WEEKLY

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A LOST ART.

[From the Cleveland Leader.]

A number of heavy white millstones were piled up on one of the docks along the river yesterday. They were consigned to some interior town forty or fifty miles from the city, and were of the style, make and finish so long in use. An old man, with a slouch hat pulled down so far over his face that his small, fast-blinking eyes were almost hid from view, stood a little way back on the wharf and talked to a young man whom he had halted and asked for a match. "Millstones have pretty nearly gone out of date," said he, with a half mournful air, "and with them have gone the occupation I have followed for thirty years. See here," and the old man crowded his hat over on to the back part of his head and lifted his face for the first time into plain sight. It was pitted all over with numberless ugly dimples, depressions and cuts, and looked as if he might some day have had the small-pox.

"Do you know how that was done?" he asked. The young man did not know. "By picking millstones," was the quick volunteered information. "No one who has ever followed the business of giving those stones that keen cut texture that enables them to crush and grind grain can escape these cuts and scars. Why, my face is literally filled with the little particles of steel and stone, and my eyes have reasons for paining me terribly. But the profession has about run its race. In ten years the dictionary makers will put the stereotyped word 'obsolete' after the noun 'millstone.' Modern inventions have relegated the time-honored millstone to oblivion. New processes have been discovered for extracting the flour from wheat, beside which the millstone has no show."

The young man began to grow interested. He drew his companion into the doorway of a little switch shanty, secured permission for the two to sit down a moment before the fire, and asked him to continue.

"Nowadays," said the old man, "wheat is crushed beneath rollers and the flour produced is much superior to the old make. Then, too, the bran that was once thought to be almost worthless is now sifted by a new process and a quality of flour is separated that is worth forty or fifty cents more per sack than the common variety. You have heard that the best part of a potato lays just beneath the skin. Recent scientific experiments have shown that it is true of all vegetables, especially of the wheat. This suggested the construction of a sieve that would separate the little particles of the kernel that cling to the chuck when it has been broken up and ground to pieces. It was successful, and the flour secured in this way, while small in quantity, is of superb quality. This latter process was only made possible by the new method of grinding wheat that has been generally adopted by all the large mills in the country. But in the meantime my occupation has been gradually undermined. Once in a while I have a call to go somewhere into the country and dress a stone, but it is very seldom.

"Most of the millstones in use in this country are of French burr, a silicious rock, containing many small, rough cavities, and requiring less preparation than a perfectly plain stone. It is quarried in the geological district known as the 'Paris basin.' A quarry has been worked for many years in the valley of the Savannah River, about one hundred miles above the city of Savannah, and the quality of stones secured are said to be almost equal to those produced in France. The lower stone has generally a smooth grinding surface. The moving stone is hollowed toward the centre to allow the material ground to flow freely between the grinding surfaces. The faces of both stones have to be cut with straight grooves in direction inclined radii. The edges of the grooves are thus given a cutting action somewhat resembling that of scissor blades, and a tendency to force the grain outward toward the circumference is secured, thus accelerating the feeding and avoiding choking. To do this work perfectly requires an enormous amount of practice, and an apprentice must serve for four or five years on cheap stones before he is allowed to touch the most valuable ones. Machines were once invented to do the cutting, but they were not a success. It was a hard business to learn, and in its day was very profitable. Modern innovations, however, have no sympathy for workingmen, and in ten years it is doubtful if there will be a millstone in use in this country."

Peddling Hot Water.

[From the McKeesport News.]

A man in West Newton earns his bread and butter by supplying the people of that city with hot water. He has fitted up an immense iron tank and into it has run all the steam escapes about the place. The steam soon condenses, and makes the softest and purest water in the world. He has also fitted up a tank wagon, in which to deliver his stock. Before commencing operations he secured nearly 100 customers, whom he has served regularly from the start. In the morning he comes around early, and supplies boiling hot water for the breakfast; at noon he makes his second trip, and many a housewife need not bother roasting herself over the fire heating her tea-kettle, but can have hot water left at the door when wanted. Another trip is made at supper and sometimes in the evening. On wash days very few ladies bother about heating water, but secure their wash water from the vender. His trade has grown so large that he will soon have to put another wagon at work, and his example will no doubt be imitated in many other places.

Reduced Postage.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—It seems to be a settled fact that Congress will, as recommended by the Postmaster-General, reduce the local postage to 1 cent and that the 2-cent stamp will carry one ounce, instead of one-half ounce, as at present. Old members of Congress are reminded of the fact that Charles Sumner, fifteen years ago, took a bold stand in favor of a universal postage stamp of 1 cent, which was to carry a paper or a letter.

A WIFE MURDERER.

[From the Express.]

E. W. Jones, who killed Mrs. E. W. Jones Thursday evening, in her cabin, two miles from the La Dow school house, Bellona township, is now in jail. He is about 60 years of age, and has been a resident of Los Angeles county for a long time. He takes the matter very coolly, and displays little or no grief over his horrible crime. At the Coroner's inquest the following testimony was introduced: E. W. Jones, the defendant, testified: I know the body of the lady lying in the next room. She has been my wife. We lived together as husband and wife for thirty-five years. I ceased to be her husband about two and one-half years ago. Since that time we have met frequently. When we first met everything would be pleasant and amicable, but it would soon change into trouble and discussion. I met her this (Thursday) afternoon, and was with her most of the day. I helped her to move into this house. In the evening, about 6:30 or 7 o'clock, I came and rapped on the door and was told to come in. I did so, and sat down on the rocking chair, while she sat on the bench. Our conversation had continued about forty-five minutes when she ordered me to leave the house. I got up from my seat and she also got up with a hatchet in her hand. I walked backwards to the back room and got near the outer door. She then tried to strike me with the hatchet. I defended myself. She got hold of me and the hatchet fell from her hand. In scuffling together we threw over a pail of water. I had hold of her throat with my left hand. I threw her down. She struck the floor very hard. I still kept her by the throat. When on the floor about half a minute she seemed to relapse. I let go her throat and tried to raise her up and saw that she was dead. I then went over to my son's house and told him that I was afraid I had killed his mother. I did not strike her. She was fifty-three years of age and was born in New York. She was not in good health. I had no difficulty with her during the day, only at night. My idea in struggling with her was to defend myself. I was alone with her at the time of the trouble.

Mrs. E. F. Jones testified that she was a daughter-in-law of the dead woman. Her mother-in-law was in poor health; had a severe cough and complained of a pain in her side. She saw Mr. Jones and his wife together during the day, and they took supper together at 7 o'clock. Mr. Jones came our house and said to my husband, I afraid I have killed your mother. Since I have known Jones and his wife they have had some fusses, but they never came to blows. I never heard him threaten that he would kill her. I heard her many times say that she would kill him if she could. She tried to drive a wagon over him once.

E. F. Jones testified that he recognized the body as that of his mother. My father came to my house this morning and said he was afraid he had killed my mother. I went back with him and found her on the floor dead. My father and mother had a great deal of trouble together. I often heard her say that she would put him out of the way if she could. I never saw anything done by her to that effect except giving him medicine that nearly killed him. I don't know what the medicine was; she took it away with her. She has for the last year or two shown derangement of the mind. At certain times she was of very high temper. I spoke to her once to-day and she said she would have all hands (meaning father, myself and wife) off of the place. Afterwards she told me she was going to town to-morrow to make me a deed to twenty acres of land.

Jones will have a preliminary examination next Monday before Justice Ling. The deceased was possessed of a great deal of property, which will go to her son and daughter.

Taming Wild Humming-Birds.

A lady residing at San Rafael, one of the many pleasant health resorts of California, has sent to friends in London an account of the taming of two free, wild humming-birds by her daughter, who, under medical direction, has for some months passed several hours daily reclining on rugs spread on the garden lawn. "E. has a new source of interest," her mother writes. "The humming-birds have claimed her companionship, and manifested their curiosity by inspecting her with their wise little heads turned to one side at a safe distance, watching her movements, evidently wishing to become acquainted. To entice them to a nearer approach E. plucked a fuchsia, attached it to a branch of a tree over her head, and filled it with sweetened water. The intelligent little creatures soon had their slender bills thrust into the flower, from which they took long draughts. Then E. took honey, thinking they might prefer it, and filled a fresh flower each day. They would sometimes become so impatient as scarcely to wait for her to leave before they were into the sweets, and, finally, while she held a flower in one hand and filled it with drops from a spoon, the now tame little pets would catch the drops as they fell, and dart into the honey cup their silvery, threadlike tongues. E. is delighted, and so fascinated with them that she passes hours each day of her resting-time talking to them and watching their quick, lively movements. Although these tiny birds are humming all day among the flowers, two only have monopolized the honey-filled flower, and these are both males, consequently there are constant squabbles as to which shall take possession. They will not permit a wasp or a bee to come near their honey flower, and not only drive them away, but chase them some distance, uttering a shrill note to protest against all intruders." Referring to them again, at the close of the rainless California summer, in a letter dated October 26, this lady writes: "We have had threatening clouds for two days and a heavy rainfall to-day. E. has continued her devotion to her little humming-birds. Since the change of weather she has tried to coax them to the parlor windows. They appeared to think there must be some mistake, and would hover about the window where she stood with the honey flower and spoonful of honey, or they would sit on a branch and watch every movement, yet not daring to take a sip until to-day, when at her peculiar call, which they always recognize, one ventured repeatedly to take the honey from her hand."

D—N IT.

[S. F. Post.]

Our neighboring city of San Jose is enjoying the sensation of a church scandal—all church rows are supposed to be scandals—among the brethern of the Baptist persuasion. As near as we can judge from the accounts in the local papers, Rev. Mr. Ravlin has had the temerity to say something, and to so far depart from the usual clerical custom as to advance some ideas. Not only this, but he is said to have advanced them with such force and effect as to draw large audiences, attracted thither by his ability, fervor and eloquence. So popular did he become, and so large were his audiences, that the "conservative" members of the church became alarmed, and concluded that that sort of thing must stop. This determination caused a split in the church, a large majority of the members standing by the minister and the minority ceasing their attendence and withholding their contributions. Some of the charges made by the opponents of the pastor are peculiar. It is said that he has declared that card playing and dancing are not sinful of themselves, but their evil effects would be due to their surroundings; that one might attend the theater without being everlastingly and flabbergastedly contaminated, and a fullgrown man would not necessarily imperil his immortal soul by smoking a cigar. He is also accused of profanity, the specification being that on one occasion he was heard to ejaculate "Damn it," and when expostulated with he returned the reply, which, though chock-full of worldly philosophy was decidedly unclerical, that "one might as well say 'damn it' as to think 'damn it.'" Mr. Ravlin is evidently a gentleman of sense and of advanced ideas, but he is ahead of the age or some of the San Jose Baptists are behind it, is a matter which his church will have to determine to their own satisfaction. As the matter now stands, the parson, in a spirit of concession to the discontents, has agreed to "preach the gospel until they are sick of it," but the change of programme has sadly thinned out the audiences. In the meantime, the opposing factions don't speak as they pass by, but inaudibly think "damn it."

Captain Townsend's Fatal Vote.

[Gunnison (Col.) Review Press.]

Monday evening Captain Townsend reached Gunnison on a sharp-backed, hard-riding animal, on his way from near Pitkin to Irwin, to vote for Cleveland, Adams, Bullock and reform.

Mr. Townsend is a Democrat from way back. He believes he should vote, if to do so he has to do penance for six weeks before and aft. He stopped at Mr. Monsey's residence in this city, on that fatal Monday evening, and bade the folks good-by, and said it was the courage of his conviction that induced him to make so long and difficult a trip to the polls.

He reached Irwin near the morning of November 4th. He was almost tired to death, and so sore he could scarcely reach the house after putting his horse into the stable. He slept late that morning. When he awoke and refreshed himself by an excellent breakfast prepared by his good wife he pulled from his pocket a good bunch of Democratic tickets he had brought up from Gunnison, to show his better half how nice they looked. She encouraged him and promised to have a nice dinner for him. So she made out a list of some fancy groceries which she requested him to purchase when he went down town. He folded the bit of white paper and put it into his vest pocket and started down town. It was late and the voting had been proceeding several hours. He marched to the polls with all his pockets filled with the tickets he had brought all the way from Gunnison. Placing himself in line he waited his turn.

"Samuel J. Townsend," he called, as he handed in a neatly folded white paper. "No. 102," responded the clerk, and the judge of election wrote the number on the ticket.

"I am well paid for my long and wearisome ride," remarked the captain, as he deposited the ballot.

That night, when the judges were counting the votes, they came across a ticket which seemed to be on different paper from the rest. Opening it they found it contained as Presidential Electors the familiar names, "Allspice, Pepper and Molasses." Lower down on the ticket were the names of such well-known individuals as "Sugar, Japan Tea, Rice, Baking Powder and two cans of tomatoes."

Looking at the number on the ticket it was seen to be "102." On the poll books opposite that number was the name Samuel J. Townsend. This told the whole story. Mr. Townsend will never forget that feast and how he searched for that list of groceries.

Murdered His Mother.

HAMILTON, Ohio, Dec. 6.—Geo. Snyder, a farmer, aged 40, living near Dantown, 15 miles away, was put in jail here shortly after midnight, charged with the murder of his mother, Catherine Snyder, aged 75 years, who has been missing from her home in this city for four weeks. Mrs. Snyder had a mortgage on her son's farm and went four weeks ago to collect the interest. He paid her $125. His story is he started with her next day to the rail-road station when two robbers demanded her money, and upon her refusal killed her, and made him promise, under penalty of death, to say nothing about it. He said they buried her body, which was disinterred and found in her night clothes. The supposition is he killed her in his own house.

English Enterprise.

The London Telegraph, in order to obtain cheap paper stock, has bought a large tract of railroad land in the Mojave desert, and will use the Yucca plant pulp as the basis of its paper. The plant will be ground to pulp at some point on the Colorado river, and then be shipped by rail to New Orleans and thence by sea to Liverpool.

The London Times says: The prospect that America will put a stop to the coinage of silver by repealing the Bland bill, has [illegible] [illegible] in India.

VITICULTURISTS' CONVENTION.

WHEREAS, The manufacture of spurious wines and brandies has assumed in certain parts of the Union immense proportions, and, in fact, overshadows in quantity the pure products of the grape, doing more harm to the true wine interest than all other causes combined; and

WHEREAS, This condition of trade is injurious to the moral and physical welfare of the people; and

WHEREAS, The viticultural industries are now very important, and becoming greater in extent, employing many honest families who are beautifying and enriching our country; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we most respectfully urge our Senators and Representatives in Congress to labor for the enactment of a general law compelling all manufacturers and dealers in genuine or imitation wines and brandies, whether of domestic or foreign production, to set forth on all packages and on all labels for bottles the true names of the makers or compounders, and places of production, together with a statement of all ingredients entering into the composition of the same.

Resolved, That the penalties for not complying with the terms of such law shall be stringent, including confiscation of the products and heavy fines.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Commission that the use of sugar at any time in fermenting grape-juice should be discouraged and treated as an adulteration; and

Resolved, That any use of sugar in fermenting grape-juice, or pomace, for distilling purposes, is a fraud within the cognizance of the Internal Revenue officers; and

Resolved, That the President of this Commission be instructed to procure information as to any use of sugar in fermenting grape products that may at any time be practiced, and to report the same to this Board.

Resolved, First—That the duty on fermented drinks be rated according to alcoholic strength, so that spirit used in Europe to fortify sweet wines shall not be untaxed, while our producers may have to pay ninety cents per gallon on spirits for similar purposes. Second—That pure grape spirits may be used by our winemakers, in fortifying sweet wines to preserve them, without tax, this privilege not to be extended to the use of other spirits. Wines so fortified not to exceed 22 per cent. of alcohol.

Resolved, That the vine interests of this State would be injured by the removal of the tax on spirits, made from wine, or other materials, and that this Commission desires to urge opposition in Congress to the pending bill for the removal of the tax on fruit brandy; and

Resolved, That our best interests would not be favored by any material reduction in the taxations of spirits, except as hereinafter stated:

Resolved, That the Internal Revenue tax on spirits of all kinds, should be based on consumption and not on production; but that, if any limit be placed to the bonding period, it should be so extended as to give producers ample time to seek customers after their goods are properly matured, which term should recognize five years as necessary for maturing good spirits, and three years at least as reasonable time to dispose of the same, or eight years at least as the limit of the privilege of bonding; and that it is the duty of the Government to protect consumers against the unwholesome effects of new spirits by granting a rebate of at least 10 per cent. on the tax, for each year, not exceeding five, that the spirits remain in bond; and that further facilities be granted for refilling packages in bond under distiller's stamps.

A discussion was had on the influence of viticulture as a promoter of the cause of temperance.

John T. Doyle and Horace Davis referred to the countries of Southern Europe as illustrations of the fact that cheap wines supply the natural desire of man for some kind of stimulant and restrained the consumption of ardent spirits, in which the evils of intemperance lay.

Rev. Horatio Stebbins said that there were 2286 drinking places in San Francisco, or about one for every nineteen voters. The existence of alcoholic drinks was merely a secondary cause of intemperance. The primary cause was character, or rather the want of it. The weakness of intemperance was a weakness of will. A certain class of men must be treated as children, but although large in number, they were the exceptions. He thought, however, that it would take the lifetime of a generation to supplant the appetite for whisky by a taste for pure wine. He advocated the restriction of the number of drinking places in San Francisco to fifty.

The Panama Canal.

The official bulletin of the Panama Canal Company gives a resume of the statement of Commander Gorringe, formerly of the United States Navy, giving the result of his inspection of work on the canal up to July of this year. At that time only one-seventeenth part of the actual cutting of the canal had been finished, while the expenses so far incurred amounted to one-sixth of the estimated total outlay. Commander Gorringe concluded that the canal eventually will cost $120,000,000 and be completed at the latest by January 1, 1890. The American contractor, Nathaniel McKay, reports twenty thousand natives of Caribbee Islands employed in piercing the isthmus. They are mostly occupied in cutting immense trenches through the hills which will be carried to a level with the ocean. When the work is finished and the river Chagres has been turned from its course the most arduous part of the undertaking will be over.

Bold Train Robbers.

LITTLE ROCK (Ark.), December 6.—At 10:30 o'clock to-night a passenger train on the Little Rock, Mississippi River and Texas Railroad, coming to this city, when three miles below here, was stopped by five masked robbers, who switched the train, took complete possession and then went through all the passengers. Conductor Rice and Express Messenger Honeycut were in the baggage car. The robbers opened fire as they turned toward the engine and both men were covered by revolvers. They broke open the express safe and, acording to reports, got $2,000, and besides obtained from the passengers in watches, jewelry and money, $4,000 more. No indignities were offered to the passengers and the robbers disappeared after extorting a promise from the passengers not to leave the train for ten minutes. A strong posse, headed by detectives, has gone in pursuit. The train arrived at Little Rock at 11:30 P. M.

Relief for the [illegible] colonies of Hocking Valley is now [illegible] [illegible]

Mr. Davis' Two Transactions in Bobtail Consolidated.

[Financial News.]

In California, in the days of the Comstock excitement, when all kinds of wildcats were being floated on the market and rapidly bought by an indiscriminating public, a Mr. Davis bought a claim, known by the name of the "Bobtail Consolidated." The speculative Mr. D. organized a company. To a particular friend of his he sold a large block of 10,000 shares at $1 per share.

For some time the mine amounted to nothing, and after a few 25-cent assessments had been levied the stock really would not have been cheap at a gift.

For this reason Mr. Davis and the friend to whom he sold the 10,000 shares as a good thing were not on speaking terms. One day, however, the friend, to his utter and complete astonishment, received a note, asking him to call at once at the residence of Mr. Davis. He went, and found Mr. Davis in bed. The table was covered with medicine bottles, and Mr. Davis looked as if his head had been reposing in a sack of flour.



I haven't many hours to live.

"Jim," said Davis in a hoarse and feeble voice, "I did you a dirty trick a few months ago in selling you them 'ere bobtails, for I knowed you couldn't afford the money, and heaven knows they've not brought me no luck."

"Well," said Jim, "what has been done cannot be undone now," at the same time gazing compassionately upon the sickly form of the prostrate Davis.

"No, no," urged Davis, "I done you a wrong. The doctor says I haven't many hours to live, and before I die I want to undo as far as I can the injury I done you. Where are them shares?"

"Got 'em down at my office," was the reply.

"You bring 'em up here as soon as you can," said Davis, "and I will give you the money that you paid for 'em."

Muttering expressions of grief, and with eyes rapidly becoming moist with tears, Jim rushed off to the office and brought up "them 'ere shares." The shares were handed to Davis, who, with an expression as if it were his last earthly transaction, handed his friend $10,000.

"I never thought you ever meant to do me wrong," said Jim, speaking as if he was about to choke, "and I do hope you will soon be better, old man." Jim then retired with his hands full of greenbacks and his eyes full of tears.



I guess I had him that time.

No sooner had he left the room than Davis, suddenly recovering, jumped out of bed and did a war dance on the floor. Wiping the flour from his face and taking the rag from off his throat, he remarked to a confidant: "Well, I guess I had him that time?"

"I guess you did," replied the confidant.

The following morning the news was blazoned forth in all directions that the "Bobtail Con." had struck the greatest body of ore ever seen on the Pacific coast, and the shares bounded up from 75 cents, the last assessment unpaid, to $7. The last time Mr. Davis was seen he was living at the Hoffman house in New York, feasting on the fat of the land. He was then the largest individual holder of "Bobtail Cons." and drawing a princely revenue in the form of monthly dividends from the property. But once again Davis and his friends are not on speaking terms.

Uncle Si's Criticism of the Mother Hubbard Dress.

[The Cracker.]

"My ole 'oman," said Uncle Si, "what's allus on de p'int fur ennything what looks an' feels lazy, got Mudder Hubbard on de brain, an' she jes tropes off an' buys one 'er dem unerforms—she did."

"Well, what then?"

"Don't ax me! I jes beller'd an' paw'd de yearth w'en I seed 'er in de middle ob hit! I tole 'er I sez: 'Look heah, Mandy, is you gwine to use dat gyarmint fur er dress; ef hits er dress, hit ain't finished fur de perade groun' yit. Hit needs 'bout er poun' er buckshot sowed up in de tail ob hit, ter mek it hang plumb, an' guy-strings fum de frunt aidge ter yer shoo tops fur ter keep hit taut agin de win', an' den hit'll need er back strop an' er gyirth ban', an' sum kinder superkyargo in de rar! Ef you wunter go out an' git kotch in er rain how 'ud you like ter hab yer fotegraft tuck fur de Art Loan show—an' ef er high win' struck yer what you reck'n de poleece 'ud be doin' while you wus prancin' roun' like er ombreller turn'd rong-side-outen!"

"Well, what did she say to all that?"

"She ain't opin'd 'er mouf ter me et all, but yistidy mornin' I seed 'er at de back do' tradin' er moughty likely Mudder Hubbard gownd fur er p'ar ob hens an' er cupple er mountain-sprout watermillions! An' ef ennybody axes you 'bout us you jes tell 'em we's kinder ole-fashuned folks at my house, hon!"

Peck's Sun: John L. Sullivan says he will never fight again. It probably wouldn't be safe to call him a liar and horse thief all the same.

Forty years' experience, in every clime on earth, has proved Ayer's Cherry Pectoral to be the most reliable remedy for colds, coughs and all lung diseases. Neglected colds often become [illegible] [illegible] ailments. Deal with them [illegible], and prevent their [illegible] deep [illegible] in the system.

THE NEWSBOY'S CAT.

[E. T. Corbett in Western Plowman.]

Want any paper, mister?
Wish you'd buy 'em of me—
Ten years old, an' a fam'ly,
An' bizness dull, you see.
Fact, boss! There's Tom an' Tibby,
An' Dad, an' Mam, an' Mam's cat,
None on 'em earnin' money—
What do you think of that?

Couldn't Dad work? Why yes, Boss,
He's working for gov'ment now—
They give him his board for nothin'—
All along of a drunken row.
An' Mam! Well, she's in the poorhouse—
Been there a year or so;
So I'm takin' care of the others,
Doin' as well as I know.

Oughtn't to live so? Why, mister,
What's a fellow to do?
Some nights, when I'm tired and hungry,
Seems as if each on 'em knew—
They'll all three cuddle around me,
Till I get cheery, and say:
Well, p'raps I'll have sisters an' brothers,
An' money an' clothes, too, some day.

But if I do get rich, Boss,
(An' a lecturin' chap one night
Said newsboys could be Presidents
If only they acted right);
So, if I was President, Mister,
The very first I'd do,
I'd buy poor Tom, an' Tibby
A dinner—an' Mam's cat, too!

None o' your scraps an' leavin's,
But a good square meal for all three;
If you think I'd skimp my friends, Boss,
That shows you don't know me.
So ere's your papers—come, take one.
Gimme a lift if you can—
For now you've heard my story,
You see I'm a fam'ly man!

PUNISHMENT FOR PUNSTERS.

No Such a Thing Under the Sun as a New Pun.

[Peck's Sun.]

Whenever a young man finds that he has given expression to a pun, he should take a piece of asafœtida about as big as a hickory nut and chew it. He will not feel like making another pun as long as the taste of the drug remains in his mouth. He should carry some of the drug in his vest pocket when he goes out in company, and keep a piece in his mouth constantly. It may be offensive to the company, but it will not be half so offensive as his old back-number, teeth-worn puns, and he will become a favorite. If this course will not cure him he had better go and drown himself.

There is no such thing as a new pun, as every word that is susceptible of a pun has been punned upon for thousands of years, so when you hear a person make a pun you can be sure that it is a thousand years old. If a man or woman, when making a pun on a word, realized that the Egyptian mummy in the museum, when alive, had made the same pun, and laughed at it boisterously, he would be ashamed of his own attempt. The English language is good enough if you take it straight, and it is foolish to torture it. The man who makes puns habitually is usually a weak man, who imagines he is smart, as you can see by watching him as he laughs at his own smartness.

As good a way as any to squelch a punster is to listen to his pun, look thoughtfully and say, "B. C." or "Credit it to Adam." Young men who get in the habit of making puns on all occasions lose their positions, girls go back on them and they go through life alone, except in rare instances. A girl hates to face the prospect of a lifetime of poor puns, and they will think twice before marrying a punster, as he is liable to practice his puns on his wife.

A druggist in western Wisconsin had a great habit of making puns a few years ago, and no customer was safe to go to the store to buy anything. They all got a pun with their medicine, and sometimes the pun was worse than the drug to take. One night a man named Otto Padman was stabbed in the breast, and was taken to the drug store to be sewed up. While the doctor was at work on the man the druggist came up and after looking at the wound he said: "You Otto had a liver Padman." The wounded and dying man heard it, and it was too much. He could stand the stab with cold steel, but to be stabbed with a pun was too much, and he hauled back one foot and kicked the druggist in the nose. The druggist has never made a pun since, and we don't know but a kick in the nose is about as good a cure as any.

Delaware's Peach Crop.

[Lancaster New Era.]

It has been estimated that 20,000 persons, men, women, and children, are at present at work in the orchards, engaged in picking, culling, and handling the crop. Their wages are on an average $1 per day, which gives $20,000 as the sum paid out daily in labor wages on account of the crop. That is a pretty large sum to be distributed among the working classes at a season when the usual harvest work is about over. Of course, those curious in such matters have exercised their ingenuity in getting at the extent of the crop through an estimate of the number of individual peaches sent out. All such calculations are, of course, only approximately correct; still, the figures are not uninteresting.

The number of peaches required to fill the peach basket at present in use varies of course with the size of the fruit. A fair average may, however, be struck at 200. This would give us about 66,000,000 peaches sent from the peninsula daily during the height of the peach season. The baskets in which the fruit is shipped are about 15 inches across the top; now, if all the fruit was shipped in these, and they were placed side by side, they would reach a continuous distance daily of over 77 miles. The peaches themselves, allowing each one to be an inch in diameter, if placed along side each other in one continuous row, would reach more than 1,000 miles. The weight of an average basket is 30 pounds, which would give us 9,900,000 pounds, or 4,950 tons of fruit now daily pulled from the peach orchards of little Delaware.

His Intention Was Mistaken.

[Texas Siftings.]

They were chums, and occupied the same room. One of them, who was dissipated, had been drinking for several days, and was apparently very much depressed, drew a revolver from the drawer, looked at it sadly, sighed heavily, shook his head, and said in a low, deep voice:

"I have no money. I've pawned almost everything I own. I have but one friend left, my faithful revolver. It will do me a parting service. I'll— and he lifted the pistol from the table.

"Stop! Hold! Consider what you are going to do. Don't shoot—" exclaimed his friend and room-mate.

"Shoot!" exclaimed the supposed suicide. "Who is thinking of shooting?"

"You said the revolver was going to do you a parting service. Don't be rash!"

"Why, you darned fool, so it is going to do a last service. I am going to soak it for $1.50 with old Schwartzmayer, and get some beer for the money," and wrapping up the deadly weapon in a paper, he went out on Austin avenue in the direction of the leading pawnbroker's establishment.

Boston Budget: The most verdant young man of the period was the one who attempted to cut grass with a bicycle.

Tone up the system by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It will make you feel like a new person. Thousands have found health [illegible] from suffering by the use of this great blood purifier when all other means failed.

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They pay no rent, buy their goods for cash thereby saving discounts, and are selling cheaper than the cheapest. Their motto is:
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WHEELER & WILSON,
With Straight, Self-Setting Needle and Back-Feed. ABSOLUTELY NEAT
In Principle and design. No Shuttle to thread. Sews from the thinnest gauze to the heaviest cloth or leather. Can DARN, PATCH, MEND and EMBROIDER without any attachment. Only needs to be seen and tried to be appreciated.
Don't buy until you have seen the New No. 8.
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WEEKLY GAZETTE
Established 1870.
For Terms, see Fourth Page.

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

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Carriage and Sign Painter,
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OFFERS AS REFERENCES THE NUMEROUS wagons and signs painted by him in Anaheim.
PRICES REASONABLE.
The patronage of the public respectfully solicited.

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IN PERFECT ORDER
For Sale at Low Prices.
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B. DREYFUS [illegible]
Growers and Dealers in
California Wines and [illegible]
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[illegible]

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PLANING, SAWING,
—AND—
MOULDING MILLS,
—OF—
Saxton & Cox,
Anaheim,
NEAR THE RAILROAD DEPOT
All Varieties of Pine, Redwood and Spruce
LUMBER!
Doors, Sashes, and Blinds, Grape Boxes, Fruit Boxes, Dowel, and Fruit Dryers.
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Grain, Feed, Meal, etc, of all Varieties
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WAREHOUSE
GRAIN, WOOL AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE TAKEN ON STORAGE.
GRAIN SACKS and TWINE constantly on hand
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED
Of all kinds of PRODUCE. Advances made. MERCHANDISE forwarded and sold on Commission in best Markets.

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BLACKSMITHING
—AND—
Wagonmaking!
All Work Warranted.
Prices as low as the lowest.
Los Angeles Street, Anaheim,
(Adjoining the GAZETTE Office.

City Stables,
Center Street (Opposite Kroeger's Block)
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L. F. Lewis, - - Proprietor.
THESE STABLES ARE THE BEST VENTILATED and most commodious in the town, and special attention will be paid to Boarding and Grooming horses. The charge in all cases will be reasonable.
Single and Double Teams
Furnished at short notice and careful drivers furnished with the country, supplied when required. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

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

SATURDAY..............DEC. 13, 1884

SUBSCRIPTION, per year, $2.

CAPTAIN DUDLEY and mate Stephens of the wrecked yacht Mignonette, who killed the boy Parker for food to save their own lives, have been tried in London, and found guilty of murder and sentenced to death. Thus the majesty of the law is vindicated. But public sentiment will no doubt press upon the clemency of the Queen and bring about a pardon which in the mind of every sensible person is the proper solution of a judgment which if enforced would be no more nor less than a legal crime.

To a Scotchman, or one who is acquainted with the characteristics of that nation, there is a fund of suggestion and amusement in the following remark attributed to Rev. Dr. Paxton: "I never could understand why a Scotch drink was always considered to be dry. If ever any people on the earth keep it wet outwardly, and a good deal wet inwardly, I may say the Scotch people do it. But after all, the Scotch people, whether they get their wetness from the weather or from toddy are the only people who ever successfully solved the problem on this little planet of how to combine punch and piety."

—The *San Diego Union* says:

"We learn from authority which cannot be questioned that the extension of the California Southern Railroad from San Bernardino to Daggett will commence immediately, the laborers being already engaged and ready to take the field."

Which being an accomplished fact, it would seem to be in the natural order of things that the Anaheim branch should be extended to San Diego and the screech of the engine whistle be echoed by the crumbling walls of the old mission church at San Juan Capistrano. What a pity and what a blessing!

PARAGRAPHIC witticisms about the completion of the Washington monument will now no longer be met with, for the monument is really completed, the marble capstone having been placed in position on last Saturday afternoon. Among those present at the ceremony was one of the master mechanics who laid the corner-stone of this monument more than thirty-six years ago, and the old watchman of the monument who has been continuously employed in that capacity during nearly the whole intervening period. The flag over the monument floated from a flag-staff the top of which is exactly 600 feet from the ground, thus displaying the American colors at the greatest height of any construction ever yet known in the world. The monument itself, with its total height of 550 feet, far overtops every other structure made by human hands. The corner-stone was laid on July 4th, 1848.

A Strange Story.

A story comes from Ergemont, Berkshire Hills, which agitates people thereabouts. Estelle Newman, about 30 years old, died in Ergemont in 1878, and after the funeral services in the little Methodist Church was buried in the town cemetery and forgotten. The sensation comes from the dying testimony of H. Worth Wright, of Connecticut, who is said to have confessed to his brother that he, then a student in the Albany Medical College, was present at the funeral with other students, and lay in wait near the cemetery till the burial was over and the graveyard deserted, and then helped to disinter the body and carry it in a sack to the medical college. They at once went to work on it in the dissecting room. While on the table the body showed signs of life, and was resuscitated. Finding the woman alive and on their hands, the authorities of the college had her taken to an insane asylum in Schoharie county New York. This is the last that Wright is said to have known of her whereabouts. The Newman woman's grave will probably be opened to see what the story amounts to.

Developing The Fruit Trade.

The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad is now engaged in an effort to develop the fruit trade between California and the East. It will give low rates and run trains on passenger time. This is the shortest route between the southern portion of the State and the Eastern centers of population, and the climate is favorable to the shipment of fruit. At present, oranges shipped East over the Central Pacific Road have to be very carefully packed. Each box containing the oranges is placed in a larger box and the spaces between the two boxes are filled with jute. This is necessary, to protect the oranges against the injurious effects of the great changes of temperature. Over the Atlantic and Pacific route, with its more equable temperature and fast time, this expense of packing can be saved. The Atlantic and Pacific will do all in its power to make its road the great fruit line, and will seek every means in its power to develop the fruit interests of this State.

Swift Repentance.

At Riverhead, L. I., the wife of Rev. W. A. Downs eloped with Deacon G. Mitchell Terry, leaving behind two children, aged 2 and 4 years. The wife telegraphed to Pastor Downs that she was "happy with her dear Terry, and would never return to Riverhead." It is believed the couple have gone to Florida, where Terry has a sister who eloped some time ago with Captain Penny, leaving four children behind her. Terry was active in church work.

Deacon Terry, who eloped from Northville, Long Island, with the wife of Rev. Mr. Downs, has written Mrs. Terry, stating that he was sorry for what he had done and that if she did not forgive him he would kill himself. She says: I have forgiven him, but he mustn't do so any more. Mrs. Downs has written her mother at Binghamton asking her forgiveness. She said she was sorry for the disgrace her conduct had brought on the family. She intimated that she was anxious to return to her husband.

Israel Hart, a Jew, has just been chosen Mayor of Leicester, England. The principal general interest of the fact lies in the circumstance that about the year 1230 Simon de Montford, Earl of Leicester, granted a charter to the borough for the total exclusion of the Jews from Leicester, and they took refuge near the Jewry wall, a portion of which is still preserved.

The Chicago *Tribune* prints a table showing the popular vote for President as follows: Total vote cast, 10,041,268; Blaine, 4,844,-[illegible]; Cleveland, 4,838,319; Butler, 208,553; St. John, 150,335; Blaine's plurality, 5,74[illegible]. The popular vote in 1880 gave Garfield a plurality of 7,018.

CHATTER.

It is a quite common, but quite reprehensible, thing to hit a man when he's down, but it is the practice of many to jump on to (figuratively) a prostrate foe, who, if he was in full vigor, would be receiving their adulation instead of their scorn. The Republican party having been knocked out of power (in one round) it is being pounced on from all quarters, and is being raked fore and aft. Its achievements are not only belittled but they are denied. Thus, it has been a favorite phrase of the Republican stump-speaker in referring to the record of the grand old party to boast that it had struck the shackles of four millions of slaves, and made them the political equal of the whites. That fact was never disputed while the party was on top, but now that it is down the proud claim is coolly appropriated—and by the Methodists, too. At the centennial conference in Baltimore on Tuesday, a Rev. Price said that "it [Methodism] had struck the shackles from four millions of slaves"—a phrase neither original nor true. Drat the ministers, anyhow! Burchard, Beecher and Ball—the alliterative three—made a terrible mess of it. I give Ball the credit of having good intentions, but he made the mistake of assuming that the same qualifications were necessary in a President-elect as in a Sunday school superintendent.

While writing about wicked people I am constrained to ask why it is that the wicked prosper as much as they do, and the good meet with all manner of misfortune? I have seen a really and notoriously bad man bet on the winning horses five times in succession, while a really nice and good young man lost his coin every time. I have seen a business man who was well known to be irresponsible and untrustworthy prosper in business, while a well-meaning and irreproachable rival barely made both ends meet. I have seen a man who paid 25 cents on the dollar several times during his business career get unlimited credit where the honest and upright citizen was bluntly refused the slightest accommodation. In seeking an explanation for these incongruous facts, I can find it only on the supposition that more so-called smartness and cheek is needed to be a successful rascal than is possessed by the average honest citizen.

But again I ask why is it that the bad almost invariably overtops the good? I suppose your readers have a vivid remembrance of the Dukes-Nutt tragedy in Uniontown, Pa. How Dukes seduced Miss Nutt—wrote a letter to her father calling her a strumpet, killing her father, being acquitted of the crime, and then being killed by a young brother of the wronged woman. Vile as Dukes was, he retained many friends, and now we read that so great and unceasing has become their persecutions that the wronged Nutt family have been literally driven from the city where they have recided for a lifetime and moved to a far-off town. I have only contempt for the egotism which says, "If I had made the world I would have ordered things better," but it seems to me that the Power which controls things on this sphere could sometimes measure out justice in a more equitable way.

The two most satisfactory telegrams I have read during the week were those which described the stabbing, in different prisons, of two convicts by two other convicts. In these days of tardy and unequal punishment, it is refreshing to note such zeal on the part of criminals to suppress crime. The country is all the better for having got rid of the men who were killed, and for the prospective hanging of the men who did the killing. It would be a commendable idea to embellish cells with knives and bludgeons, to the end that the handy presence of those weapons would inspire the inmates to rid the world of each other.

Times change, and men change with the times. I am led to quote this saying by reading that Gen. Grant has written to the Congressman who, in accordance with the suggestion contained in President Arthur's message, introduced a bill granting the ex-President a pension, firmly refusing to be the recipient of any pension, and asking the withdrawal of the bill. It was not always thus, if we are to believe the verocious Democratic press. When Grant was Chief Magistrate, these moulders of public opinion said that he would take anything, from a bull-pup to a brown-stone house. If these statements were true, the Grant of to-day is a different man. He refuses assistance to which he is fairly entitled, and to which there would be no serious objection. But like many other worthy men, he is probably prouder in adversity than in prosperity.

The Cobden Club of England have had printed a million copies of a pamphlet on the subject of free trade, and—

[We have excised the balance of this paragraph. The subject is one which is strictly forbidden. We have had enough of it.—ED. GAZETTE.]

No rain has fallen in Georgia for one hundred days. That fact is deemed of sufficient importance to be telegraphed to the Associated Press. I suppose it must be something dreadful, but from a party standpoint it is difficult for me to understand why three months abstinence from water in a State which gives 50,000 Democratic majority should be esteemed a public calamity. I am reminded of the story of the Georgia (or Kentucky) Colonel who related to a party of interested listeners how he nearly perished of thirst while on a prospecting tour and was found by the rescuing party lying prostrate on the bank of a river. A tenderfoot who was among the listeners to the tale innocently inquired of the Colonel why he did not drink of the water from the river. The idea that water could quench a Kentucky Colonel's thirst was so ludicrously absurd that the explosive answer of the rescued man is really unfit for publication.

THORNE.

Eloped with a Colored Man.

NEW YORK, December 8th.—The third elopement within a week from within a small radius in Suffolk county, L. I., took place yesterday. The wife of Ephraim Arch, a wealthy farmer and an earnest church-goer, ran away with a negro. Mrs. Arch was not a regular church attendant, and objected to her husband's spending so much time about the church away from her. When Mr. Arch returned from services yesterday he found a card which his wife had written. She had heard of Dominie Down's wife's elopement, and she saw no reason why she should not elope with the man she loved. Mrs. Arch leaves three children, aged respectively twelve, nine and seven years.

The Irrigators' Convention.

The following was submitted by the Committee on Legislation and Resolutions:

First—That the cubic foot per second be adopted as the unit of measurement throughout the State.

Second—It is important and desirable to institute a system of making all water rights a matter of proof and record.

Third—A declaration by the Legislature that all the water in the State, in natural streams and lakes, belong to the people, and are subject to the appropriation by the people for irrigation, mining, manufacturing and other useful purposes.

Fourth—To provide the machinery for the voluntary formation of irrigating districts, by which the owners of land may acquire water rights, and assess the lands for the purpose of constructing canals, ditches or other irrigation works, or for the purchasing those already constructed; provided that the waters utilized as at present through the existing works, or the extension of the same, so far as may be necessary for the irrigation of lands dependent thereon; and further provided, that no lands shall be taxed for the construction of works of irrigation except lands actually to be irrigated by said works.

Fifth—To so extend the law of eminent domain as to allow an irrigation district, or a corporation outside of an irrigation district, to condemn and pay for rights of way, lands, canal ditches and water claims and rights of whatever nature, held by any person and corporation, or any other private rights of property, however existing or acquired, or by whatever name designated, which may be necessary for the appropriation or use of water; provided, that in condemning water used at the time of the commencement of an action for the same, a manifest greater public interest shall be shown; that the irrigation district, with power, is defined as the sub-district within the hydrographic district, while the hydrographic district is one without condemnatory power, but with regulation power only.

Sixth—To provide for a thorough and complete annual accounting for all the waters used by any and all districts or companies, and for a proper distribution of the waters of any stream between the appropriators, and for such other police regulations as may be necessary.

1. Where there is so wide a diversity of opinion as now exists in this State as to what the law is in relation to water rights, it is clearly the duty of the law-making power to so improve it as to leave it free from all ambiguity, and render it definite and easy to be understood by the people and the Courts.

2. That the Legislature has this power is made plain by Section 2, Article I. of the Constitution, which reads as follows: "All political power is inherent in the people. Government is instituted for the protection, security and benefit of the people, and they have the right to alter or reform the same whenever the public good may require it."

3. The Constitution of our State recognizes and sanctions the appropriation of water, and does not recognize or sanction the doctrine of riparian rights. Its language is as follows: "The use of all water now appropriated, or that may hereafter be appropriated for sale, rental or distribution, is hereby declared to be for public use, and subject to the regulation and control of the State in the manner to be prescribed by law."

4. Title VIII of the Civil Code, providing for the appropriation of water, is the law of the State, and wherever the common law of England is antagonistic to or inconsistent with any section of said title, it has no force or effect as law in this State.

5. Law is defined by our Code as the will of the people, solemnly expressed. The language of the Code is as follows: Section 4466. Law is a solemn expression of the will of the supreme power of the State. Section 4467. The will of the supreme power is expressed: 1. By the Constitution; 2. By the statutes. Section 4468. The common law of England, so far as it is not repugnant to or inconsistent with the Constitution or the United States, or the Constitution or laws of this State, is the rule of decision in all the Courts of this State.

That the Committees on Legislation and Resolutions be consolidated, and be known as the Legislative Committee, and be continued in existence after the adjournment of the Convention, with power to draw, or cause to be drawn, a bill or bills for passage by the Legislature, according to the principles embodied in their report, as approved by this Convention, and to present the same to the next Legislature for passage, and to do such other things as they may deem proper to effect the objects of this convention, and with power also to appoint from among its members an executive committee, with the usual powers of such committee.

News of the Week.

Beef and mutton at retail are 24 cents per pound in London.

It is said the operators of the Western Union are organizing for a vigorous contest with the company at a near date.

A. B. Wilson, the inventor of the Wheeler and Wilson sewing machine, was on Wednesday taken to the Hartford insane retreat.

Bombay husbands cut off their wives noses for punishment. In a single week five such cases were reported.

In England and Italy there are several physicians who hold the view that cholera is merely an aggravated form of ague.

At last mail accounts, two hundred and fifty persons were crossing the Channel daily to avoid the chances of cholera in Paris.

It requires 1,400,000 oxen, 1,500,000 sheep, 1,300,000 calves and 250,000 swine to feed London a year. The Englishman never got his "roast beef" reputation without eating it.

The fourth annual charity ball of the Hebrew Young Men's Charity Association, given at Haverly's theatre in Chicago, realized $10,000.

William H. Vanderbilt, through his counsel, filed in the County Clerk's office on Tuesday a judgment recovered by him against Gen. Ulysses S. Grant for $155,000.

A French Consul at Guaymas has been appointed, and the French flag for the first time since Maximilian's death is hoisted in that city.

Information has been received through J. B. Hilton, a merchant of Wise county, Va., that the plague in that portion of the State is now on the decrease. He says that between 200 and 300 have died.

A Paris Judge refused to hear a case against a wife who had thrown her husband out of a window and broken his leg, but advised her to open a gymnasium in which other wives could train.

Opportunity to perform extra work has been cut off from operators of the Western Union Telegraph Company. This results in reducing salaries of day operators twenty to twenty-five dollars per month.

To prevent a farm-house in Tipperary from which the tenant, who owes nearly £400 rent, was evicted, being taken possession of by the landlord, a body of men have torn away the doors, windows and grates, and carried off the gate. The partitions of the rooms were also broken down.

The United States South American Commission was presented to President Diaz, on Tuesday last, who promised that his administration would leave nothing undone to promote commerce between the two countries and thanked the United States for taking the initiative.

The cigar manufacturing firm of Straiton & Storm of New York announced to their two thousand employes Saturday night that the factory would discontinue work until the uncertainty about the new treaty with Spain, in regard to the West Indian trade, is removed.

The Willimantic mills at Hartford, Conn., employing nearly 2,000 hands, will make a general reduction of 10 per cent. on January 1. The Hartford Carpet Company, at Thompsonville, employing 1,300 men has reduced time nearly half.

The New York Bar Association, has passed a resolution advocating the passage of a national bankrupt law framed to secure an equitable, economical and prompt distribution of bankrupts' assets among creditors, and to secure a bankrupt's discharge from his debts on just and reasonable terms. The Association also voted in favor of a national divorce law.

Pacific Coast News.

Snow fell near San Luis Obispo on Tuesday.

Mrs. Brown and Miss Essig of Rio Vista went hunting the other day, while Mrs. Brown killed nine ducks, and Miss Essig five.

Governor Stoneman has appointed Dr. James Simpson, of San Francisco, a member of the State Board of Health vice Dr. Hatch, deceased.

The mountain lions are making sad havoc among the stock-raiser's flocks between Agua Fria and the Verde river, one ranchman losing forty calves in a short time.

The Tacoma barbers are excited over the fact that a lady has just opened a barber-shop in that town, and a Chinaman is about to start another.

Last Saturday week the authorities of Whatcom, W. T., arrested fifteen Chinamen, and after a proper trial, escorted the gang to British Columbia, where they were turned loose.

A package of glass globes of the value of $15 was received at Portland, Or., by express a day or two since from the East, the express charges on which amounted to over $60.

John Rosa, a Portuguese living at Yreka, waded into a cold spring while repairing a fence and became so thoroughly chilled that he was unable to reach the shore, and fell and perished from the cold.

The 4 year old child of Joseph Brockman, an old resident of Tucson, was thrown from a wagon on Sunday and a wheel passed over its head, crushing it into a jelly and killing it instantly.

The snow sheds of the Central Pacific have been thoroughly examined and repaired, and snow storms and avalanches on the mountains are thus robbed of their terrors. The snow plows have also been overhauled and are ready for the battles of the winter.

A colonization scheme, by which it is contemplated to place 300 French peasants on the lands which will be brought under cultivation by the new Arizona canal, is now on foot, with fair prospects of immediate success.

A Guaymas Mex. telegram of the 7th. says: There goes by express to London to-day the largest pearl known, being ninety-three carats, and valued at $17,000. This pearl was found near Muileje on the coast of Lower California. It was purchased from the diver, an Indian, for $90.

The committee composed of representatives from nineteen councils of the Independent Order of Chosen Friends report that the defalcations of Isaac L. Lang, Grand Secretary, amounting to $7,309. It was feared that the amount would be much greater.

Great excitement prevails in Sierraville on account of the murder of John Deerwater. He was on Wednesday morning found in bed dead, the top of his head being shot off and a double-barreled shotgun beside the bed. He was all covered up snugly in bed, which would preclude the idea of suicide. He had been collecting money for the past two weeks and was supposed to have at least eight hundred dollars in cash in the house.

The Supreme Court holds in the case of Lundy vs. The Central Pacific Railroad, that a railroad ticket marked "good for nine days only" after date, means to start on the journey within the nine days, and not that the journey must be be completed within the time specified. The plaintiff was expelled from one of defendents' cars last month while en route from Omaha to San Francisco, because his "good for nine days only," ticket expired before he got there.

The following is the vote on the Constitutional amendments, voted for at the recent election: Amendment 1, giving water or gas companies the privilege of using streets for laying pipes, on condition that the city regulate prices—For, 149,285; against, 7,363. Amendment 2, providing for the publication by the State of all text-books to be used in the public schools—For, 143,017; against, 1,190. Amendment 3, providing that no Board of Equalization shall allow to be assessed above its face value any deed of trust, or mortgage, solvent credit, or money—For, 126,371; against, 27,934.

STOCKTON, December 8th.—During the last forty-eight hours the wind has made the rounds of the compass, and is now blowing a heavy breeze from the north. Had four degrees below freezing point last night. Water pipes were frozen in some parts of this city, and there was ice half an inch thick. The late prevailing strong winds have taken the life out of the ground. Much young grain, sprouted by the early rains, is killed outright. Plowing is necessarily suspended and must so remain until rain makes its continuance possible. The sky to-day is partially overcast and the wind is moderating.

Deputy United States Marshals J. W. Evans and C. T. Dunaven left Tucson, Ar., Sunday morning with Tenny, Kemp and Christopherson, convicted of polygamy, for Detroit, Mich., where the latter go to serve terms of three years and six months as the penalty of their crime. In Court yesterday a notice of appeal was given in the cases, and a motion was made to admit them to bail pending the hearing. Following the precedent of Judge Zane, in Salt Lake, Chief Justice Howard denied the motion. Flake and Skousen will be taken to the Territorial Prison at Yuma, to serve a sentence of six months.

A mob of twenty men on Tuesday surrounded the officers in charge of Lon Farthing and Wm. White alias William Pitts, charged with having clubbed Josiah O. Harris to death with a wagon-spoke on the night of the 5th inst. The mob told the officers to keep perfectly quiet and there would be no fuss. They then marched Pitts to the outskirts of town, put a rope around his neck, threw the other end over the cross-beam of a telegraph pole and hoisted him up. He was dead in a few minutes. Pitts was a deserter from the United States army, having enlisted under the name of William H. White in the Second Cavalry, Company "F" stationed at Fort Ellis, Montana. Farthing was told to leave the country.

A Yreka dispatch of the 7th tells the following pathetic story: The searchers for the little son of Mr. Calpy, resident about three miles south of town, failing to find him last night, a general alarm was given in town by ringing the fire bells, and a large number flocked out to assist. About 9 A. M. to-day the little fellow was found chilled to death, lying in the stage road, nearly three miles from his home. He evidently wandered nearly five miles, over a brushy section, on his journey and came within 300 yards of a house, where he is supposed to have perished about midnight, although his body was limber and had a little warmth when found. He was only three years old, and showed bruises received by either falling over rocks or in crossing gulches. The mercury ranged from 18 to 20 degrees all night.

How a Pig Made a President.

About this time, in knots about the sunny corners and around depots and hotels, when political stories are in order, you will occasionally hear some old stager remark that a "pig once made Andrew Jackson President." In a copy of the *American Traveler* for December 19, 1828, can be found all the particulars, which are as follows: It appears that away back in the early dawn of the nineteenth century, in the town of Cranston, R. I., Mr. Somebody's pig smelled a cabbage in a neighbor's garden. He rooted through the fence and demolished said garden. The owner sued the pig's proprietor. James Burrill was the Prosecuting Attorney. The Prosecuting Attorney was a candidate for the United States Senate. The Senator was chosen by the State Senate. In that body there was a tie, occasioned by one of Burrill's party, who staid away on account of the lawsuit aforesaid. The said tie was unraveled by the casting vote of the Speaker in favor of Burrill's opponent, Jeremiah B. Howell. Jeremiah voted for the war, which James would not have done. The war was made by a majority of one in the national Senate. That war made Jackson popular. That popularity gave General Jackson the Presidency.

Pierre Penfant, an old blind beggar, who for years has been a familiar figure on the streets of Pittsburg, died a few days ago while on the way to the hospital. An investigation into his affairs discloses the fact that he had on deposit in the Dollar Savings Bank at the time of his death over $8000. He died intestate and left no clew to his heirs.

Early Sunday morning three blocks of houses at Trenton, a small mining patch near Shenandoah, Pa., were totally destroyed by fire. Six persons, Thomas Barlow, his wife and three children and a boarder named Fitzgerald, were burned to death. Only one of the Barlow family, a child, five years old was saved.

TEA ADULTERATIONS.

AN EXPOSURE OF THE TRUE CHARACTER OF GREEN TEA.

As it may prove interesting to tea drinkers to know what they are drinking, we reproduce the following experience of a reporter, from the *New York World*, August 23d, 1883. Speaking of adulterations he says: "Two of the unmixed powders of pure white proved to be gypsum and soapstone respectively. The third, a deep blue powder, was Prussian Blue, which is an active poison. One of the mixed powders contained 5 per cent of this active poison, and the other 10 per cent. These powders, pale blue in color, are the material used in giving to tea the pale green, which so many tea buyers erroneously consider a mark of good tea, and without their use that color cannot be obtained. Tea so colored and adulterated was the tea rejected by Mr. Davis yesterday, and any one knowing the properties of Prussian blue will agree with him in characterizing such tea as "vile stuff, not fit to be drunk, and the sale of which is almost criminal."

There is really no excuse for enduring this wholesale and bare-faced adulteration of tea, when there is such a simple means of avoiding it altogether. It is universally known that the Perfection Tea Can, controlled by the Japan Tea Syndicate, which refuses to ship any but pure teas of good quality in this package, is an absolute guarantee for the purity and character of its contents. The character, therefore, of both Eola Tea, and the "White Cross" brand are established beyond a doubt, and the importers beg to call close attention to this matter of packing of their brands of tea.

A Life Saving Present.

Mr. M. E. Allison, Hutchinson, Kan., saved his life by a simple Trial Bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery, for Consumption, which caused him to procure a large bottle, that completely cured him, when Doctors, change of climate and everything else had failed. Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Severe Coughs, and all Throat and Lung diseases, it is guaranteed to cure. Trial bottles free at W. M. Higgins' Drug Store. Large size $1.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by W. M. Higgins.

The Housewife's Favorite.

We will send free for one entire year, to every lady who sends us at once the names of ten married ladies, at same address, and 12 two-ct. stamps for postage, our handsome, entertaining and instructive Journal, devoted to Fashions, Fancy Work, Decorating, Cooking and Household matters. Regular price, $1.00. Send to-day, and secure next number. Address, DOMESTIC JOURNAL, Nunda, N. Y. nov1-3m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING SOLD OUT MY INTEREST IN THE butchering business in Anaheim, and being desirous of having all my affairs settled as speedily as possible, I would respectfully request all who are indebted to me to come forward and pay up.
I have always dealt leniently with those of my customers who have needed credit, and trust they will now, in return, act promptly with me.
Respectfully, CHAS. E. LEONARD.

For Sale Cheap For Cash.

THE WELL-KNOWN MUSTANG BEE RANCH with dwelling house, extracting house and other improvements. Also will sell with the ranch, or separately, 100 swarms of bees in first-class order. Will take a good milk cow and a pair of good working horses on part payment. Address or call on
BRAINARD SMITH.
dec13 1m Orange, Cal.

Dress-Making.

I WOULD SAY TO THE LADIES OF ANAHEIM and vicinity that having settled permanently among you, I respectfully solicit your patronage. I will guarantee
Perfect Fitting and Work Neatly Done.
Will also do stamping, and keep on hand material for
All Kinds of Embroidery.
H. C. CUSHING.
Residence at the Dr. Bailey place. dec 13 3m

NEW FIRM.

NEW GOODS.

HAVING RECEIVED A LARGE STOCK OF goods suitable for the holiday season, we respectfully ask the public to favor us with a share of their patronage.

Subscriptions for DAILY and WEEKLY Newspapers Solicited.

Each subscriber for the BULLETIN will be presented with a **Good Watch Appropriate** for a holiday present. EY & KRUG

Notice to Stockholders
—IN THE—
Anaheim Union Water Company.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO STOCKHOLDERS in the Anaheim Union Water Company that in accordance with Section I of Article II of the by-laws of said company, the regular annual meeting of stockholders will be held at the Town Hall in the town of Anaheim on the second Saturday of January, 1885, (January 10th) at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be legally brought before it.
By order of the Board of Directors.
RICHARD MELROSE, Secretary.
Anaheim, Dec. 6th, 1884.

Seed Wheat AND Barley,
For Sale at the
Santa Ana Valley Roller Mills

320 Acres
Of Good Land,
(The David Evey Farm)
To Let or For Sale
In quantities to suit, from 10 to 160 acres. Apply to
AUG. KRUG,
d6lm at [illegible]

WIN more money than at anything else by taking the agency for the best selling book out. Beginners succeed grandly. None fail. Terms free. HALLETT BOOK CO., Portland, Maine.



EOLA
By special decision of U. S. Treasury Department, the Perfection Tea Can passes Custom House, duty free.
EOLA TEA

CHRISTMAS
BALL!
At Kroeger's Hall, on
December 25, 1884.

MUSIC BY THE ANAHEIM BRASS BAND.

TICKETS, per couple........................$1 00
Single Gentleman........................50 cent
Supper Tickets........................25 cents

F. SEUFER, Manager.

FOR SALE.

Barley and Wheat Baled Hay.

ALSO ONE LIGHT 2-HORSE FARM WAGON and a fat cow.
Enquire on farm ½ of a mile southwest of depot.
Nov. 29-3t. THOMAS DUNN.

OSTRICH FARM.

NEAR ANAHEIM, August 6th, 1884.

Notice is hereby given that the Ostrich Farm is

POSITIVELY CLOSED

To visitors from this date except on

Sundays and Wednesdays.

This being their breeding season no exception will be made in any case. Visitors can see the birds with the young ones on the above days on payment of

50 cents each person.

By order. C. J. SKETCHLEY,
Superintendent California Ostrich Farming Company

The Miles' Tract
—IN—
North Anaheim
Has been subdivided into
Twenty-Acre Lots
—And is now—
On the Market for Sale.
HANNA & KEITH,
jne14 Agents.

We Have Just Received a Carload of

FURNITURE!

Direct from Eastern Factories,
Latest Styles at prices lower than in Los Angeles. Call and examine for yourselves.
F. & J. BACKS.

Tax Notice.
TOWN OF ANAHEIM.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE TOWN taxes for the current year are now due and payable to me at my office in the store of E. P. Newbold on Center street, Anaheim, where they may be paid during all business hours. R. BOHN.
Marshal and ex-officio Tax Collector.
Anaheim, Sept. 5, 1884.

THE SANTA ANA VALLEY
ROLLER MILLS
Are in Full Operation.
—TURNING OUT—
FLOUR on the full ROLLER SYSTEM,
—FROM THE BEST—
Upper Country White Wheat.
—ALSO—
Rolled Barley,
FRESH GRAINED CORN MEAL,
GRAHAM FLOUR, CRACKED WHEAT, etc.
DILLIN & CO.

Pure Lard.

IF YOU WANT A PURE ARTICLE OF LARD, buy the
ROBERT ECCLES BRAND.

HELP for working people. Send 10 cents postage, and we will mail you free, a royal, valuable sample box of goods that will put you in the way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business. Capital not required. You can live at home and work in spare time only, or all the time. All of both sexes, of all ages, grandly successful. Fifty cents to $5 easily earned every evening. That all who want work may test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To all who are not well satisfied we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing us. Full particulars, directions, etc., sent free. Immense pay absolutely sure for all who start at once. Don't delay. Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK.



The Holidays
are close at hand and
Rimpau Bros.
have marked their
immense stock of
DRY GOODS
Clothing, Furnishing
Goods & Fancy Goods
To Astonishingly Low Prices
And it is to the advantage of all who need
Holiday Presents
To come and examine our stock of goods
which will be sold
Cheap For Cash.

RIMPAU BROS.,
CENTER STREET, ANAHEIM.

THE LATEST GREAT INVENTION.

THE 50 CANDLE POWER CASPERSON ELECTRIC LAMP.
(PATENTED APRIL 8TH, 1884.)

Some of its many advantages
1. Its 50 candle power considered, it is the cheapest light ever invented.
2. By the laws of nature, it is non-explosive.
3. A chimney cannot be broken by it; it will melt first.
4. Even a child can wick it in one minute.
5. No smoke, no odor, no smoked chimneys.
6. Being made of brass or nickel, the lamp will last a lifetime.
7. Should it accidentally fall, there is no danger, for it could not break. Many lives have been lost in similar cases with glass lamps.
8. The fount can be attached to any gas or oil fixtures, such as a gas burner, oil bracket or chandelier, and used in lighting stores, offices, railroad cars, churches, parlors, halls, hotels, and streets of towns and cities.
9. The hand lamp with tripod and porcelain shade is an ornament to any parlor, library or office.
10. It costs less and gives more than double the light of the Student's Lamp.

Beware of Imitations. No genuine Electric Lamps but Casperson's.
CALL AND SEE THEM. HIPPOLYTE CAHEN, Agent.



JACKSON'S
—THE—
Best and Cheapest.
10 foot..........$75
12 " $85
14 " $100
MADE BY
JACKSON & TRUMAN,
San Francisco.
S. B. SMITH,
AGENT FOR LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

S. B. SMITH,
Contractor and Builder.
—OF—
Pumping Outfits
Will, until further notice, sell
PIPE
—AND—
HOSE
—AT THE FOLLOWING LOW PRICES:—

½ inch Black Pipe	6½ cts. per ft.	½ in. 3-ply Hose (Standard Brand)	17½c per ft
1 " " "	9½ " "	1 " " " "	23½c "
1¼ " " "	13½ " "	1¼ " " " "	35c "
1½ " " "	16½ " "	1½ " " " "	46c "
2 " " "	23 " "	2 " " " "	50c "

Dipped and Galvanized Pipe, Pumps, Faucets, Hose Bibbs, Hose and Pipe Fixtures, Windmills and Tanks furnished and set up at the same low rates.
S. B. SMITH, Anaheim, Cal.

Elegant Holiday Presents

P. PELLEGRIN & SONS.

New Postoffice Block, Center St., Anaheim.

P. Pellegrin. E. J. Pellegrin
P. Pellegrin & Son,
Practical Watchmakers and Jewelers.
An elegant assortment of everything in the line of
WATCHES, CLOCKS, GOLD JEWELRY, SOLID SILVER AND PLATED WARE, SPECTACLES, EYE GLASSES, ETC.
At prices which will make it to everyone's advantage to purchase such goods at home. Orders taken for any goods in our line not in stock at lowest prices.

A. L. Pellegrin,
PHOTOGRAPHER
Portraits and Landscapes
—BY THE—
Instantaneous Process.
Copying and Enlarging
—IN—
Crayon, India Ink and Colors
A SPECIALTY.
A choice assortment of Chromos, Frames, Brackets, Mats, etc. always on hand.

E. J. Pellegrin. A. L. Pellegrin
Pellegrin Bros.,
Dealers in the leading makes of
Pianos and Organs,
Violins, Guitars, Banjos, Accordeons, Books, Sheet Music,
—AND—
General Musical Merchandise.
Instruments sold at low rates for cash or on
Easy Installments.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

Autograph, Photograph and Scrap Albums.

Dressing Cases —AND— Perfume Sets.

Accordeons of all Sizes.

FANCY GOODS. TREE ORNAMENTS.

Christmas Candles and Candies.

Also the Finest Line of

Christmas and New Year Cards

Ever brought to Anaheim.

At J. Helmsen's.

WEEKLY GAZETTE

SATURDAY..............DEC. 13, 1884

Kleinigkeiten.

—The Mustang Bee Ranch is offered for sale cheap. See notice in another column.

—Call at the Anaheim insurance agency, at the postoffice, and get a calendar for 1885.

—C. E. Leonard publishes a card to-day of which those concerned will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

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

—The insurance of ten thousand dollars on the Anaheim Schoolhouse has been awarded to the companies of which Richard Melrose is the agent.

—A petition to disincorporate the town of Anaheim has been circulated during the week and quite a number of signatures were appended thereto.

—The south-bound train now leaves Los Angeles at 3 P. M., instead of 2:30 P. M., as heretofore. It arrives at Anaheim anytime between five o'clock and the day after to-morrow.

—Miss H. C. Cushing, a lady who has but lately settled here, has a card in to-day's paper, announcing that she is prepared to do dressmaking, etc. We commend the lady to the patronage of the people.

—A shooting match with rifles for turkeys and chickens will take place in Anaheim on the 24th instant, and on Christmas Eve a turkey raffle will be held at Fritz Ruchmann's.

—Dr. Ellis, who is now in London, presented the editors of the *London Medical Times* with samples of B. Dreyfus & Co.'s Sherries. Those connoisseurs wrote to the Doctor that the wine was of most excellent quality.

—An error crept into the item printed last week concerning the stabbing affray. The victim's name was Carlos Corona, and his assailants were Aguilar and Robles. Contrary to all expectation, Corona is in a fair way to recover.

—Pellegrin & Son have an advertisement calling attention to the really elegant stock of holiday presents with which their store is bountifully stocked. An inspection of their fine place is commended to all, whether they desire to purchase or not.

—Hanna & Keith report the following sales of real estate.

Wm Rooch to R Spoerl—18 acres of vineyard near railroad depot, $4,000.

Farmers' and Merchants' Bank to B J Perry—Lot No. 42, Anaheim Extension, $125.

—The store of J. Helmsen is putting on a holiday appearance, and some of the pretty things which are to be seen there are enumerated in his double-column advertisement published to-day. Read it and profit by it.

—The large view taken of the postoffice block by A. L. Pellegrin, the photographer, is the clearest and finest bit of photography we have ever seen, and we say it without desire to flatter. Nothing more artistic could possibly be done, and Mr. Pellegrin may well feel proud of his skill.

—The ravages of the white scale in the orchards on Alameda, San Pedro and Washington streets and other points in the southern portion of the city are daily becoming more and more serious. United action on the part of the fruit growers is needed immediately. A meeting should be called.—*L. A. Times.*

—A painful and peculiar accident was sustained by Mrs. J. J. Hunter on last Friday. While a little boy was leading the family horse from the corral, Mrs Hunter walked close behind the animal, which in a spirit of playfulness, kicked up its heels, striking Mrs. Hunter on the arm and breaking it. Dr. Gardiner was immediately called, and the lady's injury is steadily mending.

—J. C Seeman met with a painful accident some two weeks ago. While cutting wood the stick bounded and struck him in the face, lacerating the eye in such a fearful way that he has suffered terrible pain ever since. He lies in a darkened room, and it is considered probable that he will lose the sight of the injured eye. In his misfortune Mr. Seeman has the sympathy of a host of friends.

—A young man named Henry O. Pfeiffer died in San Diego Tuesday. His parents recently removed to that place from Orange. Last Friday the young man was in a hurry to go hunting and made breakfast off of some half-baked bread. This produced severe pains in the stomach shortly after, and though he was brought to town and placed under a physician's care, death resulted. Deceased was nineteen years and ten months old.

—The Town Trustees at their meeting last week authorized their Committee on Public Improvements to remove the ditch on Adele street between Los Angeles and Olive streets to the south side of the street, and to raise the sidewalks on Los Angeles street, between Center and Adele streets, if they deem it necessary. It was also ordered that the town would pay for half the lumber for a bridge on the corner of East and North streets, if the county would furnish half.

—Rev. J. M. Roberts on Friday last having occasion to visit a family named Silvas, upon entering the yard was attacked by a dog which seized the gentleman by the calf of the leg, and although a stiff legging partially prevented the full force of the bite, the dog succeeded in fastening two teeth in the fleshy part of the leg, causing a deep wound which was bound up and dressed with a home-made salve. But little pain was felt from the bite during Saturday and Sunday, Mr. Roberts attending to his usual clerical duties. On Monday the wound showed symptoms of alarming character, there being a tendency to erysipelas. Dr. Ballard was called and by careful attention has placed the patient in a condition that at present indicates his recovery.

Work on the River.

Under the supervision of Engineer Kellogg, the work on the river undertaken by the Town Trustees will probably be finished to-day. The freshets of last winter admonished the authorities that some steps were necessary to prevent the possible turning of the river townwards, and as a safe-guard an appropriation of $600 was made as a temporary expedient. The work has consisted of opening the old channel by clearing away the brush that has accumulated and leveling the sand islands that have grown up in the natural course of the water. The brush is used in making wing dams and a levee, which will protect the low points on the west bank of the river and cause the water to flow in the center of the river—the idea being to make the water do the work of cutting a channel. There is an island a short distance from the bank of the river to which the main levee and wing dams are anchored. They are built as strongly as it is possible to make them, but it is not intended for anything but a temporary protection, as heavy flows of water such as occurred last winter would probably sweep them away. Mr. Kellogg recommends as a permanent protection, a belt of willow and gum trees, two miles in length and ten rods wide, planted on a line running parallel with the general course of the river. The line could be selected at a point easily irrigable, so that for the first few summers the trees could receive the necessary watering. The land, also, would be of but small value, and the growth of timber would doubtless make the scheme one of profit as well as protection. The plan is one adopted to curb the Mississippi, to which river the Santa Ana is as a babbling brook. That such a width of trees would do what they were intended to do, is further proved by the fact that the only points on the Anaheim ditch over which the river broke were at the gates and bridges, the single growth of willows along the ditch proving an effectual barrier to the sweep of the waters.

The remedy is plain, but who is to apply it? The Supervisors? They have neither the right nor the will to do it. The Town Trustees? The effort to disincorporate may be successful, and in that event the only body which has the power and the self-interest to take the precaution indicated will not be in existence.

The conundrum is a hard one. We give it up.

Under an impression that it was the intention of the Anaheim people to confine the entire water of the river to its bed, thus making it possible that incalculable damage would result to the settlement of Orange, the people of that place, at a meeting called for the purpose, appointed a committee to confer with the Trustees on the matter. The committee conferred with the Trustees, and upon the plan being fully explained to them, they withdrew their objections. It was also mutually agreed that the expense of removing the obstructions from the river, and doing other work advantageous to both sides, would be borne equally. For the protection of their settlement, the Orange people have also constructed dams, and it is pleasant to know that the work will proceed harmoniously and that no local bickerings will arise therefrom.

Wintry Weather.

It is winter. The cold wind which whistles through the orange groves boisterously declares that fact. The snow caps on the distant mountains gleamingly reassert it. The mud which plasters the highways obtrusively puts one in mind of it. The rain which makes the mud refreshes your memory on the point of the time of year.

Man is a miracle of perversity. When it's hot he wants it cold, and when it's cold he wants it hot. He wants it hot now. Spoiled by the eight months of summer, he undergoes physical discomfort during the four months of so-called winter, and heartily wishes for the advent of spring and warm sunshine. And when the July sun asserts its burning presence he will wonder why he was so anxious for the passage of bleak December.

The winter rains began on Sunday night, when .26 of an inch fell, according to Mr. Langenberger's gauge, and on Thursday .47 of an inch was added. This precipitation, together with the showers of October and November, make the rainfall for the season 1.51 inches. To the same date last year, the fall was 1.71 inches.

Sorghum Syrup

J. Y. Anderson of Westminster only finished up his work of syrup-making a few days ago. He has made this year 3300 gallons of very excellent sorghum syrup for himself and neighbors, and is well pleased with the results. This is the last season, however, in which he will use the imperfect machinery which he has heretofore relied on, and before the ripening of another crop he will have new and improved apparatus for crushing and for the other processes of syrup-making. Having found that no two lots of cane are alike, and that the custom of making syrup on shares leaves him at the end of the season with a great variety of syrups, Mr. Anderson will hereafter refuse to work up cane on shares, but will charge a stipulated sum per gallon, so that he will be able to guarantee to purchasers of his own syrup exact uniformity of quality.

From one acre of cane raised on Mr. Anderson's place, three hundred gallons of syrup were made.

Thermometrical Record.

The following is our record (taken one and one-half miles north of town) for the week ending Wednesday P. M., Dec. 10, giving lowest point by night preceding date and highest by day:

DATE.		Lowest	7 A. M.	Highest	7 P. M.
Dec	4	47	47	69	55
"	5	43	43	69	55
"	6	42	42	63	51
"	7	45	47	59	46
"	8	43	43	56	50
"	9	41	42	60	50
"	10	39	40	60	50

Average Temperature.....................50
" highest and lowest.....................52[illegible]

—The *Los Angeles Times* says: "Last year in the month of December raisins were worth six cents a pound wholesale. They are now quoted at ten and twelve cents a pound, being firm at these figures. Good vineyard land will be in demand this winter."

—The new firm of Ey & Krug make a bid for public patronage to-day, which they will doubtless get, as they have a nice stock of notions which they are selling remarkably cheap.

TOLD IN LETTERS.

The pertinent query, "Does Insurance Insure?" can be answered by saying. "It depends upon the agent you deal with." If his methods are crooked like those of the individual referred to in the following letters, it is not safe to assume that you are insured merely because you have a policy. "I don't say you is a thief," said the darkey, "but if I was a chicken and you was in my neighborhood, I'd roost mighty high." The moral of this observation lies in the application of it.

For a series of years J. Bennerscheidt insured his property in companies represented in Anaheim by A. W. Steinhart. (He don't do so now.) In July of this year he moved one of his houses, and wrote to the general agents in San Francisco as follows:

LETTER NO. I.

ANAHEIM, July 26th, 1884.

MESSRS. JACOBS & EASTON,
Agts. Union Ins. Co. of Philadelphia,
San Francisco, Cal.

Dear Sirs:—In accordance with stipulations and agreements in Policy No. 161,948, Union Ins. Co. of Phil. "A" Sec. 2d, you are hereby notified that the dwelling house insured under said policy is now vacant and unoccupied and likely to remain so for a period of thirty (30) days or longer, owing to the removal of the said dwelling house and its present unfinished condition. The insurance risk, by the said unoccupied condition, is in my opinion not increased, but on the contrary rather reduced and favored.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) JOS. BENNERSCHEIDT.
per Witte.

ANSWER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14th, 1884.

JOS. BENNERSCHEIDT Esq.
Anaheim.

Dear Sir:—Yours of July 26th we have and contents noted. We cannot positively allow vacancy in premiums covered by No. 161,948, as the company by the printed conditions of the policy prohibits it, and even as general agents we have no right to waive or modify such conditions. Yours truly,
(Signed) JACOBS & EASTON.

LETTER NO. II.

ANAHEIM, Aug. 19, 1884.

MESSRS. JACOBS & EASTON:—Yours of 14th inst. to hand, noted contents. In reply, would request you to cancel my policy No. 161,948 in Union Ins. Co. of Phil., and to forward unearned or unexpired premium to your agent here, A. W. Steinhart, to whom I shall deliver policy etc. upon receipt of the said unexpired premium. As soon as the house is finished and rented again I shall reinsure. Very truly yours,
(Signed) JOS. BENNERSCHEIDT.
per Witte.

ANSWER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 21, 1884.

J. BENNERSCHEIDT Esq.:—Your August 19th we have. The premium on policy referred to is not paid us as yet, nor in fact any of your premiums of that same date. We have written your broker, Mr. Steinhart, to call upon you and request payment or cancel all the policies, but get no reply to our letters, and had about concluded to address you upon the subject ordering all our policies cancelled. Please give it prompt attention and oblige. Yours truly,
(Signed) JACOBS & EASTON.

The policy in question was issued on January 16th and had been paid for by Mr. Bennerscheidt; the premium, with that of other policies, being $200, which sum the honest Mr. Steinhart had quietly pocketed.

LETTER NO. III.

ANAHEIM, Aug. 23, 1884.

MESSRS. JACOBS & EASTON—Yours of 21st inst. to hand and contents noted with surprise. *I have paid the premiums on all of your policies on the 17th day of January last* to your agent here, A. W. Steinhart, the same day I received the policies from him, and if he has not paid premiums over to you, it certainly can be no fault of mine, inasmuch as you have seen fit and proper to employ him to act and to collect for you. The financial arrangement between yourselves is no concern of mine. However, I am pleased to have your information on this matter. I have seen Steinhart regarding your letter and he informs me that he will attend to this matter *at once*. Hope he will. Please notify if he fails to attend promptly to this matter after this, and also be kind enough to attend to my request of 19th inst. regarding cancellation of policy No. 161,948, Union of Phil. Respectfully yours,
(Signed) JOS. BENNERSCHEIDT.
per Witte.

ANSWER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 27, 1884.

JOS. BENNERSCHEIDT Esq.:—Yours of Aug. 23d at hand and contents noted. We address Mr. Steinhart to-day upon the matter. As we find he remitted to this office $100 on acct. in May last, presumably upon your account. we supposing this was a partial payment made by you and we have as yet no notification from him that it was not. The difference between a duly authorized agent and broker, or agent of the assured, has been clearly defined by recent decisions of courts, and it is hardly necessary to discuss it except to say that Mr. S. is not our agent but a broker. We enclose now a bill showing amount still due, and if by return mail no reply with draft comes from Mr. Steinhart we shall, in accordance with the conditions on policies, to which we beg to refer you, cancel our policies for non payment of premiums. The earned premium to July 16th being just $100. Kindly give the matter your attention and oblige.

Yours truly,
(Signed) JACOBS & EASTON.

LETTER NO. IV.

ANAHEIM, Aug. 30, 1884.

MESSRS. JACOBS & EASTON:—I received yours of 27th inst. last night. After noting contents I went at once to Mr. Steinhart for an explanation of his conduct in this matter, and demanded of him to at once forward to you premium due, if not already done. He appeared very indignant about the matter and would give me but little satisfaction. Once he claimed that he held your receipt in full; then he claimed that he owed you a balance of $40 on *all* the business done with you, amounting to over $600. I told him that I did not believe that he had forwarded premium by me paid and that I would at once ask you by telegraph. This conversation was had with him on the street. After supper I went to him again at his office and requested him to show me the receipt he claimed he held from you. He showed me the *stub* in a draft-book, the amount, I think, was $129 drawn in your favor under date of Aug. 29th. Taken for granted then that he had *now* sent balance due, and not being able to get anything further out of him, I concluded to let matters rest, until I could hear from you again. If he has not sent the draft to you, the stub of which he showed me, then you will please telegraph me at once; and if by you received, please answer by letter. Now, gentlemen, the way Steinhart has acted in this matter, he has shown himself unworthy of trust and I hope that you, in justice to yourselves and in justice toward the community here, will in the future have no further dealings with him which may permit him to wrong or injure innocent parties here.

I have asked Steinhart several times whether he was or was not the agent of the various companies in which I was insured with him, and he invariably claimed that he was the authorized agent. I have at *all* times paid my *full* premiums to him before delivery of policy, and always before old ones expired. If this premium business is now settled, I hope you will attend to my policy, in Union, No. 161,948, for if the house is not insured at present on account of vacancy, I certainly should be entitled to unearned premium, and which should date back to July 15th last. Please give this matter your early attention and let me know soon. Very truly yours,
(Signed) JOS. BENNERSCHEIDT.
per Witte.

ANSWER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 24, 1884.

JOS. BENNERSCHEIDT:—We enclose our check for $6 45, being return premium on the Union policy No. 161,948. Be good enough to send us the cancelled policy by return mail. Mr. Steinhart remitted all premiums to-day. Yours truly,
(Signed) JACOBS & EASTON.

By the way, the A. W. Steinhart alluded to in the above letters is the fellow who is aspiring to the responsible position of postmaster. He won't get it; or, if he does, he won't keep it. There are other and graver accusations which can be substantiated if it is necessary to show to the authorities that he, and the gang which controls him, are not fit to be trusted with the sacred duty of handling private correspondence.

The Red Scale at Anaheim.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—In my last communication I stated, in substance, that neither the red nor the San Jose scale insects were known to occur upon any of the fruit trees growing in Anaheim; but this statement must be modified, at least so far as relates to the red-scale, as I have had ocular demonstration of the existence of this pest in a small collection of citrus trees growing less than a mile from the Anaheim postoffice. Here I found it in immense numbers, infesting alike the bark, leaves and fruit. When apprised of this fact, the owner of the trees, with commendable zeal, at once inaugurated a most thorough system of warfare upon the pest, and at the present writing there is every reason for believing that his efforts will result in success.

It would be well for other owners of citrus trees in this locality to examine them for this pest, and, if found, to employ such measures as will effectually eradicate it ere it becomes more widely disseminated. Next to the cottony cushion scale, it is the most destructive insect that infests citrus trees, and holds about the same relation to these trees as the notorious San Jose scale does to deciduous fruit trees.

It is surprising what a very limited number of our fruit-growers are familiar with the appearances of the different kinds of scale insects. When approached with the query: "Are your trees infested with the red-scale?" the answer is almost invariably, "I think not, but I wouldn't know a red-scale bug if I were to see one." In this respect they occupy a position somewhat similar to that of a certain army which invaded the enemy's country but were unable to accomplish anything, because of the fact that they did not know their enemies when they saw them, and were thus easily surrounded and captured. A host of the most destructive scale insects known might invade almost any orchard in the State without the owner being aware of it until too late, when the fallen leaves and shrunken fruit apprise him of the presence of his formidable, although diminutive, foes.

This state of things is doubtless due to a flaw in our educational system. Our colleges and universities teach such studies as chemistry, algebra, trigonometry, rhetoric, and so on, but in not one of them is entomology taught as a regular study. This is evidently a great mistake, as a knowledge of entomology is of the most vital importance to every fruit-grower in this State; and, I may add, to every person who owns or cultivates a plot of ground. The time is evidently not far distant when this study will be taught even in our common schools; but before this can be accomplished it will be necessary to educate our teachers in this particular branch, as it is quite probable that there is not half a dozen school-teachers in the whole State who are prepared to teach this study with any degree of success.

To fill this want the Faculty of the State University at Berkeley have established a Chair of Entomology, but have not the necessary funds to endow it, and calls upon the public to contribute the said funds. This is a most commendable undertaking, and one which should receive the hearty support of every citizen of this State. It would appear that this subject should receive the early attention of our State Legislature, the more so since the present one is composed largely of Republicans—a party that has ever been the staunchest friend of education.

Of course "one swallow doesn't make a summer," and one university could not possibly educate, even in this one branch, a sufficient number of teachers; but this would be a step in the right direction, and if successful would doubtless be followed by other institutions of learning throughout the State.

D. W. C.

Personal.

Tom. C. Grant, the well-known insurance man of San Francisco, was in town on Thursday adding to his stock of knowledge and business. With him was Gen. R. H. Chapman, of Los Angeles, whose geniality decreases the distance between Anaheim and Los Angeles to fifteen miles.

Mr. and Mrs. Dr. Hardin are enjoying a visit from their daughter, Mrs. Lawrence of San Francisco.

—Stephen Bishop is undergoing a very tedious confinement, the result of letting an axe fall upon his foot last week. It made an ugly and slow-healing wound.

A New Pastor.

OTTAWA, Iowa, Nov. 30th, 1884.

Rev. and Dear Bro.;—It is my intention to take the Pullman Excursion which leaves Kansas City, Dec. 10th for Los Angeles. I therefore accept the work at Anaheim and will enter upon it as soon as practicable after arriving at Los Angeles.

Fraternally Yours,
W. C MILLS.

The Rev. J. A. Emery, Tustin City, Cal.

Church Notes.

Usual services in the Presbyterian church to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

There will be no services in St. Michaels Church next Sunday. It is hoped that the week following, the clergyman referred to in another column will have arrived. Sunday School as usual.

Rev. Mr. Green will preach in German at the Evangelical new church every Sunday afternoon at half-past two.

Rev. Mr. Bollinger will preach in the German church every Sunday morning at 10:30.

BORN.

In Los Angeles, December 10 th, to the wife of J. W. Hanselman, a son.

MARRIED.

In San Gabriel, December 10 th, by Rev. G. L. Trew, George S. Patton, of Los Angeles, to Miss Ruth Wilson, of San Gabriel.

DIED.

In Los Angeles, December 10th, Eva, wife of J. J. Caldwell, aged 31 years and 6 months.

To Let.

Furnished rooms to let at Mrs. Sheffield's on Los Angeles street. tf

The Santa Ana Valley Roller Mills is one of the most complete mills in the State of California. tf

BUSINESS AND PLEASURE.

Christmas presents for all at Dobner's. tf

A woman whose husband owns a bicycle is happy because she knows he can't take any one else to ride.

Eleven (11) pounds White Granulated Sugar for $1.00 at Hippolyte Cahen's. tf

A Detroit lawyer thinks divorces should be granted under the title "quit claims."

Dobner sells men's suits at $5 and upwards. tf

Great guns! We have it upon eminent authority that there is no reason for regarding the 100-ton gun as a final effort of artillerists.

Don't fail to examine the large stock of all classes of goods at Dobner's. tf

It is said the Republicans take more pleasure in reading the advertisements now than the election returns. Moral—It's a good time to advertise.

Where do you get your smoking tobacco? Why, at Newbold's, of course. tf

Keep your eyes open a bit for those chaps who are talking about the country being ruined. They are hard-up chaps who want an excuse to fail in business.

Call on Billy, opposite the bank. tf

George Eliot said that half of the women of England died prematurely old "for the want of an aim in life." The women of England should join rifle teams and archery clubs.

Try a sack of Orange Blossom, made at the Santa Ana Valley Mills. tf

Why are naughty children like stair carpets? Because they can never be kept in play without the rod.

11lbs Granulated Sugar for $1—Dobner.

Kansas boasts a postoffice named Plowboy and another called Cowboy.

Seufer keeps the best native wines and brandies. tf

Capitol Mills best family flour at $2.20 per 100 lbs at Cahen's.

Plumbing, burglary and practicing law are crimes that go hand in hand.

Admiral Porter says that what the American navy needs is more ships. We concur in this view. The stock of water now on hand in the navy, combined with a few more ships, would make us a great maritime power.

Billy has a first-class new billiard table. tf

The blandest counsel may be a cross-examiner.

Run into Seufer's for a glass of beer. tf

The last emancipation act—taking whisky out of bond.

Everything the very best at Billy's tf.

The Cattlemen's Convention report of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* was closed with a wood-cut of a cow's tail, entitled "the end."

Ten and a quarter pounds granulated sugar for $1 at Cheeseman's. tf

To cure elopements—Let them marry.

Five pairs extra quality British hose for $1 at Cheeseman's. tf

Will you class scalloped oysters as plain food?

For enterprise, push and fair dealing, Gade takes the lead. He has just received a carload of coal for sale at living rates. tf

When choosing a wife choose one of small waste.

Hot lunch every forenoon at Seufer's. tf

A young man may be good on a loaf, yet make a bad bread-winner.

White's have the celebrated Mitchell Wagon.

The early beau catches the girl, but he does not always hold her.

Lewis charges only living rates for livery.

It is better to give than to receive. This applies particularly to advice.

Look at the McCormick Mowers at White's. tf

Custom makes fashion. Second-hand clothing is now much worn.

Cheeseman sells ladies riveted shoes for $1.20. tf

The sewing machine is the most important member in women's sew-siety.

New carriages, good horses, nobby rigs, at Lewis's. tf

The spanked child soon finds out who has the upper hand in the domestic government.

White's have sold forty Garden City Plows. tf

Cooking the returns is generally done by politicians when things have "gone to the pot."

Look at the new style of vineyard plows, the best ever made, at White's. tf

The clothing dummy may have its garments stolen, but 'twill be sure to have its re-dress.

Glidden Barbed Wire, best made, at White's. tf

Contempt of court—The way the old man feels when the daughter's lover lingers into the small hours.

Yum—Yum—Yum—Yum—Yum at Newbold's. tf

It is said that a clam's ear is in his foot. It must find the peculiarity convenient if it has corns.

All weekly newspapers for sale at Newbold's. tf

The information is just at hand that the country contains over twelve thousand medical students. It is indeed time for a change of administration.

If you want Barbed Wire see White's. tf

A boy who once kissed the schoolmarm is now the Mayor of a Western city. When one enters a career of crime, there's no knowing where he may end.

Lager beer fresh at Martin Classen's. tf

The Duke of Argyle has computed that the world will not be destroyed in ten million years. This is very encouraging to the Bartholdi Pedestal Fund Committee.

Try Newbold's genuine Manilla Cigars. Five cents. tf

An old maid in Nashville keeps a parrot which swears, and a monkey which chews tobacco. She says, between the two, she doesn't miss a husband much.

Stay with the man who stays with you. Gade is here to stay and will do your trucking in first-class style at living rates. tf

A circus tumbler ought to live long. When one is turned over so often it must take the sands of life a long time to run out.

Best double and single rigs at Lewis's. tf

At the great Astor wedding the refreshments were served on solid silver and gold dishes. They "ain't no" china Astors—that family ain't.

Orange Blossom Flour is taking the lead. tf

When a fellow's best girl "gives him away" it is a sign that he is regarded as of very little value.

As tender, delicate and rare
As are the leaves of Spring,
So is the famed EOLA TEA,
Whose virtues now I sing.

A New Haven man has invented a walking machine, intended especially for actors who get "strapped" in the country.

Whence springs that heavenly scent? what can it be?
Tis but the perfume of EOLA TEA.

What suits one person may not suit another. That's how funny men and tailors make a living.

A careful estimate of the relative cost of coal and wood shows the Wellington coal to be the cheapest. It will burn in any ordinary cook stove, giving a steady heat, and is much more convenient to use than wood. Gade will deliver Wellington coal in quantities to suit.

Mr. Parvenue—"James, how many t's in Boston?" Clerk—"Only one, sir." Mr. Parvenue—"So I supposed. Hand me an eraser."

"A tea of esthetic delicacy—EOLA TEA."

"An elephant herd led by a female is the rule." A female heard leading a male is not unusual among married human beings.

If gay and happy your dear wife you'd see, Just take her home some pure EOLA TEA.

Elmira, N. Y., has a saloon where beer is sold for 2 cents a glass. The population of Elmira has been doubled within the past ten years.

Trees! Trees!

The undersigned has for sale at his nursery, west of the Anaheim railroad depot, over three million blue gum and cypress trees, besides an unlimited quantity of all kinds of Northern fruit trees and ornamental trees. The fruit trees are guaranteed true to name, and all are thrifty and free from disease. I will allow no responsible nurseryman in the county to undersell me. Call and see my stock and get my prices.

TIMOTHY CARROLL.

The place to send your orders for Dry Goods, Dress Goods etc., is at B. F. Coulter's corner Second & Spring St., Los Angeles. Without doubt Mr. Coulter has the finest Dry Goods House in Southern California and will compete with any house in price and quality. Just received a handsome line of Ladies Cloaks, Ulsters, Coats and all-wool Jerseys right direct from manufacturers and as he is greatly overstocked will sell at greatly reduced prices. It will pay our lady friends to call on him at once, for genuine Bargains, not only in Wraps, but all lines. Samples sent on application. All orders promptly filled. 15-8t

THE REV. GEO. H. THAYER, of Bourbon, Ind., says: "Both myself and wife owe our lives to Shiloh's Consumption Cure. Sold by Wm. M. Higgins. •

WHY WILL YOU cough when Shiloh's Cure will give immediate relief. Price 10 cts., 50 cts. and $1. Sold by Wm. M. Higgins. •

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY—a positive cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria and Canker Mouth. Sold by Wm. M. Higgins. •

ARE YOU MADE miserable by Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Yellow Skin? Shiloh's Vitalizer is a positive cure. Sold by Wm. M. Higgins. •

"HACKMETACK," a lasting and fragrant perfume. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by Wm. M. Higgins. •

SHILOH'S CURE WILL immediately relieve Croup, Whooping Cough and Bronchitis. Sold by Wm. M. Higgins. •

A NASAL INJECTOR free with each bottle of Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price, 50 cents. Sold by Wm. M. Higgins. •

FOR DYSPEPSIA and Liver Complaint you have a printed guarantee on every bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. It never fails to cure. Sold by Wm. M. Higgins. •

COOPERAGE

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

BARRELS, HALF BARRELS,

10 Gallon and 5 Gallon Kegs

For Sale Cheap.

Apply to B. DREYFUS & CO. Anaheim

Pacific Coast Steamship COMPANY.

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

NORTHERN ROUTES.

STEAMERS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO

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

For Victoria, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Steilacoom and Olympia on Dec. 1, 9, 17, 23 and Jan. 2 at 10 A. M.

For Astoria and Portland, Dec. 5, 10, 15, 20, 26, and 30, at 10 A. M.

For Eureka, Arcata and Hookton, every Wednesday.

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

SOUTHERN ROUTES

TIME TABLE FOR DECEMBER:

STEAMERS.	Coming South: Leave San Francisco		Coming South: Arrive San Pedro		Going North: Leave San Pedro		Going North: Arrive San Francisco	
Santa Rosa	Nov	29	Dec	2	Dec	4	Dec	6
Los Angeles	Dec	2	"	4	"	5	"	8
Orizaba	"	5	"	7	"	9	"	11
Eureka	"	7	"	9	"	10	"	13
Santa Rosa	"	10	"	12	"	14	"	16
Los Angeles	"	12	"	14	"	15	"	18
Orizaba	"	15	"	17	"	19	"	21
Eureka	"	17	"	19	"	20	"	23
Santa Rosa	"	20	"	22	"	24	"	26
Los Angeles	"	22	"	24	"	25	"	28
Orizaba	"	26	"	28	"	30	Jan	1
Eureka	"	27	"	29	"	31	"	2
Santa Rosa	"	30	Jan	1	Jan	3	"	5
Los Angeles	Jan	2	"	4	"	5	"	8

Steamers Santa Rosa and Orizaba go through to San Diego, leaving San Pedro on the dates of their arrivals from San Francisco.

The Santa Rosa and Orizaba call at Santa Barbara and Port Harford (San Luis Obispo) only on the route to and from San Francisco.

Cars to connect with steamers leave S. P. R. R. Depot, Los Angeles, as follows:
With Santa Rosa and Orizaba, going north, at 10 o'clock, A. M.; going south, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
With Los Angeles and Eureka, going north, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Railroad time.

Rates of Fare

FROM LOS ANGELES

	CABIN.	STEERAGE
To San Francisco	$15 00	$10 00
FROM SAN PEDRO WHARF		
To Monterey and Santa Cruz	14 00	9 50
To San Simeon	12 00	9 00
To Cayucos	11 50	9 00
To Port Harford	10 50	8 00
To Gaviota	9 00	7 00
To Santa Barbara	6 00	5 00
To San Buenaventura	5 00	4 50
To San Diego	5 00	4 00

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

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

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

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

All Important Points in Europe,

Apply to H. McLELLAN, Agent.
OFFICE—No. 8 Commercial Street, Los Angeles.

Woman washing
All day long,
Weary, weary,
Far from strong:

Washing, wishing
She might be
From all trouble
Ever free!

Wishful woman!
I to thee
Recommend
EOLA TEA.

N. B.—Those who cannot afford Eola Tea, can procure, at a lower cost, the "[illegible]" Brand, a [illegible] tea, which being also shipped to us [illegible], has the same [illegible] of purity as Eola Tea. [illegible]

GREAT DISCOUNT

To the Purchasers of

Christmas Presents

AT THE

San Francisco Cash Store!

Toys and Fancy Goods,

In Connection with a new stock of

MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING,

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FINE SHOES

Silk and Initial Handkerchiefs,

FINE LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,

Perfumeries, Gloves. Fans, Household Goods and a great many other useful articles suitable for Christmas Presents.

For the next 30 days at a great discount.

CLOAKS AND DRESS GOODS,
During the Holiday Sale AT COST.

The San Francisco Cash Store,

Odd Fellows' Building, Anaheim.

M. DOBNER.

Roller Flour $2 15 per 100 lbs. 7 lbs. Java Coffee $1.

CHEESEMAN

Again to the front with a new stock of goods FROM EASTERN MANUFACTURIES, consisting of

BOOTS, SHOES and HATS,

Which are offered lower than ever before sold in Los Angeles county.

Also a fine stock of

Ginghams, Muslins and Prints.

Also a complete stock of

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY,

Glass, Earthen, Wooden and Willow Ware.

A large variety of SOAP, English and American,

Including Fancy Soap not offered before.

CALL FOR ANYTHING YOU WANT

At the closely packed Store near the Anaheim Railroad Depot, and satisfy yourself of the statements made as to the variety and prices.

M. H. CHEESEMAN.

This advertisement changed every month.

The Leading Hardware House of Southern California

WE INVITE ATTENTION TO

THE HOME COMFORT WROUGHT IRON RANGE

Indestructible, Economical, Convenient. For Family, Restaurant and Hotel use.

MANUFACTURER'S AGENTS FOR

Flint Enameled Iron Ware, latest and best. *Sacramento Vitrified Stone Sewer Pipe.*
Ericsson's Hot Air Pumping Engine. *Specialties in Builder's Hardware.*
Empire Portable Forge.

Harper and Reynolds Company,

48 and 50 Main Street, 61 and 63 Los Angeles Street, Los Angeles, California.

QUICK TIME AND CHEAP FARES

To Eastern and European Cities

Via the Great Trans-continental All-Rail Routes,

CENTRAL PACIFIC R. R.

—OR—

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R.

Daily Express and Emigrant Trains make prompt connections with the several railway lines in the East,

—CONNECTING AT—

New York and New Orleans

with the several Steamer Lines to

ALL EUROPEAN PORTS.

PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS

attached to Overland Express Trains;

THIRD-CLASS SLEEPING CARS

are run daily with Overland Emigrant Trains.

No additional charge for Berths in Third-Class Cars

☞Tickets sold, Sleeping-car Berths secured, and other information given upon application at the Company's Offices, where passengers calling in person can secure choice of routes etc.

RAILROAD LANDS

—IN—

NEVADA, CALIFORNIA AND TEXAS,

For sale on reasonable terms.

Apply to, or address

W. H. MILLS, Land Agent, C.P.R.R. Co., San Francisco. JEROME MADDEN, Land Agent, S.P.R.R. Co., San Francisco.

Or H. B. ANDREWS, Land Commissioner, G. H. & S. A. Ry. Co., San Antonio, Texas.

A. N. TOWNE, General Manager. T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt. aug4-6m San Francisco, Cal.

PASTURAGE.

AN UNLIMITED QUANTITY OF [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. For further information apply to [illegible] tf

—THE—

Plows Cultivators, Harows

—AND—

—*Farming Implements*—

Manufactured by Furst & Bradley Manufacturing Company of Chicago, are first-class and guaranteed in every respect. [illegible]
dec 13 A. B. & W. A. WHITE.

PASTURE.

BEST OF PASTURE FOR STOCK AT THE COS[illegible] ta Ranch.
Apply on the premises to A. V. Howard or to SATTON & COX, Near the depot.
ay17

R. LUEDKE.

Watch Maker and Jeweler

Centre Street, Anaheim.



EVERY DESCRIPTION OF WATCHES, CLOCKS and Jewelry carefully repaired and warranted.

A fine assortment of

Elgin and Waltham Watches.

JEWELRY AND CLOCKS ALWAYS ON HAND

A PRIZE. [illegible]

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Published every Saturday.

Richard Melrose,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One Year	$2 00
Six months	1 25
Three months	75

OFFICE—In P. O. Building, Center 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	3 50	4 00
3 squares	3 00	4 50	5 00	5 50
4 squares	4 00	6 00	7 00	8 00

W. H. MASSER, M.D., D.D.S. D. B. WILDER, D.D.S.

MASSER & WILDER,
DENTISTS.

WE RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO YOU that one of us will visit your place on the 10th of every month to attend to any dental work that you may wish to have done. By leaving your orders at the Anaheim Hotel we will be pleased to call at your residence and do the work there.

We are prepared to execute all branches of dentistry in an artistic and substantial manner at a reasonable price.

We replace the partial loss of teeth without a plate and place gold crowns on roots and decayed teeth by a new patent process.

We extract teeth without pain by the use of vitalized air.

Owing to the generous patronage of our many friends, we are compelled to move into more commodious quarters, in

Parlor 13 Nadeau Block, Los Angeles.

Respectfully yours,
DRS. MASSER & WILDER.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED



STOMACH
BITTERS

In cases of dyspepsia, debility, rheumatism, fever and ague, liver complaint, inactivity of the kidneys and bladder, constipation and other organic maladies, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a tried remedy, to which the medical brotherhood have lent their professional sanction, and which as a tonic, alterative and household specific for disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels has an unbounded popularity.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers, to whom apply for Hostetter's Almanac for 1885.

F. & J. BACKS,

Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in
Furniture, Bedding, Paper Hangings, Picture Frames, etc,
UNDERTAKERS.

Agents for the Howe, Eldridge and Victor Sewing Machines.

Los Angeles Street, : : Anaheim.

An Old Soldier's
EXPERIENCE.

"Calvert, Texas,
May 3, 1882.

"I wish to express my appreciation of the valuable qualities of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

as a cough remedy.

"While with Churchill's army, just before the battle of Vicksburg, I contracted a severe cold, which terminated in a dangerous cough. I found no relief till on our march we came to a country store, where, on asking for some remedy, I was urged to try AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

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JACK.

[Every Other Saturday.]

ELMDALE, Vt., July 29, 1883.

MY DEAR ANNE: I confess, at the start, that I cannot see my way clear toward writing you the interesting letters I promised ere I left Boston; for, charming country place as it is, nothing ever happens in Elmdale. The weather (that ever fresh topic) was simply delightful coming up—so cool and refreshing! This side of Concord the country is fresh and green, as only plentiful rains can make it, and presents a striking contrast to the parched-up condition of everything near Boston. I felt, coming from that hot, dusty region something as I imagine a disembodied spirit might on reaching Paradise, after a disappointing life on earth. I had a book with me but did not open it. I have not been this way, you will remember, since I was 7 years old; hence the scenery was all new to me. Aunt Elizabeth read Stuart Mill—think of it, in July, and while flying through an enchanted region!—or else deliberated removed her spectacles and wig, tied a handkerchief over her head and went to sleep!

There was a young gentleman sitting opposite us (I know how shocked you'll be, but remember you wouldn't be satisfied till I promised to tell you everything that happened): so as I before stated, there was a young gentleman sitting opposite. He was very fine-looking, with an English air that was irresistible. It soon became evident, however, that this paragon of manly beauty wished to attract our attention, so of course, I could not help being cognizant of all his little subterfuges. When we had got as far as Lowell, he with some empressment, handed Aunt Elizabeth a morning paper. Offered it, I mean; for she masked herself in that glare, which she keeps for the annihilation of young men, and coolly informed him that she never read the newspapers. He looked as if he had discovered something new in the line of American "institootions" and settled back in his chair, a wiser if not a better man. She slept no more after that episode, seeming to think there was danger of my suddenly being spirited away from her somewhat fore-shortened vision. Our harmless enemy took the car for Montreal soon after, and we saw no more of him, but I found that one good thing had come from the episode, namely: our respected relative did not again make bare the waste places of her esteemed and venerable head. (Mark my words, when I wear a wig, I will learn to sleep in it, especially in the daytime, and in the company of others!)

We arrived at the little station of Elmdale just before sunset, and found Uncle David there with his carriage. He took us home over a beautiful country road, fringed with alders and birches. As we drove along the valley, watching the yellow sprays of gold-dust that had scattered from the path of the setting sun, down the sides of the purple mountains, and the faint clouds on the rosy tops of the hills, I was fairly dumb with admiration. Uncle David broke the spell with—

"Well, I guess you'll like it up here."

And after a long breath I answered,

"I know I shall."

And I do. Although I have been here but two days, yet I am ready to say I am in love with the picturesque, ever-changing Green mountains, and the lovely sunset views. There is a "bosky dell" in the edge of the sugar orchard, only a few steps from the house, and I have appropriated it. It commands a fine view of valley and mountain and sky, and every night I watch the sun go down from my mossy knoll.

For all that Aunt Elizabeth needed my services on this journey and visit so badly, all she asks of me now is to let her alone. You would be surprised to see that woman! Instead of the dignified and rather severe mistress of a Beacon street residence, she is a plain countrywoman, "taking hold of the work once more," as Uncle David says, "as if she enjoyed it." She spends most of her time in the dairy and kitchen, and I actually caught her sewing carpet-rags the other day!

They reject my proffered assistance with ill-concealed contempt, so I content myself with filling the lovely, old-fashioned vases and pitchers with the quaint old-time flowers that grow so abundantly in the garden and front yard, and making the acquaintance of the near neighbors. They can be counted on the fingers easily enough. Opposite is a fine old mansion which is occupied by a Mr. Thornton. They call him "Square," though "Round" would be a much more appropriate title. Besides him there are his wife and two maiden daughters—and Jack. I confess to a profound admiration for Jack already. But this is already too long a letter and I must hurry with it to the little box of a postoffice or it will be too late for to-night's mail. So with a loving good-by I am your SISTER BESS.

ELMDALE, Vt., Aug. 1, 1883.

MY DEAR ANNE: Tired of country life! Never. Why, it is all so simple and natural and withal so deep and satisfying that it's just like a poem. Why haven't we ever lived on a farm? I shall certainly tease papa to go to Vermont and buy one and be happy. So you needn't expect me as an inmate of your cottage at present. I know something of beach life, and though one could never tire of the sea—I'll admit so much—to me it isn't half the charm of the country up here. It is all very well for you and Charlie, who would be happy in an Irish settlement surrounded by dirty children and ugly goats, provided you could be together, but I want a change. Up here in this cool invigorating air we read of the heat—but there, I have vowed not to discourse on that topic again. I have made the acquaintance of the village people and find them plain and unaffected but intelligent and well-bred. Some of them look, at first, with distrust on people from "down country," but when they once feel that we are not unduly exalted by our residence in that vague locality, they are cordial and pleasant. People here have more time for reading than we of the cities; and many of them are devoted to "solid" literature that gives any girl outside of Boston a headache only to think off. And they have "views," too, and express them in a shrewd, provincial speech that wins your respect, at least. I have become quite intimate at the Thornton's—over the way, and now, when I "walk abroad," as the old poem has it, I do not go alone. There is a steady refrain to your letters—"quarreled with Walter." Begging your pardon, I didn't. He quarreled with me. Jack and I never had a word of difference. He is my most devoted slave; never obtrudes his opinions or disputes mine, which is a most gratifying state of affairs. The whole family are nice, too. Miss Charlotte, the elder of the sister, is literary and writes for different periodicals; but Miss Alice is devoted to fancy work, and we can meet there on common ground—in rainy weather. In fine weather I will not be cabined, cribbed and confined for all the Kensington in the world, and therefore, roam the fields with Jack. I see him outside now, waiting for me, apparently; so, a loving good-bye. BESS.

ELMDALE, Aug. 7, 1883.

MY DEAR ANNE: Have you forgotten the old adage about crossing the bridge before you come to it? Calm your fears, machere, for I solemnly affirm that I am not "deliberately ensnaring the affections of any young man whom I can never receive as a lover," and I will try to remember my descent from the old Puritan families. As if I should ever be allowed to forget it! "Jack's business!" He has none. He is the pet of the whole Thornton family. The maiden sisters just dote on him. He is remarkably handsome, with the loveliest, most pathetic, soft brown eyes! He has a certain high-bred air that renders him quite distingue. And although Jack himself never mentions it—he has too good taste for that—the sisters will tell you that he "comes of the best stock in New England." Better than all that, he is the most faithful friend I ever had. He never, under any circumstances, would repeat a word of what I may say to him! Yes. Aunt E. knows all about it, and has not once frowned upon us. If she does not object, why should you?

No. You may say nothing whatever to Walter Durand about writing me. He ought to know for himself. And what right has he to discuss me with you or any one else! Your last letter began, "Dear Elizabeth." That name applied to me, always serves as a danger-signal, so I know, at once you were displeased with me. Please begin the next, "Dear Bessie," and don't be quite so severe with Yours lovingly,

BESS.

ELMDALE, Aug. 12.

ANNE, DEAR: Yes. I shall accept "that Jack,"—if he ever proposes! and I "think him absolutely faultless." And may I ask why you condemn in one young man just what you admire in another? In other words! Walter Durand "does nothing" and is idling away his time down by the sea, the petted object of his mother's doting solicitude—all of which renders him the more charming in your estimation; while Jack Thornton you berate unmercifully for being that person you "most cordially hate—the pet of the family." O consistency! However, I hope you will now look with a more lenient eye upon Jack. The other day I went out alone, down by the river. At a certain curve in the stream the water settles back over the meadow, leaving a tiny pond covering the ground. The water is shallow and stagnant, and there grow the most beautiful pond lilies. I came to this spot in my rambles, and picked my way on the decaying logs out to where they lie in their luscious, creamy fragrance on the top of the black water. The finest bunch, in common with other things of the mundane sphere, was the most difficult of access. But I meant to have just that bunch, all the same. So, with a leap, that I intended should do me credit, I tried to reach the mossy log close by the lilies. But, alas! my foot slipped and I landed in the water—if you will excuse the Irish of it! It was not six inches deep, and I felt no fear until I found myself sinking in the mud below. I tried to extricate my feet, but found, instead, they were sinking deeper and deeper! I leaned over and tried to pull myself up by the mossy log in front of me, but it crumbled to pieces under my touch. Then I realized that I was in a quicksand. Did I conduct myself in a manner worthy of the descendant of that Puritan governor? No. My senses deserted me, and I was too stupid even to resort to the usual feminine defense—screaming! I simply stood there in a dazed way, feeling myself drawn down, down, down by an invisible power. I remembered stories I had read of people who had been rescued from quicksands, and wondered why some one did not come to me. I thought of papa and you—yes, and of Walter, and wondered if I should recognize mamma in heaven; and then I heard Jack's voice. That roused me, and I could have fallen at his feet in gratitude, except for circumstances over which I had no control. He rushed excitedly out to where I was, making a loud outcry, and catching hold of me, exerted all his strength to draw me out. But I had sunk to my waist, and he—noble fellow!—was not able to pull me up. He could, and did, however, keep me from sinking further, until Uncle David and his men arrived—which was very soon after. For they, all this time, were at work in a field near by, and just out of sight; and started as soon as they heard the outcry from the river. If you are not already paralyzed by my stupidity in the affair, allow me to add that after I was drawn out it was discovered that just behind me, in the water, lay a comparatively sound log, by which, had I not taken entire leave of my senses (if I ever had any, which is an unsettled question in my mind), I might easily have saved myself at the outset! But, the fact remains the same—Jack saved my life. Uncle David says that a man once lost his life in that same quicksand; and I am at a loss whether to thank heaven most for Jack's timely appearance, or to wonder at my own stupidity. Perhaps, though, now you will forgive Jack for being devoted to me! So I close, hoping you may remember that, but for him, I could not now sign myself

Your very much wearied

BESS.

P. S. Evening. Jack is mine. I have neither time nor strength now, to explain, but he is mine! B.

ELMDALE, Vt., Aug. 26.

MY DEAR ANNE: Most certainly, I will give you full particulars in regard to the engagement. As I said in my postscript, Jack is mine. Moreover, he is mine with the full consent of the Thornton family. And if any misunderstandings may have come about, remember that you always did "jump at conclusions." Let me say, too, that your bit of news in regard to Walter Durand's going to the mountains was stale by the time it reached me. For he came to the Green mountains. Yesterday, just after our early tea, Jack and I went up to my "mossy bower" to wait for the coming sunset. I took a book and Jack stretched himself at my feet. An hour or two afterward, just as the fleecy clouds on the western horizon were taking on the rosy sunset tints, a shadow fell across the grass in front of me, and a sudden voice caused me to drop my book. I was on my feet in an instant, and the next minute, both of Walter Durand's arms were around me.

I would not describe the hour that followed if I could; but next year I shall probably be an inmate of the Durand cottage. He says he never should have been willing to take the first steps toward a reconciliation if you had not made him half frantic with hints of "that Jack." And I say that, while I knew I was the one most at fault in the quarrel, perhaps I knew what Jack might do for me. So, thanking you for the intermeddling which has restored to me my Walter,

I am, very humbly yours,

BESS.

P. S. What about Jack?

Why, nothing; only that he goes with us all, next week, to Boston. You will then see him, and can judge for yourself if I have written aught concerning him that was not strictly true. He certainly, has loving brown eyes, dark curling hair, noble qualities, and is of gentle birth—as dogs go.

For Jack is a full-blooded Newfoundland!

Yours, willing to be forgiven,

BESSIE.

Uncle Esek: All the original thoughts have been uttered in the simplest words. When I read an abstruse sentence, I say, this writer has been stealing, and is trying to hide.

Uncle Esek: There are plenty of people in the world who think they are wise, because they can ask questions that no one but a fool can answer.

Nancy Was His Choice.

Daniel C Dickinson, when in the Senate, was requested by the Postmaster General to call at the department and give an opinion on the relative claims of several applicants for appointment as postmaster of an office near his home residence. The request was promptly complied with and the documents were duly inspected, not without some perplexity in the mind of the Senator, for two of his personal and political friends, both highly respectable and competent men, were, as appeared from the papers, about "neck and neck" in the race for office, so far as influential signatures on either side could make them so. But suddenly a light dawned upon the Senator. A neatly written note in a lady's handwriting came to view, applying for the office in her own behalf, and giving but a single reference, and that the name of the honorable Senator himself. He had known her deceased husband intimately and most favorably for many years, and was no stranger to the young widow herself. After a moment's reflection, he carefully returned the delicate missive to its place and made the following laconic indorsement upon the papers: "I go for Nancy." Nancy was of course appointed, and faithfully served the public in the capacity of postmistress.—*Ben. Perley Poore.*

Mrs. Daniel Weidner, New Baden, Texas was cured of severe Neuralgia by St. Jacobs Oil, the great pain-cure.

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WORKING A WRECK.

The Interesting Process of Blowing a Sunken Steamer to Pieces.

Breaking Up the Hull of the Ill-Fated Columbus—A Fortune in Old Junk—Nitro-Glycerine.

[Martha's Vineyard Cor. Philadelphia Times.]

Standing among the huge boulders which lie strewn along the beach under the variegated clay-cliffs of Gay Head and looking out upon the heaving and sighing billows which swell up from the Atlantic, four buoys may be seen tossing upon the ever-moving surface of the waters less than a mile distant. An uncouth-looking craft lies at anchor and two or three small boats are riding the waves near by. On the shore against the foot of the cliffs a rude mass covered with a tarpaulin, attracts attention. A rough board bearing the legend: "Nitro-glycerine! Explosive! Danger!" tells the tale of the work going on in the water. The buoys mark the spot where the steamer City of Columbus on that cold January night went surging upon the reef of the Devil's Bridge and sent 116 human beings to a grave beneath the water. The lumbering craft, with its derrick and tackling, is the lighter from which the divers ply their hazardous work upon the wreck in the depths of the waters beneath. Before the wintry blasts again beat upon this isolated and solitary promontory nothing will be left to tell the tale of that dreadful disaster.

Falling into conversation with a weather-beaten and battered old salt who had just pulled up on the shore, the story of the wreck since it first crashed upon the reef was soon told. After all hope of rescuing at least one of the 116 human beings on board unaccounted for had been abandoned, the vessel, which had lodged in the apex of the reef which forms an inverted V, the base abutting on Gay Head, was left to the pitiless waves, which came roaring in from the ocean. Her iron sides had withstood the pounding of the breakers. The cupidity of fearless men now came to account. For the small sum of $700 the vessel which had cost thousands to build was bartered off to a company of wreckers, who are now at work blowing the hulk to pieces and bringing the material to the surface, to be sold for scrap to the rolling mills or to stock the junk shop.

"We expect to clear $10,000 out of our bargain," said the amphibious salt. Judging from the immense torn and ragged sheets of iron which once formed the sides of the Columbus and are now strewn about one of the wharves of Vineyard haven on this island to be shipped away at some convenient opportunity, the enterprising adventurers will not be disappointed.

The old salt explained that the piping and copper and brass had already been taken up and shipped to Boston, and the sides of the vessel had been recovered, leaving nothing but the bottom and the boilers and engines to be lifted. The process of shattering the compact structure of the vessel is an emphatic illustration of the force of modern explosives. The diver in his armor takes with him to the wreck below a harmless-looking board, to which are fastened two apparently equally harmless cylindrical packages, about eight inches long and one and a half inches in diameter. This board is placed in such portion of the wreck as it is desired to break away. Returning to the surface a simple electric wire may be seen leading into the waves.

When all is ready a dull sound and a splash of waters are heard and in an instant the work is done. Examination reveals a detached mass and the clanking of cogs and rachets, the groaning of the derrick and the desperate puffing of the released energy of steam soon bring to the surface what might at first be taken for some slimy monster of the deep, but proves to be an immense sheet of riveted plates of iron. This is deposited on the lighter's deck and the operation is repeated until a cargo has been raised, and then away the craft steams to the nearest harbor, nearly twenty miles away.

Opinion Papers, Not Newspapers.

[T. G. Bowles in Fortnightly Review.]

The newspaper originally, as I have already remarked, published news alone; but in the beginning of the present century, the editor, no longer content that his paper should fulfill its purpose of publishing news, began to assume the right of professing opinions. He began not merely to tell his readers what was happening but also to tell them what he thought and what they ought to think of what was happening. It is now over sixty years since this became general in English newspapers, and the result has been that the leader has overshadowed the news in importance, and that the born of the leader writer has been exalted while that of the news monger has been abased. Newspapers, indeed, are less news papers than opinion papers.

The profession of opinions not only causes the editor to neglect the collection of news, but it prevents the honest and unreserved publication of such news as is collected. Opinions being regarded as of more importance than intelligence, the editor will occasionally suppress altogether intelligence which makes against the opinions of his newspaper, or publishing such intelligence, will so present it and with such gloss as to diminish as much as possible its influential force. Every writer in a daily journal is understood and expected to view all acts and events from the special position occupied by that journal. And it is not too much to say that the whole staff of a newspaper is engaged in presenting things, not as they are, but as it is held by the editor on behalf of a certain class that they should be.

The Pie-Eater and the Lunchman.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

The other day a newspaper man, en route from Columbus to his home in Cincinnati in search of a clean shirt, might have been seen munching a piece of pie at the lunch counter of the depot at Xenia. The pie-eater observed to the lunchman:

"I notice that this piece of pie is below the regulation size."

"Well," was the reply, "the fact is, I am a little short on pies this morning, and I had to make a draft on the transfer pies. The truth of the matter is, I sell a piece of pie to a railroad employe or transfer hand for 5 cents and I charge passengers 10 cents. I cut a passenger pie into three pieces and get thereby 30 cents for a pie. The transfer pies are cut into four pieces, and I get 20 cents for the pie from the transfer hands. You just ate a piece of transfer pie. Ten cents, please."

"If a passenger happens to get served with a hunk of transfer pie he has to pay regular passenger rates, eh?"

"Correct again."

"Suppose the transfer pies should run out and the passenger pies had to be served to the railroad employes, what rate would they pay?"

"There goes your train, sir."

The Current: Why a cook or a housemaid should be regarded as a "servant" any more than employes with other functions is not very clear.

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River St., Buckland, Mass., May 13, 1882.

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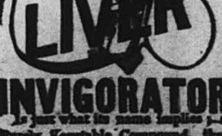
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