PORTCHRONICLE-UNION.

VOL XXIX.

CHRONICLE-UNION

Published by

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ery Saturday Evening.

f Bryant and School Street Gent House Hlocki.

County Official Press.

OFTICIAD-DIRECTORY.

y Seat, Bridgeport, on the Fi

MISCELLANEOUS.

R. F. OSEORN &

CO..

NO. 751 MARKET STR.

SAN FRANCISCO.

General Hardware

Wm. H. Virden.

John D. Murpher

TERMEN

LORE | ROPT. M. FOLGER.

BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1891.

NO. 1,495,

DRESS-MAKING PAYS.

Fortunes Aunit Women Who Can Cus and Fit Preperty. Kato Reilly, a well-known New York dress-maker, tells a reporter of the World: "The woman who knows how to fit a dress properly can distate her own terms, keep a carriage, wear 'purple and fine linen,' and recreate three months of the year," luxuries, by the way, in which this skillful artist is

able to indulge. Mme. Mary Ann Connelly has made dresses for all the wealthy women in New York, and today she owns a valu-Now York, and to-day she owns a valu-able corner on Fifth avenue and three of the handsomest cottagres in Long Branch-cottages to which the Pullman, Childs and Dressel estates are not to be compared-argument and proof that dress-making is a good paying business -the possibilities of which are not ap-prociated by the intelligent women of New York who have their way to make in the world. in the world.

Now for some figures. Any woman who can out and fit a dress-waist -not botch it, but fit it to the figure-can command a salary of \$5,000 in any large city in the Union. More than that, she can the content is the set of the set ton batting. The forewoman who is able to take

charge of an establishment, and origin-ate designs can get a \$2,500 position any day in the week, with a trans-atlantic voyage and all expenses paid for a Paris visit to see the styles.

A girl who can take a waist after it is fitted and trim it gets thirty dollars a week, and works from eight till six, with an hour for lunch.

Shirt-cutters, who never sew a stitch, are paid from \$20 to \$25, which is a much botter salary than the average teacher in the public or private schools pets, and not any thing like as hard on the nervous system. Drapers earn from \$18 to \$20 e wook, waist finishers from \$10 to 815, skirt-makers from \$5 to \$10, and sleevo-hands are in demand at \$8. which is a better salary than thousands of typewriters in down-town offices are getting.

CANADIAN FORESTS.

Variaties of Trees Best Suited to Prop gation. From present experience, says the Toronto Empire, the varieties most promising for Manitobs and the Northwest are as follows: Box elder, vari-ously known as Manitoba maple, ashbeaved maple and negundo maple, when grown from Northern seed. These lead in hardiness and general adaptability. American elm and white ash also do well when grown from Manitoba seed, and show in a marked degree greater hardiness than those raised from Eastern seed. Yellow cance and white birch, as well as the cut-leaved variaties, are promising. American and Eu-ropean mountain ash are showing adaptability to soil and climate in a surpris ing degree. Of the maples (acer dasy ing degree. Of the maples (seer daay carpum) the soft maple and Norway maple are partially successful at Indian Head. The Russian paplars, remark-able for their hardiness and spidity of growth, are destined to be of great value to our settlers in the Western prairie region, where they form shelter belts for tenderer varieties in incredibly short periods. Experiments on the short periods. Experiments on branch farms at Brandon and Indian liend thus far have demonstrated that in the line of shrubs, eleagnus argentes

CHRONICLE-UNION, The Incompetence of Some Per sons to Learn It. Very Fow of the Many Who Ends the Study Ever Decome Proficient Hornes Greeley and the Stenographer. THE PIONEER On the Eastern Slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountain, in California. The Oldest and Leading Paper in MONO COUNTY. THE OFFICIAL PRESS. AND RELIABLE Deen ADVERTISING MEDIUM prelin know malce

Published Saturdays at

THREE DOLLARS PER YEAR.

OF THE COUNTY.

There is a good deal of nonsense writ-ten and tailed, both by those who know and by those who don't, concerning the possibilities and actual achievements of shorthand writing. Not long ago an eldorly women, accompanied by a child of apparently about thitseen years of age, appeared before, a justice at the Jefferson market police court and told a pitful tale. She said that she was a wildow and that the child was her only daughter; that in order to presure some employment for the girl she had been

daughter; that is order to procure some employment for the girl she had been induced to send her to a school of type-writing and shorthand. She had paid to the processor sixty dollars of her hard earnings and had been informed and believed that at the conclusion of a few months tuition this child would be able to care a fair salary. The pro-feasor, however, had failed to carry out his agreement, and at the conclusion of the tuition she found herself with her the thirde like found herself with her money gone and no probability of the fulfilment of the promises which had been made to her. She was informed by the junkce that if she had any remedy at all it was in a civil suit for

SHORTHAND WRITING.

remedy at all it was in a civil suit for damages for bycach of contract. The experience of this child, says the New York Sun, is but a repetition of the experiences of by far the larger number of these who attempt to learn shorthand writing. It is a fact that but a very few of these who begin to learn over succeed in becoming competent stenographers. The experience detailed so graph cally and amusingly by Charles so graph cally and amusingly by Charles Dictons n the story of "David Copper-field," which is said to be in fact the experier se of Dickens himself, is a fair sample of the difficulties with which the learner has to contend. Few per-sons, in ed, have the requisite perse-version to continue the much-needed practice in the face of discouraging re-suits, which is essential before proficience Man can possibly be reached. of these failures might have adjusted from the start, because

utter disqualification of the on account of the lack of the ary study and training and go which are necessary to

'move go which are necessary to make a competent stenographer. It must borne in mind that the sub-lector and more pendialy be presented for necentric reporting comprise the en-tire field of human knowledge. There is no department of science, literature or art which may not some time or other appear in the course of appeches, of arguments, of lectures, of briefs, of dissertations, of debates, or of dictation. There is, of course, no stenographer who is so thoroughly familiar with the vocabulary even of his own language, in all departments of study, as to be able on the spur of the moment to report ac-curately all kinds of scientific matter. There are, in fact, but very few of the most reliable stenographers in this or any other country who can be relied upon to give a verbatim report of a scientific congress. How futile, how foolish, must it be, then, for mere children, for persons without even the rudimentary elements of education, to undertake to qualify themselves for such business. And yet there are shorthand

A YELLOW FEVER VICTIM. is Recepci the Bullste, But the Scourge

In the year of the last yellow fever epidemic in the South, says the New York Tribune, one of the first men to catch the disease at a summer resort on the gulf was a tall, rather heavily-built

the gaif was a tail, rather heavily-built man, whose eye was dark and keen, and who wore a very fine gray imperial. He was a strikingly hendsome man, with his military carriage and his strong face. But his manner was grave and chilling and he made few acquaintand chilling and he made few acquaint-ances. Staying at the big hotel was a man who, in earlier life, had lived in the West, but who shortly after the war had married a Southern widow, who owned a sugar plantation on the Mis-sissippi river. He knew Major Wella, the stranger, and on the evening when the Major died told the following story to a group of war who as ton one of to a group of men who sat on one of the hotel verandas: '

"When I first saw Wells he was a Deputy United States Marshal in Ne-vada. He was so cool and daring that rada. He was so cool and daring that he seemed absolutely indifferent to death. He would calmly walk into a bar-room filled with reckless gambler: and desperate outlaws, plok out his man, scarcely saying aword, and march him out the door without placing his hand on a weapon, or holding himself in readiness for an attack.

"Coming down the street one day I heard rapid firing, and looking up saw Wells standing behind the stump of a We is standing benind the stump of a tree (the stumps still stood in the streets where the trees had been felled) and three men bling away at him. We la was as rigid as 5 statue, his face a little white, but unmoved. He was a sure shot with a revolver, and 1 expected to see him dawn his size better ad down see him draw his six-shooter and drop his men in one, two, three order, but he did not stir. For a moment the bullets rained around there, and then the bulket of the shooting suddenly ceased. The three men had emptied their revolvers. At that instant, quick as a flash, and with a tiger bound, Wells leaped before with a tiger bound, Wells leaped before the three men, and, whipping out his revolver, with a swift stroke of his arm, covered them. They all stood stock still. The whole thing took less time than it does to draw a long breath. Then he grimly walked the three of them off and he saw them securely leaded to be the saw them securely

locked up. "I met him a few hours later leaning carelessly over a bar, as easy and un-concerned as if he had never heard the

concerned as it he had hever heard the crack of a six-shooter. "Good heavens, Wells,' I said to him, 'why did you let those fellows blass away at you without returning a shot? The chances were fifty to one

abot? The chances were muy to one again at you." "There was a quiet smile on his lips when he answered that words can not describe, and in his eye was the twinkle of a man who loved a good joke: "There was just one ball in the chamber of my revolver,'he said, 'and I chambet I sticht need it letes."

thought I might need it later.'

"And there is a man," said the speaker, after a slight pause, "who de-fied the bullets of desperadoes for years, and who went down like a child before the fever."

NOT TAUGHT IN SCHOOL

Same Things the Perceptive Faculties Should Be Trained to De. The following list of questions, in the line developing the perceptive facul-ties, have been compiled by Louise Stockton:

When you go to your room at night,

ARS SAT SMALLER CABINET.

See. 121 6.

#290.1A

CARRIAGE MARERS

HARDWAR E.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

1-1 11 11 7 11 1 12 1 CH

UPHOLET ERER.

BEST OF THE

03 PRINTING JOB OF

EVERY

DESCRIPTION



AT

RATES.

LOWESI

schools and professors of shorthand that take the money of pupils who at-tempt this impossible task, when it is known at the beginning that the money so expended is really thrown away by the pupils.

It was related of the late Horace Greeley that upon one occasion an in-competent stenographer was employed by him to take at dictation a political sprech. Mr. Greeley talked away with great carnestness and volubility upon a subject with which he was entirely famil'ir, using the names of many prominent public men in the present and past generation, referring to vari-ons public measures of the times, until he had reeled off, as he supposed, a con-siderable address. It so happened that the stenographer was thoroughly un-familiar with about every subject of which the great philosopher had treated and his manuscript when presented for review proved to be so crowded with ercors and omissions and misspelling of names and misappreheasion of what Mr. Greeley had said that it was entirely uscless, and with that force for which Mr. Greeley was renowned among those who knew him, the founder of the Tribune exclaimed: "What the deuce is stenography worth?" There are limits to shorthand. Every

honest stenographer will admit that no person is able to report the most rapid speakers or to follow with accuracy an argument which consists of many refer-ences to scientific books and contains quotations which must be accurately requotations which must be accurately re-corded. In practice, wherever a speaker makee use of many quotations, particu-larly of poetry or of statistics, the ston-ographer is always anxions to be sup-plied with the quoted parts. Among the very best stenographers the prac-tical impossibility of one writer being able to record the most difficult speak-ing with accurate is an accurate large state. able to record the most difficult speak-ing with accuracy is so well recognized that in the most important cases a sys-of check notes is always observed, so that points which may be missed by one writer will be angelt by another. This is really not an unusual practice, and it has been found to be absolutely essen-tial in many cases.

and put your hand on it? When you turn out your light and leave your room, do you have to fumble for the door, or can you go straight across the room and take hold of the knob?

Can you, at night, walk among the treas without running into them, or keep the garden path as directly as you would were it daylight?

If you wish to estimate the size of any thing, do you know enough of feet and inches to make a fair guess by simply ooking at it?

Can you guess the height of a hat by eight?

Can you calculate the weight of a book, a box of matches, a bat, a ball, a glass of water, a lotter, by holding it in your hand?

If you hear street cars, where there is a double track, can you tell by the sound which way they are coming?

If you are near a river, can you locate amboat by sound? Can you use your knowledge of music in analyzing the progressions of a steam whintle? Can you tell on which tone it

stops? With your eyes shut can you tell what

With your eyes shut can you tell what kind of a flower is put to your nose? Can you tell from the bark of the trees the points of the compass? Can you, by listening, tell what kind of a vehicle is coming, and how many horses are attached to it? Do you know the difference in sound made by four and by eight hoofs?

Can you match colors without samples: sarry colors and shades in your men By the touch only, can you tell which material is octon, which is woolen? Can you from a bunch of different col-ored sephyrs pick out a black strand, keeping your eyes shut? Can you, by the taste only, tell what kind of meat you are estima? Can you

kind of meat you are eating? Can you decide what flavor has been used in a

glass of soda water? Does a rose petal taste like that of a violet? Do hard and soft water taste alike?

In short, do you use your senses? Do you train your observation, and then re-member what you observe?

commonly called Russian wild olive-Siberian pea tree (caragan aarbores-cens) and several varieties of the lilac, the Japanese rose (ross rungoss) will also be useful.

HOSPITABLE CALIFORNIANS.

Food and Kenns of Transportation to Be Had for the Asking.

The kindness and hospitality of the native Californians have not been overstated, says General Bidwell in the Century. Up to the time the Mexican regime ceased in California they had a custom of never charging for any thing; that is to say, for entertainment—food, use of horses, etc. You were supposed, even if invited to visit a friend, to bring your blankets with you and one would be very thoughtless if he traveled and did not take a knife with him to cut his meat. When you had eaten, the invariable custom was to rise, deliver to the woman or hostess the plate on which you had eaten the meat and beans—for that was about all they had beans—for that was about all they had —and say: "Muchas gracias, senors" ("Many thanks, msdame"); and the hostes as invariably replied: "Baen provecho" ("May it do you much good"). The missions in California in-variably had gardens with grapes, olives, figs, pomegranates, pears and apples, but the ranches scarcely ever had any fruit. When you wanted a horse to ride you would take it to the next ranch—it might be twenty, thirty or fifty milea-and turn it out there, and some time or and turn it out there, and some time or other in reclaiming his stock the owner would get it back. In this way you might travel from one end of California to the other.

CHRONICLE-UNION

BAIDGEPORT, FEBRUARY 28. 1891.

Becond-Class Matter.

County Official Press

SAN FRANCISCO AGENTS.

Jonn F. Unimons, Manager of the Central & Berharn California Press Association, No. 305 Net, corner of Montgomery street. C. E. Emilese, 300 Pine street.

THE NEW MINING LAW.

Underthe provisions of the new minin aw now pending in Congress, says the Scientific Press, where there are five adjoining claims owned or held by the same person, the assessments on one will answer for all, other places basides New York. The truly provided \$500 is expended.

The month in which assessment work shall be completed is also changed from January to October, so as to avoid the necreatity of beginning the work in mountainous regions in midwinter. There is also a very radical change in that matter of date. Under the new bill it is provided that half get Bridgeport. the work must be done before October 1st, and the other half may be done after that date. This is to prevent the present plan of not doing any work at all until the morning of the day when the time is up.

It is also provided, in cases of contest as to the agricultural character of the land. that the presence of rock in places bearing gold, silver, cinnabar, or other valuable metal, shall be regarded as prima-facie evidence that land containing the same is mineral in character. So far, so good, but this should go further, and require the affidavit of a deputy mineral land surveyor or other expert. The trouble now is, that the proof required is negative, that is the agricultural claimant says, as far as he knows, there is no mineral, and unless there is some one to disprove this and show there is mineral, the land goes to the agricultural claimant. In this way much valuable mineral land has been illegally withdrawn from the publie domain where an examination would often show the presence of mineral.

The bill has not yet become a law, and there may be many chauges in the text beore it does.

A WISE MOVE.

The famous Pico Grant, comprising the beautiful Ione Valley in Amador county, which was a barefaced swindle, and a disgrace to the United States Court that legalised the robbery of the original settlers of that vailey of the beautiful homes they had made, supposing it to be Government land, which it truly was, is to be out up and sold in small tracts to actual settlers by its present owners, the Crooker Estate. The Pico Grant was rejected at the first trial in the United States District Court, but, on its being sold to Carpentier, Mora Moss, Wohler and General Beales, a rehearing was granted and the Grant to Pico confirmed. The owners asked fabulous prices for the homes the settlers had made, and as many of them were not able to pay again for their own improvements, they were ejected, and a bitter hatred of the Grant men was the result, Wohler being subse quently shot, but not mortally, by one of his victims. After getting considerable "cream" from their purchase, the Grant was sold by them to the late Charles Crocker, who at once built a branch railroad to Ione, from Galt, which is now flourshing. and one of the prettiest towns in the State. The subdividing the unsold portion of the

mediad here das Next week the Legislature of this State No MARIA bave be last Saturday bight. Our latest d vill run its 60 days limit, but the telented lateamen will not be through their work. to are the 18th to this important petities of the world is ignorant of the doings in other parts since and would not be if they were allowed 1000 days. 'The most ridiculous of their doing days. The most ridiculous of their doings norant of the doings in other parts since is the passage of an amendment to the Con. stitution, to increase the limit of sessions foreign news in this pages. of the Legislature to one hundred days. If

they think the people of the State will to

onstituents.

rate such a thing, they don't know their

Dr. G. H. Thoma, of Bano, has been ap-

pointed Superintendent of the Nevada In-

ane Asylum, and will take charge of that

The New York Press says that the best

people in New York are not necessarily the

ichest. That is pretty much the case in

good seldom get to be millionsires. W

the uniary glands has ever been found in Hos-

tetter's Stomach Bitters, a medicine which not only affords the requisite stimulus when they

become inactive, but increases their vigor and secretive power. By increasing the activity of the kidneys and bladder, this medicine has the

the Rolleys and Disdder; this medicine has the additional effect of expelling from the blood impurities which it is the peculiar office of those organs to eliminate and pass off. The bitters are also a purifier, and strengthener of the bowels, an invigorant of the stomach, and a matchless reincely jor biliousness and fever and ague. It couteracts a tendency to prenature decay, and sustains and comforts the sged and infran.

LEGAL.

Notice to Creditors.

ESTATE OF JOSEPH MAGUIRE, DECEASED

MONEY TO LOAN

Notice to Creditors.

Dated at Bridgeport, this 2d day of February,

D. M. WALTERS, Adminstrator of the Estate of William Robson, Deceased. (174w]

Notice to Creditors.

ENTATE OF JACOB WEAVER, DECEASED

RANCHES.

Address

Institution to-morrow. This is an excel-

Very few persons have any idea of the vasimess of this great State of Oalifornia. Living M. Soutt copressed it about as well as could be done in a hotmre in San Fran-cisco. "If the whole population of the United State," said he, "were moved into our State, there would still be forty-six less to the mile than in Great Britain."-Soursmento Bee.

lent appointment. Dr. Bishop, the retiring Congress will adjourn on Tuesday night Superintendent, will remove to Sacramennext. After that, the Democrats.

TEE Court House soul is worse than ever

LEGAL

Final Preof.

LAND OFFICE ATBACKAMENTO, CAL.

January 21, 1861. NOTICE IS HEREET GIVEN THAT THE following named settler has filed notice of his intestion to make final proof in support of his ciaim, and that said guard will be made be fore Hon. M. D. Arnot, Superior Judge of Al-pine County, Cal., at Markineville, Cal., on

He names the following witnesses to prove is continuous residence apou and cultivation f said land, vis: . Are among the most formidable known. Disbetes, Bright's disease, gravel and other com-plaints of the urinary organs are not ordinarily cured in savere cases, but they may be averted by timely medication. A useful stimulant of

ja24-td E. W. BOBERTS, Register.

I. I. I. I. I. I. O. 2009. UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Independence, Cal., January 8th, 1891. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. THAT IN COM-optrase with the provisions of the set of Congress of June 2, 1578, e stilled "An set for the sale of timber lands in the States of Califor-nis, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Terri tory," HARKIBON MEREY, of Sheridan, Coun-ty of Douglas, State of Nevada, has this day 81-ed in this office his sworm statement No. 289, for the purchase of the B W ½ of N W ½ 0.8 W ½ 6 Sec. 24, T. 9

for the purchase of the S W 14 of N W 14. W 14 of S W 14 Sec. 34, T. 4 N, K 27 K; and Loi No. 4, of Sectiou No. 3, in Township No. 5, N. Kangs No. 22 E. M. D. M. and will offer proof to show that the land sough is more valuable for fis timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Begister aud Re ceiver of this office at Independence, Cal., our Thursday, the

2d day of APRIL 1891.

He names as witnesses He names as witnesse: Thomas B. Rickey, of Carson City. Nevada. Haus Peter Christemen, of Gardnerville, Douglas County, Nevada. Jackson Jenniuga, of Sheridan, Douglas county, Nevada. Lee A. Wheeler, of Sheridan, Douglas county, Nevada.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned Administrator of the Estate of Joseph Maguire, deceased; to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary voucher, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator at the office of J. E. Goodski, in the town of Bridgeport, Mono Coun-ty, California, the same being the place for the ransaction of the business of said Estate in said County of Mono.

O. W. CRAIG, Register.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUN-

Greeing to EST HER ANN WATGON, Defendant You are hereby required to appear in an ac-tion brought against you by the above-named Plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County-of Mono, State of California, and to answer the Complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclu-sive of the day of scribe), strip the service on you of this Summons, if served within this coun-by; or, if served elsewhere, within this court by; or, if served elsewhere, within this court of the bonds of matimous new stating between the Plaintiff and Defendant, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file in this action, a copy of which ace here-by referred, as will more fully appear by refer-ence to the Complaint on file herein. And you are hereby notified thas iff you fail

And you are hereby notified that if you fail



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HOAD.

ROAD.

100

SEWING MACHINES.

THE LADIES DOC TAVE

Buggy team. Loaded wagon and two aritmals. Each additional pair of animals Horreman.

cose stock, each...... Empty teams half-price

Buggy team. Londed wagon and two asimals. Each additional pair of animals.

Horseman Pack animals, each Loge and wheep, each Loose stock, each Empty teams, half-price.

are as follows :

DR. PIERCE'S PELLETS Anti- I agginta 25 conts a vial. NT Dr

MISCELLANEOUS.

TARIFF LITERATURE FOR ALL

The AMERICAN PROTECTIVE TARIPP LEAGUE blishing a most valuable series of Tarifi ments. These are propared with a view Mother in the interest of farmers tion, whether in the interest of farm inhorem, merchants or professional me Back insue of the sories appeals to those graved in superate industrics, and presents disputable facts—comparisons of wages, o of living, and other arguments showing benefits of Protection.

benefits of Protection. Any single one will be sent on receipt of 2 cats in sample or copt " wages, Living and Tariff." which will be sent for 4 cents. The which list will be sent for 30 cents or any twelve for 50 cents, or any five for 10 cents, postage publ. Order by number.

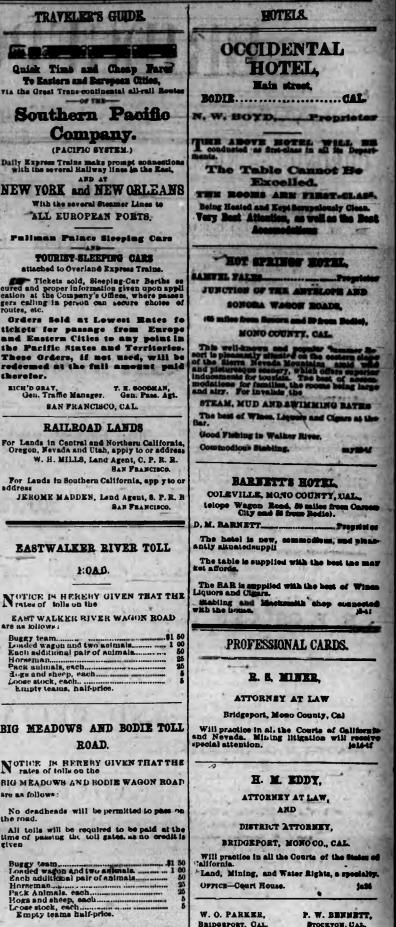
No. PAGES 1-" Wages, Living and Tariff." E. A. HARTS-

HORN "The Advantages of a Protective Tarif to the Labor and Industries of the United States." First Fries Lesay, 1857. Chaw.

Ans Anvanages of a Protective Tariff to Bitates. "Pirst Prise Reary, 1857. Craw"
Brond D. Hammon."
"Brond D. Hammon

18.— "Why Frahman Stream Hoars's Durant,"
20.— "Protection," R. H. ANNIDOWN, "Protectionate,"
21.— "What is a Tarif'? Answers to a Workingman's Question
23.— "The American Wool Industry," E. H. American Brown, "Cool Industry," E. H. American Wool Industry," E. H. American Brown, "Cool Industry," S. H. American Brown, "Cool Industry, "England," S. M. Watter, "Culton, "Could and the Farmer," Senator 5. M. "Culton, "Could and the Farmer," Senator 5. M.

The ANTRICAN ECCHONINT, weakly, devoted to the disoussion of all phases of the Tariff question. B Syear, Bample copies free, Address American Pro-teoriev Tarik Longue, 53 W. 25d Se., New York.



BENNETT & PARKER. ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA. inia-LE

FRANK P. WILLARD.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

BODIE, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA Water Rights, Land and Mining Lit.

T. F. FITZPATRICK. Administrator of the Estate of Joseph Maguire, decensed. Dated at Bridgeport, Mouo County, California, February Jäth, 18-1. Any and all persons claiming adversely the sbove described iands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 2d day of April, 1891. Neveda jal7-td A T A LOW RATE OF INTEREST ON SUBLICONS. D. M. HAULON f7-1m 432 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

JOHN WATSON, Plaintig, vs. ESTHER ANN WATSON, Defendant.

WATSON. Defendant. Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Mono. State of California, and the Complaint filed in said County of Mono in the office of the Clork of said Superior Court. CHAS. L. HAYES, Plaintiff Altorney. The People of the State of California send Greeting to ESTHER ANN WATSON, Defendant

ESTATE OF WILLIAM ROBBON, DECEASED Notice is hereby given by the undersigned Administrator of the Estate of William Robson, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased to ex-hibit them, with the necessary vouchers, with-in four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator, at the Law Office of Wm. O. Parker, Bridgeport, Mono County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the buisdees of said estate, in said County of Mono.

do not hope to get above the \$100,000 noteb. President Harrison and Secretary Tracy have granted a leave of absence to the Marine Band, at Washington, for the purpose of giving exhibition concerts in the larger cities of the country. They must not for-

MARCH 17th, 1891,

Vis: WILLIAM MAXWELL, of Alpine Co. Cal., who made D. S. Ne. 509 for the W 5 of Let 6. W 1 of Let 7 and Lot 8 of Sec 1, T 10, N. R. 18 E. M.

DISORDERS WHICH AFFECT THE KIDNEYS

of said land, vis: . T. H. Hawkins, of Woodfords, Alpine Co., Cal. C. S. Payne, of Woodfords, Alpine Co., Cal. Thomas Barber, of Woodfords, Alpine Co., Cal. Washington Young, of Woodfords, Alpine Co., Cal.

Timber Land Votice-

T. L. I. No. 289.



THE ACODISITION OF CALIFORNIA. CHRONICLE-UNION. THE USE OF MONEY. MISCELLANEOUS EXCITEMENT IN ROCHESTER. 4-7-24-2 The following interesting incidents, con sted with the taking presention of Cali-mia by Commodore Sloat, are furnished a Impor motion Caused by the State tance in the Tre BRIDGEPOBT, FEBRUARY 28, 1891. of Bu Water-Union by Biebard G. Wat-JOE A. BROWN, the Cau An unusual article from the Eochester N. Y., Democrat and Obroaicle, was re-cently republished in this paper and was a subject of much comment. That the srticle caused even more commotion in Rochester, the following from the same paper shows: Dr. J. B. Henion, who is well-known not cally in Rochester bot in nearly tine, of Antelope Valley, Mono county, The Extent of Br County Official Press. California, who was attached to the U.S. General Merchandise. Ban-of-war Warton: "I landed at Yerba Bueua, now San Francisco, in the Fall of 1844, from the U. S. ruan-of-was Warren, of the Pacific Bquadron. There were about half a dozen houses. From that time to 1846, I visited all the ports of Schlornia. In June, 1846, the United States Pacific foundary, and summand of Commedian It is a common maying that money is the ruling element in the life of the American people. Our foreign critics have urged it against us, and we too often are apt to give a tacit ament to the charge. But while, in reality, the accusation of being a a Nation given up to the pursuit and capture of dollars is manifestly unfounded, there are certain elements in our social condition which LOCAL INTELLIGENCE. Main Street, Bridgeport. The J. B. Henion, who is well-known not only in Rochester but in nearly every part of America, sent an extended article to this paper, a few days endoce which was duly published, detailing his remarkable experience and reacter from what seemed to be certain death. It would be impossible to enumerate the personal enquiries which have been made at our office as to the validity of the article, but they have been so numerous that further investigation of the subject was deemed necessary. With this ead in view a representative of this paper called on Dr. Henion, as his residence, when the following in-terview comments about the terrible condition you were in, and the way you were recoupd such as you can sub-tain ?" HRAVI BRORM .- After a heavy blow on Choice Family Groceries. Baturday last it commenced mowing about 2 r. st. and during the night turned into a Fancy and Toilet Articles, heavy rain storm, rain continuing to fall Squadron, under command of Commodore Sloat, was anchored of Mazztian, Mexico, in company with the English Squadron, commanded by Lord Admiral Seymour, the Franch Squadron, and a few men-ofmtil Bunday afternoon, when the wind Candles and Nuts shifted and gave us a spiteful snowstorm elements in our social condition which would tend to give color to such a view, from the southeast; but during the night Yankee Notions. the wind again shifted and blew a gale with would tend to give color to much a view, at least in the eyes of those unacquaint-ed with the real conditions of our social emistence. The United States, taking it for all in all, says a writer in Once a Week, contains the most radically in-dustrial and commercial people in the world. In no other land is idleness counted anch a sin and nowhere also war of other nations. There was a banquet given on shore by the British Consol to Admiral Meymour, some snow from the southwest until Tues-Powder, shet, Caps and day evening, when it cleared, giving us a and the senior officers of the other squad-rons. Our vessels were anchored 5 miles off, and I was to charge of Captain Hall's gig that took him sahors to the banquet. They were having a grand time when a courier from the Oity of Mexico arrived with screet dispatches from the British Minister to the Consul, advising him of the battles of Palo Alto and Beason de la Pal-ma, and that the United States had de-clared war against Mexico. He was in-stracted to notify Admiral Seymour to pro-ceed forthwith to Monterey and take poeand the senior officers of the other squadbiting cold night, the CERONICLE-UNION Cartridges, thermometer registering 8 below zero at 7 Stationery, etc., etc. o'dock Wednesday morning. On the porch of the Louvitt House at 6 o'clock that moracounted such a sin, and nowhere elas ing it was 15 below sero. It was the heavdoes the force of example and the gressure of public opinion units with such force to make every man, even every woman, it might be said, a worker. storm of the season and the road to Bo-was made impassible by heavy snow drifts, the mail sleigh being compelled to "Every one of them and many sour-tional ones. I was trought so low by neglecting the first and most simple symptoms. I did not think I was sick. It is true I had frequent headaches; felt tired most of the time; could est nothing one day and was revenous the next; felt call means and must omethe was out of POSTOFFICE STORE. return here on Monday and Tuesday morn. millionaires in their social life may mitate the customs of the aristocracy scructed to notify admiral Seymour to pro-seed forth with to Monterey and take pos-session of California. In a moment all intrusted with the nature of the dispatch were unduly excited. Admiral Seymour ordered all aboard, and the British Squading, the borses not being able to overcome of Europe. But even the Vanderbilts, Astors and Goulds are workers. They do not, as is the case with the wealthy classes of Europe, commit the charge of the great snow drifts between here and the Bodie summit, and on Wednesday it left BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL. the Postoffice at 6:30 A. M. to try to reach dull pains and my stomach was out of order, but I did not think it meant any-thing serious. "The medical profession has been ses of Europe, commit the charge of their vast possessions to the care of stewards and agents. They give their Bodis by the Sweetwater road and Fletch. ron took a course apparently for Callao or Valparaiso. An hour after the English Ad-miral had left table, Commodors Sloat gave er's. James Sinnamon and E. Gurney, who stewards and agents. They give their business interests a close, personal opervision, and it is the rule to find in the third and fourth generation of American families of wealth, energetic, successful and busy men of affairs. Miminate the offensive sense contained in the word money, or better still, translate it to its real significance—that is, business—and the alleged accusation is not only true but is something-of which our people can be proud. But, leaving aside this exceptional fact in our National life, that we have really mo leisure class and very little need for thing serious. "The medical profession has been treating symptoms instead of diseases for years, and it is high time it ceased. The symptome I have just mentioned w any unusual action or irritation of the water channels indicate the approach of kidney disease more than a cough as-nounces the coming of consumption. We do not treat the cough, but try to help the lungs. We should not wasts our time trying to relieve the headachs, pains about the body or other symptoms, but go directly to the kidneys, the source of most of these aliments." "This, then, is what you meant when you said that more than one-half the deaths which occur arise from Bright's disease, is it Doctor ?" "Precisely. Thousands of diseases are torturing people to-day, which in reality are Bright's disease in some of its many forms. It is a Hydra-headed monster, and the slightest symptoms should atrike terror to every one who has them. I can look back and recall hundreds of deaths which physicians declared at the time were caused by paralysis, apoplexy, heart disease, pneumonis maisris fever and other common complaints which I see now were caused by Bright's disease." "And did all these cases have simple symptoms at first?" "Every one of them, and might have went to Boale on Baturday with estild, got miral ned test table. Commodore Sloat gave orders for his officers to repair on board, orders, they being unable to get their horses the signal to get ready for sea was hoisted at the peak of the Flag Ship, and within a bail-hour the American Squadron, under a cloud of canvas, stood to the north, and, by growding sail and hogging the above. went to Bodie on Saturday with cattle, got HAS IN STOCK feet of snow, that being the average th on the streets when they started for arrived at Monterey on the 7th of July, archored broadside to the Fort, and cleared for action. We landed, took the fort, and boils down the canyon to Snuhine, and boils down the converted since Saturday. Choice Family Groceries. depth on the streets when they started for Bridgeport. The snow had mashed in the root of Arrild's Stable. The road was im-DRY GOODS no mails had been received since Saturday. and in California of legal autoprice. A lew days after we had taken possession, I be. lieve two, the British Squadron arrived, and the Admirel, chaprined at being out-witted and ontsailed, at first refused to sainte the fag. Commodore whoat sent a Lieutenant with a noise to the Admirel, re-CAUGHT OUT .- Three San Francisco com no leisure class and very little need for FANOY 2 GOODS. he, there are some curious circum-tances in the relations of the American mercial travelers, vulgarly termed "drammers," arrived here from Carson on Friday stances in the relations of the American people to this article of money. We talk about it a great deal, and we of course are forced to use it at every turn of the existence of each individual among us. But, after all, it is only a symbol. It is the measure with which CLOTHING. of last week in a four-in-hand, having come ainding him of the neglect, and requestby way of Antelope Valley, and intending ing an explanation - a mainte was fired, but to drive through to Bodie on Saturday, olness between both officers and men BOOTS, SHOES and HATS, a coolness between both oncers and men was the result. The Levant and Warren were dispatched Not getting through with their Bridgeport ness in time, they deferred their departto take possession of, and garrison San Francisco, and I was selected as one of the symbol which represent their commer-eial status. Money is the counters with which the great and exciting game ure till Sunday morning, but the storm set Wines and Liquors, in on Saturday night and they were victims garrison. There being no troops, the murines and of the snow blockade, and were detained sailors were organized for land service. I was attached to a cavairy company, and participated in all the engagements, includ-ing the relief of General Kearny at San here until Monday morning, when they of business is played. One hears of the money market, and learns from time to PAIN'TS, OILS, LAMPS, CHIMNEYS and Wik. took the back track via the Sweetwater road time that the commodity it deals in is plentiful, or the reverse. It is even and Hawthorne, James Sinnamon, acsymptoms at first?" "Every one of them, and might have been cured as I was by the timely use of Pasqual, While scouting between San Francisco and San Jose, we were attacked and Hawthorne. James chinality, and companied by E' Gurney, drove a small lot of eastle to Bodie on Saturday last, that the Bodieites should have some fat and tender of the sense should have some fat and tender others. I was taken prisoner. We were stripped of everything except shirts, panis and hats, and, after a brief council, march-and hats, and thats, and after a brief council, march-and the and been captured in the lained hats. And been captured in the francisco as a set at too for the date on the plaines near Sabits Clarx, and gave hattle. Our squad was under guard on a uidehill in sight of the battle. The Mcfl-valley and Sweetwater, getting in after dark on Wednesday. The Dax.—As it stormed on Sunday—Washington's birthday, and also on Monday, the anniversary passed quietly. Our bert morning, ensued, when a parley was to be a boot the prisoners, and an armistice, until 10 o'clock part was to be and an armistice, until 10 o'clock part morning, ensued, when a parley was to be atter or morning. Hardware, companied by E. Gurney, drove a small lot urged that there is not enough money to satisfy the actual requirements of the country, and Congress is called upon to meet the need by providing additional money. But the fact rebeen chron as r was by the timely dee of the same remedy. I am getting my eyes thoroughly opened in this matter and think I am helping others to see the fasts and their possible danger also." Mr. Warner, who was visited at his establishment on N. St. Paul street, spake Stationery. Confectionary. mains that apart from its use in retail business for satisfying the immediate Powder and Shot. requirements of our vast population, actual money is not the largest item in the world of business. The largest transactions are uniformly effected by very earnestly : "It is true that Bright's disease "It is true that Bright's disease has increased wonderfully, and we find, by reliable statistics, that from '70 te '80 its growth was over 250 per cent. Look at the prominent men it has carried off, and is taking off every year, for while many, are dying apparently of marilysis and apoplexy, they are really victims of kidney disorder, which causes heart disease, paralysis, apop'exy, etc. Nearly every week the papers record the desth of some prominent man from this scourge. Recently, however, the increase has been checked and I attribute this to the general use of my remedy." A. F. BRYANT. transactions are uniformly effected by another set of counters, which represent money, just as money represents value, either intrinsic or based on the credit of the Government The actual money of all kinds, metallic and paper, in circulation in the United States at this time is near a billion and three-quarters of dollars. Of this the United States Treasury gen-erally holds about two hundred and checked and I attribute this to the general use of my remedy." "Do you think many people are af-flicted with it to day who do not realize it, Mr. Waroer?" "A prominent professor in a New Or-fore his class on the subject of Bright's disease. He had various fluids under the students what the indications of this balancial institutions cattered through-amount. The actual money in circula-tion in the hands of the people would therefore seem to be close to a round billion. day, the anniversary passed quietly. Our D. HAYS & BRO. day, the anniversary passed quietly. Our part morning, ensued, when a parley was to young folks, who were forced by the great storm to stay at home, instead of going to the rear of the Merican camp, and their Bodie to attend the masquerade given by and amid the bustle, the prisoners were

MAIN STREET, BRIDGEPORT,

terrible malady were. 'And now gentle-men,' he said, 'as we have seen the un-healthy indications, I will show you how

Bodie to attend the insequence given by and amid the bustle, the prisoners were burriedly aroused, ordered to kneel, pray and prepare for death in five minutes; the squad detailed to shoot us was stationed ance was good, notwithstanding the storm and the slushy condition of the streets, rible. Suddenly the clear notes of a bugie of a bugie of a bugie of a bugie of the street of

and dancing was continued till 3 o'cl Tuesday morning. Owing to the heavy gale no flags were hoisted until Monday afternoon, when the Canonic wass at up, but the velocity o of the wind warned us that it was no good day for flags to be aloft, and it was soon taken in.

Nor RAMED. -- We were in error in stating recently that the proposed salary bill increased the mileage of the Sapervisors from 25 to 30 cents. We were so informed at the Court House, and it was the town-talk that it was raised, so the young statesman is informed that we never " wilfully" misrepresented any perion, and we surely have no desire to commence on him. as he has made his record, the value of which he will ascertain when he mingles with his constituency arain.

DELINQUENT TAX SALES .- TAX Collector Gody commenced the sale of delinquent tax property on Wednesday, but no bidders apto second his laudable efforts to replenish Treasurer Brown's strong box, and the mie will be postponed from day to day. All property unsold and not paid on will b rawn, and the District Attorney will secure a judgment against each and sompel payment, with costs.

Two Antelopers had a Washington's Birthday ball in Bernett's Hall at Coleville on the 20th. A number of couple from Smith's Valley and the Mountain House attended, making it a very enjoyable party. Hayes & Bheridan, of Bridgeport, farnished the music.

AFLOAT .-- What with the rain and mow. our streets are affoat, and Main street is at sent navigable for a Mississippi stern-

Ics Gonons .--- There are ice gorges on the Bast Walker, and the Sweetwater road in afoat in many places in consequence.

Postround.-The Bodie masquerade ed till Friday night n

ok ot aded a parley, and all were quiet; and at the camp fire we were trying to that the ubill of death from our budlen, as there was no more sleep that night. It appeared that List tenant Maddor, in command of a company of marines and sellors, anticipat-tion builts had made a formed memb form ing a battle, had made a forced march from Monterey to cut off the retreat of the Mexi-cans, and came upon their advance pickets

and drove them in. As soon as possible they were ordered to cease firing, and lay on their arms. That morning, when the fog lifted, both armies were seen drawn up in lifted, both armies were seen drawn up in order of battle. A parley was had, and the Mexicans surrendared. We then marched to Sania Clara and camped. A fundango was given, and the Americans and Mexicans vied in extending courtesies to each other, the only exception being Three-fingered Jack and a half-dozen of his ilk. As day was breaking, the reveille summoned us for early breakfast, and a day's forced march to San Francisco, where we arrived in the small hours of the next morning, and embarked on the U. S. Frigate Savancash, Commodore Stockton, for Lower Califor-

ITE DEPTE.-The late storm left the following amounts of snow: Antelope Valley 12 inches; Bodie 60 inches; Bridgeport 12; Fales' Hot Springs 19; Sweetwater 18.

MORE STORM .- A rain storm set in abo 9 o'clock last evening and it rained steadily

since, with a little snow; and at this writing (10:30 A. M.) there is no appearance of ation.

MASQUEBADE BALL .- A Masquerade Ball will be given at Bryant's Hall on the evening of March 17th. See advertisement and then prepare for a good time.

Dentistry

Alonse Hudgens, Dentist, of Carson City, Nev., will be in Bridgeport on Monday. February 2d, to perform all kinds of denta versticas. Will remain one month. Tyrms ressonable and satisfaction gus

it appears in a state of perfect health,' and he, submitted his own fluid to the usual test. As he watched the results his countenance suddenly changed—his color and countenand both left him and in trambling voice he said : "Gentle s trembling voice he said: "Gentlemen, I have made a painful discovery; I have Bright's disease of the kidneys;' and in less than a year he was dead. The slight-est indications of any kidney difficulty should be enough to strike terror to any

"You know of Dr. Henion's case !" "Yes, I have both read and heard of

"It is very wonderful is it not?" "No more so than a great many others that have come to my notice as having been cured by the same means." "You believe then that Bright's dis-

ease can be cured."

esse can be cured." "I know it can. I know it from my own and the experience of thousands of prominent persons who were given up to die by both their bhysicians and friends." "You speak of your own experience, what was it?"

"You speak of your own experience, what was it?" "A fearful one. I had felt languid and unfitted for business for years. But I did not know what alled ms. When, how-ever, I found it was kidney difficulty I thought there was little hope and so did the doctors. I have since learned that one of the physicians of this city pointed ms but to a gentleman on the street one day, saying: "There goes a man who will be dead within a year." I believe his words would have proved true if I had not fortunately used the remedy now known as Warner's Safe Cure." "Did you make a chemical analysis of the case of Mr. H. H. Warner some three years ago, Doctor? was asked Dr. S. A. Lattimore, one of the analysis of the State Board of Health." "Yes, sir." "What did this analysis show you?" "A serious diseare of the kidneys." "Did you think Mr. Warner could re-cover?"

cover?" "No, sir, I did not think it possible." "Do you know anything about the remody which cured him?"

remedy which cured him?" "I have chemically analyzed it and find it pure and harmles." The standing of Dr. Henion, Mr. War-ner and Dr. Lattimore in the community is beyond question, and the statements they make cannot for a moment be doubted. Dr. Henion's experience shows that Bright's Disease of the kid-neys is one of the most deceptive and dangerous of all disease, that it is ex-condingly common, but that it can be cured if taken in time.

with the aggregate value of the business transactions of the country. The mail fact of the matter is that the bulk of our business is carried on through the highly artificial medium afforded by the use of banks and the facilities which they afford in the way of drafts and checks. Every one knows that it is unusual to pay amounts of over a few dollers in actual money. All the great transactions of commerce dollers in nd speculation are effected through banks. They furnish the means by which the use of money is economized, and the limited amount of available cirsulating medium is made to perform many times the work it could do by

billion. But even allowing for the

reest circulation of this stock of curgency among fifty millions of people, the

Moreover, there is a means by which the extent of this work can be guessed. In all of the large cities of the country, the banks have formed associations known as clearing houses. A great deal of their business naturally consists of the receipt on deposit of checks drawn on other banks. Now, to collect which checks in each instance would in-volve endless work, and necessitate the fer of vest amounts of money every day. The clearing house is an agency to which all the banks of a given city are able to compare the amounts of each others' checks in their hands, and to affect a settlement of the balances only. Statistics are therefore available from all the clearing houses to show the amount of such exchanges. The figures from forty cities show that last year the total exchanges of checks amounted to over fifty billions of dol-lars, while the balances paid in connegtion with them foot up over six bil-lions. This of itself shows a mass of business transactions fifty times larger than the available supply of currency. Indeed, it does not in-clude the checks drawn directly on clude the checks drawn directly on clude the checks drawn directly on banks, nor a vast volume of busi-ness through drafts and other com-mercial methods, that supplement the sconomy in use of money, displayed by the clearing house returns. It would not seem to be overestimating the mat-ter to put the total volume of the coun-try's business somewhere close to one try's business somewhere close to one hundred billions in amount, and it can dily seen how little of this is done the actual handling of money

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IMPLEMENTS.

POCKET SAVINGS BANKS. A NEW NATIONAL PARK

20

1 4 - 4 4 - 1 F -

(Dent)

A New and Ingenious Contriv-

The Latest Invention for Eaching The Having Odd Coins About Their Fer-sees to have Them - A Good Thing for spendikrith.

Pocket savings banks are the lates thing out. These are receptacles for nickets and times, out of which they can not be extracted until a certain amount-usually five dollars or ten dol-lars-has been deposited. Sjupilar banks are made and extensive-

ly sold, of larger size and fanciful de sign, which serve the same purpose, but which can not be carried in the pocket.

has been established in this country. This apacious park is in California, com-pletely surrounding the Yesemite val-ley grant of 1864 and about thirty times as large as that grant. It takes in not only the entire waterahed of the Meroed river region, as defined by the encircling mountain range which includes Tuo-lumns Peak and Cathedral Peak on the antibate activest Mount Lwell with Once these banks were only used by bildren. To-day they may be found in the pockets of all sorts and conditions of That their sale is enormous is attested by every dealer in toys and sporting goods. One of the largest firms in New York City told a Sunday Journal representative one day lately that their sales had been so vast that they had not one in stock and had ordered a large quantity more.

lumne Peak and Cathedral Peak on the north and northeast, Mount Lyell with its superbrishest, Mount Lyell with its superbrishest on the seat and Buens Vista Peak on the south; but it embraces also the noble Hetch Hetch y valley, itself a second Yosemitis, and to megaificent Grand canon of the Tuolumne, with its massive walls and domes, and its cas-oades unequalied its volume of water by those of any other canon in the Sierra. It crosses the Tuolumne meadows and annexes the splendid range that con-tains Mount Dans and Mount Gibbs and the Mount Dans. It has saved from the The majority of these banks are a development of the old-fashioned child's toys, such as the man with a gun who shoots a nickel into the mouth of a bear. tains Mount Dana and Mount Gibbs and the Mono pass. It has saved from the lumberman and the saw-mill the Mono pass, the Merced and Tuolumne groves of big trees, and has secured Lake Eleanor. In short, it has brought with-in its protecting area all that notice to The first improvement over these toys was in the form of a safe with a com-bination lock. Of course this served a purpose. No one could extract any of the money deposited unless he knew the combination. But the chief enemy of man was felt

in its protecting area all that needs to be reserved in that region of nature's to be man himself. The one who ab-stracted most of the cash was the demarvels. positor. To save him from himself was the object of the inventors of the latest the New York Sun, is interesting. The grant of Yosemite valley to California a quarter of a century ago, "to be held for public use, resort and recreation," was a mistake. The valley should have been devices. While these differ materially in design and probably in mechanism, they all have the same probably in mechanism, is to provide a receptacle for savings, out of which no one, not even the star retained under the charge of the In-terior Department for the same purpetitor himself, can extract them until

a certain amount has been deposited. The nickel savings bank is one of these. This is a cast-iron box, with a Such a disposition of it would have made its custodians directly responsible to the general Covernment, and would have secured the aid of Congress for its care these. door in front. Upon the top is a circu-lar tube with a slot in the top. Into this slot the nickel is dropped. Once in there and improvement. After a time another mistake in the Yosamite grant became apparent. The area conveyed had not been large it remains until one hundred of them are collected. Then, and not till then, the door can be opened and the pile

chough, and the valley was menaced by the industries gradually approaching it. taken out. The registering dime savings bank is one of the neatest designs. It is made of cast-iron and has a dial like a clock. The under This has two hands. When the dime is of sheep were pastured on the mount-sins and trampled and stripped the deposited the hands register the amoun insido. Ton dollars must be deposited before the door can be opened. The last herbage and shrubs, while the woods dime opens the door automatically.

An improvement upon this has been patented and will be offered to the pub lio next season. It contains a bell, which rings overy time a dime disap pears in the slot. Another design is in the form of an

fron Saratogo trunk. This has a little mechanism in front which registers the

mechanism in front which registers the amount inside automatically. The coin registering bank has a sort of cupola on the top and a slot at each side. One side is for dimes and the other for nickels. By turning the cupola top the slots are opened to admit the coin.

Ten dollars in either dimes or nickels must be deposited before the money can be withdrawn. It makes no difference whether the ten dollars is all in dimen or all in nickels, or partly one and partly the othor; but they must be placed in their respective sides or the machine will get out of order.

Another similar bank is the pruden-tial savings bank. This is in the form of a safe, with slots at the top, and is for both nickels and dimes, being very similar to the last mentioned, only asimples.

3

The most popular form, however, is that which can be carried around in the pocket. It is a simple tube, with a slot under the lid. The dimes as they are spring. When one hundred of them have been deposited the lid comes off. A registering scale, like that of the old-fashioned kitchen scales, runs down the tube and a little pointer indicates the number of dimes inside. beauty of this safe is its simplicity, and as it can be carried in the pocket it has become very popular. So far as can be learned there is no way to beat these banks except breaking them. However hard-up a man may be, he can not touch his sav-One ingenious individual had three dollars in dimes in one of these pocket banks. He had no other money pooket. He wanted a drink; he wanted it badly. He could not open the bank He consulted a bar-tender. They tried to extract money with a wire. It did not work. The man thought he would have to remain thirsty. An idea struck the bartender. He opened the cash drawer. From it he took out two dollars. It was all in dimes. One by one ho slipped them into the bank. At last they were all gone. The lid came off. The twenty dimes went back to the cash drawer; three others went there, too. The man was thirsty no longer, neither was the bar-tender; but the bank contained lean money than before. This is the only way to beat one of these banks.

STANLEY'S CURIOSITY.

His Investigation of a I Indian The Grandest Pleasure Grounds

in America

the Spacious Pres. Devoted to the People.

Probably few people east of the Booky mountains are aware that during last autumna new National pleasure ground, larger than the State of Rhode Island, has been established in this country.

The history of this achievement, says

poses, like the Yellowstone Park; sin

intended for the whole country

ustries gradually approaching it.

aurrounding forests were falling style axe, saw-mills were busy ng the great trees, enormous herds

when cleared of their more valuable

timber, wore sometimes burned so as

to destroy the underbrush and improve

wore not intentional, the presence of

the industries led to enormous destruc-

tion from this source through careloss ness and accident. All this meant not

ness and accident. All this meant hot only ravages in a region only less ma-jestic and exquisite than the Yesemite valley, but the diminution of the won-derful falls in this valley during the

season when they are most visited, since

the cutting of these forests was sure to lead to an earlier melting of the snows.

It was plain, also, that these surround ings for many miles ought to be joined

to the Yosemite tract as portions of a uniform system, the magnificent setting

of a central gem. While this project was under discus

sion some outory was raised in Cali

fornia against the present management of the Yosemite valley itself. A heated

the pasturage Evon where the fire

among th

illey in California the Rear

In a recent interview the incident of Henry M. Stanley's part in discobing the nummified body of an Indian maiden in 1867, while with the Indian Peaco Commissioners, was given so briefly and hurriedly, says a writer in the St. Louis Desc. Director is to put the meter of hurriedly, says a writer in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, as to put the matter, per-haps, in a disadvantageous light. Giv-ing the facts as they coourred, as fully as memory serves after a lapse of near a quarter of a century, will set the matter right, besides afford an oppertunity of relating one or two other personal inci-dents connected with the Indian method of burying their dead. It is well known that the various bands of the Sioux tribe followed the custom of dispesing of their followed the custom of disposing of their dead by placing them on scaffolds and in the branches of trees, when available, to

the branches of trees, when available, to prevent them from being devoured by dogs and the coyotes br prairie wolves, the hyenas of the western plaims. The first we saw of this method of bufial was at Fort Laramie, where if the soldiers' cemetery in the rear of the town and overlooking the barracks, wero three coffins, each covered with a pall of bright crimson cloth, elevated on the torn of four staut codar posts some top of four stout cedar posts some

top of four stout cedar posts some twelve feet in height. One of the coffins contained the body of "Pink," an Indian woman, woll known for her attachment to the whites. In another were the remains of a young child, the daughter of an Ogalialah squaw and a wealthy post trader, and the center one contained the body of Mon-i-ka, the daughter of the famous chief. Spotted Tail; the romantic history of whose life and death were cloquently described by the correspondents. Her dying wish was to be buried among the whites, near the fort. In compliance with her rethe fort. In compliance with her re-quest, her father, with three hundred warriors, came down in the month of February, 1860, after a journey of fifteen days, and the commanding officer or-dered that the girl should be buried in the soldiors' cemetory. The scaffold was erected and the dead maiden's two ponics were slaughtered and nailed to the posts, the heads and tails of which were still dangling there when we vis-

ited the cemetery. Near sunset a procession of three bun dred Indians and all the officers and soldiers of the post marched with the solemn music of the military band to the place of sepulture. The services were performed by Rev. A. Wright, Chaplain of the post. Chaplain Wright kindly furnished Stanley and the writer with comfortable room, and one day he piloted us two or three miles above the fort to Deer creek, an affluent of the Laramio river, where, in a large grove of cottonwoods, he pointed out some ten or twolve skeletons of Indians, grafted, as it wore, on the trees. The bodies word wrapped in blankets and buffalo rober and deposited in a sort of trough made of poles, the ends of which were fastened to limbs at a height of about fastened to limbs at a height of about twelved feet from the ground. Mr. Wright pointed out the wrappings of a chief's daughter that had been reposing for many years undisturbed in a large cottonwood tree, and we began our archaeological explorations. The Chap-lain returned to the fort after reminding us that our scalps would not be safe should a stray Indian happen along, as they hold it as the highest desceration to disturb their dead. The Indian maiden was found wrapped

controversy arcse, but it at least became olear that should the proposed onlarge ment of the park be made it must no be done with's continuation of the error in a bundle of cerements composithe skin of an antelope. a plaid shawl, several patterns of colored calico prints, and over all was bound a buffalo robe, of 1864, but a new National park must ment had been drawn by Mr. C. D. tied with thongs of bull's hide. The face was not unpleasant, though the Poston, ex-delegate from Arizona, but it did not include even the whole of the skin and flesh was shrunken to the bone. tian mummy, the dry climate producing an embalming effect. The wrapping were restored to the condition in which they were found, and Stanley brought away a ring from one of the toes. myself a nicely-worked figure with poroupine quills on the buffalo robe, which soon after was cast away in disgust. So that, our curiosity being appeased, it did not amount to a case of body-snatch ing.

FIGHTING FOR PRINCIPLE. rods of Dhilton Sympt in Little

Similar of Deliver Speece in Litigation Over a Deliver and other Fig. Two or three lawyers were talking of old lawauits the other day, when one of the object accurate of the indianapolis bar remarked to a Josiful reporter: "I remember"the Perry township pig case that took up a good part of one terms of court, having some up through a justice's office. The case was tried, I believe, by Governor Wallace, father of our postmaster, and there were at least two firms of lawyers on each side. Sims Colley and Thomas Walpole were in the case, and, so far as Mr. Colley was con-corned, he was then in the full power of his renown. The case gave him full opportunity for the display of his pic-turesque genins, and the drolleries he infused into it long furnished matter of laughter for the bar. Mr. Colley, how-ever, no matter how absurdly droll he might become, never lost sight of the best interests of his client, and certainly never lost sight of his own in the shape never lost sight of his own in the shape of as fat a fee as it was possible to ob

"The question was about the identity of a shote," continued the lawyer. "The witnesses on one side swore it was a pig in a barnyard, and had never ont until it had been pre-into a pen, from which it was taken to be alrughtered. The witnesses on the other side swore that they had known other side swore that they had known it from the time it was a suckling. But the great point was the proof of an ear-mark. One claimant, sustained by one set of witnesses, said he marked an ear of the shote with his pocket-knife, and the cut was explained at great longth to the jury. The other claimant said the mark on the ear of his shote was torn by the teeth of a dog. It was at this stage of the testimony that a sensa-tional feature was introduced. One witness, having brought his testimony to an exciting point, added a climax by pulling from his pocket a pickled pig's ear, which he declared to be the ear of the shote in question. This created a the shote in question. This created a great uproar in the court-room, as the effect of this pictorial testimony upon the jury could not be measured. The witness with the ear was, however, measurably discredited, and the case went on. Medical experts were called in to testify as to what the difference in appearance would be between a shoto's ear cut with a knife and one torn by the toeth of a dog. The experts did not agree and the jury dis-agreed, and another trial was held, the second jury disagreeing as the first had done. Charges of perjury were made on each side and a number of assault and battery cases grew out of it. The costs of litigation were between four hundred and five hundred dollars on each side." "What was the shote worth?"

"About one dollar and fifty cents, but the litigants were fighting for principle.'

TAKING THE CENSUS. The Enormous Amount of Work Done in

The Energiest Amount of Work Done in One Day. By the use of about seventy machines it was found possible to declare the pop-ulation of the United States in six weeks after the enumeration was completed. The work done, however, was equiva-lent to the counting of 125,000,000 persons, since it was deemed necessary, in order to insure accuracy, that every schedule ahould be counted twice. It was of course natural that the rapidity at which the count proceeded should in-crease as the clerks familiarized them. selves with the use of the machines. The record of the most efficient day's work, says a writer in the Chautauquan. shows the registration of 1,342,318 fami lies, or about 6,711,590 persons. To bring this amount of work within the compass of the mind so as adequately to appreciate what it means, requires the graphic language of the gentleman who invented the electric tabulator with

which it was done. He says: "This means, that the clerks handled about fifteen tons of population schedules. They actually turned over sheet by sheet this mass of pa per, scrut each schedule, often correcting the er-rors of the enumerator and recording the data on the machines, besides mak ing numerous transfers to result slips and attending to many other details of the work. An engineer might indece stop to calculate the number of horse power of physical energy developed by this clerical force. Or if one can not appreciate what this means let me asl him to consider a stack of schedules of thin paper higher than the Washington monument, and imagine the work re quired in turning over such a pile of schedules page by page and recording the number of persons reported on each schedule. This is what was done in one day by the population division of the Cenana Office.

WHEN NAMES BEGAN.

Some of Our Adposters Boos Their Patronyulos

Bingle names were most common a thousand years ago, says the Davenport Democrat-Gasette. As is the case with our Bucks and Brights in the oxen line, our Dans and Jerrys in the horse stalls, or our Jip and Tige in the kennels, so then it was with man and woman kind or our sip and lige in the schneik, so then it was with man and woman kind —a single name was all-sufficient. In the time of King Henry I., about eight hundred years ago, double names be-came rather fashionable—so much so that Robert, his natural son, objected to marrying the wealthy heiress of a pow-erful lord because she had but a single name. From this time on the fashion changed, and in the time of Edward I. an act of Parliament rendered it oblig-atory to take on the double name—the family name, or two names of some sort. Hence sprang up such dames as Henry Fitz Randolph (Henry, son of Randolph), Hugh Fitz Henry, Henry Fitz Henry, etc. With such as had no clearly defined family ties location or occupation was used to help out, hence John atte Wood (John Atwood), Will-iam atte Water (Atwater), Thomas of the Woods, William atte Bachuse (at the Woods, William atte Bachuse (at Bakehouse now William Baker), Margaret bon Cœur (good heart, now Mar-garet Bunker), Walter atto Shepyarde (now Walter Shepheni), John Scott was from Scotland, John Walsh was from Vales, Thomas Moore was of Moorish descent, and Peter Dane was from Den-mark, and so on, almost every name being a revelation of its owner's loca-tion, condition or occupation. Then were the Smiths (the smiters of

metals) most numerous; then sprang up the Butlers (bottlers), the Hunters and Porters, the Brewers, the Cocks and the Clarks (clerics); but with all these names and double names no triple or double Christian names appeared for hundreds of years later—even until America brought one forth in the per-son of one Jonas Longford Redwood, of Rhode Island, in 1706, and England Sir Coplestone Warwick Barnfield in 1817. John W. Bunyan or Christopher K. Coltimbus, John Thomas Calvin—such names were happily unknown—and the bare idea of such added stuff seems as outrageous as to now allude to the Hon.

outrageous as to now allude to the Hon. Abraham Lincoln. There is good reason in double names, but the interposing and piling up and spaling out your William Makepeace Inackerays, Louise Chandler Moultons, harles Dudley Warners seems to weak-en instead of strengthen the person's name. Besides, bad habits are cumu-lative, and already there appears upon the literary horizon some quadrupedal names—so to speak—in imitation of brute peculiarity. Is there no way of stopping it? If a British Parliament could legislate up to the dual comenclature can not an American Congress reduce this many-name, cruze to proper standard? Long family names are a nuisance at best, but, come to tack on a long Christian name and put a lot more long name; between names, it becomes a positive tribulation—putting the pen slaves out of all patience with their overburdened owners. If the name unit might be placed at John Smith, and for every added syllable a double tele-rraph and postal rate were lawfully imposed, these preposterous, long-drawn signatures would soon be reduced to the better shape of Julius Casar, Pontius Pilate, Martin Luthe" and good old Andrew Ja ckson.

SOME SMALL THINGS.

Facts That Have Been Ascertained by Science and the Mechanics.

Gold-beaters, by hammering, 000 educe gold leaves to such minute thinness that two hundred and eighty-two thousand must be laid upon each other to produce the thickness of an inch. Yet each leaf is so perfect and free from holes, says the St. Louis Republic, that one of them laid on any surface, as in gilding, gives the appearance of solid rold. They are so thin, that if formed occupy the space of a single leaf of book paper. A single volume of a gold leaf book one inch in thickness would have is many pages as an entire library of lifteen hundred volumes of common books, even though the volumes averaged four hundred pages each! Platinum and silver can each be drawn into wire many times smaller than a human hair. The former metal has been drawn into wire so fine that twenty-seven of them twisted together could ave been inserted in the ...ollow of a hnir; that is, if a human being or a have been inserted in the Lollov uman-made machine could be found minute and precise enough for such a telicate undertaking. A burning taper uncovered for single instant, during which it does not lose power amounting to the one-thou-sandth of a grain, would fill with light a sphere four miles in diameter to as to be visible from every part of the com-

THE FACE AS AN INDEX.

te of the Emotions on Its Appears

Free of Danger as Well as Cown -Views of Learned Individuals on the Subject.

ce the Saljest. That only cowards turn pale and tremble in the face of danger is one of the popular fallackes that unthinking people cling to with all the tenacity of ignorance. By many persons the man who pales and trembles under great er-citement is called white-livered—what-ever that may mean-and is bobbed upon as a coward. In fact, there are but few people who do not hold that er-cessive pallor is one of the distinguish-ing marks of a mean, dastardly spirit. An egregious error this, and one that the belief in witches, the divine right of kings and similar popular monstreatiles. Well grounded in this belief, a reporter of the San Francisco Chronicle set out to secure data on the subject from re-liable sources. "Do the brave turn pale"

"Do the brave turn pale?" "Of course they do," said Dr. J. F. Gibbon, of that city, to whom the in-quiry was propounded, "and red, too, for that matter."

"It is not, then, only the cowards who turn pale and tremble in the face of danger?'

"By no means," said the doctor; "I have seen the bravest men get as white as death when laboring under intense as death when incoming under intense excitement. I have seen men pale and tremble under the excitement caused by intonse pain, and they were men, too, who showed their braveness by refus-ing to be put under the influence of an anosthetic, and who did not after a single our when the built mes influence single cry when the knife was inflicting the most excruciating tortures. Under the same circumstances I have seen other men turn red, the blood seeming to burst through their skin. The truth is that the various ex-pressions of emotions shown by men can not be made a guide as to his inner thoughts and feelings. The only things these expres-sions do show is that the individual is undergoing intense excitement, but whether of fear, anger, valor or pleas-ure, can only be determined by the indi-

vidual's actions." Dr. S. B. Clevenger, the famous writer on nervous diseases, in a recent publication says.

"The matter of blushing or paling is wholly beyond the control of the indi-vidual, and differs with the individual. wholly beyond the context of international and differs with the individual. The condition of the heart has much to do with these manifestations, as has the irritability of the brain. Rage, fright, pleasure or pain, or excessive emotion of any kind, often produces pallor in per-sons healthy or unhealthy. Again, these same emotions, or any one of them, may be fabitually displayed by great redness or flushing of the face. Or, as if to make matters still more complex, a person may pale at one time and blush at another from identically the same cause. So extreme in some persons are these exhibitions of their emotions as to be positive sources of misery. But neither the blushing nor the paling, as neither the blushing nor the paling, as a rule, has any thing to do with the brav-ery or cowardice of the individual. Durery or covardice of the individual Dur-ing the war I remember the remarkable effect of a cannon ball passing within an inch of my Colonel's head while he was on horseback in the field. His whole head and neck became as red as a boiled lobater. 'As a broad rule it might be said that pallor is more apt to accompany intense emotion and blush-ing the milder emotion, but there can be no castiron rule in the matter. As a e no cast-iron rule in the matter. As a rule I have observed that men going nto action for the first time usually exhibit great pallor. On the other hand, though, I have seen cowards shrink away from the fields in mortal terror with faces red as beets or without exhibiting any signs of emotion whatever. As the soldier sees more danger, the bloodshed and carnage of the battle-field these scenes arouse in him less intense emotions." Herbert Spencer, in his "Principles of Psychology," sums up these emotional expressions as the "undirected overflow of nerve force." While it is thus seen that psycholog-ists and physiognomists and men of sciists and physiognomists and men of sci-entific research are agreed that the ex-pressions of emotions do not manifest themselves the same way in the same individuals the question as to the origin of these forms of expressions and their various causes has not been so definitely settled or so clearly define. In the dis-cussion of this subject Charles Darwin "the great evolutionist, gives some very, interesting data. In his "Expressions of Emotions in Man and Arimals," he says: "The most striking case, though a rare and abnormal one, which can be adduced of the direct influence of the nervous system when strongly affected, on the body, is the loss of color in the hair, which has occasionally been ob-served after extreme terror or order served after extreme terror or grief. One authentic case has been recorded in the case of a man brought out for exe-cution, in which the change of color of the hair was so rapid as to be perceptithe nair was so raph as to be perception ble to the eye. "Another good case is that of the trembling of the muscles. • • • Of all emotions fear notoriously is the most all emotions fear notoriously is the most apt to produce trembling, but so do often great joy and anger. I remember once seeing a boy who had shot his first, anipe on the wing, and his hands trem-bled to such a degree from delight that he could not for some time reload his

Their cost varies, but may be said to run from one dollar to five dollars, an cording to complication and elaboration of design. The simplest are the best, theapest and most durable.

An Improved Bullet.

A builet has just been patented, the base of which, as well as the body, in covered by an alloy non-fusible at any temperature which it is possible to genin a gun barrel. The necessity for such a bullet has been caused by the inproduction of nitrated on smokeless wders, which generate such intense is that the base or head of the bullet is melted and consequently made ranged. Accuracy of aim is thus much impaired. The tendency of late, in the desire to secure increased accuracy, has been to Alminish the size of the bore and refor to compressed powders and cased bul-lets, and the new bullet comes in most opportunely and enables the latest im provements to be utilized.

watershed of the Yosemite. General Vandever's bill, introd made up some lacks, yet was itself too limited in scope. It happened that Mr. John Muir, the California naturalist, and Mr. R. U. Johnson, of the Century Magazine, had camped together in that region, and at the request of the latter Mr. Muir had sketched out the bound-aries of a National Yosemite park as it ought to be. These greatly extended boundaries were advocated by Mr. Johnson before the committee of Congress.

and were approved as amendments to the Vandever bill, and the measure as thus revised was passed by the House Under the urgent personal work of its supportors it was concurred in by the Senate at the very end of the sea In this way the present magnificent area, measuring from forty to forty-five miles east and west, its eastern outline being irregular, and about thirty-seven north and south, was secured to Sountry as a public pleasure ground. While the original grant of the Yo-

emite valley and the Mariposa Big Tree Grove to California in 1804 remains undisturbed it is not unlikely to be placed eventually under the National management of the far, greater park which surrounds it. The second section of the act brings the new park under the exclusive control of the Secretary of the Interior; and the provisions of this control are similar to those of the Yellowscone Park. It is probable. therefore, that like the latter it will be put in the custody of a troop of regular

cavalry. There was a second sot passed at the same session, and approved on the S5th of September, creating another park in

AN ELECTRICAL SNOW-STORM. Wonderful Sight Witnessed on Fike's Peak.

In a paper describing a perilous ascent of Pike's Peak, Lieutenant John P. Fin ley, United States Signal Service, says that the ascent was made in April, when the snow was the doepest of all months of the year, and the Lieutenant was so companied by the sergeant of the sta tion. The ascont was accomplished on mule back until a sone of deep snow was reached, and then the animals were taken back to the half-way house below Into this snow they sometimes sank to their armpits and saved themselves from plunging deeper by spreading out their arms. At one time they crossed a 'frozen crust in the shape of a turtle's back, where a foothold had to be out at every step, and where a mis-step would have sent them thousands of feet down the mountain. Electric storms sometimes were witnessed there, when each snowflake charged with elec-tricity discharged a spark as it touched a mule's back in its fall. Electric sparks

streamed from the finger tips of up-raised hands. In their ascent they en-countered a storm of sleet that ant their or september, creating another park in California. It sets spart for National uses the tract containing the Tularo County big trees, and this also is under the control of the Interior Department. faces so as to draw blood. The last five miles was a fight for life against wind, sleet, cold and rarified air.

and Tulare counties, within and without the control of the Sterras, both in Mariposs and Tulare counties, within and without the new National Park, are now adde-quately secured. But mention is also made by Mr. Armstrong of six hundred border of Sonoma County, near Clover-dale, with a fund of \$100,000 to support it. This gift is put in the hands of trustees, since it could not be logisly gives to the States, but it is all for yub-lic uses,

An Indian Ark.

The Messiah craze among the Indiana of the North, West and Northwest re vives interest in any thing that pertains to the queer delusions and beliefs that een rife among the different have tribes for the last century. It is remembered now that in 1883 the Sanpoels, small tribe in what was then Washing ton Territory, became greatly agitated professed to believe that another floor was near at hand. He said that the Great Spirit had commanded him to collect tribute and build an ark that would outride the waves. His great cance, 112 x 288 feet, is still to be seen in an unfinished condition near one of the tributaries of the Columbia.

Mammoth Ma

The greatest piece of solid masonry modern times is now in course of con struction in the Bombay Presidency modern times is now in course or con-struction in the Bombay Presidency. There being danger that the water sup-ply of the city of Bombay would soon become insufficient, it was decided to inclose the water shed of the valley, which drains into the set south of the city, by means of a dam. The gigantic structure, which will be completed March next, is two miles long, 118 fe in height and 103 feet wide at the bas nd in in height and 103 feet wide at the case. The roadway on the top is to be 24 feet in width, and the stonework will cost half a million sterling. The lake of water which the dam will imp. ion will be eight square miles in area.

The thread of the silk-worm is so small that an average of forty-two of them are twisted together to form a thread of common sewingsilk; that of the spider is many diameters smaller. Two lrams of spider-web by weight would if stretched into a straight line, reach from London, Eng., to Edinburgh, Scot-land, a distance of over four hundred miles

In sour paste, the milt of a codfish. or even in water in which vegetables have been infused, the micr ope dis nave been infused, the microscope dis-covers animalculas so small that millions of them would not equal the size of a grain of wheat. And yet nature, with a singular prodigality, has sup-plied many of these with organs as complete as those of a whale or an elegun." phant. In a single ounce of such mat-ter there are more living creatures than there are human beings on the face of the globe.

A grain of carmine or half a grain of aniline will tinge a hogshead of water so that a strong microscope will detect coloring matter in every drop.

A grain of musk will scent a room

A grain of musk will scent a room for twenty years, and at the end of that time will not show that it has dimin-ished in the least. The organs of small in the turkey, vulture and carrien grow are so delicate that they can seent their food for a dis-tance of forty miles.

An Old Lawrelt

The Imperial Court of Leipsic, which is now the supreme tribunal in Ger-many, has just given judgment in a case which has been proceeding nearly two hundred years. It is a suit which was commenced early in the last century by the Free Flames tewli of Lubeck's against the Government of Macklem-burg with the object of obtaining a dec-laristion that the main town has the sole privilege of free navigation and fahery in several rivers and lakes. Lubeck's claim is founded on a charter of the Emperor Barbaross.) The Imperial Court of Leipsic, which

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