

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, JAN. 12, 1894

SUBSCRIPTION, per year, \$2.

SEBASTIAN MASON is exhibiting himself at a Philadelphia museum, whose proprietor pays him \$20 a week. The hangman who successfully accomplished what Mason failed to do should now come to the front.

The big bridge connecting New York with Brooklyn may be a picturesque thing to show to strangers, but its convenience does not seem to be appreciated, nor does it appear to have had any serious effect upon the ferry companies. From the day of the opening (May 25th) to December 1st the total receipts at the toll gates for foot and railway passengers and vehicles amounted to \$138,773. At this rate \$100,000 per month to maintain the bridge, pay the interest on the bonds and provide a fund for their redemption, it will be seen that as a business speculation the enterprise is a woful failure.

GEO. LOGAN, who is alleged to be a candidate for the Presidency, has many strong factors to success, not the least of which is Mrs. Logan. She is as smart and talented as John A. himself, and quite as ambitious, and could probably give the average politician a point or two about pulling wires. She is credited with an admirable bit of finesse at President Arthur's reception on New Year's Day. Noticing that the wife of Register Bruce, a colored lady, was almost ignored by her sex, she quietly escorted her along the line and introduced her to each of the ladies assisting the President. Such trifles as these have their effect and will help to make Logan solid with the South—or the negro part of it.

A MAN named Graves, aged 65 years, was hanged on Friday at Newark, N. J. He was a recluse, and in the house in which he lived was a family by the name of Soden, which included a boy named Eddie. Graves was annoyed by boys, among them Eddie Soden, and on the night of December 20, 1881, he crept up behind Eddie while the latter was fighting a lamp and shot him dead. Great efforts were made to have the sentence commuted on the ground of insanity. Seven expert physicians testified that Graves was insane, and seven equally expert testified that he wasn't, and Jersey justice gave the law the benefit of the doubt. A post mortem examination was made which showed that Graves was insane when executed. The method of procedure in this case is suggestive of the jurisprudence in vogue in California in early days. They hanged the accused first and then examined into the question of his guilt or innocence.

The revised Old Testament threatens to provoke even more criticism than the revised new one. Joseph's coat is no longer a "coat of many colors," or "cray pattern," but "a tunic with long sleeves." The hippopotamus no longer "drunketh up a river and haethen not," because "the trusteth that he can draw up Jordan into his mouth," but "though a river swells he is not afraid; fearless though Jordan washed into his mouth." The "chariots with flaming torches" seen in a vision by Isaiah are "chariots with flashing steel." The words are not full of "satyr" and "dragons," but "ghosts" and "jackals." The "nation scattered, and peeled whose land the river has spoiled," is "the nation that and shaven whose land the rivers divide." In fact the old version as compared with the new reads as if the proofreader had been through the ancient book and changed it to suit himself and put the "intelligent compositor" into a bad hole.

If the genuine American hog is not permitted to set his four feet in France, it is the intention of Congress to make it so that he can keep out of America all French wines, genuine or otherwise. He has introduced a bill to arbitrarily prohibit the importation of French wines and brandies so long as the prohibition upon American hogs is allowed to stand in France. He thinks that Congress will be forced to take peremptory measures in order to remedy the injustice done to one of the chief articles of American export. He thinks Congress, unquestionably, has power to regulate imports in spite of treaties, especially where the initiative in discrimination was taken on the other side. In other words, he believes that Congress has the right to retaliate for the benefit of our own commercial relations with any other country in the world.

GREAT is the commotion in Washington over the publication of the letters written by Huntington to Colton. The general feeling is given expression to by this remark of a Western Senator:

"What protection is there against this man? How do I know but that this creature may have called on me sometime, and because I did not kick him out of my room he may have gone off and written one of his letters, saying I was friendly to him." The Senator added that he thought the only safe way for a public man was not to admit men with axes to grind to their private quarrels. "I do not intend," he said, "to see a single man who wants to talk about railroads or land grants. The minute one of these comes opens his mouth to me on such a subject I will tell him to get up and get."

This decision shows that the Senator is not made of the right kind of stuff. A public official should be accessible to everybody who has anything sensible to say on any subject. It is a flimsy kind of virtue which has to be guarded as the Senator proposes to guard his—or as the Turkish women are guarded to protect them from temptation.

A novel cure of pneumonia has been effected on a patient at Onocota, Otsego county, N. Y. After the physician considered his case hopeless a neighbor placed a cat skin across his chest, when he commenced breathing easier and has continued improving since. The skin was still warm with animal heat when applied.

That Mexican School.

ED. GAZETTE.—As you have thrown upon me the onus of replying to Mr. Bransby's article, I would say that he says hardly anything that I do not endorse. No one would rejoice more than myself to see our Mexican population educated up to the full measure of the stature of American citizenship. I hardly think this is to be accomplished by giving them separate schools taught in their own language. It might be asserted that our German and French fellow citizens should have separate schools, taught in their own language. There have been Catholic schools taught in the Spanish language for more than one hundred years, and yet not more than "two out of ten of the Mexican population can read and write," notwithstanding they are Catholic and in thorough sympathy with the Catholic Church. Can Protestants, by establishing sectarian schools, do more?

I believe it to be the duty of every American citizen to do all he can to influence the rising generation to attend the public schools. I do not think that the Spanish or Mexican children feel that the American children look down upon and slight them. They seem to be just as free and self-asserting as any children. They resent an insult and give a blow just as quickly as the average American child.

Our public schools are of the people, by the people and for the people. There is no institution in which every American, irrespective of political or religious belief, should take a greater interest or feel a greater pride. They recognize no prescriptive difference on account of rank or class. Free to all, welcoming all, they give to all equal rights and privileges, exacting from all equal duties, ofering to all equal rewards and honors. They, more than any other institution, insure equality the highest and most precious, equality of opportunity for improvement.

We have among us people of many nationalities, diverse in languages and customs, and in many instances having strong antagonistic religious prejudices. The essential work of assimilating these diverse elements and educating the children of aliens and enabling them to become energetic, progressive American citizens must be done by our public schools. The tendency of private schools for any special class is segregation, while our public schools embrace all. They are, as it were, a great social and political mould, whatever be the elements thrown into them—German, French or Spanish, only American citizens can come out.

In conclusion, I would say that our public schools should be and are good enough for the best and free to all, and every pupil taken out of the Anaheim public school will lessen its revenue. Mr. Roberts' school will take a few, but he may be able to reach some that do not now attend any school. If so, I have not one word of protest.

C. W. MOORES.

A Peculiar Complication.

About two years ago a young man named Cronica was driving a four horse team near Los Angeles, and the team ran away, throwing the driver to the ground and injuring him so severely that he shortly died. It was claimed that he was pulled from his seat by a displaced wire of the Western Union Telegraph Company. Suit was brought in the Superior Court of Los Angeles county by the mother of the deceased, to recover damages from the telegraph company. The company attempted to remove the cause to the United States Circuit Court, but for some reason the Superior Court declined to relinquish jurisdiction of the case. General Barnes, attorney for the defendant, nevertheless, filed the proper record in the Circuit Court and answered there and the case came up for trial to-day. Neither the plaintiff or her attorney made an appearance, and after the jury was impaneled the Court instructed them to render a verdict in favor of defendant, which was accordingly done.

The case in the State Court is set for trial some time in February next, and if the plaintiff recovers damages in that court, and as the defendant has a verdict and judgment in its favor in the United States Court, there will be a nice question for the Supreme Court of the United States to settle about the beginning of the Twentieth century.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—A depraved and vicious-looking colored boy named Elphouse, Kelly, fifteen years of age, was in the docket of Judge Sullivan's court this morning, for committing atrocious deeds. He lived with his uncle, a respectable colored man, who testified that about the 20th of last month the boy bought a box of "Rough on Rats" and a quantity of arsenic. When he went home he put the contents in three quarts of milk, with the intention of poisoning the family, but failed in the attempt. Next day he renewed the attempt by putting the poison in a bucket of water, and Benjamin's children drank from the bucket and were taken with violent pains in the stomach, but all recovered. He also gave arsenic to cattle. He sprinkled arsenic on Mrs. Benjamin's bread. She, however, discovered it, and threw the bread away. He also attempted to set fire to a barn, but the corn shocks burned so slow he thought he would be detected, and put out the fire. Just before Christmas he attempted to cut one of the children's throats while she was asleep, but she woke up just as he had his hand raised to cut her. He built a fire, called his aunt out to see it, then threw a handful of cartridges into the fire and ran away, hoping she would be killed by the explosion. The boy stated that while living in Baltimore he poisoned his mother and aunt, who died from the effects, and one time he attempted to set his mother's house on fire. He also said that while in Baltimore he used to poison persons and cattle for spite.

A distressing accident, which occurred at El Teolote Rancho, Santa Barbara county, some fifteen days ago resulted in the death of the infant son of Guadalupe Devya, a tenant on that ranch. The child fell from a baby carriage and injured its head in such a manner as to cause its tongue to protrude from its mouth, and it slowly starved to death in fifteen days.

No More Hydraulic Mining.

In the celebrated case of Woodruff vs. the North Bloomfield Mining Co. better known as the great debris case, or Farmers vs. Miners, Judge Sawyer, of the U. S. Circuit Court, on Monday rendered a decision, concurring in by Judge Dwyer, of Oregon, granting a perpetual injunction against hydraulic mining. The defendants are permitted to have the injunction dissolved or modified, if a plan is devised for abating the nuisance. The decision consists of 225 folios and occupied three hours and a half in reading, and is said to be the longest ever rendered in any suit on the Pacific Coast.

A Marysville dispatch on Monday says that the decision was received with boundless joy in Marysville. The people are making all possible demonstrations of delight and satisfaction. The streets are crowded and everybody is exchanging congratulations. "As soon as the news was received the steam whistles screeched and the church bells were rung. At 5 o'clock a salute of forty guns was fired and the bells again rang. This evening a brass band set out serenading prominent persons. Big bonfires will be lighted on Corkery Square and a display of fireworks. There is such conviviality. Public sentiment is unanimous upon this occasion, and the rejoicing is the deepest and most spontaneous ever manifested in the city.

A Seattle telegram says: The decision has cast a gloom over this community, and was a surprise to the farmers as well as the miners. A compromise decision was expected, which would have been very acceptable to both sides. The farmers and miners admit that the cessation of hydraulic mining will not save the valley, unless large retaining dams are built to retain the debris now in the river. If Sawyer's decision is accepted as final, thousands of people will be obliged to seek other homes. Millions of dollars worth of property would be abandoned, and ruin generally would follow.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The Solicitor of the Treasury was notified to-day that there will be submitted to him certain legal questions, which have lately arisen over the work of recovering the treasure supposed to have been lost in the wreck of the British frigate *Husar*, in the bottom of East River, New York, just below Fort Morris. The *Husar* was wrecked in 1780, while on the way to Norwich, Connecticut. She is supposed to have had on board nearly \$1,000,000, intended for the payment of the British troops; also 70 American prisoners chained to the gun decks. Attempts have been made in intervals for many years to recover the treasure, which, it is believed, went down with her, but on account of the great depth of water and the swift cross-tide of the channel where the wreck lies, all such attempts have hitherto proved fruitless. The company now engaged at risk under took it at their own expense and risk upon an agreement with the United States Government that they should have ninety per cent. of all the money recovered, the United States to have the other ten per cent. together with all relics of value that might be found. From the fact that a legal question has arisen concerning the sunken treasure, and is to be submitted to the law officer of the treasury, the inference drawn is there is a better prospect than ever before for the recovery of the money, but nothing is known definitely about it, or about the nature of the question raised.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Some funny disclosures are made by a report upon the expenditures of the contingent fund of the Senate, just printed in a Senate document. The report shows that during the last fiscal year 960 quarts of apollinaris and 516 quarts of Bethesda water were consumed by Senators, and paid for out of the fund. It has been the custom of the Senate for years to have apollinaris water kept in the cloak rooms during the warm weather. Two or three years ago, at the solicitation of several Senators who prefer Bethesda to apollinaris, the former was made a Senatorial beverage. The waters are kept on ice during every day the Senate is in session. The report also shows that 2,100 two-grain quinine pills were purchased, an average of nearly 54 grains to each Senator. The folding of the speeches amounted to \$15,999. To cover the expenses in defending claimants to their seats, Ingalls got \$8,195, Kellogg \$9,530 and Butler \$3,300. Lunch for Senators, on occasions when they were in executive session all night, cost \$1,175.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10.—The Courier de San Francisco publishes a letter from Jules Bernard, Vice President of the Anglo Society of France, to a prominent wine merchant of this city, in which he says: I believe you will produce great deal better wines in ten years, but I don't believe you can send it to Europe. We have tested your wines, both white and red, and they are far from being equal to French wines. In spite of the phylloxera we have still passable wine at from 50 francs, equal to \$10, to 60 francs, equal to \$12, the hectoliter, equal to twenty-five gallons, at Paris, and from 25 to 30 francs the hectoliter at the vineyards, and these wines are better than yours and less dear. However, we have found your white wine superior to the red. The "writer continues, stating that as large quantities of American resistant vines have been planted in France, Algeria, Italy and other countries with probabilities of exporting still further at reduced rates. Mr. Bernard, however, says that this country will probably be able to consume all the claret made in California for some years to come.

The Oakland Times pays a neat and just compliment to the interior press of California. It says: "We know no State in the Union with an abler corps of journalists than those who preside over the weekly papers of this State. Their devotion to the material concerns of their localities, their constant mention of crops, lands, matters horticultural and agricultural make up a grand display that is worth millions a year to the land-owners, the railroads, the miners, the fruit canners and the merchants of the State, and yet how many of these throw away the weekly paper with a frown, crying 'nothing in it.'"

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

At Roseburg, O., several days ago the ten-year-old son of Joseph Roberts accidentally cut Miss Brown, his school teacher, in the arm with a knife, puncturing an artery. The wound healed, but reopened and Miss Brown bled to death.

Some residents of North Oakland complain that a man named Agar, who lives on San Pablo avenue, near Butchertown, while drunk last Saturday afternoon, grasped his child (5 years old) by one foot and threw it against the wall, bruising the child fearfully and almost causing death.

Above Sequel, Santa Cruz county, a son of A. Noble was accidentally shot and killed. The deceased was hunting and leaned his gun against the fence while he picked up the birds he had killed, and the gun falling, it was discharged, the contents entering the young man's abdomen.

In Calico city the miners have adopted a peculiar nomenclature for the denizens of the three Southern counties who live there. San Bernardino men are known as "Alfalfa Chovers," Los Angeles men as "Pumpkin Rollers," and San Diego men as "Bee Herders." These cognomens were adopted at a recent dance at that place.

At San Luis Obispo Francisco Correa was found dead a few yards from his house, having been brutally murdered at about 10:30 o'clock Friday night on returning from a lodge meeting. The assassin lay concealed in a bunch of willows and fired a charge of shot from a shotgun into the back part of his neck. Death was instantaneous. The coroner's jury returned a verdict charging a stepson with the crime, who is now in custody.

An opinion has been filed in the Supreme Court in the matter of the estate of E. L. Billings, which is of considerable interest. The deceased left what he supposed to be a holographic will. He had seemingly complied with every provision of the statute, but those who desired to defeat his purposes found in the date of the instrument the basis of a technicality, which saved them and possibly defeated the wishes of testator. The will was dated Sacramento, April 1, 1880. The words "April 1st" were written by the deceased, while the year and locality were printed, the testator having evidently taken a sheet of paper with a letter-head stating the business and location of his firm, the name of the place, "Sacramento," and the year, "1880," printed, and filled in the month and day, "April 1st." The Court holds that the requirements of the statute are not complete unless every word of the will is in the handwriting of the testator.

Engraved Eggs.

Some time ago there was a man who stood upon the street corners and in the public squares selling egg shells upon which were engraved names, devices, or flowers. The art of engraving upon eggs is connected with a curious and little known historical fact.

In the month of August, 1808, at the time of the Spanish war, there was found in the patriarchal church of Lisbon an egg upon the shell of which was announced the approaching extermination of the French. This fact caused a lively fermentation in the superstitious Portuguese population, and came near causing an uprising.

The French commander remedied the matter very ingeniously by distributing throughout the city thousands of eggs that bore engraved upon them a contradiction of the prediction. The Portuguese, deeply astonished, did not know what to think of it, but thousands of eggs giving the lie to a prediction engraved upon one only, had the power of the majority. In addition, a few days afterward, posters put up on all the street corners pointed out the manner in which the miracle was performed. The mode of doing it is very simple.

It consists in writing upon the egg shell with wax or varnish or simply with tallow, and then immersing the egg in some weak acid, such, for example, as vinegar, dilute hydrochloric acid, or etching liquid. Everywhere where the varnish or wax has not protected the shell, the line of the letter is decomposed and dissolved in the acid, and the writing or drawing remains in relief. Although the *modus operandi* presents no difficulty, a few precautions must be taken in order to be successful on a first experiment.

In the first place, as the eggs that are to be engraved are usually previously blown, so that they may be preserved without alteration, it is necessary before immersing them in the acid to plug up the apertures in the extremities with a bit of beeswax; and, moreover, as the eggs are very light, they must be held at the bottom of the vessel full of acid by means of a thread fixed to a weight or wound round the extremity of a glass rod.

If the acid is very dilute, the operation, though it takes a little longer, gives better results. Two or three minutes usually suffices to give characters that have sufficient relief.—*La Nature*.

A telegram from Rivers Head, I. I., says: George Jeffrey, indicted with his wife for the murder of a child of the latter by a former husband, makes a statement that he killed the child by holding its body between his knees and twisted the child's head one way until he thought he had broken its neck, and then twisted its head the other way to make sure he had killed it. Jeffrey contemplated killing the child for a long time, and thought he could do so by con- tinual cruelties and not be held guilty of the crime. Failing, he at last broke its neck. He hated the child because he was not its father, and its existence interfered more or less with his wife earning money for him. He had no other motive for the crime. Being informed of her husband's confession, Mrs. Jeffrey became very light hearted. She said she was present when he killed the child, but that she made no resistance, as he could have no comfort in life while it lived.

SHILOH'S COUGH AND Consumption Cure is sold by us on a guarantee. It cures consumption. Sold by Wm. M. Higgins.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

In memory of his mother, Governor Wash-burn of Wisconsin has endowed a hospital in Milwaukee with \$300,000.

Over 3,000,000 acres of forests in the Adirondacks are now owned by private individuals and corporations, while the State owns but 100,000.

A female beggar who has traveled over the State of Texas with a child and a monkey, has collected \$6,000, and will go into business at San Antonio.

The convent of Notre Dame, at Belleville, Illinois, was burned on last Saturday night and twenty-seven young lady pupils were burned to death.

A Commissioner of Potter county, Dakota, has made affidavit that Governor Ordway accepted a bribe of \$5,000 for the appointment of a fellow-Commissioner.

N. S. Styles of Warrenton, Ga., watched for the robber of his hens' nests, and saw a half grown heifer go to a nest and eat its contents, shells and all.

In the Women's Congress, in Chicago, Mrs. Wolcott of Massachusetts told her sisters that the outdoor work of a farmer is not so hard as that of the kitchen.

A merchant of Farmerville, La., offers a prize of a good coat for the biggest mounted negro and a pair of boots to the possessor of the next largest mouth.

Colorado has 2,000 miles of narrow-gauge roads in operation; Texas has 1,190, Mexico, 1,100; Arizona has 700 under construction, and Utah about 1,600 projected.

A young giant is Jack Shields of Hunt county, Texas. He is twenty-one years old, seven feet eight inches high and weighs 291 pounds. He has six brothers, all over seven feet in height.

An asphalt pavement in a yard at Madgeburg is said to have been lifted up several inches by the vigorous growth edible mushrooms that had sprouted from the "petron" in spite of the want of air.

A family of nine persons named Bird, renting a farm near Kaufman, Tex., has been made the victim of a poisoner, who evidently placed the poison in a water bucket. Nearly all the family have died. Suspicion falls upon a neighboring farmer who had often threatened to have revenge.

An expert (in a London wire case) lately stated that pencil marks rubbed out revive when the texture of the paper returns to its normal condition. The existence of these marks proved most embarrassing in the case in question. The Boston fire, too, proved that pencil writing was more enduring than ink.

Nellie Lincoln Rositer of Philadelphia, although only sixteen years of age, is at the head of the silk culturists of this country, and is rapidly becoming wealthy. Her book upon silk culture is standard authority for those who are engaged in the new and profitable business of raising cocoons, and her products have taken premiums at all the exhibitions.

Governor Ireland, by invitation, addressed the Texas Stockmen's Convention at Austin at great length. He disclaimed having advised the pasture men to take their shavings in their hands to redress wrongs, but would say, "if you find a man setting fire to your barn or cutting your fences, and you shoot him—well, I make no pledge." This was vociferously applauded, being taken as an implied promise to pardon fence cutter killers.

On Tuesday an awful tragedy occurred at Egin, Idaho. A newly married couple, who, two hours before, were pronounced one until death should them part, were sitting together in the house of the bride's parents enjoying the society of their friends, when a ten-year-old brother of the bride came up with a small pistol which he had taken from a trunk, and thought to play "scare" with his sister by pointing the weapon toward her, but in the foolish game the gun was discharged, sending the contents into his brother-in-law, the ball entering the forehead producing instant death. The young man's name was Thomas G. Parker, and his wife a Miss Nellie Smith, both much esteemed citizens of the place.

A romance in real life was completed at Minersville, Pa., on Wednesday by a wedding in Court. A week ago Susie Brady was brutally assaulted and shot by her lover, Dennis Pike. The young people were to be married. The girl's parents objected, and to hoodwink them, she pretended to jilt Pike for another man. The lover, not understanding the scheme, became jealous, and shot her. He was arrested and held to await trial. The girl disappeared Thursday and her friends were alarmed. Yesterday she appeared at the prison; she had been to see a lawyer, and having learned that a wife cannot be compelled to testify against her husband, she determined to marry her jealous lover forthwith. Young Pike consented gladly, but the Warden declined to permit the ceremony. The girl then applied to the Court, which was in session, and, by order of the Judge, Pike was brought into Court, where, at her receiving a lecture, the train were made one. The Court was in doubt whether to allow the wedding, but, upon consultation with another Judge and several leading lawyers, decided to do so and not press the indictment against Pike.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 9.—On Saturday night at W. G. Taylor's plantation, in Le-noir county, an entire family of negroes (William Cook, wife and six children) were burned to death. The weather on that night was the coldest in twenty years. It is supposed that a large fire was made before retiring, and that the house caught fire from the brands rolling on the floor. No news reached the neighbors until noon on Sunday. Then a neighbor, who went to visit the family, found nothing but the ashes of the house and human beings. The father and mother were found near together, and their infant between them, where the had had stood. The others were in their usual places of rest.

GRAND OPENING AT THE DRY GOODS PALACE.

—OF—
RIMPAU BROS.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1883.

The Largest Importation

—OF—
DRY GOODS,

Fancy Goods, Clothing.

Boots and Shoes

—HOLIDAY GOODS.

"Quick Sales and Small Profits."

We shall also have a very large assortment of

Ladies' Winter Goods

—And a large assortment of—

Plain Silks and Satins as well as Brocaded Silks and Velvets.

—Agents for DEVLIN & CO.,—

MERCHANT TAILORS OF NEW YORK.

Suits ordered from samples and a perfect fit guaranteed.

NUMEROUS SAMPLES ON HAND.

JACKSON'S
S. B. SMITH, Contractor and Builder.
Pumping Outfits
A SPECIALTY.
BEST AND CHEAPEST.
10 feet.....\$75
12 ".....\$85
14 ".....\$100
MADE BY JACKSON & TRUMAN, San Francisco.

JACKSON'S CALIFORNIA WINDMILL
Is far ahead of all competitors. I am now furnishing these Mills with Tanks, Pumps, Pipe, Faucets, etc., and setting them up in complete running order at LOWER PRICES THAN EVER GIVEN IN THIS COUNTRY. Do not purchase a pumping outfit without first examining my work and price. S. B. SMITH, Anaheim, Cal.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
For Sale.
FURST & BRADLEY SULKY FLOW. A Fresh Milch Cow. Also J. HUNTER or A. E. & E. A. WHITE, Anaheim.
Hay for Sale.
THE FIRST-CLASS BAILED BARLEY HAY, which since harvest has been stored in the barn on Center street near the Railroad Depot, is offered for sale in any quantity, delivered or at the barn. Apply to J. H. CLARK or to J. K. TUFFNER.

Grape Cuttings.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAS FOR SALE SOME White Malaga, Flame Tokay and other varieties of grape cuttings. The White Malaga is a good ship ping and raising grape. Apply to J. W. CLARK, West of R. R. Depot.
Grape Cuttings.
200,000 GRAPE CUTTINGS OF BERBER, Zinfandel and Golden Chasselas varieties for sale at \$2.50 per thousand. Apply to M. OEFINGER, Anaheim.
THE Plows, Cultivators, Harrows and Farming Implements—
Manufactured by F. C. & E. A. WHITE Manufacturing Company of Chicago, are first-class and guaranteed in every respect. Sold by E. A. & E. A. WHITE.
Wanted.
A RESPONSIBLE MAN WITH TOOLS TO SET out a vineyard of 35 acres. Inquire of W. M. J. SMITH, Anaheim.
OSTRICH FARM.
IT HAVING BEEN FOUND NECESSARY TO close the above farm to visitors, notice is hereby given that all persons trespassing on the said farm WILL BE PROSECUTED. Visitors wishing to see the birds can do so on Sundays and Wednesdays, and the price of admission to the farm is fifty cents each. SMALL DOGS BROUGHT ON THE FARM WILL BE SHOT. C. J. SKETCHLEY, Superintendent Southern California Ostrich Farming Company.

Masonic Notice.
THE REGULAR MEETINGS OF ANAHEIM LODGE NO. 287, F. and A. M. are held on Monday nights at the Masonic Hall on the Monday evening of each month, and the price of admission to the hall upon the full moon in each month, \$2.00. Brethren in good standing are cordially invited to attend. T. M. HIGGINS, W. M. J. E. G. GARRISON, Secretary.
FIRE Insurance Agency.
I beg to inform the citizens of this vicinity that I am agent for the following first-class Fire Insurance Companies: GIRARD, of Philadelphia AGRICULTURAL, of Watertown SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL HARTFORD, of Hartford ST. PAUL, of St. Paul TEUTONIA, of New Orleans NEW ORLEANS, of New Orleans FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION of London, England. COMMERCIAL UNION, of London, Capital \$12,500,000 CITY OF LONDON, Capital \$10,000,000 SOUTH BRITISH AND NATIONAL, Capital \$10,000,000 All of the above named Companies are staunch and reliable, and insurers can have their choice of Companies.
Richard Melrose, CENTRALIA

POULTRY YARDS!
W. G. POTTER, Proprietor.
BREEDER OF FLYING DUCKS AND BROWN LEGHORN. Eggs for hatching, \$5 per dozen. Also have on hand fifty fine young cockerels of Henskin's strain of F. R. and Denny strain of R. R. \$2 to \$3 each. Cash with order. W. G. POTTER.

Kleinigkeiten.

A lot of good haled hay is offered for sale by an advertiser.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Dreyfus and family returned yesterday from their visit to San Francisco.

Seventy five acres of irrigable land, convenient to town is offered for rent for cash or on shares. Particulars at this office.

Insurance against fire in the first class companies for which Richard McRae is agent. Policies written and delivered at once.

The New Year's edition of the Riverside Press and Horticulturalist was a very excellent paper and a credit to its publisher.

Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well. So thought Boreas on Thursday. It was the heartiest, whole-souled blow ever experienced here.

Sand to a depth of three feet was piled up on the railroad track between Cucamonga and Colton on Thursday and trains were greatly delayed.

On his return from his trip to Lower California Mr. Adolph Rimpun brought with him some pretty shells and sea fans found on the coast at La Paz. They are on exhibition at the store.

The inconvenience resulting from the repairs now being made upon the town water works will be removed during next week. A brick foundation is now being laid, and the tank and frame will be moved bodily and placed on it.

The installation of the officers of Selgwick Post No. 17, G. A. R., will take place at Santa Ana on the 14th inst., and the event will be signified by an appropriate entertainment. We acknowledge the receipt of an invitation.

The house on the ranch recently owned by Mr. Hanna was broken into one night during the week and several articles belonging to that gentleman were stolen therefrom. Deputy Sheriff Tyler has taken the thieves and they will probably be captured.

An examination of the Coroner's records shows that during the year 1883 there were held in Los Angeles county forty-eight inquests. The causes of death in these cases were ascertained to be as follows: Suicides, 15; natural causes, 14; accidents, 10; murders, 9.—Times.

Wind, like rain, visits the just and the unjust, and respects neither persons nor places. Among other damage which it did in Santa Ana on Thursday was the blowing down of a church steeple. Orange orchards suffered severely by having the fruit blown from the trees.

The grape grower saith sorely while the wind blows, for what can he do for the howling blast? This is the time of year when the grower of oranges suffereth anxiety and loss; it is in the early days of April that the brow of the vineyardist is corrugated with care lest the frost nip the bud.

Mary B., the divorced wife of I. W. Lord of Los Angeles, was before Justice Ling on Friday last week on a charge of disturbing the peace and threatening the life of her ex-husband. Mr. Lord testified he had reason to fear that his life was in danger, and she pleaded guilty, was fined \$20 and placed under \$1,000 bonds to keep the peace.

Barker & Allen, the furniture dealers of Los Angeles, who have a new ad. in to-day's paper, have unquestionably the finest stock to be found in that city, and have now taken the lead in the furniture line. They deal in all grades, and the leanest as well as the most plethoric purse can find articles of furniture within their reach.

A couple of weeks ago a drunken and obnoxious passenger on the train was whacked on the head with a lantern by one of the brakemen at the Anaheim depot. The battered individual got out a warrant for his assailant and the case came up before Justice Ling of Los Angeles, who has reserved his decision until Monday. But the party who received the thrashing was found guilty of using vulgar and obscene language, and was fined \$35.

The County Board of Education met on Monday. The following persons were granted certificates on Normal School diplomas: Iantha Rea, Belle W. Pierce, Ida L. Hale, Grace O. Leonard, Alvaretta V. Howler, Louis Heitman, Helen M. Haskell, Mary E. McLean, Janet Henderson, Evaline Oplins, all first grade; Kate Bromley and Nellie F. Ayer, second grade. First grade certificates were also granted on California life diplomas to Augusta Stevens, T. H. Rose, W. S. Wallace, J. N. Keen, Mrs. O. B. Porter. First grade certificates were also granted to R. B. Warren and Miss Kate Brownson and second grade to Victoria Mayes, Jessie S. Millard and Lida Stanford.

The names of the applicants for teachers' certificates, who have been undergoing an examination as to their proficiency during the week, have not yet been announced.

To the Public.
Please bear in mind that this is the last season that I will carry any toys, crockery, glassware, lamps, etc. I will close them out below cost. This is bona fide, and no business trick. Also a fine lot of candies at low prices.
I will rent part of my store after New Year. Come one, come all. Yours,
FRANK EY.

NOT VALID OBJECTIONS.

"An Eastern man" sums up his objections to Southern California in this fashion:

- 1—Dear land.
- 2—Fruit much dearer than in the East.
- 3—Food of all kinds much higher than in the East.
- 4—Fuel, (except coal oil) bad and dear.
- 5—Rents high and houses inconveniently small and mostly built without any idea of permanency.

Only the most immaterial of these objections are true in fact. Land is not dear in Southern California. If it is wanted for orchards or vineyards, the very best quality, with abundance of water, can be had in the vicinity of Anaheim for from \$100 to \$200 per acre; if for dairy or stock purposes, it can be had for from \$40 to \$75 per acre. These prices are surely reasonable enough.

Some fruit may be dearer here than in the East, but what of it? The amount of fruit consumed by a family is not a very heavy item of expense, and if the consumer pays a high price the producer must participate in the profit. When all fruits grown here can be purchased as cheaply as in the East, then the objection that land is dear will have some force.

Food of all kinds is not higher than in the East, assuming that New York represents the East and Anaheim, Southern California. We have it from a New Yorker who has recently settled here that the price of food is lower here as a general thing, but that the quality is not of the high grade to be obtained in the city referred to. The food supply for his family of five persons costs \$5 per week less here than it did in New York.

Fuel is undoubtedly dear, but it is not bad. The "Eastern man" specifies as follows: I bought a load of fine-looking stove wood from a countryman on the street for \$5. It was a reasonable figure, I thought, and my better-half thought so too; but when we came to use it in the stove, it would scarcely burn. That wood was very dear at \$1 per load.

From this experience, which no one but a tenderfoot would have dropped into, he argues that the "fuel is bad." The wood was green and unfit for use, but it is scarcely fair to infer that all the wood offered for sale is in the same condition. Good fuel is dear, which fact is especially noticeable to those who have been used to buying good coal as cheaply as it is sold in the older States. But as during eight months in the year fire is not needed in the household except for cooking purposes, the aggregate annual cost for fuel does not greatly exceed the cost in the East.

Rents are unreasonably high in places like the city of Los Angeles, but in the country they are reasonable. Houses can be built so cheaply that, if a person has come to stay, he cannot afford to pay a high rent. A good, comfortable house with from four to six rooms can be built for from \$1000 to \$1500. The fact is that the "Eastern man" has drawn his conclusion from a brief and narrow experience. He makes the mistake of assuming that because he found town lots, apples, poultry, wood and rents high in the booming city of Los Angeles, the same must be true of all other portions of the country. Let him travel and widen his acquaintance with things, and he will soon acknowledge his error.

The Arrenging Pistol.

Charles Whitehead, editor of the Evening Republican of Los Angeles, was shot by T. S. Harris on Wednesday morning, the weapon used being a British building pistol. The ball hit Whitehead to the right of the backbone, striking a rib and glancing downward, and lodged in the muscles about the hip. The wound is not considered fatal.

The circumstances which led to the shooting are these: Harris, Whitehead and Jarrett T. Richards were publishers of the Republican. Business disagreements culminated in the withdrawal by Harris of the type and printing material which belonged to him. He was engaged in this work on Wednesday, and Mrs. Harris went to the editorial room for a dictionary which she claimed. Whitehead objected to her taking it, claiming that it belonged to the office, and it is said she retaliated by the use of strong epithets. Whitehead, assisted by an employee named Phillips, took the book from her and ejected her from the office. She went to the composing room where Harris was and complained of the treatment given her and asked her husband to have the parties arrested for assault. Harris went away immediately, but instead of going for a warrant he went to the business office, asked for Whitehead who came from an inner office and as he appeared Harris said "I am going to kill you," and fired with the result stated. Harris claims that Whitehead made a motion as if to draw a pistol, and that he fired in self-defense. He was arrested and lodged in jail. Harris was at one time publisher of the Santa Ana Standard.

Harris has been held in \$1500 bail to answer the charge of assault to commit murder. The latest news in regard to Whitehead is that the wound is slight and he will recover.

The following real estate transaction are reported:

James M. Haven, Socrates Rand, C. A. Pomeroy, E. A. Ruid, Walter Ruid, Mary Ruid Haven and Fanny Ruid Schlager to J. B. Pierce, lot 25, Anaheim extension; \$1250. Charles D. Brown to George W. Spensible and S. E. wife—W. J. of NE 1/4 of NW 1/4 sec 35, T. 3 S., R. 10 W.; \$2200.

Joseph Jordan to Harris Newmark, lots 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, Neip's addition to Anaheim; lot C and D, Tim Boggs's addition to Anaheim; lot C in Vineyard lot 5; part of building lot 13; a 454 feet of building lot 9, and lot 8 corner Adelaide and First streets, Anaheim, \$4797.75.

Parties wanting plows are invited to call at my shop and examine the new stock of the celebrated Peoria Plows, which have merits possessed by no other make. I have also the Improved Peoria Harrow, and the Iron Beam Cultivator, with extra side and cutter knives. These tools command themselves to every eye. I have some new Shubert's wagons, with extra wide tires, which are just the thing for this country.

JACOB YANGER.

Blacksmith shop on Center Street.

SORGHUM.

The Profits and Possibilities of Cane Culture.

A couple of years ago, the GAZETTE published several quite exhaustive articles on the subject of sorghum, but other matters of interest have since been topics of discussion, so that little has been said of the industry of late. At the time mentioned, it seemed as if the growing of cane and the making of syrup would be very generally gone into by the farmers of the country; and just why that industry is not in greater favor with agriculturists we cannot comprehend. Certainly the results obtained by those who have steadily grown the cane will justify others in giving part of their land to its culture.

Mr. J. Y. Anderson, of Westminster, has raised the cane for years and finds it the most profitable crop he has ever grown—although he has raised 100 bushels of corn to the acre on his rich peat land. His best record is 134 gallons of syrup from half an acre, and 200 gallons to the acre is a common crop. He finds it impossible to supply the demand for the syrup, which he sells at wholesale for 65 cents per gallon. Thus the gross income from an acre of cane is \$130. The cost of boiling the cane is not great, nor is the necessary boilers and furnace expensive. With the assistance of two men he can make 75 gallons of syrup a day, and for fuel he uses the stalks of the cane after they have been run through the mill—bagasse, it is technically called—and thus a formidable item of expense is avoided.

In enumerating the virtues of this crop, it should be stated that the seed is far better than wheat for chicken feed, and that for that purpose the seed from an acre of cane is equal to that from much corn.

Mr. Anderson has supplied a number of his neighbors with seed, and has agreed to work up their crops on shares. He charges nothing for the seed, as only a pound to an acre is required.

Mr. F. A. Gates of Garden Grove has also grown the cane very successfully and has rented a tract of land in North Anaheim, altogether different from the character of soil in his neighborhood, on which he will plant sorghum this year so as to see on which land it thrives best.

It did not need the experiments of the Department of Agriculture to demonstrate that sugar can be made from the sorghum cane. It translates readily, and if the refineries of San Francisco were not under the nightly thumb of Sir Claus Spreckles of the Sandwich Islands they would long ago have given encouragement to the farmers of this county by offering them a fair price for the syrup in its "mush" state.

Church Notes.

There will be preaching in the Presbyterian church to-morrow at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. The Communion of the Lord's Supper will be administered at the morning service. The pastor will preach in Orangefield at 2 p. m. He will also preach in Fairview Sunday, Jan. 20th, at 3 p. m. All are invited. Services will be held in St. Michael's Episcopal church every Sunday morning and evening by Rev. H. J. Sheridan. All are invited.

Rev. Mr. Green, of the Evangelical Association, will preach in German every Sunday at 2:30 p. m. in the building south of Masonic Hall. Sunday school at 1:30 p. m. Rev. Mr. Bollinger will preach in the German church every Sunday morning at 10:30. Rev. Mr. Dearing will preach in the Methodist Episcopal church every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Post-Office Letter List.

There are letters in the Anaheim post-office for the following persons:
Nathan Aldridge,
Emil Carlusak,
Karl Horn,
M. Kaelsh,
Thos. H. Lyons,
Geo. Lubar,
Ed Mellus,
Anderson Moody,
Mary Rice,
Thomas Roche,
Geo. Smart,
Jacob Smith,
Leopold Steiner,
Wm. Queen,
Mrs. E. L. Wheeler.

Wells, Fargo & Co.

There are packages in Wells, Fargo & Co.'s office for the following persons:
C. J. Sketchley,
P. Carrigan,
J. K. Ormsby,
J. Yager,
T. P. Hinde,
Ada Wilmoth,
Mrs. O. Crane,
Matthew Stewart,
J. Yager,
B. F. Kellogg.

LOS ANGELES MARKETS.

Corrected weekly for the GAZETTE by E. GERMANN, Commission and Shipping Merchant, 29 Main street, Los Angeles. P. O. Box 1151.

BUTTER, fresh, choice, per lb 35¢ to 40¢.
Fair to good " 25¢ to 30¢.
EGGS, per dozen, 25¢.
RACON, light breakfast, per lb 14¢ to 15¢.
Medium " 12¢ to 13¢.
HAMS, California, per lb 15¢ to 16¢.
LARD, 10 lb tin, 10¢ to 11¢.
5 lb " 11¢ to 12¢.
2 lb " 11¢ to 12¢.
HEMP, per dozen, \$5.00 to \$7.00.
ROOSTERS, " \$3.00 to \$4.00.
BROILERS, " \$3.50 to \$4.00.
DUCKS, " \$5.00 to \$7.00.
TURKEYS, live, per lb 14¢ to 15¢.
dressed, " 20¢ to 21¢.
POTATOES, per 100 lb \$1.00 to \$1.15.
RAISINS, California, per box \$1.25 to \$1.75.
WALNUTS, per lb 6¢ to 6 1/2¢.
HAY, per ton \$12 to \$13.
BARLEY, per cental \$24 to \$25.
CORN, per cental \$1.10 to \$1.20.

Thermometrical Record.

The following is our record (taken 11 miles North of town) for the week ending Wednesday p. m. Jan. 9, giving lowest point by night preceding date and highest by day:

DATE.	Lowest.	7 A. M.	7 P. M.	Highest.
Jan. 8	34	46	46	63
" 9	44	45	45	68
" 10	45	45	45	68
" 11	45	45	45	68
" 12	44	44	44	68
" 13	44	44	44	68
" 14	44	44	44	68
" 15	44	44	44	68
" 16	44	44	44	68
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" 24	44	44	44	68
" 25	44	44	44	68
" 26	44	44	44	68
" 27	44	44	44	68
" 28	44	44	44	68
" 29	44	44	44	68
" 30	44	44	44	68
" 31	44	44	44	68

Average Temperature.....54
Highest and lowest.....64

CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH and Bronchitis immediately relieved by Shiloh's Cure. Sold by Wm. M. Higgins.

Board of Supervisors.

MONDAY, Jan. 7, 1884.

In the matter of W. H. Perry for whom franchise at San Pedro, set for hearing to-morrow at 10 a. m.

T. A. Saxton appointed member of the County Board of Education, vice W. F. McDonald, deceased.

San Fernando School District bonds, \$4000, sold to Thos. Goss at 1 per cent. premium.

Clerk directed to issue bonds of \$3000 for Placencia school district.

Petition to change boundaries between Downey and Little Lake school districts denied.

C. G. Bardick appointed Constable for San Jose township, vice Frank House resigned. Petition to divide the Azusa water district.

Santa Ana road map and field notes filed and set for hearing Tuesday, February 5th, 1884, at 10 a. m.

In re Bachman road declared a public highway with the old road abandoned.

TUESDAY, Jan. 8.

In the matter of drawing the grand and petit jury. Ordered drawn.

In the matter of fixing rates of license tax: Said matter having been under discussion, on motion the further consideration was postponed until the February term, 1884.

In the matter of feeding county prisoners: The clerk was directed to advertise for bids for feeding county prisoners, and burying the indigent dead.

The application of W. H. Perry for a wharf franchise was granted.

The petition of W. H. Stephenson asking for the change of a road at San Gabriel was referred to Supervisor Reichard.

C. E. Rutan, short hand reporter, allowed \$50 for reporting testimony in preliminary examinations in the case of the People vs. Foster et al.

On motion, ordered that no compensation will hereafter be allowed for reporting testimony in criminal cases before justices of the peace.

Portrait of Judge Howard donated by members of the bar accepted and ordered hung permanently in the Court Room.

THURSDAY, Jan. 10.

The District Attorney filed his report, of which the following is a synopsis:

In the case of J. E. Fulton, the tax was correct, but the property was assessed higher than adjoining property. He never appeared before the Board of Equalization to have his assessment reduced, which was the proper way. The payment was voluntary and he cannot force the county to pay it back. This has been decided by the California Supreme Court. The case of Captain Moore is on the same basis. By Section 3805, Political Code, it refers the rebate to the County Auditor, and takes it away from the Supervisors. These men rely on Section 3804, Political Code, which does not apply to double assessments. There is no erroneous or illegal assessment, because the roll is regular. If the Supervisors should pay it, they would not be liable in any sense, but would constitute themselves a Board of Equalization.

Dr. J. E. Fulton was allowed \$65 for taxes paid under an erroneous assessment.

On motion, the refunding of taxes erroneously assessed was postponed until February 4, 1884.

Adjourned till February 4, 1884, at 10 a. m.

The total number of sailing vessels of all the world is 48,704, gauging 30,647,377 tons. Of these more than a third carry the English flag, and less than a twentieth that of France, which ranks seventh, being below America, Italy, Germany and Russia.

The State of Pueblo, Mexico, has been invaded by great clouds of locusts.

It is discovered that by a recent law enacted in Missouri may testify in Courts.

The municipal council of Moscow has decided that during the winter the pupils of the municipal schools shall be exempted from attendance in very cold weather when the thermometer falls below a certain point.

A gas well near Steubenville, Ohio, is sending a flame twenty feet into the air.

Over 100 pet dogs of New York are stolen every month by professional dog thieves.

Saloon keepers in Fort Worth, Texas, pay their \$25 fine for keeping open on Sunday, and find it profitable.

BORN.

In Anaheim, Jan. 8th, to the wife of Louis Schorn, a daughter.

In Los Angeles, to the wife of Marc Hopkinson, a son.

MARRIED.

In Los Angeles, Jan. 9, Mr. T. C. Alexander and Miss N. C. Medberg.

DIED.

In East Los Angeles, Jan. 8th, Martin Ebinger, aged 38 years.

In Los Angeles, Jan. 8th, J. K. P. Wood.

In Los Angeles, Jan. 10, David Fuchs, aged 35 years.

SHILOH'S VITALIZER is what you need for Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Debility and all symptoms of Dyspepsia. Price 10¢ and 75¢ per bottle. Sold by Wm. M. Higgins.

CATARH CURSED, health and sweet breath secured by Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Nasal Injector free. Sold by Wm. M. Higgins.

FOR LAME BACK, Side or Chest use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Price 25 cents. Sold by Wm. M. Higgins.

SLEEPLESS NIGHTS, made miserable by that terrible cough. Shiloh's Cure is the remedy for you. Sold by Wm. M. Higgins.

THAT HACKING COUGH can be so quickly cured by Shiloh's Cure. We guarantee it. Sold by Wm. M. Higgins.

WILL YOU SUFFER with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint? Shiloh's Vitalizer is guaranteed to cure you. Sold by Wm. M. Higgins.

SHILOH'S VITALIZER is what you need for Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Debility and all symptoms of Dyspepsia. Price 10¢ and 75¢ per bottle. Sold by Wm. M. Higgins.

SHILOH'S VITALIZER is what you need for Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Debility and all symptoms of Dyspepsia. Price 10¢ and 75¢ per bottle. Sold by Wm. M. Higgins.

Dissolution of Copartnership

The following letter explains itself:

NEW YORK, December 15, 1883.

Dear Sir:—Having considered your proposition carefully, I have concluded to withdraw my interest as silent partner, to take effect on February 1st, 1884. Use your own judgment in disposing of goods until that date, at whatever sacrifice. Yours Truly,
B. J. JOHNSON.

Being compelled to wind up this partnership at the stated time, I have made the

Important Reductions:

Please cut this price list.

61 all wool, ladies' cloth, regular price \$1.25, reduced to 75 cents.
42 inch French all wool fine Cashmere, regular price \$1.20, reduced to 75 cents.
40 inch French all wool colored Cashmere, regular price \$1.10, reduced to 75 cents.
27 inch Black Silk Velvet, regular price \$4.50, reduced to \$3.
Black Silk Velvet, regular price \$2.25, reduced to \$1.50.
27 inch extra fine Silk Velvet, regular price \$3.50, reduced to \$4.25.
Silk finished Velveteen, regular price \$1 reduced to 50 cents.
Heavy Black Gros Grain Silk, regular price \$2.25, reduced to \$1.60.
Heavy Black Gros Grain Silk, regular price \$2, reduced to \$1.40.
Heavy Black Gros Grain Silk, regular price \$1.50, reduced to \$1.

SHOES nearly 50 cents on the DOLLAR.

Ladies' French Kid Button Shoes, regular price \$3, reduced to \$3.
Ladies' American Kid Button Shoes, regular price \$3, reduced to \$1.75.
Ladies' Glove Kid Button Shoes, regular price \$2.50, reduced to \$1.75.
Misses Kid Button Shoes, regular price \$2, reduced to \$1.35.
French Kid Ladies' Sandals, regular price \$2, reduced to \$1.35.
Boys' Boots, regular price, \$2, reduced to \$1.
Ladies' Carpet Slippers, regular price 75 cents, reduced to 50 cents.
Men's Gum Boots reduced to \$3.50.

Ladies' full finished, silk clocked Balbriggan Hose, reduced to 25 cents.

Notice.

This Reduction Sale is NO SHAM, and offers a rare opportunity to purchase Dry Goods, etc. at extremely low prices.

The San Francisco Cash Store,

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

M. DOBNER.

Butter and Eggs always on hand.

Please Read This!

Christmas is Near.

The New Year will soon follow.

At the R. R. Depot Store

Is now arriving a fresh stock of goods that can be bought at less than Los Angeles prices, deducting the freight from them.

Among fresh arrivals are in variety some

Neat and Pretty Presents for the Youth,

—AS WELL AS—

Groceries, Dry Goods, Clothing,

Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Crockery, Queen's China, Glass, Wood and Willow Ware.

With articles too numerous to mention. All of which can be bought very cheap, and warranted as sold by

M. H. CHEESEMAN.

Goods delivered FREE to any part of the vicinity.

L. Harris & Co.,

—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN—

Clothing, Furnishing Goods

BOOTS, SHOES, Etc.

The Clothing House of L. Harris & Co., Los Angeles, Cal., are the only direct importers from Eastern factories. Our prices in

Men's, Youth's Boy's Clothing and Overcoats

we guarantee to be 25 per cent. below any house in San Francisco.

Special care has been taken in selecting the stock.

All our stock of Clothing and Furnishing Goods are of the best make and comprise all Novelties.

Our stock of OVERCOATS cannot be surpassed in styles or prices.

The Furnishing Goods and Hat Department are of the latest novelties and POSITIVELY will be sold 25 per cent. cheaper than any other house in this city.

A nice large Globe of the latest survey will be presented with every Boy's suit of clothes.

L. HARRIS & CO.

CORNER SPRING AND TEMPLE STREETS.

Largest Clothing House in Los Angeles.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Published every Saturday.

Richard Meirose,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
One Year \$2.00
Six Months \$1.25
Three Months .75

Office: In Central Bank Building, Los Angeles Street, Anaheim.

TRANSIENT ADVERTISING:

SPACE	1 week	2 weeks	3 weeks	4 weeks
1 square	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$2.00	\$2.50
2 squares	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00
3 squares	3.00	4.50	6.00	7.50
4 squares	4.00	6.00	8.00	10.00



THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, and all other painful conditions.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a Bottle.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Chemists, St. Louis, Mo., U.S.A.

D. W. HUDSON L. W. BENTZ

D. W. HUDSON & CO.

Real Estate Brokers and General

Land Agents

At Anaheim,

Los Angeles County, California.

Office: Center Street,

CITY PROPERTY BOUGHT AND SOLD, ORANGE GROVES, vineyards, farms and unimproved lands for sale.

Abstracts of Titles Furnished,

Loans Negotiated, Taxes

Paid and

Rents Collected for Non-Resi-

dents.

Those desiring of making profitable

INVESTMENTS

do better than to call on us at our office.

Correspondence Solicited.

mar17

Anaheim Carriage and Wagon

Factory.

JACOB YAEGER, Proprietor.

WOODWORK of all kinds, Bodies, Wheels and

Gearing put up on short notice.

BLACKSMITHING of all kinds. Horse Shoeing a

specialty.

Sign and Carriage Painting

Done in first class style by

S. A. DENNIS.

All work of the above description will be guaran-

teed and we pledge ourselves to give satisfaction. We

are here to stay and will spare no pains to please

our patrons. Our carriage and wagon shop is

located on Center Street, west of Mitchell's stable, and

our paint shop is directly opposite. We are sole

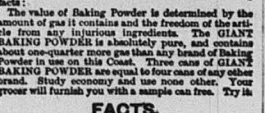
agents for the

STUDEBAKER WAGONS

And for all kinds of

Farming Machinery.

nov17



GIANT BAKING POWDER

THE ATTENTION OF HOUSEKEEPERS AND the public in general is called to the following facts:

The value of Baking Powder is determined by the amount of gas it contains and the freedom of the article from any injurious ingredients. The GIANT BAKING POWDER is absolutely pure, and contains about one-quarter more gas than any brand of Baking Powder in use on this Coast. Three cases of GIANT BAKING POWDER are equal to four cases of any other brand. Study economy and use none other. Your grocer will furnish you with a sample case free. Try it!

FACTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, JULY 13, 1883.

GENTLEMEN: The sample of GIANT BAKING POWDER you handed me, also samples of the following brands of Baking Powder purchased by me in open market, I have tested for total quantity of available gas, with results as follows:

GIANT 120 cubic inches per ounce avoirdupois.

ROYAL 120 cubic inches.

NEW ENGLAND 110 cubic inches.

PIONEER 107 cubic inches.

GOLDEN GATE 107 cubic inches.

DE PRICES 90 cubic inches.

Yours respectfully,

W. L. WHEELER & CO., Analytic Chemists.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 24, 1883.

GENTLEMEN: After a careful and complete chemical analysis of a case of GIANT BAKING POWDER, purchased by me in open market, we find that it does contain alum, acid phosphate, tartar, or any injurious substance, but is a pure, beautiful Chemical Baking Powder, and as such we recommend it to consumers. Yours respectfully,

W. L. WHEELER & CO., Analytic Chemists.

We enclose:

1. Certificate of Analysis.

2. List of Members of the Board of Health.

3. List of Members of the Board of Health.

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VIEWS ON VITICULTURE.

In a recent address before the Napa Grape Growers' Association, Prof. Hilgard, of the State University, said:

A few days ago I was out among your vineyards and saw many spots where the phylloxera exists. We cannot control it or kill it by insecticides. It will go all over the State sooner or later. To avoid the pest we must plant resistant vines. I am about to set out a vineyard and shall plant nothing but resistant stocks. It is foolish to expect immunity from the pest. Fortunately the old promiscuous mode of planting is coming to a close, and attention is being given to standard varieties. We may go on and never produce good wines, but we can make a list of indifferent ones. Unless we depend upon definite brands and blends we will not get remunerative rates. Unless we have good vines to compare with we cannot make first-class wines, and they are hard to find in this country. It is useless to try to establish new vines—we must imitate good vines and cease producing promiscuous brands. Mr. Wetmore, an expert, uses his taste as a criterion of wines. At the University we ascertain the chemical differences and then produce a probable representative as nearly as possible; but we cannot ascertain all that a wine should be. We must have chemistry and actual experience together. By combining the two, as with the University and the Viticultural Commission, long and costly experiments will be saved.

Indiscriminate planting is a sheer throwing money away. As great care should be taken in grafting vines as with peaches or pears or other fruit. The adaptation of soils, climate, etc., must be discussed. The experience of this association would be of great value, could it only be put into form to reach the people. I have written and published many articles and reports, yet many have never heard of them. The work of the University and the Commission can never have its full efficacy unless the grape growers themselves assist. There should be definite places all over the State for experiments. We cannot deduce from the experience of one locality a rule for another. Systematic experiments must be made and the grapegrowers themselves, if only a little zealous, would make them. Mr. Doyle of San Francisco has given two acres near San Mateo for an experimental vineyard, and it will be used. There should be a similar place in Napa county, where the work can be prosecuted and a definite record of results kept. Here also standard varieties should be planted and record kept of the proportionate yield, the peculiarities of the varieties, the qualities of the must and the wine, which blend best before and after fermentation. It should be a particular point and would be of great value, to find the varieties which blend well before fermentation. In some districts the vines are not good by themselves. Experiment and see whether they will blend with other vines. In the Viticultural Convention there was much discussion as to whether fermentation should be on the skins or not. The fact is, it differs for different localities and different purposes. Zinfandel is likely to remain the standard variety for claret. It has a peculiar sharp acid flavor, which comes from the skin, and to a certain extent depends upon the skin for color. Heretofore we have received 15 to 25 cents per gallon for wines, no matter what the quality. Hereafter it will not be so. It will not be good for your pockets if left at the mercy of the San Francisco dealers. You should yourselves reap the pecuniary benefit resulting from their knowledge of blending wines, and everyone should experiment. We pay the same freight for poor as for good wines. If we produce as good as the best, distance will not tell, but we must produce wines that will bear shipment and be accepted as good. Not all these requisites are known, we are just feeling our way. But experiments at random cost much, when if done systematically they are cheap. The losses of grape growers from ignorance are enormous compared with the appropriations for aiding the industry, and the wine growers should take the matter into their own hands and see that it does not go by default. It is not the lands giving the largest yield to the acre that are the best grape lands. Quality is usually in inverse ratio to quantity. In Europe they systematically reduce the product per acre, to make high grade wines. We may not do this, but wines from lands giving 6 tons to the acre may be better than those giving 10 to 15 tons. The plan of making all the fermented grape juice possible must stop.

On my first visit to Sonoma I was struck by the luxuriant growth of the native California under adverse circumstances. The California stock has been well tested, and we find great vigor of development. I am satisfied myself of its resistant qualities enough to plant two-thirds of my vineyard to the native stock. Its roots go straight down, so that it can be cultivated close to the vine without injury. If you examine close to the stock of Rupestris of Riparia, you will find a mass of small roots, at a depth of four, five or six inches. It is reasonable to suppose that the growth of these vines will be more easily hindered by drought. That is the reason why the California makes such vigorous growth while others are partly thrown out of activity. But the California must be planted in deep soil, for it is bound to go down. Other varieties can be planted in shallow or moist soil.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 5.—A Duke Center, Penn. yvillia, dispatch to-day says: The

dealing of J. V. Garner, an employee of the Keystone Oil Co., on the Kinaville Branch, near here, caught fire from over pressure of gas while Mrs. Garner was absent, and in a few minutes it was in ashes. Four little children, aged from one to six years, were left in the house, and all perished in the flames. Thomas McHale fished the bodies out of the ruins this afternoon. They presented a horrible sight. The parents are wild with grief.

Mr. Peter Mallos, 212 W. Twenty-fourth street, New York, says that he suffered six years with rheumatism and found no relief until St. Jacob's Oil, the sovereign remedy, was applied, which cured him completely.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

HOW TO SERVE POTATOES.—It is the usual practice to serve potatoes in a porcelain dish with a close-fitting cover. In ten minutes the best potatoes, however carefully cooked, are thus utterly destroyed. A culinary authority recommends that they should be placed in a wooden dish, or served in a porcelain dish, with towels above and below to absorb the moisture.

PINEAPPLE PUDDING.—Beat four spoonfuls of flour with a pint of cream; boil thick, stirring all the time, when cool, beat the yolks of six eggs with two ounces of butter and two ounces of sugar; have ready the whites of four eggs beaten to a stiff froth and stir them in lightly, and last add two tablespoonfuls of fresh or canned pineapples, cut into small squares, bake in a pudding dish; serve hot, with any sauce to suit the taste.

PORTIERS.—These for china closets are very ornamental. A novel style, and one that is comparatively inexpensive, can be made of a worn bedspread. Dip it into water colored with yellow, border the spread with a strip of Turkish red, then cut out of cretine cloth blossoms of gay colors with their foliage; place these for an inner border; buttonhole these applied pieces with embroidery silk-work, working the slender stems. Hang this curtain on a pole, using brass rings.

RULES OF HEALTH.—Here are the rules laid down by the Baron de Lescapier for the physical culture of his ten thriving children: "Little meat; less clothing; untrifling exercise; food to be given in the hand whenever it is asked for, but only twice a day at table. A child who plays while eating merely eats to appease hunger, and does not run into gluttony. A child who is only allowed to eat at fixed hours and at table meals is sure to gorge itself and take more than it requires."

COFFEE BAVARIAN CREAM.—One cupful of strong coffee, one pint of cream, half a package of gelatine, one cupful of sugar, one-third of a cupful of cold water. Soak the gelatine two hours in cold water. Pour on this the coffee, boiling hot, and when the gelatine is dissolved, add the sugar. Strain into a tin basin, which put in a pan of ice water. Beat with a whisk until it begins to thicken; then add the cream which has been whipped to a froth. When thoroughly mixed, turn into a mold and set away to harden. Serve with sugar and cream.

COCONUT TARTS.—Coconut tarts are a pleasing addition to the plain dinner for a family where there are children. Line small tins with nice light crust and fill with this mixture: Dissolve a quarter of a pound of sugar in a little water, add as much grated coconut as you can stir in and have well mixed with the sugar. Let this simmer slowly for a few minutes, then when it cools add the yolks of two eggs. Fill the tins and bake for ten minutes in a quick oven. Cover the top with a meringue made of the whites of the eggs and two tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar. Brown in the oven. If you do not care to take quite so much trouble, put the whites and yolks both in with the coconuts and sugar.

DECORATION.—A very pretty decoration can be made by scooping out the inside of a sweet potato, leaving a wall of moderate thickness; suspend it by cords passing through holes bored in the sides, and fill with water. In a short time sprays will sprout forth and completely cover with dainty green tendrils this rather homely vegetable basket. Grass growing in pine cones that have been sprinkled with soil will give a cheerful look to a room in winter. Parlor ivy is a very desirable climber for indoors; place in a small pot a few sprays of this plant, and set the pot in a wooden or metallic bracket, fastened by the side of a window or near a pedestal; the ivy will, before midwinter, present a luxurious growth.

Hancock at Los Angeles.

There is a striking contrast between General Hancock's reception at Los Angeles on the last night and his exit from that place some twenty-two years ago. At that time Hancock was a Major in the United States army, stationed at the City of the Angels. The place was a notorious Democratic and secession headquarters on this coast. When the news reached there that Fort Sumter had been fired on and captured by the Charleston rebels, Hancock's headquarters was besieged by an insolent and aggressive mob of California Confederates, who displayed their flags and threatened to haul down the stars and stripes. They vociferously demanded that Major Hancock should declare his position; and it was with some peril of personal assault that he was extricated from this Democratic mob, surrounding the telegraph office, where he happened for the moment to be receiving dispatches from this city. Our authority for this statement is a gentleman who then wore the Federal uniform and who stood very close to Major W. S. Hancock, admired him and still admires him. Soon after this episode he was ordered East and the rest is known to everybody. His reception at Los Angeles, after an absence of twenty odd years, and after having passed through the war with distinguished honor on the Union side, and after having risen from the rank of Major to that of Major-General, and after having received the endorsement of the Democracy for President of the United States, is something in the nature of a triumph—at least a remarkable ovation. Let us hope that it means rather the complete conversion of the Los Angeles Democrats to the Union than anything like regret on the part of Hancock for the years of his life which he gave with so much apparent earnestness to the protection of the country from the assaults of Democratic rebels; and that even the Democrats of that once secession hot-bed have come after twenty-two years to experience a change of heart on the question of slavery and disunion.—S. F. Chronicle.

A Good Thing.

Enterprise and energy are good qualities in business, but unless you have something that will stand competition, you will find it up hill work to succeed. There are many patent medicines for colds and coughs, some of which are first-class and probably do all that could be expected of them; but we have never heard of any cough mixture that has been so successful in winning its way into public favor as "Annina's Cough Syrup." It is having an immense sale, and everyone that uses it speaks loud in its praise.—Editor Pioneer, San Jose, March 22nd, 1883.

Any one wishing to oil-skin at a small cost sheep or deer skins, with or without the wool or hair on, will find the following recipe to work the best of results. It is the method used in tanning by the Sioux Indians: Take a piece of alum the size of a quail's egg, pulverize finely or melt in a quart of warm water; put into the water and alum enough wheat bran to make a soft batter; apply thoroughly to all parts of the fleshy side of the skin; roll the hide up closely and allow it to remain so 24 hours, then unroll and scrape off well the bran and alum application; then soak the hide in lard oil for five minutes; then wring out dry as possible, after which work the hide well between the hands until it is perfectly pliable, when the tanning is complete. This process prevents the skin from becoming hard or drying after being exposed to the wet. I have used this tanning process for a number of years, on both green and cured hides, with entire satisfaction.

A tower, ninety-four feet high, is to be erected to the memory of the late Lord Frederick Cavendish by the electors of the West Riding of Yorkshire, on an eminence known as the South Nab, near Bolton abbey.</