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Live Stock Bought and Sold on Commission.

ANAHEIM.

DISSOLUTION SALE.

Forty Thousand Dollars
—WORTH OF—
FURNITURE, CARPETS, Etc.,
At Prices never before heard of in California.

In order to close our Copartnership, we propose to sell our entire stock on

SIXTY DAYS.

BARKER & ALLEN,

NOS. 322, 324 and 326 N. MAIN ST. (Near Price House), LOS ANGELES, CAL.

WEEKLY GAZETTE

Established 1870.

For Terms, see Fourth Page.

DR. JAMES ELIS.

Office and Drug Store in the building
Opposite the Court House. Homeopathic Medi-
cine, wholesale and retail.
Office hours 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. and at 7 P. M.

H. C. KELLOGG.

Surveyor and Civil Engineer.

Parties will please leave their or-
ders with Mr. John H. Smith.

ROBT. W. SCOTT.

Attorney at Law and Notary Public.
Corner of Main and 1st Streets, Anaheim.

VICTOR MONTGOMERY,

Attorney-at-Law.

SANTA ANA, CAL.

Office in building back building, nearly opposite the
Post Office.

Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

RICHARD MELROSE,

NOTARY PUBLIC

GAZETTE OFFICE.

L. GUNTHER,

Pioneer Boot and Shoe Maker.

Cor. Main and Los Angeles streets,
ANAHEIM.

GEORGE BAUER,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

Center Street

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

WM. R. HARKER,

SADDLE & HARNESS MAKER.

CENTER STREET, ANAHEIM

CHARLES WILLE,

COOPERAGE.

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

Truck and Hauling Generally.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY
inform the community of Anaheim and vicinity
that he is prepared to do all kinds of hauling, truck-
ing and freighting. The very best of appliances for
everything in his line will be used with the quickest
dispatch and at living rates. He trusts himself after
fifteen years' experience in the business, that he will
be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may fa-
vor him with their patronage. Orders solicited.
B. Bulletin Board at office of Judge Bailey,
dec-6m J. J. DYER.

PACIFIC WAGON COMPANY.

J. R. McMANIS, - - Manager.

903 North Main Street, Los Angeles.

Sept 13m.

F. & J. BACKS,

Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in

Furniture, Bedding, Paper Hangings, Pic-
ture Frames, etc.

UNDERTAKERS.

Agents for the Howe, Eldridge and Victor Sewing
Machines.

Los Angeles Street, - - Anaheim.

Masonic Notice.

THE REGULAR MEETINGS OF ANA-
heim Lodge No. 207, F. & A. M. are held
in Masonic Hall on the Monday evening of
or preceding the full moon in each month.
Rejoicing brethren in good standing are cordially
invited to attend. TROTT RUSSELL, W. M.
J. S. GARDNER, Secretary.

—THE—

Plows, Cultivators, Harrows

—AND—

Farming Implements—

Manufactured by F. W. & B. S. Manufacturing
Company of Chicago, are first-class and guaranteed
in every respect. Sold by
Sept 13m A. E. & E. A. WHITE.

A REMARKABLE PETITION AND ITS RECEPTION.

The Judges of all the Chicago Courts and a large number of the leading lawyers of Chicago last week signed a remarkable petition and a confession. This strange document was presented in due form to the Congress of the United States. It sets forth that great and increasing evils result from the conflicting character of different local laws regarding marriage and divorce.

So great are these evils, say the petitioners, that they constitute an acknowledged element of confusion in American jurisprudence that has led to many distressing conflicts of judicial decisions. A marriage is often treated in one State as dissolved, and at the same time in another, as subsisting. A man or woman may be punished for bigamy or adultery in one province upon what in another would be a lawful marriage. Marriage contracted in a foreign country and dissolved by one or another local jurisdiction in America is not dissolved by an authority known to international law or equity, and the subject of American divorce decrees of divorce to the test of examination by foreign tribunals makes matters a frequent cause of collision in the administration of private international law. The present magnitude and rapid increase of evils bearing so directly upon social conditions in this country call loudly for a remedy.

The foregoing synopsis is wholly inadequate to indicate the vigor of the petition or the startling, not to say shameless, facts related. What is asked is, that Congress shall take steps of inquiry to gather facts, with a view to thoroughly informing the country upon the subject, that some plan may be arrived at for remedying the evils complained of. And they are evils of vast proportions. There is a great deal of truth in the charge of the Mormons that, while we disavow polygamy in Utah, we license and legalize a far more formidable form of concubinage in the States by the inequalities of our divorce laws, and the want of harmony between the States on this subject.

It is becoming the most prominent subject of a social character that has yet been presented to the American people. As it now is, there are about three dozen different codes relative to marriage and divorce, and so widely at variance as they are to make that crime under any one that is lawful under any other. A decree of divorce can be granted in one State that has no validity in another. A second marriage of a divorced person in one part of the country is reckoned bigamy in another part. One State prohibits remarriage, another encourages it. Thus a man may have a lawful wife in six or seven different States, and yet in the State of his residence but one be recognized. If this is not polygamy behind a transparent mask, we do not know what it can be termed. Yet, under our laws it is possible for a woman to be the lawful wife of several husbands. In one section the children of honorable wedlock are counted legitimate and esteemed bastards in another part of a common country, and will be cut off from the line of descent and inheritance.

A Chicago paper, the *Times*, is authority for the statement that a man is now confined in the Auburn penitentiary, New York, for the crime of bigamy, committed by marrying a second time, though the Courts of the State of Indiana had, at the time of the second marriage, dissolved the bonds of matrimony between him and his first wife.

It is stated solemnly that more than one-half of all the divorces granted in the State of Illinois within a given time have been followed by marriages, "that are bigamous and void in law, marriages that present the legally objectionable character of the Mormon marital system, without the pretense of that heavenly sanctification with which the Mormon system pretends to surround an American Harem."

But while the petition is remarkable, coming as it does from lawyers, its reception in Congress was still more so. The Democracy "jumped it," and raised the cry of "centralization," "infringement of State rights," and all such twaddle. Two great leaders of the party objected to the reception of the petition, utterly oblivious that the right of petition is a sacred one, and that very few legislative bodies have ever been so lost to a sense of decency as to ignore it. Equally foolish objection was made to the reference to the Judiciary Committee. This is in keeping with the uniform conduct of the Democracy, which, as Norcross says in his history of the party, "has never been known to lead in any great moral, political or economical reform, and has never wrought out or conferred any substantial benefit on any people or country."

It is not proposed that Congress should now if ever legislate on the subject, but that it shall set on foot a movement which the States appear to be unequal to originating, and which, if properly conducted, we sincerely believe, will bring about an agreement that will work the abolition of the divorce evils complained of. But a point must be reached where the National Government would itself interfere with authority—as, if a State itself seeks to justify and legalize polygamy, or any other grave offense against civilization, for it is not thinkable that the States' rights doctrine will be advocated even by Democratic Congressmen to the extent of permitting such outrages upon common decency. —*Sacramento Record-Union*.

REDDING, CAL., Feb. 15, 1882.—We have two drug stores—one at Anderson, Cal., and the other here. We have kept and sold Ammen's Cough Syrup for some time and find it gives satisfaction.

GLEAVES & AVERILL.

TETANUS—LOCK JAW.

A recent correspondent inquires: "How many days after an injury to toes or fingers is lock jaw likely to set in, and after how many days may the danger be considered past?" A disease involving such extreme peril as tetanus is very naturally viewed with proportional horror and apprehension, and instead of answering our correspondent in "Notes and Queries," we devote a little space to the subject here, and we shall confine ourselves, as he does, to that form of disease known in surgical practice as traumatic tetanus, as that is the only one popularly recognized.

It is well to correct at once an impression which is very common and which causes much needless alarm. It is the general belief that a severe, and especially a lacerated, wound is extremely apt to cause lock jaw; a hurt, for instance, from a "rusty nail." Now, this is not at all true. It will, by most people, be deemed very strange, but it still is a scientific truth, that tetanus has very little to do with the severity of the injury; a single smooth cut, for example, a right surgical operation may cause it, as may also a blow even of no great violence. On the other hand, the most terrible mauling and lacerating may go free. And so extremely small is the number of cases, in comparison with the multitudes of injuries daily received, that every effort ought to be made to quiet the popular apprehension. Cases of tetanus do occur, but they are very few in their sum total.

There can be no question that the physical condition of the person injured has much more to do with the development of the disease than has the severity of the injury. Except in special localities, it is almost impossible to induce tetanus in a person who is in good, vigorous health. Destructive causes of every sort tend to its origination, and hence the well known fact that injuries and surgical operations during the exhibition of a severe military campaign develop tetanus at a very alarming rate. The disease is purely nervous in its origin and its nature, and because of this it favors the nervous force, that is, the life force, favors its inception. But though nervous only at first, organic changes in blood vessels (and probably also in the blood) as well as other tissues, speedily follow, and these then play their own destructive part.

Tetanus may follow an injury almost instantly, certainly within an hour, though this is not common, and it may be delayed several weeks. Instances are on record where it has waited a full month, but this is also not common. From the third day to the tenth is the range in general. After the tenth day few cases occur, and even if they do, the danger is not so great, for they are milder in proportion to the lateness of their origin, and many such recover. Of those beginning early the prognosis is frightfully unfavorable.

Some writers even go so far as to say that "if a wound is not healed in three or four days, recovery under such circumstances, but this is certainly not true, as we have personally witnessed a positive recovery in a case of this kind." The treatment, most of course, is to be the best that can be obtained in the emergency. Opium is very large doses, together with proper care of the wound, is about all that would be within the reach of a non-professional person. Chloroform or ether might be inhaled, by means of a napkin or sponge, to check the violence of spasms; but their effect is quite transitory, and to be of any real efficiency must be pressed more urgently than any one but a person thoroughly trained would be likely to do.

The Sunday Law in Scotland.

On Wednesday, in the Congregational church, New City Road, Glasgow, a well-attended public meeting was held, under the auspices of the Sabbath Protection Association, in reference to the question of Sabbath observance. Mr. A. Henderson McLean presided. Discussing the question at issue, the chairman asked: Who would seek to serve in the Glasgow Tramway Company if employment could be got elsewhere? One might as well be a slave as be in the employment of that Company. He attributed the disregard of the Sabbath as a reason why they were utterly regardless of their servants. The first resolution was proposed by the Rev. J. Douglas, to the effect that the meeting pledged itself to support the Association for the suppression of the great and increasing traffic so prevalent in shops, railways, tram-cars, cabs, etc., on the Lord's Day. Bailie Dron, in seconding the resolution, remarked that it was a matter of regret that there were upwards of two thousand shops open in Glasgow on the Lord's Day, and advised that the legality of the question might be settled by a test case. In regard to cars being run on Sunday, he pointed out that the system was inaugurated by the Company ostensibly to please church-going people; but to any one who noticed the cars, it was perfectly clear that it was not church-going people who made use of them. Speaking of the long hours which the servants had to work, while the shareholders were receiving a dividend of 11 1/2 per cent., he accused the Company of robbing the employees, and expressed surprise that working men did not assist them in the redress of their grievances. The Rev. D. R. Kilpatrick also condemned the system of running tramway cars on Sunday. The resolution was adopted, as well as others against Lord Thurlow's motion for the opening of museums, etc., on the Lord's Day.

Nothing is gained by finding a man out. That is if you want to collect a bill.

SOME NEW HOTEL RULES.

Any hints about sleep coffee will be charged at the rate of 25 cents per hint. No extra charge for damp sheets. Rheumatism always on hand.

Our breakfast is sent to order at one of the largest fondness in the country, and can always be depended on as fresh.

Guests desiring napkins with holes in them will please give notice at the office 20 minutes before meal time.

Our meat cook is an old, experienced miner and sapper, and is provided with picks, crowbars, torpedoes, fuses, etc.

Guests who wash their shirts in the water level will be charged two shillings each. We cannot encourage cleanliness in this hotel.

Children will not be allowed to play in the halls. A beautiful night pond will be found two blocks below, to drown them in.

We call special attention to our beds. The mattresses are made of the best quality of scrap iron, and the pillows are warranted to be of hard wood and thoroughly seasoned.

The carpets in the bed-rooms have been in use upwards of 25 years. We can therefore recommend them without reserve.

Parties who look as if they might find fault with our particular brand of butter, will please pay in advance.

To call a servant—press the button quickly. If you don't get one under an hour and a half you may know that your bell is out of order.

The towels furnished guests are the invention of a Wisconsin man. They are warranted superior to any other shingles in the market.

There is a safe in the office for the storage of money and valuables, but in case the night clerk skips with the pile the hotel will not be responsible.

Sour oranges, cheap raisins, and waxy apples carried to rooms will be charged extra.

One to be doing hay-seed mixed with their hair will please give notice at the office. Otherwise it will be all hay-reek.

Please report any inattention of servants. We expect you to be the porter, steward, chambermaid and waiter; to pay double for lost clothing and hair-dressing; to put up with dirt, dust, dirt and other trifles; to pay half a dollar to ride up, and as more to get back to the depot, but inattention of servants is something we can't permit.

Fighting with Heads Instead of Fists.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 20.

At Waukegan, Pa., recently, there was a desperate boxing match for \$200 between Hal Evans of Port Griffith and Bob McCauley. The contest was a desperate one, lasting twenty-five rounds, and it is thought one of the combatants, Evans, will not recover from the effects of injuries received. Both men went into training some time ago, and on the morning when they faced each other weighed 250 pounds each. Both men were possessed of big heads and built in proportion.

In the first round Evans bucked McCauley in the stomach, and threw him over the ropes, a foul was claimed by McCauley's friends, as he said he struck him below the belt. The foul was refused. In the next round both men bucked their heads together, and the report was so loud that it was thought by the spectators their heads were broken. They were not hurt much, however, and the fight went on. In the eleventh round Evans had his nose broken by a terrible blow from the head of McCauley, and in the fifteenth round McCauley had five teeth broken in his mouth by a similar collision. In the twenty-fifth round both men came together with such great force as to knock them back reeling. Evans was rendered insensible, and was unable to come to the scratch. His skull is fractured, and he is not expected to live. McCauley is not in a much better condition. Thousands of dollars changed hands on the result.

Envelope-Making.

The process of manufacturing envelopes is apparently simple, although in reality complicated. True there are only three distinct operations to be gone through with—the cutting, gumming and folding, but the blending of the last two operations into one make necessary the use of a complex machine. There is nothing remarkable in the first part of the operation. The paper, as it comes from the factories, is cut in squares or diagonals measuring thirty by thirty inches, special diagonal shapes being chosen for particular cutting-dies, in order to save waste which would follow from the sheet not being especially adapted to the die. Each sheet will average thirteen envelopes, which are cut out by dies of innumerable sizes and shapes, but being on the presses at a time. In spite of all precautions there is a waste of two pounds in every forty. The folding and running machines are now brought into use, and no more fascinating occupation can be found for a while than to watch their lightning-like motions as they turn out finished envelopes at the rate of ten a minute. Each of these machines requires no other attendant than the girl who receives the envelopes as they are forced out, and binds them into boxes. Six of the machines are used entirely for paperettes, five more for gumming, folding and printing at the same time, and the rest for plain commercial envelopes. The process is an interesting one, the machines being self-feeding, taking the paper direct from the cutters and turning the completed envelopes to the packers in lots to suit. —*Springfield Republican*.

WHY JEWS CANNOT BE SLAVES.

An interesting anecdote is related by a Warsaw contemporary, the *Tarpeia*, which affords a striking illustration of one of the radical characteristics of the Jews, their love of liberty. There died, recently, in that city, Professor Mahon Frackiewicz, at the age of eighty-seven. He was the head of the University, and highly esteemed by all classes for his wisdom and catholic benevolence. He was also a noted Josophite, and fond of repeating the incident which first inspired him with love for the Jewish people. "In July of the year 1850, or thereabouts," he used to relate, "I traveled to Gracov with some companions in a post-chaise. The day was very hot, and the road so bad that we were obliged to alight, and walk by the carriage. I filled my pipe, but was unable to get a light, till I observed at some distance smoke issuing from the skirts of the forests near which we were traveling. I walked up to the place and met a Jew engaged at his work in the preparation of charcoal. His habitation was a small hovel buried in the ground, and was filled with smoke. His wife and children were dressed in rags, and their faces were begrimed with smoke and dust and haggard looking. I said to the man, 'Why should you work so hard in this solitude and filth?' 'Were it not better for you to till the ground?' 'Yes,' said he, 'but where shall I get land?' 'Why,' I said, 'be a serf to the feudal lord of this domain, and you will get land and a home, and you will live in abundance, as the other farmers are living.' 'Oh, no,' answered the Jew, 'we Israelites are not permitted by the Law to sell ourselves for slaves. It is written there—The Israelites are my slaves, whom I brought forth out of the land of Egypt; they shall not be sold according to sale of slaves, and even a Hebrew master is commanded to liberate his slaves on the seventh year.' This reply from the Jew made a deep impression on me, coming as it did from a man of such a low and miserable condition; and I must confess that since that hour I have entertained a higher opinion of the Jewish character and religion." —*Hebrew Observer*.

Decreased Demand for Postal Cards.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Since the introduction of two-cent letter postage there has been an unexpected reduction in the number of postal cards issued. For five years the average annual increase in the issue has been 11 per cent. Since July 1 last there has been an increase of 15 per cent. in the number of stamped envelopes issued, but the issue of postal cards reached 256,532,750 only, as against 290,229,250 during the corresponding period in the preceding year. In consequence of this decreased demand the Postmaster-General has informed the Speaker of the House that the estimates for the cost of manufacturing postal cards during the next fiscal year may be reduced \$25,000.

Value of Small Things.

Some years ago a firm in England patented a candle. Now, a candle seems to be a pretty small thing to patent, but it made a fortune for its owners, and when one reflects on the large number of candles annually consumed they will better realize that a very small royalty on every pound of them will aggregate a large revenue. Similar instances might be given from cases at home, where inventors have originated some simple article in daily use, patented it, and then have received large rewards. "Despite not the day of small things," says the proverb, and we may say in addition, derive no idea as useless as that tends to advance the arts and sciences in ever so small a degree, merely because it seems simple.

To Protect the Alligators.

The trunk, satchel and pocket book manufacturers of New York City and Newark, N. J., have resolved that they will hereafter refuse to give any skins that will not measure five feet in length. They have published notice to this effect to prevent the indiscriminate slaughter of small alligators by the hunters before the skins are large enough to be worth anything. We do not suppose, however, that this resolution will have any effect in limiting the amount of imitation alligator leather made, or determining to whatage the sheep shall live whose pelts supply so much of it.

To Cure Bronchitis Without Smoking.

Curing bronchitis by hanging it up, after proper bathing, in a tobacco barn, is recommended by a Kentucky correspondent as making a sweet and perfect cure, with no necessity for smoking, and having no taste of tobacco in the mouth. It is probable that the aroma given off by the tobacco has a mild antiseptic effect, such as that which belongs to creosote, carbolic acid, and other substances which occur in wood smoke.

Big Cribbage.

Cribbage players have been trying hard for some time past to find out the largest possible hand at that interesting game, and have finally run the limit up to 110, in this way: Give one player one five, one jack, two twos and two fours. Give his opponent two fives, two twos and two fours, then let the jack and three fives be discarded for the crib, and the turn-up card to be the five of the same suit as the jack in the crib. Then let one man play a four, his opponent pairs, scoring two points; No. 1 plays another four, scoring six points; No. 2 plays a four, scoring twelve points; No. 1 plays a tray, No. 2 a tray, scoring two points; No. 1 a tray, scoring six points; No. 2 a tray, scoring thirteen points—making forty-one points pegged. Then each hand counts twenty points, and the crib twenty-nine—making a total of 110.

Poisonous Candy.

BROOKLYN, March 18.—The Health Department, at the request of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, analyzed the candy known as "rye and rock." The chemist found the candy flavored with "essence of whiskey," or fusil oil, in proportion of .7533 of a grain to one pound. The fatal dose of fusil oil is from 1.5 to 1.6 grains, or about the quantity found in two pounds of the candy. A smaller quantity produces dizziness, headache and a sense of falling and suffocation. A good deal of this candy is purchased by school children.

Don't Sign Petitions Without Reading Them.

BOSTON, March 9.—Speaker Marden of the Massachusetts House of Representatives told a good story at the New England Club dinner yesterday, illustrative of how people sign petitions without reading them. A petition was recently received in the House praying for legislation to fix more definitely the rights of colored children in the public schools. The petition had been widely circulated by colored people, and it bore the signatures of judges, prominent business men, and various public officials, without regard to color. The preamble of the petition read, when presented: "We, the undersigned, parents of colored children," etc.

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Ammen's Cough Syrup.

The Hon. E. R. Hoar did not love Phillips over much in his later years. It is now reported of him that while the remains of the great agitator were awaiting the final ceremonies a distinguished Cambridge gentleman asked him if he was going to attend Wendell Phillips' funeral. "No," was the reply; "but I approve it."

Ammen's Cough Syrup, which is largely advertised by the proprietor, is a really meritorious article, and is far superior to remedies of similar character. Give it one trial and you will be satisfied that we know whereof we speak. —*Editor The Monitor (Catholic)*, San Francisco, Nov. 16, 1881.

that have been provided for his customers by

M. H. CHEESEMAN.

Kleinigkeiten.

—Dr. Pfeninger and family of South Bend, Indiana, will arrive in Anaheim within two weeks and will make this their home.

—Insure against fire in the first-class companies for which Richard Melrose is agent. Policies written and delivered at once.

—The house for sale by A. J. Mead is a first-class animal, and at the price asked the purchaser will have a bargain.

—A force of decorators are at work metamorphosing the Planter's Hotel. It will be a neat and comfortable house when they get through with it.

—Many remarkable reductions in prices have been made at the San Francisco Cash Store, some of which are quoted in Mr. Dobner's new advertisement published in its accustomed place to-day.

—The next session of the Teachers' Institute will be held in the Normal School in Los Angeles commencing on Monday, April 7th, and continuing in session five days.

—Thirty men are at work repairing the new Anaheim ditch, and a larger force will be put on whenever they can profitably be employed. A band of Indians, to work as shovelers, is expected daily.

—In the San Gabriel valley the orange trees are not blossoming uniformly, some being heavily loaded and others quite the reverse. In and around Anaheim, all orange trees seem to be covered with blossom.

—A frost on Tuesday night slightly damaged some of the vineyards in the vicinity of Los Angeles. There has been frost here several nights during the week, but not severe enough to do harm.

—Mr. F. M. Cooke, proprietor of the Bolander Grande dairy, is now manufacturing one hundred pounds of cheese every day, which is all disposed of in Santa Ana and Anaheim, and orders cannot be filled. *—Santa Ana Herald.*

—Mr. Fromheim exhibited on Saturday a box of oranges, many of them measuring 10 1/2 inches in circumference. They were of the Navel variety and were from 4-year-old trees. Mr. Rimpah has some on his Mission trees equally as large.

—The steamer *San Blas*, on her last trip to Panama, took 70,840 gallons of wine and 1,400 gallons of Anaheim brandy, of which 55,000 gallons were sent by Messrs. B. Dreyfus & Co., and Kohler & Frohling, of Los Angeles county.

—The Anaheim postoffice will be removed next week from its present location to the room on the first floor of the Gazette building on Los Angeles street. It will be removed again in a few months to the new building to be erected adjoining the Bank of Anaheim.

—The California ostrich farmer has lost ten birds this winter. Some of his most valuable ducks are in the pen. *—Philadelphia Call.*

—A mistake. No ostriches have died. Strict watch is kept to guard against their getting pines, as Superintendent Skeithley knows only too well the deadly effect of such a diet.

—Referring to the new advertisement of Rimpah Bros. we can say that they mean what they say. They have been the past week overhauling all their immense stock, and have marked the same down to astonishing low figures. Now is your time to lay in a good stock of goods at a very remarkable low price. Rimpah Bros. undoubtedly mean what they say in their mammoth advertisement.

—The Santa Ana Standard ably remarks as follows: "The lamented death of Mr. Theodore Lynell of Anaheim makes a good opening for a lawyer in that town and Dr. Ellis, firmly believing that a bachelor can best discharge his duty to his clients, has written to friends in some Eastern cities to send on a young lawyer well up in his profession with a little independent means and unmarried. We hope the Doctor will be successful in his search."

—Near Fruitland, at about 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon, a Spanish woman named Alvarez, who is the mother of several grown sons and daughters, was shot and killed by one of her sons, who is a mute. It seems that he was putting the caps on a revolver after loading it, and that it was accidentally discharged just as his mother entered the kitchen with an armful of wood. The ball passed through the old lady's arm and entirely through her body, lodging in the wall, from which it was afterwards extracted. When seen by your correspondent, the poor mute, who was thus the cause of his mother's death was pitiful in his efforts to express his sorrow for what he had done. *—Times.*

—The Riverside Valley Echo says of the new town of Elsinore: "The lake at Elsinore has been rising ever since the rainy season set in and is at present a little over 20 feet higher than before the rain. It is still rising at the rate of one inch per day and doubtless will continue to rise for several months to come. A portion of a few lots sold is now under water, but to no great extent. The natives who live there say it will take two more such winters to fill it up sufficient to have an outlet, which would be about 25 feet higher than at present. It is hardly probable that this will happen, but should it occur the entire town of Elsinore, as now laid out, would be under water."

—Superintendent Skeithley of the ostrich farm has made his first annual report to the company. In it, he gives the following as the reason for the failure to raise chicks:

A hen ostrich lays her first eggs when she is four years old; but these eggs never hatch, as they are underdeveloped and lack fertility. The first year eggs weigh from 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 pounds, while the fully developed eggs of the fifth and later years weigh from 3 1/2 to 4 pounds. The birds live to great age—no great that their limit of life has not yet been determined, and several well-authenticated instances are known where they are still breeding, although more than one hundred years old. Strange to say, however, no distinctive marks have been discovered by which their age can be decided, and there is no apparent difference in the appearance of birds that are four or forty years of age. The Company claim that to this fact is due the unexpectedly poor result of their first year's experiment. The ostrich farmer from whom they bought their birds guaranteed all of them to be eight years of age or over, while it is now clearly proven that not one of the hens excelled four years, while nearly half of them were only three years old. The latter have just commenced to lay their first eggs, while their older sisters have produced during the past month a number of eggs from which a crop of chicks is confidently expected. Hence average sixty eggs apiece per annum, and the others of the Company are confident that by the close of the season there will be a brood of not less than 300 chicks on the Anaheim farm.

The report concludes as follows: "I may say I am perfectly satisfied that this industry will flourish in this country. It is simply a work of time, and I have no hesitation in saying that in my opinion the result of the next year's work will be satisfactory to all concerned."

—The stock in nearly all the stores was, and is, down to a very low point by reason of the embargo on traffic caused by the floods. Some relief was afforded, however, by the arrival of freight by rail on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, but in connection therewith occurred a rather ludicrous incident. One stockkeeper whose stock is in a depleted condition, hailed the arrival of the freight train on Wednesday with inexpressible joy, in the certainty that some of his delayed freight was on board. He was not mistaken, for early on Thursday morning the truck deposited an immense case at the store door. The cover was knocked off in a twinkling, revealing a large and varied assortment of straw hats. As the public are not famishing for straw hats, but rather want something to eat, the feelings of the stockkeeper may be better imagined than described.

Two lads named Harry Briggs and Willie Spring, aged 12 years, respectively, were drowned in a lake about 14 miles from Wilmington last week. It appears that the two boys had proceeded to the lake for the purpose of teaching their dogs the art of swimming. They entered a row-boat and pushed out into the middle of the lake. The boys' attention was so closely attracted to the dogs that they did not pay proper attention to the boat, and losing their balance the boat turned over, and the poor unfortunate youths, being unable to swim, were drowned. Briggs belonged to San Luis Obispo and Spring to Wilmington. It has not yet been ascertained whether the bodies have been recovered, but the lake is being thoroughly searched for them. *—Republican.*

—It is not generally known that a corporation has been formed having for its object the manufacture of paper from cactus, the material to be supplied from the boundless deserts of Arizona. The stockholders in the corporation are mainly English capitalists, and all the necessary machinery has been purchased for the mill. Before embarking in the enterprise a thorough test was made of the capacity of the cactus for making paper and the result is said to have been more than satisfactory. A quality of paper was made superior to that used for Bank of England notes, which has heretofore been considered unapproachable in quality.

—On Tuesday afternoon and night 3-16th of an inch of rain fell, and on Thursday afternoon and night 1 1/4 of an inch fell, making the total for the week 15-16th inches; for the season, 22 1/2 inches. Rainfall for the previous three years—in all—21 1/2 inches. The above is from Mr. Saxton's record. Mr. Langbecker's gauge recorded eighteen hundredths of an inch on Tuesday afternoon and night, and 1-11 inches on Thursday afternoon and night; total for the season, 22-24 inches.

—Carl Hanks, an exaggerated edition of Daniel Quip, was arrested on Wednesday for vagrancy and disturbing the peace, and Justice Bailey sentenced him to 60 days' imprisonment on one charge and 90 days on the other. He has been annoying our citizens for several weeks by his impudent and insulting manner of begging, and late on Tuesday night he was discovered on the porch of F. J. J. Schmidt's house, evidently for the purpose of robbery.

—As a result of Thursday night's rain the volume of water in the Santiago Creek increased to such an extent that a bent of the railroad bridge was carried away. A gang of men were at work repairing it yesterday, but up to three o'clock in the afternoon it had not been completed, and as a consequence the train was unable to proceed to Los Angeles. The train between Anaheim and Los Angeles is in good order.

—In explanation of the assessment of one dollar per share levied by the Farmers Ditch Company of Orange, the Board desire to say to the stockholders that the prospect for an immediate consolidation with the A. U. W. Co. is not being promising, it was deemed advisable to make the assessment large enough to pay all outstanding indebtedness and leave surplus enough to defray the expense of putting the ditches of the company in order.

—Prof. Pohndorff of St. Helena was in town on Wednesday and Thursday. Though an enthusiastic viticulturist, the Professor has strong faith in olive culture, and will next year plant extensively of that tree in San Diego county, where he has purchased a tract of land. He will plant a better variety of olive than that heretofore grown in California, and will procure his plants direct from Spain.

—To the many vineyardists who are impatiently awaiting the arrival of vine stakes at the lumber yard, Saxton & Cox desire to say that the stakes have been on the cars at the Florence switch for several weeks, and that the railroad company have notified them that no lumber will be forwarded until all other freight has been carried to its destination. The firm wrote to Superintendent Hewitt yesterday, explaining the necessities of the case; and asking him to forward the vine stakes only, which request he will probably comply with within a few days.

—The following real estate transaction are reported:

Estate of P. Harms, deceased, decree distributing vineyard lots A 7 and B 7, and town lots 22, 26 and 41, Anaheim, to Annie Frohling.
Estate of Ezra Kuehl, deceased, decree distributing vineyard lot H 2 Anaheim, to Mrs. Lillie Schneider.
Alfred Robinson, trustee, to J. H. Whiting W 20 1/4 acres of SE 1/4 sec 2 T 4 S, R 12 W, S 20 1/4 N.
J. H. Whiting and Emily A. his wife, to Charles J. Sebastian, same as last; \$500.

—The estimated population of the country, as made up at Washington by Prof. E. B. Elliott, Government Actuary, at the close of 1883, was 54,163,000. The good people of Los Angeles county are now reported to pay 95 cents each, per annum, for interest on the national debt. In 1863 they had to pay \$4 25 cents apiece, annual interest, or more than four times what is now paid. *—Herald.*

—The latest advices are that the Northern and Sunset trains are running regularly, but as they travel slowly over the newly-repaired portions of the track they are several hours behind time.

LOS ANGELES MARKETS.

Corrected weekly for the GAZETTE by the GERMAN EXCHANGE, 105 N. Main street, Los Angeles, P. O. Box 1251.

BUTTER, fresh, choice, per lb. 26c 1/2 cts.
Fair to good, 15c 1/2 cts.
EGGS, per dozen, 18c 1/2 cts.
EAGLES, light breakfast, per lb. 13c 1/2 cts.
Medium, 12c 1/2 cts.
HAMS, California, per lb. 16c 1/2 cts.
LARD, 10 lb. tin, 12c 1/2 cts.
5 lb. 12c 1/2 cts.
2 1/2 lb. 13c 1/2 cts.
HENS, per dozen, 88 50c 89 00
ROOSTERS, 87 50c 88 00
DRESSING, 85 00c 86 00
TURKEYS, live, per lb. 20c 1/2 cts.
Dressed, 25c 30c 1/2 cts.
POTATOES, per 100 lbs. \$1 25c 1 50c 1/2 cts.
RICE, California, per box, \$1 00.
WHEAT, per lb. 6c 7c 1/2 cts.
HONEY, 5c 3/4 cts.
HAY, per ton \$13 00c \$15 00.
CORN, per cental 50c 55c 1/2 cts.
Barley, per cental \$1 25.

Thermometrical Record.

The following is our record (taken one and one-half 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.	A. M.	P. M.
Mar.	20 47 49 68 60		
"	21 44 47 69 66		
"	22 46 49 68 58		
"	23 42 47 62 51		
"	24 38 44 65 55		
"	25 40 45 64 55		
"	26 42 46 58 50		
Average Temperature.....	54		
" .. highest and lowest.....	52		

