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For Terms, see Fourth Page.

TRANSFUSION OF BLOOD.

The transfer of blood from the bodies of healthy persons to those of the sick for the purpose of sustaining the strength and prolonging life has been practiced by physicians, with limited success, for several centuries.

Some very curious experiments in this direction have been lately made in Denver, Col., by Mr. G. A. Armitage, an account of which, written by his assistant, Mr. James L. Finch, was given in the Denver *Daily News*, from which we quote the following:

The subject operated upon was a medium sized terrier dog. It was securely tied, and an incision made in an artery in his neck, by which the animal was bled to death. He certainly passed through all the symptoms of dying, and soon after the last blood issued from the wound his frame became fixed and rigid, and his eyes showed the senseless glare of death. The room was kept at a temperature of 70° Fah., while the dog lay for three hours dead. By this time he had become very stiff and cold. He was now placed in a warm water bath that was constantly maintained at a temperature of 105°, and was continually and thoroughly rubbed, and as he became pliant his limbs were gently worked about and his whole body rendered supple. A half pint of hot water was now passed into his stomach through a hard rubber tube that was forced down his œsophagus. When this was accomplished, the mouth of a rubber tube, attached to a bellows, was introduced into his windpipe, and as the bellows were provided with a double valve, by which the air could be withdrawn as well as inhaled, the dog's nose was securely fastened up.

A large and powerful Newfoundland dog that had been obtained for the purpose had been tied near by, and was now bled, while the attending surgeon proceeded to adjust the transfusing apparatus, and began to slowly inject the live dog's blood into the dead one. Simultaneously Mr. Armitage began slowly working the respiratory bellows, while I kept rubbing the animal and bending his limbs and body to facilitate circulation. We could not have been more anxious about the issue of our efforts if they had been made on a human being instead of a dumb brute. When a pint of fresh blood had been injected, I could see some change about the eyes of the dog. But no one spoke. One thought was common to all—would life come back! In a few moments more there was certainly a convulsive tremor noticeable in the body. Mr. Armitage in undisguised excitement said to the surgeon, "Press the blood." In a minute or two more the dog gasps, and soon attempts to eject the respiratory tube, which was accordingly withdrawn. This was followed by gasps and a catching of the breath, while the eyes grow brighter and more natural. The rubbing and blood injecting were yet applied, and the dog was struggling as if in a fit. But his efforts soon became less violent, and he begins a low whine. A compress was now placed on the artery, and in twenty-two minutes after the first blood was injected, he sits up, after having been dead three hours and twenty minutes. The dog then drank a broth that had been prepared for him in case of his revival, and soon got up, and walked about. He was furnished a comfortable bed near the stove, and from this time forward his recovery was so rapid that in two days he was turned out to run the streets. He is now a rugged character in good health, with seemingly no bad remembrance of his resurrection.

The second case was tested on the second day of December. The subject selected was a calf six weeks old. The details of treatment were similar to the foregoing, except for greater convenience a hot vapor bath was substituted for the warm water immersion. The calf, after being bled to death, was left for twelve hours before its resuscitation was undertaken, as it was desirable to see if a longer death interval could be successfully passed over. The fresh blood injected into its circulatory system was drawn from a yearling steer. It required thirty-five minutes to restore the calf to life after the transfusion of the first blood. The calf then drank some warm milk, and has since grown and thriven without perceptible interruption, or ailment.

The next experiment was of a different character, and was made with a view to see if a drowned animal could be restored to life. A small dog was forced under water, and drowned. He was then taken out and laid with his head inclined downward to drain his lungs of water, and left for four hours in a warm room. It will be noticed that this was quite a different and more hopeless case than the preceding, as the dog had all his own blood yet in his veins. After an hour in the warm bath, and constant rubbing and working, his veins were opened at three different points to admit of the escape of any blood that might issue from them, and the injecting apparatus was vigorously applied to the arterial system. After fifty minutes of anxious labor, signs of revivification were observable. The poor beast whined piteously as life was being once more enthroned within him. Notwithstanding great care was taken of him, he remained weak for several days, but seems now to be in good condition.

A fourth case was recently tried, in which the subject was a dog that was strangled and afterward frozen—as he could not be frozen without strangling—was unsuccessful. After four hours of labor, no signs of returning life were noticeable. It is believed, however, that this experiment may yet succeed, and the life of a frozen animal restored.

It is proper to add that, in the first cases, after the blood ceased to flow from the wound, measures were taken to prevent air entering the circulatory system as the animal cooled, and in all the cases the respiratory apparatus was nicely adjusted to the capacity of the animal. If the lungs in any case had been ruptured or overstrained, hemorrhage would have subsequently ensued.

The first dog operated upon is now in possession of Mr. George Woodside, No. 831 Champa street, and the calf is in the stock lot of Mr. Boyd, west of the Platte, near the Thirtieth Street bridge. Any one having the curiosity to see animals that have once been dead, and afterward scientifically restored to life, can do so by calling at these places.

To the Editor of the Scientific American:

Please find inclosed herein a relation of my assistant, Mr. J. L. Finch, in regard to some experiments instituted by myself in this city on revitalizing dead animals. The account was published in the Denver *News* five days ago. It is proper for me to add to this account that since then I have successfully restored life to a dog that had been dead *eighteen hours*—his death having been effected by blood-letting. After he became unconscious, he was treated similarly to the dog first mentioned in the article enclosed, except the temperature of the room in which he lay was maintained at 40° Fah., to prevent any probable change of tissue taking place. This case was brought to a successful termination last night. The dog is doing well, has eaten some to-day, but seems somewhat weak.

The results of these experiments appear most momentous to me, and I am desirous of having them repeated by others, and my own work corroborated. I believe they will be of value to mankind, and in order to introduce them to more general attention I submit them for your consideration, or for such a publication of the facts as may seem proper.

G. A. ARMITAGE.

Denver, Col., January 22, 1885.

A Novel Temperance Society.

On the night of December 31, 1883, three young men sat around a tavern fire in Georgetown, a little village in Connecticut. They were intoxicated, and were watching the old year out. As the clock struck twelve, one of the young men said: "Boys, the new year is here; now let's swear off, and form a temperance society." The others, in a spirit of fun, agreed. The articles of association were then and there drawn up. They were similar to the rules of other temperance organizations, with one exception. The clause containing the pledge had the following penalty attached: "And any one of us who shall drink any intoxicating liquor, for any purpose whatsoever, between now and midnight of December 31, 1884, shall be tarred and feathered."

The clause becoming known, gained the club the name of "The Tar and Feather Temperance Society." Meetings of the society of three were frequently held. Gradually applications for membership began to come in, and before six months had passed the society numbered thirty members. The year of abstinence expired on new year's eve, and a grand ball was given by the society, to which a large number of the best people of the place were invited. The hall was filled. At midnight the president announced that the pledge had expired. By a unanimous vote it was renewed for another year, and some twenty names were added to the roll. The peculiar penalty proves an attractive advertisement, and the matter is the talk of the neighborhood. Nearly every resident wears the society's badge. The badge is a blue ribbon, with a lump of tar filled with chicken feathers attached.

A Good Bill.

The Assembly has passed Jordan's bill "to facilitate the giving of bonds required by law." It provides that whenever a bond shall be required from any person for any specified purpose, the officer whose duty it is to approve such bond may do so whenever the same shall be guaranteed by a duly incorporated company (under the insurance laws) authorized to guarantee the fidelity of persons holding positions of public or private trust. The bill invests such corporations with full power and authority to guarantee such bonds and undertakings, except in criminal cases. It is further provided that the guarantee of any such company shall not be accepted by heads of departments or others whenever its liabilities shall exceed its assets, to be determined by the proper investigation of its condition. In other words, whenever a person is required to give a bond, he may, instead of soliciting his personal friends to become his sureties, go to an insurance company and procure a policy, as it were, on his honesty. The system is said to be in vogue in some of the Eastern States, and to work satisfactorily.

Chicken Cholera.

A correspondent of the *American Agriculturist* says: We find that our flock of thirty Plymouth Rock fowls, confined in a small yard, eat eagerly and thrive well on any chopped green food offered them. When the early lettuce was gone we gave them chopped sunflower leaves, by way of experiment, and they devoured them greedily. We are convinced that cholera among fowls—as among men—may often be prevented by cleanliness, especially in drinking water. Few fowls confined in chicken yards, or even running at large, have access to perfectly pure water, or as much as they wish. The water left to them in vessels is soon soiled by their feet, and becomes a source of disease. We have kept large sardine boxes, which are deep enough for convenience and a wooden trough in our little chicken yard. These are emptied, rinsed and refilled with fresh water twice a day oftener if very warm. We have not lost a chicken by cholera, though our neighbors just across the street and through the town, have lost a great many with the disease. Our care with the drinking water has been rewarded by plump and clean young broilers.

As an article for the toilet, Ayer's Hair Vigor stands unrivalled. It cleanses the scalp and preserves it from scurf and dandruff, cures itching and humors, restores faded or gray hair to its original dark color, and promotes its growth.

THE WHITE CROSS CRUSADE.

[New York Sun, Feb. 9.]

Every pew in the Episcopal Church of St. John the Evangelist, in West Eleventh street, was filled last night when Rector B. F. De Costa opened the meeting in behalf of the "White Cross movement," which has for its aim "the maintenance of purity and the suppression of vice." Many women were present and were attentive listeners. Bishop Berry of Iowa and half a dozen ministers sat in the chancel. Assistant Bishop Potter sent a letter saying that illness alone prevented him from attending, and speaking in earnest support of the movement.

Dr. De Costa told of the organization of the White Cross Movement by the young men of the parish less than a year ago. It was modelled after the Movement started in England by the Bishop of Durham, and carried on with the aid of Miss Ella Hopkins, who had been marvellously successful as a missionary, and had wonderful influence in stirring up the men of England to a sense of their duty in the cause of the purification of society. The young men of the parish had undertaken to republish the tracts that had been productive of so much good on the other side of the water. Five of these tracts have already been issued. Of the last, a quarter of a million had already been sold in England. These tracts are addressed to husbands and young men, and they urge them to lead pure lives and use their efforts to influence others to do so. Dr. De Costa said the platform of the White Cross Movement has five planks. They are:

1. To treat all women with respect and protect them from insult and harm.
2. To put down all indecent language and coarse jest.
3. To maintain the law of purity as binding on men and women.
4. To keep thyself from impurity and to spread these principles among young men, and lead them to adopt them.

"We all accept the fourth plank of the platform in theory," said Dr. De Costa "but do we all accept it in fact? Do we not rather act in direct violation of it? Do we not tolerate that in our highest officers that we would not tolerate for an instant in a servant girl? We insist that Cæsar's wife shall be above suspicion, but what do we say of Cæsar?

"It is the purpose of this White Cross Movement to maintain that Cæsar shall be held as responsible for personal purity as Cæsar's wife. If you are to spurn the poor woman who by a single step loses her virtue, what are you going to do with the man who causes her downfall. The White Cross missionaries say that he shall be held to a strict accountability; that the woman shall not alone be punished.

"Upon Christian women a great responsibility rests. Unquestionably they can be held accountable for a great deal of the general disregard of these sound principles of morality. Women have received into their society men who are rich and handsome, and, in full knowledge that these same men have ruined the other's daughters, will place their own daughters in their arms to be whirled in the sensuous waltz, when any true man would take the villain by the collar and throw him out of the house.

"That such a movement as the White Cross is imperatively demanded is known to every intelligent man who knows anything of the present state of society. I trust that it will receive your hearty support and sympathy, and that the men among you will feel impelled to join it and become its missionaries by aiding in the distribution of its tracts. We want them to go all over America. We are especially anxious that they may be placed in the hands of clergymen."

Bishop Berry was the next speaker. He said that a movement of a similar nature in Iowa had created such interest that the newspapers issued extras giving full accounts of the proceedings, so that the people should know that protest was being made against the rising tide of social immorality. Bishop Berry said that man wanted a renewal of the right spirit in their hearts, so that they could feel the full force of the Sunday prayer for a pure heart.

Ex-Judge William H. Arnoux spoke from the standpoint of the laity. He trusted that this movement would be one of the great means of bringing in the millenium which the word of God promises. He said:

"We hardly realize the greatness of the seventh commandment. It is the greatest law in the decalogue. Let us see what "Thou shalt not commit adultery" means. Shall we not feel it an invitation to enter into an honorable relation with women, that the Bible encourages? The family relation is the noblest relation of mankind, and it is a a dreadful thing for man to infringe that commandment which protects the family relation. Moses, in his time, looked upon that relation as so holy that in one case where the transgressor was the wife he awarded death as the penalty for the infringement of the law.

"God has reserved a terrible punishment for the adulterer. Upon Sodom and Gomorrah he rained fire from heaven. For what other sin has He ever dealt such a punishment upon a whole nation? No individual can break this law without meeting with punishment.

"Look how beneficent is this law in its provision. Can any good come out of the relation that is carried on in violation of its precept? Do not infanticide and a train of other evils follow where such evil relation is maintained? The very birthright of the child born in such relation precludes it from enjoying those advantages of pure home surroundings, education, and religious training that are the blessings of the offspring of holy wedlock. We are too apt to hide our heads like the ostrich when facing this evil. The true way is to look it face to face. The true way is to realize that adultery is the source of terrible evils. And to right the great wrong very different legislation is needed from the custom of to-day in dealing with it. When the man is the greater sinner it is not right that woman should be made the sole sufferer.

"I know that there are many Christian women who would spurn the unhappy victim and welcome her destroyer, with a full knowledge of what he has done. It should be the other way. Women should resolve that no matter when or where they meet the man, they will treat the man as the one to be punished. When they do carry out such a resolution the wrong will speedily cease. But until women shall say that the man shall be punished with every means within their power for such conduct, the greatest law of the decalogue will continue to be thought lightly of by men who do not know what religious training and fear of God's law are. We want to remember the truth of the promise that the pure in heart shall see God, and those that are not pure shall burn in hell fire. We want to remember that sinful indulgence deadens all the natural affections and destroys the chance of true earthly happiness."

Plates were sent round at the close of Mr. Arnoux's address. The listeners contributed greenbacks and silver to defray the expense of printing a new supply of White Cross tracts for distribution all over the country.

Expensive Wines.

At the recent auction of wines of the Marquis de Casa Fuente, which was held at the Hotel Drouot, six bottles of Chateau Lafitte, '65, fetched 770 francs, $24 the bottle; twelve bottles Johannisberger, 750 francs, and twenty-five bottles of Champagne brandy realized $17 per bottle. These prices are not extraordinary for those who remember the sale which took place four years ago in the same rooms, when two bottles of Chateau Margaux fetched $77. On that occasion the chief purchaser was M. de Bavilesky, whose magnificent art collection has just been sold, and whose cellars were noted as the richest private cellars in Europe. The present purchaser is one of the best known restaurateurs in Paris, and the same wines now figure in his wine list at the margin of profit of forty-five francs a bottle. The brandy is priced at $3.50 per glass.

Fast Skating.

A Newbury, N. Y., special says: More than two thousand persons from New Windsor, Fishkill, New Hamburgh and Poughkeepsie, witnessed a five-mile skating race on the Hudson at New Windsor this afternoon. The contestants were William H. Whelpley of St. John, N. B., and Joseph Walsh of this city. Walsh is the best skater of the speed skaters on the Hudson, and until to-day was believed to be the fastest in the country. The contest was very exciting. The sympathy of the major portion of the assemblage was with the home athlete, and that sympathy cost many respectable sums of money. When the first mile was finished by Whelpley, Walsh was ten yards to the rear. Whelpley made twenty miles [illegible] able time of 13 minutes, 42 seconds, beating the five-mile record.

Fields For Christian Work.

A few days ago there was considerable jubilation in certain religious circles over the departure from this port of some thirty or forty missionaries to Africa.

Is there not just now a sufficiently ample field for Christian workers within the precincts of civilization?

Look, for example, at the present state of things in New York and London.

Murder, prompted by motives of political revenge, dogs the footsteps of marked men, or stalks boldly through our public streets. The modern representatives of Guy Fawkes plot with a success unknown to their celebrated prototype. Conspiracy lurks in the byways of the British capital and the American metropolis. Is there any part of the world where the teachings of Christ are more sorely needed than they are at the very centres of civilization?

We should say not.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Basket-Making In Germany.

Basket-making in Germany, which was begun in a modest way not many years ago has developed into an important branch of industry. It employs no fewer than 30,000 people, and the ware finds a profitable market not only at home but in many foreign countries. The demand for the raw material has given quite an impetus to willow culture in Germany, and trees better adapted to the needs of the manufacturer have been introduced. About 200,000 hundred-weight of willow withes are annually imported. The people of the village of Heinburg, who redeemed 300 acres of swamp lands a few years since, and devoted them to willow-planting this year realized about $1,750 from the sale of the willow withes to the Saxon and Wurtemburg manufacturers.

A Protective Tariff.

VIENNA, Feb. 7.—A correspondent has interviewed Count Taafe, the Austrian Premier, who said: "We must protect ourselves against being flooded with American foodstuff and petroleum. I have studied the American question, and am satisfied that the American railway tariff is so low as to make it impossible for our farmers to compete. We are bound to protect our peasants, and we intend to impose high protective duties on imports, without heightening the cost of food. It is no time for arguing about political economy when our very existence is at stake, not to speak of our wealth. We must take immediate measures in self-defense."

Toy Balloons.

Small toy balloons for use without gas are usually made of tissue paper with paste. The cutting of the shapes is an easy matter, which you should be able to study out yourself. Fire is the usual means of inflating with hot air. A hoop of fine wire at the mouth of the balloon to keep it from collapsing, with a small piece of sponge tied within the hoop with fine wire, is all that is required until ready for use; then saturate the sponge with a little alcohol or a mixture of alcohol and resin, and set it on fire, at the same time the balloon must be held up and [illegible], so as not to take fire.]

MEDICAL NOTES.

OXIDE OF ZINC IN THE TREATMENT OF WOUNDS.—Sochin (*Deutsche Med. Zeitung.*) speaks highly of this substance as an antiseptic in surgical practice. For the irrigation of deep wounds he uses a two per cent mixture with water; superficial open wounds should be washed with ten per cent mixture. Large, raw surfaces, burns, contusions, etc., are dusted with the powder. As a permanent dressing, the writer recommends a paste composed of fifty parts, each, of water and oxide of zinc, and five parts of chloride of zinc. It forms a dry coating, beneath which healing takes place with unusual rapidity. Stress is laid on the fact that zinc is of little service in the case of a wound that is already septic.

ASEPTIC SILK FOR SUTURES.—Partsh (*Ibid.*) recommends that ordinary silk be soaked for two days in a ten percent solution iodoform in ether, and then dried by wrapping it in blotting paper. The advantages are said to be that it can be kept for a long time without deteriorating, and that it does not cause suppuration when left in a wound. It is consequently useful in the operation for laceration of the cervix uteri.

JABORANDI IN ERYSIPELAS.—Dr. Sydney Thompson (*Therap. Galette*; Edinburgh *Med. Jour.*) suggests the following formula: Fluid extract of jaborandi, 25 parts; laudanum and glycerine, each, 4 parts. This mixture is to be painted over the affected surfaces every four hours.

OIL OF PEPPERMINT IN BURNS.—Brame (cited in the *Lancet*) recommends this drug as an external application in, cases of burns. The burned surface is moistened with water, and then painted over with the oil, the effect being to relieve the pain very quickly.

VERBENA AS A SUDORIFIC.—*Verbena hastata* is recommended by Weber (*Ibid.*) as a valuable sudorific, when given in doses of half a drachm of the fluid extract.

AN APPLICATION FOR PAINFUL DENTITION.—According to the *American Journal of Pharmacy*, Hager recommends the following: Chloroform, 10 drops; tincture of Spanish crocus, half a drachm; honey, half an ounce; glycerine, 1 ounce. To be rubbed on the gums to allay irritation.

VALOID OF COCOA, is mentioned by the *Lancet* as a "new and reliable preparation," and is specially recommended for nervousness and sleeplessness from mental causes.

COLD IN THE TREATMENT OF SCIATICA.—Devos (*Prog Med.*) recommends the direct application of cold along the course of the sciatic nerve, and especially over the painful points, by means of a spray of chloride of methyl. He reports several successful cases. [illegible] complains of a burning pain over the seat of the application.—*New York Medical Journal.*

Inverted Vision.

A letter from Maysville to the Cincinnati *Inquirer* says: "One of the most singular cases of vision on record is found in the fourth grade of our schools in the person of Belle Kinney, a little girl 12 years of age She lately came from Kenton with her parents and shortly after entering school here her teacher discovered that she always read with her books upside down, and that while writing she invariably placed the copy in the same position and wrote backward, with the letters inverted and with her left hand. Not knowing whether to attempt a correction of the habit, the teacher sent for Dr. I. N. Hamilton, a prominent physician and President of the Board of Education, who tested her thoroughly with figures, pictures, reading and writing, and discovered that she was equally skillful with her books in any position, although the child herself had never particularly noticed her peculiarity, but expressed a desire to use her books as others do. The doctor says it is the most remarkable case of the kind he has seen."

Horrible, if True.

A special from Springfield, West Virginia, says: "Mary Cox, while suffering from neuralgia of the stomach was given morphine in excess of what was prescribed by the attending physician and her death was announced a few hours afterwards. Two days later the body was buried. At the funeral one lady insisted that Miss Cox was not dead and begged that a physician be sent for. That night the dogs of the man living near the graveyard stationed themselves near the tomb and kept up a persistent howling. Next day the grave was opened, and to the horror of all it was found the girl had been buried alive. The lining was torn from the sides of the coffin and the pillow was torn in shreds. The poor girl had literally stripped the clothes from her body. Her arms and hands were torn and bleeding, her lips bitten through and handfuls of hair were torn from her head. The girl had come to life and evidently made a fearful struggle to escape. The awful affair fills the community with horror.

To Eradicate Scab.

A bill has been introduced in the State Senate, providing against the spread of scab among sheep, and to eradicate it wherever it now exists. The bill divides the State into districts, and provides for a State Inspector, with also a local Inspector for each district, and calls for an appropriation of $5,000 to carry out the provisions of the Act. The object of the bill is a very important one, and if properly drawn and faithfully carried out, would be of great value, unquestionably, both to the important industry of sheep husbandry and to the protection and increase of the value of the taxable property of the State, in which all are interested. The bill stands upon a similar ground, as to necessity for action, to that of the insect pests which are invading orchards and vines, and if, under the pressure of the closing days of the session, it should fail to receive consideration and to be passed, the way will have been paved for prompt action at the next legislative session.

Wine Cellars.

[S. F. Chronicle.]

The first difficulty with which wine-growers in this State have to struggle is how to carry their wine. Wine ought not to be sold the moment it is made. It should be kept to ripen at least for a year. Unfortunately the great bulk of our wine-growers have neither the capital nor the cellarage to store their wine. They are compelled to sell as soon as the wine is made—first, to get it out of the way, and next, to get money to pay their expenses. Hence the dealers have them at their mercy and dictate terms. If they could hold their wine they would make more money and their wines would rank higher in the market than they now do, adulterated, or "blended," as the phrase goes, by the dealers with other varieties of wine.

Here is an opportunity by which capitalists can make money and do good to the State. Why should we not have public cellars for wine on the warehouse system. Wine growers would be willing to pay a good fee for cellarage for the sake of seeing their wines ripen and nearly double in value in a year, and cellar receipts would be as good collateral to borrow on as warehouse receipts. A capitalist might build cellars and lend money on their contents, and so secure the double profit of cellarage dues and interest on money. He might combine the business of selling the wines and so secure a third commission on the business. It is singular that no one, or hardly any one, has gone into so safe and lucrative a business. There is room for a cellar or two in the wine district of Sonoma, one at Napa, two or three at Los Angeles, a couple in San Joaquin and others scattered through the State.

Capitalists tell us that they cannot get over 4 or 5 per cent for their money. This is because they don't try. Money invested in cellars and cellar receipts would pay 15 per cent and be quite safe. And the firm which built the largest cellars would eventually become the largest dealer in wines in San Francisco.

Future of Beet Sugar.

[Rural Press.]

The statement was recently made in an article published in one of our city papers by those who are most interested in the upholding of the sugar monopoly treaty with the Hawaiian Islands, that the beet sugar interest of the State cuts no figure in the supply, and never would. Such a statement [illegible] on this coast. It was probably intended for Eastern consumption. The fact of the matter is, that the beet sugar industry, though it has only one establishment, has paid well both to the stockholders and the farmers who grow the beets. In a recent letter, Mr. Dyer, the superintendent of the Alvarado Beet Sugar Factory, says: "After operating for five years, the results have been most gratifying. About 6,000,000 pounds of refined sugar has been produced during that time. The enterprise was commenced with a paid-up capital of $125,000, which has been gradually increased, by adding new and improved machinery, to $162,000. The dividends have averaged 19½ per cent per annum on the amount invested. It requires no prophet to foretell that beet sugar is sure to be the sugar of the future. All that is required on the Pacific Coast is capital, enterprise, technical skill and good management."

Failures made hitherto, have been through the employment of poor processes or inadequate machinery, or poor beets or poor men. Beets grown in proper soil and worked properly, will pay, as the Alvarado experiment shows. Prof. Wiley, the government sugar expert who lately visited this coast and examined our beet sugar achievement and prospect, should be consulted by Eastern people who are not content to take all their evidence from our sugar monopolists.

Telephone Fences.

SANTA FE, Feb. 10.—The home and outlying stock ranches of Hon. Columbus Delano and J. A. Dwyer, and the ranches of other prominent stock-raisers of New Mexico are being connected by telephone wires, using the top barbed wire of the fence for a telephone line, and applying an electric apparatus to all the fences upon the ranches. They charge the wire with sufficient electricity to give a gentle shock to animals touching it, thereby discouraging any attempt to press against it and break the wire. When one or more wires are broken, the ringing of a bell in the house is a signal of the break, and locating the same, thus saving the expense of a fence rider.

The disfiguring eruptions on the face, the sunken eye, the pallid complexion, indicate that there is something wrong going on within. Expel the lurking foe to health. Ayer's Sarsaparilla was devised for that purpose; and does it.

New Zealand Songstress.

Madame Marie Carandini, Musical Artist, Wellington, N. Z., writes to the Christchurch, New Zealand *Telegraph*: "I have used St. Jacobs Oil, and find much relief in case of rheumatism and for neuralgic pains."

"Oh, John! What are you doing? Gracious me, have you gone crazy; throwing away that expensive green tea I just paid seventy-five cents a pound for?"

"Crazy! Not much. Isn't it better to lose what you paid for the poisonous trash than to pay ten times as much for headaches and doctors' bills? There's a new tea called Kola Tea, which claims to be a "blending of the choicest Oolong, with specially selected Japan, both early picked." That's what the advertisements say, and I think we might try some."

"Well, John, I don't know. It's a new thing, and I don't fancy things that are advertised anyway. You know how often we've been deceived, dear."

"Very true, my dear. But Kola Tea has got the backing of the [illegible] Tea Co. [illegible]

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FURNITURE, WALL PAPER,
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WHEELER & WILSON,
With Straight, Self-Setting Needle and Back-Feed. ABSOLUTELY NEW!
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.
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GRAIN SACKS and TWINE constantly on hand.
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Twenty-Acre Lots.
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WEEKLY GAZETTE.

SATURDAY...............FEB. 21, 1885

SUBSCRIPTION, per year, $2.

Oregon newspapers are calling upon the Legislature to quit monkeying and get down to business. Let them monkey. The less laws they enact, the better for the country.

The world moves. A colored lawyer has been admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Georgia. This is the first negro lawyer who has been made a member of the Supreme Court of that State, and the fact shows what a vast change of sentiment has taken place.

Prohibitionists have little to hope for in the present Legislature. The proposition to submit to a vote of the people a prohibitory amendment to the Constitution was defeated in the Senate, only seven Senators voting for it. They were Chandler, Hurlbut, McClure, Sanz, Steele, Vrooman and Wright.

Judge Sullivan has made an order that Sharon shall pay his alleged wife $2500 per month alimony and $55,000 counsel fees. Sharon says he won't, and has appealed to the Supreme Court. Meanwhile, his lawyers are in clover. Sarah's legal champions, however, have not yet had any coin, and the prospect of their getting any is not particularly flattering.

Henry Ward Beecher was advertised to lecture at Chickering Hall in New York one night last week. There were less than one hundred persons present. Wherefore the press heralds the downfall of the popular preacher. As the thermometer marked four degrees below zero on that evening in New York, it is quite possible that the public coolness was caused by climatic rather than moral reasons.

"Ireland for the Irish" is an old-time shibboleth of a large faction in England, and since the era of dynamite it is yelled louder than ever. The form it is taking is shown by the following dispatch from London:

> There is a growing movement in the docks of London and among builders and other tradesmen to dispense with the service of Irish laborers. Fifteen hundred Irish have been dismissed from buildings in the course of construction in East London. Reports have been received that similar movements had been started at Manchester, Liverpool and other provincial centers.

The Anti-Chinese bill before the Legislature of British Columbia imposes a head-tax of $500 with the alternative of six months hard labor upon Chinese who may enter the Province. Any person bringing or assisting to bring Chinese into the Province will be fined $200 for each Chinese with the alternative of working six months in the chain gang. The crusade against the Chinese, which has languished for awhile, is apparently becoming virile again. At Arcata, in this State, the citizens, after compelling the Chinese to move outside of the city limits, held a meeting and adopted a resolution pledging themselves to use all legal means to prevent

A manufacturer of patent medicine in England, who uses honey as a basis for his bolus, publishes the following descriptive advertisement. It beats the best efforts of the most accomplished Southern California editors:

"What is known as the 'Bee Belt' of Southern California is one continuous bed of honey-bloom, one sweet bee-garden throughout the entire length; but there is one part of it which the plow has not yet invaded—that is the region where the horehound plant flourishes in one glorious blaze of purple and gold. The tropical luxuriances of these plants are so profuse that they brush against the feet at every step, and close over them as if you were wading in liquid gold. The air is sweet with its fragrance and tuneful with the hummings wings of the bees gathering this precious panacea. This honeyfull horehound is a great favorite with the bees, and is one perpetual feast for them. They revel in its bloom long after the flowers of other countries have withered and gone to seed. A single plant will at times be visited by a whole hive of bees at once, the grand hum of such a multitude of wings impresses the listener with the fact that the winning of more than ordinary honey is going on. The product of a dozen or two of these plants is sufficient for the wants of a whole hive. In this perfect paradise for bees the petals of the continuous sheets of blooms drink in the vital sunbeams, and bees hug this favorite flower with profound cordiality, and push their blunt polleny faces against them like babies on their mother's bosom; and fondly, too, with eternal love, does Mother Nature clasp her small bee-babies and suckle them—multitudes at once—on her warm California breast.

Senator Edmunds' peculiar announcement of the result of the electoral vote is provoking wide discussion. It is here given:

Senators and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives: The tellers have reported to the presiding officer the state of the vote, from which it appears that Grover Cleveland of the State of New York has received 219 votes for the office of President of the United States; that James G. Blaine of the State of Maine has received 182 votes for the same office; that Thomas A. Hendricks of the State of Indiana has received 219 votes for the office of Vice-President of the United States; that John A. Logan of the State of Illinois has received 182 votes for the same office. Wherefore, I do declare that Grover Cleveland of the State of New York has received a majority of the votes of the whole number of electors appointed, as they appear in the certificates read by the tellers, and so appears to have been elected President of the United States for four years commencing on the 4th day of March, 1885, and that Thomas A. Hendricks of the State of Indiana has received a majority of the votes of the whole number of electors appointed, as they appear in the certificates read by the tellers, and so appears to have been elected Vice-President of the United States for four years commencing March 4, 1885; and the President of the Senate makes this declaration only as a public statement in the presence of the two Houses of Congress of the contents of the papers opened and read on this occasion, and not as possessing any authority in law to declare any legal conclusion whatever.

The reason for this cautious announcement was that Mr. Edmunds desired to establish a precedent which might avail his party in the future if the vote was close and contested. He is not supported, however, by his Republican colleagues, Sherman, Ingalls and others, who protested against the announcement, and hold that he should have unequivocally declared that Cleveland and Hendricks had received a majority of the votes.

A veteran Congressman estimates that about 7 per cent. of the membership really does the business accomplished there. This 7 per cent has a good deal to answer for.

Cold Facts.

"We are sitting in our office, fifteen feet from a big red-hot stove, our feet upon two soapstones and muffled in our overcoats, and still we are not warm. If I ever get back to Anaheim, I will stay there." Such is the substance of a letter received here from New York a few days ago, and the resolution of the writer will be commended by all who appreciate the discomfort of such a winter as is being experienced in that State. From a New York paper of the 12th inst., we clip the following:

When the keen northwest wind rushed across City Hall Park yesterday in search of the licensed peddlers, who sell all sorts of goods around the base of the Franklin statue, it failed to find them. But when it kept on down to South street it found one small boy muffled to the eyes in wraps, who piped in a shrill voice, "Mittens, fifteen cents a pair."

The red-faced women who stand before North River piers selling tin dishes and bedding to steerage passengers bound out found trade as dull as the wind was sharp, and all but two gave up the business before 1 o'clock. Stage drivers on Broadway held the reins between their knees, and drove along swinging their arms. Street car drivers wound the lines around the brakes, and ran along beside the cars.

The northwest wind and the ebb tide brought large masses of ice, which had been loosened by the rain of the preceding night, down the Hudson, and massed it along the piers. The field extended one-fourth of the way across to Jersey. The cakes were of enormous size, and from 15 to 20 inches thick. When the ferry boats attacked this field they found the utmost difficulty in working their way to their landings. The blocks of ice thrown up by the paddlewheels made a noise as if the wheel houses were coming to pieces, and a full head of steam was insufficient to force the boats at more than half speed. When the slips were reached and the forward motion of the boat began to pack the ice ahead of them, the trouble began. The bows of the boats were crowded with men, and as the headway would cease there was invariably a groan from the crowd. Then the boats would back out and try it again, while the passengers stamped their feet to keep warm.

When from a quarter to half an hour had passed in this way the boats were usually within five or six feet of the bridges, the gang-planks were run out, and the crowds ran up the down-town cross streets like packs of schoolboys bound for dinner. The few who stopped to look at the thermometers hanging in front of the West street saloons saw that the temperature was 37° below the freezing point, and they guessed that the wind was blowing at the hurricane speed of eighty miles an hour.

The trouble on the ferries sent a very large increase of travel to the bridge. The cars were crowded to their utmost capacity. Some of the people who were not accustomed to the bridge tried the footpath. A good many of them got as far as the first anchorage, and some even reached the tower. Then they turned back. A few of them continued. When they had cleared the ice out of their eyelashes they found that a thermometer on the lee side of the New York tower marked 44° below the freezing point. Then they wished they had not come that way. Nine of them were treated for frozen ears at bridge police suffered intensely in the piercing wind, which there had full sweep.

The freight and other steamers coming through the Sound had difficulty with the ice, and the steamers of the regular lines all arrived behind time. The Red D line steamer *Caracas* arrived off Sandy Hook and wanted to come to anchor, but was unable to do so because her anchors and chains were frozen in on deck by the huge masses of ice about the bows. She was obliged to lie to all night in a howling gale. When she finally made the port yesterday morning there was scarcely a square foot of the vessel to be seen except through a coating of ice.

A correspondent from Manitoba writes that with the thermometer 58° below zero the air is so wonderfully clear and dry that it does not seem half so cold as it really is, but the effects are reliable proofs of the temperature. It is a very common sight to see people partly frozen, but unless they see themselves in a glass, or are told of the fact, they are not conscious of being frozen. Occasionally the part frozen snaps off, and kittens' and ponies' ears often break off. Mustard two feet above the stove will freeze. Water poured from a boiler into a pail and taken at once to the stable will frequently be thickly coated with ice, which must be broken before the cattle can drink.

Milwaukee, Feb. 17.—This is the ninth day since the steamer Michigan left Grand Haven with supplies for the ice-bound propeller Oneida and has not since been heard from. The officers of the line to which she belongs still refuse to believe that the boat has met with any serious accident, but think she has encountered a heavy field of ice midlake and is unable to free herself. Lake Michigan is now said to be entirely frozen over, probably the first time in its history.

South Haven, Mich., Feb. 18.—The propeller *Michigan*, which left Grand Haven a week ago last Monday has been heard from. She is locked in the ice twenty-three miles west of here, unable to move. Seventeen of her crew crossed the intervening ice and reached the shore some miles north of here last night. They had a perilous and wearisome journey. One of the men gave out and was carried five miles on the back of another. They say thirteen men remain on board the propeller and that they have rations for twenty-five days and ninety tons of coal; that the ice extended westward into the lake as far as the eye could reach.

Lancaster, Pa., Feb. 17.—Owing to the danger threatening the Pennsylvania Railroad bridge at Columbia in the event of an ice break-up in the Susquehanna river, the railroad officials decided to blast the ice from the immediate vicinity of the bridge. It was then discovered that the river in many places is frozen to the bottom, thus rendering the plan impracticable. Great damage to property along the river is apprehended when the thaw comes.

Denver, Feb. 17.—The snow storm which has been raging in the mountains for the last few days has resulted in another formidable blockade. No trains have passed Marshall Pass since Sunday morning. A train which left Salt Lake Saturday morning is snow-bound on the west side of the range, with no immediate prospect of release. Both the Gunnison and Eagle River branches are badly blockaded. No effort is being made to move trains on either road.

Salt Lake, Utah, Feb. 17.—Fifteen of the victims of the Alta snow slide have been recovered, of which number twelve are dead. [illegible] was taken out unhurt after being entombed three days in the snow. Two others of the survivors were badly injured.

Wanted at the Exposition.

J. R. Pleasants, who recently returned from the New Orleans Exposition, where he has been in charge of the honey exhibit, contributes the following suggestive facts:

The fresh fruits of California are keeping beyond the expectation of all. Mr. J. W. Wolfskill of Los Angeles, has there several boxes of lemons which were picked about the first of October and which were on exhibition in your city during the District fair, from which about half a dozen have decayed, the rest being as sound and plump as the day they left here, almost four months ago. To show how they kept I brought a few with me to Mr. Wolfskill. To make mention of everything which California has on exhibition would fill a volume. I have a great love for California and wish all her industries well represented, and therefore feel it my duty to say in what she is lacking. From the State not a solitary cheese, not one pound of butter, not a pound of salt, not a pound of wool, not an ounce of Mohair. And now for our beloved county, which prides itself on being the banner county of California for wine, if it were not for the exhibit of E. J. Baldwin, would only be represented by five bottles of wine from Mr. Geppert of Santa Ana. Where are the famous wines of the Sunny Slope, of San Marino, of Los Angeles, of Anaheim? I do fervently hope they are not ashamed to show them side by side with the wines from Napa, Sonoma and Santa Clara, or any of the other counties which are represented at the World's Fair, and which have wines and brandies of most excellent qualities. It is not yet too late and let me urge that they be sent on. Why cannot Los Angeles county be the first to represent California with salt, butter, wool and Mohair, and increase the present exhibit of one cheese to 100? A display of hops from this county is also very much wished for. In regard to the citrus fruits at the Exposition, allow me to suggest that a liberal amount be forwarded every week, but keeping the best back to be sent on about the middle of March to compete for the premium. Florida is straining every nerve to excel us, and she is appealing to every orchard in her State to come to her aid to vanquish her rival, California; therefore let me appeal to every orange grower in California to use his utmost efforts to make the grandest citrus display which the world has ever seen. Our Golden State, so far, is the only one which has representatives to show the visitors over her department, and I am very proud to say that her hospitality is no less at the World's Fair than it is at home, and the county of the Angels is well represented by Mr. C. W. Bell of Pasadena.

Death Before Birth.

Washington, Feb. 14.—The bill to divide California into two judicial districts, which has passed the House and is now pending before the Senate Judiciary Committee, will not be reported favorably. Senator Miller has worked vigorously to secure favorable action upon the bill, but his efforts have failed. The House bill provided that the law should not take effect until June 30th. The purpose of this section was to give the appointment of the Judge to the Democratic President. Miller agreed that this provision should be eliminated from the bill. Then Edmunds objected that there was not enough judicial business transacted creating it into a separate Judicial district. Miller then proposed that the bill be amended, to add to it several counties adjoining the northern line in the proposed division of the State. Edmunds contended that with the admission of these counties there would not be sufficient business to warrant the creation of a new district, and the members of the committee, as a rule, agreed with him. Edmunds says that if a hardship is worked upon the people of Southern California by reason of the distances they live from the present court, that the District Judge is authorized to go to any point in the State to hold court, and it was his duty to regard, so far as practicable, the needs of the people. Members of the House who have worked for the passage of the bill are also convinced that it is impossible to pass it this session.

Idle People in New York.

[Special to the Bulletin.]

New York, Feb. 16.—The *World* has a long article showing that 75,000 persons male and female are out of work in this city, a weekly loss of $1,000,000 in wages. The *World* continues: It also means poverty and consequent crime in many cases, and may mean pauperism and loss of self-respect. Over speculation and over production or unequal distribution or under consumption have caused the trouble and unsettled the market. Prominent workingmen claim, and they also insist, that it is now the question for statesmen and philosophers to solve. Given as an approximate, a table shows: Of unfortunates in the thousands, women, 30; longshoremen, 3; Italians, 6; clockmakers, 10; tailors, 5; artificial flowerers, 1; bricklayers, 4; carpenters, 1; framers, 1; plumbers, 1; stonecutters, 2; furniture workers, 3; iron workers, 3; printers, 1; bookbinders, etc., 1; cigar-makers, 6; waiters, 1; other trades, 2.

The English Divorce Law.

London, Feb. 16.—Saturday evening, in the London Divorce Court, the barbarity of the English Divorce law toward women was conspicuously shown. It is well known that the English Divorce law was made by men for men. The wife who sins under temptation only once can be divorced by her husband, but he may sin seventy times, but unless guilty of cruelty, his wife cannot get a divorce but only judicial separation, including alimony. The case heard yesterday was that of the wife of the rector of the Parish of Dutington, Cumberland. The rector is still officiating. They are named Wodehouse. The rector admitted charges of adultery, but denied, however, the charge of cruelty sworn to by his wife, although he admitted using gross and insulting language to her. Mrs. Wodehouse is still young and attractive, and could probably again marry, but the State which still permits this man to be rector of a church ties her to him during his life. No such affair could occur in any of the United States.

A License bill has been introduced into the Minnesota Legislature providing for the issue of $5 permits to all such male adult residents of the State as can prove to village Trustees, town Superintendents, or city Aldermen that they are only moderate drinkers, and that their families will not suffer through their indulgence. [illegible]

Brutal Guardians.

Troy, Feb. 17.—A Times' special from Wallingford, Vt., tells of the inhuman treatment of Ida Terry, thirteen years old, by her guardians, Joseph White and wife. When she was two years of age she was left in their charge by her father, who went West. Since then the latter has paid $100 a year for her support. White and his wife were arrested for maltreatment, but the former was only fined $5 and the latter $10. The next night three masked men caught White in his barn and after beating him, ordered him to leave town. The situation was discovered by a neighbor, who, aroused by the girl's cries, visited the house. The child presented a pitiful appearance. Her feet were blistered, Mrs. White having compelled her to stand on a red-hot stove until it was unbearable. One mode of punishment was to thrust pins through her ears and fasten her to the wall. Another was driving a needle through her tongue and tacking it to the window-sill. On one occasion Ida was held under a pump and a stream of water pumped upon her head until she was so far exhausted that the Whites could not revive her and were compelled to get the help of the neighbors. When in court, the child's body was found covered with black and blue spots where her inhuman guardians had pinched her, while her back was a network of cord-like ridges where a whip had been applied. The girl has been taken charge of by the authorities.

No Masons Wanted.

Washington, Feb. 18.—A printed protest of large proportions against permitting Masonic societies to participate in the dedication of the Washington Monument next Saturday has been received by the Congressional Commission charged with the arrangements. The signers claim to have thirteen thousand signatures. The protestants say that the Masonic order has no more right to such distinction than the Hibernians or any other secret order. A stone sent by the Pope for the monument, was, they say, broken up and thrown into the Potomac. Why, they ask, are Catholics snubbed and Free Masons honored? Free Masonry, they say, is of foreign birth, is entirely unamerican and unrepublican. Its public displays are pompous and barbaric; its titles extravagant and lordly; its constitution despotic; its oaths are extra judicial, which Webster said should be suppressed by law. They pray that only such ceremonies as are national in their scope and American in their character be permitted. The protest came too late for action by the committee.

Wine Evaporation.

In a talk with F. Pohndorff Tuesday he informed us that at a re-examination of wines at the University Monday, the fact, which was suspected before, was quite established that all delicate wines, such as white wine, claret, etc., kept in kegs and half-barrels had more or less suffered through evaporation owing to the thinness of the wood in these small packages. Hardy southern varieties such as sherry, port, etc., were found to be unaffected in similar packages. This is an interesting fact for our wine men to know and they should use care in the selection of packages for storing light delicate wines. These wines in kegs and half-barrels had not deteriorated by the gress of maturing. The same wine in demijohns and bottles had not suffered.—*St. Helena Star.*

A Lively Deacon.

New York has another church scandal quite as picturesque as the Newman unpleasantness. It is at the Orient-avenue Congregational church in East New York. Deacon Salmon danced a Highland fling at a recent entertainment, which Sunday-school Superintendent Stewart condemned in unmeasured terms. Then Deacon Kelsey defended his brother deacon in print. A meeting was called on Sunday and steps were taken to strike Deacon Kelsey from the church rolls. At this meeting several women nearly fainted, and at the close Deacon Salmon had to be sat down upon by half a dozen men to keep him from thrashing another deacon who was called by Brother Salmon a "blooming skunk."—*Springfield Republican.*

Beecher's Cough Remedy.

New York, Feb. 16.—When Mr. Beecher had concluded the prayer yesterday morning about half the people present relieved themselves of pent-up coughs. The pastor looked soberly at them until they had got through, and then remarked: "As a physician I might say to you that much coughing is hurtful; as a musician I can tell you that it is abominably discordant. I don't want folks to injure themselves by restraining from coughing, but it alway struck me as being very funny that nobody coughs throughout a long prayer; but just as soon as the prayer is over there is a tempestuous wave of it." Not a cough was heard during the sermon.

Hendricks at a Chinese Banquet.

Indianapolis, Feb. 16th.—The Chinese residents of Indianapolis wound up their New Year's festivities, which were on a more extended scale than usual this year, with an elaborate banquet to-night at the Second Presbyterian Church, for which they provided the feast, largely from products of their native land. About 200 persons sat down to the tables, among them Vice-President-elect Hendricks, Governor Gray, Major McMasters, a number of legislators and other prominent citizens. Toasts were responded to by several of the guests, including those named, and the programme was varied by several exercises by the hosts in their native and adopted tongues.

Lower Rates for Fruit Shippers.

San Francisco, Feb. 18.—In regard to the proposed reduction on general fruit rates to eastern points, it is understood that Mr. Cannon, the acting Transcontinental Commissioner, and Mr. Stubbs of the Central Pacific, have agreed upon the extent of the reductions, and only await the approval of Mr. [illegible], the other member of the special committee, before the proposed reduction will be presented to the Pacific Coast Association for approval. It is believed that the reduction will be favored by the association.

"What would you do, if I should die?" [illegible]

[illegible]

A bear [illegible] a funeral procession near Ashland, Pa., recently, and [illegible]

Seven children were severely injured in Charleston, S. C., by the explosion of a coffee pot recently.

A woman seventy-two years of age was baptized in a mill pond at North Haverhill, N. H., recently.

By her success in the treatment of Chief Justice Waite, a lady physician of Washington has given a "boom" to homeopathy, which is the school she practices in.

The question of the restoration of the whipping-post is before the Pennsylvania Legislature for the restriction of wife-beaters.

Legislation against the sale or gift of cigarettes to boys under ten years of age, has already got through one branch of the North Carolina Legislature.

A bill prohibiting base ball playing on Sunday, and making it punishable by a heavy fine, was passed a few days ago by the Arkansas Legislature.

A man, nearly seventy years old, was sentenced recently to seven days' hard labor for smoking a pipe, contrary to the regulations in Islington, England, Workhouse.

The Texas House has passed a bill forbidding the carrying of deadly weapons, making the lightest penalty $50 and imprisonment in county jails.

It is reported that $10,000 have been raised to defeat the bill in the Pennsylvania Legislature to prohibit the manufacture of oleomargarine and butterine.

A little more than ten times as many men as women were arrested in Cleveland, Ohio, last month. The fair sex is the rare sex in Police Courts.

The Pope has refused to see Michael Davitt. It is stated that he fears England will deem an audience with Davitt, under the present circumstances, an unfriendly act.

A number of planters at Matamoras, Cuba, have determined to use the molasses produced on their estates as manure, the low prices falling short of paying the expenses of freight, storage, etc.

A kind of cactus has been found in South America which only shows its flowers when the wind blows. There are little lumps on the stalk from which the blossoms protrude, but they go out of sight with calm air.

A wager was won some days ago by a young man in Louisburg, N. C., who bet he could drink a quart of whisky in forty minutes, but the stakes make up a very small part of his funeral expenses. He died in two hours after putting the liquor down.

St. Louis papers are asserting that there existed a ring to secure pardons in Missouri at prices ranging from a few hundred to a few thousand dollars, and that the late Governor Crittenden was concerned in the business.

At Boise, Idaho, the Republican newspaper office was gutted and sacked last week, and an attempt was made to fire the Democratic newspaper. The result will be a bitter political fight. Great excitement prevails.

At Cleveland John Wise was frightened to death by the appearance of a "ghost" in his backyard. A neighbor, in the way of a joke enveloped himself in a sheet, and when Wise saw the specter, he gave a yell and dropped dead.

One of the strangest uses for snails has been discovered by the London adulterer. Bruised in milk, and boiled, they are much used in the manufacture of cream, and a retired milkman pronounces them to be the most successful imitation known.

Two Rochester men were arrested for making and selling "raspberry wine" without Government license. Their plea was that the stuff was not wine, but a combination of water, tartaric acid, orris root, alcohol and aniline coloring.

An Emporia, Kansas, man who had been blind for seven years, is gradually recovering his sight. He can already distinguish persons, and upon doing so, frequently expresses surprise, their appearance being different from what he expects.

At Shelbyville, Ky., Will. Adams, a young man 26 years of age, and Tinie Wilmouth, a pretty 18-year-old girl, were found dead with a bullet-hole in the temple of each. The pistol found near the two bodies belonged to Adams. It is supposed that the tragedy was due to a lovers' quarrel.

Land rent is ruinously low in Hampton county, S. C., according to a Southern paper. Valuable land, which rented for $2.65 per acre last year, has been obtained for 35 cents with few bidders. Some land rents will not pay the taxes upon the soil, and all because of the scarcity of labor.

A Minnesota farmer states that he can "keep one stove going" during six months with the sunflower stalks produced on an acre of land. The seed produced and fed to fowls pays for all the work of cultivation. He burns the smaller heads with the stalks, which are cut in the fall to the required lengths.

Miss Sallie S. Barclay, an accomplished young lady of Lexington, Ky., appeared before the County Judge last Monday and produced her commission from his Excellency, the Governor, appointing her Notary Public for Fayette county until the end of the next General Assembly. She took the oath, as prescribed by law, and entered into bond for a faithful discharge of her duties.

Rapid progress is being made in Chicago in getting rid of aerial telegraph and telephone wires. The work of placing the wires under ground is going forward without attracting attention or disturbing business. There are now 718 miles of underground wires in the city, and the *Inter-Ocean* predicts that in a year or two aerial wires in Chicago will be as much a thing of the past as the erection of frame buildings within the city limits.

The latest sensation in Georgia is over the discovery of a tree, each limb of which, according to the Jackson *Herald*, has cotton balls thickly stuck on it, on which is hidden away the finest of cotton, equal in quality to any ever raised in the South. The tree was discovered by a number of negroes who were clearing up a field in Clarksboro district, Jackson county. It is 15 feet high and 9 inches in diameter, the limbs commencing at a distance of five feet from the ground.

Mamie Hanna, aged eleven years, while returning home from the butcher's, in Philadelphia, with some meat, on Tuesday, was followed by three or four dogs, jumping around her and snapping at the meat. The child became frightened and ran towards home. [illegible]

Pacific Coast Notes.

Hon. J. W. Satterwhite of San Bernardino died on Monday.

A marriage license has been issued to a couple at Saratoga, Santa Clara county, whose joint ages number 165 years.

Over 150,000 pounds of dried fruit have been purchased in Albany, Oregon, during the past season, and it is stated the entire product of Linn county is half a million pounds.

John Krause, who had made Suisun and San Francisco his home for a number of years, accidentally shot and killed himself with a Winchester rifle at Suisun on Tuesday.

A combination of orange dealers at Nevada city to drive out of the market an itinerant vender resulted in the people being able to buy the golden fruit at the rate of five dozen for a quarter. The peddler remains, and has the best of the fight so far.

At Lemoore, Thomas Reynolds, a farmer living three miles west of Hanford, fell from his wagon-seat while intoxicated and was killed, a wheel passing over his head and crushing the skull. Reynolds leaves a wife and four small children.

At the Pacific Nail Works, Oakland, 600 kegs of nails are turned out daily and the capacity will soon be increased to 700 kegs per day. Several of the old nailers, who were in the strike last year, have returned to their machines at the works.

S. R. Buford of Helena, M. T., has the largest calf, of its age, in Montana. On the day it was ten months old it weighed 950 pounds, and was only in moderate fat. The calf is a male, seven-eighths shorthorn, and was bred by Captain W. S. Southmayd of Upper Ruby valley.

Miss Minnie Blanchard, a schoolmarm of San Diego, went to the stable recently to get her horse. The vicious brute struck her with his fore feet on the neck and shoulders and she fell senseless. Her father, attempting her rescue, was badly kicked. Miss Bal Blanchard, a young sister, then essayed to render assistance and succeeding in pulling her sister away, though she too was badly hurt in so doing.

Last week a German colony comprising twelve families was located between Clay station and Galt. This colony will occupy three sections of land and each family a quarter-section. The sections taken up by the new-comers were railroad lands heretofore used as pasturage by sheep-raisers and stockmen. It is the intention of the new colony to go into the fruit and vineyard business and farm on the European plan.

At Salina, U. T., Henry W. Russell's son was fatally shot some days ago. He wanted to clean his wooden toy pistol and asked his sister to reach him the ramrod of a pistol hanging on the wall. She took down the weapon, not thinking it was loaded. It went off, the ball entering the little boy's left side and coming out at the backbone. He sat motionless for a few seconds, then got up and ran to his mother, exclaiming: "Oh, ma! I'm shot! Take me in your arms and let me die." He survived twelve hours.

How to Handle a Gun.

The first thing to do when you go out gunning with another boy is to guard yourself against accident. The best way to do this [illegible] to load his gun. Then take both guns to the nearest creek and throw them in. Throw the powder and shot in after them. If you have any matches about your clothes throw them in also. Then start at once and go home as fast as ever you can. And if you are under eighteen years of age, the chances are, even with these precautions, that you will get both legs and a section of your back filled to the brim with bird shot before you reach home.

"How?"

Goodness only knows how, my son, I don't. I have often wondered how it did happen, but I could never ascertain. I am not here to advance ingenious theories, but merely to state cold facts, and I know that a boy with a single barrel gun as long as himself can manage somehow to shoot himself in more places at once than a man can do with a seven shooter revolver. "And am I going to to buy you a gun?" Yes, I am, sometime in the long vacation when times hang heavily on my hands and I think I would enjoy entertaining you by picking shot out of your legs with a nut pick.

"But you would be very careful with it?"

So is a woman very careful with an umbrella, my son, and yet science is unable to account for the startling increase of one-eyed men every summer.

A Night Rush for Government Land.

Livingston (Mont.), Feb. 17.—When private intelligence was received from Washington at Gardiner that the bill to restore the northeastern portion of the National Park to the public domain had become a law, in a few hours a night stampede was organized, and all the valuable coal and mineral lands in that part of the park were covered with location notices.

"So Jones had no physician?" "No. He was his own doctor." "Committed suicide, as it were."

"Neck or nothing," remarked the landlady as she handed that part of the chicken to the late boarder.

It is no sign that a man has attained to a ripe old age simply because he goes home mellow every night.

When Fogg read of the "finding of an abandoned schooner," he remarked that it was probably empty.

Westminster Abbey may not be a strong advocate of gambling, but it cannot be denied that it has got a corner in poets.

In a billiard-room up town they have pails of milk standing about for players to dip their cues into when they require chalking.

He—"I see the latest idiocy of women is to have a monkey for a pet." She—"That is not new. It was so when we got married."

Canton (O.) capitalists are going to try and make sugar out of beets. This way, beats try to make "sugar" out of capitalists.

Appointment.

The undersigned has been appointed as Anaheim Agent for the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company,—the name of which is a household word throughout the world. It has assets amounting to Thirty-two Millions of Dollars. A policy in this company means indemnity, in case of loss. It is, beyond all question, among the best insurance companies extant. [illegible]

[illegible]

RIMPAU BROS.,

—OF THE—

DRY GOODS PALACE,

CENTER STREET, ANAHEIM.

—HAVE AGAIN—

MARKED DOWN PRICES

Below any previous reduction.

The dull state of trade requires some bold stroke of business policy, hence to induce business to come to us we have made this bona fide reduction in every department.

CALL AND BE CONVINCED

—THAT WE HAVE—

Reduced Prices

Since you last priced the various articles.

We are receiving constant accessions to our already large stock.

Sole Agents for

BROWNING, KING & CO.,

Merchant Tailors, New York.

Harper and Reynolds Company,

Capital Stock, $250,000.

NOT SINCE 1860 have values in HARDWARE and all classes of IRON GOODS been so low as at the present time.

Our house is full from top to bottom of goods purchased at the lowest drop in the market by a skillful and experienced resident New York buyer (a member of the firm) before the rise in freights.

We are Manufacturer's Agents for a great number and variety of STANDARD GOODS, and at all times are prepared to give THE LOWEST FIGURES To Dealers, Builders and the retail trade.

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

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, Eyeglasses, 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.

Pellegrin Bros. & Co.,

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.

"If you would gain attention, in good sooth, The best way is to tell the solid truth."

A Fine Tea

cannot retain its flavor in a chest, once the lead is cut. Tea, like everything else, is measured by its package.

That is Why

the importers of Eola Tea have arranged with the controllers of the

Perfection Tea Can

to import it only therein.

N.B.—The less costly "White Cross" brand, pure and full-bodied, is similarly packed.

A. Schilling & Co. Importers, San Francisco. New York.

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

C. W. MOORES,

Attorney-At-Law.

[illegible] Block,

CENTER STREET - - - ANAHEIM.

Grape Cuttings.

FIFTY THOUSAND No. 1 MISSION GRAPE cuttings for sale. [illegible]

The Miles' Tract

—IN—

North Anaheim

Has been subdivided into

Twenty-Acre Lots

—And is now—

On the Market for Sale.

HANNA & SMITH, Agents.

no14

Chicken Ranch.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE FIVE acres of land, in one of the best localities in this vicinity. The land will grow anything, or can be used as a chicken ranch. Apply to HANNA & SMITH, Postoffice Block, Anaheim.

EXCELSIOR

Fruit Wrappers

(2 sizes—8x10 and 10x12.)

THIS FRUIT WRAPPER HAS BEEN EXPRESSLY manufactured for us, and no expense has been spared to make the Wrapper perfect. Its advantages are in its superior

Absorptive Power

And resistance to atmospheric agencies in

Preventing Decay.

Send for samples and prices. PHIL. HIRSCHFELD & Co., Wholesale Paper Dealers, [illegible] Los Angeles, or to A. LANGENBERGER, Anaheim.

$10 $10 $10

WE WISH An Energetic Man or Woman in every [illegible]

[illegible]

For full particulars address,

A. L. BANCROFT & CO.,

San Francisco.

WEEKLY GAZETTE

SATURDAY..................FEB. 21, 1885

Kleinigkeiten.

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

—At Wilmington the Holiness Band have carried the war into Africa. They hold nightly services in the old Bonanza saloon.

—Hanna & Keith report the following land sale: John Mallon to Sidney Holman—10 acres southwest of town.

—The Longfellow Memorial Exercises of the Chautauqua Circle of Anaheim will be held at Mr. F. S. Wallace's, Feb. 27th; the next regular meeting at Mrs. Moesemann's, March 2d, 7:30 P. M.

—It is reported by the *Express* that S. M. Hendricks, formerly of Ottumwa, Iowa, has discovered a rich silver vein in the southern part of Los Angeles county. Assays run over $1,200 to the ton.

—Everybody who has a gun should turn out and participate in the rabbit hunt this morning. The meet is in front of the post-office at 9 o'clock and the plains south of town is where the slaughter is to take place.

—At Santa Ana on Monday night a fire, caused by an exploding lamp in Mrs. Turner's lodging house, threatened a serious conflagration, but it was extinguished before much damage was done.

—Daniel Drake committed suicide in a saloon in Sonoratown, Los Angeles, on Tuesday. He had been on a spree, and soothed his muddled brain with strychnine. He was from Oakland.

—The body of Julian Escavarda was discovered near Ravena on Friday of last week. The coroner's jury found that he had been murdered and robbed by some parties unknown.

—The jury in the case of the Chinaman arrested on complaint of Mr. Kellogg, the details of the offense being given last week, rendered a verdict of acquittal. Under the law he committed no offense; but this will not justify him in doing so again. He might get hurt.

—It may be said without exaggeration that Rimpau Bros. have the neatest and finest dry goods house in the county. And what is more to the point, they have gradually reduced prices until they (the prices) have reached bedrock. They unquestionably mean all they say in their advertisement to-day.

—The social at the residence of D. W. C. Cowan on Friday evening of last week was largely attended, and was voted by the participants as exceptionally enjoyable. The amount realized by the Ladies' Aid Society of St. Michael's church, under whose auspices the entertainment was given, exceeded their most sanguine hopes.

—It was reported here yesterday that Mr. Hinton, County Superintendent of Schools, had died in Los Angeles on Thursday of small pox. We are unable to verify the rumor. It is known that he has been suffering from the disease for some time. It is said that there are a number of cases of varioloid in Los Angeles, but of a very mild type.

—Frank Frapper, a saloon keeper, called at the Los Angeles *Herald* office and stated that "a number of laboring men were about to organize a club against the Chinese with the hope of finally bringing it to a county vote to decide whether or no the Chinese must go!" And the editor actually refused to print citizen Frapper's startling announcement except as an advertisement. Evidently he has no nose for news.

—The Reaper has been busy during the week. Robt. W. Scott died on Saturday, after a long illness. He was buried on Sunday by Magnolia Council, O. C. F., of which he was a member. On Monday Mrs. Louisa Keller died in her 84th year. She had lived here almost since the founding of the colony, and her death reduces the ranks of the pioneers. On Tuesday Mrs. Dr. Heyermann died at her residence in San Francisco, the result of a cold contracted many months ago and which she never could throw off. Mrs. Heyermann was an old-time resident of Anaheim, and the mother of Mrs. J. Backs, who was with her when she died.

Personal.

Louis Heynemann, agent of the *California Demokrat*, favored this office with a call the other day. His sterling paper has many subscribers here.

Mr. Vale of San Bernardino has been in town during the week. A new generation has sprung up since he opened the first photograph gallery in Anaheim.

A. K. Clark, a member of the musical firm of Pellegrin Bros. & Co., is in town. The firm have a large stock of pianos and organs on hand, several of which will probably find a permanent lodgment in private parlors in a few days.

Bad News and Good.

In the misfortunes of others we sometimes find good fortune for ourselves. Thus, the fact that the raisin crop of Spain has been destroyed by the destruction of the vines by phylloxera, will doubtless result in the raisins of California bringing a better price than they would have done otherwise. A correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Torre del Mar in Spain, tells of the destruction of the vines, and adds that the sugar cane crop, to the value of £300,000, is also a loss. The raisin crop, under average conditions, would have amounted to 2,000,000 boxes of the value of £400,000.

—H. Cohen has received another large lot of the celebrated Electric Lamps. tf

"Mah," remarked young Jonnie Jarphly, "I heard Mr. Brown say he was going to put some more of his land in strawberries this year." "Gracious me I hope not!" exclaimed Mrs. Jarphly. "There was enough of his land in those I bought of him last year."

Better Prices for Oranges.

The latest quotations for oranges show a cheering advance in prices. California oranges are quoted in Chicago at $4 and $4.50 per box, and it is the experience of shippers that the cost of picking, boxing and freight from here to the city mentioned is $1.50 per box, leaving a very nice margin of profit for the grower.

The probabilities are that the better prices now paid is due to the better quality of the fruit offered for sale. As a matter of fact the best varieties of oranges are only just now beginning to ripen, and the discouragingly low quotations heretofore given were for unripe, inferior fruit. Very few first-class oranges have yet been shipped from this section, the growers having learned by experience that it is the most profitable policy to ship only ripe fruit. And if there is anything that has been more unmistakably demonstrated than that there is no danger of good fruit ever being improfitable, it is that the growing of inferior fruit will prove disastrous to the producer. As an instance of this the shipment recently of an inferior lot of seedlings to San Francisco resulted in the shipper being called upon for a sum equal to ten cents per box, representing the deficiency between the receipts and the expenditures.

A Marriage Contract.

There was a young girl in Santana
Who got spliced in quite a queer mannah
For J. of the P.
Or minister, she
Apparently cared not a dammah!

The following contract has been filed in the office of the County Recorder:

This contract, made and entered into by and between Cyrus E. Ames, of the age of 38 years, residing at the town of Santa Ana, County of Los Angeles, State of California, party of the first part, and Olive M. Walker, of the age of 15 years, of the same place, party of the second part.

The said Cyrus E. Ames does hereby take the said Olive M. Walker as his lawful wife, and the said Olive M. Walker does hereby take the said Cyrus E. Ames as her lawful husband, and the said parties mutually agree to live together from and after the signing of this contract as man and wife, and they declare that their names, ages and residences as hereinbefore stated are true and correct; that they have been this day married to each other at the said town of Santa Ana on the 13th day of February, 1885, at the hour of 10 P. M., and that said marriage has not been solemnized and that this declaration is made in accordance with the provisions of Section 75 of the Civil Code of California.

Witness our hands and seals this 13th day of February, A. D., 1885.

CYRUS E. AMES,
OLIVE M. WALKER.

Shipping Suggestions.

The fact that Mexican oranges are shipped in bulk suggests that there is no reason why California oranges may not be shipped in the same inexpensive way. The method is to place a layer of straw in the bottom of the car, then spread the fruit about eight inches in depth on top of the straw. Over this is spread a light canvas or cheese-cloth, and more straw is then put on and another layer of fruit and so on till the car is sufficiently loaded. The advantages of this method of shipment are numerous. The trouble of boxing the fruit where lumber and labor are dear is avoided. The freight on the weight of the boxes is also saved, and is an important item. The straw absorbs the moisture exhaled from the fruit and prevents decay. On arrival of the car in Chicago, where lumber is cheap, the receiver can put the fruit in barrels, boxes or crates as suits his trade, or sell in bulk to retailers. The saving in expense is very great and the fruit arrives at destination free from bruises, caused by pressing into boxes when it is packed.

Hope for the A. F. D.

The bill which has passed the Assembly levying a tax of 1 per cent on the premiums collected by foreign fire insurance companies in this State is a measure of interest to all incorporated towns. If this bill becomes a law—which is highly improbable—two per cent of all the premiums collected by the agents of foreign fire insurance companies in Anaheim will be paid to the town authorities who will put it to the credit of a fund for the relief of disabled firemen. As the gallant members of the Anaheim Fire Department scale the giddy heights of the ladders while warring with the fire demon, they will be stimulated by the knowledge that if they break their precious necks the widows and orphans they leave will get some of the fund.

Thermometrical Record.

The following is our record (taken one and one-half miles north of town) for the week ending Wednesday P. M., Feb. 18, giving lowest point by night preceding date and highest by day:

DATE.	Lowest	7 A. M.	Highest	7 P. M.
Feb.......... 12	38	41	70	60
" 13	39	43	69	54
" 14	37	40	65	55
" 15	40	42	71	57
" 16	41	43	65	55
" 17	50	50	63	55
" 18	47	49	65	56
Average Temperature........				52½
" highest and lowest........				54½

Church Notes.

Services at Fairview School House Sunday morning at eleven o'clock by C. B Pershing.

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

Regular services at St. Michael's Episcopal church: Morning, 11 o'clock; evening, 7:30.

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.

Wells, Fargo & Co.

There are packages for the following persons in Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express Office:

Miss B Boldt	J Hughes
W M McFadden	H Carabine
G L Waters	G R Hinde
A Schneider	

The city of Charleston, in its corporate capacity, is about to undertake the driving of the deepest artesian well in the world. It will be driven in the main part of the city, and, as it is expected to furnish 4,000,000 gallons of water per day, it is calculated, with the two similar wells already down, to furnish a sufficient supply of water for the entire city for many years. The new well will be 2,000 feet deep, will be at least six inches in diameter at the bottom, and is to be completed by next August.

THE ANAHEIM INDIAN SCHOOL.

The Anaheim Indian Boarding School having been fully inaugurated, it is pertinent to present a few facts concerning its aims, purposes and prospects, especially as there is some misapprehension of the character of the work it is proposed to do. There are only two similar institutions in the United States, one being at Carlisle, Pa., and the other at Albuquerque, N. M., and both are reported as being quite successful. These two schools, together with the one in Anaheim, are managed under governmental inspection and control, and monthly reports, made out in a prescribed form, are sent to the Department of the Interior. The expense of maintaining the institutions is, of course, defrayed by the government.

In 1852 there were estimated to be 40,000 Mission Indians in the counties of Los Angeles, San Diego and San Bernardino. In 1878 the number had been reduced to 15,000, and the census taken last year revealed the fact that the number had been reduced to 3010. These are all in San Diego and San Bernardino counties and belong to twenty different tribes, the numerical strength of each tribe varying from 15 to 250 persons. There are 600 children, equally divided as to sex, scattered among these tribes, the designation of "children" being applied to all between the ages of 6 and 20 years. It is from among these children that the Anaheim school is to be recruited, and there would not seem to be much difficulty in securing forty girls—the full capacity of the accommodations at the school. Only girls are taken, because it is impossible to find employment for boys, and the rules promulgated for the government of these schools require that the pupils must be instructed in some branch of labor.

The officers of the Anaheim school are: Mrs. M. E. Roberts, Superintendent; Rev. J. M. Roberts, Assistant Teacher; Floy K. Roberts, Industrial Teacher. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts are enthusiasts in the work, and bring to it an experience acquired by long control of a boarding school in New Mexico, the pupils of which were all Mexicans. Mr. Roberts conceived the idea of such a school as he has founded while visiting the different tribes and noting the hopeless future which loomed up for the bright children. It has required great labor and much expenditure of money to get the project started. The buildings for the accommodations of the pupils will be finished in a few weeks, and within the next six weeks it is expected that the maximum number of pupils will be congregated in the school. It requires considerable persuasion to induce the Indians to consent to the departure of their children from the tribe. They are, when first spoken to, suspicious concerning the purpose of the school. Patient explanation of its objects and purposes, however, have smoothed the way and removed prejudices, and Mr. Roberts anticipates little difficulty hereafter in getting pupils. He notes, also, a deep latent religious feeling among the Indians, and they are eager listeners to his gospel teachings. They are persistent in their requests for religous instruction, and it is to this trait in their character that he imputes his success in winning their confidence. They have no hesitancy in offering their boys as pupils, but for the reason heretofore stated they cannot be taken.

There are now six girls at the school, taken from the tribe which has its habitat near Banning. Their average age is fifteen years, and they are all remarkably bright, willing and obedient. As an example of their aptness to learn, Mr. Roberts cited one girl who, after being three days in school, could read words of three letters. When they fully understand that the effort to educate and instruct them is for their personal benefit, they take hold willingly and prove bright and pliable scholars.

The object of the school, however, is primarily to teach the pupils to work, and transform themselves into useful women, the imparting of educational knowledge being of secondary importance, and is viewed only as necessary to develop the intelligence required for the conscientious performance of all labor. In this lies the essential difference between it and the Young Ladies Boarding School to which the proud Caucasian sends his daughters. In the latter, the young lady comes forth very ornamental, very learned and, quite occasionally, very useless—a combination of accomplishments which makes the holder attractive to the coarser part of mankind. These Indian girls, however, are to be drilled in the very things which her more favored white sister is deficient in—housekeeping, sewing, washing, ironing, etc. The success of the school means the solution to a small extent of one great social problem—servant-galism.

The routine of the school may be thus stated: From 9 to 3 o'clock, with the usual intermissions, is given over to the duties of the school-room. The New Testament is used as a reader, and the other books used are Robinson's Arithmetic, Harper's Geography and Payson's penmanship. During three hours of the day the pupils are taught the various branches of housekeeping mentioned above. From half-past seven to half-past eight each evening the exercises are in the nature of recreation, and are so diversified that no two evenings in the week are spent in the same way. On Saturdays no studying is done, the forenoon being passed in housework, the afternoon in sewing and the evening in recreation. On Sunday there is chapel prayers in the morning, preaching at 11 o'clock, Sunday school at 2:30 in the afternoon and reading and singing in the evening.

The GAZETTE will take pleasure in noting from time to time the progress of the school, and there is no reason to doubt that the institution will successfully accomplish the objects for which it was founded.

As pertinent to this subject we print the following order, which has just been promulgated. We infer from reading it that there are more schools of this class than stated in the opening paragraph of this article:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The Secretary of the Interior has issued the following order: "For the successful management of the Indian Industrial Schools conducted under the direction of the department in the several States and Territories, and not on Indian reservations, it is very desirable to acquire and maintain friendly feeling and sympathy with the citizens of the community in which the schools are located and have their cordial co-operation with the managers of the schools in the advancement of the Indian pupils. In furtherance of this object it is the desire of this department that a Board of Visitors shall be organized for each of the schools, to consist of five citizens residing in the vicinity of the schools, who are eminent in their respective communities for their public spirit, [illegible] [illegible] the Secretary of the Interior [illegible] [illegible] the Board of Visitors [illegible] [illegible] and to make, from time to time, such suggestions and recommendations [illegible] the Indian children, better management of the schools, and for the interest of the pupils in service. In the exercise of their functions, the respective Boards of Visitors shall have free and unrestricted access to the school grounds and buildings, shall be permitted to visit all the rooms, inspect the property, food and supplies and examine any and all conditions of the school. The Superintendents and managers of the schools will afford all the proper and necessary facilities to enable the Boards to render the aid and assistance designed by this order."

Los Angeles Markets.

Extracts from the Los Angeles Produce Exchange "Call List" of Thursday, furnished by the Germain Fruit Company, 29 Main street, Los Angeles:

BARLEY:		
Feed No. 1..................	$ .75	@$ .80
No. 1, job lots,..............	.	.80
No. 2..................		
CORN:		
Large yellow, carload lots...	.75	.
do, job lots,..............	.	.
Small yellow, job lots.........	.90	.
Small white..................		
HAY:		
Barley..................	9.	
POTATOES:		
Early Rose..................	1.25	.
BUTTER:		
L A No. 1, per roll..........		.50
Northern No. 1 "		.50
EGGS:		
Eggs..................	.17	.18
HONEY:		
Extracted light..............	3½	. 4
Job lots..................		. 4½
POULTRY:		
Hens, No. 1, per doz........		6.50
Old roosters "		5.00
Young roosters "		5.50
Broilers "	3.00	3.75
Turkeys, per lb...........	.	.14
Ducks, per doz...........	6.00	6.50
Geese, each..............		
RAISINS:		
Layers, new..............		1.75
Ex. London layers, new.........		1.75
Loose Muscatels..............		1.65
Bulk raisins..............		. 5
Dried grapes..............		. 5
NUTS:		
Walnuts..................	. 5	. 7
Peanuts..................		. 5½
CITRUS FRUITS:		
Oranges, Los Angeles.........		1.50
Lemons, Seedling, per box......		1.37½
" Eureka "		2.50
Limes "	1.00	1.25
ONIONS:		
Yellow Denver..............		4.50
Red..................		
PROVISIONS:		
Extra light bacon..........		.13½
Medium bacon..............		.12
Heavy bacon..............		.11

Courting Sticks of Old.

In early New England days, as far back as the middle of the eighteenth century, when hospitality was a practice as well as a virtue, there was in most houses only one large assembly room, and there the family and all the guests and chance callers gathered on winter nights about the blazing fire logs. We know that youth was youth and love was love and young men were timid and maidens were shy, and courtship went on in those days. How was courtship possible in this common room, where every word was heard and every look taken notice of? We read in the admirable volume on the recent centennial of Long Meadow, Mass., by Professor Richard S. Starrs, of that town, in the winter evenings for the convenience of young lovers, since there was no "next room," courting sticks were used; that is, long wooden tubes that could convey from lip to ear sweet and secret whispers. Was this an invention peculiar to Long Meadow? It is a charming picture that this calls up of life in a Puritan household, this tubular love-making, the pretty girl (nearly every girl is pretty in the firelight of long ago) seated in one stuff high-back chair, and the staid but blushing lover in another, handling the stick, itself an open confession of complacence, if not of true love. Would the young man dare to say, "I love you," through a tube, and would he feel encouraged by the laughing, tender eyes of the girl when she replied through the same passage, "Do tell!" Did they have two sticks, so that one end of one could be at the ear and the end of the other at the mouth all the while? How convenient, when the young man got more ardent than was seemly, as the flip went round, for the girl to put her thumb over the end of the tube and stop the flow of soul! Did the young man bring his stick, and so announce his intention, or did the young lady always keep one or a pair on hand, and so reveal both willingness and expectation? It was much more convenient than the telephone, with its "hello" and proclamation to all listeners at the end of the line.

In his lecture last Monday night, in New York, Lieut. Schwatka said the Alaska Fur Company, the great monopoly that controls that Territory, will have made 800,000 per cent profit before 1890, when it gives up its charter, while the fisheries alone are worth $1,000,000 annually, and there is good grazing there for cattle, enough to feed ten San Franciscos.

Twenty-one divorces were granted by the city courts on Saturday and it wasn't an extraordinarily good day either. The market for this staple commodity is very active, the demand is good and raw material is abundant. Prices are unchanged and the prospect for Spring trade was never better.—*Philadelphia Press, Feb. 8th.*

Pellegrin Bros. & Co. last week received a fine lot of nice pianos of the well-known Weber and Gabler make, both square and upright. These instruments need no recommendation, as they have been in use for over thirty years. We will take pleasure in showing these instruments to anyone, whether they wish to purchase or not. We always carry in stock a fine line of organs, all of which will be sold at low rates for cash or on easy installments. We intend to keep none but first-class instruments in stock, but will be pleased to furnish the lowest figures on any make or style desired. Books, sheet music, etc., always on hand.
tf PELLEGRIN BROS. & CO.

A careful estimate of the relative cost of coal and wood shows the Washington coal to be the cheapest. [illegible]

[illegible]

A man in Georgia talks of a [illegible] [illegible]

Eleven (11) pounds White Granulated Sugar for $1.00 at [illegible].

A man in Williamsport has been lecturing on "Compensated Debates." At least we judge so from the title of his lecture. It is entitled "Wind."

11½ lbs Dry Granulated Sugar for $1 at Dobner's. tf

A process has recently been discovered by which natural flowers of all descriptions can be preserved for years. A process that would preserve the "rosebuds of society" and make them retain their fresh and youthful appearance for years would be a much more valuable discovery.

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

Young ladies are oftener taken for wives for their pa's value than at their par value.

Los Angeles XXXX Lankershim Flour $2.30 per 100 lbs at Dobner's. tf

It isn't considered good form for a physician to tell a butcher-patient that something is the matter with his liver.

Ladies, Try Madam Dean's Spinal Supporting Corset.—H. Cohen, Agent. tf

"Ireland bleeds out of a thousand ugly wounds," says a recent proclamation. "The cup of Ireland's woes has been running over for centuries," said an old proclamation, "and is not yet full."

Bargains in Mens' and Boys' Clothing—Dobner. tf

"Have you really abandoned the use of slang altogether?" was the question which the Professor asked of the student President of the Wellesley College Anti-Slang Society; and the young lady answered in strong and pure Saxon, "You just bet we have."

White Kid Gloves 25 cents per pair at Dobner's. tf

The London police are aroused at last. It has taken a long time and lots of noise to do it, but it is now hoped that they will be able to keep awake long enough to tell all the pleasant dreams they have had for the last three years or so.

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

In the wise provisions of Nature it is nice to think that to the worm is given its dew-drop, to the ant its crumb, and to the bee its flower; but man, all the same, must feel disgusted to find worms in his water, ants on his bread and stinging bees in his roses.

Linen Napkins 5 cents each—Dobner. tf

A medical journal informs us that the juice of two lemons taken in water twice a day for a couple of weeks will "clear the system of all humor." From a careful perusal of Mark Twain's latest story, we infer that that gentleman has recently been sucking lemons at a pretty lively rate.

Seufer keeps the best native wines and brandies. tf

Master—Well, Susan, did you mail my letter as I told you? Faithful servant—Yes, sir. But I had it weighed first, and as it was double weight I put on another stamp. Master—Good girl. Only I hope you didn't put it on so as to obliterate the address. Faithful servant—Oh, no, indeed, sir; I just stuck it on top of the other stamp so as to save room.

Dobner sells 14 yds heavy Canton Flannel for $1.00. tf

Worth preserving—peaches and pears.

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

Couldn't stand a loan—the newly born babe.

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

Has a stern look—the hindmost man in the race.

Hot lunch every forenoon at Seufer's. tf

Dinner-might—strong butter.

White's have the celebrated Mitchell Wagon.

Sticks to his business as usual—the veteran drummer.

Look at the McCormick Mowers at White's. tf

When the contractor is fat the Mechanic's lien.

Lewis charges only living rates for livery.

It is no indication that a cat knows the value of money simply because it always carries its purrs with it.

Cheeseman sells ladies riveted shoes for $1.20. tf

"Adam," says a writer, "was never troubled with dyspepsia." From which we infer that Eve did not do her own cooking.

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

"Your age?" asked the Judge: "Thirty-five, your honor," replied the woman. Judge—"But you were thirty-five the last time you were here, three years ago." She—"And does your honor think I'm the woman to say one thing one day, and another thing another?"

White's have sold forty Garden City Plows. tf

"What is the breed of your calf?" said a would be buyer to a farmer. "Well," said the farmer, "all I know about it is that his father gored a justice of the peace to death, tossed a book agent into the fence corner, and stood a lightning-rod man on his head, and his mother chased a female lecturer two miles; and if that ain't breed enough to ask $4 on, you needn't take him."

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

How to make a slow horse fast: Don't feed him.

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

The tongue of an omnibus never speaks except in a stage whisper.

Yum—Yum—Yum—Yum—Yum at Newbold's. tf

Maybe the four ineffective bullets aimed by Mrs. Dudley at Rossa struck his cheek.

All weekly newspapers for sale at Newbold's. tf

In certain cases of aggravated offense Bombay husbands cut off their wives' noses as a means of punishment. This is a snubbing that ought never to be forgiven.

If you want Barbed Wire see White's. tf

"Hey, Sambo, wha' d'ye leave yo' las boardin' place fur?" "Oh! dey charge too much fur dis yer darkey." "Wha' dey charge?" "Dey charge me wif stealin' de spoons, and so I lef'."

Try Newbold's genuine Manilla Cigars Five cents. tf

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

Best double and single rigs at Lewis's. tf

Big thing on ice—The price.

O cup of pure EOLA TEA,
Whose fragrance is so balm,
Thy taste and color are to me
Like music to a psalm.

A voice from the deep—Coal miners asking for more pay.

The cause of Adam's downfall, do you see,
Was not the apple, but EOLA TEA.

Modern conveniences—Muddy river water, exploding pipes, plumbers' bills.

Delicacy and strength combined—EOLA TEA.

All Boston is now engrossed in the study of meteorology under Professor William A. Simmons.

Wine pleased the ancients; happier far are we
In thy delicious cup, EOLA TEA!

If lunatic asylums are to be made safe, some of the inmates should be put in charge of them.

[illegible]

"To insure a speedy sale of all Dress Goods on hand, H. Cohen has cut down the prices [illegible]

[illegible]

"They all said 'Yes.'

"'Well, then, I will put out the light,' said he, 'and my wife will take the thread in her hand at that instant.'

"The light went out and the man's voice was heard: 'What have you in your hand, my dear?'

"'The longest string of suckers I ever saw in all my life,' came in a sweet, musical voice, and at the same moment the horses and carriage were driven off at great speed, leaving the crowd holding onto the string completely dumbfounded.

"It was the worst shock a good many of those fellows ever got."

A Righteous Scheme.

[Chicago News.]

An Insane Asylum crouched behind a tree.
"What are you hiding there for?" asked an Acorn from its lofty swing.
"Sh! I'm laying for a man."
"Whom."
"The fellow that promises not to shave or cut his hair until some certain man is elected president."

Will Come Handy.

Girls, when you marry, be sure to wed a big, strong, healthy man. While in nine cases out of ten he won't bring up the coal, he'll come in handy in the fall to sit on a Bible filled with autumn leaves to press them.

The Anaheim Evergreen Nursery

Is located 200 yards west of the Anaheim railroad depot. There are two million bluegum, cypress and pepper trees for sale, and fifty thousand northern fruit trees, besides a fine assortment of ornamental trees. The fruit trees are guaranteed to be free from scale and true to name, which guarantee the owner of the nursery where they are grown is amply responsible for. Call and inspect the stock of trees, or address the undersigned at Anaheim, Cal., and all inquiries by mail will be promptly answered.

TIM CARROLL.

P. S. I will not allow any responsible nurseryman or his agent to undersell me.

The Santa Ana Nurseries

Have a large stock of well-grown and thrifty fruit and ornamental trees of all kinds usually kept in a first-class nursery. Intending purchasers will do well to call and examine the stock before buying elsewhere. We do not intend to be undersold by any reliable nurseryman. No imported trees; all home grown. Office, Corner 6th and Ross Sts., Santa Ana, Cal.

Jan 31-3m GEO. W. FORD, Proprietor.

Artists' Material.

We have just received a fine assortment of Tube Oil-colors, Water-colors, Crayons, Drawing Pencils, Brushes, Palettes, Plaques, Oils, Prepared Canvas and Drawing Paper. Also, a lot of fine Velvet and Ebony Frames.

PELLEGRIN BROS.

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.

A Run on a Drug Store.

Never was such a rush made for any drug store as is now at W. M. Higgins' for a Trial Bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. All persons affected with Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Severe Coughs, or any affection of the Throat and Lungs, can get a Trial Bottle of this great remedy *free*, by calling at above drug store. Regular size $1.

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.

BORN.

In Anaheim, Feb. 19th, to the wife of Louis Miller, a son.

In Los Angeles, Feb 14th, to the wife of W. R. Beardslee, daughter.

In Los Angeles, Feb—to the wife of Albert Rimpau, a son.

MARRIED.

In Los Angeles, Feb. 15 by Judge Ranney, Wm. F. Marlone to Miss Mamie Wolfer.

In Los Angeles, Feb. 16, Charles D. Campbell, of Contra Costa, to Miss Ysabel Carillo, of Los Angeles.

DIED.

In Anaheim, Feb. 14th, R. W. Scott, aged 54 years, 2 months and 4 days.

In Anaheim, Feb 16th, Mrs. Louisa Keller, aged 84 years.

In Los Angeles, Feb. 13th, Richard T. Johnson, aged 61 years.

HELP for working people. [illegible]

A PRIZE. [illegible]

CHEESEMAN

Again to the front with a new stock of goods FROM EASTERN MANUFACTURERS, 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.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

My papa homeward coming now,
His heart so light and free.
The only thing that he desires
Is his EOLA TEA.

And ma and sisters in the house,
All romping in their glee,
The only thing that THEY desire,
Is THEIR EOLA TEA.

S. B.—Those who cannot afford Eola Tea, can procure, at a lower cost, the "Warm Cheer" Brand, a full bodied tea, which being also shipped to us solely in Perfection Tea Cans, has the same guarantee of purity as Eola Tea.

A. SCHILLING & CO.
CHICAGO. SAN FRANCISCO. NEW YORK.

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

DR. E. L. COWAN,

DENTIST,

Will be in his Anaheim office on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of each week.

H. C. & L. G. KELLOGG,

CONTRACTORS,

ARE NOW PREPARED TO PLANT

Orchards and Vineyards.

All parties having work of this kind to do will do well to consult us before planting. All work promptly executed and guaranteed to be first-class.

DESCRIPTIVE PLATS

Furnished and prices reasonable.

Address, P. O. Box 86, Anaheim,
Feb7-1m. KELLOGG BROS.

PROPOSALS

....For....

Superintendent and Zanjeros.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION III OF ARTICLE IV of the By-laws of the Anaheim Union Water Company, bids will be received by the Board of Directors of said company, up to 2 o'clock P. M. of Saturday, February 7th, 1885, for the positions of Superintendent and Distributing Zanjeros. Bids must be handed to the Secretary on or before the above date.

RICHARD MELROSE,
Sec'y A. U. W. Co.

Anaheim, Feb. 4, 1885.

The time for receiving and acting upon proposals as above specified has been extended until February 21st, 1885, at 2 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board of Directors,

RICHARD MELROSE,
Sec'y A. U. W. Co.

THE BEST
WINE PUMP
Made.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM GERMANY A lot of the above celebrated pumps, which I will be pleased to show to any person interested. It is the simplest, best and cheapest wine pump made. I have two different styles now on hand. For sale at low figures by

THEO. REISER, Anaheim.

PROF. HINTON'S
Dancing School
....MEETS AT....
Kroeger's Hall
EVERY WEDNESDAY.

Gentlemen, per month,..................$3 00
Ladies, do $1 50
SINGLE ADMISSION:
Gentlemen..................$1 00
Ladies.................. 50
Afternoon class 2:30 P. M., Wednesday, Jan. 28th, and every Wednesday after.
Tickets—$3 for six lessons.

COOPERAGE
A LARGE QUANTITY OF
BARRELS, HALF BARRELS,
10 Gallon and 5 Gallon Kegs
For Sale Cheap.
Apply to B. DREYFUS & CO. Anaheim

We Have Just Received a Carload of
FURNITURE!
Direct from Eastern Factories,
[illegible]

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.
San Francisco, Cal.

PASTURAGE.
AN UNLIMITED QUANTITY OF HORSES taken on pasturage at the alfalfa ranch of J. W. Bixby in Santa Ana Canyon. Terms—$2 50 per month. For further information apply to
tf P. DAVIS & BRO., 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 Feb. 6, 11, 16, 21, 26 and Mar. 7 at 10 A. M.

For Astoria and Portland, Feb. 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28 and Mar. 5, 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 FEBRUARY:

STEAMERS.	Going South: Leave San Francisco	Going South: Arrive San Pedro	Going North: Leave San Pedro	Going North: Arrive San Francisco
Santa Rosa......	Jan 30	Feb 1	Feb [illegible]	Feb [illegible]
Los Angeles......	Feb 2	" 4	" [illegible]	" [illegible]
Orizaba......	" 5	" 7	" [illegible]	" [illegible]
Eureka......	" 7	" 9	" [illegible]	" [illegible]
Santa Rosa......	" 10	" 12	" [illegible]	" [illegible]
Los Angeles......	" 12	" 14	" [illegible]	" [illegible]
Orizaba......	" 15	" 17	" [illegible]	" [illegible]
Eureka......	" 17	" 19	" [illegible]	" [illegible]
Santa Rosa......	" 20	" 22	" [illegible]	" [illegible]
Los Angeles......	" 22	" 24	" [illegible]	" [illegible]
Orizaba......	" 25	" 27	Mar 1	Mar [illegible]
Eureka......	" 27	Mar 1	" [illegible]	" [illegible]
Santa Rosa......	" 28	" [illegible]	" [illegible]	" [illegible]

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..........	[illegible]	[illegible]
To San Simeon..................	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Cayucos..................	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Port Harford..................	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Gaviota..................	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Santa Barbara..................	[illegible]	[illegible]
To San Buenaventura..................	[illegible]	[illegible]
To San Diego..................	[illegible]	[illegible]

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 [illegible] on [illegible] 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 E. McLELLAN, Agent.
OFFICE—No. [illegible] Street, Los Angeles

WEEKLY GAZETTE.
Published every Saturday.

Richard Melrose
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

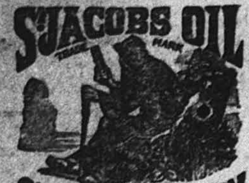
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

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 50	6 00	7 00	8 00



ST JACOBS OIL
TRADE MARK

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.

CURES
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites.
AND ALL OTHER BODILY PAINS AND ACHES.
Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a bottle. Directions in 11 Languages.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO.
(Successors to A. VOGELER & CO.) Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

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

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,
oct18 DRS. MASSER & WILDER.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH
BITTERS

By the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters the haggard appearance of the countenance and sallowness of dyspeptics are supplanted by a healthier look, and as the food is assimilated, the body acquires substance. Appetite is restored, and the nervous system refreshed with much needed slumber, through the use of this medicine, which is also beneficial to persons of a rheumatic tendency, and an inestimable preventive of fever and ague.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers generally.

F. & J. BACKS,
Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in
Furniture, Bedding, Paper Hangings, Picture Frames, etc,
UNDERTAKERS,
Agents for the Howe, Eldredge and Victor Sewing Machines.
Los Angeles Street, : : Anaheim.

IT LEADS ALL.

No other blood-purifying medicine is made, or has ever been prepared, which so completely meets the wants of physicians and the general public as

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

It leads the list as a truly scientific preparation for all blood diseases. If there is a lurking taint of **SCROFULA** Scrofula about you, AYER'S SARSAPARILLA will dislodge it and expel it from your system.

For constitutional or scrofulous Catarrh, **CATARRH** AYER'S SARSAPARILLA is the true remedy. It has cured numberless cases. It will stop the nauseous catarrhal discharges, and remove the sickening odor of the breath, which are indications of scrofulous origin.

ULCEROUS SORES "Hutto, Tex., Sept. 28, 1882.
"At the age of two years one of my children was terribly afflicted with ulcerous running sores on its face and neck. At the same time its eyes were swollen, much inflamed, and very sore. **SORE EYES** Physicians told us that a powerful alterative medicine must be employed. They united in recommending AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. A few doses produced a perceptible improvement, which, by an adherence to your directions, was continued to a complete and permanent cure. No evidence has since appeared of the existence of any scrofulous tendencies; and no treatment of any disorder was ever attended by more prompt or effectual results.
Yours truly, B. F. JOHNSON."

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists; $1, six bottles for $5.

COOPERAGE

A LARGE QUANTITY OF
BARRELS, HALF BARRELS,
10 Gallon and 5 Gallon Kegs
For Sale Cheap.
Apply to B. DREYFUS & CO. Anaheim

Pure Lard.

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

$200,000 in presents given away. Send us 5 cents postage, and by mail you will get free a package of goods of great value, that will start you in work that will at once bring you in money faster than anything else in America. All about the $200,000 in presents with each box. Agents wanted everywhere, of either sex, of all ages, for all the time, or spare time only, to work for us at their own homes. Fortunes for all workers absolutely assured. Don't delay. H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine.

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THE CROWSNEST GHOST.

It would be almost impossible to discover any one more devoid of superstition than myself. Nevertheless, when I was 17 years old an event happened which caused me to believe mine a haunted life. I was staying in Paris at the house of my guardian, Sir Charles C——, and dressing for my first ball—a ball of the English embassy. My dress, a triumph of Parisian taste, had been fastened, and I stood before the glass while my maid arranged the flowers in my hair. A splendid bouquet lay beside my gloves and fan upon the toilet table.

"Ah, now, mademoiselle is beautiful!" exclaimed my maid Justine, in French, as she stepped back to survey her work admiringly.

"I wonder who sent me these flowers!" I said, taking up the bouquet preparatory to leaving the room.

"Mademoiselle will doubtless discover her admirer among the partners to-night," was the girl's reply.

At this moment there was a knock at the door. A telegram was handed to me.

Mrs. Northcote is dangerously ill and wishes to see her step-daughter before she dies.

Startled, dismayed but beyond all measure vexed at receiving such an untimely message, I dropped the paper upon the floor.

"Bring me a railway guide—quick," I said to Justine.

Mrs. Northcote was my stepmother, but we had never met. My father had made a mesalliance out in India, by taking a half-caste for his second wife, and when he died he left to his widow for her life the estate of "Crowsnest," to which he had only just succeeded. I found by the railway guide that if I changed my dress with speed there was time to catch the last train that night from Paris. By noon next day I should reach Dashire, in which county Crowsnest is situated.

"Justine," I cried, excitedly, "bring me my traveling dress. You must go with me to-night to England—"

"Mon dieu, mademoiselle! Would you take off that ravishing dress that suits you to such marvel? Would you give up the ball—"

Once more I looked at my reflection in the glass. Once more I took up the railway time-table to study its contents. At 9 o'clock next morning there was another train. * * * Meditatively I raised the bouquet to my face. Who was it said "The woman who hesitates is lost?" The sweet perfume of the flowers permeated my senses. Who had sent them? Curiosity prevailed. I would wait till the morrow, go to the ball and solve the mystery. Sir Charles and Lady C—— were waiting for me when I descended the stairs. I did not say anything about the telegram; we entered the carriage, and were driven to the Embassy.

The ball was brilliant to the extreme. I was completely intoxicated with the adulation I received. "La Jolie Anglaise!" "The new debutante!" was on everybody's lips. The night was half over before I even remembered the avowed object of my deferred departure for England—namely to discover the sender of the flowers.

"Of what were you thinking so profoundly, Miss Northcote?" asked a gentleman in a way that made me start. The speaker was Mr. Weston. He had been introduced to me a few days before at my guardian's house.

"I was thinking of the sender of this lovely bouquet, and wondering who he is. See, my name 'Nina' is spelled out in white violets," I answered, holding the flowers toward him.

"I hope you were thinking kindly of the donor."

"Indeed I was."

"Thank you. Will you always so think of him—of me."

My surprise was too great to frame an immediate reply. Besides, his manner embarrassed me. It inferred so much more than the mere words. I danced with him more frequently than with any one else, and found a new and strange attraction in his presence. On returning from the ball I told my kind host and hostess of the telegram, and of my determination to start for England on the morrow.

Lady C—— looked grave when she read the message.

"You might have saved a few hours dear," she said.

"Only a very few, and then I should have missed the most delightful experience of all my life," I answered fervently.

"But it was a case of life and death, my child," she added gently; and I felt she had given me a reproof.

My trunks were soon packed by Justine, who accompanied me to England. Sir Charles C——, as my legal guardian, also insisted on going with me, and late on the following night we were driven through the moonless darkness of country roads to Crowsnest. A stately housekeeper met us in the hall.

"Miss Northcote, you come too late," she said, and there was more austerity than sadness in his tone. "My dear mistress died three hours ago. If you had left Paris last night you would have been here in time. My lady had a communication she desired to make to you."

"What was it?" I asked in much distress.

"That no one will ever know in this world," was the answer. And I felt from that moment as though Mrs. Stevens was my enemy.

Sir Charles C—— remained at Crowsnest until after the funeral. Then in vain he urged me to return with him to Paris. I was bent on remaining a few weeks longer in the quaint old-fashioned house, which now to all intents and purposes was mine. With the exception of one bedroom in it, a description of Crowsnest is not necessary to the development of my tale, but to describe that is imperative. This room had taken my fancy from the first. It was long and large and low; the walls paneled with cedar wood. On the panels hung framed tapestry pictures, the work of past generations of Northcotes. The ceilings of cedar wood, with curiously carved rafters, made the walls look even lower than they were. A time-mellowed square of Indian carpet covered the center of the cedar floor, on which stood the bed—of the same wood and richly carved—raised on a dais. There were two windows; that nearest the bed a bay with diamond panes, the hangings similar to those of the bed, of old-fashioned rich brocade with faded pink satin linings. On the side of the bay window nearest the bed was fixed a modern gas bracket, which struck me as a strange anomaly and the only incongruity amid the antique surroundings. It was in this chamber my stepmother died, but utterly devoid of all superstitious weakness I decided to occupy it myself. No sooner had my kind guardian left Crowsnest than I told Mrs. Stevens of my intention, whereupon she looked troubled, urging various reasons why I should not do so, none of which appeared to me of any weight. At last she said: "It was Mrs. Northcote's wish that that room should not be used. She died in it."

"And do you suppose I am so foolish as to be afraid to sleep there on that account?" I asked.

"It is not my province to suppose anything. Mrs. Northcote, my late mistress, entertained the fancy, and if you had seen her before she died it is my belief she would have given you her reason herself. As it is—"

"As it is, Mrs. Stevens," I answered, seeing that she paused irresolutely, "I am now mistress here, and have set my heart on that particular bedroom. Have it prepared please, for I wish to occupy it at once."

"As you will," she said indifferently. But as she turned away I caught a peculiar look on her face, which perplexed as much as it annoyed me. My belongings were promptly removed into the coveted room, my maid, Justine, occupying a small dressing-room adjoining, but to which there was no through communication. The first night of my taking possession of my new quarters was close and oppressive, and I remember waking to find the scent of the cedar wood slightly overpowering. About midnight I rose, finding my way across the floor with difficulty, for the room was almost in total darkness. I opened the nearest window. The next night, before Justine, left me, I desired her not to turn the gas quite out. Three nights later I again woke with a sense of languor and oppression. I did not want to be at the trouble of rising to open the window, but I looked up sleepily. The gas beside the window gave out a dim light, beyond it a faint moonbeam, slanting across the room, in which lay the shadow of a pear tree that grew outside close to the house. I could trace the shadow of the branches and the leaves, and watch them as they flickered, stirred by the night wind. Keeping my eyes open in a half sleepy manner, as I have said, all at once I became conscious of seeing something else beside the gas-light and the moonlight, something that seemed to be between the two. It was faint and indistinct, but none the less it resembled a female form. The head appeared resting on the hand, the hair, with a ruddy gleam on it, floated backward on the shoulder. The rest of the figure was lost in the darkness. I was sufficiently awake to know it was no weak fancy, and yet the figure was altogether so faintly defined and vague in detail that before long I fell asleep and next morning remembered it as a dream only.

The succeeding night, however, I again awoke, and on opening my eyes, beheld the self-same figure. But this time it was more clearly visible, especially the face, which, turned toward to me, I saw to be that of a very beautiful woman. Moreover, to my unspeakable horror and dismay, I discovered in it a resemblance to my stepmother, whom I had seen once and once only, as she lay dead in her coffin. The sight was more distressing to me, inasmuch as the face wore an expression of mournful sadness combined with one of reproach. Had the spirit of my father's wife returned to earth to upbraid me for not obeying the summons to her dying bed?

A strangely commingled feeling of awe and incredulity possessed me. Of awe, inspired by the apparent presence of a being from another world; of incredulity, that such a visitation could be possible. In vain I closed my eyes, pressing my hands upon them to wipe out, as it were, the sight. Whenever I opened them I saw the beautiful, reproachful face, and it was not until the early summer morning dawned that it entirely disappeared, and I rose from my bed sad at heart and worn in body with the weary vigil of the night. Twice more the visitation came; after that for two or three weeks the visits ceased, then were once more resumed. Before I had been two months at Crowsnest all my vaunted courage fled; my entire nature underwent a change. Though I spoke of what I had seen to no one, I was, nevertheless, sensitively conscious that Mrs. Stevens remarked something amiss with me. I was even morbidly fearful that she had suspicion of the cause. I was convinced of this one morning when she said—not by any means unkindly:

"Justine tells me you have not been sleeping well, Miss Northcote. Indeed, I am concerned to see how ill you look. Do you not find the cedar chamber comfortable?"

"Perfectly comfortable, delightful! I would not change it for the world," I replied evasively.

"Comfortable," and with that haunting presence? Heaven forgive me for the subterfuge. As to Justine, she was continually urging me to quit what she termed "ce villian pays," attributing my depression to the climate, to the dull life I led, to anything rather than the true cause. But at length her persistence, added to beseeching letters from my guardian, prevailed, and I returned to Paris.

There I renewed my acquaintance with Mr. Weston. It was impossible to be blind to his feelings, his intentions. Every word and look told me that he loved me, and the day came when he asked me to be his wife. To his evident surprise, and to my own inexpressible sorrow, I refused to marry him. Could I join my life—a haunted life—to that of the man I loved with all my soul? True, I had had no visitation from the beautiful reproachful face since I left Crowsnest; but might it not return at any time, at any hour? Oh, why had my father's wife cast this blight upon my life? Why did she haunt me? Was it such a heinous crime not to have gone in time to see her die?

Suddenly I became possessed with strange longings to visit Crowsnest—to see again the weird apparition that had exercised so subtle an influence on my life. With the persistent waywardness of a spoiled child I insisted on going to Crowsnest. I insisted also that no one but Justine should accompany me. My indulgent guardian yielded to my wishes, and I went. But not once during my month's visit did I see the haunted face. I believed then that my persecution was ended.

On my return to Paris Mr. Weston renewed his offer, and I accepted him. A few months of married happiness effectually dispersed the cloud that had overshadowed me.

My mind—warped, weakened, as it had been, by giving way to morbid fancies—gained tone and vigor daily by associating with my husband's, which was eminently matter of fact and practical. It was therefore, without the slightest foreboding of evil that we set off for Dashire to spend the summer months at Crowsnest. George was much pleased with the old house; above all with the cedar chamber, which I found—without any orders to the effect—had been prepared for us. It was late at night when we arrived, and there was no time to alter the arrangements besides. There seemed no need, for I believed, as I have stated, that I had outlived my fears.

Both George and I were tired with our journey, and on retiring to rest we soon fell fast asleep. Toward morning I awoke.

A stream of moonlight flooded the chamber. As of old the shadow of the pear tree lay along the floor, flickering in the night wind. I watched it for a while, then—this shadow being closely associated in my mind with something else—I looked toward the bay window and could scarcely suppress a cry. There, in the old place, between the gas-light and the moonlight, appeared—the face!

"George," I whispered, trembling, "wake! I feel so frightened."

"What is it, Nina? Have you seen a ghost?" he inquired lightly.

"Hush! Look there."

"Why, there is a woman in the room!" he exclaimed in the greatest consternation. Then, after pausing a few moments, he continued slowly and deliberately, as though reading by a bad light from a book. "No! it is only an illusion—but what an illusion! I seemed to see most distinctly a beautiful woman, her head turned this way, supported by her hand. Her hair, a bright auburn, hangs loose about her shoulders. It is a handsome face, but sorrowful—"

"Stay! What are you about to do?" I asked, as rising, he made a quick movement forward.

"To dispel the illusion, darling."

So saying, he shook the curtain violently.

"May all ghostly visitants be as easily dispersed!" he continued, laughing, as the figure quivered, swayed, became distorted, then in a moment vanished.

"But what is it?"

"I will reproduce it and you shall see."

He loosed the curtain and it fell to the floor in the old folds and creases as it was before. There, sure enough she was again.

"And is this what scared you on your first visit here?" he inquired, turning to me suddenly as though a new light broke on him.

"Yes, I thought it was the spirit of my stepmother. I imagined the likeness, of course." Then between laughter and tears I made full confession of all my superstitious folly.

Next morning we closely interrogated Mrs. Stevens. She expressed her belief that the cedar chamber was haunted, and that the communication her mistress had desired to make to me was to that effect.

We read of strange results brought about by the juxtaposition of certain heavenly bodies. Here was an instance, unique in its way, in which a heavenly body—the moon—aided by such commonplace earthly materials as a modern gas-jet and an old faded silk curtain, produced as perfect a specimen of a beautiful female ghost as ever visited our world.

Dog Meat as Medicine

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 8.—The use of dog meat to cure Bright's disease has come into notice across the river in Illinois by the account of the restoration of the health of Samuel McGregor, a farmer of St. Clair county, Illinois, who, after spending nearly all that he was worth upon physicians and patent medicines, was pronounced incurable, but now is as healthy a man as walks. He traces his present vitality to feeding upon the flesh of dogs, according to the advice of an old German woman who learned of his hopeless condition. She insisted that he should commence feeding on canine flesh and she would guarantee his complete recovery, or she would die in his stead. The idea of eating dog meat was most nauseating to McGregor, but, like a drowning man grasping at a straw, he resolved to diet on dog flesh as a last resort. He had become so fond of dog meat that he could hardly give up eating it, but the furor that had been produced in the locality among the people who were missing their dogs and the threats made against the party who was taking them, warned him that he must call a halt. In all he ate fifteen dogs.

Mr. McGregor is firm in his faith that he cured his terrible disease solely by eating dog meat.

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