



THE WIFE'S VOW OF OBEDIENCE.

The press, that vigilant sentinel upon the watch-tower of civil and religious liberty, like Sister Anne upon Bluebeard's turret, discerned something wrong in the ceremony of the President's wedding. It whispered audibly that the Reverend Doctor omitted from the service the word "obey," and that the lady therefore became a wife without the vow of obedience to a husband. This incident seriously disturbed certain newspapers whose course for many years has shown their profound concern for the interests of religion, and many excellent persons also have been anxious to know whether, under such circumstances, the wife has been married properly. Indeed, there are said to be some young women who suppose that the vow of obedience is the essential marriage vow—a view in which they are resolutely supported by many very young gentlemen who are not very long emancipated from maternal control.

It may allay these tender apprehensions to know not only that the word "obey" is often omitted from the marriage ceremony, but that many well-to-do ladies, in wreaths of orange flowers, invest upon the omission. In fact, to use diplomatic language, the concession of the omission has been known to be held in many cases to be a preliminary *non qua non* upon the part of one of the high contracting parties. The word was introduced into the ceremony by men to express and emphasize the view of men that the man is the head of the woman. Indeed, the interested inquirer will find that most of the traditional theories of the relations of the sexes which are often quoted as indisputable and conclusive arguments represent merely the views of men. The laws which regulate these relations—the laws of divorce, of the rights and the control of property, of the disposition and care of children—are the work of men, and simply express their will. More than a quarter of a century ago Mr. Gladstone said the divorce laws in England were a shame to civilization and humanity.

The ladies, therefore, who suppose that these laws and traditions are eternal laws rest upon a divine sanction, and who are consequently solicitous to wear the yoke of unquestioning subjugation, not of choice, but as a religious duty, need heed no longer for that reason. If they prefer to obey, indeed, they are not restrained by any religious obligation, nor if they prefer to command. "But," interposes at this point the youthful casuist of the other sex, "surely exigencies of difference arise when there must be a decisive will, and of course that will must be the man's." Yes; so men have generally said, and their views have generally prevailed. But the general prevalence of ignorance was not a sound argument against the introduction of general education, and in the republic of reason and matrimony the general assent of husbands cannot conclude the rights of wives.

In a matrimonial difference some one must decide. Granted; and what should determine the decision? Plainly, the right of the case. Now a wife is quite as likely—upon the whole, indeed, more likely—to be right upon a family question than the husband. Still, says the casuist, he must decide, because he is the bread-winner, and because he is the stronger and can enforce his will. Very well; then the reason disappears when the woman is the bread-winner, and in that case it is plainly not as a man that the husband must decide, which ends the merely masculine pretension. The other reason, that he can enforce his will, is applicable to the control of a brute or a slave, but is it applicable to that of a wife? Moreover, when we speak of right we do not mean brute force. That one man may be able to knock an other man down, or beat a woman, establishes no right to do so. The casuist must look further if he would justify himself.

In the matrimonial republic, indeed, as in all other communities, undoubtedly force will decide many a difference. It is notorious that the English law—made by men, and interpreted by men—authorized the husband to correct the wife with a stick of reasonable thickness, and upon appeal the Judge, who was presumably a husband, decided that reasonable thickness was about the thickness of a thumb. The British usage also permitted the sale of the wife by the husband, a logical deduction from the theory of the right of the husband as founded in strength of muscle. If the wife be bound to obey the husband, certainly the husband is authorized to enforce obedience, and if the contumacy of the wife compels resort to the stick of a thumb's thickness, it may be very painful to Romeo to adjust his relations with Juliet in that emphatic manner, but who can deny the right of the husband to compel the obedience which he has a right to demand?

Does Romeo suppose, perhaps, that if his bride promises to obey, her promise will make the stick unnecessary? The answer to his supposition is printed every day in the police reports. Romeo, if he be a sensible man—and for such men only is this debate opened—will see that all differences between Juliet and himself will be determined, not by her vow of obedience or submission to his will, however unwise or dangerous or criminal his will may be, but by their common good sense. In the happy realm of conjugal affection the stronger nature will rule, however mild and feminine its expression may be, as the moon, "sweet regent of the sky," sways the ocean tides. However that gentle regent may have vowed to follow the whims of the restless sea, and however the raging sea may roar and roar, her vows will be joyously forsworn, and all his fury vain, as she moves softly on, and he up every cove and bay runs obediently after.

As the eternal and divine laws assert themselves in the happy realm, Romeo the husband will perceive that marriage vows are not promises to be enforced, but love.

protestations to be fulfilled. They are very solemn, and of mighty import. But they unite two lives for better or worse. But they love, the vow to honor, how shall they be enforced when love has fled and honor is no longer possible? A vow is a form of words, a heart-felt purpose. But has it "a charm to stay the morning star?" Has it the power to hold a heart to its betrayer, or honor to the dishonored? The downy-bearded casuist, therefore, need not insist ardently that there shall be a vow of obedience as binding his Dulcinea to do what ought not to be done whether he commands it or not. But, on the other hand, the sweet regent "that shall be" need not hesitate to promise to obey, since she gladly promises to love and honor. Obedience is of the will, but love is beyond it. She may obey when she can no longer love, and if she hesitates at all, it should be at the promise which eludes her power to fulfill.—George William Curtis in *Harpers Magazine* for August.

Growing Plants from Cuttings.

The old way of rooting cuttings in a small glass bottle filled with water is a good method when a hot-bed cannot be used; but the bottle should not stand so close to the window as to become hot, and thus scald the roots. A little cotton or wool within the rim of the bottle will prevent evaporation. In two or three weeks the roots will be plentiful, and then the cuttings may be transferred to thumb pots, or, if the season suits, into the beds. As each cutting is taken from the bottle dip the roots into a little warm sand until each fiber is coated; this will keep them apart and prevent wilting. If pots are used, nearly fill them with a rich sandy compost and press it to the sides so as to leave room in the center. Put the roots in gently and give the plants a little twist to spread the roots, or separate them with a hair-pin. Then put in more soil and press it about the roots. Tight pressing is one of the secrets of success in raising plants from cuttings. Water the young plants well and shade them at first from the sun. Cuttings can also be started in pots of sandy compost, with a glass tumbler over them to confine the moisture and keep them from the sun two or three days; then place the pots in the warmest window, exposed to the southeast. Wet sand is also good for growing cuttings and they will start quicker than in compost. A shallow pan is preferable; fill it up with sand (not sea sand) sponging wet, then press in the cuttings tightly and keep them wet. When new leaves show themselves, in two or three days transplant into pots filled with light sandy loam. After shading a day or two they must have ample sunshine and sufficient water to keep them moist. Cuttings taken from the fresh growth of a plant strike best. It is better to break off a branch of geranium than to cut it (if it breaks easily). Cuttings of roses, heliotrope, etc., will grow better if taken off at the junction of the old and new wood, and should be cut off just below a joint or bud, as the roots start from that point; and if a bud is not left near or close to the base, the cutting is liable to decay in the soil.—*Tribune and Farmer*.

How the Hindoos Live.

A writer in the *Contemporary Review* who has visited India tells that human life is supported there upon the barest minimum of necessities; the village population feed upon the commonest grains, never eating animal food (which is contrary to their religion), and rarely tasting the finer grains, such as wheat and barley. The clothing worn is of the scantiest, and I was distressed to see many people in the northeastern provinces shivering and half-naked in weather so cold that I was glad to wear two top coats. The houses are built of clay, and are almost destitute of furniture, and I understand that a large portion of the population eat one meal a day.

The labor power of the Hindoos is small; there is far less taken out of the human body than in our laborious Western life; he consumes less and produces less; besides, the Asiatic has the power of digesting a greater quantity of food at one meal than is possible to Europeans; but, when due allowance is made for all this, it is not to be denied that the poverty of a great part of the people of India is extreme and more acute than what we witness in Europe. It may be said with truth that it is a great part of the rural population that is never far removed from famine. A scanty harvest any year brings that calamity within measurable distance; a failure of crops means death to a large part of the population unless fed by the Government.

The Soured Man.

Nobody loves the soured man. He is not an agreeable companion; his sympathies have been warped, his temper made sour, his disposition embittered—he is at odds with the world. No one will remember what he once was. All have forgotten the time when his pulse beat warm and high, when his hand had a firm and hearty grasp, when he loved and hoped. Every day knows that he is cold, cross-grained, impractical and cynical now. The world pushes him aside, society votes him a bore, and his best friends shake their heads, and wonder that they ever supposed that he would amount to anything. He is a failure, and everybody knows it as well as he does himself.

■ The curative power of Ayer's Sarsaparilla is too well known to require the specious aid of any exaggerated or fictitious certificate. Witnesses of its marvelous cures are to-day living in every city and hamlet of the land. Write for names if you want home evidence.

■ Hope has jumped up double in price within—*Lowell Courier*. Was it a jump—Boston Advertiser.

A FATAL SAIL.

NEW YORK, July 31.—In a terrible gale which swept over the bay Friday night the schooner Sarah Craig, which was bringing sixteen ladies and gentlemen from Atlanta City to this port, was capsized off Sandy Hook. Seven of the sixteen perished. The party were Philadelphia people. The schooner was hired by the party for a pleasure trip to New York by sea, stopping on the way at Cape May and Atlantic City. The party left Spruce-street wharf, Philadelphia, Tuesday morning in the schooner. At Atlantic City Miss Jessie McClure left the schooner on account of seasickness. The vessel was just outside of Sandy Hook on Friday evening when the storm broke. The captain took in his foresail at once and fared it. Mrs. Clark was suffering from seasickness, and had gone down to the cabin. The ladies went below when the storm started and were much frightened. The captain endeavored to beat up into the bay. The schooner was working along slowly with mainsail and jib set, about 6:30 P. M., and was about 600 yards below Sandy Hook buoy outside and the same distance from the beach, a terrible squall struck the devoted vessel, and she was forced completely over on her beam-end, throwing those on deck into the water. The schooner filled very rapidly, but was kept afloat by her sails and the air imprisoned in the cabins. The passengers and crew in the water reached the boat and clung desperately to the planks. The occupants of the cabin were still alive and the imprisoned ladies in heart-rending tones screamed and piteously begged for help; their anguished friends were helpless and could do nothing to save them. One of the young ladies reached up to the window which was in the water, and one of the men caught her hand but it slipped, leaving one of her rings in his hand. She fell back and was not seen again. The others were in the part where the air kept the water down. Their agonizing cries continued for awhile when all was still. Some perished by suffocating for their faces when found were black as from choking. Others held on to the sides of the cabin as long as they could and then let go to drown. A pilot in a skiff came out and saved the other passengers and crew. Three fugitives came out to the wreck, but nothing could be done to save the unfortunate in the cabin. One of the tugboats to tow in the wreck to the government wharf at Sandy Hook, but the force of the storm caused a high sea and the tide was too strong to do much, but she persevered in the teeth of the storm. All night long they worked until 5 A. M., when they reached the wharf. The work of raising them began, and while it was proceeding the body of Mrs. Stevens floated out of the cabin and was secured. After the wreck of the schooner was partially raised, Captain Gully began diving for bodies. He was three hours in the water and recovered all the bodies but that of Miss Rettewell, which could not be found. It is supposed that it has floated under one of the berths under the water. Capt. Gully was thoroughly exhausted with his heroic exertions. About noon the search was discontinued. The bodies were lying on the deck of the tug covered with a canvas. Corner Van Wert, of Long Branch, then took charge of the bodies and with an undertaker went to Long Branch. The grief of the saved passengers was terrible. Stevens was also a heart-broken at the loss of his wife and two daughters at once. None of the party could speak of their terrible calamity without breaking down. The remains of the ladies and Mr. Clark will be sent to Philadelphia. Mrs. Cora E. Askin, aged 24 years; Mrs. T. Stevens, aged 55; Marie Stevens, aged 21; Emma Merritt, aged 21; Chester Clark, aged 21; Miss Maud E. Rettewell, aged 17. The body of Rebecca Merritt, aged 22, was not recovered.

Things Worth Knowing.

A fever patient is cooled off and made more comfortable by frequent sponging with warm soda water. A half-teaspoonful of soda to half a cup of water will relieve a sick headache that is caused by indigestion. Warm mustard water should be given to one who has accidentally swallowed poison; this will cause vomiting; after that give a strong cup of coffee. That will counteract the remaining effects. When going from a warm room out in the cold air, close your mouth and breathe through your nose to prevent taking cold. A hard cold is oftentimes cured by a cup of hot lemonade taken at bed-time, as it produces perspiration. Consumptive night sweats may be arrested by sponging the patient's body at night with salt and water. Teething children may be relieved of convulsions by being immersed in a warm bath, and cold water applied to the head. For croup or pneumonia, bruise raw onions, lay out a cloth with powdered gum camphor sprinkled over it, and apply to chest and lungs and cover over with hot flannels. This is a cure when taken in time.

Attached to Their Seats.

A very painful scene occurred in a village near Liverpool on Sunday week. It seems that the church has lately been undergoing repairs. Among other improvements a new coat of paint was placed on the pews, followed by a coat of varnish. The result was most pleasing to the eye, but unfortunately the varnish had been applied to late in the week that it had not time to become hard before Sunday, when the congregation flocked to their seats. No apparent inconvenience was suffered until the clergyman was about to deliver the benediction, when the congregation were horrified to find that they were unable to stand up—they were, in fact, glued or rather varnished to their seats. Their spasmodic efforts to rise were most distressing to witness. In vain did the clergyman exhort them from the pulpit to resignation. They were seized with a kind of panic, all the more frightful because they were for the moment powerless. At last, by what seemed to be a simultaneous and herculean jerk, they managed to tear themselves from their sittings; but at what a sacrifice! The pews were literally covered with Sunday apparel. Shreds of silk, lawn, calicoes, broadcloth and cassimere were left as a souvenir of the tenacity of varnish used in beautifying that church, and the hapless congregation, rushing from the doors, hurry homeward with an expression on their faces as though their hearts were even more severely rent than their garments.—*Liverpool Post*.

■ Georgia Described by a Native.—"You take old Georgia. I'm proud of her. If anybody asks you where I live, you tell them I live in Georgia. Do you hear? I am proud of that. Our Governor is a constitutional teetotaler; he won't touch it in any shape or form. He is a deacon in the Baptist Church, and loves God and keeps His commandments. The Chief Justice of

our State will pray all night with a penitent or a poor sinner who is trying to find God. Our United States Senators are members of the church of Jesus Christ, and A. H. Colquitt, the United States Senator, is the grandest Prohibitionist worker in America to-day. And I want to tell you from the top down to the bottom, old Georgia is not only a Prohibition State, but she is living on the plan of the Ten Commandments. We've got decent people in authority in that State." [Applause.] A voice: "Democrat, too, ain't they?" "Well, they were until they got religion." [Tremendous applause and laughter.]—*From one of Sam Jones' Sermons*.

Natural Sleep.

The restoration of energy, which sleep alone can afford, is necessary for the maintenance of nervous vigor; and, whereas the muscular system if overtaxed at last refuses to work, the brain under similar circumstances too frequently refuses to rest. The sufferer, instead of trying to remove or lessen the cause of his sleeplessness, comforts himself with the hope that it will soon disappear, or else has recourse to alcohol, morphine, the bromides, chloral, etc. Valuable and necessary as these remedies often are, there can be no question as to the mischief which attends their frequent use; and there is much reason to fear that their employment is largely on the increase. Many of the "proprietary articles" sold by druggists, and in great demand at the present day, owe their efficacy to one or more of these powerful drugs. Not a few deaths have been caused by their use, and in a still larger number of cases they have helped to produce a fatal result. Sleeplessness is always accompanied by indigestion in some one or other of its protean forms, and the two conditions react upon and aggravate each other. If rest cannot be obtained, and if the vital machine cannot be supplied with a due amount of fuel, and, moreover, fails to utilize that which is supplied, mental and bodily collapse cannot be far distant. The details of the downward process vary, but the result is much the same in all cases. Sleeplessness and loss of appetite are followed by loss of flesh and strength, nervous irritability alternating with depression, palpitation and other derangements of the heart, especially at night, and many of those symptoms grouped together under the old term "hypochondriasis." When this stage has been reached, "the borderlands of insanity" are within measurable distance, even if they had not already been reached.

Hot Water Artesian Well at Penth.

The deepest artesian well in the world is that now being bored at Penth, for the purpose of supplying the public baths and other establishments with hot water. A depth of 951 meters (3,120 feet) has already been reached, and it furnishes 176,000 gallons daily, at a temperature of 158° F. The municipality have recently voted a large subscription in order that the boring may be continued to a greater depth, not only to obtain a larger volume of water, but at a temperature of 176° F.

Troublesome Stockings.

A little peasant girl in Italy knitted a pair of stockings and sent them as a present to Queen Margherita on her fete day. With characteristic kindness the Queen sent the girl in return another pair of stockings, one containing gold coin, the other bon-bons, and a note asking her to say which of the stockings gave her the most pleasure. "Dear Madam the Queen," wrote the child in reply, "I have had nothing but trouble with the stockings. My father took the one with the gold pieces and my brother the one with the sweets."

The most deadly foe to all malarial diseases is Ayer's Ague Cure, a combination of vegetable ingredients only, of which the most valuable is used in no other known preparation. This remedy is an absolute and certain specific, and succeeds when all other medicines fail. A cure is warranted.

■ Bridegroom from the country, after reading the sign, "Ice cream, 5¢ a gal.": "Dollars a gal!" Laws, if they charge so much for a fuller as they do for a gal, Sun, we'd better let ice cream slide and stick to lemonade.

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WEEKLY GAZETTE

SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1886

SUBSCRIPTION, per year, \$2.

POLITICAL.

Hon. H. H. Markham has decided not to be a candidate for re-election to Congress. It is also said that he declines to be a candidate for Governor—but this last decision requires confirmation.

Mayor Spence of Los Angeles is said to be pretty well ahead in the race for the Republican Congressional nomination.

Hon. John F. Swift is looking up as a formidable candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor.

A Democratic primary election will be held on August 17th to elect delegates to a county convention to be held on August 21st, which will elect twenty-four delegates to the State Convention to be held in San Francisco on August 21st. The judges, etc., in the southern part of the county are:

Anaheim—Anahim Hotel, Theo. Rimpas, Judge, seven delegates.

Fountain Valley—Schoolhouse, F. G. Beauchamp, Judge, three delegates.

Garden Grove—Schoolhouse, J. D. Price, Judge, two delegates.

Newport—Telford & Maxwell's store, W. B. Telford, Judge, two delegates.

Orange—Water office, J. Y. Jenkins, Judge, five delegates.

San Juan—Egan's office, R. Egan, Judge, two delegates.

Santa Ana—Humphreys & Minter's office, G. W. Minter, Judge, nine delegates.

Tustin—L. Ut's store, Dr. W. B. Wall, Judge, two delegates.

Westminster—Schoolhouse, J. Y. Anderson, Judge, two delegates.

Yorba—Domínguez store, P. Domínguez, Judge, two delegates.

The G. A. R. had their annual procession in San Francisco on Tuesday, and it was entirely successful. Eleven thousand people were in line, and the spectacle was viewed by 350,000 people.

One unexpected result of the procession, and which to many was very serious, was the rush to the restaurants immediately after the parade was over. Three hundred thousand people, including visitors, had been standing from eight o'clock to twenty minutes to three without anything to eat. As soon as the cry went up, "It's all over," the half-finished beings rushed to the restaurants, and so great was the crush that within five minutes the proprietors had to lock their doors, or it would have been impossible for the waiters to have served those who had secured places. Several cases of women fainting from hunger and fatigue are reported. Those who had to wait until the first rush was over made a descent on the bakeries and fruit stands, and cleaned up everything in sight. To make matters worse, most of the large restaurants, although they had in large extra supplies, ran out of both bread and meat, and as the markets were closed, it was impossible to replenish the larders. All sorts of devices had to be resorted to, with such success that everyone managed to get something. As the day was delightfully cool, no accidents from heat are reported.

The Catholic Church has promulgated a decree prohibiting the faithful from in any wise participating in promoting the act of cremating, whether in leaving directions to that effect, or in any other way. The Holy Father in confirming and sanctioning this decision of the holy office has ordained a communication of the same to the entire hierarchy of Christendom, in order that they may earnestly endeavor to deter the faithful from falling into the abominable abuse of cremating human remains.

When the enormous ranches, now held by a few land speculators, are divided up, the number of people who will by this means be able to earn a comfortable and independent livelihood will render our State one of the first in the Union for productiveness. Fortunately, two great agencies are at work in this direction—death and taxes—and in a few years the result will be consummated.

"Them rascals what was turned out" during the last sixteen months of their control of the government reduced the national debt to the amount of \$116,297,000. The party of retrenchment and reform during its first sixteen months of governmental management has reduced the debt \$50,143,900. But the returns for assessment of Anaheim distillers are not yet in. Let us hope the future will show a more encouraging statement.

Fire insurance, as carried on in some Swiss villages, is an illustration of public-spirited communities. The communal authorities, instead of treating insurance against fire as a concern for each household, care, insure all the buildings, the church, houses, stables and sheds. The insurance of the entire village is met by one single policy, and the cost is cheerfully met by a slight increase in local self-taxation.

The oleomargarine bill has been signed by the President, and has become a law. This is a victory for a legitimate industry, and a setback for a fraudulent and despicable business. Artificial butter must now be sold as such, and not under the fraudulent pretense that it is genuine butter. Would that the same rule could be applied to the sale of wines.

Mrs. President Cleveland has been admitted to membership in the First Presbyterian Church of Washington. The President dutifully accompanies her to services, but his pre-occupied state of mind gives rise to the rumor that he would rather be a fishing.

A. P. Williams, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, has been elected U. S. Senator in place of Hearst. This is the only fruit borne by the extra session so far.

At Walnut Hills, near Centralia, Ill., forty families of farmers who are discouraged in their fight against cold winters, hot summers and chinch bugs have organized to make a colony on the Pacific Coast.

Mexico is in its dignity about the Cutting case. These United States are on its ear. What will the outcome be?

BOYCOTTING was again made infamous by the conviction of the Texas boycotters, members of the New York Central Labor Union. Some of them got two years and ten months in prison. "The lesson of these convictions," said Judge Barrett to the prisoners, "is to teach that the taking of money to prevent or stop these so-called boycotts is little better than robbery or blackmail, and that the peaceful and orderly pretence by which your agents sought to evade the criminal law is a transparent sham. Bodies of men parading in front of shops and distributing circulars to prevent public custom there present the attitude of intimidation, are therefore conspirators and therefore should be and will be punished." Such vigorous language as this is appreciated by all who detect this foreign blot on our social order.

It is evident that our Congressman Markham is "some pumpkins in Washington." Referring to the River and Harbor bill, a Washington telegram says of the items in the appropriation bill which were stricken out:

They were restored through the successful efforts of Congressman Markham in the Conference Committee, aided by the California members. He also secured the restoration of the following items: Wilmington harbor, \$75,000; survey of Newport, San Diego and San Luis Obispo harbors to \$5,000; survey of San Francisco harbor to \$12,000; Redwood creek to \$500; Mokelumne river to \$2,500.

The Presbyterians of this country, both Northern and Southern, are to meet in general assembly in Philadelphia in 1888. It will be the one hundredth anniversary of the Presbyterian General Assembly in the United States. The Northern brethren propose to honor the occasion by bringing an offering of \$1,000,000. The Southerners come to fraternize, but they are opposed to anything being said or done looking to organic union. It is hoped by many that the meeting will be productive of good results.

The extension of the Southern Pacific from Salsdad south is progressing rapidly now, about 500 white men and 2,000 Chinamen being employed in the work. The track has been laid for thirty-five miles or more, and is progressing at the rate of one mile per day. This rate of progress will be kept up for about fifteen days, when more difficult work will be encountered.

A LARGE number of G. A. R. men visited the United States Land Office in San Francisco seeking information regarding unoccupied lands. They expressed their intention of remaining permanently in the State.

CONGRESS adjourned on Thursday. At the last moment the House passed a bill appropriating \$150,000 for the erection of public buildings in Los Angeles.

Death of Samuel J. Tilden.

YONKERS, August 4.—Samuel J. Tilden died at Greystone this morning, ten minutes before 9 o'clock. He had been enjoying his usual good health up to last Saturday evening. While sitting on the stoop of his residence after sundown on that evening he was taken with a slight chill, which settled on his stomach and bowels, producing inflammation, from which he suffered all night. On Sunday evening he felt much worse and continued to grow weaker, but until last night there were no fears of consequence. This morning it became apparent that the end was near. Dr. Charles E. Simmons and Miss Gould, a relative, were at his bedside, and a few moments before Tilden died he tried to speak, but only moved his lips and failed to make any sound. He passed away quietly and peacefully. His death occurred in the south chamber of the mansion overlooking the Hudson. No arrangements have yet been made for the funeral. Mr. Geo. W. Smith, Mr. Tilden's private secretary, says he has not received any instructions from the relatives. Mr. Tilden was born February 9, 1814, in New Lebanon, Columbia county, and was therefore 72 years old. He leaves one sister, mother of the late Col. Pelton, and several nephews, the children of his brothers, Moses and Henry Tilden.

WASHINGTON, August 4.—Morrison offered the House unanimously adopted the following resolution: "That the House of Representatives of the United States has heard with profound sorrow of the death of that noble and distinguished citizen, Samuel J. Tilden."

The President has sent the following telegram: To Col. Samuel J. Tilden, Greystone, Yonkers, N. Y.: I have this moment learned of the sudden death of your illustrious relative Samuel J. Tilden, and hasten to express my individual sorrow in an event by which the State of New York has lost her most distinguished son and the nation one of its wisest and most patriotic counsellors.

[Signed] GROVER CLEVELAND.

ALBANY, August 4.—Governor Hill today issued the following proclamation:

"I announce to the people of the State with regret the death of Samuel J. Tilden, after a long and active career devoted to the public good and the rendition of arduous and conspicuous services in behalf of the people. He this morning peacefully passed away at his chosen retreat at Greystone on the banks of the Hudson. The country loses one of its ablest statesmen and the State of New York one of its foremost citizens. He was twice a representative in the State Legislature, a member of two Constitutional Conventions, Governor of the State for two years, and in 1876 was the candidate of one of the greatest parties of the country for President and received therefore the electoral vote of his native State, and upon the popular vote was declared the choice of a majority of the voters of the United States. As a private citizen and in every public station he was pure and upright, and discharged every trust with conscientious fidelity. His last public utterance which attracted universal attention exhibited the same spirit of unselfish patriotism which characterized his whole career, and was in behalf of strengthening the defense of his country that he loved so well. It is most that the close of such a life should be marked with more than passing notice. The Legislature not being in session at this time I commend to the people of the State such expression of regret for his long, faithful and honorable services as they may deem appropriate. Now, therefore, it is hereby declared, as a mark of regard for the distinguished dead, that the flag upon the Capitol and on all public buildings of the State, including the armories and arsenals of the National Guard, be displayed at half mast until including the day of the funeral, and the citizens of the State, for a like period, are requested to unite in appropriate tokens of respect."

A woman at Albany, Mo., who had long been the object of the men of order, went into the cellar the other day where lay about one hundred gallons of the hard stuff. She removed every tin, and it was now galling in the cellar drain. The husband, though surprised, says he is glad of it.

The Legislature.

SACRAMENTO, August 4.—In the Assembly today May introduced a resolution declaring it inexpedient to proceed further with the charges against Chief Justice Morrison and Justice Sharpstein. A long discussion ensued. McLaughlin moved a call of the House, but it was found that there were twenty-two members, including Morris, who introduced Terry's charges. May's resolution was then carried by 24 to 20. Davis changed his vote and gave notice of the reconsideration. Before further action was taken, Monday moved to have the resolution reconsidered. Before further action was taken, Monday moved to have the resolution reconsidered. Before further action was taken, Monday moved to have the resolution reconsidered.

SACRAMENTO, August 5.—This morning Davis brought up the reconsideration of Mr. May's resolution to the effect that it was inexpedient to take further action on Terry's charge against the Supreme Justices. The reconsideration was carried—31 to 25.

Mr. Firebaugh introduced a resolution discharging the investigating committee and dismissing the charges. Laid upon the table—41 to 20.

After recess the Assembly took up the bill repealing section 1422 of the Civil Code, which was on the general file for second reading.

An amendment by Firebaugh that the section mentioned should not apply hereafter in the counties of Fresno, Tulare, San Bernardino, Los Angeles and San Diego and providing that the amendment should not be construed as impairing any vested right to land or water, was voted down.

Walrath then proposed an amendment his Assembly bill No. 7, which amends the section mentioned to be made a special order of the day for Monday next. Carried—32 to 29.

Monday immediately moved to adjourn. The motion was carried.

The Senate Committee on Irrigation met this afternoon and agreed to recommend Del Valle's Senate bill number sixteen, concerning the ownership, appropriation and diversion of water.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 5.—Attorney J. I. Cowdery, of this city, has addressed a memorial to the Legislature in reference to the proposed reorganization of the Supreme Court. Cowdery, in his memorial, indirectly charges ex-Judge Rhodes with having been influenced while on the State Supreme bench by Charles McLaughlin, at the time that Cox, who afterwards killed McLaughlin, was suing the latter for a large amount of money. He characterizes ex-Judge Rhodes' conduct as cowardly and says that after Justice Rhodes left the bench, he appeared at the bar of the Supreme Court as McLaughlin's attorney. Cowdery petitions the Legislature to amend the constitution as to remove it so impossible, in the future, for similar conduct.

Orange Shipments.

Through the kindness of Col. J. R. Dobbin and Mr. Geo. R. Rice, of the Orange Growers' Protective Union, the *Express* is able to give in advance of the publication of their report some facts of interest to our orange growers. The number of cars shipped East by the Union this season were 891; shipped by others, 747; total number of cars shipped East, 1638. The returns of San Francisco shipments are not in yet, but they will swell the grand total considerably. Last season only thirty-two Eastern points were reached by shippers; this season the Union alone shipped to seventy-one different places. Of the thirty-two points last year the bulk went to four places, Chicago, Kansas City, Minneapolis and Omaha. The Union's shipments this season are distributed as follows:

Chicago 235 cars, Kansas City 95, Denver 51, Omaha 49, Omaha 32, St. Louis 31, Des Moines 29, St. Louis 24, St. Paul 24, St. Joseph 23, Ottumwa 22, Lincoln 19, New York 12, Cincinnati 12, Salt Lake 14, Cleveland 10, Milwaukee 10, Sioux City 10, Louisville 9, Dubuque 9, Davenport 9, Atchison 15, Waco 8, Wichita 7, Quincy 5, Terre Haute 5, Galveston 5, Dallas 6.

There were shipped to the following thirteen Eastern points this season: Albany, Albuquerque, Austin, Boston, Buffalo, Burlington, Butte City, Cedar Rapids, Cheyenne, Detroit, Danville, Fort Worth, Ft. Scott, Ft. Joliet, Jacksonville, Kansas City, La Crosse, Manitowish, Marshalltown, Mitchell, Mankato, Manitoba, Nashville, Oelzen, Paris, Peoria, Pueblo, Philadelphia, Rockford, Springfield, Topeka, Utica, Winnipeg, Washington and Wichita.

The above shows that the Union more than paid for itself in the wide distribution it gave to our fruit. Satisfaction with its workings is expressed by all, and a general desire is felt to keep up the organization permanently. The net returns, that is net on the trees, to the growers for the past crop was a little over \$500,000, which, in proportion to the number of boxes shipped, is the highest amount received for years.

Board of Supervisors.

MONDAY, Aug. 2.

The Tax Collector was allowed two deputies at \$75 per month, and Frank Roeder and Al. Cobler were named and approved as said deputies.

Bid of the Oakland Bank of Savings, of \$3077.50 for \$5000 in bonds of Duarte school district, was accepted.

Clark directed to advertise for bids for \$5000 bonds of Orange school district.

Hearing on John O. Wheeler's petition for street railway at Santa Monica was set for August 23.

Hearing on application of J. R. Bandini and J. T. Gaffey, for wharf franchise at Santa Monica, was set for August 23, at 10 a.m.

Action was deferred on petition for construction of bridge at Coyote creek.

Special hearing on petition of C. H. Howland for Electric railway on Pico street. Set for August 5, at 10 a.m.

Hearing on G. K. Porter's petition for rebate of taxes. Set for August 6, at 10 a.m.

Action was deferred on petition for appointment of Hiram Hamilton as member of Horticultural Commission.

Resignation of R. A. Logo, constable of San Antonio township, was accepted.

Felipe York was appointed road overseer of Laguna road district.

Resolution was adopted to purchase from W. H. Symmes, for \$300, 7.12 block 6, town of Santa Ana, and land to be used as a jail site, said purchase to be consummated September 6, at 12 m.

Resolution was adopted to call at public auction, at 12 m., September 8, at corner house door, lot 4 in block 5, town of Santa Ana, the same being the present jail site.

A woman at Albany, Mo., who had long been the object of the men of order, went into the cellar the other day where lay about one hundred gallons of the hard stuff. She removed every tin, and it was now galling in the cellar drain. The husband, though surprised, says he is glad of it.

NEWS ITEMS.

Newtown and Flatbush, N. Y., have passed a by-law taxing each funeral that enters the town \$1.

Postmaster Grogan of Columbus, Kan., has been convicted of forgery in the second degree in connection with land transactions.

Thirteen divorces in three hours were granted in Minneapolis the other day, and even Chicago calls upon the Judge to pause and reflect.

A new census of Rhode Island, of which the report has just been completed, gives the population at 304,254. Of these 157,991 are females.

The next triennial convocation of the Knights Templar of the United States will take place at St. Louis in September, beginning on the 21st.

Boston retail grocers are much disturbed over the enforcement of a law prohibiting the selling of kerosene in buildings that are occupied in any part as dwellings.

Small pox has made its appearance at Colton and there have been a few deaths. It was introduced by the steamer Atlas from Kingston, Jamaica. The government has cabled New York, Jamaica and Guayaquil for a supply of vaccine matter.

A Waterbury, Mass., man who was run down by detectives lately, on the supposition that he poisoned his wife, was subsequently found innocent of the charge, but was recognized as the person wanted for the theft of a horse twenty-two years ago, and held to answer.

The prisoner was much thought of by his townspeople and holds a position as Superintendent of a large factory, with a salary of \$2,500 per annum.

Demoralization of Parisian Society.

One of the most significant signs of the present demoralization of French society is the utter absence of respect for the dead. Only two weeks ago one of the best known painters in Paris invited his friends to a most characteristic entertainment. The walls of his immense atelier were hung from ceiling to floor with heavy black draperies, and on a big placed in the center of the room, surrounded by lighted wax candles, were set out the refreshments for his guests, a black velvet pall being used as tablecloth.

The wines were cooled in an infant's coffin transformed for the nonce into an ice-pail. The men present were all dressed in white shrouds, while the ladies wore the deepest widows' weeds. Skulls and cross-bones were disposed in the most artistic manner on the walls, while the skeletons hired for the occasion appeared to emerge from behind the draperies. Needless to add that the wildest revelry prevailed, dancing was prolonged till daylight, and on the following day the newspapers of the Capital gave a most enthusiastic description of this original fete, marked by so much delicacy and refinement.

A few days later one of the peculiarly-shaped and well-known tank wagons of the Compagnie Richer, which are used for conveying the contents of the cesspools down to the barges on the Seine, was being slowly driven past one of the best known clubs of the Boulevard. Struck by a brilliant idea, twenty or thirty of the members, among them representatives of the oldest families in France, rushed out of the club and followed the wagon all down the Boulevard in procession, walking two and two with bare head and reverent mien, as if following a hearse.

Encouraged by such examples on the part of their superiors in birth and education, the lower classes flock in crowds to the cafe opened some time ago by the ex-Communist Lisabonne, where the tables are shaped like coffins, the tankards like skulls and where the thirsty are awaited upon by young waiters, each holding a coffin in his hand, and weather in their grave clothes.—*Paris Letter.*

The Man Eater.

DENVER, August 5.—The second trial of Alfred Packer, better known as the "man-eater," was concluded at Gunnison City last night. The jury after being sworn returned a verdict of guilty of manslaughter, on five counts as charged in the indictments, and to-day Judge Harrison sentenced the prisoner to forty years in the penitentiary, and to pay the costs of the case.

The crime Packer was charged with is one of the most horrible on record, and it is probable that more excitement was created over his acts of cannibalism than any other crime committed in America during the last half century. During the early part of the winter of 1873, Packer in company with five prospectors, Israel Swan, Wilson Bell, Geo. Noun, Frank Muller and Jas. Humphreys, started from Bingham, Utah, to a new mining district in the San Juan country. The winter was severe and game scarce, and when the party reached the place where Lake City now stands they were out of provisions, suffering with cold and crying for salt. Here they went into camp, and one night Packer murdered his companions and for fifteen days lived off the flesh of the dead men. In the early part of 1874 Packer made the way to the Lee Vernal Agency, where he stated that he had gone crazy with hunger and murdered the other four men while Packer was hunting for game and on his return to camp he had killed them with a hatchet and he was compelled to kill Bell in self-defense. Packer was arrested, had a preliminary hearing and was confined in the Sagache jail, from where he escaped the same year and was a fugitive until 1883, when he was recaptured at Fort Fetterman, Wyoming, going under the name of John Swartz. His attempted showing at the trial that he killed only Bell failed. He stoutly maintains his innocence as to the other four and seems reconciled to his fate, although he claims that it is unjust.

An anecdote is told of Moody, the revivalist, and a canaler, to the following effect: He was holding forth in Rochester, and in walking along the canal one day came across a boatman who was swearing furiously. Marching up, he confronted him and abruptly asked:

"Sir, do you know where you are going?"

"The unsuspecting man instantly replied that he was going up the canal on the boat, Johnny Sand."

"No, sir, you are not," continued Moody; "you are going to hell faster than a canal boat can carry you."

The boatman looked at him in astonishment, and then returned the question:

"Sir, do you know where you are going?"

"I expect to go to heaven."

"Not by a sight; you are going into the canal," and putting the question to the boat, told Moody in his ear and told him to drown the man, when he would have drowned him but the boatman relented and fished him out.

PACIFIC COAST ITEMS.

Hanson and Johnson, two more of the men injured by the explosion on the *Queen of the Pacific*, died Monday night. Two others are in extremis. It is believed the rest will recover.

The Copper Queen at Tombstone, the largest copper producer in Arizona, and a mine which has considerable influence on the price of copper in the United States, closed down on account of the very low price of copper. The closing was not permanent.

At Nogales, A. T., where a narrow street through the town is the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, much feeling is shown because of threatened international complications. The better element of both nations is relied upon to quiet the ill-feeling.

Peter McCoy, who committed suicide at San Rafael, took an original and evidently a very painful method of ending his life. He swallowed a piece of bale rope six feet six inches long, and also attempted to swallow a leather strap, and had sixteen inches of that in his mouth, all tangled. He evidently died of strangulation.

George Stevenson and John Faulks, ranchers living on the Merced river, met at Snelting and renewed an old quarrel. Shots were fired by both parties. Faulks was instantly killed, and it is thought that Stevenson is dying. The latter has a wife and children.

A fire started Thursday in the field of P. Breen at San Juan, and burned the whole San Juan Valley, consisting of the richest part of the county. The fire burned over an area of about 10,000 acres, entirely grass land. Two barns were burned and miles of fence destroyed. The damage will not fall short of \$100,000. The fire originated from a camp of Chinamen.

A passenger on the *Queen of the Pacific*, while at Victoria, B. C., had a bag containing Peruvian dollars in his possession, and as a tax is imposed on all foreign coin going into Canada, the bag was seized by a customs officer, whereupon the owner of the money became violently insane and jumped into the water. He was rescued and confined in a stationer under guard and his money returned to him, after the fact was ascertained that the money was in transit from Puget Sound and not liable for duty.

A daring attempt was made on Tuesday morning to rob the Keystone mine at Anaheim, Cal. They had cleaned up the mill and the proceeds in retorted gold, amounting to probably \$20,000, was left in the resort overnight to cool. L. E. Likens was engaged as night watchman at the time. One of the mill men visited the office and met a man inside whom in the darkness he mistook for Likens, and seized him by the beard. He made a menacing motion as if to draw a weapon and escape, together with his accomplice. Entering the retort room Likens was found on the floor insensible, blood was issuing from a wound in his head and a strong smell of chloroform pervaded the place. The gold was untouched. They had got the lid off the retort, but it proved too hot to handle and they had no time to cool it when interrupted in their work. Likens is still in the hospital, but there is hope of his recovery. No clue to the perpetrators.

Sweet Wine Bill.

WASHINGTON, August 3.—The Fractional Gallon bill, with nine fortification amendments attached, was referred to the Ways and Means Committee to-day, where it will lie till next session. Morrison and Breckinridge objected to it because it allows grape brandy to be used tax-free for fortification for all wines instead of for wines to be exported.

SECTION 1.—That the assessment on all the taxable property within the limits of the town of Anaheim for the fiscal year 1886-87, shall be fixed at the rate of 70 cents on each \$100.

SECTION 2.—That this ordinance shall take effect from and after its passage.

Adopted by the following vote: Ayes—Kroeger, Northam, Cahen and Rimpas. Noes—None. Absent—F. Y.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true, complete and correct copy of an ordinance adopted by the Board of Trustees of the town of Anaheim at a regular meeting of said Board held on August 4, 1886.

M. NEBELUNG, Town Clerk.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

An ordinance to fix the assessment on all taxable property within the limits of the town of Anaheim for the fiscal year 1886-87, shall be fixed at the rate of 70 cents on each \$100.

SECTION 1.—That the assessment on all the taxable property within the limits of the town of Anaheim for the fiscal year 1886-87, shall be fixed at the rate of 70 cents on each \$100.

SECTION 2.—That this ordinance shall take effect from and after its passage.

Adopted by the following vote: Ayes—Kroeger, Northam, Cahen and Rimpas. Noes—None. Absent—F. Y.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true, complete and correct copy of an ordinance adopted by the Board of Trustees of the town of Anaheim at a regular meeting of said Board held on August 4, 1886.

M. NEBELUNG, Town Clerk.

An ordinance concerning the practice of smoking opium in the town of Anaheim. The Trustees of the Town of Anaheim do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1.—That no person or persons shall open, keep, maintain or carry on, or permit any other person or persons to open, keep, maintain or carry on in any home, tenement or room owned or controlled by said person or persons within the corporate limits of the town of Anaheim any house or place with the intention or design of carrying on the practice of smoking opium.

SECTION 2.—That no person or persons shall knowingly lease, rent or permit any house, tenement or room or any part thereof, within the corporate limits of the town of Anaheim to any person or persons for the purpose of smoking opium, and no person or persons shall permit any house, tenement or room or any part thereof, within the corporate limits of the town of Anaheim to any person or persons with the intention or design of carrying on the practice of smoking opium.

SECTION 3.—That any person or persons found guilty of violating this ordinance shall be fined in a sum not less than ten dollars or imprisoned for a term not less than ten days for each offense.

SECTION 4.—This ordinance shall take effect from and after its passage.

Adopted by the following vote: Ayes—Cahen, Ey and Kroeger. Noes—None. Absent—Northam.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true, complete and correct copy of an ordinance adopted by the Board of Trustees of the town of Anaheim at a regular meeting of said Board held on August 4, 1886.

M. NEBELUNG, Town Clerk.

An ordinance to create a special fund for sprinkling the streets of the town of Anaheim.

The Trustees of the Town of Anaheim do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1.—That a special fund be created for sprinkling the streets of the town of Anaheim, out of all moneys collected for licenses in the town of Anaheim; said fund to be exclusively used for no other purpose than for sprinkling the streets of the town.

SECTION 2.—This ordinance shall take effect from and after its passage.

Adopted by the following vote: Ayes—Kroeger and Cahen. Noes—None. Absent—Northam.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true, complete and correct copy of an ordinance adopted by the Board of Trustees of the town of Anaheim at a regular meeting of said Board held on August 4, 1886.

M. NEBELUNG, Town Clerk.

ANAHEIM, August 4th, 1886.

NOTICE.

Kleinigkeiten.

Extra copies of the GAZETTE are kept on sale at the stores of J. Helmsen and Max Nebelung.

The iron front for Schindler's building has been received.

Travelers will find numerous changes in the advertisement of the P. C. S. S. Co. today.

The thresher is at work on the Kraemer ranch. It is estimated that the yield will be 8,000 sacks of wheat and barley.

August 16th, is "Los Angeles Day," i. e., the G. A. R. hosts will capture and invade the town on that day. It will be a big reception, in which Anaheim should play a prominent part.

Himmler Bros. give notice that on and after the 15th instant they will close their store on Sundays. This is the beginning of a movement which ought to spread. Even storekeepers should have one day in seven for rest and recreation.

Old soldiers will be glad to learn that a Grand Army Post is to be established in Anaheim. All who are eligible to membership are requested to meet at Kroeger's Hall on Thursday evening next for the purpose of organization.

We are assured by Mr. Robert McPherson that he will continue the manufacture of raisins this season on the same colossal scale as last year. He has not begun to purchase grapes yet, nor has he determined as yet upon a price.

The second well on Mr. Kenyon Cox's place was finished on Friday of last week, a fine flow being secured at 250 feet. The first well is 240 feet deep. Work is now progressing on the third well.

Judge Brunson on Tuesday granted a writ of mandamus compelling the Board of Supervisors to fix the water rates of the Anaheim Union Water Company. It is probable that an appeal to the Supreme Court will be taken.

Anna Travels at Livingston, Alabama, on Monday, aged 70 years. Deceased up to eighteen months ago was a resident of Orange, where his son now resides. He has also two married daughters in Los Angeles.

Mrs. A. W. Hutton and Mrs. H. S. Orme.

Another son of the soil was sent to the County Jail last Saturday for being drunk and disorderly and engaging in a fight with a companion. He got 20 days in the cooler, but said that it was a fine place to live where one had plenty of beans to eat and no work to do.

When Henry Hetherick paid the premium on the insurance policy on his horse, he thought he was throwing away just so much money. On Tuesday last, when he received \$2,000 from the insurance company, his opinion had undergone a radical change.

In answer to a subscriber who asks why the GAZETTE has quit publishing the Los Angeles market quotations, we desire to say that the quotations furnished to us were misleading and untrue, and of value to buyers and sellers alike. Figures are worse than valueless if wrong.

Last Saturday afternoon a dense volume of smoke was seen rising out of town, which afterward proved to be a fire in the eastern and broad closer. It burned over a considerable area, from the Blair place down to near Bartlett's, and about that distance in width. It consequently subsided with the close of day, doing no damage whatever so far as known, although one good point was noticeable in its ravages, and that was the killing of numerous oak trees.

Mr. Tim Carroll has a large, square, redwood tank, or rather reservoir, on his place west of the depot, which is used to store the water for irrigating his young trees and as a carp pond. He has the reservoir full of fish of all sizes, from eighteen inches or more in length down to others not larger than a finger. They multiply very rapidly, and are said to be excellent fish for the table. These fish are not fed in this reservoir, but subsist on the moss that adheres to the bottom and sides of the tank.

The first of a series of weekly musical and literary entertainments was given at Anaheim Landing on last Saturday. We append the programme as an illustration of how the campers at that resort propose to drive dull care away.

Introduction.....Rev. Mr. Irwin
Music—"Hunters' March,".....Orchestra
Reading.....Mrs. L. F. Lewis
Rec.—"Aunt Tabitha,".....Lulu James
Rec.—"Blue Bird,".....Regina Classen
Rec.—"Blue Arabian Mountain,".....Miss Saxton
Rec.—"I am a little girl,".....Estelle Scott
Rec.—"Boys wanted,".....Ralph McFadden
Rec.—"The China Doll,".....Cora Lewis
Duet—"What are the Wild Waves Say-
ing,".....Mrs. W. J. Smith and T. S.
Grimshaw

Intermission of 10 minutes for social in-
tercourse.
Music—"Song Melody,".....Orchestra
Reading selection from Nicolas Nickleby,
W. M. McFadden
Recitation.....Irene Smith
Rec.—"The Cricket,".....Jessie Melrose
Rec.—"The Violet,".....Eleanora Parker
Rec.—"Wonderful Words of Life,".....Miss Cox and Estelle Lewis
Rec.—"Cora and Estelle Lewis, Eleo-
nora Parker and Estelle Scott
Rec.—"Working,".....Lulu Fleming
Song (with basso accompaniment),.....
Lander

Rec.—"We are crowded in the Cabin,"
Song—"The Village Blacksmith," T. S.
Grimshaw

Our respect for the ostrich is greatly di-
minished. As long as it was supposed to be
certainly dismembered to get within reach
of his two formidable toes, some amount of
deference was due to his prowess; but this
feeling has been dispelled by the familiar
way in which Superintendent Reid enters
his corrals and cuffs them about. The in-
terest in the ostrich would have been long-
er lived had Mr. Reid kept up the illusion
which prevailed regarding its kicking
power.

It is almost a settled fact that the ostrich
as will soon be removed to North Anaheim.
The spot chosen is a tract of twenty-five
acres adjoining on the north what is known
as the Fildan tract. These twenty-five
acres are under the ditch and can be irrigat-
ed, and the hill land above the ditch will be
used for corrals for the birds.

Referring to the beautiful orange grove
of Mr. Silas Holman, the Rural Californian
says: It was planted by him in 1879, and
covers 35 acres, being principally Navel or-
anges and Lisbon lemons. Although black
scale is common throughout the valley, and
the fruit is usually smutty, his trees and or-
anges were singularly clean of both. This
is due to a little work once or twice a year
in spraying and keeping his trees healthy
and growing. It is a well-known fact that
scale will not remain upon a vigorous tree,
and Mr. Holman has taken advantage of
this and keeps his trees and orchard in such
shape that the black scale has kept pretty
well out of it. During the season just closed
Mr. Holman has received about \$7,400
for his fruit at Anaheim, shipping principally
to San Francisco. In about three years
more, at present prices, the fruit from that
orchard will be worth \$10,000 a year.

It will be observed by the proceedings
of the Town Trustees that the tax rate for
the current year has been fixed at 70 cents
on the \$100. This was the lowest rate that
could be fixed and carry out the contempla-
ted improvements. Those who are disposed
to "kick" should bear in mind that a
"boom" is due in Anaheim per next train,
and that the treasury ought to have some
coin in it so that the boomlet can be nursed
into activity. We must be prepared to take
advantage of events. The manner in which
the money is spent and not the rate of taxa-
tion ought to be the chief concern of the tax-
payer at this juncture.

Last Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday
were probably the warmest days of the season,
but it was quite pleasant on Thursday.
The following are some of the expressions
made by persons suffering from the recent
hot spells, which were "caught up" by ac-
cident: "All-fired hot, roasting hot, sun-
burning hot, grease extracting hot, un-
comfortably hot, warm, rather too hot," and
there are a few other expressions that we
refrain from mentioning.

But the people at the seaside say that it
is "too all-embracing pleasant and cool for
anything."

The surveyors of the R., S. A. & L. A.
R. have moved their camp to the Kraemer
ranch, and are now surveying in that vicin-
ity. Their movements naturally at-
tract attention and arouse great expecta-
tions; and the inherent right of the Ameri-
can citizen to think and conjecture what he
pleases is being fully availed of. It may be
set down as a fact, however, that the route
of the road after it leaves the canyon has
not been decided upon, and will not be until
a thorough survey of the entire country has
been made.

The rumor that the Miles tract had
been sold to a syndicate of speculators is
premature. An offer was made for the land
and refused, and the tract has been with-
drawn from the market. The owners have
a right to do as they please with their own
property, but it is none the less to be de-
plored that they refuse to sell at this particu-
larly auspicious time. A similar policy on
the part of other land owners will not only
be disastrous to the growth of our country,
but will be unprofitable to the owners them-
selves.

The bill giving Los Angeles a District
Court, by creating a new judicial district,
has passed the Senate, and now awaits the
President's signature. The serious question
now is, "Who will be judge?" A. M. Ste-
phens, George S. Smith and J. D. Bicknell,
all prominent lawyers of Los Angeles, are
mentioned in connection with the newly-
created office.

Our streets will have a level appearance
in the near future if the work of construct-
ing asphaltum culverts keeps on. Mr. A. E.
White has the contract for putting in one of
these bridges at the crossing on Lemon
street near Waring's harness shop, and com-
menced work thereon on Thursday.

The Senate has confirmed Geo. Hinds,
the present Supervisor, as Collector of the
Port of Wilmington, vice Brierley, offensive
partisan. Mr. Hinds has resided at Wil-
mington for a number of years, and his ap-
pointment will give pleasure to his neigh-
bors and friends.

This is the time of year when vineyard-
ists lay in cellar supplies, and when they
come to the purchase of a wine pump they
should give those sold by Mr. Theo. Reiser
a fair trial. They are undoubtedly the best
pumps made, and the more they are known
the better they are liked.

At San Gabriel on Tuesday afternoon,
six-year-old Cora Weldon poured some coal
oil from a can into a stove, causing an ex-
plosion. The child was so badly burned
that she died within a few hours.

Dilley & Brunswicker have an adver-
tisement in to-day's paper. They are accom-
modating gentlemen, and keep the very best
meat procurable.

The best grape crushers are for sale by
Mr. Henry Albrecht. See advertisement.

Viticultural Matters.

The Viticultural and Horticultural Soci-
ety of Anaheim met at Kroeger's Hall at 2
o'clock on next Saturday afternoon (Aug.
14th) to perfect their organization. There
ought to be a large attendance, and a spirit
of enthusiasm should be shown. Let an
effort be made to make the new organization
such that its meetings will be worth coming
many miles to attend.

The probable price of grapes is a question
often discussed by grape growers these days.
As the crop will not be very large, it is a
reasonable inference that the price will be
higher than last year. For the good of the
country, we hope so.

T. K. McDowell of North Anaheim has a
Muscovado vineyard that will disappoint those
who have looked at it if it does not average
ten tons to the acre. His vines are ten feet
apart.

For a number of years Mr. Bittner has
had a couple of acres fronting on Center
street in alfalfa. He plowed the alfalfa
this season and planted vine-cuttings, and
the growth has been phenomenal. The
vines are fully as large as the average two-
year-old vines and there are very few mis-
sing. The claim has heretofore been made
that alfalfa is a fine fertilizer and this in-
stance seems to prove it.

The Senate has passed Mr. Stanford's
Sweet Wine measure, without debate, as an
amendment to the House bill providing for
the taxation of fractional parts of a gallon of
wine. It is expected that the House will
accept Mr. Stanford's amendment. This
measure will be a great relief to wine mak-
ers, and its passage by the House and ap-
proval by the President is anxiously looked
for.

The New York Tribune says: California
is giving a fine display of choice peaches,
plums and apples in the fruit stores. The
Pacific offering is magnificent and acceptable
to those who do not want much change out
of a dollar. Peaches turn out large and hand-
some and include many choice varieties,
with the Bartlett leading. Peaches, for so
tender a fruit, stand the long journey well.
In plums there are rich table varieties and
the showy purple McLaughlin.

Mr. Leong says that this year the grapes
are of three different sizes on the same clus-
ter, and that he has noticed the same thing
in regard to the walnuts, they being ap-
parently of three grades as to size. Such a
thing has never been noticed before and
lacks an explanation.

General Bidwell shipped Friday from the
Rancho Chico to Chicago 23,400 pounds of
purple Dwayne plums. According to reports
received from the New York markets, this
fruit will bring at least thirty cents a dozen.

The Chico Chronicle says: Some of the
rain-makers look for returns of \$400 an
acre from their vineyards this season. So-
noma wine has recently advanced in price,
despite the prospects of a great vintage this
season. So the grape-growers have every
reason to feel encouraged.

Town Trustees.

On last Monday the Board met and an or-
dinance was introduced making the tax lev-
y seventy cents on the hundred dollars. Mr.
Fy voting against that rate. On Wednes-
day the Board met in regular session and
adopted the ordinance published in another
part of to-day's paper.

The chairman of the Committee on Public
Improvements was directed to confer with
the Directors of the water company concern-
ing certain ditches.

The clerk was directed to notify owners
of lots on which are dangerous excavations,
that the lots must be fenced before Septem-
ber 1st.

The communication of J. Backs calling
the attention of the Board to the storage of
hay in the heart of town was referred to the
Town Clerk with instructions to see what
there was an ordinance against such prac-
tices, and if so to notify the marshal.

The Deutscher Verein of Anaheim holds
weekly meetings, sometimes semi-weekly,
in Kroeger's Hall. They are at present re-
hearsing some very popular German songs,
so that when an opportunity for a concert
presents itself they will not be lacking in
vocal talent. It has a good many members
already, and more are constantly joining.
Success in the greatest measure is due to
them.

The German Evangelical churches of
Santa Ana, Anaheim, Los Angeles and Wil-
mington will hold a Union "Campmeeting in
Goepfer's Grove, near Santa Ana, from Aug.
19th to 22d, inclusive. Preaching
every evening at 7:30 p. m. by eminent
speakers from abroad. Germans of every
description cordially invited. "Es lebe das
Deutschum."

The development of Anaheim's oil dis-
trict goes on apace, and there is a generally
believed rumor that a large interest in these
wells is about to pass under the control of a
corporation which will not spare money in
developing them. Among the future
industries of Anaheim an oil refinery will
probably be conspicuous.

The appointment as Principal of the
Anaheim Public School has been tendered to
Mr. Eunus of Heidelberg, Sonoma county,
and he will probably accept. He is recom-
mended as an educator of long experience,
and a thorough-going professional teacher.
The schools will begin probably on Septem-
ber 13th.

Shirley C. Ward, Esq., of the law firm
of Wicks & Ward, Los Angeles, has re-
ceived the special appointment of U. S. At-
torney to conduct the suit instituted in the
name of the United States to vacate the
patent to the Mascapabe rabbo in San Ber-
nardino.

District Deputy Frank Ey has succeed-
ed in securing twenty-seven names for a
Jodge of A. O. U. W. at Orange, and the or-
ganization will be perfected at once.

In the State apportionment of school
money, Los Angeles county gets \$21,900.

A Child Taken Home.

INNO SCHEERER, August 4, 1896.
Things are booming in this neighborhood.
Water is plenty in the ditch, an immigra-
tion association has been formed, a railroad
is expected to come through this place, a
corporation has been formed to establish a
winery, land buyers are getting plenty and
generally there seems to have come over the
people of this valley a spirit of enterprise
which will certainly bear fruit to the advan-
tage of all concerned. Should the winery
prove to be a success, which it bids fair to
do, Anaheim will have to look to its launch.

An eastern newspaper correspondent who
has been stopping here for his health visited
your thriving city last week and came back
enthusiastic respecting Anaheim—the hospi-
tality he was shown, the energy and thrift
of your people; the beauty of its gardens
and vineyards, the wealth of its citizens and
the magnitude of its products. He wrote
nearly three columns to his paper describing
his visit, which will be a good advertise-
ment for Anaheim.

While there has been a large number of
Los Angeles county people at the springs
this summer, there has been comparatively
few citizens of Anaheim here. Mrs. G. G.
Greely of Anaheim has been here for several
weeks, and when her husband came after her
yesterday she preferred to remain. She has
a very severe case of chronic rheumatism,
and while her recovery is slow yet she feels
that she is getting better.

Mrs. James S. Rice of Tustin came to the
springs and remained a month. She is a
beautiful singer, having, perhaps, the finest
soprano voice in Southern California. When
she arrived she had not sung a note for
months. After using the water and baths a
short time she regained her voice and sang
as beautifully as ever. Mr. Rice spent a great
deal of his time here with his wife and as he
is a very fine violinist the guests used to
have nightly concerts of the most superb
music. Mrs. Rice left us about a week
since, but a letter was received yesterday
stating that she would return Saturday with
her eldest boy.

Mrs. Crafts, of Tustin, was with us a
number of weeks and having visited her sis-
ter in Santa Barbara, she also writes that
she will return with Mr. and Mrs. Gunn
and family of Oakland to remain during the
summer. These ladies and gentlemen are
of the best, socially, in Southern California
and are naturally attracted to this place by
the virtues of the waters, the homelike
aspect of the hotel and the moral and social
mirth of Dr. Widney, the proprietor, and
his lady.

Personal Paragraphs.

Mrs. F. Condit has gone on a visit to San
Francisco, where she will probably spend
the summer.

Mrs. T. J. F. Boege left for a brief season
to San Francisco, going thither by steamer,
where she will visit relatives.

Mr. C. Brunscheidt has been summoned
as a Grand Juror, and left on Friday morn-
ing for Los Angeles to attend the session.

Mrs. Humboldt and son, Alexander, have
gone to Wilmington to reside. They have
relatives in that vicinity.

Mr. Leopold Cohen, a merchant of Ana-
heim, is here on a visit to his mother,
business; He is now traveling salesman for
a wholesale liquor house.

Mr. W. A. Packard and family are spend-
ing the summer at the Landing. Mr. Pack-
ard will be a valuable aid to the musical and
literary entertainments to be given from
time to time at that place.

Mr. W. H. Spargen, President of the
Board of Town Trustees of Santa Ana, was
in town on Wednesday looking at the pros-
pect of the proposed R., S. A. & L. A.
Railway coming through this valley.

Mr. J. M. Davies of the Los Angeles Ex-
press was in town Wednesday on business.
He is the scribe who wrote the flattering
description of Anaheim and other localities,
which appeared in the Express of July 31st.

Mr. Fritz Hartmann, a nephew of Mr.
Theo. Reiser, is here on a visit to his moth-
er. He has resided in Mexico for the past
twenty years, and the vicissitudes of a min-
er's life during that period has now been
crowned with success. The ore from his
mine, which he shipped to Denver, proves
that he now has a mine of wealth.

Advertised Letters.

List of advertised letters remaining in the
postoffice at Anaheim, Cal., August 1, 1896:
Alexander, Frank.....Justice, Mrs. Perry
Benz, Reiser, is here on a visit to his moth-
er, business; He is now traveling salesman for
a wholesale liquor house.
Beck, Mrs. W. E.....Munger, Molly
Butler, Mrs. C. H.....Randall, C. E.
Cejamanna, Lololonia.....Spear, D. W.
Deutschmann, Franz.....Stroud, Mrs. Nannie
Donliffe, Mrs. J. B.....Thompson, Charles
Hawkins, J. A.....Thompson, W. H.
Henter, H.....Weimer, Wm
Hug, John.....Woodruff, Wm

SPANISH.

Belardis, Bartolo.....Ramirez, Maria Ygn'a
Corrales, Jose M.....Ramirez, Francisca
De Corda, Jose Maria.....Grievos, Santos
Martinez, Luisa.....J. S. GARDNER, P. M.

Wells, Fargo & Co.

There are packages for the following
persons in Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express
Office:
Kellogg Bros., Geo. Colles,
C. B. Bernard, R. Felix,
W. S. Bradley.

Beach Bathing.

Anaheim puts in a claim for having sur-
f and beach bathing, the facilities of which
the GAZETTE of that place asserts are superior to
Long Beach or Santa Monica. At low tide
there is also a drive of several miles along
the beach, while there is an adjoining creek
which offers tempting inducements for bat-
hing. The paper named cannot see why Ana-
heim should not become a popular summer
resort, and perhaps it will in time. The lo-
cation is near Los Angeles, or "the land of
orange groves," and the tourist who goes
into that region is sure to find amusement
and entertainment in some part of the
country.—San Francisco Call.

Mr. Fischer has received orders for
more coconuts, and is employing four men.
He has been looking for more, but there
seems to be a scarcity of members of this
profession.

Dr. R. Butler, Master of Arts, Cambridge
University, England, says: "St. Jacobs Oil
is like magic."

Viticultural and Horticultural.

The Rural Californian handles vigorously
a subject which has been often discussed in
these columns. It says:

In the name of the wine-makers and grape-
growers of the State of California, we pro-
test against the practical exclusion of our
wines from the National House—at present
the only national hotel in Los Angeles.
The wine-card at this beautiful new hotel
contains the names of a dozen imported
champagnes, clarets and sweet wines, rang-
ing in price from \$2 a pint up, but omits the
name of a single California wine.

Why this is done we cannot understand,
but it emphasizes what travelers occasionally
say about our unwillingness to endorse
our own wines by drinking them at our
own tables. It is no answer to this query
to say that there is no demand at the hotel
tables for California wines—because there is
such a demand; it is equally no answer to
say that we make no good wines here—be-
cause that is untrue.

We believe that L. J. Rose, of "Sunny
Slopes," the San Gabriel Wine Co., A. Lan-
genberger, of Anaheim, or the Cucamonga
Wine Co., can any one of them furnish a
claret or white wine fully equal to any im-
ported wine now brought to Los Angeles,
and at such a figure that the hotel prop-
rietors of this city can afford to offer it to their
guests at 40 cents a bottle.

Speaking of the shipment of grapes the
same paper says:

As to varieties, that must be determined
by experiment. The objection to the Mus-
cat is that the first signs of decay are al-
ways seen at the point where the pedicel en-
ters the grape, causing it to drop from the
stem quite freely. The Malaga does not do
this, although decaying just as easily as the
Muscat. We had a visit a few weeks ago
from a representative of a large New York
commission house, who said that the East-
ern firms would send men here to buy our
grapes in the vineyard, as soon as we pro-
duced them in sufficient quantities to justify
them in doing so. If they will do this, and
also provide some effective means of ship-
ping the grapes so that they shall reach
the market in good shape, the business will
soon assume vast proportions.

South California can, within three years,
furnish ten to twenty carloads of first-class
grapes per day during a season of ten weeks,
and the grower can get one cent a pound
on the vine he will have an income of over
one hundred dollars an acre.

A Mystery.

How the human system ever recovers from the
bad effects of the numerous medicines often literally
poured into it for the supposed relief of dyspepsia,
liver complaint, constipation, rheumatism and other
ailments, is a mystery. The mischief done by bad
medicines is scarcely less than that caused by disease.
If they were weak poisons, dyspeptic, constipated
or rheumatic would often be cured by the ex-
perience of invalids who have thoroughly tested the
latter's Stomach Bitters, they would in every in-
stance obtain the speediest and derivable from ration-
al medication. This medicine is a searching and at
the same time a thoroughly safe remedy, derived
from vegetable sources, and possessing, in conse-
quence of its basis of pure spirits, properties as a
medicinal stimulant not to be found in the fiery local
bitters and stimulants often resorted to by the de-
bilitated, dyspeptic and languid.

Our District Court.

SAN FRANCISCO, AUGUST 5.—A special to
the Examiner from Washington says: The
bill creating a United States Judicial Dis-
trict for Southern California was signed by
the President to-day. Senators Liver-
more and Stanford and Representatives Felton
and Markham went to the President and made
such representations to him that it was signed.
The new judicial district is made by
the mountains south of Bakersfield. The
Judge will not be appointed until next De-
cember. It is said that the President has
practically fixed upon the person to appoint,
but the name could not be ascertained to-
night.

Buy your wall paper and decorative goods
at the Chicago Wall Paper House, 143 and
145 South Spring street, Los Angeles. jy10-4

During a very severe rain storm at Noga-
les, A. T., the saloon house of Sam Brannan,
the old Californian, was swept into the col-
lar, and, as a result, was left without a home.

Go to Lawrence & Son, in Downey Block,
and get the finest photographs you ever had
for only \$3.50 per dozen. jy10-6w

Save \$5.50 by going to Lawrence & Son,
photographers in Downey Block, Los An-
geles. jy10-6w

BUSINESS AND PLEASURE.

You can insure against death or accident
by the payment of a small premium in the
Travelers' Life & Accident Association, of
Hartford. Pennington Bros. agents. If
When you go to store your grain remem-
ber that Kellogg Bros. have a large, com-
modious warehouse.

If you have anything you want to get rid
of leave it at Kellogg Bros. on commission.

Kellogg Bros. took advantage of the cheap
freights and laid in their stock of Lighting
and Mason Fruit Jars and Crockery direct
from the factories East.

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

Best double and single rigs at Lewis's. If
Ladies, Try Madam Dean's Spinal Sup-
porting Corset. H. Cahan, Agent.

CALIFORNIA

CURE

Guaranteed a positive cure for Catarrh,
Cold in the Head, Hay Fever, Rose Cold,
Catarrhal Deafness and Sore Eyes. Restores
the sense of taste and smell, removes bad
taste and unpleasant breath, resulting from
Catarrh. Easy and pleasant to use. Fol-
low directions and a cure is warranted by
A. Krog, druggist, M. A. Newman & Co.,
Wholesale Depot, Los Angeles.

We have good news for those wishing
photographs. Lawrence & Son, the great
photographers of Los Angeles, are making
cabinet photographs for \$3.50 per dozen.
This is the only first class gallery that
charges less than \$7 per dozen. They have
the finest rooms in the city, in the Downey
Block, the same stairs that lead to public li-
brary. jy10-6w

H. C. Gade has been appointed agent for
John Wiedland's Philadelphia Bottled Beer,
and will deliver it to families in quantities
to suit.

MARRIED.

In Anaheim, July 22, by Rev. Mr. Bollinger,
Mr. William Strubheim to Miss Fried-
richa Schlegel.

KELLOGG BROS.

Have now got most of their SPRING GOODS consisting of
Straw Hats,
Chambrays,
Victoria Lawns,
Cross Barred Muslins
Figured Lawns,
Ginghams,
Muslins and Sheetings
Etc. Etc. Etc.

OPEN FOR INSPECTION.

Call early and secure some of the bargains offered and don't forget that
we carry a full line of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE,
CROCKERY and GLASSWARE.

Cheap Freights Make Cheap Goods
And we give the Consumer this Advantage.

Goods Delivered Free of Charge Anywhere in Anaheim and
Vicinity.

A LINE OF

Men's and Boys' Clothing

Will be sold for less than wholesale prices for CASH.

To Wine Makers.

I HAVE BEEN APPOINTED AS AGENT FOR
Boak's Liquid Albumen,

or Wine Finings, by Mr. Chas. Meinke & Co., of
San Francisco, sole agents for the Pacific Coast.

The Finings consist of Finings for
—RED AND WHITE WINES.

Wine Preserver, Wine Restorer and Wine Corrector
—FOR—
CLARIFYING VERY TURBID RED WINES.

I SHALL SELL ALL THESE AT SAN FRANCISCO
PRICES WITH FREIGHT ADDED. PLEASE CALL
FOR DIRECTIONS HOW TO USE THEM, AT MY
STORE.

A. LANGENBERGER.

FIRST QUALITY OF

Oregon Spruce

GRAPE BOXES

FOR SALE. Enquire of
M. NEBELUNG.

Outdoor Photographs.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Published every Saturday.

Established 1870.

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	4.00	5.00
3 squares	3.00	4.50	6.00	7.50
4 squares	4.00	6.00	8.00	10.00

An Exciting Bear Hunt in Far Moreco.

London Field.

Slowly we ride along, for it is but twenty miles to camp, and to-morrow our horses must be fresh for their work. And now we cross the last little river, and we are in the hunting grounds; for once past this river, between it and the sea, a tract of land about ten miles square, the wild boar is as sacred as the English fox; here no man shoots him; here, by common consent, he is respected for the appearing. The sun shines out, brightly and gives a strange look to the little party of European horsemen, almost lost among the crowd of Arab hunters, dressed in their picturesque costume, and as it catches the spear heads, it gives a most martial look to the hunters. All are mounted now, and the hunters and their dogs—strange looking animals, far more like jackals than hounds—are sent ahead of us. Then the word is given to start, and, spreading out in a long line (for we might stir up a chance boar en route) we make for the first beat. Soon we are all in our places, the ladies placed on a convenient sand-hill, where they can see the sport and be out of danger, the hunters all hidden by the myrtle bushes. And now in the distance we hear the cries of the hunters; then a shot, the signal that a boar is on foot. A few minutes more and we see him coming along across the little strip of open ground right toward us. He passes by and round go half a dozen of us and after him. The ground is not like the flat English meadow land, but is a jungle of myrtle bushes and palm trees, stones and fallen cork trees; and over this country the boar goes at a tremendous rate; but our little Barbary horses are well used to it, and will carry you over anything. Ten minutes' hard galloping and the foremost spears are up with the boar. Already a slight wound has made all his bristles stand straight up, and he looks double his size, as now finding he cannot escape he turns to fight for it. With a sudden twist he charges full down on the nearest horse, but the rider has lowered his spear, and receives him on the side. Round he goes again, and at another; but here the spearman is not so lucky, and a deep gash in his horse's leg shows that our boar is not an enemy to be despised. Two or three more deep wounds have he received, but he is by no means dead yet, and he looks truly grand as he sets back on his haunches ripping the dogs, who have by this time come up and are now daring to worry him. And now the horses, too, fight a bit shy of him, and refused to be spurred to within reach; but at last a well-directed thrust finishes him, and he dies without a groan, almost without a gasp, fighting to the bitter end. In the meantime the hunters have sent us out more game, and we join in the hunt of a fresh pig, away over the brush, round another, struggling through a third, until the boar breaks out into the open. Here the ground is a bit heavy and he can keep ahead of our horses yet for awhile, but he finds us gaining on him, and back again he gets into the thick country. At last a spear brings him up, and he, too, now must turn and fight; and fight he does, for with a rush he drives the nearest horse back on its haunches, cutting a long gash up his chest and throwing the rider backward to the ground; but others are there, and two or three spears are buried in him, rolling him dead. Some five more are run down and added to our bag, and as the sun begins to set we make our way back to camp, followed by the mules bearing the game. The next day our horses are rested, and we get a day's shooting. Round the camp are plenty of partridge, and about two miles away is a splendid snipe marsh. In Moreco game is not wanted. And now comes Friday, the second day of the boar hunt. All night the hunters have slept around the place to be beaten, for they have marked down the boar, and will keep them in there. We add six more fine boar to our bag, and no more casualties than a few dogs killed and one or two of the less experienced riders landed in the midst of the myrtle bush or a wait-a-bit thorn.

An Unsafe Resort.

A correspondent of the Orange Tribune, writing from Laguna beach, says: The bathing is not safe at all. Although over 100 baths, very few of the best swimmers venture beyond the breakers. The undertow is so very strong that it is almost impossible to get to shore, even for the strongest swimmer. On Saturday afternoon two children about six years old were sucked under and carried into deep water, and would have drowned, but one of the men who were bathing caught them and took them ashore. And three times within a week men who have ventured out beyond the breakers have become exhausted and called for help, which was always forthcoming this morning, when the tide was so strong against those who hurried to the rescue that some would surely have been lost had not Albie Hayward jumped from his yacht and flew over the water in a boat to the rescue of the drowning man.

CUTTLEFISH.

Any one who has seen an octopus resting in its tank in an aquarium must have been struck by the puffing and blowing movements of the sack-like body, the nature of which excited Victor Hugo's imaginative powers in the "Toilers of the Sea." The octopus is seen to inspire and expire with great regularity. The soft body expands and contracts rhythmically enough to excite a natural comparison between its respiratory acts and our own. If we could dye the water so that our eye could follow the currents which the octopus inhales and exhales, we should perceive that at each inspiration the soft body expands, and water is drawn in two currents into the neck openings. These openings lead directly each into a gill chamber of the animal.

Here, inclosed in its own cavity, we find a plume-like gill. In its nature, this structure is simply a meshwork of blood vessels, and thus comes to resemble a lung in its essential features. Impure blood—that is, blood laden with the waste materials of the octopod body, with the products of the vital wear and tear—is driven into the gill on one side. Subjected to the action of the oxygen gas contained in the water breathed in, the blood is purified. Its waste materials are given forth to the water, and it is passed onward out of the gill on its way to the heart for recirculation throughout the cuttlefish frame. Breathing in oxygen entangled in the water is, therefore, in the case of the cuttlefish an analogous act to that seen in higher animals, which inhale oxygen directly from the air.

The octopus, however, performs an extraordinary act likewise. Placed below the head is a short tube, named in zoological parlance the "funnel." When cuttlefish inspiration has come to an end, expiration begins. The body contracts, and the water, which a moment before was drawn into the gill chambers by the neck openings, is expelled from the "funnel." The openings of entrance are guarded by valves. These close when expiration begins, and the water has no choice save to find a forcible exit by the tube just named. So far in octopus existence, it would seem as though there were no economy of power exhibited in the act of breathing. Muscular action expands the soft body, and muscular force contracts it.

There is exhibited here a plain difference between the octopus and the higher vertebrates. But the story of cuttlefish economy is not yet completed. A moment more, and your octopus, which sat crouched in the bottom of the tank, is seen to wing its way through the water. It skims like a living rocket through the clear medium in which it lives, as if impelled by some marvelous and invisible agency. The secret of this flight is the solution of cuttlefish economy and reserve force. So long as the resting mood prevails, the water used in breathing is ejected slowly, or at least without any marked display of force.

But when locomotion has to be subserved, and when the cuttlefish desires to swim, it propels itself through the water by aid of a veritable hydraulic engine. The effete water from the gills is ejected with force from the funnel, and by the reaction of this jet of water upon the surrounding medium the animal is enabled to execute its aquatic flights. Economy of every rapid order is illustrated clearly enough in octopod existence. The otherwise useless "breath" of the animal becomes converted into a means of locomotion.—*Longman's Magazine.*

The Law of Divorce in France.

The law establishing divorce in France came into force on the 27th of July, 1884, and the statistics relating to the administration of justice in that year, which have recently been published, show to what extent the new law was taken advantage of in the first five months of its being in force. During that period 1,773 petitions for a divorce were lodged, but out of this total all but 124 were for converting a separation into a divorce. The total number of petitions for a separation was 3,666, or 49 fewer than in 1883; but of these petitions 386 were based upon an allegation of adultery as against only 198 attributed to the same cause in the previous year. In 84 cases out of 100 the petition was lodged by the wife. In more than half the petitions for divorce there was no issue by the marriage. No definite information is furnished as to the profession of the different petitioners. But 2,621 separations were granted, while 1,637 of the petitions for divorce were successful. Out of this total, six hundred and two divorces and 723 separations were granted in Paris, while the other departments in France, five (the Arriege, the Cantal, the Correze, the Lozere and the Savoie) had not a single divorce case in the first year.

Miraculous Escape.

W. W. Reed, druggist, of Winchester, Ind., writes: "One of my customers, Mrs. Louisa Pike, of Randolph Co., Ind., was a long sufferer with Consumption, and was given up to die by her physicians. She heard of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and began buying it of me. In six months' time she was walking to this city, a distance of six miles, and is now so much improved she has quit using it. She feels she owes her life to it."

Free Trial Bottles at Wm. M. Higgins drug store.

Strong Eggs.

Boston, July 29.—By the overturning of a box of so-called eggs from a truck in Tremont street yesterday, the latest method of smuggling whisky into Rhode Island was discovered. The truck contained cases holding 143 dozen eggs on the way from a liquor-dealer to Newport. The eggs were common porcelain shells, such as are used for "nest-eggs." Each one contained about enough whisky for a good drink. They were filled through a small hole in the big end, and the hole was closed with a water-proof cemented cloth of the same color as the egg. By shaking the egg the little deception was complete.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetters, 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 Wm. M. Higgins.

PUMPING PLANT.

(Santa Ana Herald.)

At a called meeting of the Board of Directors of the Santa Ana Valley Irrigation Company, held at its office in Orange on Monday last, an agreement was entered into between the company and John L. Heald, of Crockett, Contra Costa county, the former agreeing to purchase of the latter a steam lifting pump, boiler and complete apparatus, for the purpose of lifting the water from Lake Yuba-Peralta (which the company has leased for thirty years) into the extension ditch of the company, which is close to the bank of the lake. The pump is a centrifugal one and is to be placed on the bank. The lake is three quarters of a mile long, and from ten to fifteen feet deep, and it is calculated that at least two heads of water flow out of it now. It is evidently fed by many subterranean springs, there being always a good volume. There seems to be no reason to doubt but that, even though the lake may be greatly lowered when a powerful pump is at work, an abundance of water will still remain, and the supply kept up by the springs. In his proposition, made some time since, Mr. Heald agreed to guarantee that his pump would lift 7000 gallons or seven heads of water a minute from the lake into the company's canal, a height of 25 or 30 feet. It is now thought that a lift of but ten feet will be required from the surface of the lake to the ditch, but Mr. Heald will undoubtedly agree to his original guarantee, so that in case of necessity the water may be lifted 25 or 30 feet. The pumping plant, in complete running order, will cost about \$3000, and will probably be in operation in three weeks from the time the order is given to Mr. Heald. The Board of Directors feel the urgent necessity of doing something to increase the water supply for irrigating purposes, and have therefore concluded to try this pumping arrangement, which seems to promise an abundant supply of water, when it is so readily secured. A competent mechanic will be sent down by Mr. Heald, in advance of the shipment of the pump, and will be on the ground ready to commence the work of putting it in operation when it arrives. Thus no unnecessary delay will be experienced. It is not expected that much benefit will be derived the present irrigating season, which is now so far advanced.

The Trials of a Schoolmistress.

Teacher (in mental arithmetic)—If there were three peaches on the table, Johnny, and your little sister should eat one of them, how many would be left?
Johnny—How many little sisters would be left?
Teacher—Now listen, Johnny. If there were three peaches on the table, and your little sister should eat one, how many would be left?
Johnny—We ain't had a peach in the house this year, let alone three.
Teacher—We are only supposing the peaches to be on the table, Johnny.
Johnny—Then they wouldn't be real peaches?
Teacher—No.
Johnny—Would they be preserved peaches?
Teacher—Certainly not.
Johnny—Picked peaches?
Teacher—No, no. There wouldn't be any peaches at all, I told you, Johnny; we only suppose the three peaches to be there.
Johnny—Then there wouldn't be any peaches, of course.
Teacher—Now, Johnny, put that knife in your pocket or I will take it away, and pay attention to what I am saying. We suppose three peaches to be on the table.
Johnny—Yes.
Teacher—And your little sister eats one of them and then goes away.
Johnny—Yes, but she wouldn't go away until she had finished the three. You don't know my little sister.
Teacher—But suppose your mother was there and wouldn't let her eat but one?
Johnny—Mother's out of town and won't be back till next week.
Teacher (sternly)—Now, Johnny, I will put the question once more, and if you do not answer it correctly I shall keep you in after school. If three peaches were on the table, and your little sister were to eat one of them, how many would be left?
Johnny (straightening up)—There wouldn't be any peaches left; I'd grab the other two.
Teacher (touching the bell)—The scholars are now dismissed. Johnny White will remain where he is.—*New York Sun.*

Morrels of Gastronomy.

Crystallized violets and rose leaves are now the fashionable craze in the line of dainties.

Hand-painted eggs that have been boiled for breakfast are something new in idiosyncrasy in the household.

About three-quarters of the gastronomic sayings attributed to the late Sam. Ward were never uttered or written by him.

Orange shortcake is made after the manner of the strawberry article with the addition of a dash of wine, and is pronounced excellent.

Southern cookery is said to be advancing by a correspondent, who predicts vaguely that it will soon reach the perfection it had "befo' de wah."

If rapid eating produces indigestion and dyspepsia, those in earnest in trying to break themselves of the habit should experiment on shad.

In England, strange as it may appear, the consumption of "yellow" cheese is affirmed to be increasing more and more every year. It has been discovered that Queen Victoria has four meals a day—early breakfast, lunch, 4 o'clock tea and late dinner. In this she differs from the royal laboring man.

Cornmeal has a fondness for a salad made of crab meat and lettuce, saturated in a heavy mayonnaise as can be made. A little is said to be equivalent to a long distance.

Corns.

Should your toes become sore, purchase a bottle of the National Horse Liniment from W. M. Higgins, and pour a little on the foot, allowing it to run under the shoe. All tenderness will be speedily removed, and the corns cured. W. M. Higgins is Agent.

EVERYTHING.

Several cases of typhoid fever are reported at Bloomfield and vicinity.

The canyons on Paige & Morton's ranch near Tularosa is in full blast just now.

The salmon run is improving a little in the Sacramento, but scarcely enough to speak of.

A few employees are kept busy at the Benicia Agricultural Works overhauling and repairing machinery.

A sandower, forty-five inches in circumference, is on exhibition in Traver. It grew on the ranch of David Barrie near Kings River.

The Salt River (A. T.) Valley News says: The Pima Indians have sold to the Charles T. Hayden Milling Company about 150,000 pounds of wheat this year.

Because she found six logs in the house she had engaged, a London woman threw up the contract. The case being carried into court, the Judge decided against the lady, who had to pay for the house she had never occupied.

A Continental critic has defined the musical characteristics of the people of Europe. To the Englishman, he says, music is a farce; to the Frenchman, a pleasure; to the German, an object of culture, and to the Italian, a necessity.

A strange feature to attend an election about which there was so much excitement was the smallness of the vote cast in the late British contest. The vote recorded was less than 3,000,000. The vote in the election of December, 1885, was 4,390,039. Twenty-five per cent, of the electors seem to have abstained.

The natives of the West Coast of Africa have hit upon an ingenious way of dealing with the Germans and Frenchmen who have appropriated their lands. At Cameroons and Bouny decrees of non-intercourse with the whites have been passed. They refuse to work for or trade with their objectionable neighbors.

A belief that the world would come to an end on a certain afternoon, spread some weeks ago among the more ignorant people of Madrid, and a thousand or more of them assembled in trepidation on the heights of the Vistillas to see the exhibition. Mistakes in the calculations were pointed out by some of the spectators, and an adjournment to another date ensued.

The corps de ballet of the Paris opera comprises 1,027 women, exclusive of the hundred odd employed in the five workshops where the costumes are prepared. The handiest postmaster of Terschlovo, the rats, as they are professionally termed, receive 40 cents per performance; the ladies of the quadrille, \$40 a month; the corps de ballet, from \$50 to \$60; the subjects, from \$120 to \$180; the premier sujet, from \$120 to \$300, and finally the stars have annual salaries of from \$5,000 to \$8,000. Altogether, the Government has to foot a bill of some \$250,000 a year.

Chinese Taxation.

The most lucrative posts in the customs are almost invariably held by Manchian mandarins. The Hopper, or Director of Customs at Canton, has always, for example, been of that race. The emoluments connected with this office make it an object of eager competition. It is said that a three years' occupancy of it suffices to enrich the holder for life, despite the large disbursements required in the first place to obtain it and afterward to silence or propitiate envy during its enjoyment. The first year's profits go to recoup the purchase fee, the second are spent in presents (bakhshies) but in the third and last year the retiring official is able to lay aside about 200,000 taels for the solace of his old age. The customs revenue increased between 1870 and 1881 from 4,500,000 taels to 14,500,000. At present it stands at about 13,000,000. Like its established as a permanent impost in 1853, it is estimated at 18,000,000; it is a toll rather than a tax, and weighs heavily on those goods that have to travel far from the place of import or production. The land tax is loosely estimated to be from 25,000,000 to 30,000,000. There is a tax called *lo-tai-shui*, which has been much discussed of late as contrary to treaty stipulations. It is levied upon goods at their final destination, and foreign articles having arrived there are treated as if the virtues of their transit pass were exhausted, and that they become thereby liable to *lo-tai-shui*. Among the irregular sources of income, the Chinese Government has had recourse in times of need to the sale of offices and the levying of something very similar to our own old practice of benevolences, the former, however, has by Imperial edict been abolished.—*London Times.*

A Cure for Love.

(To be taken when a spell comes on.)
Take 12 oz. of Dislike, 1 lb. of Resolution, 2 grs. of Common Sense, 2 oz. of Experience, a large spring of Time, and 3 qts. of the cooling water of Consideration.

Set them over the gentle fire of Love; sweeten with the sugar of Forgetfulness; skim it with the spoon of Melancholy; put it in the bottom of your heart; cork it well with the cork of a clear Conscience and let it remain; you will quickly find ease and be restored to your senses again.

These things can be had of the Apothecary at the house of Understanding, next door to Reason, on Prudence street, in the village of Contentment.

Merit Tells.

It is an acknowledged fact that the National Horse Liniment is fast becoming a popular remedy, simply because it is found as represented. When you need a good Liniment try the National. Mr. Higgins is the Agent.

"The picture is very fair, Brown, but you look too sad." "Yes, I looked sad on purpose. You see it is for my wife, who is in the country, and if it looked bright and cheerful she'd be coming home to find out what the matter was."

DYSPEPSIA.

Sedentary habits, mental worry, nervous excitement, excess of impudence in eating or drinking, and various other causes, induce Constipation followed by general derangement of the liver, kidneys, and stomach, in which the disorder of each organ increases the infirmity of the others. The immediate results are Loss of Appetite, Nausea, Full Breasts, Heartburn, Flatulence, Dizziness, Sick Headaches, failure of physical and mental vigor, distressing sense of weight and fullness in the stomach, and increased Constipation, any of which are known as the signs of Dyspepsia.

In every instance where this disease does not originate from scrupulous fast in the blood, AYER'S PILLS may be confidently relied upon to effect a cure. These cases not amenable to the curative influence of AYER'S PILLS alone will certainly yield if the PILLS are aided by the powerful blood-purifying properties of AYER'S SERRAVALLE.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists.

Never fail to relieve the bowels and procure the best of health and regular action, and thus cure Dyspepsia. Temporary purgatives do no permanent harm. The stomach is spurred by "chillies," and soluble stimulants, is inevitably followed by reaction that leaves the organ weaker than before.

"Constipation, induced by my sedentary habits of life, became chronic; AYER'S PILLS relieved me speedily. The first course I used has kept me in good health." H. B. BROWN, New York.

"I was induced to try AYER'S PILLS as a remedy for Indigestion, Constipation, Headache, from which I had long been a sufferer. I found their action easy and obtained prompt relief. They have benefited me more than any medicine I have ever taken." M. V. WATSON, 122 State St., Chicago, Ill.

"They have entirely cured the constipation and greatly improved my general health." REV. FRANCIS H. HAYWARD, Atlanta, Ga.

"The most effective and the easiest pills I have ever found. One dose will quickly move my bowels and free my mind from pain." W. L. LADD, Elmfield, Pa.

"A sufferer from Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, and Neuralgia for the last twenty years, AYER'S PILLS have benefited me more than any medicine I have ever taken." T. R. ROWLEY, Newberry, South Carolina.

"For Dyspepsia they are invaluable." J. T. HAYES, Meriden, Conn.

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LUMBER DEALERS
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Operating on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS of each week.
Grain, Feed, Meal, etc., of all varieties.

Corn Shelled and Shipped
City Stables,
Center Street (Opposite Kroeger's Block)
ANAHEIM.
L. F. Lewis, Proprietor.

THESE STABLES ARE THE BEST VENTILATED and most complete in the town, and special attention will be paid to the feeding and training of horses. The charges in all cases will be reasonable.

Single and Double Teams
Furnished at short notice and on call, drivers familiar with the country, supplied when required. The best of the thoroughbred stock is available.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE BANK OF ANAHEIM.

ASSETS.	
Cash on hand	\$8,065 02
Notes Receivable	27,479 35
Real Estate	30,000 00
Bank Loans	1,300 00
Bank Lst. Building and fixtures	9,000 00
Due from other banks	22,119 58
	\$95,642 01
LIABILITIES.	
Due depositors	\$90,230 00
Capital stock	20,000 00
Reserve fund	6,611 22
	\$116,841 22

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF ANAHEIM.

OF THE AMOUNT OF CAPITAL PAID UP IN GOLD COIN.	
Capital paid up in Gold Coin	\$20,000 00
County of Los Angeles.	
I, P. J. James, President of the Bank of Anaheim, being duly sworn, do depose and say that the above statement is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.	
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of July, 1886.	J. B. PIERCE, Justice of the Peace.

NEW STORE.

CONRAD'S BRICK BUILDING ON LOS ANGELES STREET.
A. T. WALLOP, Proprietor.
—13 lbs. Dry White Sugar—
For \$1.
ALL KINDS OF GROCERIES SOLD
CHEAPER THAN IN ANY OTHER
STORE IN TOWN.
Goods delivered in town and vicinity
JULY 29

F. A. ADAM, THE PIONEER TAILOR.

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For the Latest and Finest Styles of goods
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Via the Great Trans-continental All Rail Route.
OF THE—
Southern Pacific Company
(PACIFIC SYSTEM)
Daily Express and Emigrant Trains make prompt
connections with the several railway lines in
the East.

PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS

attached to Overland Express Trains;
THIRD-CLASS SLEEPING CARS
are run daily with Overland Express Trains.
No additional charge for Berths in Third-Class Cars.
29 Tickets sold, sleeping on Berths between
and other information given upon application at the com-
pany's offices, where passengers calling in person can
secure choice of routes.

RAILROAD LANDS

For sale on reasonable terms.
Apply to, or address
W. H. MILLS, JEROME MILDEN,
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C. P. R. R. San Francisco, S. P. R. R. San Francisco.

UNDER TAKING

A SPECIALTY.
Bodies embalmed or preserved for any length of time,
without the use of ice. Finest hearse in
Los Angeles city.

JOHN R. PAUL, Santa Ana.

Enhalmer and Funeral Director, who will give his
personal attention to all cases.
SURE CURE FOR BLIND, BLEED-
ing and Itching Piles. One box has
cured the worst case of ten years standing.
No one need suffer ten minutes after using
Kirk's German Pile Ointment.
It absorbs tumors, allays the itching, acts as a
purgative and gives relief. Dr. Kirk's German
Pile Ointment is prepared only for Files and
Itching of the private parts, and nothing else.
Every box is warranted. Sold by Druggists
and sent by mail on receipt of price, \$1.00
per box.
J. J. MACK & CO.,
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UNTIL YOU HAVE LEARNED THE PRICE FROM
MELROSE & KNAPP,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS

BANK OF ANAHEIM.

CAPITAL STOCK.	
\$100,000.00.	
PLEZ JAMES, President	
G. B. SHAFFER, Secretary	
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:	
E. F. SPENCE, W. H. MABURY,	
W. K. JAMES,	
S. H. MOTT, P. JAMES.	

This Bank receives Deposits, Loans
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Capital Stock \$100,000
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Centre Street, Anaheim.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF WATCHES, CLOCKS
and Jewelry repaired and warranted.
A few days' notice.

Ostrich Farm

On and after JANUARY 1st, the ostriches will be
open to visitors daily.
CHARGE, 25 cents each person.
All dogs forbidden from the farm, will be destroyed.
Prospectus will be furnished.

TUTT'S PILLS

25 YEARS IN USE.
The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age!
SYMPTOMS OF A
TORMENTED LIVER.
Loss of appetite, bowels constipated, pain in
the head, with a dull sensation in the
back part, pain under the shoulder
blades, fullness after eating, with dis-
inclination to exertion of body or mind,
irritability of temper, low spirits, with
a feeling of having neglected some duty,
weariness, dizziness, fluttering at the
heart, dark before the eyes, headache
over the right eye, heaviness, with
stiff dreams, highly colored urine, and
CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR or WHISKERS changed to a
Glossy Black by the application of this
DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts
instantaneously. Sold by Druggists,
or sent by express on receipt of \$1.00
Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

DR. TOUZEAU'S FRENCH SPECIFIC