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WOMEN MOONSHINERS.

They Fight the Revenue Officers and Are
Not Arrested.

"As she was not a fairy and had a
flat which rivaled in size the digit of my
nosesake," said Walter P. Corbett,
marshal for the southern district of
that state, "when she hauled off and
hit me with all her might in the mouth
I felt it. But my esteem and considera-
tion for the sex, of course, prevented
any like exhibition of fistio prowess or
my part."

"As a rule women do not engage in
illicit distilling. When they do it is to
take advantage of their sex and they
distill for a brother or a husband. No
jury in Georgia will convict a woman
of illicit liquor manufacture, and they
therefore screen their male relatives."

"One of the most memorable raids I
ever made was in Taylor county. The
old man had five daughters, two of
whom were quite pretty. When we
drove up we were met by a bulldog as
big as a calf. A few blows with a fence
rail settled him. In an arbor not far
from the house was one of the daugh-
ters. She was subject to epileptic fits.
Our arrival produced one. The other
girls were down at the distillery at the
edge of the swamp. We went down
there, three of us. They set upon us
and for a few minutes there was fun.
Maidens of their caliber, who can han-
dle a hoe, plow, or split rails, are for-
midable antagonists. The way they
swore at us, struck us, scratched us,
tore us and bit us for a few moments
would have been amusing to a casual
spectator, but it was certainly trying
to our feelings. However, we subdued
them and soothed them, rescued the
epileptic sister from her fit, destroyed
the distillery, confiscated the whisky
and left. No, we didn't arrest them,
for it would have been worse than use-
less, and the father, as it happened,
was away."

"They promised solemnly never to
make another drop of moonshine
whisky, but went to work the next
day, and we raided them again about
three months afterward, though this
time they didn't fight, and I have been
recently informed that they are still at
work. These five Amazons of Taylor
county, I understand, entered into an
agreement among themselves not to
marry, but to make whisky as a close
corporation of five. I don't see how
the two pretty girls could have made
this resolve. As soon as they saw us
one of the elder girls called out in an
shrill, high voice: 'Revenues,' which is
the word of warning among moon-
shiners and will throw a community of
moonshiners into convulsions."—Wash-
ington Star.

JAY GOULD'S MISTAKE.

He Thought He Would Escape Reviling
After Death.

Many men have wondered what
their fellows would say of them after
their death. Jay Gould had his weak-
ness. He once confessed it.

"I don't think I ever had an ambi-
tion," he said, "except to break the
world and to see what it will say about
me when I am dead. No man will be
cruel enough to say what he really
thinks of me when I am dead."

If the dead millionaire could see
the stacks of clippings which his son Ed-
win has collected he would hardly un-
dertake the task of reading them for
two very good reasons. It would take
him several years to accomplish the
task and the tone of most of the com-
ments would not have pleased him.

Shortly after his father's death Ed-
win Gould arranged to have sent him
a copy of every newspaper article
printed about his father. He has since
December 2 received twenty thou-
sand clippings, which combined make
an obituary notice some six miles long.
Of these twelve thousand have been
taken from the press of this country
and Canada, three thousand from the
British newspapers and the remainder
from those of France, Italy, Ger-
many, Sweden, Holland and Spain.

Two clippings have been made from
Turkish publications.—N. Y. World.

Reformed Spelling.

We bear a great deal about "spelling
reform," which means a simplified
method of spelling English words.

Most of the reformers favor using the
present characters of the alphabet and
spelling according to sound. A col-
ored man at Isle of Hope, near Savan-
nah, Ga., however, has improved upon
this proposed method by combining the
characters of the alphabet and the
numerals. This Isle of Hope dandy re-
cently built a small sailing sloop of
about six tons, and named her the Ex-
tenuate. Maritime law requires that
the name of a vessel be painted on the
stem, so Evans applied at the custom
house to have his sloop measured, and
to obtain a register. When the sur-
veyor went to Isle of Hope to measure
her he was dumfounded when he dis-
covered painted on her stern "X108"
—Harper's Young People.

Chinese Mourning.

In full mourning among the Chinese
the black strands of the queue are re-
placed by white ones and in second
mourning by light blue or green. It is
an unpardonable breach of etiquette for
an inferior to enter the presence of a
superior with his pig-tail wound round
his neck or head, and the greatest insult
one man can offer another is to pull his
pig-tail. It seems very odd to see chil-
dren on ship or in barracks combing
each other's long tresses, or cooing at the
street corners performing the same
friendly office. Custom forbids a man
to wear a beard and mustache until he
becomes a grandfather.

Cremation in Olden Times.

The Smithsonian Institution has
printed a paper by Dr. J. F. Snyder de-
scribing an urn containing incinerated
human bones which was dug out of an
ancient mound in Georgia. The urn,
or vase, is nearly conical, eleven and a
half inches high, and was covered by
an inverted bell-shaped vessel fifteen
and three-fourths inches in height.
The ashes nearly half filled the vase,
and mingled with them were calcined
human teeth and fragments of bones.
Lying on the surface of these remains
were a quantity of wampum and sev-
eral small pearls that had been pierced
for stringing.

THE BOWER BIRD.

One of the queer Dilettantes of Australia's
Forests.

The most remarkable instance of
aestheticism among the birds is that
exhibited by the Australian bower
birds, who build long galleries in
which to play, adorning them with
shells, feathers, leaves, bones or any
colored of glittering object which
comes in their way. Capt. Stokes de-
scribes one of these bower birds as
taking a shell alternately from each
side of the bower and carrying it
through in its beak.

Lumholtz describes several of these
playhouses of the bower birds. He
says they are always to be found "in
small brushwood, never in the open
field; and in their immediate vicinity
the birds collect a mass of different
kinds of objects, especially small shells,
which are laid in two heaps, one at
each entrance—the one being much
larger than the other. There are fre-
quently hundreds of shells, about three
hundred in one heap and thirty in the
other. There is usually a handful of
green berries, partly inside and partly
outside the bower."

In his interesting book, "Among
Cannibals," Lumholtz describes a play-
ground of what would appear to be a
different species of the bird, showing
even a greater aesthetic taste. He says:
"On the top of the mountain I heard
in the dense scrubs the loud and un-
ceasing voice of a bird. I carefully
approached it, sat on the ground and
shot it. It was one of the bower birds,
with a gray and very modest plumage
and of the size of a thrush. As I
picked up the bird my attention was
drawn to a fresh covering of green
leaves on the black soil. This was the
bird's place of amusement, which, be-
neath the dense scrubs, formed a
square a yard each way, the ground
having been cleared of leaves and rub-
bish."

"On this neatly-cleared spot the bird
had laid large, fresh leaves, one by the
side of the other, with considerable
regularity, and close by he sat singing,
apparently extremely happy over his
work. As soon as the leaves decay
they are replaced by new ones."

THE INDIA'S SUGAR.

How It Was Extracted from the Trees in
Vermont.

Ever since the Indians in the section
now known as Fletcher discovered
"sugar" in the maple trees, that dis-
trict has been known far and wide as
the heart of the Vermont maple sugar
country. The way the red man ex-
tracted the delicious compound was
somewhat slow as compared with the
present process. He used to cut a
slanting gash in the bark and insert in
the lower end a gage-shaped piece of
wood, from which the sap ran and
dropped into a poplar or basswood
trough. At the end of the season these
troughs would be set up against the
trees and left until the following sea-
son, by which time the troughs would
be thoroughly milked. This mat-
terially added to the flavor of the ab-
original sugar, but can hardly be said

to have improved it. The evaporator
of those times consisted of an iron ket-
tle swung from a sapling bent over a
stump. By a slow and tedious process
the sap was first heated and then
boiled in this kettle, often taking two
or three days' boiling before it could
be regarded as done. This was the way in
which the redskins and the early Ver-
monters extracted their "sweetness" to
their tea and Johnny cake.

In the best Fletcher groves of to-day
a long pipe or trough line runs from
some central spot in the grove down
to the big storage tanks in the sugar
house. Here the perfected evaporator,
when under full headway, will convert
the first sap into syrup in half an hour,
consuming about one cord of wood to
produce a hundred pounds of sugar.

There are in the town of Fletcher, at a
moderate estimate, thirty thousand
trees, this being probably within the
real number.

A Deceptive Name.

A Philadelphian and his wife were
drying one hot summer day at the
tiny port village of Mount Pleasant,
on the Delaware railroad, and as they
gazed over a flat country, whose dis-
crepancies of level are scarcely perceptible
save by the aid of a surveyor's instru-
ment, a native asked them what they
were looking for. Then the Philadel-
phian explained that the name of the
place had called up such visions of an
airy eminence that he and his wife had
come down to spend their vacation.

They learned from the native that
summer board was not obtainable
there, and he obligingly explained
that the place received its deceptive
name in commemoration of the fact
that it was situated on the watershed
between Delaware and Chesapeake
bays, the backbone of the peninsula,
as it is locally called.

Strict Stage Censorship.

The strict censorship of the Italian
stage after the fall of Rome is graphi-
cally described by Salvini. The words
"God," "Redeemer," "madonna," "an-
gel," "saint," "pontif," "purple,"
"monsignor," "priest" were forbid-
den. "Religion," "republic," "unity,"
"French," "Jesuit," "Tartuffe," "for-
signer," "puffot" were equally in the
index. The colors green, white and
red were prohibited; yellow and black
and yellow and white were also for-
bidden. Flowers thrown on the stage
must not show any of these colors
prominently, and if it chanced that one
actress had white and green in her
dress, another who wore red ribbons
must not come near her.

LACE MAKING.

A School Near Venice Where the Art Is
Taught.

A school of about three hundred and
fifty Italian girls, wearing the national
costume and all industriously at work
on exquisite lace, is a pleasant and in-
teresting place to visit. So writes
Mrs. de Boret, who visited a lace-
making school at Burano, an island
in the Adriatic sea a few miles from
Venice. The girls, who are from ten
to eighteen years of age, sit in great,
barely furnished, well-lighted rooms,
on low chairs, holding their lace
frames on their knees.

They wear a short, bright-colored
petticoat, a green, red or orange sash
crossed on the chest, silver rings in
their ears, and around the neck bead
or coral necklaces. They have dark
eyes, teeth like pearls, smiling red
lips, oval faces, fine profiles, and black
hair worn knotted in the back of the
neck with a silver pin by the older
girls, or in long ringlets by the younger
ones.

They draw their needles slowly and
gracefully back and forth, and grave-
ly except when some girlish joke raises
a storm of smothered laughter.

The teachers superintend the work
carefully, and the pupils make fine
Venetian, Brussels, Alencon and Ar-
gentan point and guipure laces. They
sometimes fill orders for veils worth
five thousand francs. A lace drapery,
which was shown Mrs. de Boret repro-
sented a vast amount of work. Seven
months had been spent in making the
foundation for it.

The price of the laces is fixed ac-
cording to the time spent in making
them, the rate being a franc a day.
The more skillful pupils add to their
income by doing lace work at home
also.

They all like the school, and though
the pay seems small for such fine work,
it secures them a comfortable living,
for a little money goes a long way in
the island of Burano. Queen Man-
gherita of Italy has been a generous
patron of the school.

THE COLORS OF BUOYS.

Each One Bears a Message to the Passing
Sailor.

When you enter any harbor in the
world where the channel is marked by
buoys you will find that those on your
right, as you pass in, are painted red,
and those on your left black. If you
should see one painted in red and
black horizontal bands the ship should
run as close to it as possible, because
that indicates the center of a narrow
channel.

Buoys with red and black vertical
stripes always mark the end of spits
and the outer and inner ends of ex-
tensive reefs where there is a channel
on each side. When red and black
checkers are painted on a buoy it
marks either a rock in the open sea or
an obstruction in the harbor of small
extent, with channel all around.

If there are two such obstructions
and a channel between them the buoy
on the right of you will have red and
white checkers and the one on your
left will have black and white checkers.

When a wreck obstructs the channel
a green buoy will be placed on the sea
side of the wreck, with the word
"wreck" plainly painted on it in white
letters, provided there is a clear chan-
nel all around it; otherwise, an even
number will be painted in white above
the word "wreck" when the buoy is
on the right side of the channel and an
odd number if the buoy is on the left.

MILK CARTS IN NANCE.

They Are Always Drawn by Dogs and
Women.

No matter how much an American
has heard of foreign milk carts drawn
by dogs, and often by dogs and women,
it always seems odd to see such a
strange team, says Harper's Young
People. The dogs have pretty harness-
es, and draw bright green carts, but
they look really unhappy, as if they
had no pleasure in their work. They
trots along with their tongues out of
their mouths, and when they meet an-
other dog they cannot even stop to
bow to him. An American child would
say: "Poor doggie!" It is said that
some countries have made laws prohib-
iting dogs from working as milk-car-
riers, and in a few years dog milkmen
may be a sight of the past. It is queer
that there are so many kinds of milk-
cans in the world. In America milk is
carried in glass bottles and in small
round tin cans. In England a pretty
tin milk-pail is used, furnished with a
brass handle and a wide brass hinge to
the cover. The handsomest milk-cans
in the world are the great brass cans
which are seen in the little European
milk carts. They glitter like gold, and
the froth of the white milk makes pearl
rims upon the well-filled cans. It is so
wonder that American artists take
these cans home to shine in dark cor-
ners of their studios.

AMONG THE RAILROADS.

Not a person has been killed in a
Mass railroad wreck since 1889.

Barnes has the widest train roof on
the continent—that at Anhalt station,
which is 193 feet 6 inches.

On the Bangor & Aroostock railroad
there is one stretch thirteen miles long
without a curve, said to be the longest
straight piece of track in New England.

In New York the trains on the elevat-
ed railroads always creep around the
curves. In Brooklyn they always turn
them at a snail. That is one thing,
something, in which Brooklyn is not
slow.

NUMEROUS metal ties have been in-
vented and many roads have tried them,
but all have proved unsatisfactory. The
principal objections to them are their
cost and their nonelasticity. A track
laid on metal ties wears out rolling
stock much faster than one laid on tim-
ber.

THERE is one way of telling the speed
of a railway train which old travelers
claim is almost infallible. Every time
the car passes over a joint in the
track there is a distinct click; count the
number of these clicks in twenty sec-
onds, and it is said you have the num-
ber of miles the train is going per hour,
as the length of the rail is uniform.

AMERICAN LAW-MAKERS.

SENATOR HILL will spend some time
on the California coast at the latter
part of the year.

SENATOR COCKRELL is the only man in
the chamber who has had an unbroken
term commencing as far back as the
year 1877.

NINETEEN United States senators use
but five letters each in spelling their
names. The list begins with Allen and
ends with White.

SENATOR W. D. WASHBURN, of Minne-
apolis, is called "Commodore" by many
of his constituents. He owns a line of
pleasure steamers that ply Lake Minne-
tonka.

HENRY L. DAVES, who has retired
voluntarily from a congressional serv-
ice in both houses that covered the
period during and since the civil war, is
as sturdy of figure and health apparent-
ly as he was at fifty. He is approaching
the age of seventy-seven.

MR. CARLISLE's new private secretary
is Capt. Samuel N. Gaines, of Kentucky.
Capt. Gaines was a gallant confederate
soldier, was educated at the University
of Virginia, and has since been connect-
ed with Kentucky journalism. He is a
brilliant writer and a very attractive
man socially.

FASHION DECREES.

MOTHER-OF-PEARL fans are once more
heralded after being carefully laid away
for many seasons.

A NEW navy-blue serge has a single
thread-stripe of deep green, and is pro-
nounced very stylish.

MEDIUM tan remains the favorite
color for gloves. While other shades
are sold, this is the standard, and there
is more demand for it than for all other
colors combined.

WHITE narrow-toed shoes are seen in
the best shops; they are not by any
means meeting with the favor that
those who make a specialty of them
would like to believe.

A FEATURE of some of the first draw-
ing room gowns was that they were not
made in pairs; one, for instance, being
white and the other pink, which can
not be called a copiable vogue.

The young woman of the day scarcely
considers herself up to the times if she
does not possess a number of waists en-
tirely unlike any of the materials in the
skirt with which she wears them.

THE UNITED STATES.

THE United States has a less per-
centage of blind people than any other
country in the world.

The legal rate of payment for sur-
veying government lands is from five to
nine dollars per linear mile.

The United States land office was or-
ganized in 1812 under the supervision of
the treasury department. It became a
part of the interior department in 1849.
The government still possesses 966,116,
383 acres of land, more than one-third
of which is in Alaska.

The charter of Connecticut, given in
1662, included not only the whole of
Long Island, but northern New Neth-
erland in the Hudson river region. By
a treaty which Stuyvesant had made at
Hartford in 1650, the English towns on
Long Island were allowed the right to
accept the protection of Connecticut if
they chose to do so.

A Mystery Explained.

Why does not a man weigh a pound
more immediately after eating a pound
weight of food? A little reflection will
readily explain this apparent mystery.

During the process of mastication, deg-
lutition, etc., certain muscles are
brought into active play, and the exer-
cise of any muscle necessitates a
temporary waste of its tissues, and a
certain amount of carbon is eliminated,
and passes off during the course of the
meal. This loss, however, is trifling as
compared with that due to respiration
and perspiration, both of which are in-
creased during the various operations
of making a meal. The length of time
one may take to consume a pound of
food makes but little difference to
these losses, for if it is eaten leisurely
there is but slight increase of respira-
tion, whereas if it is hurried through
both are abnormally accelerated.

Hence, by the time the pound is added
the consumer has lost appreciably in
moisture and carbonic acid.

CHRONICLE-UNION

BRIDGEPORT, JUNE 17, 1893.

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SAN FRANCISCO AGENTS.

K. C. DAKS—Merchants' Exchange. L. F. FIERER—Merchants' Exchange. G. H. KILGORE—122 Pine Street.

CAUGHT AT LAST.

On Monday morning last, John Sontag, the notorious stage and train robber, was brought into Visalia by the officers, who had at last brought his career to a close by shooting him. Deputy Sheriff Repetto, of Fresno, and Fred Jackson, a Nevada officer, and others had been in the mountains a week hunting Sontag and Evans. On Sunday they went into a deserted cabin near Stone Corral, and about 18 miles from Visalia. They were tired out and spent the day in sleeping. Just before sunset Repetto saw two men coming down the hill and they proved to be Evans and Sontag. U. S. Marshal Gard and Detective Burns, who were asleep, were aroused. As soon as the officers appeared, Evans fired and then the fight became general, and Sontag was shot in the breast. Jackson was shot in the leg. The officers camped near by until daylight on Monday, when they commenced a search for the bandits, and soon found Sontag badly wounded and cowering behind a hay stack. Evans escaped, leaving his gun, ammunition, etc., behind, and made his way to the Widow Perkins' ranch, about six miles from the place of the fight, being from 8 o'clock on Sunday night till daylight next morning making the trip. Young Perkins took the news to Visalia, and officers went out and brought him to town, a badly crippled fellow. One arm was broken, and he was shot in the eye-brow, closing one eye, and a bullet made a furrow across the small of his back. The left hand of Evans was amputated on Wednesday. There was no expected to live more than a day or two. His lungs were filling and he was kept under the influence of opiates. Thus has come to a close one of the most sensational criminal records this State has ever passed through. Evans will live to be tried, convicted, have his case taken to the State Supreme Court, and then to the U. S. Supreme Court, and so on to the end of time, he, in the meantime, will make a hero of by the sensational dailies.

The Monterey

The Washington correspondent of the Examiner says: "The official report of the Trial Board which attended the tests of the coast-defense vessel Monterey has been received at the Navy Department and is very satisfactory. The Board found no defect in the hull or fittings, except some minor details, such as a leaky door or a defective catch, due to either defective workmanship or design. There was no defect in the machinery or boilers in any part; the guns and appurtenances worked properly and appeared to be sufficiently strong and the vessel itself strong enough to stand the shock of firing, and her performance was in every way satisfactory."

Thus the Examiner's correspondent has given the lie to the Examiner's report of the Monterey's trial trip, that her boilers were a failure; that her armament could not be fired without tearing the vessel to pieces, and that she was, in fact, a total failure from her keel to the top of her miliary masts. The Examiner could see nothing good in her because she was built under a Republican Administration.

"TOLLITES"—The summer, July number of this magazine of fiction contains much that will delight the eyes of the ladies—if the husbands and fathers do not fancy it, but all should want their wives and daughters to look pretty, 195 W. 33d St., New York. \$1.50 a year only.

The Examiner's ear load of California school children are now enjoying the World's Fair rights. Those young folks will never forget the Examiner's goodness of heart.

The shutting down of the Diablo mine is fast depopulating Candelaria, Nev., which promises to be on a par with the once famous town of Silver Mountain, Alpine county.

Monday will be "California Day" at the World's Fair. Governor Merriam is there and will formally open the California building, and the Californian's will make it a gala one.

Marriages are not so plentiful this year, as a fellow must have enough money to pay two fares to Chicago—not necessarily to get a divorce, but to see the Fair.

Edwin Booth, the great American actor, has passed "off the boards," and joined Murdoch, at one time one of our most popular actors, who died a short time ago.

The people of Independence did not respond liberally to the demands of the Fourth of July Finance Committee, and there will be no celebration there.

G. Frank Abbott, formerly of Lundy, was recently kicked by a colt in Fresno, and had his left arm broken.

Ralph C. Woolworth, of the Creech, Woolworth Bank, San Francisco, died suddenly in that city on Sunday last.

On Friday morning of last week Ford's Theater, Washington, in which the great Lincoln was assassinated, collapsed by being undermined in excavating for putting in electric lights, killing 34 persons, and injuring scores of others, the building having been occupied by the Pension Bureau, and containing over five hundred clerks. It was one of the most appalling casualties that has ever happened in this country. The matter is being investigated by the Government.

The San Bernardino Supervisors passed an Ordinance making it a misdemeanor to drive sheep in droves of more than 100 over the roads of that county. A sheep owner was arrested and fined. The case has gone to the Supreme Court. Such an ordinance is simply an outrage, and should not be upheld.

NEW TO-DAY.

NOTICE TO REDEEM. (Under Section 3785 of the Political Code.)

J. F. STALEY: Please take notice that the following described property situated in the County of Mono, State of California, viz: Was on the 6th day of July, 1892, by the Tax Collector of said Mono County, sold for delinquent taxes for the year 1891, to James Todhill for the sum of \$12 and 64-100 Dollars. The amount due at the date hereof is \$12 and 64-100 Dollars, together with the cost of publishing and posting this notice, and upon the 15th day of July, 1893, the undersigned, James Todhill, purchaser as aforesaid, will apply to the Tax Collector of the County of Mono aforesaid for a deed of said property. Witness my hand this 12th day of June, 1893. J. F. STALEY. J. F. STALEY.

Notice for Publication. LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CALIF. June 8, 1893.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following named settler has filed notice of intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the County Clerk of Mono County, at Bridgeport, California, on the 17th day of JULY 25, 1893, viz: GLINTON E. HEATH, Pre-emption No. 1, 20, 1887, for the S. 1/4 of N. W. 1/4, Sec. 1, and E. 1/4 of N. E. 1/4, Sec. 2, T. 4 N., R. 2 E., M. 2 D. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: A. F. Bryant, Charles M. Stewart, William G. Parker and Richard Whitford, all of Bridgeport, Mono Co., Cal. C. W. CRAIG, Register. J. F. STALEY.

1776. 1893.

The Citizens of BRIDGEPORT WILL CELEBRATE THE FOURTH OF JULY.

OFFICERS OF THE DAY. J. D. Murphy, President. E. L. McCarty, Orator. Chas. L. Hayes, Reader. Miss Ella Hughes, Poetess. Miss Ella Cody, Recitation.

A PROCESSION, Grand Marshal. LITERARY EXERCISES, VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, AT BRYANT'S HALL.

PROGRAM. Introductory remarks by the President. Red, White and Blue—by Band. America—the Choir. Declaration of Independence. Song.....Choir. Recitation, "Liberty's Bell," Miss Ella Hughes. Hall Columbia—by Band. Oration. Song.....Choir. Recitation, Miss Ella Cody. Yankee Doodle—by Band.

BASEBALL GAME, Bridgeport and Bodie Clubs, \$50.

SPORTS. (Next Week.)

GAMES. HOCKEY.

Sunrise—Federal salute, 13 guns. Sunset—National salute, 44 guns. Singing of balls—sunrise, noon and sunset.

GRAND BALL AT BRYANT'S HALL.

COMMITTEES: FLOOR. (Red Rooms). Daniel Smith, Geo. Kirkwood, B. T. Barnes, Francis Hughes, Wesley Stewart, Joe Sparks, RECEPTION. (Blue Rooms). J. D. Murphy, E. L. McCarty, Wm. Hughes, Samuel Smith, Howard Kirkwood, Emory Kirkwood.

GRAND MARCH—12 P. M. Supper at Allen House.

A Cold Out. Drummer—Good morning, sir. I called on you to see if I could sell you one of our celebrated hot water heaters. Mr. Groovy—No, sir, you cannot. I do not require a hot water heater. I find that our hot water does not require heating. Now if you could sell here with the intention of getting me a cold water heater, we might have done some business. Good morning—Good Health.

Her Charitable View of It. Mammy Church is an old negro who washes for a living, and who, in the delivery of her patrons' goods, has a good deal of hobbling around to do in all sorts of weather. The present winter has overtaken her peddler, and the climax of her complaints was reached on Washington's birthday, when the tremendous storm of that day evoked the exclamation: "Nebor see de like er dis winter see I was bo'ed! Hit do appear ter me dat de Lor' done gittin' er' an' childish."—Boston Courier.

Not Clever in That Direction. "I had to be away from school yesterday," said Tommy. "You must bring an excuse," said the teacher. "Who from?" "Your father." "He ain't no good makin' excuses. Ma catches him every time."—N. Y. Sun.

A Magic Spell. "My friends tell me that there is a magic spell about my writings," said the author, complacently, as the editor looked over some of his manuscript. "Yes, I think there is, but I prefer Webster's at-le of orthography, myself," replied the editor, as he handed the manuscript back.—Yankee Blade.

The California building at the World's Fair is to be formally opened on Monday next, the 19th, unless another change is made. It was to have been opened to-day, but being Bunker Hill Day, Massachusetts claimed it, so the 19th was selected.

MEDICAL.

Pure Blood. Is absolutely necessary in order to have perfect health. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the great blood purifier, quickly conquering scrofula, salt rheum, and all other inroads of disease which attack the blood and undermine the health. It also builds up the whole system, cures dyspepsia and sick headache, and overcomes that tired feeling.

Scrofula Sores. "My adopted boy, aged 14 years, suffered terribly from scrofula sores on his leg, which spread all over it one fine morning one great sore from the seat of his leg up to his thigh, curiously covered with scab and discharging matter continually. The muscles became contracted so that his leg was drawn up and he could hardly walk. We tried everything we could hear of, without success, until we began giving him Hood's Sarsaparilla. In just a month after he had taken two-thirds of a bottle, the sores entirely healed. It is perfectly straight, and he

Can Walk as Well as Ever. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine I ever saw for scrofula humor. It has done its work more than satisfactorily." WILLIAM HENDERSON, Incleale, Milan County, Texas.

Hood's Sarsaparilla. Sold by druggists. 50 cts for 1/2. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR THE BEST INFORMATION ABOUT PENNSONS.

BRIDGEPORT LIVERY AND SALE STABLE. CORNER OF MAIN and SINCLAIR STREETS, BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL. Horses boarded by the Day, Week or Month. Baled Hay, Oats, Barley and Wheat for sale in Quantities to Suit. Single or Double Teams at all hours. A. D. WALTER, Proprietor.

WOLVERINE SALOON AND BILLIARD PARLORS. CORNER OF MAIN and SINCLAIR STREETS, BRIDGEPORT. The SALOON and PARLORS have been refitted, and the BAR is stocked with the BEST of LIQUORS, WINES, and CIGARS. And will be conducted first-class. 1640 B. L. NIMMONS, Proprietor.

FOR SALE. THE HAMILL RANCH. Situated 15 miles from Benton, Mono County, California. This ranch is 100 acres of the best of grain and grass land—a portion is in alfalfa, and all is irrigated. Terms cash. For particulars, address J. D. MURPHY, Benton, Mono County, Cal.

YOU SHOULD TAKE THE CHRONICLE-UNION AT \$3 A YEAR.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENTS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT JOHN H. SHERMAN, whose Post Office address is Clinton, Mono County, California, has this day filed his application for a patent for thirteen-lined and twenty-lined telegraph keys, the "KENTUCK" mine or vein bearing gold and silver, with surface ground six hundred feet in width, situated, lying and being in Patterson Mining District, County of Mono, State of California, and known and designated by the field notes and official plat on file in the office at Los Angeles, California, in Township No. 7, North of Range No. 25 East, Mt. Diablo Base and Meridian.

THE EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES of said Lot No. 28, being as follows, to wit: VARIATION 10° 30' EAST. Commencing at a 4x4 post set in a mound of earth and stone, marked N E Cor No 1 Kentuck, whence bears N 10° 30' E 85.3 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone, marked S E Cor No 1 Kentuck, N E Cor No 1 George Howell; thence on South Boundary—Second Course: N 54° 15' W, 800 ft or 4.54 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone and marked S E Cor No 2 Kentuck, and S E Cor No 2 George Howell; thence on South Boundary—Third Course: N 54° 15' W, 1000 ft or 6.74 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone, marked S E Cor No 3 Kentuck, and S E Cor No 3 George Howell; thence on South Boundary—Fourth Course: N 54° 15' W, 1200 ft or 8.94 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone, marked S E Cor No 4 Kentuck, and S E Cor No 4 George Howell; thence on South Boundary—Fifth Course: N 54° 15' W, 1400 ft or 11.14 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone, marked S E Cor No 5 Kentuck, and S E Cor No 5 George Howell; thence on South Boundary—Sixth Course: N 54° 15' W, 1600 ft or 13.34 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone, marked S E Cor No 6 Kentuck, and S E Cor No 6 George Howell; thence on South Boundary—Seventh Course: N 54° 15' W, 1800 ft or 15.54 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone, marked S E Cor No 7 Kentuck, and S E Cor No 7 George Howell; thence on South Boundary—Eighth Course: N 54° 15' W, 2000 ft or 17.74 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone, marked S E Cor No 8 Kentuck, and S E Cor No 8 George Howell; thence on South Boundary—Ninth Course: N 54° 15' W, 2200 ft or 19.94 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone, marked S E Cor No 9 Kentuck, and S E Cor No 9 George Howell; thence on South Boundary—Tenth Course: N 54° 15' W, 2400 ft or 22.14 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone, marked S E Cor No 10 Kentuck, and S E Cor No 10 George Howell; thence on South Boundary—Eleventh Course: N 54° 15' W, 2600 ft or 24.34 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone, marked S E Cor No 11 Kentuck, and S E Cor No 11 George Howell; thence on South Boundary—Twelfth Course: N 54° 15' W, 2800 ft or 26.54 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone, marked S E Cor No 12 Kentuck, and S E Cor No 12 George Howell; thence on South Boundary—Thirteenth Course: N 54° 15' W, 3000 ft or 28.74 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone, marked S E Cor No 13 Kentuck, and S E Cor No 13 George Howell; thence on South Boundary—Fourteenth Course: N 54° 15' W, 3200 ft or 30.94 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone, marked S E Cor No 14 Kentuck, and S E Cor No 14 George Howell; thence on South Boundary—Fifteenth Course: N 54° 15' W, 3400 ft or 33.14 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone, marked S E Cor No 15 Kentuck, and S E Cor No 15 George Howell; thence on South Boundary—Sixteenth Course: N 54° 15' W, 3600 ft or 35.34 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone, marked S E Cor No 16 Kentuck, and S E Cor No 16 George Howell; thence on South Boundary—Seventeenth Course: N 54° 15' W, 3800 ft or 37.54 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone, marked S E Cor No 17 Kentuck, and S E Cor No 17 George Howell; thence on South Boundary—Eighteenth Course: N 54° 15' W, 4000 ft or 39.74 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone, marked S E Cor No 18 Kentuck, and S E Cor No 18 George Howell; thence on South Boundary—Nineteenth Course: N 54° 15' W, 4200 ft or 41.94 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone, marked S E Cor No 19 Kentuck, and S E Cor No 19 George Howell; thence on South Boundary—Twentieth Course: N 54° 15' W, 4400 ft or 44.14 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone, marked S E Cor No 20 Kentuck, and S E Cor No 20 George Howell; thence on South Boundary—Twenty-first Course: N 54° 15' W, 4600 ft or 46.34 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone, marked S E Cor No 21 Kentuck, and S E Cor No 21 George Howell; thence on South Boundary—Twenty-second Course: N 54° 15' W, 4800 ft or 48.54 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone, marked S E Cor No 22 Kentuck, and S E Cor No 22 George Howell; thence on South Boundary—Twenty-third Course: N 54° 15' W, 5000 ft or 50.74 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone, marked S E Cor No 23 Kentuck, and S E Cor No 23 George Howell; thence on South Boundary—Twenty-fourth Course: N 54° 15' W, 5200 ft or 52.94 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone, marked S E Cor No 24 Kentuck, and S E Cor No 24 George Howell; thence on South Boundary—Twenty-fifth Course: N 54° 15' W, 5400 ft or 55.14 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone, marked S E Cor No 25 Kentuck, and S E Cor No 25 George Howell; thence on South Boundary—Twenty-sixth Course: N 54° 15' W, 5600 ft or 57.34 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone, marked S E Cor No 26 Kentuck, and S E Cor No 26 George Howell; thence on South Boundary—Twenty-seventh Course: N 54° 15' W, 5800 ft or 59.54 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone, marked S E Cor No 27 Kentuck, and S E Cor No 27 George Howell; thence on South Boundary—Twenty-eighth Course: N 54° 15' W, 6000 ft or 61.74 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone, marked S E Cor No 28 Kentuck, and S E Cor No 28 George Howell; thence on South Boundary—Twenty-ninth Course: N 54° 15' W, 6200 ft or 63.94 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone, marked S E Cor No 29 Kentuck, and S E Cor No 29 George Howell; thence on South Boundary—Thirtieth Course: N 54° 15' W, 6400 ft or 66.14 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone, marked S E Cor No 30 Kentuck, and S E Cor No 30 George Howell; thence on South Boundary—Thirty-first Course: N 54° 15' W, 6600 ft or 68.34 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone, marked S E Cor No 31 Kentuck, and S E Cor No 31 George Howell; thence on South Boundary—Thirty-second Course: N 54° 15' W, 6800 ft or 70.54 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone, marked S E Cor No 32 Kentuck, and S E Cor No 32 George Howell; thence on South Boundary—Thirty-third Course: N 54° 15' W, 7000 ft or 72.74 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone, marked S E Cor No 33 Kentuck, and S E Cor No 33 George Howell; thence on South Boundary—Thirty-fourth Course: N 54° 15' W, 7200 ft or 74.94 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone, marked S E Cor No 34 Kentuck, and S E Cor No 34 George Howell; thence on South Boundary—Thirty-fifth Course: N 54° 15' W, 7400 ft or 77.14 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone, marked S E Cor No 35 Kentuck, and S E Cor No 35 George Howell; thence on South Boundary—Thirty-sixth Course: N 54° 15' W, 7600 ft or 79.34 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone, marked S E Cor No 36 Kentuck, and S E Cor No 36 George Howell; thence on South Boundary—Thirty-seventh Course: N 54° 15' W, 7800 ft or 81.54 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone, marked S E Cor No 37 Kentuck, and S E Cor No 37 George Howell; thence on South Boundary—Thirty-eighth Course: N 54° 15' W, 8000 ft or 83.74 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone, marked S E Cor No 38 Kentuck, and S E Cor No 38 George Howell; thence on South Boundary—Thirty-ninth Course: N 54° 15' W, 8200 ft or 85.94 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone, marked S E Cor No 39 Kentuck, and S E Cor No 39 George Howell; thence on South Boundary—Fortieth Course: N 54° 15' W, 8400 ft or 88.14 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone, marked S E Cor No 40 Kentuck, and S E Cor No 40 George Howell; thence on South Boundary—Forty-first Course: N 54° 15' W, 8600 ft or 90.34 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone, marked S E Cor No 41 Kentuck, and S E Cor No 41 George Howell; thence on South Boundary—Forty-second Course: N 54° 15' W, 8800 ft or 92.54 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone, marked S E Cor No 42 Kentuck, and S E Cor No 42 George Howell; thence on South Boundary—Forty-third Course: N 54° 15' W, 9000 ft or 94.74 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone, marked S E Cor No 43 Kentuck, and S E Cor No 43 George Howell; thence on South Boundary—Forty-fourth Course: N 54° 15' W, 9200 ft or 96.94 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone, marked S E Cor No 44 Kentuck, and S E Cor No 44 George Howell; thence on South Boundary—Forty-fifth Course: N 54° 15' W, 9400 ft or 99.14 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone, marked S E Cor No 45 Kentuck, and S E Cor No 45 George Howell; thence on South Boundary—Forty-sixth Course: N 54° 15' W, 9600 ft or 101.34 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone, marked S E Cor No 46 Kentuck, and S E Cor No 46 George Howell; thence on South Boundary—Forty-seventh Course: N 54° 15' W, 9800 ft or 103.54 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone, marked S E Cor No 47 Kentuck, and S E Cor No 47 George Howell; thence on South Boundary—Forty-eighth Course: N 54° 15' W, 10000 ft or 105.74 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone, marked S E Cor No 48 Kentuck, and S E Cor No 48 George Howell; thence on South Boundary—Forty-ninth Course: N 54° 15' W, 10200 ft or 107.94 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone, marked S E Cor No 49 Kentuck, and S E Cor No 49 George Howell; thence on South Boundary—Fiftieth Course: N 54° 15' W, 10400 ft or 110.14 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone, marked S E Cor No 50 Kentuck, and S E Cor No 50 George Howell; thence on South Boundary—Fifty-first Course: N 54° 15' W, 10600 ft or 112.34 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone, marked S E Cor No 51 Kentuck, and S E Cor No 51 George Howell; thence on South Boundary—Fifty-second Course: N 54° 15' W, 10800 ft or 114.54 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone, marked S E Cor No 52 Kentuck, and S E Cor No 52 George Howell; thence on South Boundary—Fifty-third Course: N 54° 15' W, 11000 ft or 116.74 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone, marked S E Cor No 53 Kentuck, and S E Cor No 53 George Howell; thence on South Boundary—Fifty-fourth Course: N 54° 15' W, 11200 ft or 118.94 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone, marked S E Cor No 54 Kentuck, and S E Cor No 54 George Howell; thence on South Boundary—Fifty-fifth Course: N 54° 15' W, 11400 ft or 121.14 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone, marked S E Cor No 55 Kentuck, and S E Cor No 55 George Howell; thence on South Boundary—Fifty-sixth Course: N 54° 15' W, 11600 ft or 123.34 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone, marked S E Cor No 56 Kentuck, and S E Cor No 56 George Howell; thence on South Boundary—Fifty-seventh Course: N 54° 15' W, 11800 ft or 125.54 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone, marked S E Cor No 57 Kentuck, and S E Cor No 57 George Howell; thence on South Boundary—Fifty-eighth Course: N 54° 15' W, 12000 ft or 127.74 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone, marked S E Cor No 58 Kentuck, and S E Cor No 58 George Howell; thence on South Boundary—Fifty-ninth Course: N 54° 15' W, 12200 ft or 129.94 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone, marked S E Cor No 59 Kentuck, and S E Cor No 59 George Howell; thence on South Boundary—Sixtieth Course: N 54° 15' W, 12400 ft or 132.14 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone, marked S E Cor No 60 Kentuck, and S E Cor No 60 George Howell; thence on South Boundary—Sixty-first Course: N 54° 15' W, 12600 ft or 134.34 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone, marked S E Cor No 61 Kentuck, and S E Cor No 61 George Howell; thence on South Boundary—Sixty-second Course: N 54° 15' W, 12800 ft or 136.54 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone, marked S E Cor No 62 Kentuck, and S E Cor No 62 George Howell; thence on South Boundary—Sixty-third Course: N 54° 15' W, 13000 ft or 138.74 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone, marked S E Cor No 63 Kentuck, and S E Cor No 63 George Howell; thence on South Boundary—Sixty-fourth Course: N 54° 15' W, 13200 ft or 140.94 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone, marked S E Cor No 64 Kentuck, and S E Cor No 64 George Howell; thence on South Boundary—Sixty-fifth Course: N 54° 15' W, 13400 ft or 143.14 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone, marked S E Cor No 65 Kentuck, and S E Cor No 65 George Howell; thence on South Boundary—Sixty-sixth Course: N 54° 15' W, 13600 ft or 145.34 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone, marked S E Cor No 66 Kentuck, and S E Cor No 66 George Howell; thence on South Boundary—Sixty-seventh Course: N 54° 15' W, 13800 ft or 147.54 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone, marked S E Cor No 67 Kentuck, and S E Cor No 67 George Howell; thence on South Boundary—Sixty-eighth Course: N 54° 15' W, 14000 ft or 149.74 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone, marked S E Cor No 68 Kentuck, and S E Cor No 68 George Howell; thence on South Boundary—Sixty-ninth Course: N 54° 15' W, 14200 ft or 151.94 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone, marked S E Cor No 69 Kentuck, and S E Cor No 69 George Howell; thence on South Boundary—Seventieth Course: N 54° 15' W, 14400 ft or 154.14 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone, marked S E Cor No 70 Kentuck, and S E Cor No 70 George Howell; thence on South Boundary—Seventy-first Course: N 54° 15' W, 14600 ft or 156.34 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone, marked S E Cor No 71 Kentuck, and S E Cor No 71 George Howell; thence on South Boundary—Seventy-second Course: N 54° 15' W, 14800 ft or 158.54 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone, marked S E Cor No 72 Kentuck, and S E Cor No 72 George Howell; thence on South Boundary—Seventy-third Course: N 54° 15' W, 15000 ft or 160.74 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone, marked S E Cor No 73 Kentuck, and S E Cor No 73 George Howell; thence on South Boundary—Seventy-fourth Course: N 54° 15' W, 15200 ft or 162.94 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone, marked S E Cor No 74 Kentuck, and S E Cor No 74 George Howell; thence on South Boundary—Seventy-fifth Course: N 54° 15' W, 15400 ft or 165.14 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone, marked S E Cor No 75 Kentuck, and S E Cor No 75 George Howell; thence on South Boundary—Seventy-sixth Course: N 54° 15' W, 15600 ft or 167.34 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone, marked S E Cor No 76 Kentuck, and S E Cor No 76 George Howell; thence on South Boundary—Seventy-seventh Course: N 54° 15' W, 15800 ft or 169.54 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone, marked S E Cor No 77 Kentuck, and S E Cor No 77 George Howell; thence on South Boundary—Seventy-eighth Course: N 54° 15' W, 16000 ft or 171.74 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone, marked S E Cor No 78 Kentuck, and S E Cor No 78 George Howell; thence on South Boundary—Seventy-ninth Course: N 54° 15' W, 16200 ft or 173.94 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone, marked S E Cor No 79 Kentuck, and S E Cor No 79 George Howell; thence on South Boundary—Eightieth Course: N 54° 15' W, 16400 ft or 176.14 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone, marked S E Cor No 80 Kentuck, and S E Cor No 80 George Howell; thence on South Boundary—Eighty-first Course: N 54° 15' W, 16600 ft or 178.34 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone, marked S E Cor No 81 Kentuck, and S E Cor No 81 George Howell; thence on South Boundary—Eighty-second Course: N 54° 15' W, 16800 ft or 180.54 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone, marked S E Cor No 82 Kentuck, and S E Cor No 82 George Howell; thence on South Boundary—Eighty-third Course: N 54° 15' W, 17000 ft or 182.74 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone, marked S E Cor No 83 Kentuck, and S E Cor No 83 George Howell; thence on South Boundary—Eighty-fourth Course: N 54° 15' W, 17200 ft or 184.94 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone, marked S E Cor No 84 Kentuck, and S E Cor No 84 George Howell; thence on South Boundary—Eighty-fifth Course: N 54° 15' W, 17400 ft or 187.14 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone, marked S E Cor No 85 Kentuck, and S E Cor No 85 George Howell; thence on South Boundary—Eighty-sixth Course: N 54° 15' W, 17600 ft or 189.34 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone, marked S E Cor No 86 Kentuck, and S E Cor No 86 George Howell; thence on South Boundary—Eighty-seventh Course: N 54° 15' W, 17800 ft or 191.54 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone, marked S E Cor No 87 Kentuck, and S E Cor No 87 George Howell; thence on South Boundary—Eighty-eighth Course: N 54° 15' W, 18000 ft or 193.74 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone, marked S E Cor No 88 Kentuck, and S E Cor No 88 George Howell; thence on South Boundary—Eighty-ninth Course: N 54° 15' W, 18200 ft or 195.94 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone, marked S E Cor No 89 Kentuck, and S E Cor No 89 George Howell; thence on South Boundary—Ninetieth Course: N 54° 15' W, 18400 ft or 198.14 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone, marked S E Cor No 90 Kentuck, and S E Cor No 90 George Howell; thence on South Boundary—Ninety-first Course: N 54° 15' W, 18600 ft or 200.34 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone, marked S E Cor No 91 Kentuck, and S E Cor No 91 George Howell; thence on South Boundary—Ninety-second Course: N 54° 15' W, 18800 ft or 202.54 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone, marked S E Cor No 92 Kentuck, and S E Cor No 92 George Howell; thence on South Boundary—Ninety-third Course: N 54° 15' W, 19000 ft or 204.74 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone, marked S E Cor No 93 Kentuck, and S E Cor No 93 George Howell; thence on South Boundary—Ninety-fourth Course: N 54° 15' W, 19200 ft or 206.94 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone, marked S E Cor No 94 Kentuck, and S E Cor No 94 George Howell; thence on South Boundary—Ninety-fifth Course: N 54° 15' W, 19400 ft or 209.14 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone, marked S E Cor No 95 Kentuck, and S E Cor No 95 George Howell; thence on South Boundary—Ninety-sixth Course: N 54° 15' W, 19600 ft or 211.34 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone, marked S E Cor No 96 Kentuck, and S E Cor No 96 George Howell; thence on South Boundary—Ninety-se

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Funeral.

Miss Lillie Kirkwood, who has been visiting Miss Estie Mack in Antelope Valley, returned home on Sunday last, accompanied by Miss Mack and Miss Mason.

Mr. Hastings, the photographer of Virginia City, was in town this week.

E. A. Leale, of Bodie, was here the first of the week.

Mrs. J. G. Pimental left the Hot Springs for her Mason Valley home on Wednesday, her mother, Mrs. Sam Fales, who is in poor health, accompanying her.

W. Bodley came up from Antelope on Wednesday with a load of delicious strawberries, the finest we have had this season, and other fresh produce.

James A. Hawk has moved his family out to the sawmill.

A. T. McKenzie has moved from Lundy to this town, and has taken one of the Adair residences on Kingsley street.

Miss Carney came up from Antelope on Sunday, and returned on Wednesday.

David McKay came in from Antelope on Thursday.

FOURTH OF JULY.

The Fourth of July Executive Committee held a meeting at the Court House on Wednesday evening to receive reports from the several sub-committees. None of the committees, however, were prepared to make any final report. The Finance Committee, the most important, reported progress, which was very satisfactory, our citizens having so far responded liberally, money enough being insured to give us a good celebration. Liberal appropriations were made to the several committees to carry out their work, and \$25 appropriated for a base ball game, it being understood that an additional \$25 will be added by the Bridgeport Club for a game to be played on the afternoon of the Fourth between the Bridgeport and Bodie Clubs.

E. L. McCarty, of Bodie, was selected to deliver the oration, Judge Virden being unable to do so, having been obliged to go to San Francisco to have his injured eye operated on. The Committee adjourned till Monday evening next, when it is expected all the committees will make full reports. A large number of spectators attended the meeting, and great interest was taken in the proceedings, evidence that the coming celebration of our National Anniversary will be a creditable one to Bridgeport, and will be one of the best.

A CANTATA.

Prof. C. E. Heath is arranging to present to the people of Bridgeport and vicinity on the evening of the 3d of July the Cantata of "A Meeting of the Nations," a short Cantata, introducing guests from various lands, with characteristic songs and national music. England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Holland, Switzerland, Sweden, Norway, Russia, China and Japan will be represented. Prof. Heath will spare no pains or expense in putting it before our people in good shape, and we hope to see Bryant's Hall filled to overflowing on the evening of the 3d.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The semi-annual, and last, meeting of the old Board of Education met here on Tuesday. There was very little business to transact. In the absence of Miss Richards, Superintendent of Schools, her Deputy, Mrs. David Hays, acted as Secretary. Miss Kate Gorman was granted a Grammar Grade Certificate, and the certificates of Miss Anna Dolan and Christina Elliott were renewed.

The Board recommended a Life Diploma to be issued by the State Board to L. C. Ooms, late teacher at Bridgeport. The Board adjourned on Wednesday.

A GOOD DISCOURSE.—Father Stack, of Bodie, came over on Monday and on Tuesday morning held services in the School House. There were many present, outside of his parishioners, and there would have been a full house had it been generally known he would hold services. Those not of his faith who were present were much pleased with his discourse. Good speakers will always command a good attendance at Church, otherwise empty benches will be the rule.

HATS FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.—Mrs. E. A. Leale, of Bodie, will be in Bridgeport on the 24th and 25th, with a fine stock of hats and bonnets for Ladies and Children. All the latest styles, direct from New York.

SOCIAL DANCE.—A social dance was given at Bryant's Hall on Tuesday evening in compliment to the scholars, attending the Board of Education meeting, and other fair visitors.

RELIGIOUS.—Rev. Mr. Botz will hold services at the School House to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

LEASED.—N. & M. Hantoon have leased their ranch for this summer to Kirman & Rieky.

REPAIRS.—James Logan is at Price's getting out heavy timbers for bridge work on the Antelope road.

PRIZES ON PATENTS.

How to Get Twenty-five Hundred Dollars for Nothing.

The Winner has a Clear Gift of a Small Fortune, and the Losers Have Patents that may Bring them in Still More.

Would you like to make twenty-five hundred dollars? If you would, read carefully what follows and you may see a way to do it.

The Press Claims Company devotes much attention to patents. It has handled thousands of applications for inventions, but it would like to handle thousands more.—There is plenty of inventive talent at large in this country, needing nothing but encouragement to produce practical results.—That encouragement the Press Claims Company proposes to give.

NOT SO HARD AS IT SEEMS.

A patent strikes most people as an appealingly formidable thing. The idea is that an inventor must be a natural genius, like Edison or Bell; that he must devote years to delving in complicated mechanical problems and that he must spend a fortune on delicate experiments before he can get a new device to a patentable degree of perfection. This delusion the company desires to dispel. It desires to get into the head of the public a clear comprehension of the fact that it is not the great, complex, and expensive inventions that bring the best returns to their authors, but the little, simple, and cheap ones—the things that seem so absurdly trivial that the average citizen would feel somewhat ashamed of bringing them to the attention of the Patent Office.

Edison says that the profits are received from the patents on all his marvelous inventions have not been sufficient to pay the cost of his experiments. But the man who conceived the idea of fastening a bit of ruffled cord to a child's ball, so that it would come back to the hand when thrown, made a fortune out of his scheme. The modern sewing machine is a miracle of ingenuity—the product of the toil of hundreds of busy brains through a hundred and fifty years, but the whole brilliant result rests upon the simple device of putting the eye of the needle at the point instead of at the other end.

THE LITTLE THINGS ARE MOST VALUABLE.

Comparatively few people regard themselves as inventors, but almost everybody has been struck, at one time or another, with ideas that seemed calculated to reduce some of the little frictions of life. Usually such ideas are dismissed without further thought.

"Why don't the railroad company make its car windows so that they can be slid up and down without breaking the passengers' backs?" exclaims the traveler. "If I were running the road I would make them in such a way."

"What was the man that made this sausage thinking of?" grumbles the cook. "He never had to work over a stove, or he would have known how it ought to have been fixed."

"Hang such a collar button!" growls the man who is late for breakfast. "If I were in the business I'd make buttons that wouldn't slip out, or break off, or gong up the back of my neck."

And then the various sufferers forget about their grievances and begin to think of something else. If they would sit down at the next convenient opportunity, put their ideas about car windows, sausages, and collar buttons into practical shape, and then apply for patents, they might find themselves as independently wealthy as the man who invented the iron umbrella ring, or the one who patented the fifteen puzzle.

A TENTATIVE OFFER.

To induce people to keep track of their bright ideas and see what there is in them, the Press Claims Company has resolved to offer a prize.

TO THE PERSON WHO SUBMITS TO IT THE SIMPLEST AND MOST PROMISING INVENTION, FROM A COMMERCIAL POINT OF VIEW, THE COMPANY WILL GIVE TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS IN CASH, IN ADDITION TO REFUNDING THE FEES FOR SECURING THE PATENT.

IT WILL ALSO ADVERTISE THE INVENTION FREE OF CHARGE.

This offer is subject to the following conditions:

Every competitor must obtain a patent for his invention through the company.—He must first apply for a preliminary search, the cost of which will be five dollars. Should this search show his invention to be unpatentable, he can withdraw without further expense. Otherwise he will be expected to complete his application and take out a patent in the regular way. The total expense, including Government and Bureau fees, will be seventy dollars. For this, whether he secures the prize or not, the inventor will have a patent that ought to be a valuable property to him. The prize will be awarded by a jury consisting of three reputable patent attorneys of Washington. Intending competitors should fill out the following blank, and forward it with their applications:

NAME, ADDRESS, CITY, STATE, 1893.

"I submit the within described invention in competition for the twenty-five Hundred Dollar Prize offered by the Press Claims Company."

NO BLANKS IN THIS COMPETITION.

This is a competition of rather an unusual nature. It is common to offer prizes for the best story, or picture, or architectural plan, all the competitors risking the loss of their labor and the successful one merely

selling his for the amount of the prize.—But the Press Claims Company's offer is something entirely different. Each person is asked merely to help himself, and the one who helps himself to the best advantage is to be rewarded for doing it. The prize is only a stimulus to do something that would be well worth doing without it. The architect whose competitive plan for a club house on a certain corner is not accepted has spent his labor on something of very little use to him. But the person who patents a simple and useful device in the Press Claims Company's competition, need not worry if he fails to secure the prize. He has a substantial result to show for his work—one that will command its value in the market at any time.

The plain man who uses an article in his daily work ought to know better how to improve it than the mechanical expert who studies it only from the theoretical point of view. Get rid of an idea that an improvement can be too simple to be worth patenting. The simpler the better. The person who best succeeds in combining simplicity and popularity, will get the Press Claims Company's twenty-five hundred dollars.

The responsibility of this company may be judged from the fact that its stock is held by about three hundred of the leading newspapers of the United States.

Address The Press Claims Company, John Wedderburn, managing attorney, 618 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

BENTON SCHOOL.

Roll of Honor for May.

Jennie Bertrand, Grace Waterson, Charley Bunk, Lawrence Courtmarsh, Willie Edwards, George Forrey, James Forrey, John Forrey, Henry Geelhood.

Mrs. MERRIN, Teacher.

Henry Metzger, of Bodie, whose eye was injured by a splint from a wedge, will return home next week. Although the eye apparently, is well, yet the sight is injured.

Prof. Norton, the mining expert, left on the Bodie stage this morning for San Francisco.

Up with Old Glory.—This is Bunker Hill Day.

Mrs. Ann Summers will have ice cream at her parlors to-morrow.

As "Society Leader".

One Chambliss, a self-styled "leader" of San Francisco's "best society," has sued The Evening Post for \$100,000 for libel.—If he gets 10 cents the verdict should be set aside. It is impossible to libel a "leader" of San Francisco's "society."

He is a fit target for the jibe of the wit and the jeer of the satirist, and only his brazen effrontery gave him the courage to resent the insults which he may be subjected.—The "society leader" is nothing more than a trained poodle—he can dance, he is an adept in small talk, he has the art of pleasing silly women, and he is competent to carry and fetch for the people at whose feet he fawns and cringes. A "society leader" is himself a libel on manhood and a libel cannot be libeled. Let the plaintiff be remanded to the custody of his chaperon.—Oakland Times.

Ten Years' Probation.

The new third Auditor of the Treasury, Samuel Blackwell, of Alabama, is well-known in New York clubs, although he was better known three years ago. It was just after the war, when Mr. Blackwell returned to Selma from active service, with a social disposition and an ardent thirst. He fell in love with a belle of the town and proposed to her. The lady declared she would marry him only upon the condition that he abstain absolutely from intoxicating liquor for ten years. "If I do, will you be faithful to me for ten years?" asked Blackwell. "I will," solemnly replied the lady. Mr. Blackwell set his hat squarely on his head and walked out of his sweetheart's home. He rightly, for ten years, refused to drink, and then claimed his bride. They now have three children, one of whom is named John Griffin Carlisle.—N. Y. Press.

The Inyo Index, in referring to the closing of the Carson Mint, says: "These Nevada silver men who assisted Cleveland's election by voting for Weaver are entitled to sympathy." Oh, no, they are not entitled to a particle of sympathy, as they all knew what they were doing in voting for Weaver, that they were really voting for Cleveland, by keeping electoral votes from Harrison. Let them take their medicine, and stop whining.

"Estrella and the Four Hundred" is the title of a letter from New York to the Argonaut of June 19th, in which "Estrella" tells how the Spanish Infanti has been amusing herself in Gotham. She has done just what she chose, it seems, and the cohorts of Ward McAllister have been treated with refreshing coolness.

Every horse afflicted with the glanders should be shot forthwith. Every man who owns a glandered horse, knowing him to be glandered, and sells him to another, should also be shot forthwith—if not sooner.—See COMPLETELY UPROOTED.

How many remedies there are which merely relieve without uprooting disease. The contrast with sterling medicines which such palliatives afford, not only enhances the dignity of the former, but serves to emphasize the folly of employing half-way measures when thorough ones are available. A marked instance of this is the effect, on the one hand, of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters in case of shills and fever and biliousness, and on the other of ordinary remedies in maladies of this type. By the Bitters, material complaint in every stage and of the most malignant type, are completely conquered and lose their hold upon the system. They are rarely, if ever, dislodged by the ordinary resources of medicine, although their symptoms may unquestionably be mitigated through such means. The same holds good of indigestion, biliousness, kidney complaint, rheumatism, nervousness and debility. By the Bitters they are cured when many remedies fail.

THE BOTTLES OF THE BITTERS ARE KEPT FOR SALE AT THE FOLLOWING PLACES:

W. C. CROFT, 109 N. W. Washington, D. C.

W. C. CROFT, 109 N. W. Washington, D. C.

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W. C. CROFT, 109 N. W. Washington, D. C.

Royal Baking Powder. Absolutely Pure. A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—Largest United States Government Food Report. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO. 109 Wall St., N. Y.

SCIENTIFIC GATHERINGS.

Sound traveling in air from sun to earth would require about fourteen years to accomplish the journey.

If every particle of moisture were wrung from the atmosphere it would cover the entire globe to a depth of less than four inches.

Lights proceeding with 10,000 times the velocity of the earth in its orbit gives us some idea of distance when we learn that its flight from the sun to our globe occupies rather more than eight minutes.

Human blood derives its red color from the myriads of red corpuscles it contains, yet these corpuscles are red only when collected in large numbers. When only a few are present they are of a very light straw color.

The smallest holes pierced by modern machinery are 1-1,000th part of an inch in diameter. They are bored through sapphires, rubies and diamonds by a machine invented by one John Wenström, which makes 29,000 revolutions a minute.

Considered as a luminary, the sun has an intrinsic luster between three and four times greater than that of the electric light when the latter is at its brightest. The molten metal in a Bessemer converter is five thousand times fainter than the light of the sun.

A mixture of two parts of pounded ice and one of common salt will reduce the temperature of a body surrounded by it from 60 to 0 degrees. It is stated that by a mixture of nine parts of phosphate of soda and four of dilute nitric acid a temperature of 20 degrees may be obtained.

INTERESTING PERSONALS.

FRANCIS MURPHY, the famous temperance preacher, proposes to establish a workingman's temple in Pittsburgh.

EX-SENATOR STEPHEN W. DORSEY is said to have recently placed the stock of a Colorado irrigating syndicate in London for about \$5,000,000.

HON. BETH LOW has aged rapidly since he became president of Columbia college. His voice, however, still retains its melodious tone, and his manner is as graceful and fascinating as ever.

GEORGE HOWARD, who is in Fitchburg jail, and who has had considerable experience as a reporter, concludes that "there is more money in larceny than in literature." And he is an authority. He has tried them both.

JACOB FIKE and his wife have just celebrated their diamond wedding on their farm near Bucyrus, O. Mr. Fike is ninety-two and his wife is four years his senior. They have prospered in life and are still merry and happy.

GRANTON D. HANCOCK, the first page appointed in the United States senate, is still living. For a period of thirty-nine years he held the position of chief clerk in the office of the paymaster general of the war department, Washington.

PALATABLE SALADS.

HERB SALAD.—Tear the leaves of two heads of lettuce apart, put in a salad bowl, open a can of shrimps, put on the lettuce leaves, pour over half a cup of mayonnaise dressing, and garnish with hard-boiled eggs cut in rings.

SARDINE SALAD.—Wash the oil from a dozen sardines, remove the skin and bone. Put a head of crisp lettuce leaves in a salad bowl, chop up two hard-boiled eggs, add the sardines to the lettuce, sprinkle with the egg, and pour over a plain salad dressing.

HERB (SMOKED) SALAD.—Put the crisp leaves of a head of lettuce in a salad bowl, skin and remove the bones from two smoked herrings, chop them and mix with the lettuce, pour over a plain salad dressing to which have been added the chopped whites of two hard-boiled eggs.

ANCHOVY SALAD.—Wash, skin and bone two anchovies, put in water to soak half an hour, drain and dry them. Cut three hard-boiled eggs into slices. Arrange the leaves of a head of lettuce in a salad bowl. Add the anchovies and sliced egg, pour over a plain salad dressing and send to the table very cold.—Harper's Bazar.

FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

A FRESH AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST OF GOODS

AT THE

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

AT THE

CHEAP CASH STORE

AT THE

POSTOFFICE BUILDING,

BRIDGEPORT.

EVERY DESCRIPTION

OF GOODS

REDUCED TO

BEDROCK PRICES.

A. F. BRYANT.

FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR.

FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR.

FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR.

FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR.

FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR.

FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR.

GOVERNMENT EXPENSES.

What It Costs Uncle Sam to Pay Out His Help.

One Hundred Million Dollars a Year is Salaries—Comparative Statement of Wealth in the United States as Banks Show It.

According to the Chicago Journal, the total amount of salaries paid to government employes foot up a hundred million dollars a year. Yet this is only a dollar and a half apiece all around, now that our population is 65,000,000 people. And this only makes the average salary of the 300,000 people who hold office under the government about 333 per annum each.

Something of the details of where this money goes may be of interest. The diplomatic service is not so expensive a luxury as would be supposed probable. The salary of ministers amounts to only \$340,000 per annum; secretaries of legation \$40,000 per annum and consuls \$20,000, while there is also an additional allowance of about \$100,000 for clerks and consulates. The salaries in the office of the secretary of the treasury amount to about a half million dollars a year, but this does not include the various divisions in which the salaries run from a few thousand up to more than a half million dollars per annum. The salaries for the office of the secretary of war amount to over \$100,000 and those of the record and pension divisions of the war department foot up over \$1,000,000 per annum. The pay of the officers of the line in the army is \$2,800,000, and there is added to that \$800,000 for pay of officers for length of service. The pay of the enlisted men of the army is \$4,100,000, officers on the retired list, \$1,123,800. The pay table of the navy is about half as much as that of the war department, and the total salaries of the treasury department, including over two millions in the internal revenue service alone, is about twelve millions of dollars. The interior department spends about \$5,000,000 a year for salaries, the agricultural department a little over a million, and the department of justice about the same.

The post office department, however, is the one which piles up the total of salaries. Even in the post office department in Washington the salaries amount to nearly a million dollars a year, and when you branch out into the postal service all over the country it becomes appalling. The appropriations for the fiscal year just about to end allotted \$15,250,000 for compensation to postmasters and \$10,704,000 for the free-delivery service. There should be added to this \$5,000,000 for carrying the mails by star routes, most of which is for salaries; mail-messenger service over a million dollars, and railway post office clerks, \$6,981,000. Even congress is a somewhat expensive luxury. The pay of senators amounts to about a half million dollars a year and that of representatives about \$2,000,000 a year, to say nothing of the amounts paid for the employes, clerks, stenographers and messengers who assist them in their duties.

Nothing better and more happily illustrates the growth of this country and prosperity of the people than a comparison of the conditions at this time with those which existed eight years ago. That the country has been prosperous in those eight years is evident. Then there were 7,760 banks, now there are 10,000. Their capital stock then was \$750,000,000, now it is over a billion. The people then had \$3,700,000,000 laid away in the banks "for a rainy day," now they have \$5,000,000,000 so deposited in the banks. Our national wealth, which then was \$60,000,000,000, is now \$65,000,000,000. The average per capita of wealth in the United States, including property and money, then was \$350 for each individual, while to-day it is in round numbers \$1,100.

A BARONY FOR SALE CHEAP.

One of the Most Famous of Carolina Plantations Put on the Market.

In old St. Stephen's, famous in song and story, a parish of Berkeley county, on the banks of the tawny James some fifty miles in a straight line from the shores of the Atlantic, is a great landed estate whose broad acres, level river bottom and rolling highland, cultivated fields, tangled swamp, stately pine grove, groups of the oak, with here and there a bit of virgin forest, form a domain fit for a prince. On it, according to the Charleston News and Courier, have lived and died a long succession of Carolina planters, all princes in their day, to whom, while slavery lasted, snowy fields of cotton and waving crops of Indian corn and smaller grain furnished a princely revenue. And the estate, if not of a thousand hills, of a thousand gambles, was there, and acres of wild horse, that thrive in the thickets of the swamps, and blooded horses were their pride.

All that is gone by now. The lordly life of the planter has passed away forever, slavery has been abolished, and the owner of the land, wearied of the struggle with demoralized freedmen, would fain give up the fight, and offers his patrimony for sale for a song, for barely enough to support him comfortably for the decade of life that may yet remain to him. There are six thousand acres in that estate, which is offered to any taker at very little over two dollars an acre. Of that six thousand acres there is arable land capable of producing a bale of cotton to the acre, twenty to thirty bushels of corn, over seventy bushels of oats, to say nothing of the possibilities of fruit and vegetables and of horse, cattle and hog raising.

Portuguese Hebanadas.

A dish as much eaten by the Portuguese as mince pie by Americans, is the hebanada. It is of Moorish origin, and is easily and quickly prepared. As befitted the habits of a nomadic race. Thick slices of bread are soaked in new milk, fried in olive oil and then spread with honey and eaten hot. The result is something delicious, and those who have once tasted the hebanadas will want to taste it again.

AN UNLUCKY MAIL CAR.

No. 800 is a Veritable Terror to the Erie Railway Men.

Railroad men, as a rule, are far from being superstitious, but there is a certain mail car on the Erie railroad which trainmen always dread to have on their train. This car, which is regarded with such a superstitious dread, is mail car No. 800. On account of the aversion to it, this car is kept at the shops, except when it is absolutely needed on the line. This car, according to the Chicago Tribune, has a record which perhaps no other car in existence can equal. Not this car alone, but all its predecessors bearing the same number have met with disaster.

In the great disaster at Toga Center thirteen years ago, mail car No. 800 was wrecked and burned. A new No. 800 was soon after built at the Jersey City shops. After being in a number of minor wrecks, it went down the steep bank at Shohola a few years ago in one of the worst wrecks the road has ever experienced. The remains of this ill-fated car were burned and a new one bearing the same number was built at the Buffalo car shops. For a short time the bright, new car ran from one end of the road to the other in safety, and the trainmen began to lose their fear of it when it was in their train. Its luck was short-lived, however, and it has been in nearly every serious wreck the road has had since. A little over a week ago train No. 12 ran off the track at a switch. As was expected, this car was on the train.

Recently there was a wreck near Lackwaxen. A railroad man at that station the day of the wreck, in talking to some passengers, said: "I'll bet 800 was in the train." When the train had been put on the track and pulled slowly into the station the railroad man said: "There, I told you so." Sure enough there was the mail car with the unlucky 800 in big figures on its sides. These three figures are a terror to every man on the road, and until the car is laid up for good the railroad men say frequent wrecks may be looked for.

SEIZING AN OPPORTUNITY.

Johnnie Thought He Had the Chance of a Lifetime.

Many laughable things have happened in Sunday schools, but few superintendents or teachers can ever have been taken more completely aback than was Bishop Cheney on one occasion. He was to superintend his own school, says American Youth, and as he entered the church he met a little group of street gamins—ragged, dirty and unattractive.

"I stopped to speak with them pleasantly and told them that I would put them in classes after I was through with the opening exercises. At this one of them thrust his hand deeply into his pants pocket and pulled out an old jack-knife.

"Mr. Cheney, I wish you would keep that until after the Sunday school is over."

"Why he wanted me to keep it I did not know then. I do not know now; but I took it, put it without thought into my pocket, took my place upon the platform, struck the bell that called the school to order and was about to give out the opening hymn when my attention was diverted by the patter of little feet coming up the broad aisle.

"It is a long church, and a little girl was coming from the extreme opposite end. She came slowly, but with an expression in her face that showed she had a most important message to communicate, and so all exercises were suspended.

"Every eye was upon her and upon me as she climbed up the chancel steps. With a face and voice expressive of intense eagerness she said to me:

"Say, Mr. Cheney, Johnnie wants his knife. He's got a chance to trade."

SUNDAY BATTLES.

Some of Them Were the Most Famous of History.

Many of the most famous battles of history have been fought on Sunday. To go on further back than the beginning of the present century, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, the battle of Eylau, won February 8, 1807, by Napoleon over the Russians and Prussians, and the battle of Friedland, June 14, 1807, won by Napoleon over the same allies, were both fought on Sunday.

On Sunday, May 21, 1809, Napoleon was defeated at Essling; on Sunday, May 2, 1813, won the victory of Lutzen, and on Sunday, June 18, 1815, was overthrown at Waterloo.

Wellington, besides Waterloo, won several of the greatest victories at Vimiera, in Portugal, August 21, 1808; at Fuentes de Onoro, May 5, 1811; at Orthes, February 27, 1814; at Tarbes, March 20, 1814, and at Toulouse, April 10, 1814, all of these battles being fought on Sunday.

During the civil war in this country the first battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, was fought on Sunday, and the battle of Chickamauga September 19 and 20, 1863, ended on Sunday. Vicksburg was surrendered on Saturday, July 4, 1863, and formally occupied on Sunday, the following day, and on the same day Lee began his retreat from Gettysburg. Petersburg fell on Sunday, April 9, 1865, and on the following Sunday Lee surrendered.

A Natural Preference.

An impecunious man stood at the corner of one of the Jersey City cross streets during the recent bad weather, watching a brakeman as he helped to shunt a freight train into one of the great car yards. The roofs of the cars were slippery and wet, the brake wheels looked cold, the brakeman had red nose, watery eyes and a general appearance of discomfort, and he looked as if he had been out all night. Turning to a bystander, who was also waiting for the train to pass, the impecunious one remarked as he looked up at the dejected and grimy figure: "On the whole, I think I'd prefer to be a banker."

QUEENS AT WORK.

Feminine Finery Fashioned by Royal Figures in the Earlier Days.

Many of our queens and princesses, like Solomon's paragon, "bought wool and flax and worked willingly with their hands." Katharine of Aragon, according to the Spectator, introduced fine stitching of black silk upon linen, called Spanish work; Queen Elizabeth made a smock for her brother Edward's christening when she was only six years old; and Mary, queen of Scots, tried to propitiate her majesty of England with offerings of beadresses and nightgowns wrought by her own delicate handiwork.

Though the extravagance and luxury of women's dress is a favorite theme just now, they have ceased to wear red velvet gloves with gauntlets of white satin worked in silk and gold thread and spangles, or even of perfumed leather enriched with seed-pearls and gold thread, as in the days of Henry VIII. and his daughter. The time of samplers is gone by, but some of the old stitches have come into fashion again. We find "Russian cross-stitch," chain-stitch, tent-stitch and various forms of applique on German, English and Italian work of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.

Known to the Ancients.

The cat-tail of the American swamps is almost exactly the same plant as the Egyptian bulrush. It is no longer used for making paper, as it once was, but from its root is prepared an astringent medicine, while its stems, when prepared dry, are excellent for the manufacture of mats, chair-bottoms and the like.

SURE TO PLEASE.

BREEDING pug dogs is one of the industries of Osage City, Kan.

SETH Low, president of Columbia college, New York, has given five thousand dollars to the Brooks memorial fund at Harvard.

IN a store at Athens, Ga., stands an old-fashioned clock which was made in Liverpool. It hasn't missed a tick for forty years.

THE entire report published by the Baltimore American of the inaugural ceremonies of James Madison consisted of five and one-half lines. Many papers devoted as many pages to the inauguration of Cleveland.

SOMETIMES insane people are conscious of their own condition. At an entertainment lately given in an asylum one of the patients said to another: "Let's stay here by the door and see the crazy people come in." "Why, we're the crazy people," replied the other.

PROBABLY the meanest thief ever caught is Louis Bourgard, of Paris, who recently, while riding in a cab, ripped open the cushions, tied the horsehair into a parcel, and with the money procured from selling his "plunder" paid the cabman his fare.

NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.

WITH a vocabulary of 1,000 words a man can transact all the ordinary business matters of life.

THE extent of the oscillation of tall chimneys may be exactly taken by a close observation of the shadows they cast upon the ground.

MANY persons who talk learnedly about coffee and its making have seldom, if ever, tasted pure coffee. All they know is a more or less infusion of chicory, adulterated with a portion of coffee. Pure coffee doesn't taste so well.

WHAT are the halcyon days? They are the seven days before and the seven days after the shortest day. The halcyon, or kingfisher, is supposed to be breeding at this time, for which reason the sea, for this fortnight, very considerably preserves a perfect calm.

"EGG-ALBUMEN," much used for cooking purposes, is manufactured from the whites of the eggs of certain sea fowls, which are found in large numbers near Iceland, Greenland, Labrador and the Hebrides, and also in the Northern Pacific. It is sent to market in a dry state looking very much like glue.

FOREIGN MENTION.

BELGIUM is declared to be the most temperate country in Europe.

THE highest chimneys in the world are two in Glasgow, one being 408 feet high and the other 455 feet, while one near Cologne comes next, with a height of 441 feet.

IN Denmark it is the law that all drunken persons shall be taken to their homes in carriages provided at the expense of the publican who sold them the last glass.

THE Turkish government has proposed to the sultan that he invite the states of the Ottoman empire to "a commercial and industrial competition" in Constantinople.

THE saltiest lake in the world is Lake Urumia, in Persia, situated more than 4,000 feet above the level of the sea. It contains 22 per cent. of salt as against 8.5 per cent in the Dead sea.

ROME is to be illuminated by electricity generated twenty miles away by a cascade at Tibur. The wires over which the current will be transmitted will cross the desolate Campagna, where most things are at the mercy of the brigands.

SHORT BUT INTERESTING.

THE Buddhists have thirty-two hells. THERE is a hog in Atchison which chews tobacco.

UNTIL the past winter it is said that no wolves have been seen in Massachusetts for half a century.

COMMERCIAL travelers, it is said, support two thirds of the country hotels in America, to say nothing of instructing the proprietors how to manage them.

THE Spanish language has a word of nine letters, which spelled backward or forward suffers no alteration in its orthography. It is the verb "reconocer." NEBRASKA was made a territory on May 30, 1854. The original territory embraced 331,558 square miles. A portion was set off to Colorado in February, 1861, and another portion to Dakota in March. In March, 1863, Nebraska was further shorn by taking off the territory of Idaho.

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

Table with 2 columns: Item and Rate. Buggy team, 1.00; Loaded wagon and two animals, 1.00; Each additional pair of animals, .50; Horseman, .25; Each animal, each, .25; Hogs and sheep, each, .10; Loose stock, each, .10; Empty teams, half-price.

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

Table with 2 columns: Item and Rate. 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, as no credit is given. Buggy team, 1.00; Loaded wagon and two animals, 1.00; Each additional pair of animals, .50; Horseman, .25; Each animal, each, .25; Hogs and sheep, each, .10; Loose stock, each, .10; Empty teams, half-price.

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