

BRIDGEPORT CHRONICLE-UNION.

VOL. XXX.

BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL., SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1892.

NO. 1,553.

CHRONICLE-UNION.

ALEX. C. FOLGER. ROBT. M. FOLGER.
Published by
R. M. & A. C. FOLGER
Every Saturday Morning.
TERMS:
For one year (in advance) \$3 00
For six months 1 75
For three months 1 00

OFFICE:
Corner of Bryant and School Streets.
(Court House Block).

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

Superior Judge Wm. M. Vitteen.
County Clerk, Auditor and Assessor M. J. Cody.
Recorder John D. Murphy.
Treasurer Joseph A. Brown.
County Administrator H. M. Eddy.
M. Walters, Coroner & Public Administrator.
Superintendent of Schools Cora L. Kierulff.
Supervisor, First District William Calhoun.
Supervisor, Second District William Stewart.
Supervisor, Third District N. B. Armstrong.
Supervisor, Fourth District Henry A. Pitts.
Inspector of Schools, Bridgeport, on the 1st of January, April, July and October.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHAS. F. GARDNER.
(Late Receiver U. S. Land Office).

LAND AND MINE ATTORNEY,
SACRAMENTO.
NOTARY PUBLIC.
24 1/2 Street—Room 1, Next door to U. S. Land Office.

R. F. CSORNY & CO.,
General Hardware.

THE PRESS.
(NEW YORK)
FOR 1892.

DAILY, SUNDAY, WEEKLY.
The Aggressive Republican Journal of the Metropolis.
A NEWSPAPER FOR THE MASSES.
Founded December 1st, 1867.

Circulation Over 100,000 Copies DAILY.

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Pasture.
D. M. & H. F. BARNETT ARE PREPARED to Feed and Shelter Stock during the Winter, at their Ranch in Antelope Valley, at reasonable rates. The hay is clear of "Fox-tail," and consists of a mixture of wild grass and alfalfa. For further particulars, Address,
D. M. & H. F. BARNETT.

LEGAL.

Taxes. 1891. Taxes.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE SECOND AND LAST INSTALLMENT of the Tax on the REAL ESTATE in Mono County, California, being One-half (1/2) of said Tax, is now due and payable, and if not paid prior to the

TWENTY-FIFTH DAY OF APRIL, 1892, at SIX o'clock P. M. of that day, a penalty of FIVE (5) per cent. will be added thereto.

Also, further NOTICE is given that the Tax on the whole of the Personal Property, and one-half (1/2) of the Real Estate, was not paid when due, as the First Installment, prior to the 30th day of November, 1891, and to waive a penalty of Fifteen (15) per cent. was added thereto, is due and payable, and if not paid prior to the

TWENTY-FIFTH DAY OF APRIL, 1892, at SIX o'clock P. M. of that day, an additional penalty of FIVE (5) per cent. will be added thereto, making a total of TWENTY (20) per cent.

AND NOTICE is further given that, if the Tax is not paid prior to the

THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF MAY, 1892, the list of DELINQUENT TAXES will be placed with the printer, and published on the

ELEVENTH DAY OF JUNE, 1892, and will be sold on the

FIFTH DAY OF JULY, 1892, at TEN o'clock P. M. of that day, at the front door of the Court House, in the Town of Bridgeport, Mono County, California, for lawful money of the United States, cash in hand paid.

N.B.—Taxes are payable in United States law full money. Checks will be first cashed before the amount is credited or receipt given.

Dated Bridgeport, January 10th, 1892.
M. J. CODY, Tax Collector of Mono County, California.

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THE CHINESE CAPITAL.

Interesting Information About the City of Peking.

It Comprises Four Cities with a Population of a Million and a Half—Its Society—Buildings—The Great Walls.

Peking, the capital of the Chinese empire and of the province of Chihli on the Tanghai river, has a population estimated at one million five hundred thousand, says the New York Recorder.

It stands on an extensive sandy plain, and consists of Kin-Ching, the prohibited city, containing only the palaces of the emperor and the dwellings of his immediate retainers; Hwang Ching, the imperial city, with a large number of court officials; Nui-Ching, the Tartar city, comprising twelve square miles, and Wai-Ching, the Chinese city, with fifteen square miles of area. The Tartar city is surrounded by a wall sixty feet high and fifty feet thick, the Chinese city by one thirty feet high and twenty-five feet thick. They are built of stone and brick and filled with earth.

The suburbs include an area of twenty-five miles.

The prohibited city, two miles in circumference, is entered by four gates, each surmounted by a tower. The buildings are superior to any others in the empire. The meridian gate leads to the imperial buildings, and is reserved for the emperor solely. Five marble bridges spanning a little stream lead to a marble paved court, and the emperor receives the homage of the courtiers on great state days. Ascending the stairway, the tranquil palace of heaven is reached, into which none can enter without special royal permission. The number of people within the prohibited city is small, most being Manchus.

The imperial city, surrounding the prohibited city, has a wall twenty feet high, pierced by four gates, through which no one can enter save by special permission. It contains the tablets of the deceased emperors and empresses and the altars of the gods. There are also the Russian college, military stores, and the Chinese, the artificial mountain, with each of its five summits crowned by a pavilion.

The Tartar city surrounds the imperial city and contains the principal government offices and the hall of science erected in 1639. Near by are the Russian Church of the Assumption and the temple where his majesty and princess worship their ancestors on the first day of every month. The city is in control of the general of the nine gates, near whose headquarters is the high tower in which are the immense drum and bell that proclaim the hour of midnight. Not far away is the white pagoda with its obelisk erected by Kublai Khan in the thirteenth century, about which upon one hundred and eighty pillars lamps burn continuously in Buddha's honor.

The Chinese city is the most populous, but its structures are poorly built. The houses are of brick, one story high, with roofs of tiles. It contains the altars to Heaven, to winter, to agriculture, and the pool dedicated to the spirits of the waters, where his majesty performs special applications whenever the country suffers from drought.

SHE QUIT SUDDENLY.

Tragedy and comedy are very close together sometimes, says the New York World, and the same swell which nearly ended the life of one person upset a group of a dozen merry bathers and tossed them topsy turvy toward the beach. One of the number, a New Yorker, was thrown headlong into a levy of girls, and he has a distinct impression of a shapely limb grazing his waist just as the breaker rolled over.

That occurs scores of times daily, and the young fellow recovered himself and went on bathing. A quarter of an hour later he met a lady he knew and the pair went upon the beach. Suddenly his companion started, and murmuring some sort of an excuse left him.

The bather was very much disconcerted, and casting his eyes around to discover the cause, his gaze fell upon something dangling from his belt. He grasped it, and was astonished to find in his hand a wide yellow garter of generous length, one of those sentimental seek-a-beau girlies so popular a few months since, bearing the legend, "I hope you ever." The New Yorker still has the elastic, and he says the owner may secure it by calling at the Stockton and proving property, although he fears the inscription is not applicable in this case.

Longest Human Hair.

Mercedes Lopez, a Mexican woman living just across the river from this place, has an extraordinary suit of hair, probably the longest in the world, says the Leadville Democrat. She is about five feet in height, and when she stands erect her hair trails on the ground four feet and eight inches. When she sits down and draws her locks about her they hide her entire person so heavily that it is like thick clothing. The present growth on her head is only a little over five years old, for it gives her such headaches that she is compelled to cut it frequently. Every month she sells large quantities of it to a hair dealer. She is the wife of a common shoep herder, and is herself ignorant, but her tresses are the beautiful black hair of the old Castilian women.

FRANCE'S FORTS.

Defenses of the Republic Against Her Enemies.

The Line of Great Fortresses and Intrenched Camps, on the Eastern Frontier—European Armaments.

A feature of France's preparation for the next war with Germany that has not attracted much attention thus far is the line of forts and intrenched camps girdling her eastern frontier, says a writer in the Illustrated American. If little has been said about these fortifications, it is only because little is known. The government has endeavored to preserve secrecy in regard to them even more strenuously than it has denied information about incursions and the Lohel rife. In the modern system of fortification much stress is laid upon the importance of keeping the enemy in the dark.

No longer frowning parapets announce to him the quarter whence he may expect resistance. The present aim is to lure him into a trap and then mow down his regiments by a hail of fire from hidden guns. For this purpose rapid-fire guns will be largely used. The Maxim gun will deliver about seven hundred bullets per minute. It can be directed by one man, who will show only his head above his screen and will be sheltered by one other man completely covered. Smokeless powder being used, a retreat would be undetected, and a fire would be in full blast before the location of the gun could be discovered. To carry out such a scheme successfully it is important, of course, to preserve the most complete secrecy about the plans of the fortifications. Therefore only general facts are known about the line of forts on the eastern frontier of France.

The fortifications consist of intrenched camps and long fortresses. The largest forts—Fort de la Chapelle, Vincennes, Lunéville, Verdun, Metz, Belfort, and Strasbourg—are built on their otherwise barren armaments armored towers with the heaviest cannon. Every fort or intrenched camp is within gunshot of the next one, is connected with the others by telegraph and is linked to the other members of the chain by a double-track railway. The only break in the railway connection is between Fort Gironcourt and Fort de Servance. Batteries occupy between the forts all the positions commanding approaches. The guns of the forts vary in number for each between twenty and fifty. Some, however, have as many as eighty. In several forts there is room for two thousand head of cattle, and in all for enormous quantities of provisions. The quarters of the men and officers are airy and ample. The cannons command completely the slopes, which are, moreover, so woven over with wires and so mined with torpedoes that the stand of an enemy there and the undermining of the walls are impossible.

CHINESE MAFIAS.

An Organization of Assassins That the Law is Powerless to Suppress.

There is quite a striking analogy between the Italian Mafia, as it is commonly understood, and the Chinese Tong, or organization of cutthroats, murderers and highbinders in this city, says the San Francisco Chronicle. The chief point of difference is that the subdivisions of the Mafia are not at constant war with each other, while the Tong have deadly feuds continually on foot, and generally select their victims from among their rivals.

The question of these organizations of assassins in the heart of a civilized community like ours has grown to be a serious one. We know, in a general way that each Tong is bound together by oaths which its members dare not break; that its purpose is crime of the deepest dye; that it shelters its members by every artifice which Chinese cunning can devise, and that it sets at defiance the laws of the land; but here our knowledge on the subject ends. We do not know the motives which underlie the frequent murders, nor do we seem to know how to break up these Tong or put an end to their career of crime.

The suggestion has been made, and it is worth considering, that an indictment for criminal conspiracy would lie against an entire Tong or society whose members were known or believed to be guilty of murder. So far as we can know anything about the secret workings of these organizations there is ample reason to believe that the murders are committed after full discussion and the murderer selected by his society and instructed as to how and when he shall do his deadly work. If this be true there is certainly a criminal conspiracy preceding every one of these highbinder murders, and the whole society is liable to indictment.

Such a wholesale attack upon these secret societies would do much to break them up. As it is now they care very little if one of their number happens to fall into the clutches of the law. They have plenty of assassins left, and one more or less makes no difference to the Tong. If, however, the whole Tong were indicted the Chinese would believe that the officers of the law were in earnest and it would get rid of those who were inimical to them.

KALAKAUA'S NAVY.

He Had to Pawn the Guns in Order to Get Food for the Soldiers.

Reminiscences of life in the southern seas were being told by a number of acquaintances, says the Seattle Press-Times. They were all commercial travelers, and two of them had been to the islands.

"Old King Kalakaua's ambition to own a navy," said one, "ended in one of the best bits of international comedy I ever heard of. I think the story, which is perfectly true, is not generally known, and I have never seen it in print.

"For years the genial old barbarian had gazed upon the greatness of the navies of other nations and cherished the desire to be represented and have the dignity of his kingdom sustained by a real armed cruiser.

"The more he saw of the warships of other nations lying in his own harbor the more it preyed on his mind. At last the happy day came when he had saved enough notwithstanding the efforts of his cabinet officers, who tried to tempt him to play freeze-out and other games of hazard, to buy a navy for his beloved government. He had already selected the vessel he was to buy.

"It was the American ship Ethan Allen, a formidable craft bought of Americans and armed with four ten-pounders.

"The King Kalakaua conceived an idea of sailing with Samoa, the nearest neighborly group whose dignity approached that of Hawaii.

"One day the Hawaiian navy sailed on its mission, and in time reached the harbor of Apia. The flag of the new vessel was a pretty sight to the commander of the vessel, and the gorgeous 'man-of-war' drove the Samoan navy wild with envy.

"A breeze made up of Kanakas, played the national anthem every night for 'Hail out,' and every day the ship's crew straddled along the beach and saluted respectfully at the poor natives of the island.

"While the stores ran low, and the Hawaiian navy was still two thousand miles from home, the commander went to the merchants of Apia and ordered a store of salt-horse and sea-lard. They wanted their pay in advance. The naval officer told them with a noble dignity to 'charge it' with 'Hail out,' they asked.

"'To King Kalakaua,' was the reply.

"'Who else?' came next.

"The officer pitied their ignorance, but he could not enlighten them enough to get any stores on time. He finally pawed the beautiful ten-pounders for enough to last during the homeward passage.

"The navy is now anchored in the harbor of Honolulu, serving as a quarantine station. It is said that the last days of the king were shortened by this setback in his life's ambition, and that, frequently, when he looked up from an age-high hand, there was a pearly tear on the side of his nose. Observers thought it was because he couldn't win that he wept, but his cabinet officials, who sat at the game, knew differently."

THE GIRL SACHELOR.

How She Secures the Luxury of an Independent Income.

It is getting to be much the fashion for unmarried women not to have homes, rather than to live in hotels or boarding houses, says a Boston correspondent of the New Orleans Times-Democrat. Apartments of all kinds and at all prices are to be found, from the two rooms and bath to the home-keeping suite, but it develops the home feeling to have one's own suite, one's own furniture and arrangements. Nearly all the new apartment hotels provide small suits for one or two persons, where steam heat and hot water go with the rooms. The tenant pays for his own gas and provides for himself (or herself) furniture, service and food. The expense, of course, varies with the locality. For instance, in one of the hotels, located on Copley square, the finest part of the city, a lady has a suite of two rooms and bath, with private hall and two very large closets for trunks, etc., of which the rent is five hundred dollars a year.

Having her own books, pictures, bric-a-brac, bookcases, mirror and writing-table, she required only furniture for the bedroom and a rug, sofa and chairs for the little salon. Window draperies and portiers were got up out of the petty and inexpensive "scrim"—at twenty-five cents a yard—and the entire outfit of furnishings was within one hundred dollars. The hotel had a dining-room on the European plan, and she also had a gas stove, on which it was easy to make tea or coffee in the morning, and with cream, rolls and fruit the dainty breakfast is very easily arranged. Her rooms are tasteful and charming, and the entire cost of living does not exceed eighteen dollars a week, while such a suite in a hotel on the American plan would not be less than fifty dollars a week.

ARE those ugly, ill-tempered words spoken so sharply really yours?

ARE the rough ways, the screaming voice, the silly chatter and the offensive stares yours?

ARE those rude habits of whispering, of using slang and of continued lack of quietness yours?

ARE those dreadful habits of impertinence to your parents, of lack of consideration for others and of untidiness yours?—Ladies' Home Journal.

PEOPLE AND EVENTS.

W. W. Astor pays \$35,000 a year rent for his London house.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY years was the reputed age of Sukeey Gibbs, a colored woman who died near Demopolis, Ala., recently.

RUFUS HATCH, before he went to New York to grow famous as a politician, had acquired a local celebrity in Indianapolis as an organist.

QUEEN VICTORIA, having completed her 73d year, has exceeded in age all other English sovereigns except two—Georges II. and III.

JAMES STEWART, of Horton, Mich., has a specimen of an unknown new variety of apple which he picked about nineteen months ago and which is still perfectly sound.

The King of Ashantee is allowed 3,333 wives. Many of them are the daughters of the chiefs of tributary tribes over which the king has jurisdiction, and are sent to him as hostages.

MR. MAXWELL SOMMERVILLE, whose collection of engraved gems is said to be the largest in the world, is the possessor of the rarest and costliest cameo known. It is a chrysopeprase seven by five inches in size, having on it a head of Jupiter with the oak leaves and wings.

GENERALITIES.

SHAD are used as money in many of the North Sea islands.

For every foot of stature a man should weigh twenty-six pounds.

THIRTY-FOUR pounds of raw sugar make twenty-one pounds refined.

One of the smallest coins in size is the new centennial gold piece of Guatemala.

In one California county 3,173 jack rabbits were killed in seventeen days recently.

WAX came into use for candles in the twelfth century, and wax candles were esteemed a luxury in 1800, being but little used.

A WHEELING mail carrier has successfully delivered a letter to a man with the name of George Schifferwitz, on-the-bergs, a resident of the North end.

The new census of the Penobscot Indian tribe shows the tribe to number 285, a gain of nine during the year. They raised 3,500 bushels of potatoes in 1891.

The American people are subject in their domestic relations to forty odd codes of law, an anomalous condition not to be found in any other civilized country.

WITTY AND WISE.

AN obese individual can strike but one pose—adipose.—Lippincott's Magazine.

Why is necessity like some lawyers? Because it knows no law.—Druze's Magazine.

BRANNON TENNES has been elected second chief of the Cherokee Nation. Well, we should giggle.—Memphis Appeal-Avalanche.

The moralist says every man should have first principles to live by. He has, but he won't tell them to suit himself.

The Boston Transcript, which doesn't like the use of French words and phrases, suggests that instead of hors du combat, the slang phrase "not in it" be used.

A NOVEL case came before a Mississippi court the other day, reminds the Troy Times. A resident of that city appeared to ask for an injunction restraining an objectionable man from paying attention to the complainant's sister. One court should not thus interfere with another without extreme provocation.

HANDY HINTS.

SALTS of lemon or vinegar will take ink stains from floors and wood.

SALT removes fruit stains from the hands if moistened with a little lemon juice.

Ess oils may be removed from silver by using a little common salt, pulverized.

WATER, with a few drops of spirits of niter in it, will remove almost any obstinate stains; but the article must be washed in clear, cold water directly after using the solution.

The best plain staining fluid for floors is permanganate of potash. It acts not only as a stain, but as a disinfectant, and is particularly hygienic when applied to chamber floors.

LEMON juice and salt will remove spots of iron rust which sometimes appear in cast-iron, iron and malleable. The articles must be exposed to the sun after being well saturated with the compound.

SHORT STORIES OF ANIMALS.

ALL Lawrence County, Mo., lately turned out to a fox hunt, but the animal was picked up by an overgrown dog in fifteen minutes and the hunt spoiled.

PROBABLY the largest alligator ever seen in Louisiana was killed in a small lake on the plantation of H. J. Felton, in Concordia parish. It measured twenty-two feet in length.

A REBENT of Saratoga, Ark., unearthed what is supposed to be the bones of a monstrous serpent. There were thirty-nine joints and some of them weighed nine pounds.

THERE is a knowing farm horse near Butler, Pa., which lifts the latch, opens the gate, goes to the watering trough, seizes the pump handle in his mouth, pumps water, drinks and returns to his pasture, closing the gate after him.

CHRONICLE-UNION

BRIDGEPORT, APRIL 7, 1892.

Printed at the Bridgeport Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENTS.

E. C. DAKF—Merchandise Exchange. L. F. FISHER—Merchandise Exchange. G. H. KELLOGG—330 Pine Street.

[New York Press.] TARIFF PICTURES.

Prosperity of nations has long, by common consent, been measured by their consumption of iron. About the time the low or "reform" tariff of 1864 began to get in its work the United States was consuming about 85 pounds per capita of pig iron.

After five years of the "reform" policy, in 1852 our consumption had fallen to 53 pounds per capita. In 1890, after thirty years of protection, we consumed about 318 pounds per capita.

That's how the gauge of prosperity stands under the McKinley tariff.

In 1880 the number of workers employed in American woolen mills was 161,557. In 1890, under the influence of protection, it had grown to 221,032.

The enactment of the Springer Free Wool bill, now before Congress, would reduce the wages and lower the standard of living of every one of this great army of American toilers.

Just before the passage of the McKinley bill there were 17 pearl button factories in the United States. The McKinley bill put up the duty on pearl buttons, and now the pearl button factories number 77.

Will the free trader think a moment of the number of men and women the additional 60 button factories started in this country through the enactment of the McKinley bill that have found remunerative employment, enabling them to support families as American families should be supported, with plenty to eat, drink and wear, and a dollar or two to spend, now and then, for innocent pleasures—something that very few working men and women in Europe can do?

And while they find such enterprises, which are new to this country, and enabling the working classes to make happy homes, and thereby add to the wealth and happiness of our people in every part of our Union, why should they be so unpatriotic as to clamor for repeal of our tariff, and allow an influx of foreign goods made by foreign workmen, who are paid with American gold sent to Europe for goods which can be made in this country, and all that American gold kept at home to assist in the maintenance of our own mechanics and workmen?

Six men who were caught recently pulling spikes from the track of the Mexican Central railroad were summarily shot by soldiers of the Rural Guards. The poorer class of Mexicans have been in the habit of stealing the spikes and selling them for a few cents apiece. The Mexicans know how to punish criminals promptly. No postponements of trials; no petitions of Judges and jurymen for pardons, and no pardons for red-branded murderers.

It is reported that Palmers, one of the largest naval and shipping firms in the United Kingdom, are arranging to transfer their plant from New Castle on the Tyne to a certain point in the United States. Rockefeller, of the Standard Oil company will, it is said, join the enterprise, controlling \$40,000,000 and using his influence to secure a government contract for war ships.

Congressman, or Judge, McKenna has sent his resignation as a Congressman from the Third District, to Governor Markham. It is not likely that a special election will be held.

Dr. Morrison Munford, editor and publisher of the Kansas City Times, and one of the most prominent men of Missouri, died on Sunday.

The cruiser Yorktown arrived at San Francisco on Saturday last, and will have a general clean-up at Mare Island.

The Inyo Creamery is being fast pushed to completion. The building will be ready for the machinery by the 10th.

Curtis, the actor, who is to be tried again for the murder of officer Grant in San Francisco, is out on bail.

The President has signed the Act to set apart a tract of land in California for the use of the Lick Observatory.

Walt Whitman, one of our America's greatest poets, died at his home in Camden, N. J., on Saturday last, in his 73d year.

The wool clip of Nevada is reported on usually heavy and clean.

P. Flanagan, of Reno, sheared 14,000 sheep and the clip weighs 89,000 pounds.

Surgeon left an estate of about \$60,000. Fresno is to have an electric railroad.

Bishop has an epidemic of measles.

The Senate has unanimously ratified the Bering Sea Treaty. Orders have been issued to clear vessels at Victoria for that Sea.

The State of New York has just completed a State census of its population, and, of course, found a decided increase over the Federal census taken in July 1890, close on to two years ago, and now Democratic papers are harping on this late census to show that the Federal census was not correctly made, and that New York is entitled to three more Congressmen on the State enumeration. Does it ever strike these late Democratic editors that a census taken to-day throughout the country would show gains in other States as well as in New York, and that these other States would also be entitled to more Congressmen?—New York Democrats seem to be laboring under the impression that New York is the United States. They are greatly mistaken.

The Grand Army Encampment is to be this year at Washington, in September, and Congress has been asked to appropriate \$100,000, one-half to be paid by the District of Columbia toward the expenses. Congress now has an opportunity to show its appreciation of the work the Veterans did in preserving our National Capitol, that those who are now called on for a pitance, as it were, might be enabled to sit under the great dome as law-makers. A big apple that the appropriation will be refused by the "Great Objector", and his brethren.

It is a good thing that it is getting fashionable for murderers to commit suicide immediately after the killing of their victims. It saves a heap of trouble, and is not so expensive to taxpayers. We commend the new fashion to all who have "murder in their eye," as being a style that will take well with the general public. It is a pity it was not in vogue in the early days of Bodie.

Venezuela is having a revolution, and England is presumed to be ready to pounce upon the distracted country and seize it.—If England attempts a seizure the United States is likely to interfere on behalf of Venezuela, as we have a large trade with that country, and it looks to Uncle Sam for assistance. We can protect Venezuela and the Seals, as England will quickly find out.

The Democratic Inyo Independent is not in harmony with the leading Democratic papers, or it would not publish such nauseating puffs of David Bennett Hill as appeared in that paper last week. The Independent is behind the age in Democratic politics. Hill isn't in it.

The Democratic papers in the East, North and South, and in the "wild and woolly West," are giving David Bennett Hill a general scolding, and Hill will soon begin to wish he had never been born. We are glad to notice such an exhibition of decency in the Democratic press of the country.

Our "high-toned" Americans in Europe are seemingly as bad as the aristocracy of England have been shown to be.

NEW TO-DAY.

To Whom It May Concern.

I HEREBY NOTIFY YOU THAT I, the undersigned, have released that certain Mining Claim known as the "Star Mine," situated in Patterson Mining District, Mono County, Cal., said mine being subject to relocation by failure to do the assessment work for the year ending 1891.

E. MORAN, Sweetwater, Nev., March 26, 1892. ap2 1m

SHERIFF'S SALE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY of Mono, State of California.

S. B. BURKHAM, THE MOCKING-BIRD MILL AND MINING COMPANY, AUGUST CORDES, Plaintiffs vs. Defendant.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF Execution, on a Judgment of the Superior Court, in and for the said County of Mono, State of California, on the 23rd day of March, A. D. 1892, in the above entitled action, wherein S. B. Burkham and E. S. Beck, two of the above named parties, obtained a judgment against the Mocking Bird Mill and Mining Company, the said Defendant, on the 18th day of October, 1890, for the sum of One thousand, eighty six and 10/100 (\$1,886.60) Dollars, together with the further sum of \$23.75 costs, which said judgment and decree was, on the said day named date, recorded in Judgment Book "B" of said Court, Page 274, which judgment was duly assigned to one A. F. Bryant on January 16th, 1892, and said assignment recorded in records of said county in Book "A" Miscellaneous Records, Page 265, wherein J. the Sheriff of said county, am command to sell the following described real estate, or so much thereof, as may be necessary, to pay said judgment, together with costs, and all accruing costs, to wit:

That certain lot, piece of land, and ground, being a certain mining claim, lead, or lode, bearing gold and other precious metals, situate, lying and being in Homer Mining District, Mono County, California, commonly known as and called the Mocking Bird mine, and being 1300 feet in length and 60 feet in width. The west end line of said mine adjoins the east side line of the Gorrilla mine, in said District, and Mocking Bird mine, more fully described as to metes and bounds as follows:

From the location monument at the apex of a high cliff running N. 89° E. 1130.5 chs to a stake, for the point of commencement; thence S. 25° E. 4.5 chs; thence S. 82° W. 38 chs; thence N. 41° W. 4.2 chs; thence S. 49° W. 9.9 chs; thence S. 47° E. 4.2 chs; thence S. 41° W. 1.4 chs; thence S. 41° E. 8.4 chs; thence S. 41° W. 2.6 chs; thence N. 25° W. 9.9 chs; thence N. 41° E. 11.5 chs; thence N. 89° E. 41.7 chs; thence S. 25° E. 4.5 chs to point of beginning.

The said Mocking Bird mine was located on the 25th day of May, 1890, by Frank Reynolds and Samuel Bartram, and a copy of the location notice being recorded in the County Records of said Mono county, on the 25th day of September, 1890.

Together with all and singular, the tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereto in anywise belonging, or in anywise appertaining.

Public notice is hereby given that on

TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1892, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day, in front of the Court House in Bridgeport, Mono County, California, I will, in obedience to said writ of execution, order of sale and decree of foreclosure, sell all the right, title interest and claim which the said defendant now has, or in and to the said property, including all said defendant's right, title, interest and claim of, in and to the said property standing in the Records of said county in the name of Isaac K. Wilbur, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said Plaintiff's judgment, with interest thereon and costs, to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand. Dated Bridgeport, Cal., March 26, 1892. M. J. CODY, Sheriff.

Two facts have been pretty conclusively settled in the minds of the public—the first that the Royal Baking Powder Company has found the means, and uses them, to make a chemically pure article of food; and the second that the market is full of poisonous, slimy and other adulterated baking powders, which, no matter how strongly endorsed by "commercial" chemists, are to be studiously avoided.

A pure baking powder is one of the chief aids to the cook in preparing perfect and wholesome food. The recent controversy in the press has left it no longer a question with those who desire purity and wholesomeness of food what baking powder they shall use.

The Missouri Legislature adjourned after passing resolutions favoring Grover Cleveland for the Presidency. "But Grover will never get there—as long as Dave Hill lives!"

MISCELLANEOUS.

Teachers' Examination. OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS, Bridgeport, Mono County, Cal. March 19, 1892.

THE NEXT REGULAR MEETING OF THE County Board of Education of Mono County will be held on

TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1892, at Bridgeport.

Applicants for Teachers' Certificates or Diplomas will please file their intentions with the School Superintendent, and Secretary of the Board. The following are the studies required for a Primary Grade Certificate: Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Composition, United States History, Orthography, Penmanship, Reading, Methods of Teaching, School Law, Industrial Drawing, Book Keeping, Psychology, Grammar, Book Keeping, Elementary Book Keeping, Vocal Music.

The additional branches required for Grammar Grade Certificates are as follows: Philosophy, Algebra.

CORNELIA RICHARDS, Superintendent of Schools. mh25 1d

MISCELLANEOUS.

GRAND MASQUERADE BALL AT BRYANT'S HALL, BRIDGEPORT.

ON THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 7.

COMMITTEES: ARRANGEMENT. A. F. Bryant, J. D. Murphy, S. M. Smith, C. L. Hayes.

RECEPTION. M. J. Cody, P. G. Hughes, J. A. Brown, E. A. Murphy, C. E. Day, C. E. Kirkwood, C. M. Stewart, M. M. Waitze.

INVITATION. James Sinnaman, W. P. Brandon, James Logan, J. A. Schell, F. M. Richardson, C. E. Kirkwood, and all citizens of Bridgeport.

W. P. Oakes, N. B. Ward, Wm. Stewart, S. B. C. Travis, JOHN MATTY, S. B. Burkham, CLINTON and SWEETWATER, William Koenig, T. C. Sharpe, A. P. Sayre.

H. F. Barnett, T. F. Carney, C. F. Ricker, C. L. Hayes, C. E. Heath, Grant Patterson.

Stewart Kirkwood, L. A. Murphy, J. N. Summers, C. W. Sheridan.

Supper will be given by L. A. Murphy—at Allen House. TICKETS, for Admission to Ball, \$1.50 per couple.

THE BEST OF MUSIC WILL BE SUPPLIED.

NOTICE OF FORFEITURE TO CO-OVERNORS. TO BENJAMIN HEALEY, THE ESTATE OF NATHAN ATKINSON, PHEE, E. A. ATKINSON, GRESSA E. HEWSON, SARAH A. CALDWELL, WIFE OF JOSEPH CALDWELL, NATHAN ATKINSON HEWSON, THE ESTATE OF ALBERT WILLIAMS, MARY WILLIAMS, AND ALL OTHERS WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

You and each of you are hereby notified that I, the undersigned, have expended one Hundred Dollars in labor and expended time upon the Mining Claim known as the "STAR MINE," being situated and lying in Patterson Mining District, Mono County, State of California, and more fully described in the Location Notice recorded in Liber C, Folio 129, Mining Locations, Records of Mono County, California; in order to hold said premises, under the provisions of Section 2241 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required for holding the same for the year ending December 31st, 1891; as will appear by a Certificate of Proof of Labor, filed January 4th, 1892, in the office of the Recorder of said County; and if, within ninety days after said notice by publication, you or either of you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditure, you, and each of your several interests in said claim will become the property of the subscriber, under said Section 2241.

Dated San Francisco, Cal., February 27th, 1892. MARTIN JONES, mh25 1d

At an "old horse" sale at Denver the other day by the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, among some baggage of Col. Henry Altman, were found stock in Pennsylvania oil companies worth \$100,000, besides 7000 shares of stock in the Pennsylvania Oil Company, and deeds to some Nevada mining property. Where is Altman?

At Lathrop, on Saturday last, George B. Fox, son of Judge C. M. Fox of Oakland, while performing a trick with what he thought an unloaded pistol, shot himself through the body over the region of the liver. The wound is very serious.

They have at last commenced boring the proposed Postoffice site in San Francisco, after the people of the whole State have been bored by the San Francisco papers, to find out whether it was a swamp, as claimed.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

Quick Time and Cheap Fares To Eastern and European Cities, via the Great Trans-continental all-rail Routes.

Southern Pacific Company. (PACIFIC SYSTEM.) Daily Express Trains make prompt connections with the several Railway Lines in the East.

NEW YORK and NEW ORLEANS. With the several Steam Lines to ALL EUROPEAN PORTS.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars and TOURIST SLEEPING CARS attached to Overland Express Trains.

Tickets sold, Sleeping Car Berths secured and proper information given upon application at the Company's Office, where passengers calling in person can secure choice of routes, etc.

Orders Sold at Lowest Rates for tickets for passage from Europe and Eastern Cities to any point in the Pacific States and Territories. These Orders, if not used, will be redeemed at the full amount paid therefor.

RICH DORAY, T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Traffic Manager, Gen. Pass. Agt. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

RAILROAD LANDS. For Lands in Central and Northern California, Oregon, Nevada and Utah, apply to or address W. H. MILLS, Land Agent, C. P. R. R. SAN FRANCISCO.

For Lands in Southern California, apply to or address JEHOMIE MADDEN, Land Agent, S. P. R. R. SAN FRANCISCO.

GELATT'S BRIDGEPORT LINE. Carrying the United States Mail.

On and after JULY 1st, 1891, will leave GENOA (On ARRIVAL of STAGES from CARSON) MONDAYS and FRIDAYS.

Connecting at BOLEBROOK'S, on above days, for TOPAZ, COLEVILLE and BRIDGEPORT.

Leaves BRIDGEPORT at 6 A. M. on MONDAYS and FRIDAYS for Coleville, Topaz and Holbrooks.

CONNECTING WITH STAGES FOR Genoa and Carson. R. GELATT, Proprietor.

EASTWALKER RIVER TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of toll on the EAST WALKER RIVER WAGON ROAD are as follows:

Buggy team, \$1.50. Loaded wagon and two animals, 1.00. Each additional pair of animals, .50. Horseman, each, .25. Pack animals, each, .25. Hogs and sheep, each, .10. Loose stock, each, .05. Empty teams, half-price.

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of toll on the BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE WAGON ROAD are as follows:

No deadheads will be permitted to pass on the road. All tolls will be required to be paid at the time of passing the toll gates, no credit is given.

Buggy team, \$1.50. Loaded wagon and two animals, 1.00. Each additional pair of animals, .50. Horseman, each, .25. Pack animals, each, .25. Hogs and sheep, each, .10. Loose stock, each, .05. Empty teams, half-price.

ANTELOPE TOLL ROAD. RATES OF TOLL.

Horse and buggy, .75. Double team, 1.00. Additional span, .75. Horseman, .25. Loose stock, .05. W. J. W. WILLIAM PRICE.

The road to Yosemite on the other side of the mountains is open. The first stage load of tourists went in last week.

LEGAL.

Notice to Redeem. UNDER SECTION 2785 OF THE POLITICAL CODE.

PLEASE take notice that the following described property situated in the County of Mono, State of California, viz: Lot in town of Bodie, lot 23, block 21, 110; improvements thereon, two buildings, 470. Lot in town of Ameron, S. E. corner of Main and Second streets, 110; improvements thereon, boarding house, 190; total \$100; tax \$4.66; 3 per cent. 23 cents; costs \$1.10; total \$5.99; was, on the 6th day of March, 1891, sold for delinquent taxes to J. C. MURPHEY, Collector, for the sum of Five and 91/100 dollars.

Just due at the date hereof is Twenty-\$6 100 dollars, and the right to redeem property from said sale will expire on the 1st day of April, 1892, and the undersigned purchaser will as soon as the right of redemption expires apply for a deed of said property. Witness my hand this 8th day of March, 1892. J. C. MURPHEY.

HOTELS.

ALLEN HOUSE, BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

First-Class in Its Appointments.

Livery and Feed Stable connected with the Hotel. The patronage of the Public respectfully solicited. my30-1f LEWIS A. MURPHEY.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL, Main street, BODIE, CALIFORNIA.

N. W. BOYD, Proprietor.

THE ABOVE HOTEL, WILL BE conducted as first-class in all its Departments.

The Table Cannot Be Excelled. THE ROOMS ARE FIRST-CLASS. Being Heated and Kept Scrupulously Clean. Very Best Attention, as well as the Best Accommodations.

HOT SPRINGS HOTEL, SAMUEL FALES, Proprietor. JUNCTION OF THE ANTELOPE AND SONOMA WAGON ROADS. (45 miles from Bodie and 20 from Madie) MONO COUNTY, CAL.

This well-known and popular Summer Resort is pleasantly situated on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains amid wild and picturesque scenery, which affords superior inducements for tourists. The best of accommodations for families, the rooms being large and airy. For invalids the STEAM, MUD AND SWIMMING BATHS. The best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars at hand. Good Fishing in Walker River. Commodious Stabling. my23-1f

BARNETT'S HOTEL, COLEVILLE, MONO COUNTY, CAL. Antelope Wagon Road, 50 miles from Carson City and 51 from Bodie.

The hotel is new, commodious and pleasantly situated. The table is supplied with the best the market affords. The BAR is supplied with the best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Stabling and Blacksmith shop connected with the house. J. M. BARNETT, Proprietor.

PALACE SALOON, (Brick Building) MAIN STREET, BRIDGEPORT, CAL.

FINE WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, ETC. THOMAS FALES.

BRIDGEPORT SALOON, CORNER OF COURT HOUSE BLOCK AND MAIN STREET, BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

This SALOON has been refitted, and is stocked with the BEST of WINES, LIQUORS and CIGARS. And will be conducted first-class. B. L. SIMMONS, Proprietor.

PIONEER SALOON, GURNEY BUILDING—MAIN STREET, BRIDGEPORT.

Refitted and furnished with the BEST of everything required in a First-Class Saloon. F. M. RICHARDSON.

BEST JOB PRINTING AT THIS OFFICE.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

H. M. EDDY, ATTORNEY AT LAW AND DISTRICT ATTORNEY, BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

Will practice in all the Courts of the State of California. Land, Mining, and Water Rights, a specialty. OFFICE—Court House. JAM

CHARLES L. HAYES, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC, BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

FRANK P. WILLARD, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BODIE, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

Water Rights, Land and Mining Legislation a specialty. J. W. PARKER, P. W. BENNETT, BRIDGEPORT, CAL. BENNETT & PARKER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA. JAM-1f

R. S. MINER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Bridgeport, Mono County, Cal. Will practice in all the Courts of California and Nevada. Mining litigation will receive special attention. JAM

MISCELLANEOUS. P. G. HUGHES, BLACKSMITH AND WAGON MAKER, BRIDGEPORT, CAL.

HORSE AND OX SHOEING, AND GENERAL JOBBING.

R. A. LEALE, MANUFACTURER OF Sarsaparilla and Iron Sarsaparilla, Ginger Ale, Soda Water, Etc. BODIE, CAL.

W. A. R. LOOSE, ASSAYER AND METALLURGIST, BODIE, CALIFORNIA.

HOMER E. OSBORN, GENERAL BROKER IN Merchandise, Fire, Life and Accident Insurance, 510 California Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

EVERYBODY READS THE CHRONICLE-UNION—\$3 PER YEAR. A GOOD FAMILY JOURNAL.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Personal.

Mrs. W. H. Russell, of Benton, has returned home from San Francisco, with greatly improved health. Miss Edna Dunham, formerly of Bridgeport, but lately residing in Minnesota, has arrived at Fresno, to make her home with her mother, Mrs. C. B. Anton. Hon. T. B. Riskey and son, Charles, were up from Antelope on Monday. A. H. Allan, accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. L. A. Murphy, and child and Irene Miller went to Bishop on Monday. E. Cavin, of Mono Lake, came in from Carson on Monday. Frank Hammond was up from the Elbow this week. Treasurer Jos. A. Brown went to Lundy on Monday and enjoyed the Tuesday blizzard in that town. He left Lundy at about 8 o'clock on Thursday morning and reached home at 3:30 in the afternoon, a pretty good trip through the deep snow. Ben. H. Miller left here on Thursday in quest of pastures new. J. J. Davis and N. Peirce, of Mason Valley, were here this week trying to buy a Bridgeport ranch. Mrs. Pagdon, mother of Mrs. Charles Donnelly, died in Bodie on Thursday.

ELECTION BOOMS.—The Board of Supervisors at their next meeting should make provisions for the purchase of election booths to be used at the several election precincts at the next election, under the new election law. Those used at the late election in Sacramento are described as follows: They consist of light, folding steel frames, covered with awning canvas. The front is open from the knees of the voter to the floor, so that the elector can not be seen in the act of preparing his ballot, but the public can see that no one is with him in the booth. Around these curtains of canvas are buttons on three sides. The size of the booth is three feet in width, three and one-half feet in length and six feet high. In the booth is a shelf and upon it the official stamp and other material for the voter's use. In front of the voter as he stands at the shelf, is a card of instructions printed in large type. These booths will be placed inside a raised inclosure in full view of the public. If possible these booths should be made in Mono county, even if they should cost a trifle more. Let us protect home industry. They should be made substantial, as they must be kept in good order for future elections, as it will not pay to have the county put to the expense of furnishing new booths at every election. The money of our taxpayers should be circulated in the county as much as possible. We have mechanics here able to make them, and they are entitled to the job.

A BLIZZARD.—On Tuesday this section had the heaviest, but brief, storm of the season. It snowed heavily during the afternoon, accompanied by a high wind from the southwest. Snow fell until about 8 o'clock in the evening, the gale subsiding about the same hour, and Wednesday morning found about eight inches of snow on the streets. Notwithstanding the severity of the blizzard, the stage from Antelope and Bodie came in on time that night, but the mail went out on Wednesday morning on horseback to Bodie.

THIRD TERM.—The Republicans of Klamath county, Oregon, have nominated A. L. Leavitt, a Bridgeport boy, for re-election to the office of County Clerk, a position he has creditably filled for the past two terms. The election takes place in June. We hope Al. will "get there" for the third term.

FINE COSTUMES.—A. F. Bryant has a fine assortment of new and beautiful costumes—Queens, Kings, pages, etc. Also a large assortment of masks for all characters. Call early and make your selections.

THE MUSIC.—The music at the coming masquerade ball will be fine, and furnished by Prof. C. E. Heath, C. L. Hayes, Jos. A. Brown and Grant Patterson.

SCALPS.—Thirty one parties have this quarter deposited 414 coyote scalps in the County Clerk's office—bounty \$1,070.

Now is a good time to send us \$3 for the CHRONICLE-UNION for a year. If you don't take it, you don't get the news.

WILL MERT.—The Board of Supervisors will meet in regular session on next Monday.

ANOTHER DIVIDEND.—The Standard Con. has declared another dividend—the 78th—of ten cents a share, payable on the 26th.

COLD.—Wednesday night was a cold one. At 7 o'clock Thursday morning the thermometer stood at 8 degrees below zero.

The late blizzard gave Bodie nearly two feet of snow, and Lundy about 18 inches. Bridgeport got about 8 inches. SALOON.—Parsons & Rice have opened a saloon in the old town hall at Colville. DEPARTURE.—Dr. Alonso Hodgson, of Bodie, will be at Bridgeport on April 5th, to remain a few days. Those wishing the Doctor's services should not fail to see him at once.

BENTON SCHOOL REPORT.

Mrs. M. Hecker, Teacher. Report of Benton School, for March. ROLL OF HONOR. Charles Buck, George Forrey, John Forrey, James Forrey, Eddie McCaffrey, Lily King, James, Grace and Mary Watterson, George Forrey, Robert and Willie Hamill, Mary, Tiny and Peter Geshood.

THE MASQUERADE.—The masquerade to be given at Bryant's Hall next Thursday evening promises to be the finest we have had, in the great variety and richness of costumes. Our young folks—and many who are not so young, are taking a great interest in it, and the attendance will be large. The band is practicing nightly and the music will be "away up."

PAY YOUR TAXES.—Remember, you who have not paid your taxes in full, that the second and last installment is now due and will soon be delinquent, when more costs will be added. Pay up at once, and get it off your mind.

Will the Supervisors be so good as to make a small appropriation to repair the Court House "tag pole"? We would like to see "Old Glory" once more.

Yesterday the baby of Edward A. Murphy swallowed its small breastpin which lodged in the stomach. She is under the treatment of Dr. Sinclair.

Tuesday's storm put lots of snow on the mountains, and there is no sense in fearing a scarcity of water next Summer.

The melting snow in our valleys and on the foothills will set our streams booming.

A lady correspondent of the Carson News scores the "society" young men of that city for their lack of gallantry. She charges them with going to whist parties and allowing ladies to go home late at night without an escort. The fair correspondent, who has evidently got her "mad up" says: "I have heard it said that young men do not admire, and will pay no attention to young ladies who are mentally their superiors. If this be so the social future of Carson is an ominous one."

Which is all the same as saying that the young society men of Carson are not considered bright. The American Protective Tariff League has just issued a new campaign Text Book for 1892. It is entitled "American Tariffs from Plymouth Rock to McKinley." This is a book of 106 pages: perhaps the most complete brief presentation of the benefits of Protection and Reciprocity yet printed and will be sent to any address for ten cents.

In ordering please say, "Send me No. 52." This is the catalogue number of the document. Address Willbur E. Wakenan, Gen'l Sec'y, No. 135 West 23d St., New York.

The Nevada Republicans are to have two State Conventions this year, the first to be held at Virginia City on the 30th of April, the date of the latter to be fixed hereafter. The April Convention will elect delegates to the National Convention, and nominate two candidates for United States Senator, and Congressman. The second Convention will nominate Presidential Electors and Supreme Judge.

At 7 o'clock on Monday morning the nitro-glycerine house at the California works, at Pioche, were blown up, and although one hundred men were at work in the vicinity, no one was injured. Loss about \$20,000. The explosion was sensibly felt at Oakland, 18 miles away.

The little steamer Ventura, with lumber, was driven on the rocks above San Francisco on Sunday last, and was a total loss. Five of her crew went to the bottom. When she struck, the shock sent her engines through her bottom and carried the engineer and fireman down.

Jacob Vagt, a pioneer resident of Inyo county, died at Camp Independence on March 19, and Austin Wheeler, another old resident of that county, died at Rawson's ranch March 21st. Inyo has recently lost a number of its old citizens by death.

"THE MODERN PRISICILLA."—"The Modern Priscilla," published by the Priscilla Pub. Co., Lynn, Mass., monthly at 50 cents a year is devoted to ladies' work and ladies' pleasure, and contains much interesting information for the fair sex.

The Grant Monument Association of New York is getting at work, and announces that the corner stone of the Grant Monument will be laid on the 27th.

Fresno county continues to astonish the world. The latest wonder is a girl baby without fingers or toes. It is six weeks old.

Ward McAllister, who recently cut down New York "Society," from "400" to "150", should now rage a little more.

Sacramento will entertain the Eastern editors, who will visit California in May, with a beautiful flower festival.

There will be more wheat sown in Mason Valley this year than ever before. On Sunday another official residence was blown up in Paris by dynamite. The Louisiana State election takes place on the 19th, and it will be a lively one.

AMMONIA IN BAKING POWDERS.

From the Scientific American. Among the discoveries in science and chemistry, none is more important than the use to which common ammonia can be properly put as a leavening agent, and which indicates that this familiar salt is hereafter to perform an active part in the preparation of our daily food.

The carbonate of ammonia is an exceedingly volatile substance. Place a small portion of it upon a knife and hold over a flame, and it will almost immediately be entirely developed into gas and pass off into the air. The gas thus formed is a simple composition of nitrogen and hydrogen, slightly aromatic, inoffensive, and perfectly wholesome. No residue is left from the ammonia. This gives it its superiority as a leavening power over soda and cream of tartar used alone, and has induced its use as a supplement to these articles. A small quantity of ammonia in the dough is effective in producing bread that will be lighter, sweeter and more wholesome than that risen by any other leavening agent. When it is acted upon by the heat of baking the leavening gas that raises the dough is liberated. In this act it uses itself up, and were the ammonia entirely diffused, leaving no trace or residuum whatever. The light, fluffy appearance, so desirable in biscuits, etc., and so sought after by professional cooks, is said to be imparted to them only by the use of this agent.

The bakers and baking powder manufacturers producing the finest goods have availed themselves of this useful agent, and the handsomest and best bread and cake are now largely risen by the aid of carbonate of ammonia combined, of course, with other leavening material. Ammonia is one of the best known products of the laboratory. As the application of its properties to the purposes of cooking results in giving us lighter and more wholesome bread, biscuit and cake, its general use will prove a boon to dyspeptic humanity.

The great four-masted ship Shenandoah, Capt. Murphy, from New York, and the S. D. Carleton, Capt. Amesbury, from Philadelphia, have sailed for San Francisco, and big bets have been made as to the outcome of the trip. The New Yorkers are backing the Shenandoah, while the Philadelphians are backing the Carleton, which is said to be a fast clipper.

Governor Markham has made the following appointments of Trustees of the State Normal School at San Jose: Ralph Lowe (reappointed); Philo Hersey, T. S. Montgomery, C. H. Phillips, and Hon. A. Rhodes, of San Francisco.

"Hangman's Bridge" near Markleeville, from which vigilantes hung Rousch, the Alpine murderer, when on his way to Mono county for trial, has been replaced by a new and substantial one.

The State Controller has received 20,000 coyote certificates, representing \$1,000,000 paid out of the State Treasury in nine months. Mono and other counties will have a few more to hand in after next week.

The Genoa Courier says that the farmers of Alpine county are going to erect a creamery. Alpine was always noted for its good butter, and this enterprise is commendable.

Governor Markham has appointed Charles H. Cummings a member of the Funded Debt Commissioners of Sacramento, in place of H. O. Beatty, deceased. This is an excellent appointment.

There are six old soldiers in Alpine county, receiving pensions, Supervisors Gallanor and Fred. Voigt having just been granted theirs.

Germany has prohibited the passage of Russian Jews through that country.

Safety in the Midst of Danger. This would seem a contradiction in so, in fact, to the eye. But experience has proved its possibility. Take the case of the individual who dwells in a malarious region. A robust constitution is no certain defence against the dreaded chills. What is? Recorded testimony, covering a period little short of half a century, proves that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is precisely this. This constituent does not limit the field where the medicine has proved its efficacy. In South America, the Isthmus of Panama, Mexico, everywhere in fact where miasma-borne disease takes on its most obstinate and formidable types, the Bitters is a recognized specific in illimitable demand, and prescribed by physicians of repute. Potent, too, it is in disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, and against that destroyer, the grippe. It improves appetite and sleep, neutralizes rheumatism and kidney complaints.

MINING NOTICES.



THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE COMPANY. Pacific Department—Distributing Office, 725 Market Street, History Building, SAN FRANCISCO.

Homely but Useful.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The burro is not a pretty beast, but in the wild Western plains he is sometimes very useful. The burros instinctively know where water is to be found, and if miners have been out a day or so without water they are very liable to be deserted by their jacks, the animals breaking away and rushing off in the direction of the nearest pool. More than one party of prospectors or travelers have been saved from perishing of thirst by the instinct—or intelligence, or whatever else you please to call it—of the burros, for these animals, even if haltered, will smell the water when they cannot go to it, and give signs of joy at its proximity. If one of them is released when they exhibit these signs of enthusiasm, and his steps are followed he will be sure to lead the travelers to the nearest water.

The Supreme Court of Indiana held, in the case of The Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Naugle, that the condition in a life insurance policy that it shall be void if the insured die by his own hand has no application where the insured killed himself by accidentally taking an overdose of laudanum, but at the time was of unsound mind and incapable of judging the moral consequences of the act.

Some of the Democratic "statesmen" in Congress have been making unbecomingly speeches about the "tariff tax on salt." The McKinley tariff on salt is twelve cents per 100 pounds. Salt is now selling in a barrel at a price which, the cost of the barrel being deducted, amounts to ten cents per 100 pounds. So it appears that "tax" on salt is nothing, minus two cents. More honorable Aldermen have been indicted by the Chicago grand jury.

NEW TO-DAY.

To the Hon. W. H. VERNER, Judge of the Superior Court of the County of Mono, State of California. B. T. BROWN, ex-Public Administrator of said County, in compliance with the following Order, respectfully make the accompanying Report:

EX-PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S REPORT.

Table with 2 columns: NAMES OF DECEDENTS, and Appraised Value of Estate. Includes names like Martin King, B. W. Worthing, Ole Anderson, etc.

Table with 2 columns: APPRAISED VALUE OF ESTATE, and Amount. Includes names like Martin King, B. W. Worthing, etc.

Table with 2 columns: MONEY WHICH HAS COME INTO ADMINISTRATOR'S HANDS, and Amount. Includes names like Martin King, B. W. Worthing, etc.

Table with 2 columns: FUNERAL EXPENSES AND EXPENSES OF LAST ILLNESS PAID BY ADMINISTRATOR, and Amount. Includes names like Ole Anderson, Edward Gahan, etc.

Table with 2 columns: DEBTS AND FAMILY ALLOWANCE PAID BY ADMINISTRATOR, and Amount. Includes names like Ole Anderson, Edward Gahan, etc.

Table with 2 columns: FEES AND EXPENSES PAID BY ADMINISTRATOR, and Amount. Includes names like Martin King, B. W. Worthing, etc.

Table with 2 columns: LODGED IN COUNTY TREASURY BY ADMINISTRATOR, and Amount. Includes name B. T. Brown.

Table with 2 columns: BALANCE CASH IN HANDS OF ADMINISTRATOR, and Amount. Includes name B. T. Brown.

Table with 2 columns: PROPERTY, EXCLUSIVE OF MONEY IN HANDS OF ADMINISTRATOR, and Amount. Includes name B. T. Brown.

DISTRIBUTED TO NEXT OF KIN, ETC. Martin King—Balance \$1,007 25 paid to Wm. F. Bradford, Attorney for brother of decedent. Final discharge September 12th, 1891.

B. T. BROWN, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the ex Public Administrator of said County; that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct return of all Estates of Decedents which came into his hands as Public Administrator of said County during his Term of office.

B. T. BROWN, Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of March, 1892. J. D. MURPHY, Clerk. By A. P. SATYR, Deputy.

Indorsed: In Superior Court, Mono County, California. Report of ex-Public Administrator. Filed March 17, 1892. J. D. MURPHY, Clerk. mh26-6w

MISCELLANEOUS.

A FRESH AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST OF GOODS AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

D. HAYS & BRO.

CHEAP CASH STORE AT THE POSTOFFICE BUILDING, BRIDGEPORT.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GOODS REDUCED TO BEDROCK PRICES. A. F. BRYANT.

JOE A. BROWN, General Merchandise, Main Street, Bridgeport.

Choice Family Groceries, Fancy and Toilet Articles, Candles and Nuts, Yankee Notions, Powder, shot, Caps and Cartridges, Stationery, etc., etc.

TYPE METAL THE CHRONICLE-UNION IS THE PIONEER JOURNAL OF THE EASTERN SLOPE OF THE SIERRA NIVADA MOUNTAINS, IN CALIFORNIA. THIS PAPER IS GIVEN AWAY FREE.

AN UNKNOWN LAND.

A Solitary Explorer's Work in Novaya Zemlia.

His Discovery of Three New Islands and Many Other Things of Value to the Scientific and Commercial World.

An interesting man has for three years been studying the geography and physical condition of one of the bleakest parts of the world. His name is K. Nossilof, and he was first heard of in 1895 after he had spent a year studying the twin islands of Novaya Zemlia, north of the European mainland. He said he intended to devote five years to Novaya Zemlia, and he has now completed three years of investigation. This persevering young Russian has returned every year to Archangel, on the northern coast of Europe, with valuable botanical, mineral and zoological specimens. He has carried on his work with only one or two assistants, and they have passed at least one dark winter in that bleak land. Only twice before have white explorers wintered in Novaya Zemlia. The first occasion was when the famous Dutch explorer, Willem Barents, rounded the northern part of Novaya Zemlia and with his little party spent the long winter night of 1595-97 amid much hardship and discomfort on the northeast coast. The second occasion was not many years ago when some Norwegian whalers, on an exploring party, were so enamored of the life they led among the natives, who had a temporary home on the twin islands, that they remained behind when their comrades returned to civilization, and their friends saw no more of them for a year or two until they grew weary of their isolation.

Nossilof, in the spring of 1899, reported the discovery of four coal fields and deposits of iron, copper, gold and sulphur, which he said would pay for the working. He also collected a great deal of information regarding the animal life of the island, kept a careful record of the meteorological conditions, and surveyed a large extent of country. While engaged in tracing the coast line he discovered three new islands, one of which, about nineteen miles long and three broad, he named Possait island. Last winter Nossilof lived at the western entrance of Matthew (Mattozhkin) strait. He had a comfortable house, which had been specially constructed for him after his own plans in Archangel, and was carried on a schooner to Novaya Zemlia.

The significance of Nossilof's work is that almost single-handed and alone he is exploring one of the least known parts of the world. The best maps of Novaya Zemlia show little more than blank spaces in the interior. Seal hunters say the island is very rocky, and it is likely that in the interior there are mountain chains running parallel with the coast. The country has no inhabitants, but is visited annually by Samoyeds from the neighboring mainland. In recent years a number of expeditions, scientific and commercial, have touched at Novaya Zemlia, but the island is still little known, and even the greater part of its coast line is not yet accurately laid down on the maps.

During the summer of 1899 Nossilof made several excursions into the Kara sea, collected many birds and mammals, surveyed a part of the coast and took soundings. He says that last winter was unusually stormy, and that the sea remained open until spring. Torrents of rain fell, so that the country was covered with a coating of ice and many reindeer perished from hunger. Hundreds of seals were frozen on the ice, and fish were thrown up in heaps on the shore. The weather during last spring and summer was very severe, and the temperature did not rise above 41 degrees F. up to the end of July. The explorer was, however, able to carry on the scientific work of his expedition without interruption, and to make large zoological investigations.

This enthusiastic Russian has led a more isolated life during the last three years than almost any other civilized man. He has faith that there is good to be obtained from Novaya Zemlia, and believes it will pay to develop its mineral resources.

THE ART OF FENCING.

An Accomplishment That Is Growing in Favor.

In this century fencing has made so much progress and is so essentially a part of good education that few moving in good society would care to admit having neglected this best of all health-giving sports, says the New York Herald.

As an exercise it is on a par with boxing, resembling that in its beneficial results, and leaving none of the disadvantages to deal with, such as black-eyes, broken noses, etc., so often left as mementoes of pugilistic practice, when by some chance blow the good nature of the participant is scattered to the four winds and where the weaker, even if he be more scientific, is sure to receive most of the punishment.

Fencing has quite a contrary effect. Any exhibition of bad feeling is checked quickly, and if, even for a moment, one becomes filled with a desire to annihilate his opponent he finds that strength amounts to nothing, and the one possessing the greatest skill and coolness will soon cause the other to regain his senses and to work scientifically. Anybody can learn to fence, and fence well, provided he or she is willing to give it the necessary time and study. Too much care cannot be taken in the selection of an instructor, for like everything else, when excellent results follow they are due in a great measure to a good foundation and a good training at the beginning. Experience will come with practice, though practice of "assault" or loose play should not be indulged in until one has acquired that knowledge, proficiency and familiarity with the movements of the foil attained by school work which teach the quickest modes of attack and defense.

SUICIDE OF SOLDIERS.

Startling Facts Regarding European Armies—Effects of Rigid Discipline.

Dr. Longier, who was appointed at the late international medical convention of London to report about the number of suicides among soldiers of various nationalities, published the results of his investigations. From the doctor's report, based upon the military statistics from 1875 to 1887, it appears that the largest number of suicides occurred in the Austrian army, averaging every year 120 to every 10,000 soldiers. This does not include forty cases of foiled attempts at suicide, and it represents 30 per cent of the general mortality among the Austrian soldiers.

Next to Austria is Germany, which from 1878 to 1888 averaged sixty-three to every 10,000 soldiers, not counting ten cases of unsuccessful attempts at self-destruction. In the Italian army from 1874 to 1889, on the average, forty soldiers in every 10,000 committed suicide every year. The French army from 1874 to 1889 lost in Europe twenty-nine soldiers to every 10,000 annually, and in Algeria it lost just twice as many by suicide. In Belgium there occurred twenty-four, in England twenty-three, in Russia twenty, and in Spain fourteen soldiers to every 10,000 committed suicide.

In previous years in England the greatest number of suicides occurred among old soldiers, but since the conditions of the service were changed the number of young suicides increased in the army. In France, Italy, Germany and Austria most of the suicides are young soldiers; in Austria especially mostly recruits commit suicide in the first few months of their joining the army.

Soldiers serving a term of imprisonment seldom commit self-destruction, but they commit it mostly when other disciplinary measures are applied to them.

The preferred means of suicide is, among the foot soldiers, the use of firearms, while cavalrymen in most cases use the noose or cut their throats. The suicides using firearms for their purpose generally shoot themselves in the head. The native Algerians form an exception to this rule, because disfiguring the head is considered a great sin among the Arabs. They direct the ball to the heart. In the summer season suicide by drowning occurs very often among the soldiers.

The cause of suicide in the army is, in most cases, fear of punishment, but in the Austrian and Russian armies aversion to the military service or rule treatment provokes many soldiers to self-destruction.

CHINESE JUSTICE.

The Prompt Mode of Procedure in the Flowery Kingdom.

In many respects the Chinese are a most rational and practical race, though their ways are not those of western peoples. London Truth relates an incident that is characteristic of Chinese methods in government. During the recent "anti-foreign-devil" riot at some place between Tong-Tu and Kaiping, the mob destroyed a good length of the railway that had recently been carried through the district.

The local mandarin, instead of using the forces under him to quell the riot, sent the soldiers to assist in the evil work. The embankments were leveled for some distance and the rails thrown into the river, and an attempt was made to destroy the bridges. Mr. Kinder, the head engineer of the line, laid the state of the case before the toatal of Tientin, who is the head director of the undertaking. The toatal sent for the mandarin.

"To please yourself and your friends," said he, "you have destroyed the railway track. To please me you will put it back just as it was before. If, in one month from to-day, the trains are not running as before, you lose your head, and your family and ancestors are disgraced."

Mr. Kinder estimates the damage and loss by non-running of trains at fifty thousand taels, which sum you will have to pay out of your funds to the company.

"For labor, all your officials, soldiers and townsmen will work for you direct, receiving no money for their labor, and all salaries are stopped until the repairs are complete. I shall appoint a board of punishers to return with you, with power to torture and imprison anyone who makes the least disturbance or trouble."

The mandarin begged for mercy on the plea that, as the country was all under water, he could not possibly get mud and stone wherewith to build the embankments. The toatal saw the force of this plea and he said he would give him a chance.

He could pull down any of his forts that he liked in order to provide material for the repair of the railway, and he would give him three months after the railway was completed to rebuild his forts, at his (the mandarin's) own expense.

In less than three weeks the trains were running again, and the mandarin and his agents are now rebuilding the forts.

Caves in Corsica.

Travelers and scientists are greatly interested in the recent discovery of wonderful caves on the island of Corsica. A miner who undertook to explore them a few weeks ago found it impossible to do so. He discovered various small caves, close together, which led to a mammoth cave some distance from the original openings. The roof of the mammoth cave was between sixty and seventy feet high. After traveling underground for some time he came upon an immense lake, which made further progress impossible. According to his estimates the lake is situated under the mountain chain La Revelatta, near Calva, and it gets its water from the ocean. In support of his theory a small grotto was discovered on Cape Revelatta, on a level with the sea, which is believed to be connected with the caves. The length of the caves along the coast is estimated at thirty miles. A society of savants has been formed to explore the place thoroughly.

TALL GIRLS TO BLAME.

They Are Responsible for Short Men's High Heels and Hats.

"Put two extra lifts on the heel," accompanied an order to a shoemaker. "Tally another victim of the tall girl," the shoemaker remarked.

"How is that?" asked the reporter for the New York Sun.

"Why, there are so many tall girls nowadays that the average height of men must be raised. Up to a few years ago the heel was the rage, but now the heel is decidedly higher—I figure it between half and three-quarters of an inch. It is all the growth of recent years. It isn't fashion, either, for you'll not find the high heel among tall men. It's only among the little fellows who try to add to their height, but ever so little. But even half an inch counts in a man's height. A few years ago a man of five feet six was seldom overtopped by a lady. Now the man of five feet eight is not infrequently looked down on. I don't suppose any city in the world can show so many tall girls as are to be seen in Broadway. Fourteenth and Twenty-third streets these days. They are not thin girls, either, but well-proportioned and solidly built, which makes their height all the more exasperating to an undersized man. You see, by adding a little to his heels and to his hat a man just under the average can lift himself up to it."

"I wouldn't be surprised if the tall girl has a great deal to do with booming our high-hat trade," a Broadway hatter said. "It must be, for none of my tall customers has asked for a higher hat. Those who have worn felts and derbies or crowns still wear them, but I have observed a steady change from low to high tops for my short customers. I think sometimes that the tall girl is responsible for this change, because a five-foot-six-inch customer came in here not long ago and asked for my highest hat. He had a good pair of shoulders and could carry it well, but he had always worn a low hat. I asked him why he changed. 'Oh, I've changed girls and the new one is about half an inch taller than I. If I get a high hat it will even me up when we appear on the street.'"

A Twenty-third street dealer in women's shoes has felt the influence of the tall girl. "We have customers now to whom we cater with low heels," he said. "The tall girl differs from a man in not being proud of her height. She knows a little girl is more likely to be esteemed affectionate and loving by the men than is a tall girl. So she tries to get down to the loving level. Then, again, she knows that the little girls have more chance of securing beaux, for the tall girl must restrict her hopes to the average-sized or tall men. Short men do not like to go out with girls several inches taller, and so fall back on the pettier. So where men are having their heels made extra high, girls and women are having theirs lowered. What is true of tall girls' shoes is equally true in regard to their hats. They are lowering them, too, and the flat hat is as sure to come in again as it is that the tall girl is here to-day."

CHINA'S RICHEST MINES.

The Most Valuable Mineral Deposits Are at Jaho—Worked by Coolies.

John Gildea returned to this city recently from China, where for the past year he has been in the employ of the Chinese government at the mines of Jaho, says the San Francisco Call.

"Jaho is the ancient capital of Mongolia," says Mr. Gildea, "and is about three hundred miles inland. On the way to the mines we rode horseback all the distance and passed through many villages the inhabitants of which had never seen a white man. In some places the women and children would double lock the doors and hide, while the men would follow us wherever we went out of curiosity. They didn't understand how we came to be without queues and were mystified at our appearance and style of dress, but no attempt was made to molest us."

"The Jaho mines are extensive and consist of a hole sixty miles long and one hundred feet wide. The ore is silver bearing, but will not average more than twelve dollars a ton. About one thousand coolies are on the pay roll and each gets about five dollars and a half a month in Mexican money. They are the greatest thieves I ever saw, and many of them, just for the love of stealing, would steal a piece of ore perhaps worth not more than five cents, though if the pilferer were caught he would lose his pay and be hanged besides. This punishment is given by striking the pain on the muscles of his bare legs, and often so severely that the flesh is cut through to the bone."

"Much of the mining machinery is first-class and was sent from this state, and I doubt if any mine in the United States is better equipped with modern machinery than the mines of Jaho."

A Lasting Superstition.

The horseshoe superstition still sticks, and junk dealers find it profitable to keep horseshoes in stock for sale to dwellers in the tenement-house region, where a horseshoe over the door is still not uncommon, says a correspondent. If all the money drawers of small shops could be rummaged enough horseshoes could be found to supply half the equines in town. The superstition is that the shop will do a good business so long as the presence of the horseshoe is known only to the shopkeeper. On a recent rainy afternoon a neatly-dressed girl, daintily picking her way across Fifth avenue at Twenty-eighth street, suddenly stopped, stooped, picked up a wet and dirty horseshoe, tucked it away under her waterproof, and went on in smiling anticipation of good luck.

Indian Offerings to the President.

On several occasions pipes of peace and other symbolic missives have been received by the president of the United States from various tribes of Indians. The Moquis of New Mexico once sent him a small quantity of wild honey wrapped in the inner husk of an ear of corn. He was requested to take a piece of the husk, chew it and spit it out upon the ground in order that the country might have rain.

NEWS NOTES FROM ABROAD.

In Nieder-Warmelskirchen, Germany, a man has been fined \$15 for calling another a socialist.

FIREFLIES are employed in some of the West Indies for lighting purposes, being confined in glass lanterns for that object.

The official figures for the French vintage show 30,000,000 hectolitres, nearly 3,000,000 more than in 1890. The cider crop was 3,000,000 less than in 1890.

SEVERAL large Vienna bankers and manufacturers announce that they will prohibit all their employes from going to the races during the coming spring season.

THERE are about 1,100 men employed in the Bank of England, and their united salaries, including pensions, amount to about \$1,500,000 per annum.

THERE are 1,500,000,000 cigarettes smoked in Great Britain every year, and in the United States, the consumption reaches 2,400,000, or 100 to every man and boy.

Mr. CHARLES BOOTH proposes that every person in England over sixty-five years of age shall receive from the state five shillings a week. That can be done for seventeen millions sterling annually.

FARMING IN FOREIGN LANDS.

In Greece 155,000 of tons of currants are grown, on an average, every year.

It is stated that in some of the English agricultural districts, the population has decreased forty per cent since the last census.

A NATIONAL mark for Danish butter will shortly be introduced, complaints having been made that butter from other countries is bought as Danish.

ENCOURAGING reports are received of the raising growing of Mooroppona. Large orders are being received from abroad for dessert pudding raisins. Wine is also becoming an encouraging agricultural industry.

CANADA makes a refund on wheat, Indian corn, peas, barley, rye and (if for export) oats, which may be carried through the Welland canal and the St. Lawrence canals to Montreal or any part east of Montreal.

In Guatemala modern agricultural implements must, as elsewhere, settle the labor question in favor of humanity. Let intelligence guide and physical labor be performed by machine work without human suffering.

HINTS ON HORTICULTURE.

The splitting of peonies is attributed to excess of moisture at the root at the ripening stage.

SWEDEN believes in horticulture. It is said that more than twenty thousand children are regularly instructed in tree-planting and kindred subjects.

To those who can only grow window plants that "will stand everything" we would name *Aspidistra lurida*, sometimes called Parlor Palm.

In the recent plant potting contest at Madison Square garden George Martin potted twelve hundred and seventy-seven cuttings in an hour, and won the first prize.

It is known possible in well-protected situations and with good winter covering as far north as Canada; but, while interesting to the amateur, should not be expected to be made a source of profit.—*American Gardening.*

A SCIENTIFIC SIDE DISH.

GERMANIN is a chemical substance, but it is worth sixty times its weight in gold.

The latest calculation of the earth's distance from the sun, based upon the transit of Venus in 1882, puts it at 92,943,074 miles.

A SCIENTIFIC journal states that a little sugar put on the hands with soap will greatly increase its lather and cleansing power, and will remove dirt, chemical stains, etc.

AN English physician, Dr. Lennox Wainwright, affirms that a mixture of menthol and carbonate of ammonia has proven to be the best remedy for hay fever. It is used as snelling salts.

SCIENCE comes to the front in the manufacture of grindstones. The best now made are composed of a mixture of pulverized quartz, powdered flint, powdered emery and rubber. They outwear by many years any natural stone.

THE WORK OF GENIUS.

AN instrument has been made which will measure 1,000,000 lines to the inch. It is to be used in astronomical studies.

TO PREVENT disputes between cabmen and their passengers, a London mechanic has constructed a machine which is hung in the cab, and registers the exact distance traveled by the vehicle.

BARKERS are being made successfully from paper in England. The paper is made from old cards, snells and refuse. The industry is largely on the increase by reason of the cheapness compared with wood.

SPECTACLES for horses, to promote high stepping, have been constructed by a firm of London opticians. The effect is to make the ground in front of the horse seem raised; the animal therefore steps high, and thinks he is going up hill.

SOLDIERS ATTENTION

A MULE supposed to have been in the artillery service under Sherman was sold in Georgia recently for \$7.35.

In twenty-one days recently two Russian officers rode on horseback from Tiflis to Teheran—730 miles. They are bound for China.

THERE are 27,786 Irishmen in the British army. Thirty years ago the number of Irishmen in the queen's service was 60,000, but nowadays the sons of the old sod prefer different occupation.

PREVIOUS to July, 1871, when the system was abolished, a commission in the British army could be purchased at the following prices: Colonel, \$1,800; Major, \$3,200; Lieutenant colonel, \$4,500.

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