IN PALESTINE.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM REV. DR. DWINELL.

Sketches of Visits to Cities and Places Made Familiar and Sacred in Bible History.

[San Francisco Bulletin.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 10, 1884.

In going north from Nablous, ancient Schechem, there is little of special interest till you come to Samaria. You pass some of the massive stone works of ancient workmanship, which are in this land a sure sign of the skill and resources of the old Roman. You pass over trails that would be regarded as intolerable in any of the wild passes of the American mountains. You see a land the arable portions of which are poorly cultivated, and large portions are the pitiless possession of loose stones and rocks. And just now, where it is possible there should be mud, the horses' feet and knees are sure to find it.

And the one thing which astonishes a man who lives in a country where, in the main, law and confidence prevail, and keeps him in perpetual wonderment, is that you travel through a land in the agricultural districts of which there is not a single habitation, not the sign of a house or tent or human residence. This utter emptiness in the farming regions, of homes dotting the landscape here and there, extends from the Mediterranean to the Jordan, from Bethlehem to Damascus, from the Dead Sea to Beirut. There are vineyards, wheat fields, barley fields, olive trees, fig trees, men even plowing and sowing, and women carrying water-pots on their heads through the fields, but not a place to live in in the open country. The people all have their homes in villages. They will go miles to work in the day or to collect a bundle of sticks from the mountain side, but they will not on any consideration intrust their families and their defenseless homes and treasures to the

MERCILESS OPEN COUNTRY.

No one visible fact could more clearly symbolize the universal sense of public insecurity and distrust. And this feeling is not directed to one's neighbor and acquaintances, but to the unknown man. In fact the people of the Orient are very confiding and trustful to their own circles; much more so than we of the Occident. They will huddle together in their villages and leave their goods exposed to one another without any fear. We saw in crowded streets bazaars full of articles for sale, the owners of which had left them with only the protection of a curtain in front, only partially concealing the trinkets which one might brush against in passing. They are suspicious of the strangers who roam over the country, among whom may be marauders, against whom the Government affords no protection. In despair of the Government they huddle together, like frightened sheep, and find their security in their numbers and confidence in one another. No other sight more vividly impresses on an American the advantages of living in a country in which the humble citizen may build his home where this land is—anywhere in the mountains, or valleys, or plains of the frontiers, and feel that, alone and weak as he is, he is shielded by the genius of law and order, which broods over the whole republic, and makes his home his castle, and his family and possessions almost uniformly safe.

TOMB OF JOHN THE BAPTIST.

Amid such scenes and reveries you at length reach a point from which you see Samaria resting on the upper part of a high conical hill rising up out of surrounding narrow valleys. A sharp climb brings you to the remains of an old mosque, which had previously been a church erected over the place where the remains of John the Baptist were first deposited, and you descend into the deep vault cut in the rock, which marks the supposed spot. A short ride from here around the upper part of the conical hill, which at this elevation may have been a half-mile in diameter, and turning to the left, you enter the remains of the splendid colonnade and cripto-portico of Ahab. Several pillars are still standing, others are lying on the ground, and others and many fragments are built into modern stone walls. This colonnade was built 1,000 yards long, and must have been a magnificent sight. On the opposite side of the summit are similar pillars, many standing, marking the position of the royal palace. Descending from the hill is the sight of two theaters, one above the other, formed by excavating the sides of a steeply descending ravine and leveling an arena at the bottom. The row of pillars back of the stage, of the upper and larger theater, is still standing. These are supposed to be relics of the Roman period and the reign of Herod. It is clear that these two voluptuous kings, Ahab and Herod, had a fine eye for the beautiful and picturesque in the selection of sites on which to lavish their wealth.

WATER CARRIERS AND WASHERWOMEN.

We lunched near a large fine spring above Jeba, under a fig tree. Women from the village nearly a mile below were washing clothes at the spring or carrying water in large jars nicely balanced on their heads down to their homes. They have been coming to this spring for these purposes, doubtless, for thousands of years, when a small outlay at any one time would have enabled them to build an aqueduct, bringing the water to their doors. Hardly less prodigal is their method of washing clothes. They dip them in the cold stream, lay them on a flat rock, and with another smooth stone or club pound them, turning and rinsing them meanwhile, and it is done.

A TURKISH REGIMENT IN CAMP.

We spent the night at Senin, ancient En-Gannin, having passed on our left the peaceful little valley of Dothan, where Joseph went in his "coat of many colors" to visit his brethren. At Jenin we found the best camping-ground occupied by hundreds of small tents. It proved to be a regiment of Turkish soldiers on their way from Damascus to Jerusalem, with their trains of baggage and munitions moved by pack camels. They entertained us greatly by the novel sights, strange noises and really sweet music with which their bands whiled away the evening hours. Early in the morning we saw the picturesque vision dissolve. The tents disappeared; the bugle notes sounded; the bands, one after another, struck up a lively march; the soldiers fell into line in platoons, and the long procession of camels, soldiers and persons on horses, with several women concealed in palanquins on the backs of mules, wound its way over the plains and soon disappeared behind the hills, leaving us alone on the edge of the great plain of Jezreel.

THE PLAIN OF JEZREEL.

The day following is a memorable one. The plain which we traversed or skirted all the day is a singularly magnificent one. There is nothing that equals it in all Palestine. It is by far the largest; it is bountiful, productive, free from stones, and is surrounded by historic mountains. The main valley is 260 feet below the level of the sea, and has no outlet. Different parts of it have different names, as the part in front of Jezreel is named after that place, and another large portion is called the plain of Miziddo, i. e., The Great Plain; but the name Esdraelon is now applied as the general designation of the whole.

THE BROOK OF KISHRON.

We passed northward across it to Jezreel. In doing so we rode over a little stream, now only a yard or two wide, and flowing with a reluctant and imperceptible current, and were astonished to find that this is all there is of the Kishron, and more than there generally is of that historic stream. The town Jezreel rises up out of this plain like an irregular rocky mound, with sloping sides on the south and abrupt rocky ascent on the north. The highest point is designated as the site of the Ivory Palace of Ahab, from which Jezebel was thrown down to the dogs; and on the slope in front of this the probable position of the vineyard of Naboth is pointed out. Standing on the position of the Ivory Palace and looking southward, on our left rises with gentle ascent Mount Gilboa, on which Saul and Jonathan were overcome by the Philstines, and Saul died by his own hand; and on our right, across the plain, some fifteen miles away, is Mount Carmel, and we can almost see now Elijah running before the chariot of Ahab as his footman, in the Oriental style, from that bold, dark mountain to the place where we stand. Back of us, to the north is Little Hermon, behind which and on its side nestles Nain, and a little farther on rises, like a round hat, Mount Tabor, more than 2,000 feet above the level of the plain, a mountain by itself and without connections.

THE POOL OF GIDEON.

We pass round Jezreel on the north side two or three miles close up under Mount Gilboa, and there at its base, from beneath a high perpendicular bluff of rocks, pours forth a great stream, which spreads out in an oblong pond, called the pool of Gideon. It was here where Gideon is supposed to have tested his men by the direction of the Lord, and where the three hundred who were to take part in the battle with the Midianites "lapped water," as a dog lappeth. I rode across the pool, seeing the stones at every step through the transparent cool water, and when the water came up to my horse's breast, threw some of it up to my mouth with a quick movement of my hand, like the lapping of a dog, as I supposed the three hundred with Gideon lapped it. Here we dismounted and spread our lunch. While we rested, some lying on the grass, some going to the outflowing stream below the pool and taking a bath, some wandering up the sides of Gilboa for rare flowers, black goats came down the mountain and frisked and nipped the spurs of grass and flowers on the edge of the precipice above the pool, long strings of small black Syrian cattle came winding down the mountain sides attended by their herders, to wade one by one out into the pool and drink, and then to gaze at the strangers; the herders gathered about us and showed us their guns and crooks, and looked at our curious knives, and when our repast was over gratefully accepted the fragments of chicken and bread that were left, and oiled their herder's sticks with the oil in the sardine boxes.

AMONG THE SHUNEMITES.

From here we passed to Shunem, another town built on a mound-like hill, rising on all sides abruptly out of the Plain of Esdraelon. We entered it, and went zigzag through its irregular streets, as Elisha must have done of old, when he turned into the house of the Shunemite, whose son was raised to life by that miracle which may well symbolize to us that the best help to those who need to be elevated, comes by adapting one's self to them, as Elisha raised this son by putting "his mouth upon his mouth, his eyes upon his eyes and his hands upon his hands." (2 Kings iv., 34). We shall always remember our greeting in Shunem. In other places we had been greeted by the barking of dogs, and by the cry of backsheesh from men, women and children. But here we were greeted by having the air full of swarming bees. There were no hives in sight, no place for them, apparently, to come from or go to, except the unattractive stone or dirt walls or roofs of the houses or inclosures. It seemed unavoidable that they would pitch upon the sweaty horses or the still more nervous riders. But fortunately we escaped with no serious trouble through the dark buzzing cloud of tormentors. After leaving Shunem we passed up over the western end of Little Hermon, which runs out as a promontory into the Plain of Esdraelon. When on this, nearly the whole valley, with its regular fields in different stages of cultivation, all in the rich beauty of spring, lay beneath our eye, like a rich many-colored carpet on the floor of this magnificent parlor of Syria, with the walls of mountains frescoed in different shades of green and gray, and its ceiling in blue.

TREADING ON SACRED GROUNDS.

Passing round the western point of Little Hermon on its northern flank, we come to Nain, a poor desolate village, the only interest in which to a modern traveler is the fact that it was the scene of one of the miracles of Jesus. As we stood on the crowning point of the town and looked down on the flat roof of the houses below, we saw some women drying wheat which had been wet in the rain, turning it in the warm sun and fresh air. It was a vivid reproduction to our eyes of the scenes of early times. But we must tread reverently. This region is a soil fertile of evidences that death is not a finality. Here, somewhere, Christ met the funeral procession bearing the widow's son to his burial and raised him up to life. Back yonder Elisha called back the son of the Shunemite from the regions of the dead. Just across the valley there, at the upper end, at Endor, Saul was struck down to the ground at the sight and the rebuke of Samuel appearing before him from the other world. And up yonder, close by, on Tabor, many suppose was the scene of the transfiguration of Christ.

THE CITY OF NAZARETH.

Directly across the northern part of the plain of Esdraelon, leaving Mt. Tabor in its solitary glory on our right, and Endor at the extreme northern end of the valley, we begin the sharp ascent of the high bluff at the west, in a basin of which, far up, we see the nestling and apparently inaccessible town of Nazareth. In some way turning right and left, our horses find a path up, up, the rocks, and in some way, by dint of clinging to the pommels and the horses' manes, we manage to keep on our saddles. At length, at an elevation of 1,500 feet above the plain, with a semi-circle of high hills still back of it, we reach the home of the childhood and youth of Jesus. Yet strange to say, inaccessible as it seems from this quarter, perched where only eagles would be supposed to build their nests, it is quite a large and thriving town of 8,000 or 10,000 inhabitants. There is little to be said about it. The glory that rises from it and broods over it is of the distant past and is invisible—seen by the inner eye—and cannot be put on paper. It gladdens and inspires the spirit that is present, but must be passed over in regretful silence that so much can be felt, so little communicated. Omitting this whole ideal region and dropping down into outward experiences, on arriving at Nazareth we spread out our mattresses and bedding and clothes—the first opportunity to dry them since the storm—and arranged to pass the night and spend the Sabbath following. Here we find schools and churches and an active missionary work, mostly under the direction of the English Church Missionary Society.

BIBLE IN BIBLE LANDS.

After attending church in the morning, in the afternoon two of us take our Bible and climb to the top of the high hill back of the town, and standing there and looking eastward, beneath us lies the beautiful, charming, varigated plain of Esdraelon; at the far north, Mount Hermon; close by northeast of us, the inverted bowl-shaped Tabor; directly in front, the end of Little Hermon; to the right of that, and farther away, Mount Gilboa; still farther east, the long range of the mountains of Gilead across the Jordan; southeast of us, the mountains of Samaria; and at the right and south of us, Mount Carmel, stretching from the plain to the sea; and turning round and looking west we can see distinctly the blue expanse marking the Mediterranean. Here, we are confident, we stand in the steps where Jesus once stood, and our eyes sweep over the same grand sights as once gladdened his. There we sit down and read in the Bible the accounts of his life in connection with Nazareth.

PALM SUNDAY IN NAZARETH.

This is the day celebrated by the Greek Church as Palm Sunday, and strange to say, while we are on the hill, we see a long procession of persons, some mounted and some on foot, coming, winding down a hill one side of us in full view, from the country, singing and chanting in triumphal strains. As they come into the town, they are met by a throng, who give them shouts of welcome; guns are fired; and after a little delay, they all move on together into the city. It is a celebration of the triumphal entry of Christ into Jerusalem, and the associations fire our hearts. I. E. D.

FEMALE "LORDS OF CREATION."—Among the Kasia Hills, in the eastern part of Bengal, the men are said to be the inferiors, even in the eye of the law. Property descends only through women. The latter have the supreme command, and everywhere assert themselves as the superiors of their husbands, who are represented by travelers as little better than domestic drudges, who mind the baby and go the errands and perform other little duties of the kind, while the wives attend to the more serious affairs of daily life. The girls of a family are held in high esteem, the boys being "nobodies."

Bad temper is its own scourge. Few things are bitterer than to feel bitter. A man's venom poisons himself more than his victim.

THE CONFERENCE.

LEADING DETAILS CONCERNING ITS SESSIONS.

Editor Chosen—African Bishop—The Color Line—Book Agents and Editors.

PHILADELPHIA, May 29, 1884.

"If any one had predicted, about the time John Brown was hanged, that a General Conference of the M. E. Church would do, in 1884, what this body has now done, what would have been thought of such a prophet?" Such was the question put to the writer during the contest between two colored men for the editorship of the *Southwestern Christian Advocate*. That the track had been left clear for these dusky sons of Africa was all the more remarkable from the fact that the position is one which scores of white men would be glad to fill, and which heretofore, like the other editorships of the Church, has been looked upon as the exclusive property of this class. Nor less remarkable was the fact that the successful competitor, Marshall W. Taylor, D. D., should be a man who, despite his dark complexion, is generally conceded to measure up, in point of culture and talent, with almost any in the Conference belonging in the favored Caucasian race. Mr. Taylor's career in the Conference has been an interesting study from the first. Some other men, who stood high in popular favor at the beginning, have gradually declined in influence, until to-day the remarks they offer are barely tolerated. With him it has been entirely different. His chief work has been for the appointment of a Bishop for Africa, and his plea for the dark continent finally prevailed.

THE BISHOP OF AFRICA.

The man who has been set apart for the Episcopal supervision of the work in that country is another Taylor of missionary antecedents, who came to the body as a lay delegate from India. A man past 60, though looking much younger; over six feet in hight, and having a strong, sinewy frame; with a beard of patriarchal length and fullness, and a head just bald enough to reveal the ample dimensions of his massive forehead; disdaining the comforts of life, and of such a strongly marked individuality as to be not a little eccentric in habit and manners, this strange and remarkable man will convey to the minds of the people of Africa a vivid suggestion of the old prophets of Scripture, and undoubtedly his appearance and personal peculiarities will give him uncommon power as a leader among them. For some years the self-supporting missions maintained in India and South America by William Taylor have seemed to conflict with the operations of those countries of the regular missionary society, and, as a consequence, the powers that be have shown a disposition to rather sit down upon that gentleman. Under the ban of this opposition he took his seat in the present Conference. Early in the proceedings he presented a resolution, which he called "the prayer of William Taylor," and which declared in its opening sentence "that it was lawful and right to get souls converted, and to organize them into self-supporting churches." The Conference

LAUGHED AT THE IDEA

Of a body of Methodists being asked to make such a declaration as this, but the point was appreciated, and so far as securing the favor of the delegates was concerned this happy hit may be said to have made Mr. Taylor's fortune. After that he could speak as he pleased and the brethren were sure to shake their sides at his oddities. Finally, when a Bishop for Africa was resolved upon, an inspiration seemed to come upon the assembly, pointing to this strange genius as pre-eminently the man for the place. All, it is true, did not fall in with this view. The Bishops, I am told, did not, and it is quite certain that Drs. Curry, Bingham and Lanahan, who, when they saw how the cat was going to jump, made, successively, the motions to postpone to Friday, to postpone indefinitely and to adjourn, were not pleased with the turn things had taken. But the Conference took the bit between its teeth, and after laying these dilatory motions on the table in quicker time than it takes to tell it, the balloting began, resulting in the election of the great missionary hero by 250 votes out of 355. It is expected that this new missionary Bishop will establish his headquarters on the Congo, and there are many who predict that he will shortly open up that vast country to the operations of the church whose commission he has accepted in the same broad sense in which Stanley is opening it to civilization.

THE EQUALITY QUESTION.

After electing a colored man to a church editorship, and ordaining another man of colored sympathies as Bishop for the continent whence the colored brother hails, the Conference felt, no doubt, that it could let up a little along this line, and it did so in a manner which the colored membership may not think entirely satisfactory. Very early in the proceedings of this body it became evident that a desperate effort would be made to get an expression from it favorable to the most pronounced form of social equality between the white and colored races. Colored men had been excluded from certain schools and churches of this denomination, and this crusade proposed to remove these barriers to negro freedom, and to make all the institutions of the church accessible on the same conditions to black and white alike. This question threatened for a time to be a serious bone of contention in the Conference, but through a little strategy the trouble seems to have been gotten rid of. The Committee on the State of the Church, of which Governor Patterson, of this State, is Chairman, adopted a report providing for just such an expression as the most radical advocates of the equality theory had desired. The vote was a tie—25 against 25—and the casting vote of the Chair, democratic though it was, went in favor of the resolution.

IN A DILEMMA.

With such a report as this impending over it, what was the Conference to do? To pass it would mortally offend some white people in the South, and to vote it down would be equally offensive to the colored people. The point was to get this question passed upon before the report from the Committee on the State of the Church came in, and fortunately there was a report lying upon the table from the Committee on Freedmen's Aid which afforded an opportunity for doing this. This report leaves things virtually as they have been in the past. It affirms the theory of equality, but leaves the practical working of it to the wishes of the different communities and sections in which the church operates. Strange to say, by an almost unanimous vote this report passed; and yet it is not strange, for the radicals who voted for it did so, no doubt, with the understanding that what they failed to get under this action they would at least have a fair chance of getting when the other report came up, while the conservatives were slyly chuckling at the thought that the subject was being finally disposed of. Thus there are tricks in all trades.

THE BOOK AGENTS

Elected are as follows: Eastern Concern—J. M. Phillips and Rev. Sanford Hunt, D. D. Western Concern—Earl Cranston, D. D., and W. P. Stowe, D. D. Dr. Cranston is the new man elected to succeed Dr. Walden, who has been made a Bishop. He is at present a member of the Colorado Conference, but has belonged formerly to one of the Indiana and to several of the Ohio Conferences. He is a fine preacher, a genial gentleman, and a man of good business qualities. The Corresponding Secretaries elected are the following: Missionary Society—J. M. Reid, D. D.; and C. C. McCabe, D. D. Church Extension Society—A. J. Kynett, D. D. Freedman's Aid Society—R. S. Rust, D. D. Sunday-school Union and Tract Society—J. H. Vincent, D. D. The only new man in this list is C. C. McCabe, known all over the country as Chaplain McCabe, whose valuable services have been given for many years to the raising of money for new churches on the frontier. Dr. McCabe takes the place made vacant by the election of Dr. C. H. Fowler to the episcopacy.

THE EDITORS ELECTED

Are the following: *Christian Advocate*, J. M. Buckley, D. D.; *Methodist Quarterly Review*, Daniel Curry, D. D.; *Western Christian Advocate*, J. H. Bayless, D. D.; *Central Christian Advocate*, B. St. James Fry, D. D.; *Northwestern Advocate*, Arthur Edwards, D. D.; Pittsburg *Advocate*, C. W. Smith, D. D.; *Northern Advocate*, O. H. Warren, D. D.; California *Advocate*, B. F. Crary, D. D.; *Christian Apologist*, William Nast, D. D.; *Haus and Herd*, H. Liebhart, D. D. With three exceptions these editorial posts were all filled by the re-election of former incumbents. The three who were retired in favor of new men were Dr. F. S. Hoyt, Dr. A. Wheeler and Dr. D. D. Whedon. Dr. Bayless, who takes charge of the Western, is at present the popular pastor of Walnut Hills Church, Cincinnati, but has formerly labored with marked success in other large cities. He is a gentleman of decided views, and has a trenchant style as a writer. Dr. Smith, who succeeds Dr. Wheeler at Pittsburg, is said to be well qualified for his new duties. Dr. Curry, who takes the place of the veteran editor of the *Quarterly*, is himself a veteran in editorial service, and needs no introduction to the reading public.

H. T.

Democratic Pedigrees.

The San Francisco *Post* has ransacked the archives of the Democratic storehouse, in which are held sacredly the deeds of her illustrious sons, and gives the following information and pedigree of the nominees, etc., of the Stockton Convention:

Barclay Henley, the Congressional candidate in the First District, is a lawyer of Sonoma, who is now serving in Congress from the old Third District. He is an ultra Democrat, and is regarded as one of the best stump speakers in the State.

Glascock, who has been renominated from the Third District, is a young Oakland attorney who has not distinguished himself particularly in the House. He went in on the tidal wave of last year. He received the nomination because he had once before led the forlorn Democratic hope against Page.

Hastings, the candidate from the Fourth District, never occupied any position but School Director. His record in that capacity is too well known to need special reference.

Frank J. Sullivan, the nominee from the Fifth District, is a young lawyer, born and raised in this city, who was elected to the Senatorship from the Thirteenth District in 1882. It is the first office he has ever held. He has plenty of means to make the kind of a contest dear to the Democratic heart—a money fight, his father leaving a million and a half behind him. His father-in-law, James Phelan, is popularly reputed, and probably is, worth between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000.

R. F. Del Valle of Los Angeles, the nominee from the Sixth District, first attracted attention in 1880, when he was returned to the Assembly from his native county. He is held in high esteem by his party associates. He is now Senator from Los Angeles. Del Valle is a lawyer with a good practice. He is not over 30. He has been regarded ever since his introduction into public life as a promising young man, occupying about the same relative position to the Democratic party that George A. Knight does to the Republican.

THE DELEGATES.

William Dunphy is a rich cattle dealer and wholesale butcher of this city. He is one of the quintet who keep up the price of meat.

General Clunie is a shining light of the Democracy, formerly a Sacramento lawyer, but now flourishing in this city.

H. M. LaRue, of Sacramento, is Speaker of the Assembly, an agriculturists and a terrific "anti-monopolist."

Dennis Spencer, of Napa, is a lawyer, has been District Attorney of his county and is now Senator. He makes fiery anti-railroad addresses.

J. W. Breckinridge is a son of General John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky. He is a lawyer by profession, formerly lived in San Francisco, but now claims Merced as his place of residence. He was sent as an anti-monopolist to the Assembly upon the death of the Merced member.

Niles Searls, his colleague, was for years Judge in Nevada county, and represented that constituency in the State Senate in 1877-78. Judge Searls is at once one of the ablest and coolest-headed men the party.

J. A. Wright is a young lawyer of this city who has never been conspicuous in politics. Buckley made him a delegate.

W. B. English is the present Senator from Contra Costa, and brother of the new Chairman of the State Committee. He is death on railroads, but he makes no speeches.

M. F. Tarpey is Chairman of the Oakland County Committee, is a prosperous sheepraiser and dealer, and the same gentleman whom Stoneman is said to have promised to make Harbor Commissioner. In conjunction with the late A. J. Donnelly he did much to create a bitter feeling between the "chiv" and the "shov." Mr. Tarpey is proud to be a "shov." It is unnecessary to add that he has an inborn hatred of the "chiv."

Louis Holtz is the Assessor of this city. Everybody knows he is.

Maurice Schmidt is equally well known. He was formerly a stockbroker, and, having made his pile, had the good sense—which was wanting in so many brokers—to keep it and embark in legitimate enterprises. He is at the same time running the Sutter Street Railroad and the politics of the Tenth District. Buckley is supposed to be the boss, but he is only Schmidt's lieutenant.

Judge Lawrence Archer, of San Jose, is one of the wheel horses of the Democracy. He is one of those few sturdy men who, early in Haight's administration, backed that Governor up in his tilt against the corporations. He was the author of the Archer bill which created such a row in the Legislature eleven or twelve years ago, and out of which was evolved that Railroad Commission, in serving upon which Stoneman made his first appearance in this State on the stage of civil official life.

THE ELECTORS.

Charles Kohler is of the wine firm of Kohler & Frohling. He has lived here since the days when the water came up to Montgomery street. He has grown wealthy making and selling wine. Mr. Kohler was an ardent Republican until the last campaign, when he turned Democrat because he imagined that the Republicans wanted to smash in the head of every wine vat in the State. Mr. Kohler, it may be observed, is quite mistaken, but remains a Democrat all the same.

Dr. J. C. Shorb is the Demosthenes of the party. He can throw off a longer sentence than any man in the State. He has never been beaten at that but once, and that was when, in the Buckley municipal convention, two years ago, Major E. B. Stonehill, the Demosthenes of the Nevada Democracy—Major Stonehill was imported here at great expense—in nominating an unknown lawyer for Mayor, used one sentence in which the words, "a man who" occurred sixty-two times.

C. P. Berry, of Sutter, has been Assemblyman from Sutter, Speaker and twice Congressman. He essayed a step higher at San Jose two years ago, but was laid out by Stoneman. He is not dead for all that; he only sleepeth—with the party.

Tinnin, of Trinity, is a familiar name. It bobs up serenely whenever there are offices lying around loose in the Democracy. Tinnin, however, is an able man; has been honored by his party, and is worthy of any honor it can bestow upon him. He won't get anything this year, or next, however.

J. C. Martin is an Oakland politician. He is no relative of the ex-Mayor of that place, who was a short time since politically annihilated at the polls by the Republicans.

George T. Marye is a stockbroker who inherited a million from his father. His identification with politics, which began several years ago as Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, has been as a pronounced Buckley-ite. It is one of the political anomalies that a man with Marye's tastes, culture, education and ability should wallow in the political muck of the Bush-street saloon. An old satirical poet said something once about principle being made the sport and plaything of ambition. Marye is generally credited with Congressional aspirations; but Hastings got in ahead of him. In all probability it is not in Marye's nature to get a nomination discreditably. Or perhaps Hastings' sack is too long. It is always the longest pole that knocks down the persimmon.

Le Moyne Crematory.

The appended letter has been published by the Trustees of the Le Moyne crematory at Washington, Pa. The applications for the incineration of bodies have so increased that the managers have found it impossible to accommodate all:

WASHINGTON (Pa.), May 22, 1884.

After August 1st no bodies will be received by the Trustees of the Le Moyne Crematory outside of Washington county for cremation.

Dr. F. Julius Le Moyne erected his crematory for his own use and that of persons in his immediate neighborhood, and not for the general public. We have admitted bodies for incineration from all parts of the country, since the death of Dr. Le Moyne, in order to carry out his view of reform—keeping the subject before the public. We believe now, from the growing interest manifested by the people of this country in the subject, that other crematories will be built, and that the public will be accommodated elsewhere. The business has increased to such an extent that it occupies more time than we find it possible to devote to it; therefore we are now compelled to limit the use of the crematory, and accordingly give notice that no person living outside of the county in which Dr. Le Moyne lived and died need make application for cremation after the date named.

JULIUS LE MOYNE,
V. HARDING,
Trustees.

The result of this movement will undoubtedly be the establishment of other crematories. There is no doubt that the practice of incineration is rapidly growing in favor in this country. People have come to look up it as an excellent sanitary measure calculated to prevent the spread of disease, and no longer regard the furnace as objectionable in comparison with the grave. The time when every city will have one or more crematories within its limits has been hastened by the closing of the Le Moyne furnace to the general public.—[Cleveland Herald.

A woman doesn't consistently use profane language, but the way she says "Gracious!" when she slips down is full of subtle meaning and dynamite force.

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

Michael Levy, a well-known pioneer dry goods merchant of San Francisco, committed suicide in Scranton, Pa., recently.

A Chinese opium den in Oneida place was raided Thursday night by officers Floyd and Melendy, who captured three Chinese and as many white "toughs."

The steamer City of Tokio will arrive on Monday with 1,200 Chinese passengers. A majority of the immigrants return with certificates, and the remainder are "in transit to Victoria."

The arrivals by sea during May numbered 1,767, and the departures 1,296. From China and Japan there were 856 arrivals and 513 departures. The railroad returns show arrivals amounting to 6,925, and departures 4,696. The net gain for the month is 2,700.

While performing on the horizontal bar in the Fountain beer cellar Thursday evening, a gynmast named Leon Walter fell, in consequence of the breaking of a rope. He struck a piano in his descent of nine feet, and was picked up insensible, but is not dangerously hurt.

It is evident that Tong Ah Sing will not hang on the 25th of next month, as he is desirous of a third new trial and has appealed for the second time to the Supreme Court, and as Judge Toohy has allowed thirty days additional time in which to prepare a bill of exceptions, the appeal will stay the execution.

At a meeting of the Mexican War Veterans' Association Thursday evening, Judge Freelon said that certain charges had been made against the present management of the Veterans' Home, under Captain Woods. Last Sunday a committee consisting of Department Commander Davis, Judge Waymire and the speaker had visited the Home, and after a thorough examination had found that, as far as the available money and the present circumstances would allow, the Home was conducted in a satisfactory manner.

George E. Price, the young man who is under arrest as the warrant has it, for the "seduction of a chaste female under the promise of marriage" in Multnomah county, Oregon, was remanded to the custody of the Chief of Police by Judge Ferral, before whom he appeared on habeas corpus. The principal point urged in his behalf was that the warrant of arrest was insufficient, as it did not contain the signature of the Secretary of State attesting the authenticity of Governor Stoneman's signature. Counselor Clarke maintained that the signature of the Governor was alone sufficient, and Judge Ferral held that it was and would be even if the warrant had not the big gold seal attached to it.

ICELAND.—There is still much room for geographical investigation in Iceland; a large part of the island is, scientifically speaking, unexplored, and in spite of the researches of the late Dr. Hjaltalin and the various foreign geologists who have from time to time visited Iceland, its mineral resources are but little known and very partially developed. The sulpur deposits have of late years been exploited by enterprising Englishmen, and are now being worked, with every prospect of success, by an English company. But, besides sulphur, the island contains other valuable minerals, such as Iceland spar, coal, lignite, borax and copper, none of which are at present worked to any practical extent.

SOLAR HEAT MACHINES IN ALGERIA.—The French inventor who some time ago patented a machine for the use of concentrated solar rays as a general motive power has set up three of his machines in Algeria for the French Government. He is now carrying on his experiments at the Island of Porquerolles, near Hyeres, in France, where he is thrashing Indian corn and raising water by the action of the sun's rays. It is not stated how much work he is able to accomplish though.

Cuticura
REMEDIES
THE GREAT SKIN CURES

Blood Purifiers and Skin Beautifiers.

A Positive Cure for Every Form of Skin and Blood Diseases, from Pimples to Scrofula.

DISFIGURING HUMORS, ITCHING AND Burning Tortures, Painful Eruptions, Salt Rheum or Eczema, Psoriasis, Scald Head, Infantile or Birth Humors, and every form of Itching, Scaly, Pimply, Scrofulous, Inherited, Contagious and Copper-Colored Diseases of the Blood, Skin and Scalp, with Loss of Hair, are positively cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

Cuticura Resolvent, the new Blood Purifier, cleanses the blood and perspiration of impurities and poisonous elements, and thus removes the cause, while **Cuticura**, the great Skin Cure, instantly allays Itching and Inflammation, clears the Skin and Scalp, heals Ulcers and Sores, and restores the Hair.

Cuticura Soap, an Exquisite Skin Beautifier and Toilet requisite, prepared from CUTICURA, is indispensable in treating Skin Diseases, Baby Humors, Skin Blemishes, Rough, Chapped or Oily Skin. **Cuticura Remedies** are absolutely pure, and the only real Blood Purifiers and Skin Beautifiers.

Chas. Houghton, Esq., lawyer, 28 State street, Boston, reports a case of Salt Rheum under his observation for ten years, which covered the patient's body and limbs, and to which all known methods of treatment had been applied without benefit, which was completely cured solely by the CUTICURA REMEDIES, leaving a clean and healthy skin.

F. H. Drake, Esq., Detroit, Mich., suffered untold tortures from a Skin Disease, which appeared on his hands, head and face, and nearly destroyed his eyes. After the most careful doctoring and a consultation of physicians failed to relieve him, he used the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and was cured, and has remained so to date.

Chas. Eayre Hinkle, Jersey City Hights, N. J., a lad of 12 years, who, for eight years, was one mass of Scabs and Humors, and upon whom all known remedies and cures were tried in vain, was completely cured by CUTICURA REMEDIES.

Sold by all druggists. Price: CUTICURA, 50 cents; RESOLVENT, $1; SOAP, 25 cents. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."
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Pond's Extract

Subdues Inflammation, Acute and Chronic. | *Controls all Hemorrhages, Venous and Mucous.*

INVALUABLE FOR

BURNS, SUNBURNS, DIARRHŒA, CHAFINGS, STINGS OF INSECTS, PILES, SORE EYES, SORE FEET, etc., etc.

THE WONDER OF HEALING!

For Piles, Blind, Bleeding or Itching, it is the greatest known remedy.

For Burns, Scalds, Wounds, Bruises and Sprains, it is unequalled—stopping pain and healing in a marvellous manner.

For Inflamed and Sore Eyes.—Its effect upon these delicate organs is simply marvellous.

It is the Ladies' Friend.—All female complaints yield to its wondrous power.

For Ulcers, Old Sores, or Open Wounds, its action upon these is most remarkable.

Toothache, Faceache, Bites of Insects, Sore Feet, are certainly cured by

POND'S EXTRACT.

RECOMMENDED BY PHYSICIANS! USED IN HOSPITALS!

***Caution.**—POND'S EXTRACT has been imitated. The genuine has the words "POND'S EXTRACT" blown in the glass, and our picture trade-mark on surrounding buff wrapper. None other is genuine. Always insist on having POND'S EXTRACT. Take no other preparation.*

It is never sold in bulk or by measure.

SPECIAL PREPARATIONS OF POND'S EXTRACT COMBINED WITH THE PUREST AND MOST DELICATE PERFUME FOR LADIES' BOUDOIR.

POND'S EXTRACT.................50c., $1.00, $1.75.

Toilet Cream	1.00	Catarrh Cure	75
Dentifrice	50	Plaster	25
Lip Salve	25	Inhaler (Glass 50c.)	1.00
Toilet Soap (3 Cakes)	50	Nasal Syringe	25
Ointment	50	Medicated Paper	25

Family Syringe, $1.00.

Orders amounting to $5 worth sent express free on receipt of money or P. O. order.

☞ OUR NEW PAMPHLET WITH HISTORY OF OUR PREPARATIONS SENT FREE ON APPLICATION TO

POND'S EXTRACT CO.,
76 Fifth Ave., New York.

LELAND STANFORD.—The Salt Lake City *Tribune* says of ex-Governor Leland Stanford: "Men will forget that he, in his strength, wrestled with the project of building a transcontinental railroad and succeeded; they will forget that he was made Governor by the choice of a most intelligent State; they will forget his horses and his vineyards, his palaces, his long trains and his ships—but if he builds a great school and places it on a foundation which will endure through the years, he will be blessed as no other Californian ever has been, and down through the years it will be taken up by infant lips in reverence as one generation succeeds another, growing sweeter with each repetition, until at length it will enter into and become a part of the music of this world."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED ROOMS—BY YOUNG GENTLEMAN and Wife; suite of rooms, in a private family, without board. Address P. O. Box 292. je14-3t*

WANTED—SITUATION FOR GOOD, ACTIVE BOY to do chores; country preferred. Inquire at No. 316 J street. je14-3t*

$450 WANTED FOR A SHORT TIME—Will give good interest and plenty of movable security. Apply to CARL STROBEL, 321 J street. je14-1t*

1,300 ACRES OF GRAIN, GRAPE OR Fruit Land for sale, at $30 per acre, with Crops; good Buildings and fences on this place; located 17 miles from here. Apply to CARL STROBEL, 321 J street, Sacramento. je14-6t*

NOTICE TO CREDITORS. — ESTATE OF L. C. EDGINGTON, deceased. Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, executor of the estate of L. C. EDGINGTON, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary affidavits or vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the undersigned, executor, at his residence near Elk Grove, California, or at the office of FREEMAN & BATES, his attorneys, at 916 Fifth street, Sacramento city.
Dated June 14, 1884.
ALFRED COFFMAN,
Executor for L. C. Edgington.
FREEMAN & BATES, Attorneys for Executor.
je14-1aw4wS

GRAND OPENING OF THE NEW FIFTH-Street Hotel, SATURDAY EVENING, June 14th, (formerly Helvetia House), Fifth st., bet. J and K, Sacramento, Cal. This house was lately rebuilt by the best Architect of Sacramento city, and has fifty newly-furnished rooms, and the best of accommodations, as it is centrally located. There will be an excellent Lunch served on this occasion. All friends and patrons are cordially invited. FRANK A. SCHULER, Proprietor. je13-2tned

EXCURSION!

TICKETS TO LOS ANGELES CAN BE OBtained at Turner Hall, TO-DAY, up to 2 P. M. Train will leave at 3:50 P. M.
Fare (round trip)..............................**$20.**
je14-1t

NOTICE
TO THE IRISHMEN OF SACRAMENTO.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING HELD AT No. 513 K street, TO-MORROW (Sunday) AFTERNOON, at 2:30 o'clock, to make arrangements for Organizing an Emergency Fund. je14-1t*

NOTICE!

THE CLEARANCE SALE THAT WAS TO take place at Paine's Stables, on WEDNESDAY, June 18th, has been withdrawn.
je14-2t [B. C.] **BELL & CO., Auctioneers.**

AMERICAN LAUNDRY.

OFFICE: SAWTELLE'S BOOK-STORE, NOS. 708 and 710 J street. Orders left at office or principal Hotels promptly attended to.
je14-1p4m S. B. COOLEY, Proprietor.

NOTICE TO LITIGANTS!

FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE, THE price, per page, for Printing Lawyers' Points and Transcripts on Appeal to the Supreme Court, will be **Ninety (90) Cents.**

The style introduced by MR. JEFFERIS, and carefully imitated by his successor, will still continue.

H. A. WEAVER,
No. 327 J STREET,
Valley Press Office.
je14-tf

—THE GRAND—

Summer Night FESTIVAL,

Which was to have been given by the

SACRAMENTO TURN-VEREIN

On THURSDAY LAST, but POSTPONED on account of Storm,

Will Take Place

—AT THE—

New Pavilion

—ON—

Wednesday Evening, June 18th.
je14-1t

DELMONICO THEATER,
Third street,..................Between J and K.

G. FERERA, H. A. SLADE & PROF. E. SIMONS, Proprietors.

Come and See the Array of Talent:

Herbert A. Slade,
☞ Late of the SULLIVAN COMBINATION. ☜

PROF. SIMONS,
The Fire King and Illusionist.

O'NEIL & FRENNER,
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The Prima Donna.

HARRY DONNELLY,
The Baritone.

HARRY NORCROSS,..........Musical Director.

ADMISSION

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☞ **A Good Time for all who attend.** ☜
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THE CHOICE OF
NOMINATING A PRESIDENT
Is not an easy task. Smokers, however, have it easy; they all ask for the
"FIRE DEPARTMENT" CIGAR,
And are satisfied with their choice. To be had at
Mooser's Cigar Store, K and Fifth streets.
je12-3t

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RORABACK & ALEXANDER..............Proprietors.

Re-engagement of

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DO NOT MISS SEEING THIS LADY. THE most wonderful feat ever performed by a human being. Eats, Drinks, Sleeps, Sews and Writes under water. Has a record of remaining under water three minutes and forty-five seconds.

First Appearance of
DICK DEVLIN,
The Irish Nightingale, in Songs, Dances and Character Changes, pronounced by the press and public to be an Artist of great ability.

First Appearance of
MISS MAY CANOLA,
In Motto Songs and Plantation Hymns.

First Appearance of
GUS. LAMOND,
In his Jockey Clog, introducing American and Lancashire Dancing.

☞ These performances will be given Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday Evenings, and Saturday and Sunday Matinees, with a Social Dance introduced, for the small admission of 25 cents; Children, 15 cents.

Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday evenings, Free Concert by our Superb Band. je10-5t

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL the 18th inst., at 2 P. M., for the renting of Turner Hall for the next season. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved. For further particulars call on the Trustees, Fred. Mason, 528 J; Geo. Neuman, 227 K; H. Goepel, 1012 J st. je10-1w

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SHERBURN & SMITH,
Auctioneers,
NO. 323 K ST., SACRAMENTO.
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IN CONNECTION WITH OUR FULL LINE OF

FURNITURE
Crockery and Glassware,

We have, VERY CHEAP, a nice lot of

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CUSPADORES,
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FLOWER POTS, Etc.

Also, Nickel-plated Cuspadores, Silver-plated R. B. A1 Table and Teaspoons, Forks and Knives.

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Regular Sale Days: Wednesdays and Saturdays
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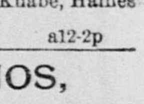

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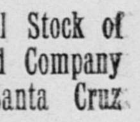

REPAIRING, CLEANING AND Regulating Pianos and Organs, at the most reasonable prices, by a competent tuner. Leave your orders for both city and country at JOHN F. COOPER'S Music Store, 527 J street, Sacramento. Send postal card. Pianos and Organs to rent and on installments. je4-2ptf

Consolidation of the Capital Stock of the Loma Prieta Railroad Company and the Pajaro and Santa Cruz Railroad Company.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Loma Prieta Railroad Company and the Pajaro and Santa Cruz Railroad Company, both being corporations duly organized and existing under the laws of the State of California, and having their principal place of business in the city and county of San Francisco, State aforesaid, by virtue of Section 473 of the Civil Code of the State of California, pursuant to resolutions of their respective Boards of Directors, and with the written consent of the holders of three-fourths in value of all the stock of each of said corporations, have this day consolidated their capital stock, debts, property, assets and franchises under the name and style of the PAJARO AND SANTA CRUZ RAILROAD COMPANY.

San Francisco, California, May 20, A. D. 1884.
GEORGE CROCKER,
President Loma Prieta R. R. Co.
J. L. WILLCUT,
Secretary Loma Prieta R. R. Co.
S. T. GAGE,
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m28-2plm

A Tribute to the Mathushek.

"IF I HAD KNOWN AS MUCH ABOUT PIanos several years ago as I do now, I should have bought a Mathushek Piano, but I listened to interested parties; but I intend to have a Mathushek yet; it seems to be the only piano made which stands in tune and retains its volume of tone for years." How often has the above or similar remarks been repeated over and over again. Don't let the above be your experience, but get a Mathushek Piano at once, either a Square, Upright or Grand, they all have the solid iron frame with the tuning pins bushed in. Over 250 in use in Sacramento by music teachers, hotels and private citizens; also, used exclusively by St. Joseph's Convent. JOHN F. COOPER, Agent, No. 527 J street, near Sixth, Sacramento. je6-2ptf

$100,000 PAID

IN ENDOWMENTS TO DATE—THE UNIversal Benevolent Association of California. Incorporated August 8, 1881.
Home Office: 1038 Mission street, San Francisco.
Issue of Certificates of Endowment of One to Two Thousand Dollars, payable at Marriage, or at Maturity. Send for Circulars and Papers. Reliable Agents Wanted. ja16-2ptf

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OFFICE HOURS: { 9 to 10, morning. 2 to 4, afternoon. 7 to 8, evening. } jy20-2plm

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FOR PRESERVING AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

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POISON OAK.

CAMELLINE is a sure preventive of Oak-poisoning, and gives speedy relief in all cases of sunburn. **Price, 50c.** je11-2plm&w1m