WEEKLY ANAHEIM GAZETTE.

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WEEKLY GAZETTE

Established 1870.

For Terms, see Fourth Page.

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USE CARBON BI-SULPHIDE

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Single and Double Teams

Furnished at short notice and careful drivers, familiar with the country, supplied when required. The best routes of the county carefully selected.

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Highest Cash Price Paid for

Wheat, Barley, Corn, Rye, Potatoes,

And all Country Produce. Cash advances made on all consignments of Grain and Wool.

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At lowest market prices. Corner opposite Railroad Depot, Anaheim, Cal.

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Exotic Gardens AND Nursery.

New Los Angeles Street, between 1st and 3d, in rear of the Cathedral.

Los Angeles, March, 1883.

TO ALL MY FORMER CUSTOMERS AND THE public generally, I would respectfully announce that I have this season in offer a large and well selected stock of everything in the deciduous, ornamental line. Some choice trees of Fan Palms in variety.

Lawson, Italian, Monterey, Weeping and other Cypress

Robusta, Magnolia (double and single flowering), Bamboos in sorts,

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Variegated Leaf Plants, Pampas Grass Roots (the best white),

Choice Golden and always Golden Arbor Vitæ, small and large Plants, Pine and different sorts,

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and hundreds of other choice trees and shrubs too numerous to mention.

Fresh Kentucky Blue Grass seed.

Call and see me or address,

LOUIS J. STENGEL,

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IS A SURE CURE

for all diseases of the Kidneys and

LIVER

It has specific action on this most important organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and inaction, stimulating the healthy secretion of the Bile, and by Keeping the bowels in free condition, effecting its regular discharge.

Malaria. If you are suffering from Malaria, have the chills, are bilious, dyspeptic, or constipated, Kidney-Wort will surely relieve and quickly cure.

In the Spring to cleanse the System, every one should take a thorough course of it.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Price $1.

KIDNEY-WORT

HOW DIVERS WORK UNDER WATER.

The submarine work of the new Folkestone pier, Eng., is executed by two divers, who, in reply to the questions of the reporter of the *Engineer*, have given the following particulars as to their experiences: "On first beginning to work as divers we felt as if our heads were stopped up; the pressure was felt chiefly in the ears. The increase of depth of water when we are descending is perceptibly felt; the difference of level between high and low water is clearly appreciable. Eight or ten fathoms—48 feet or 60 feet—is a reasonable depth to work in; divers are said to have gone down 220 feet; if so, we should not like to do it ourselves. At 10 feet depth we feel the pressure, and at 20 feet can feel the increase, but do not feel quick or slow variations of but 4 feet or 5 feet. In deep water we feel the pressure all over the outside of the body, and some divers are said to have borne a pressure of 18 or 20 pounds to the square inch. At the present extension of the Folkestone pier we are working at a depth of six or seven fathoms at high water. We then feel the pressure on the outside of the body a little, but not enough to hinder us in our work. When working in shallow water, there is not so much pressure in a diving dress as in a diving bell, because we can regulate the pressure better inside the dress by turning the tap so as to give a larger orifice for the escape of the air. We cannot see far through the glass of the helmet; when the water is exceptionally clear we can see about twenty feet, but usually cannot see beyond five or six feet. Fishes sometimes comes to look at us, and mostly from above our heads, because we stir up the bottom, and where the water above is rather clearer they wait on the lookout for any food they can get. If we lift a hand toward them they are off like a shot. Flat fish near the ground are too quick when we try to catch them with the hand, but we can spear them sometimes with our crowbar. We have never seen any large fish near; the largest which one of us ever saw was a conger eel, about 2 feet 6 inches, which came near about a week ago. He came alongside quietly, and when the crowbar was raised towards him he was off.

In laying the foundations of the present pier we first level the sea bed; sometimes it is pretty flat, and sometimes we have to dig away one and a half or two feet. The concrete is slightly tamped right through, not much, before it is sent down to us in bags by means of the crane overhead; some of the bags contain 2 cwt. We lay the concrete, bags and all, and the average thickness of the concrete along the bottom is about 15 inches. Only one of us works at a time. When the concrete is laid, the blocks of artificial stone are slowly lowered down to us, and we guide each one into its place; this is all the more easily done because they weigh so much less in water than in air. They are not cemented together beneath the water. They are not always permanently placed at the first attempt; perhaps the bed is not at the right level, so that the block has to be raised again while we level it. We then take the wooden plugs out of the lewis holes of the block, and twist the lewis around with a spanner; when the lewis is thus freed it is drawn up by the crane. The bottom block may take ten minutes or more to fix, and in exceptional cases as much as an hour. The blocks in the second tier are all placed in ten minutes including the freeing of the lewis, their bed being necessarily all right. Currents retard the operations.

When the weather is rough, we cannot work at all, neither can we work at the time of high spring tide, even when the water is smooth, the current being too strong. During the summer we have been able to work here about three days a week.

We have a dressing room, and when in full costume out of the water are a source of attraction to the small boys at Folkestone, who follow us from the dressing room as far as they are allowed to go along the pier; they do not throw stones. Inside the dresses we cannot hear their remarks unless they shout.

One of us, W. Chadwick, has been a diver eleven years, and has not had a day's illness all the time. The other of us, Edward Brice, has been a diver seventeen years, and has sometimes had a little touch of rheumatism. Some men are better fitted for diving than others. Some begin to bleed at the ears at once at the depth we now work in. Several men now on these works have had a try at our duties, but gave up because they could not stand the pressure.

BOSTON, Mar. 21.—The *Journal* has the following special which it hesitates about publishing: "Hon. Bradley Barlow of St. Albans, Vermont, President of the Southeastern Railway, President of the Vermont National Bank, President of the National Car Company, a member of the Forty-sixth Congress, and a very wealthy and prominent citizen, shakes American dust from his feet because he does not want to pay his taxes. Under the Vermont law, which is very stringent, Barlow returned a sworn schedule of his property and his debts last year, and was taxed only on about $26,000 worth of real estate. This year he refused to make out any list, and the assessors appraised his property at $202,250, and assessed the tax on double its value, which the law instructs them to do. This Barlow refuses to pay on the ground that the law is unconstitutional. His real estate has been levied upon and fierce litigation will follow. Meanwhile he will become a resident of Montreal."

CLOTHES PINS.

Probably very few realize the extent of the manufacture of clothes pins, and the amount of capital employed in the business. Their manufacture is mostly confined to New England, and the State of Maine produces its share of the commodity.

According to the Bangor *Industrial Journal*, one of the most complete and extensive clothes pin factories is located at Vanceboro, Me. From the same source the process of manufacturing the pins, as carried on at the Vanceboro Wooden Ware Company's factory, is given.

The wood used is mainly white birch and beech. The logs are cut and hauled to the shores of the lake or the streams emptying into it, whence they are floated down to the mill. As fast as required they are hauled into the mill by a windlass and chain worked by steam power, and sawed into lengths of 16 or 22 inches—the former to be made into pins and the latter into boards for the boxes required in packing. The 16 inch lengths are next sawed into boards of the requisite thickness by a shingle machine, then into strips of the proper size by a gang of 12 circular saws, and into 5-inch lengths by a gang of 3 saws.

The logs have now been cut up into blocks about five inches long and three-fourths of an inch square. Falling as they leave the saws, on an elevator belt, they are carried into an upper story, and returning to the first floor are deposited in troughs, whence they are led to the turning lathes, of which there are several—each being capable of turning 80 pins per minute. They are then passed to the slotting machines, in which a peculiar arrangement of knives inserted in a circular saw gives the slot the proper flange, after which they are automatically carried by elevator belts to the drying bins on the second floor, where they are subjected to a high temperature, generated by steam pipes, until thoroughly seasoned. There are several of these bins, the largest of which has a capacity of 100 boxes, 72,000 pins, and the smaller ones 50.

The pins are now ready for polishing and packing. The polishing is accomplished by means of perforated cylinders or drums, each capable of holding forty bushels, in which the pins are placed and kept constantly revolving until they become as smooth as if polished by hand with the finest sandpaper. A few minutes before the process is completed, a small amount of tallow is thrown in the drums with the pins, after which a few more revolutions gives them a beautiful glossy appearance. These polishing drums are suspended directly over the packing counter on the first floor of the mill, and being thus immediately beneath the ceiling of the floor above, are readily filled through scuttles from the drying bins on the second floor, and also easily emptied upon the counter below, where they are sorted into first and second grades, and packed in boxes of five gross each. The sorting and packing are done by girls. Two hundred and fifty boxes are packed per day.

The market for clothes pins is not confined to any special locality, but is found nearly all over the world. Ten thousand boxes have been shipped to Melbourne, Australia, within the past four months. Ten firms in London carry a stock of ten thousand boxes each, and two firms in Boston carry a like amount. One thousand boxes constitute a load.

How Much Land for Each.

American Agriculturist.

The recent census gives the total area of the United States (not reckoning Alaska) at 3,025,600 square miles, of which 55,600 square miles are occupied by water—lakes, rivers, bays, etc., leaving 2,970,000 square miles of land, or 1,900,800,000 acres. The total population is 50,155,783. This land, evenly divided, would give to every man, woman and child 37.34 acres, and an onion patch 3 by 9 rods over. If we divide the population into families of six persons, each family could be allotted 227 acres. Allowing one quarter of the land to be mountain ridges, sandy and stony tracts, and other "bad lands," there would still be left the regular quarter section (160 acres) for each family. But the census figures now being made up are for June, 1880. Since then over 1,000,000 people from foreign lands "have come to stay," as American citizens, and the natural increase has been considerable; the total increase from 1870 to 1880 was 3 per cent. per annum. So we have now (March 1, 1882) nearly 54,000,000 inhabitants. As the area of land does not expand, there are now less than 36 acres each, or not 152 acres per family, and the average amount is rapidly decreasing. No cause for alarm, however. With the best culture, one acre will supply plenty of food for one person, and at this rate we can allow more than 400,000,000 acres of waste land, and still have an acre each left for the estimated entire population of the globe, which is somewhat over 1,400,000,000. This is a great country! Thanks for the iron sinews of the 100,000 miles of railway lines and telegraph wires, and the speaking tubes of the postal department, we are, as a people, brought into one closely united family, occupying Uncle Sam's great farm.

Buckley's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the World for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by W. M. Higgins, Druggist.

GOTHAM GOSSIP.

The Boxing Mania—A Gymnasium for Ladies.—Young America in the Ring.—A Significant Experience.

NEW YORK, Mar. 16, 1883.

ED. GAZETTE:—Any one living outside of New York can have no idea how the boxing mania has seized upon the popular fancy. Young men and old men, laborers and professional men, all are able to discuss the merits of the gladiators, and the number of the gladiators, and the number of these trying to fit themselves for the art of handling their "dukes" by a course of boxing lessons is legion. Women and girls too have caught the fever. In a quiet side street, just off Sixth Avenue, one of the professional female boxers who used to display her science at Harry Hill's "so called sporting theater, has opened a gymnasium for ladies. She is an English woman of about thirty-five years, massive in proportion, a hard hitter, and despite her weight agile as a cat. I believe she was born near a colliery in the North of England, and learned the "noble art" in many a hard fought battle with the semi-brutal roughs that can always be found in the vicinity of mines. Her gymnasium has not been open very long, but she already boasts of a remunerative number of pupils. Do not suppose that the ladies who take lessons from her come from her own walk of life. On the contrary, they are nearly all rich and cultured young women, who in their idleness have ruminated upon the conversations of their brothers, husbands, and perhaps fathers, on the prowess of the Slades, the Maces, the Sullivans, the Edwards and the lesser lights of the P. R., and then been seized with a desire of going and doing like wise.

The most remarkable proof of the extent of the mania, however, I obtained yesterday morning. Leaving a barber shop where I have been humanized for years, I met the proprietor's boy, a good looking, strong youngster of ten years at the door. He had his books under his arm and was going to school. "I say, Mr. ——," said he, "come around here about half past ten and you will see some fun. My father is going to attend a meeting, and after he has left and the shop is closed, the workmen are going to clear the place and I and another boy of my weight are going to have a set to." I could not help bursting out into a laugh. This seemed to hurt the boy. "You needn't laugh," he remarked. "This is going to be a square fight. I have been in training for three weeks, and I'm going to knock the other fellow out. He thinks he can fight, but I am going to teach him a thing or two. Harry (one of the workmen in the shop) has been handling me and he's a pretty good boxer. He learnt it in England, and I'm going in to win. Don't say anything about it. There are only going to be about thirty men to look on, and if it's a good show say something about it in the paper."

The assurance and quaint old-fashionedness of the boy was simply amazing. Thinking life too short to waste an hour in looking at two boys hammering away at each other in an alleged "scientific manner," I did not attend what the boy called his "show." This evening, however, I met his father. He seemed very much put out. "Anything wrong," I asked. "Oh nothing much," he said, "but those villainous youngsters give us a heap of trouble. What do you think, that young rascal of mine had a regular prize fight in my shop last night. He says he knocked the other boy out, but I would like to see the beaten boy. He must be a subject for the coroner. My conqueror has both his eyes blackened, his face is bruised and he is now sick in bed. When I came home I straight and they told me what had happened, I got a strap, and taking the best clothes off him, I whaled him soundly to rouse his spirits and restore the circulation of his blood. He is sick now."

Is it not high time that some steps be taken to stem the spread of this mania, when boys like these who belong to respectable parents imitate the brutes of the prize ring and aspire to be Sullivans?

Salim Morse is unterrified. He was discharged on the complaint that he had given a public performance without having secured a license. Now he says that he will produce his "service" in his "church" without a license. He declares it an outrage that he should be compelled to obtain a license, when Dr. Talmage, Brother Barnes and other sensationalists are free to do as they please. "But don't you see," he exclaimed excitedly in a manner which was intended to be humorous, however, "how heaven visits those who have persecuted me? There Ex-Mayor Grace falls from his carriage; William E. Dodge dies suddenly—what next? I am going to produce the Passion, and all the cant in the world shall not prevent me."

For the last three days we have had the most charming spring weather imaginable. The sparrows who seem to have been reinforced by emigration from Massachusetts where they have been outlawed are superabundant, and nearly every morning I have been awakened by their vociferous chirping on the trees in front of my window. The tramps, too, have reappeared from their winter lurking places, and bask themselves on the benches in the public parks. They are all there, the former German professor with blue spectacles who addresses you in a half a dozen different languages, the ex-army officer, and the thoroughbred degraded bum, who seems not to have been born but to have grown up on some heap of refuse. Soon they will leave town and go on their usual summer pilgrimages through the country, working when they must, begging when they can, but enjoying themselves thoroughly. For business people this mild weather is a godsend. The spring trade in fancy goods, millinery, dressmaking, etc., has been wretchedly bad thus far. The prolonged cold and wet has made the warmest kind of wraps indispensable, and as for looking nice as all ladies like to do, it was impossible when rain and slush ruined everything except rubber cloaks. The fear now is, however, that the weather will grow so warm at once that there will be no time for the shop-keepers to dispose of their stock. It's an ill wind that blows nobody any good, for should the warmth maintain itself there will be no need of investing in a new eight dollar silk hat. The shapes are excruciating and calculated to break the hearts of modest young men. All that is wanted is that the hatters put huge silver buckles on the hands and then we will have a perfect fac simile of the style in vogue in the *Incroyable* days in the early part of the century.

The Treatment for a Cold.

The *Monthly Magazine* (London) reports Dr. Graham as saying that it is not a correct practice, after a cold is caught, to make the room a person sits in much warmer than usual, to increase the quantity of bed clothes, wrap up in flannel, and drink a large quantity of hot tea, gruel, or other slops, because it will invariably increase the severeness, and, in the majority of instances, prolong rather than lessen the duration of the cold. It is well known that confining the whole person in warm rooms will make them smell pox more violent, by augmenting the general heat and fever; and it is for the same reason that a similar practice in the pips or complaint is attended with analogous results, a cold being in reality a slight fever. In some parts of England among the lower order of the people, a large glass of cold spring water, taken on going to bed, is found to be a successful remedy, and in fact many medical practitioners recommend a cool atmosphere and frequent draughts of cold fluid as the most efficacious remedy for a recent cold, particularly when the patient's habit is full and plethoric.

Dr. Graham further says:

It is generally supposed that the expectorate of or wet atmosphere is what produces the effect called cold, whereas it is returning to a warm temperature after exposure which is the real cause of the evil. When a person in the cold weather goes into the open air, every time he draws in his breath the cold air passes through his nostrils and windpipe into the lungs, and consequently diminishes the heat of these parts. As long as the person continues in the cold air, he feels no bad effects from it; but as soon as he returns home, he approaches the fire to warm himself, and very often takes some warm and comfortable drink to keep out the cold as it is said. The inevitable consequence is that he will find he has taken cold. He feels a shivering which makes him draw nearer to the fire, but all to no purpose; the more he tries to heat himself the more he chills. All the mischief is here caused by the violent action of the heat.

To avoid this, when you come out of a very cold atmosphere, you should not at first go into a room that has a fire in it, or if you cannot avoid that, you should keep for a considerable time at as great a distance as possible, and, above all, refrain from taking warm or strong liquors when you are cold. This rule is founded on the same principle as the treatment of any part of the body when frost bitten. If it were brought to the fire it would soon mortify, whereas, if rubbed with snow, no bad consequences follow from it. Hence, if the following rule were strictly observed—when the whole body, or any part of it, is chilled, bring it to its natural feeling and warmth by degrees—the frequent colds we experience in winter would in a great measure be prevented.

Scalded to Death.

Florence O'Halloran, an employe of the gas company at their works on First street, San Francisco, met a frightful death there on Thursday morning. He was standing in front of the furnace, just over a boiling vat, and was reaching up to the cock that regulates the steam supply of the office. In reaching up he overbalanced himself and fell forward into the vat. His screams of agony attracted aid that was near at hand and he was promptly extricated, but was so badly burned that death ensued during the same evening.

Labor and Money

Have been for many years spent in trying to compound a medicine that would cure the sickness of this country. Sawyer's Pills are the result. The necessity of the generation is now furnished, and clerks, ministers, lawyers, merchants and mechanics have an unfailing assistant. They make the mind clear, quicken perception, invigorate the body, fit you for business. They awake the torpid liver to healthy action, and expel by the bowels and kidneys the matter that poisons the foundation of life. They are carefully and accurately made and compounded with one aim—to cure.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., Mar. 23.—The case of John F. Barrill, ex-Secretary Grand Lodge of Masons of Illinois, on trial for the past ten days, was concluded to-day. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty. The punishment is five years in the penitentiary. He was charged with the embezzlement of $28 80 of the funds of the Grand Lodge. Two more indictments are pending. The total amount of his embezzlement is estimated at from $6000 to $7000.

☞ Diamond Dyes are so perfect and so beautiful that it is a pleasure to use them. Equally good for dark or light colors. 10 cents.

A Game of Poker.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.—When Philadelphia club-men tire of the monotony of club parties and smoking rooms, they occasionally seek recreation at a popular hotel not a mile from the Union League and indulge in a quiet game of draw poker. A few nights ago such a game was in progress, in which the Philadelphia Social Art and Union League Clubs were represented. After an hour or so of play, with scarcely enough difference in fortune to warm up the players, a jack-pot was made, which was not broken until from four or five dollars it had swelled to fair sums proportions. Young Thomas A. Scott, the millionaire son of the late President Thomas Scott of the Pennsylvania Railroad, finding three queens, threw in a twenty-dollar gold piece with great confidence. John Tucker examined his hand, and found a pair of jacks and a ten, nine and seven of diamonds, one of his jacks being of that suit. With the alternative of drawing to his four flush, Tucker remarked that it would cost $50 to play, and posted the cash. All the players threw up their hands, except Scott, who merely saw the raise. Scott drew one card, and got his fourth queen. Tucker dug his jacks, drawing to his four flush, and took in the eight of diamonds, making his hand a straight royal flush. Scott casually remarked that his hand was worth $1,000 and put that amount in the pot.

"My hand is worth three thousand," said Tucker, in a tone whose nervousness caused Scott to think an attempt to bluff him was in progress.

"Five thousand more," said Scott.

"Fifteen thousand more," Tucker retorted.

Scott's confidence in his queens was undiminished, and he chuckled to himself to think what a snap Tucker had got himself into.

"Forty thousand more," was the result of Scott's brief self-consultation.

Tucker paused, ran his eye over his hand to see whether it was all right, and he appeared to went into a mental calculation of his bank accounts.

"Here, Scott," he said, throwing in an I. O. U. to balance the pot.

"Four queens," said Scott, spreading out the hand on the table and making a move as if to rake in the stakes.

"Not so fast, if you please; a straight flush," said Tucker.

Scott's face fell, and Tucker pocketed his winnings, something over $85,000 on that hand.

Dynamite Funds.

NEW YORK, March 23.—The *Sun* says: A man entered O'Donovan Rossa's office yesterday, bringing a roll of $261 in bills which he said had been contributed by Brooklyn Irishmen for the specific purposes of blowing up the Houses of Parliament. Rossa declined to receive it on the ground that it was against the law to take it for a specific act of that kind. He would receive and forward the contribution to aid in a general way the freeing of Ireland, or relieving Irish distress. Patrick Joyce, Secretary of the Fenian Brotherhood, took and receipted for the money, saying he would see that it went to its intended place. Rossa said that a gentleman had offered him $10,000 during the day, on condition that it should be used in blowing up the Houses of Parliament, but he felt obliged to decline the offer.

Instructions to Assessors.

SACRAMENTO, March 24.—The State Board of Equalization has issued a circular to county assessors in which the belief is expressed that for the last two years the assessments, exclusive of railroads, has been largely below the cash value of property. This must cease. The value at forced sale is not the true standard, but the usual selling price of similar property. The members of the Board will visit various counties, and if they find the assessments too low will raise them. The clause of the Constitution providing that cultivated and uncultivated land of the same quality, and similarly situated, must be assessed at the same value, must be observed. Assessors must value personal property, not allow tax-payers to do it.

Brakeman Patton Acquitted.

BAKERSFIELD, March 23.—The trial of Patton, the brakeman, was concluded to-day. The evidence on the part of the defense was all in by noon and when the Court convened in the afternoon the case was argued by the District Attorney on the part of the people, and P. D. Wigginton, followed by Wallace Leach, for the defense. The jury retired at 3:30 o'clock, and, after an absence of a few minutes, returned with a verdict of not guilty. All the evidence tended to show that the blame of the accident rested in higher quarters, being the result of parsimonious management, that imposed on the brakeman at that dangerous point duties incompatible with the safety of the train.

Rahm Exonerated.

WOODLAND, March 23.—The examination of Frank Rahm, charged with the murder of Maltby, was concluded to-day and resulted in the discharge of the defendant. The attorney for the prosecution stated to the Court that the prosecution did not think they had made a case against the defendant; that they had been unable to prove all they had been led to believe they could and that several witnesses had made different statements on the stand than when examined privately.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

SATURDAY ..... MARCH 31, 1883

SUBSCRIPTION, per year, $2.

MISSTATEMENTS CORRECTED.

From a town in Michigan the GAZETTE has received the following pointed and practical letter.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—I enclose an extract from the Chicago Times of March 17th which, as you will see, rudely intimates that a majority of the stories we hear favorable to Southern California are looking in the falseness. My attention has been directed to California by the prospectus of the "American Colony Company" and other sources of information, and, after several months of investigation and inquiry, had almost made up my mind that it would be a good place to go to, but that testimony referred to dampens the ardor very somewhat, especially as our previous information was not very complete and from disinterested sources. To-morrow I did not expect that there were to leave, but to be met with these, but I should believe, if my previous information was reliable, that with $2,000 a man with a small family could by practicing economy and attending strictly to business make a comfortable living. And after several years of letter, but if a person is liable to severe losses in trees and vines from frost and failures of fruit crops from other causes, the inference is that in a series of years the proportion of failures would be sufficient to make the question of profit quite problematical, and my idea in writing to you is to obtain reliable information in regard to this point. I don't want to go there and be disappointed, as I prefer a home in a country where I can get a small amount of land and cultivate it. If the returns are sure enough to warrant profitable cultivation above the cost of living, then I think your country is far than mine. I would be pleased to hear from you in regard to this subject, and of your views in particular. What would be the prospects for a family of three with a very small capital? Would it be advisable for a man with a capital of $2,000 to locate at Ontario in your vicinity? What time in the year would be best for me to arrive?

Respectfully yours, J. C. HA——

The Times article referred to in the letter is in words and figures following, to wit:

PORTOLA, Los Angeles county, Cal., March 12.—*To the Editor of the Times:*—I have just written about a dozen letters to various parties in Los Angeles and San Diego counties, especially in Los Angeles and San Diego, in the central and the greater part of which I have lived for ten years past, and in which I expect to live for the worst kind, and for which many good men in the east have been imagined to believe their homes to be here and to be disappointed, and in many cases completely ruined. I will endeavor to give a few facts. 1. As to government land, there has been some, with water on it, but not much, and that with water is picked up long ago. 2. As to land, at present all land with any water right is held at exorbitant prices, ranging from $40 to $100 per acre. 3. The climate suits me, and I presume it suits a majority of those who are here on climatic considerations, and the more money the latter have the better they like it. 4. The climate is not to be relied on for seasonable rains. The past year was very cold, and all water pipes above the ground have been frozen, and many of them burst. Since January 1st nearly all the lime and lemon trees have been killed, and in some places the oranges were frozen solid on the trees. 5. How are the cold storage fruit people after a few years? With myself, and all I have asked about it, worse than in the east, and I wear warmer clothes here now than I did in the east when the thermometer was below zero. 6. Fruit here can not compare with that in the east in quality or price. I saw apples last week in Pomona sell retail for sale at 2½ cents each that an eastern man would be ashamed to give to his dog and lick him in the face afterwards. 7. Poor people are not wanted here, as we have enough of them already. 8. Every place owned by parties who have lived here over three years is for sale. 9. Our prospects for a dry year are very flattering. 10. If you are making a living where you are, stay right there and you will never be sorry for it. 11. This country can turn out more good, reliable liars to the square inch than any other State can to the square mile.

A. A. D.

The above communication is exceedingly pithy and the writer says what he has to say without waste of words; and we may remark, *en passant*, that that is the only feature of his letter which we can commend. In our reply we shall endeavor to be equally as terse.

To his preamble we ask, where are all those ruined people of whom he assumes to have knowledge? They can hardly be in Pomona, for we have reliable information to the effect that that community is flourishing beyond all expectations; they are not in Anaheim, for there is not in the whole State of California a more prosperous community than this; not in Westminster or Garden Grove, for among its people contentment reigns supreme; not in Orange, for prices are being offered for land which "ruined" people could not afford to reject; not at Santa Ana, for the same reason. Where, then, are these ruined people to be found? We admit that of disappointed people there are not a few. This fact, however, is of minor importance. Dissatisfaction with existing circumstances will always be manifested by some people, with or without reason. For answer to the statements of A. A. D. we say:

1. It is true that no government land, with water, is open to pre-emption. No such claim has ever been made to our knowledge. If such a statement has ever been published, it could deceive only very gullible or very foolish people.

2. Is good land, with water right, worth from $50 to $500 per acre? Yes and No. At the present time $500 per acre is altogether too high a price for land, and yet in certain localities it is changing hands at even a higher price. Good fruit land with water right can be had for $100 per acre. This is a fair price. It will never be lower. On the contrary, we have no hesitancy in expressing the belief that in two or three years such land anywhere in this county will be worth from three to five times that price.

3. Tri-millionaires are a desirable class of immigrants, and there are few communities which would not welcome them with open arms. We will also admit that if a family wants to settle here, and plant an orchard or vineyard, with the expectation of living from the products of the soil, they will need $2000 or $3000 at the beginning. If A. A. D. knows of a country where an emigrant can buy land, build a house and barn, buy horses and plows, plant trees, wait till the trees bear fruit with any sum less than the minimum amount named, he will be handed as a private benefactor if he will make known the location of the elysium. It is a fact that for a year or more mechanics of all kinds have been in great demand at large wages, and a skilled workman need not hesitate coming to Southern California, even if he has not a surplus of $2000 or $3000.

4. The recent cold experience gives color of truth to this statement, but the gross exaggeration which pervades the entire letter is here amplified. It is not true that "nearly all the lime and lemon trees have been killed." Very few lime trees have been killed, and no lemon trees have been killed. The lime trees were so badly tatten, however, as to convince growers that it is unprofitable to encumber the ground with them, they being too tender to withstand even an ordinary frost. It is true that the foliage and tender branches of the limes have been killed, but our information is that the trunks are unharmed, and if it was thought desirable to leave the trees in the ground, they would nearly all sprout again. It is a very palpable untruth which he emits in regard to lemons. The scaly leaves and tender branches were withered by the frost, and that is all. Oranges were not frozen solid on the trees, but in some localities as much damage was done to them as if they had been so frozen. As to the climate in general, we maintain that it is superior to that of any other habitable section. Such cold freaks as the recent one are abnormal and of rare occurrence, as will be seen from the appended table, which is made up from readings of the thermometer at 7 A. M., 2 P. M., and the highest and lowest points reached during the day:

	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883
Jan.	50	50	51	44	49	48	52
Feb.	52	52	54	46	53	49	52
March	58	54	56	48	52	54	
April	57	56	58	52	60	56	
May	61	60	61	60	55	61	
June	70	64	66	64	66	67	
July	72	72	70	67	67	70	
August	73	73	72	68	68	72	
Sept.	68	69	67	64	65	67	
Oct.	62	63	62	60	59	61	
Nov.	56	56	55	54	54	57	
Dec.	54	52	52	54	52	54	

5. The fact is at which it is cold, warmer clothes are necessary than when it is hot, is one of the most remarkable discoveries of modern times. But in this nonpareil climate, a daily estimate will not do for December weather.

6. His statement with regard to the quality of fruit grown here is a flat-footed lie. No better fruit is grown anywhere in the world than in this county. Pears, apples peaches apricots, nectarines, filberts, all northern and semi-tropical fruit grows here to as great perfection as they attain anywhere, a fact so easily demonstrated as to require no elaboration here. It is unfortunate for our fruit growers that the statement in regard to prices is also false. Fruit is probably dearer here, however, than in the East because it is better and in greater demand. This difference will doubtless not soon vary, inducing immigrants and others to come here and plant a fruit farm.

7. There are too many poor people everywhere.

8. That is not true. There are thousands of places here which are not for sale at any price. And it may be proper to state here, that property which is for sale has nearly doubled in value during the past twelve months.

9. They are. But the prospects for those who have land which they hold the foresight to irrigate are also very flattering. And with two inches of rain and the clouds hanging overhead as we write gone hope that it will come there will be an abundance of grain and all kinds of products raised in this county. The fruit interest also promises well. The indications are that the yield will be as great as in any year in the past decade.

10. If you are only making a living where you are, you cannot do less here; and by coming here you will enjoy some of the advantages which are peculiar to this part of our common country.

11. A. A. D. admits to having resided in Southern California for ten years, and he seems to have imbibed the alleged prevailing mania to its fullest extent. He, however, uses his talents for exaggeration in the wrong direction. There is some excuse for an exaggeration which originates in a local pride—in a desire to speak well, even boastingly, of one's own home. But it is only a warped and soured mind that will foul its own nest after the manner of this *Times* correspondent. If he is not a myth as we strongly suspect, then we beg to inform him that there is no law, human or divine, which compels him to stay here. Get out.

Among the laws enacted by the Legislature was one authorizing Boards of Supervisors to appoint one or more Bee Inspectors, whose duty it would be to exterpate foul brood, a plague which is increasing to an alarming extent. The bee-keepers of this county, recognizing the benefit which would accrue to the bee interest by the appointment of an energetic inspector, will present a petition to the Board of Supervisors on Monday asking them to give the appointment to Bramard Smith of Santiago Canyon, a gentleman who is well qualified in every way to fill the position. We hope the Board will confer the appointment upon him.

THE "tickler" issued by the State Board of Equalization to county assessors is timely and strictly proper. There is no question that the valuations placed upon property have been ridiculously low. It is safe to say that the assessed valuation of property in Los Angeles county is about one-fifth its actual value. This low valuation results in a tax rate of $1 40—a figure formidable enough to frighten intending investors unless accompanied by an explanatory statement. If property was assessed at anything near its true value and all property listed which ought to be taxed, the tax rate for the coming year in Los Angeles county need not exceed fifty cents on the $100 valuation.

ABOUT the only important law enacted by the late Legislature was the county government bill, a synopsis of which we publish to-day. The discussions which preceded its adoption were many and bitter, and those who were against its passage now say that it is unconstitutional and that the Supreme Court will so declare it. It really does not seem possible to enact any law which does not in some manner conflict with that wonderful Constitution of ours.

OUTWITTING JUSTICE.

There is no fact more thoroughly recognized among lawyers when called upon to defend a criminal than the importance of postponing the trial or examination to as remote a date as possible. No matter what the crime may be, it is soon made misty or is totally effaced from the public mind by the quick succession of events which daily transpire and are collated in all parts of the globe; and the loud cry for vengeance which follows the commission of a crime simmers away, and when the period of comparative public indifference is reached the wily lawyer brings forth his client and either secures for him a light punishment or unfettered acquittal. This is the history of cases which occur almost daily. For instance, who does not remember the case of the ship *Oglethorpe*, whose captain and mates were charged with the most disgusting brutalities to the crew about a year ago. The public indignation reached fever point when the full story of the ship's voyage was published and the punishment was meted out to the Captain and one of the mates who were tried while yet their crimes were ringing in the public ears. But the most brutal of the trio, mate Watts, escaped to England, whence he was sought and brought back for trial. By some legal hocus-pocus the trial was "staved off" until this week and on Wednesday he was acquitted on a technicality. This is a clear defeat of justice, as enough evidence was adduced on the former trials to show that hanging is too mild a fate for Watts. Another conspicuous example of the point we made in the beginning of the paragraph can be seen in the case of Deacon, of Pioneer Bank notoriety. His outrageous robbery of the depositors and his romantic flight, sensational capture were the sensation of the day. But wot the money he stole he retained legal talent, which on various pretexts delayed the examination until at last this notorious thief and scoundrel was permitted to go free. And there seems to be no adequate remedy for such flagrant defeats of justice.

A SAVAGE EASTER CEREMONY.

DENVER (Col.) March 24. The Herald from Pueblo, a fanatical religious sect, numbering about 2000 in the Territory of New Mexico, who believe in the personal atonement of sin by inflicting on themselves agonizing tortures, were originally from the Roman Catholic Church. Archbishop Lamy, shocked by the barbarous practices, pronounced a decree banishing them from communion. Their numbers have greatly thinned since and they now inhabit principally but few counties in the Territory. Great care is taken by them to prevent a discovery of their mummery by the uninitiated and all are marked while undergoing the annual penitence. Strangers have passed hundreds of miles to witness the abominable torture. Los Gregos, a small Mexican village near Albuquerque, consists of hovels, of penitents, the fact being known only by the brutal ceremonies which take place there every year.

This morning the ceremonies were inaugurated by an introductory procession containing about thirty men and women. The process of purification by torture began at 10 o'clock, when five men, naked to the waist, barefooted and wearing black robes, with hoods that completely concealed their identity, were seen to issue from the adobe hole in front of the sect. They were led by the master of ceremonies, carrying a veritable "cat o'nine tails" and two large wooden crosses, which, with 2 priests and 2 women, were placed on the naked shoulders of the two self-torturers. The sharp edges cutting into the naked flesh caused the blood to spirt out and drip to the ground. One penitent produced a sharp gaff, which he thrust into the flesh of his fellow-sufferers from time to time, while the procession moved up the street to a wild gibberish about in Spanish. Halting, one of the crosses was transferred to other shoulders, attendants applying rawhide whips mercilessly, each blow taking off the skin and bits of flesh. The procession took its way to a goal, half a mile away, and during the march not a groan was heard or a word spoken, but just before reaching the goal a small adobe hut—an ordeal was encountered that tried the nerves of the boldest. For some distance before the door cactus plants had been strewn thickly on the ground, and as the barefooted cross bearers approached it one hesitated. Instantly a half-dozen whips descended on his bare shoulders and with a bound he sprang on to the cactus. His every step, as well as those of his followers, was marked with blood.

As the torture grew more terrible the chant grew louder and the cries fell with more vigor. Passing through the door of the house, they were lost to the sight of the sentinels guarding the entrance, and only the broken whips and pools of blood bore witness of what transpired within. Issuing from the house, the procession re-formed and returned to the house of worship, and so the horrifying exercises were continued, one batch of penitents succeeding another until night, when a grand procession and chant concluded the exercises for the day. During these marches to and from the house of refuge the scene seemed too sickening for description. Powerful men submitted their bodies to a most merciless flagellation until in some instances the muscles could be seen quivering at every blow. The whole proceedings were a savage attempt in honor of the Easter season. Hitherto the officers of the law have made no attempt to check the wild excesses, although once a penitent, who threw another bearing a cross into the river near San Juan and drowned him, was lynched by infuriated witnesses.

The Convert to Judaism.

BALTIMORE, March 28th. Several weeks ago Miss Lotta Galloway, aged 18, renounced the Christian religion and embraced the Hebrew faith. After a course of studies she took up her residence at the house of Rabbi Lilienthal, who adopted her as his daughter, calling her Rebecca, and she designated him affectionately as papa. A rumor prevailed to-day that they were to be married, and a correspondent called upon Miss Galloway to learn the truth or falsity of it. The young lady indignantly denied that there was any truth in the rumor, but added in explanation that the rumor probably grew out of the fact that, a few days ago, the Rabbi presented her to Hayman Reurich and informed her that he (Lilienthal) proposed to give her to a widower, and as he did not like the idea of her going to a boarding-house, he had selected a husband for her. "I was perfectly astounded," said Miss Galloway, "and indignantly rejected the proposition, but I have since been persecuted by the man in every possible way, though I have not given him the slightest encouragement. I am happy in the Hebrew faith, but am not prepared to marry, and when I am I propose to select my own husband." The case has excited extraordinary interest in Hebrew circles.

THE COUNTY GOVERNMENT BILL.

The following are the principal features of the New County Government Law, passed by the Legislature at its recent session and approved March 14th, 1883:

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A UNIFORM SYSTEM OF COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP GOVERNMENTS.

This Act divides the counties of the State into forty-eight classes, according to the United States census of 1880. By this division and classification San Francisco is placed in the First class, Alameda in the Second class, Santa Clara in the Third class, Sacramento in the Fourth class, and Los Angeles in the Fifth class.

No county can in any manner give or loan its credit to or in aid of any person or corporation. No county can incur any indebtedness exceeding in any year the revenue provided for it for such year. All officers are to be notified of the condition of the county treasury and the amount of the claims against it.

Each county shall have a Board of Supervisors consisting of five members, and each supervisor must be a resident of the district in which he is elected and for one year preceding his election, and be elected from said district and not at large. The Board of Supervisors of each county must divide the county into five Supervisor Districts, as nearly equal in population as may be, on or before the first Monday in September, 1884.

At the general election to be held in 1884, a full Board of Supervisors shall be chosen in each county and subsequently thereafter there shall be elected in 1886 and every two years thereafter, until full offices four years, what are in the Board are filled by the election of the unexpired term. The Board has power to fill by appointment any vacancy in county or township offices, except Superintendent of Public Schools or School Trustees of districts.

The officers of a county are: A Sheriff, a County Clerk, an Auditor, a Recorder, a Tax Collector, a District Attorney, an Assessor, a Treasurer, a Superintendent of Schools, a Public Administrator, a Coroner, a Surveyor, five Supervisors, and such other officers as may be provided by law; provided, that in counties where the Board of Supervisors may so direct the duties of the following offices may be consolidated: Sheriff and Tax Collector, Auditor and Recorder, Clerk and Auditor, Treasurer and Tax Collector, Public Administrator and Coroner.

All county officers must have their offices at the county seat, and the Clerk, Auditor, Recorder, Sheriff, District Attorney and Treasurer must reside at the county seat. All county officers and their deputies, and all justices of the Peace may administer and certify oaths.

The salaries of officers in counties of the fifth class shall be as follows: County Clerk, $2,000 per annum; Sheriff, $2,000; Recorder, $2,000; Assessor, $1,800; Treasurer, $1,800; Auditor, $1,800; Coroner, $1,800; Public Administrator, $1,800; District Attorney, $2,000; Superintendent of Schools, $2,000; County Surveyor, $1,200; Tax Collector, $1,200.

The salaries and fees provided for in this Act are in full compensation for all services to be rendered by the officers named, and deputies and assistants and all deputies employed must be paid by their principals, out of the salaries hereby specified. Provided, however, that the Assessor shall be paid Ten cents per folio on personal property tax assessed by him, not to exceed, however, of all amounts collected by him for said taxes. And provided further, that the Board of Supervisors shall allow to the Sheriff his necessary expenses for pursuing criminals, or transporting any criminal business outside of the county, and for boarding prisoners in the county jail, provided that the Board of Supervisors shall fix the price at which such prisoners shall be boarded. The Court shall allow the Sheriff his necessary expenses in keeping and preserving property seized on attachment, etc., and in conveying prisoners and insane persons.

The Board of Supervisors have no power to contract for hospital or poor-house care of indigents; but must provide for the same by appointment of some suitable person, and they must select some suitable graduate in medicine to attend such indigent sick.

The Board of Supervisors must annually fix the price at which the county shall be supplied with job printing, stationery and blank books, and also the price of all county advertising; and each county officer shall procure such supplies and advertising at a price no greater than is fixed, and certify the bills therefor to the Board of Supervisors; provided that said supplies and advertisements shall be procured within the county where practicable, and provided that a square of advertising shall be 240 ems non-pareil.

The fees and compensation collected each month for the county shall be paid to the County Treasurer on the first Monday of the following month, and must be accompanied by a sworn statement of the aggregate amount thereof as shown by the fee books, and the Treasurer shall file and preserve such statements and affidavits. These fees shall be placed as a separate fund, known as the Salary Fund, to be applied to the payment of the salaried officers of the county. Should the amount received from such source be insufficient, then the County Treasurer shall transfer from the General Fund such sum as shall be necessary to pay such salaries at the time they become due.

It shall be the duty of the Auditor on the first Monday of each and every month to draw his warrant upon the County Treasurer in favor of each of said officers for the amount of salary due him under this Act for the preceding month, except the salary of the County Assessor, who shall receive one-sixth of his annual salary in each of the months of March, April, May and June, and the balance in eight equal monthly installments.

Justices of the Peace and Constables hereafter shall be entitled to such fees as are now or may hereafter be allowed by law in compensation for all their services during their term of office, without reference to the aggregate of such fees, any previous law to the contrary notwithstanding.

The compensation of the present county officers, except Justices of the Peace, will not be changed during their term of office.

The provisions of this Act, fixing the amount of fees and salaries of all other officers, shall take effect on the first Monday after the first day of January, 1885.

By the provisions of this Act the Justices of the Peace can take cognizance of all kinds of criminal charges, including the duties performed by City Justices, and in large cities, by prompt attention to business, will be enabled to obtain a compensation greater than that of Superior Judge, while the Constables will exceed the Sheriff in income.

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

Thomas Daly was shot and killed by Alfred de Lacour near Julian, San Diego county, on Sunday last. The trouble originated in land matters.

Hellroaring creek is the euphonious name of the noisiest tributary of the Upper Yellowstone. Its location is within the boundaries of the National Park and it tumbles from rocky declivities into the river above the Third canyon.

The big grape vine at Santa Barbara will have to take a back seat, as San Joaquin comes to the front and claims to have the largest vine in the world. It covers an area of some 4,000 square feet and is said to have yielded four tons of grapes in one season.

James Kelly, a brakeman running out of East Portland, had been for some time troubled with internal pains, and last Tuesday night he was taken with a fit of vomiting, with the result that he was relieved of a live lizard fully two inches in length. The reptile was the cause of his troubles and he is now all right.

A woman calling herself Mamie Stanton was shot and almost instantly killed in a dance-house at Fresno on Wednesday night by a man supposed to bear the name of Shea. The woman came from San Francisco about ten days ago and took up her residence in the dance-house. It is said that she and Shea separated about two weeks since. The slayer made his escape.

Mrs. Liddy, an elderly lady, was found in a gulch about five miles north of Calligoans, Humboldt county. She has been missing since Sunday night. The gulch is only three feet deep. She had been having much trouble with her neighbors about water. The Coroner's jury found her strangled by an unknown hand.

Governor Stoneman has appointed a State Board of Horticulture, consisting of C. H. Dennelle, of Alameda; Antonio F. Coronel, of Los Angeles; W. N. Gladden, of Sonoma; A. T. Hatch, of Solano; S. F. Chapin, of Santa Clara; Elwood Cooper, of Santa Barbara; H. C. Wilson, of Tehama; W. P. West, of San Joaquin; Echo Gillette, of Nevada.

TUCSON, March 27. The Peralta Land Grant Claim was filed with the United States Surveyor General at Tucson, to-day, by A. Rosario, claimant. The claim embraces 5,850 square miles all of Gila and Salt River valley east of the Maricopa mountains, the Pinal and Globe mining districts, covering all the most valuable mines in Arizona except Tombstone district.

On last Saturday at the residence of her grandfather, Judge Covey, twelve miles from Milville, Shasta Co., Nellie Moore, step-daughter of James Stacy of Millville, attempted to remove a loaded shotgun from a bed by grasping the muzzle and drawing it toward her. In doing so the gun was discharged, the contents passing through her abdomen and killing her instantly.

A young San Franciscan named Leroy visited San Diego recently and while there got up a flirtation with a Miss Lizzie Fassel, a waitress in a hotel, aged 16 years. The flirtation ended in a clandestine marriage last Thursday night, the license being procured by Leroy, who stated that the girl's age was 18. The following morning the happy pair intended to embark for San Francisco, but the girl's mother got wind of the affair and, securing the services of a constable, ran her son-in-law down and made him deliver the marriage certificate to her. She then got possession of the bride and guards her by night and by day, vowing that she shall never live with Leroy, who vows he will have his bride or gore.

BORN.

At Westminster, March 20th, to the wife of George Hull, a daughter.

In Los Angeles, March 25th, to the wife of J. A. Cowles, a son.

In Los Angeles, March 23d, to the wife of B. Harbert, a son.

At Norwalk, to the wife of John Dolland, a daughter.

In Los Angeles, March 27, to the wife of James Massey, a son.

MARRIED.

In Los Angeles, Mr. J. H. West to Miss Lizzie C. Austin.

DIED.

Suddenly, at Cambria, San Luis Obispo County, March 28th, Doctor Piercey Ellis, formerly of this town. He was born at Fratton, Hampshire, England, July 6th, 1838.

☞Hoods, scarfs, ribbons and any fancy articles can be made any color wanted with the Diamond Dyes. All the popular colors.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. O. U. W.

THE MEMBERS OF ANAHEIM LODGE NO 85, A. O. U. W., are hereby notified that until further notice the stated meetings of the Lodge will be held on the first and fourth Mondays in each month, a dispensation to that effect having been received from the Grand Master Workman.

T. S. GRIMSHAW, Recorder.

mar31-1m

SULPHUR.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS ON HAND AND FOR sale a large quantity of sulphur for vineyard use. This sulphur is specially prepared as a preventive of mold and mildew.

Supplied in any quantity at the lowest price.

B. DREYFUS & CO.,
Anaheim.

mch24

NOTICE.

OSTRICHES BEING LIABLE TO PANICS WHEN frightened by coyotes or dogs, notice is hereby given that poisoned meat has been laid down in every direction on the Ostrich Farm, formerly occupied by Mr. Ellis, near this town, for coyotes. Farmers in the neighborhood of said farm allowing their dogs to stray thereon do so at their own risk.

By order
The Superintendent California Ostrich Farming Company, Centralia, Cal. marfl

MOORE'S REMEDY FOR POISON OAK

And other Skin Diseases. The only

PREVENTATIVE

And certain cure. Sold by all druggists.
REDINGTON & CO.,
25c a box. General Agents, San Francisco.

☞ CASH ☜ BARGAINS AT THE DRY GOODS PALACE.

OF

Goodman & Rimpau,

Center Street, - - - Anaheim.

To Make Room for their

SPRING ✣ STOCK.

Agents For

Devlin and Co.,

MERCHANT TAILORS OF NEW YORK.

Suits ordered from Samples and a Perfect Fit Guaranteed. Several hundred samples on hand.

THE GREAT STORM

Of January 12th, 1882, which injured or destroyed scores of Windmills in Los Angeles County proved conclusively that the

CALIFORNIA WINDMILL

is the only one that can stand uninjured, a heavy gale. Although some of nearly every other manufacture were destroyed, so far as known every one of the California Mills put up by the undersigned escaped injury. These Mills are so strongly made and so perfectly self-regulating that, when properly put up, it is almost impossible for a storm to injure them. It is a self-oiler, and Pierced Lengths in an ALL STAR GEARING, and furnish these Mills, in case and proper season of the year, in complete working order at the lowest possible rates. For further particulars call upon or address

No. 9, 9, 9, 9 & 11, Anaheim, Cal.,
The General Agent for Los Angeles County.

LUMBER YARD

PLANING, SAWING,
—AND—
MOULDING MILLS,
OF

Saxton & Cox,

Anaheim,
NEAR THE RAILROAD DEPOT

All Varieties of Pine, Redwood, and Spruce

LUMBER!

Doors, Sashes, and Blinds, Grape Boxes, Fruit 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 WAREHOUSE.

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.

Planters' Hotel,

ANAHEIM, CAL.

C. R. BROWN, Lessee and Manager.

HAVING LEASED THE ABOVE WELL-KNOWN house, I respectfully ask the patronage of the traveling public. It will be my aim to so manage the affairs of the house as to make it pleasant for my guests and popular with those whose business calls them this way.

AS A WINTER RESORT

Anaheim is preeminent, and invalids desirous of remaining at the Hotel during the winter will have all the comforts of a home.

THE TABLE

Will be supplied with everything to be had in an abundant market, and the kitchen will have my personal supervision.

The Choicest of Wines and Liquors

will be kept. C. R. BROWN.

☞FREE COACH to the House from all trains.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Glassware, Willowware,

Toys, Yankee Notions, Fancy Goods, Candies, Cakes, etc., etc.,

will be found at

Frank Ey's New Store

In brick building formerly occupied by the Bank of Anaheim. Also the finest and best brands of

Cigars, Tobaccos and Cigarettes.

I keep on hand a large quantity of cigars of different qualities, and direct the attention of consumers and the trade thereto.

I respectfully invite the public to examine my stock, assuring them that they will be welcomed, and not importuned to purchase. As to prices I guarantee that they are as low as those of any store in Los Angeles county. Inquire the prices of the various articles, and make comparisons. Respectfully

FRANK EY

D. W. HUDSON,

Real Estate Broker and General Land Agent

At Anaheim,

Los Angeles County, California.

CITY PROPERTY BOUGHT AND SOLD. ORANGE Groves, Farms and Unimproved Lands for sale.

Abstracts of Titles Furnished, Loans Negociated, Taxes Paid and

Rents Collected for Non-Residents.

Those desiring to make profitable

INVESTMENTS

cannot do better than to call on me at my office, with Robert W. Scott, Attorney-at-Law, Krueger's Hall, Center street.

Correspondence Solicited.

mar17

MISS EUNICE CROSBY

Has opened a

Ladies Hair Dressing

Establishment in the apartment adjoining the Anaheim Bakery, on Center street, and in connection therewith will keep an assortment of

Ladies' Furnishing Goods.

The patronage of the ladies of Anaheim and vicinity is respectfully solicited. mch24-3m

Dissolution of Copartnership.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE PARTnership heretofore existing between Blackman & Arthur is dissolved. All bills due the late firm are payable to the undersigned, who will also settle all the late firm's liabilities.

I will carry on the blacksmithing and wagon-making business as heretofore at the old stand on Lemon street, and respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage hitherto bestowed.

C. A. BLACKMAN.

Anaheim, March 23d, 1883. mch24

WEEKLY GAZETTE

SATURDAY..... MARCH 31, 1883

Kleinigkeiten.

—A report of the masquerade ball is necessarily deferred until next week.

—Los Angeles is to have another National Bank, and it is reported that a bank is to be established at Pomona.

—The regular meeting of the Board of Town Trustees will be held on next Wednesday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

—Anaheim Lodge No. 85, A. O. U. W. will hereafter meet on the first and fourth Mondays in each month.

—Anaheim Lodge No. 85, A. O. U. W., has elected Mr. Frank Ey as its representative to the Grand Lodge which convenes in San Francisco on the first Tuesday in April.

—From a New Tacoma, Washington Territory, newspaper we learn that Mr. W. Fey, enfeld, a former Anahaman, has opened an extensive tonsorial establishment in that town.

—Hats of every shade, shape and style, for ladies and children, men and boys, have been received in immense quantity by Goodman & Rimpau. It is the most elaborate lot of head gear ever brought to Anaheim.

—The Colton cannery will be prepared to pack fifty tons of fruit per day during the coming fruit season. We cannot as yet state with any certainty how much the Anaheim cannery will get away with daily.

—The success of the concert last Monday has put the Anaheim Gymnastic and Minstrel Club on their mettle, and we are told that they are rehearsing for another public entertainment.

—Ella Barrow, the young lady who fired at Alexander Hay, in the Los Angeles post office last week, pleaded guilty to a charge of assault with a deadly weapon, and was fined $25. Hay is out on $3000 bail to answer the charge of criminal assault preferred by Miss Barrow.

—The body of Wm. G. Axford was found on Wednesday, lying on the public highway, six miles south of Los Angeles. It was a case of suicide, he having cut an artery in his arm with a piece of bottle. He was from Flint, Michigan, and was subject to severe attacks of sickness. He leaves a wife and two children.

—The exports from the Anaheim depot for the week ending the 28th were as follows: Six carloads wine, 129 casses, 132,170 pounds; three carloads sheep, 240 head, 60,000 pounds; 174 boxes oranges, 11,670 pounds; 122 cases eggs, 7,320 pounds; miscellaneous freight, 20,500 pounds. Total, 231,660 pounds.

—The Supreme Court will convene in Los Angeles on Tuesday, April 17th. The case of the Santa Ana Valley Irrigation Company vs. the Anaheim Water Company will be heard in Department Two, on the 18th; and on the 25th the Court in banc will hear the arguments in the same case and in the case of the Anaheim Water Company vs. the South Cropic Water Company.

—The following suggestion is from the *Advance*: "In the calculations of profit on orange orchards in this State no account has been taken of the sale of flowers, but in Florida it is estimated that $50 worth of flowers to the acre can be plucked without diminishing the crop of fruit. If the Los Angeles newspapers could manage to start a marriage boom they might add materially to the value of their orchards."

—The trial of the case wherein the Anaheim Water Company is plaintiff and the Cajon Irrigation Company is defendant will not take place until sometime in June. Judge Rolfe of San Bernardino, before whom the case is to be tried, must be relieved by Judge Sepulveda, and the latter official cannot vacate his own court until the month named.

—The S. P. R. R. Company have reduced freight rates on fruit and vegetables as follows: Green fruit from Los Angeles to Galveston and Kansas City, $1.80 per 100 lbs by freight train; to St. Louis and New Orleans, $1.92; to Chicago $2.00; to New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore $2 27. The rate on vegetables to the same places is, in the order named, $1.40, $1 42, and $1.50. The rate on oranges and lemons is $1.50, $1.67½, and $1.75.

—A fatal accident occurred on last Friday, after the GAZETTE went to press. Mrs. Lamson and Mrs. Everett of Garden Grove had been to Anaheim, and on their return home their horse took fright and ran away. The buggy was overturned and the occupants thrown violently to the ground. Mrs. Everett had two ribs broken, Mrs. Lamson was severely bruised, and Mrs. Everett's child was so badly hurt that it died shortly after the accident. The child was buried on Sunday.

Cheap Water Pipe.

A Los Angeles invention; one of Hamilton and Earl's continuous concrete pipe-machines now on exhibition at the Planters' Hotel in this city. The best and cheapest system ever yet devised for sub-irrigation, carrying water or drainage. Highest testimonials shown and manner of making pipe explained by Messrs. Wilson and Dickerhoff, agents for the sale of Anaheim and Westminster townships, and all remaining territory south in Los Angeles county.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather, the singing class was postponed until next Tuesday evening. Class will meet at Kroeger's Hall at 8 o'clock promptly.

The Rain.

The rain, which has washed the dust from vegetation, has also washed away the gloom which overclouded the people. All rains are opportune in this country, but it seemed as if this last one was peculiarly so. Hope had been stretched to its utmost limit; the drooping grain and withering grass had lost vitality enough for a few more days of drouth. Had another week intervened before the storm's arrival, its revivifying influence would not have availed to any great extent. As it is, however, that which has fallen guarantees very fair crops.

The rainfall has been general throughout the state, and barring blasting northers and desert simoons, the yield of grain throughout the State will be fully up to the average.

The fall in Anaheim, up to Thursday night, as indicated Mr. Saxton's gauge, was three quarters of an inch. Some smart showers yesterday placed the total at over one inch. The barometer indicates a continuance of wet weather.

There is an abundance of water in the river, which is not the least pleasant feature of the visitation. Many thousand trees and vines will be planted which otherwise would not have been, the owners fearing a scarcity of summer water. But between the rain and late spring irrigation there will be but little need of summer water. A San Bernardino dispatch yesterday says that the Santa Ana rose at that point is not fordable, and other streams are overflowing their banks. In some parts of the San Bernardino valley the foothills are badly washed out in places.

At Los Angeles the fall was 2 22 inches, at El Monte 1.75, at Westminster three-fourths of an inch.

The reports from the various railroad stations, up to 7 o'clock on Thursday morning, giving the rainfall for the preceding twenty four hours and the total for the season is here appended:

San Francisco 1.50, total 13.96; Oakland .85, total 10.74; Alameda 1.01, total 7.72; Pleasanton .32, total 8.51; Livermore .25, total 7.48; Tracy .2, total 4.85; Stockton .38, total 7.13; Galt .7, total 8.82; Brighton .55, total 10.42; Rocklin .6, total 12.42; Auburn .5, total 18.29; Colfax 1.85, total 21.43; Marysville .77, total 10.03; Chico 1, total 10.05; Tehama .3, total 9.35; Red Bluff .87, total 15.37; Reading .57, total 15.21; Vallejo .76, total 9.75; Napa 1.03, total 12.50; Calistoga 1.33, total 17.14; Silviano .75, total 14.; Davis 1.42, total 9.95; Winters .55, total 9.14; Knight's Landing .37, total 9.49; Dunnigan 1.13, total 10.34; Williams .43, total 6.06; Willows .15, total 4.90; Martinez .47, total 9.45; Antioch .09, total 6.10; Ione .7, total 8.02; Modesto .32, total 5.62; Turlock .11, total 4.43; Merced .35, total 6.24; Borden .35, total 4.71; Fresno .05, total 1.18; Kingsburg .03, total 2.48; Tulare .07, total 1.99; Delano .2, total 2.29.

San Mateo .20, total 9.06; Menlo Park, 13, total 7.56; San Jose, .41, total, 6.43; Gilroy, .9, total, 11.29; Hollister, .8, total 6.31; Pajaro .2, total 12.05; Santa Cruz, .11 total, 14.28; Monterey, .6, total, 12.48; Salinas, .12, total, 7.02; Soledad, nothing, total, 6.50.

The performance of the Anaheim Minstrel troupe in last Monday was of the most entertaining kind, and we can recall no performance which yielded greater enjoyment to the audience. The local hits were aptly put, and received with uproarious laughter, as the witticisms were purely connubial and devoid of malice. Altogether the entertainment was of such a nature as to whet the appetite for more, and the troupe have been solicited to give another performance, and have been assured of an overwhelming patronage. The programme was as follows: Song—"Meet Me To-Night," J. Landell; Song—"We Will All Be Dar," C. Higgins; Song—"Brown Eyes Close to the Window," W. Landell; Song—"Down by the Old Mill Stream," D. W. Hudson; Song—"Hallelujah Band," J. Hodges; Grand Finale, R. R. Collision; Specialties, J. Hodges; Stump Speech, C. Hazelton; Song—"A. B. B.," J. Landell; Farce—"Our Boy Pete." Song and dance, Hodges and Higgins; Song—"Ostrich Farm," J. Landell. Farce—"Johnson's Intelligence Office" by entire company.

—A very important land sale was made this week. Messrs. M. L. Wicks, M. E. Hodgkins and E. T. Wright of Los Angeles, and Chas. H. Watts of Pasadena purchased from Mr. B. Dreyfus his tract of land in the San Rafael rancho, lying about eight miles north of Los Angeles, and comprising 8,400 acres. The consideration was $50,000. There are seven hundred acres of land irrigable from ditches, and many hundred acres more for which water can be developed. The land will be divided into small tracts and sold to actual settlers. In addition to the money consideration, Mr. Dreyfus retained part of the irrigable land, and all the mineral contained in the hill land. Several ledges of gold bearing rock have already been discovered, and the assay, made in San Francisco, is full of promise. A one-half interest in these mineral lands has been purchased from Mr. Dreyfus by J. De Barth Shorb and others, and no time will be lost in developing the leads already discovered and in prosecuting further researches.

—On last Monday night the ostriches became panic stricken and rushed with great force against the sides of the corral, making a breach through which one of them escaped. A reward of $30 was offered by Mr. Sketchley for the return of the bird, and this stimulus caused an animated search for it. As Mr. Strong, of Norwalk, was driving along the highway, the ostrich walked socially up to his wagon and examined its contents carefully, evidently in search of something eatable. It subsequently fraternized with a band of sheep, and resented undue familiarity on the part of the herder by knocking him down whenever he approached too close. He was found with the sheep and returned to his companions.

Our advertising columns contain a warning from the Superintendent of the Ostrich Farming Company.

—A few gentlemen of means and enterprise are about to make overtures to the Board of Supervisors for the purchase of the county's property on Spring street at good round figures. This with the sum that may be realized from the court house property, will enable the county to purchase an eligible site elsewhere, and leave quite a fund remaining in the treasury.—*Times.*

Masked Batteries.

If you'll keep it secret, honor bright—
I'll tell you a little story, Joe;
Something that happened to me last night
Here at the masquerade ball, you know.

You may have noticed I've spooned of late
On Laura Clyde,—nothing else to do—
She's rather pretty—at any rate,
Fond of flirting, and I am, too.

Laura's a friend of my sister Fan;
Her room joins mine and the walls are thin
So I, by accident, heard them plan
Their dresses for masquerading in.

The ball was lovely, the costumes fine,
But either dancing or iced champagne—
Can't say which, but expect the wine—
Just a little confused my brain.

So meeting Laura—a gypsy maid
Knew her at once by her dress, you see—
I took her out for a promenade
On the piazza alone with me.

Flirted? Said I was deep in love,
Madly worshipped the ground she trod.
Vowed it by all below, above,
Did she return it?—a word, a nod?

The fair head dropped in assent; and I
Snatched off the mask—with rapture kissed her;
A peal of laughter was my reply,
By Jove! old boy, it was my sister.

Laugh at me, Joe! Don't spare my pride!
Nor mind my feelings. I feel so glad
It was my sister, not Laura Clyde,
Heavens! What an escape I had.

LOS ANGELES MARKETS.

Corrected weekly for the GAZETTE by E. GERMAIN, Commission and Shipping Merchant, 28 Main street Los Angeles. P. O. Box 1151

BUTTER, fresh, choice, per lb, 25c.
" Fair to good " 20c.
EGGS, per dozen, 18c.
BACON, light breakfast, per lb, 14c.
" Medium " 13c.
HAMS, California, per lb, 14@15c.
LARD, 10 lb tins, 13c.
5 " " 13½c.
2½ " " 14c.
HENS, per dozen, $7 50
ROOSTERS, " $4 00@5 00
BROILERS, " $3 00@4 00.
DUCKS, " $7 50@9 00.
TURKEYS, live, per lb, 18@20c.
" dressed, " 25c.
POTATOES, per 100 lbs, $1 00@1 25.
RAISINS, California, per box, $1 75@2 00.
WALNUTS, per lb, 8½@9c.
HONEY 7@7½c.

Thermometrical Record.

The following is our record, taken 1½ miles North of town, for the week ending Wednesday P. M. Mar. 28, giving lowest point by night preceding date and highest by day:

DATE.	Lowest	Highest
Mar	22	54	54	66	57
"	23	50	53	70	60
"	24	46	54	71	61
"	25	46	52	73	61
"	26	45	48	73	61
"	27	48	55	64	59
"	28	57	59	70	62

Average Temperature.....58½
Average highest and lowest.....59½

Post-Office Letter List.

There are letters in the Anaheim, post-office for the following persons:

S S Beck,
James Cahill,
James Falkner,
S E Harclasty,
W N Peat,
Frank Thomas,
J D Bethune,
B W Crowell,
C E Heaton,
Stella Mayfield,
Isaac B. Rumford.

Wells, Fargo & Co.

There are packages in Wells, Fargo & Co. office for the following persons:

P Pellegrin,
Giglio,
Tylow,
Mrs Beemermann,
G D Ganaway
T Carroll,
Anderson & Davis,
S L Chilson.

The County Treasurer gives notice that warrants on the several road districts below specified are now due and payable:

Los Nietos Road District, September 30, 1880.
San Juan Road District, January 31, 1881.
Santa Ana Road District, January 31, 1881.
Westminster Road District, January 31, 1881.
Downey Road District, January 31, 1881.
Compton Road District, March 31, 1881.
Cahuenga Road District, November 30, 1881.
Florence Road District, November 30, 1881.
San Antonio Road District, January 31, 1882.
San Jose Road District, October 30, 1882.
San Fernando Road District, November 30, 1882.
Anaheim Landing Road District, January 31, 1883.
North Anaheim Road District, February 28, 1883.
El Monte Road District, February 28, 1883.
Orange Road District, February 28th, 1883.

—Postmaster Higgins yesterday received a mail sack full of public documents, which he will distribute among those who can appreciate them. Our acknowledgments are due to him for a Congressional Directory and the Report of the U. S. Fish Commission.

—Usual services in the Presbyterian Church, Sunday School at 9.45 A.M. Preaching at 11 A.M. Subject of discourse to-morrow, "To each one his work." Prayer meeting, Wednesday evening at 7:30. All are cordially invited to attend these services.

***Men condemn in others what they practice themselves." Those who practice the use of Kidney-Wort never condemn its use by others, but commend it to all affected with piles, dyspepsia, constipation and all other diseases resulting from a disordered state of kidneys, liver or bowels.

I have for sale 5000 Berger and 3000 Black Malvoisie grape cuttings, at $2.50 per thousand. M. OEFINGER, Anaheim, Cal.

For dressing the hair, and beautifying it when gray, nothing is so satisfactory as Parker's Hair Balsam.

Farmers and others desiring a genteel lucrative agency business, by which $5 to $20 a day can be earned, send address at once, on postal, to H. C. WILKINSON & Co., 195 and 197 Fulton Street, New York. dec23-6m.

This space is reserved.

Look out for advertisement next week.

HOTEL ARRIVALS

PLANTER'S HOTEL. C. R. BROWN, PROP'R.

FROM LOS ANGELES.

Walter M Field, George W Phelon, M L Wicks, P Ranzoni, H Zuber, L F Monnton, H K W Bent, F B Clark, P H Look and wife, J F Hutton, Thomas M Moore, F J Kincell, W T Barnett, August Riepe, W Wassargis, F M Dickerhoff, J A Owens, C C Wilson, James A Forsman, Ivar A Weid, Otto Maehl, Chas Hill, A Caldwell.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

N Moore, A Zimmerman, T Rowan, M Mosley and son, R G Sneath, F M Holstem, J H Smith, W H Thompson, E L Paddock, W H Barton, Frank J Connelly, G F Chevalier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

N P Ruffell, Santa Ana; J W Adams, Downey; J V Dilley, Norwalk; A B Bartlett, Fresno; Thomas Sloan, Chicago; A S Ferguson, Costa; T de Tarouse, Orange; Miss Jones, San Diego; A L Seeley, San Diego; Richard Dunnigan, Terre Haute, Indiana; N W Stowell, San Dimas; A H Dunlap, Ranchito; R Stroud, do; G Lynch, do; E W Felton, Santa Ana; C C Mason, Fulton Wells; T C Hull, Westminster; E L Bolk, Pomona; Wm E Darracott, Lowell, Mass; A Freyenheimer, New York; Brainard Smith, Santiago Canyon; David Yorba, Yorba; J A McFee, Santa Ana.

A Hungry Man.

The man who cleaned out a first-class restaurant in Boston the other day and then tried to come the "Caumibal" on the colored cook, had been using Swayne's Pills, the best medicine known here below, composed of concentrated valuable juices of plants. They are undoubtedly the best and safest Purgative, Aperient and anti-bilious medicine known. 25 cts. per box. 5 boxes $1.00. Try them.

An Old Man's Belief.

Have used Parker's Ginger Tonic for my bad cough and hemorrhage I had twenty-five years. I feel like another man since I used it. Am 66 years past. Believe it sure to cure younger persons.

A. Orner, Highspire, Pa.

Pacific Coast Steamship

COMPANY

GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., General Agents, San Francisco.

NORTHERN ROUTES.

STEAMERS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO

For Wrangle, Sitka and Harrisburg, Alaska; and Nanaimo and New Westminster, B. C., as advertised in San Francisco newspapers.

For Victoria, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Steilacoom and Olympia on the 10th, 20th and 30th of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday. Steamers leave one day earlier.

For Astoria and Portland, every Wednesday and Saturday.

For Eureka, Arcata and Hookton every Wednesday.

For Point Arena, Cuffy's Cove, Little River, Whitesboro, Mendocino City and Soco every Monday.

SOUTHERN ROUTES

TIME TABLE FOR FEBRUARY

STEAMERS	—Coming South— Leave San Francisco	Arrive San Diego	—Going North— Leave San Diego	Arrive San Francisco
ANCON	Feb 5	Feb 7	Feb 9	Feb 11
ORIZABA	" 10	" 12	" 14	" 16
ANCON	" 15	" 17	" 19	" 21
ORIZABA	" 20	" 22	" 24	" 26
ANCON	" 25	" 27	Mar 1	Mar 3
ORIZABA	Mar 1	Mar 3	" 5	" 7

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

Passengers for San Diego take the train that leaves Los Angeles for San Pedro at 10:15 A. M., Los Angeles time.

Passengers going north take the train for San Pedro that leaves Los Angeles at 10:15 A. M., Los Angeles time.

RATES OF FARE FROM LOS ANGELES.

	CABIN.	STEER AGE
To San Francisco, Monterey or Santa Cruz	$15 00	$10 00
To Port Harford	12 00	8 00
To Santa Barbara	8 00	6 00
To San Diego	6 00	5 00
To San Diego and return	11 00	

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

For Way Ports.

The Steamer Los Angeles leaves San Buenaventura for San Francisco every Friday, calling at Santa Barbara, Gaviota, Cayucos, San Simeon, Monterey and Santa Cruz.

For Newport Landing, via Santa Cruz, etc., freight steamers leave San Francisco about every two weeks, as tides serve on the Newport bar.

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

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

All Important Points in Europe,

OR FOR EXCHANGE ON EUROPE

Apply to H. McLELLAN, Agent.

OFFICE—No. 5 Commercial Street, Los Angeles.

BANK OF ANAHEIM.

CAPITAL STOCK,

$100,000.00.

PLEZ JAMES.....PRESIDENT
G. B. SHAFFER.....SECRETARY

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

E. F. SPENCE, W. H. MABURY,
W. K. JAMES,
S. H. MOTT, P. JAMES.

This Bank receives Deposits, Loans Money, Buys and Sells Exchange and Currency, makes Collections and transacts a General Banking Business.

CORRESPONDENTS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Los Angeles. FARMERS AND MERCHANTS BANK, Los Angeles. PACIFIC BANK, San Francisco. FIRST NATIONAL BANK, New York.

DRAFTS, LETTERS OF CREDIT OR POSTAL orders issued on Banks in the principal cities in all European countries.

Tickets entitling the holder to passage from New York to the several ports of England, France or Germany, or from any port in those countries to New York, via the Hamburg American Packet Company, sold at regular rates. Return tickets at a reduction.

Certificates, entitling the holder to passage on railroad from San Francisco to New York, or vice versa, issued at the established rate.

Persons in Anaheim or vicinity desiring to send to any point in the countries named for any relative or friend can purchase tickets here and forward them to the proper person by mail.

FIRST

NATIONAL

BANK

—OF—

Los Angeles.

PRESIDENT:

E. F. Spence.

CASHIER:

W. Lacy.

Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE STOCKholders in the Anaheim Water Company that the annual meeting for the election of a Board of Directors, and the transaction of all proper business, will be held at the office of the Company on

Saturday, April 7th, 1883,

at 2 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

RICHARD MELROSE, Secretary.

Notice to Creditors.

ESTATE OF FRANK P. MARSH, DECEASED. Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Frank P. Marsh, deceased to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator at the residence of the undersigned near Anaheim, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate, in the county of Los Angeles, State of California.

Dated at Anaheim, Los Angeles County, California, March 12th, 1883.

W. G. POTTER,
Administrator of the estate of Frank P. Marsh, deceased. mh17 4t

Well Boring.

I HAVE PURCHASED A COMPLETE SET OF Well Boring Tools, and am now prepared to undertake the boring of wells. I make my own well pipe, and can guarantee all my work. The patronage of the public is solicited. J. T. STEWART,
Center Street, Anaheim.

THE PATRONAGE OF THE PEOPLE OF ANAheim and vicinity is respectfully solicited.

Just Opened!

—A LARGE SHIPMENT OF—

New Spring Stock.

The largest and best selected stock of

DRY GOODS,

Clothing,
Boots and Shoes,
Straw Hats,

FANCY GOODS,

Etc. Etc.

Ever imported to Anaheim.

IN GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

It has been conceded through the whole length and breadth of this County that

You can Save 20 per cent.

By buying these commodities of life from us. I mention here a few of our prices, which must convince everybody.

WE GIVE YOU

8 lbs. Cube Sugar	for	$1 00	In lbs. Costa Rica Coffee for $1 00
8½ lbs. Granulated	"	1 00	8 lbs. Choicest " 1 00
9 lbs. Extra C	"	1 00	7 lbs. Rio " 1 00
9½ lbs. C	"	1 00	6 lbs. Java " 1 00

And all other articles in proportion.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO CALL AND EXAMINE MY STOCK.

San Francisco Cash Store,

Los Angeles St., near Planters' Hotel. - - - ANAHEIM.

M. DOBNER.

Fresh Butter and Eggs always on hand.

INVITATION!

Strangers as well as old customers are invited to call and be convinced that all their wants can be supplied at the

NEW STORE,

Near the Anaheim Railroad Depot,

Or they can write for any Goods they may happen to want and get them probably just as well as if they were on the spot.

Anything Purchased that don't Suit can be Returned.

Whatever Wanted suppose you drop a line.

I'LL HELP YOU GET IT IF I CAN.

M. H. CHEESEMAN.

W. G. POTTER,

BREEDER OF FIRST-CLASS

Plymouth Rocks

AND

BROWN LEGHORNS,

ONE YARD PLYMOUTH ROCKS FROM A. C. Hawkins, Massachusetts, one yard Brown Leghorns from W. E. Bonney, Massachusetts, one yard of each Brown Leghorns and Plymouth Rocks from W. S. Kriebs, Pennsylvania. Eggs for hatching at $1 50 per dozen, two dozen, $2 50, three dozen, $3. A few fine young cockerels for sale. Call and see them. No trouble to show yards (Sundays excepted).

Address, Anaheim, Los Angeles County, Cal. dec29-3m

COOPERAGE

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

BARRELS, HALF BARRELS,

10 Gallon and 5 Gallon Kegs

For Sale Cheap.

Apply to B. DREYFUS & CO., Anaheim

WASHINGTON

Meat Market!

CENTRE STREET, ANAHEIM,

C. E LEONARD, Proprietor.

For Sale.

140 ACRES (MAY BE DIVIDED IS TWO OR three parts) of best quality land, well watered and trees on it, near Anaheim, formerly known as James Reed's farm, being free of debt and a good little piece. Being described as the S½ of NW¼ and SE¼ of NW¼ and N½ of NE¼ of Sec 27, T 4 S, R 10 W. For particulars apply to the owner, Mrs. E. Wade, 228 West 50th street, New York City, or to an S-ton JOHN HANNA, Anaheim.

House and Lot For Sale.

ON CENTER STREET, POPLAR ROW HOUSE containing eight rooms, hard finished. Lot contains nearly two thirds of an acre, is planted in orange, apple, peach, apricot, lemon and nectarine trees all bearing. Two varieties of grapes, ornamental trees and shrubbery. Apply to JOHN HANNA,

mar-13 Real Estate Agent, Anaheim.

Land for Sale.

20 ACRES OF LAND FORTY RODS WEST OF the Anaheim depot. Finest vineyard land in the valley. Apply to JOHN HANNA,

Real Estate Agent, Anaheim.

Masonic Notice.

THE REGULAR MEETINGS OF ANAheim Lodge No. 207, F. and A. M. are held at Masonic Hall on the Monday evening of or preceding the full moon in each month. Sojourning brethren in good standing are cordially invited to attend. THOS. REISER, W. M.

J. S. GARDINER, Secretary.

Bricks for Sale.

AN UNLIMITED QUANTITY OF GOOD BRICK for sale at $10 per thousand delivered to any part of Anaheim. For particulars apply at the office of SAXTON & COOK,

Anaheim.

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Published every Saturday.

Richard Melrose,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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We offer the GAZETTE in combination with the *American Agriculturist* for $3 a year (cash in advance), which includes postage on both. In addition, we will send *free* to every person who takes both papers, a magnificent Plate Engraving of Dupre's last great painting, "IN THE MEADOW," now on exhibition in New York, and offered for sale at $5000.

The eminent Artist, F. S. Church, writing to a friend in the country last October, thus alludes to this picture:

"* * * I was delighted this morning to see offered as a premium a reproduction of a very beautiful picture, 'In The Meadow,' by Dupre. This picture is an educator * *

This superb engraving 17¼ by 12 inches, exclusive of wide border, is worth more than the cost of both Journals. It is mounted on heavy plate paper, and sent securely packed in tubes made expressly for the purpose. When to be mailed, 10 cents extra is required for packing, postage, etc.

The Chief Cities of Europe.

Recently there have been compiled from official and late sources, statistics of population for some of the principal cities of Europe, from which it appears that there are 93 towns in Europe to which the term city can properly be applied, that have a total population of more than 100,000; but there are only four cities that possess more than 1,000,000 inhabitants. These four are London, with 3,832,440; Paris, with 2,225,910; Berlin with 1,222,300, and Vienna, with 1,103,110. Of the other capitals, St Petersburg possesses 876,570; Constantinople, 600,000; Madrid, 367,280; Buda Pesth, 360,580; Warsaw, 339,340; Amsterdam, 317,010; Rome, 300,470; Lisbon, 246,340; Palermo, 244,990; Copenhagen, 234,850; Munich, 230,020; Bucharest, 221,800; Dresden, 220,820; Stockholm, 168,770; Brussels, 161,820; Venice, 132,830; Stuttgardt, 117,300. In addition to these, Moscow contains 611,970; Naples, 493,110; Hamburg, 410,120; Lyons, 372,890; Marseilles, 357,530; Milan, 321,840; Florence, 169,000; Antwerp, 150,650; Cologne, 144,570; Frankfort, 136,820, and Rouen, 104,010.

Hints on Using Benzine.

Benzine, in careless hands, is a very dangerous article, and no one should use it without understanding its properties, that accidents may be guarded against. It boils at 140 deg. F., and at all ordinary temperatures rapidly evaporates. When this vapor is mingled with the air, the two form a mixture which, in contact with a flame, will explode violently. The vapor of benzine, when not mixed with air to form an explosive mixture, will readily take fire and burn rapidly. A bottle partly filled, in a warm room, will give off the vapor so freely, that it will take fire even when at a distance of several inches from a lamp. In working with benzine, always use it by daylight, and in a room without a fire, or so far from a fire that there can be no danger. These facts can not be too thoroughly impressed upon all who have occasion to use this liquid for any purpose. In using benzine and other solvents for removing grease or other spots from fabrics, a mere wetting often is given, and after the benzine has evaporated, the piece looks worse than before. By applying a little benzine, the grease or other substance is dissolved, and this solution spreads to the surrounding portions of the cloth, and the evil is increased. We must use the liquid in such a manner as to dissolve the grease, and then to carry away the solution—we must, in fact, wash out the spot with benzine. To do this, it is not necessary to immerse the article or a large portion of it. In removing a spot, first fold some old woolen rags, or even porous newspapers, to form a thick pad. Place this pad under the article, and wet the spot with benzine. Use a sponge or a roll of woolen cloth, and rub the spot, adding more benzine as it is taken up by the pad below. In this manner the benzine holding the grease, etc., in solution, is absorbed by the pad, and the solution is washed out of the cloth by successive quantities of benzine, to be also carried down into the pad. Success depends upon using sufficient benzine; it is cheap, and one need not be sparing of it.

CORN, BEANS AND PUMPKINS

Prof. Asa Gray contributes to Science an interesting review of De Candolle's new work, "The Origin of Cultivated Plants," and gives the following concerning the history of our well known trio of staples:

Phaseolus vulgaris, our common bean, ranks in De Candolle's table as one of the three excellent plants, the home of which, even as to continent, is completely unknown. Linne credited it to India, as he did our Lima bean also; but he took no pains to investigate such questions. This has been so generally followed in the books, that even the "Flora of British India," in 1879, admits the species, adding that it is not anywhere clearly known as a wild plant. But Alph. De Candolle, in his former work, had discarded this view, on the ground that it had no Sanskrit name, and that there was no evidence of its early cultivation in India or further East.

Altering, however, to the idea that our plant was the Dolichos and the Phaseolus of Phaselos of the Greeks, and of the Romans in the time of the Empire, he conjectured that its probable home was in some part of Northwestern Asia. But recently, as "no one would have dreamed of looking for its origin in the New World," he was greatly surprised when its fruits and seeds were found to abound in the tombs of the old Peruvians at Ancon, accompanied by many other grains of vegetable products, every one of them exclusively American. In his present very careful article he admits that we cannot be sure that it was known in Europe before the discovery in America, and that directly afterward many varieties of it appeared all at once in the gardens, and the authors of the time began to speak of them; that most of the related species of the genus belong to South America, where, moreover, many sorts of beans were in cultivation before the coming of the Spaniards; and the idea that it might have been native to both hemispheres is discarded as altogether improbable. Upon this showing, it would appear that the plant should have been set down as of American, rather than of wholly unknown, origin. Indeed, the discovery of these beans in the Ancon tombs need excite no more surprise than that of the maize which accompanied them.

For maize, beans and pumpkins were cultivated together, immemorially, all the way from the Isthmus to Canada. And, although some of the sorts of beans mentioned by Oviedo in 1526, as raised in great abundance in Nicaragua, where they are native, and also of those everywhere met with by De Soto (1539—42) in his march from Tampa Bay in Florida to the Mississippi, doubtless belonged to Phaseolus lunatus, yet most it not all of those which at the same early period Jacques Cartier found cultivated by the Indians of Canada must have belonged to Phaseolus vulgaris, or its dwarf variety, P. nanus; for only these are well adapted to the climate of Canada, especially the low and precocious variety, which alone has time to mature between the spring and the autumn frosts. Indeed those same beans, derived from the Indians along with maize and pumpkins, have doubtless continued here in New England in direct descent, to form that staple diet for which the northern part of the coast of Massachusetts has long been famous; so that when Rufus Choate, defending a ship captain against a charge of ill treatment in having fed his crew exclusively upon it, rehearsed, in his accustomed affluence of language, the praises of "that excellent esculent and superlatively succulent vegetable, the bean," he was celebrating the good qualities of a distinctively and aboriginally American article of food.

We are not to suppose, however, that this species had its home in North America at least north of Mexico. The same may be said of our squashes and pumpkin, for which similar reclamation may be attempted upon another occasion.

Treatment of Bulbs.

An ounce of nitrate of soda dissolved in four gallons of water is said to be a quick and good stimulant for bulbs, to be applied twice a week after the pots are filled with roots and the flower spikes are fairly visible. A large handful of soot, or about a pint, tied up in a piece of old canvas and immersed in the same quantity of water for a day or two, will give you a safe and excellent stimulant; also good and safe is a quarter of a pound of fresh cow-dung mixed in a large garden pot of water and used as required. Any of these stimulants will do good, as the whole of them applied alternately will benefit bulbs that need more sustenance than the soil affords.

SWAYNES

SWAYNES OINTMENT

AN UNFAILING REMEDY SUCH AS FOR ALL SKIN DISEASES

TETTER. ITCH. SORES. PIMPLES. ERYSIPELAS. BLOTCHES. RING WORM &c.

OINTMENT

THE GREAT CURE FOR ITCHING PILES

Symptoms are moisture, stinging, itching, worse at night; seems as if pin-worms were crawling about the rectum; the private parts are often affected. As a pleasant, economical and positive cure, SWAYNE'S OINTMENT is superior to any article in the market. Sold by druggists, or send 50 cts. in 3-ct. Stamps, 3 Boxes, $1.25. Address, DR. SWAYNE & SON, Phila., Pa.

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Insurance

Agency.

I beg to inform the citizens of this vicinity that I am agent for the following first-class Fire Insurance Companies:

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All of the above-named Companies are staunch and reliable, and insurers can have their choice of Companies.

Richard Melrose,

"Gazette" Office,

Anaheim - - Cal.

NEUTRALIZED.

In what way a Prevalent Evil may be Shorn of its Power to Harm.

Malaria is a broad name for many diseases all originating in unhealthy districts. Ague, fever, the typhus and typhoid fevers are all forms of malaria, and members of the family. Malaria defies the medicine, the physicians and the apothecary. Sometimes, the latter almost persuades a resident BEYOND MALARIA'S REACH that PLANTER is the great and only malaria specific of the age. This plaster acts upon the liver, spleen, bowels and kidneys.

When over the region of the liver, and upon the back over the kidneys, the "seat of malaria," like an area of Northern plasters.

When you purchase, satisfy yourself that the word CAPAINE is cut in the center of the plaster.

Seabury & Johnson, Chemists, New York. Highest awards at International Expositions.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE.

Best in the World. Get the genuine. Every package has our trade mark and is marked Frazer's. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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No other disease is so prevalent in this country as Constipation, and no remedy has ever equalled the celebrated Kidney-Wort as a cure. Whether the disease, however obstinate the case, this remedy will overcome it.

PILES. While distressing complaint it is very apt to be complicated with constipation. Kidney-Wort strengthens the weakened parts and quickly relieves all kinds of Piles even when physicians and medicines have before failed.

WOMEN whether of these troubles will find in Kidney-Wort a prompt relief.

Acts at the Same Time on Kidneys, Liver and Bowels.

PRICE $1. USE Druggists Sell KIDNEY-WORT

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STOMACH BITTERS

Invalids who are recovering vital stamina, declare in grateful terms their appreciation of the merit, as a tonic, of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Not only does it impart strength to the weak, but it also corrects an irregular acid state of the stomach, makes the bowels act at proper intervals, gives ease to those who suffer from rheumatic and kidney troubles, and conquers as well as prevents fever and ague.

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Large Dwelling House

AND OUT-BUILDINGS,

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And Two Miles East of

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At from $35 to $60 per acre.

In Tracts of 10 or 360 Acres, or of intermediate sizes,

This land has just been bought cheap in a large body for cash, and subdivided into twelve tracts, and is offered for sale in lots to suit at low prices to give a quick return on the investment. Part of the land, priced at from $35 to $37 50 per acre, is heavily wooded, and, on account of the abundance of winter water, can be irrigated from the Santa Ana river directly without the necessity of purchasing water stock, which can be had at $12 15 per acre. The most successful vineyardists irrigate only in the winter.

TERMS: ONE-HALF CASH, balance in one and two years, interest 8 per cent. per annum. All the land is in the Rancho Santiago de Santa Ana, which extends from the mountains to the sea, uniting one half the waters of the Santa Ana river at the northern boundary, and containing the flourishing settlements of Orange, Santa Ana and Fortin City.

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On almost every acre of this land FLOWING ARTESIAN WELLS can be obtained, and the more elevated portions can be

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Most of these lands are naturally Moist, requiring only good cultivation to produce crops.

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TRADE MARK

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AGENTS WANTED.

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Dear Sirs. I was troubled with Dyspepsia and Kidney Disease for years and used all kinds of medicine and doctors, but found no relief until I tried your Indian Blood Syrup, which has effected a perfect cure. Mrs. H. WITTPIER. *Jan'y*

1883.

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Maps of Los Angeles County

for sale at the GAZETTE office for 50 cents

School Bond Election Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE QUALIFIED electors of Placentia School District, in accordance with the provisions of Section 1800, Political Code, an election will be held on the 24th day of February, A. D. 1883, at which will be submitted the question of issuing bonds of said District, for the purpose of building and furnishing a school house.

The polls of said election will be opened at Placentia School House, from 9 o'clock a. m. to 4 o'clock p. m. of said day. Said election precinct is designated as Precinct No. 1.

Said bonds to be issued in the sum of $2,000, in denomination of $500 each, and to bear interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, payable annually, and to run for a term of ten years from their date.

The following persons are appointed to act as judges of said election, to receive the votes and make returns thereof, to-wit: Judges, A. Ellis, Frank Bradford and Thomas Stanton.

Dated this 17th day of January, A. D. 1883.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

[SEAL] ROBT. MCFADDEN, Clerk.

LIFE INSURANCE

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY.

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KNABE PIANO.

THE HARDMAN PIANO.

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ALSO,

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1883.

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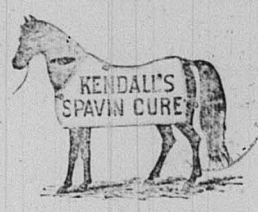

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Saved him 1,800 Dollars.

ADAMS, N. Y., Jan 30, 1882

Dr. B. J. Kendall & Co., Gents: Having used a quantity of your Spavin Cure in this vicinity with great success, I thought I would let you know what it has done for me. Two years ago I had a splendid 3 year old mare, which I valued at $1,800 in money. When I was away from home, her stable was fired, and she got fast, so that she died in a few days. I then purchased the best mare in the country. When I was about to start away, I found her very lame in one fore-leg, and I applied a bottle of your Spavin Cure, and in a few days she was entirely cured. I have used it for blind staggers, and it has always cured completely. I have used it for rheumatism. I have recommended it to many others, all say it does the work. I may say without fear of contradiction that Kendall's Spavin Cure is the best liniment now in use. I intend to use no other, but if it should cease to be, I shall write to you that I may know where to get it. I have used it for a bone spavin on myself, and it cured me, and I still remain

Very respectfully, E. S. LYMAN.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. All druggists have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprietors, DR. B. J. KENDALL & CO., Enosburgh Falls, Vt. Send for Book.

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50c. and $1 sizes, at dealers in drugs and medicines.

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If you are a mechanic or farmer, worn out with overwork, or a worker run down by family or household duties try PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

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If you are wasting away from age, dissipation or any disease or weakness and require a stimulant take GINGER TONIC at once; it will invigorate and build you up from the first dose but will never intoxicate. It has saved hundreds of lives; it may save yours.

CAUTION.—Refuse all nostrums. Parker's Ginger Tonic is composed of the best medicinal agents in the world, and is entirely different from preparations of ginger alone. Send for circular to Hiscox & Co., N. Y. 50c. & $1 sizes, at dealers in drugs.

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ICE. ICE. ICE.

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