturday afternoon, destroying crops, fences, fruit, etc. Several cases of injury to persons are reported.

The following real estate transaction occurred during the week:

W. H. Henderson to A. Guy Smith, E. A. Saxton and Kenyon Cox, partners as A. Guy Smith & Co.—Lot in SW 1/4 of NE 1/4 of Sec 16, T. 4 S., R. 10 W., \$500.

There is a meeting of old folks in Salt Lake, gathered from all parts of the Territory. There are 1120 of them over 80 years of age. The oldest in the gathering is 103. They all attended the Salt Lake Theater on Tuesday.

House and Lot For Sale.

ON CENTER STREET, POPULAR ROW. HOUSE contains eight rooms, bath, finished. Lot contains nearly two-thirds of an acre, is planted in apple, peach, apricot, lemon and orange trees—all bearing. The variety of grapes, ornamental trees and shrubbery. Price \$20,000. Apply to this office, or to J. M. GLEN, P. O. Box 317, Los Angeles.

Land for Sale.

20 ACRES OF LAND FORTY RODS WEST OF the Anaheim depot. The land is well watered by the Los Angeles River. Inquire at this office, or address J. M. GLEN, P. O. Box 317, Los Angeles.

FOR SALE.

THIS UNDERSIGNED HAS FOR SALE SIX CHICKEN HOUSES.

They can be seen at the Ocean road, 2 1/2 miles north of Anaheim. For particulars inquire at the GAZETTE office, or of J. M. GLEN, P. O. Box 317, Los Angeles.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BILL OF FARE.

Planters' Hotel, July 4th, 1892

SOUTH.
Class Chamber. Chicken.
Boiled Cod a la Courtois. Boiled Salmon, Egg Sauce.
COLD MEATS.
Pressed Corned Beef. Ham, Tongue and Mutton.
BOILED.
Mutton, Capers Sauce. Ham, Champagne Sauce.
Turkey, Oyster Sauce.
ENTREE.
Chicken and Oyster Patties. Baked Chicken Pie.
Filet of Beef with Mushrooms.
Chicken Croquette a la Francienne.
Creme Potatoes, White Sauce.
Roast of Lamb Broiled a la Jardine.
Braised Kidney, Sherry Sauce.
ROAST.
Turkey, Cranberry Sauce. Chicken.
Pig Apple Sauce. Beef, Stuffed Lamb.
Saddle of Mutton, Mint Sauce.
CHICKEN AND LEBSTER.
DINNER.
Mince, Cherry, Peach and Lemon Pie.
PUDDINGS.
English Plum. Boston Cream.
ASSORTED CAKES.
Pound, Jelly, Fruit and Orange Pies.
Ice Cream.
FRUIT.
Oranges, Apples, Peaches, Strawberries, Cherries, Nuts and Raisins.
Tea, Coffee and Chocolate.
J. E. STACKPOLE.

Deep Wells the Best and Surest.

AN ANKHEIM IS ABUNDANTLY SUPPLIED WITH the very best water for domestic use; but it is about 100 feet below the surface. For service as to the best and cheapest means of obtaining it, inquire of J. J. McCoy, Westminster, who has had experience in Anaheim and vicinity and can refer parties desiring wells to work already done as a guarantee of satisfaction to others.

Deep Wells the Best and Surest.

WILL BUY THE HOUSE AND LOT ON THE corner of Adams and Center streets. The house has rooms, a large hall, all hard finished. Spacious grounds covered with shrubbery, fruit trees and vines, all bearing. Deep well, windmill and tank, and water pipes leading to all parts of the ground. The property cost double what is asked for it. For further particulars, inquire of J. E. STACKPOLE.

\$2,500

WILL BUY THE HOUSE AND LOT ON THE corner of Adams and Center streets. The house has rooms, a large hall, all hard finished. Spacious grounds covered with shrubbery, fruit trees and vines, all bearing. Deep well, windmill and tank, and water pipes leading to all parts of the ground. The property cost double what is asked for it. For further particulars, inquire of J. E. STACKPOLE.

SIGNORET HOUSE.

WELL FURNISHED AND WELL VENTILATED. Rooms to let by the day, week or month in the Signoret House.
Cor. of Main and Turner Streets,
(Opposite the Pico House)
by MRS. WM. R. OLDFEN.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT

Of the County of Los Angeles, State of California.

In the matter of William Fessenden, an Insolvent Debtor.

WILLIAM FESSENDEN HAVING FILED IN this Court his petition, schedule, and inventory in bankruptcy, by which it appears that he is an insolvent debtor, the said William Fessenden is hereby declared to be insolvent. The schedule of assets of all the estate, real and personal, of the said William Fessenden, debtor, as may be by law exempt from execution, and of all his debts, vouchers, books of account and papers, and to keep the same safely until the appointment of an assignee of his estate. All persons are forbidden to pay any debts owing to him or to any person, firm, or corporation, or association for his use. The said debtor is hereby forbidden to transfer or deliver any property, until the further order of this Court, except as herein ordered.

It is further ordered, that all the creditors of said debtor be and appear before the Hon. V. E. Howard, Judge of the Superior Court, of the County of Los Angeles, in open Court, at the Court room of said Court, in the City and County of Los Angeles, on the 25th day of July, 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of the estate of said debtor.

It is further ordered, that the order be published in the *ANKEIM GAZETTE*, a newspaper of general circulation published in the town of Anaheim, County of Los Angeles, as often as the said paper is published, before the day of July, 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, and it is further ordered, that in the mean time, all proceedings against the said insolvent be stayed.

Dated June 25th, 1892.

V. E. HOWARD,
Judge of the Superior Court.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a full, true and correct copy of the original of said petition, schedule, and inventory, and of the proceedings and order of publication of notice to creditors on this in and to the effect aforesaid.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the Superior Court, this 25th day of June, 1892.

A. W. POTTS, County Clerk.

ROBT. W. SCOTT,
Attorney for Insolvent.

CLERK'S OFFICE.

Board of Supervisors, Los Angeles, June 12th, 1892.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until Monday, July 3d, 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purchase of Garden Grove School District Bonds \$2,500.00—5 bonds of \$500.00 each bearing interest at 1 per cent. per annum and payable, 1 bond in 3 years, 1 bond in 4 years, 1 bond in 5 years, 1 bond in 6 years, and 1 bond in 7 years from the 3d day of July, 1892.

The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Board of Supervisors.

A. W. POTTS, Clerk.

CLERK'S OFFICE.

Board of Supervisors, Los Angeles, June 12th, 1892.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until Monday, July 3d, 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purchase of Garden Grove School District Bonds \$2,500.00—5 bonds of \$500.00 each bearing interest at 1 per cent. per annum and payable, 1 bond in 3 years, 1 bond in 4 years, 1 bond in 5 years, 1 bond in 6 years, and 1 bond in 7 years from the 3d day of July, 1892.

The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Board of Supervisors.

A. W. POTTS, Clerk.

CLERK'S OFFICE.

Board of Supervisors, Los Angeles, June 12th, 1892.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until Monday, July 3d, 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purchase of the Court House property in the City of Los Angeles.

The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Board of Supervisors.

A. W. POTTS, Clerk.

CLERK'S OFFICE.

Board of Supervisors, Los Angeles, June 12th, 1892.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until Monday, July 3d, 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purchase of the Court House property in the City of Los Angeles.

The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

