Los Angeles Herald

THE DAILY and WEEKLY HERALD has more than double the circulation of any other paper published in Southern California. Business men recognize it accordingly as the best advertising medium South of San Francisco.

THURSDAY,.....FEB. 3, 1876.

The Constitution.

In the debate in Congress on the Centennial appropriation bill, the Constitution of the United States received a general overhauling. The original and main object of that old document was to protect the rights of the minority against the aggressions of the majority. Our Fathers labored long and hard to produce it, and it answered the purpose for which it was made admirably, until the late unpleasantness between the North and South. So long as this old document was intact, the minority in the South could defy the majority. For seventy years it stood like an impregnable wall around the Southern people and so bitter were the North against it that they pronounced it "a covenant with death, and a league with hell." It was to destroy this old document that the war was inaugurated, and when the South was vanquished and laid down her arms the death knell of the Constitution was sounded. From that hour a majority-rule was instituted. But it is hard for the old Southern men to realize the change and adapt themselves to the situation. In all their speeches in the House and in the Senate, we see them clinging to the old document. While the Southern members still speak of the old Constitution with all the veneration that a Hebrew would speak of the law of Moses, the Northern men sit back in their seats and laugh at them. On the 20th of January, M. I. TOWNSEND, Republican, of New York, made a speech in the House on the subject of the Constitution, which caused much laughter among the Republicans, and great mortification and chagrin among the sober old Democrats. Inasmuch as it has been turned into a cause of ridicule, we would advise our old Democratic friends to cease their blind veneration of the dead old document, and recognize the fact that we are now living under a majority rule—mob law—which is Democracy gone to seed. The best thing they can now do is to recognize this fact and strive to gain the majority. All their speechs on this subject is so much time wasted,—a vain effort at resurrecting the dead. It is not pleasant to be laughed at under any circumstances, and it is the keenest source of mortification to be ridiculed for acting the simpleton—for making an effort at the impossible. Whether we shall ever have a constitution again in this government, with any vitality, is one of the problems belonging to philosophers. It is certain that a constitution which does not protect the rights of the minority against the aggressions of the majority is not worth the paper on which it is written. This was the weak point in the old Grecian republic. The will of the majority was the law of the land. Under this law Socrates was put to death. The conspirators raised a clamor against him, and the mob of Athens held an election and voted to put him to death. This is what we mean by Democracy going to seed. History repeats itself, and we may expect to see the day when all cases shall be determined by the majority without reference to courts. Even now a man's property can be voted away without his consent, in the shape of subsidies. This is only the beginning—the initiatory step. In an empire the minority are protected from the will of the mob by the strong arm of the Emperor, but in a Democratic country, without a constitution, the minority have no protection. We hope the the American people may yet see their error in time to save themselves.

Revolution in Cuba.

It appears by late dispatches from Great Britain that Spain is willing to make a great change in respect to the relations of Cuba with the mother government at Madrid, provided slavery can be maintained in the colony. This appears to be the only obstacle in the way of an amicable adjustment of all the difficulties between America and Spain. America will never agree to any settlement recognizing slavery as a fixed institution in a colony at our very door. There is greater antipathy to slavery in the heart of the American people at the present time than exists among any other people on the globe. Not that we are better or more humane than others, but because of the recent strife we have passed through in consequence of slavery. East and West, North and South, the American people all despise slavery. The Southern people hate it because they have suffered for it, and the Northern people hate it upon the principle that we hate those most whom we have injured most. Thus as a nation we are a unit against slavery, and Spain will never make any satisfactory settlement with us until she consents to abolish that institution. It is doomed, and, right or wrong, it must go. But notwithstanding we are thoroughly Abolition in all our feelings now, in view of the sufferings and disturbed state of society in the Southern States, caused by the summary manner in which the slaves were liberated, we would much prefer to have gradual emancipation of the slaves in Cuba, as it would be much better both for the slaves and their owners, as well as for the country and the world at large, It was considered by some a necessity with the Government of the United States to abolish slavery in a very summary manner. Neither the slaves nor their owners were prepared for the change as they should have been. Nevertheless they would have gone on and kept the country in a comparatively prosperous condition if they had been let alone. The greatest mistake a government ever made was made by this Government after the slaves were liberated, in placing the Government of the country in the hands of the freedmen, totally unprepared even for self-government. Having never had a thought in regard to making the least provisions for their own comfort or that of others; having no education, they had never been taught the art of even thinking upon any subject, and in this condition they were forced, not only to take upon themselves the great responsibility of providing for themselves, but the responsibility of the government of the States was thrown upon them. Who can wonder at the state of affairs in the South? with our own sad experience before us, we most earnestly hope that Spain may negotiate terms by which gradual emancipation may take place.

America Hunting an Honest Man.

There is an editorial in the December number of Harper's *Monthly*, which deserves the serious consideration of every true American citizen. The central idea of said editorial is that after one hundred years of national existence, the chief position obtained by the American people is only that where the uppermost consideration is, to find an honest man for office. It is a bad commentary upon American politics and public virtue. We, as a nation, boast of our progress made in material civilization; and in our boasting have lost sight of the higher purposes of national existence. We failed to cultivate the sound and only true principles of good sound government so earnestly inculcated by the Fathers of the Republic—public virtue and honesty. Now after one hundred years, when we survey the distracted corrupt state of politics and politicians, all we can say is to repeat the memorable utterance of Cicero: "O ye immortal gods, where in the world are we?" The people, as a mass, are honest. It is their great indifference to these things that perpetuates the evil. Seldom do they resolve to act upon the principal that virtue, honesty and uprightness, are the qualities that are required in a candidate for office and public trust, not fluency of language nor knowledge of arts and sciences. Both the making and the administration of law ought neither to be warped by favor nor broken through by the power of the noble, nor bought by money. When this is done we may be sure that both the press and the people are at fault. The ultimate remedy for any public evil is lodged in the hands of the people. The divine right to rule belongs not to any man. All such rights are delegated by the people. The autocrat of Russia is simply an autocrat because the people permit such authority. If the masses were to rise up and say, "Thus far and no farther," he dare not resist or disobey. The press, the pulpit and public schools are the educators of the people. It is their duty to train the masses in the principles which underlie good government; to thoroughly imbue the public mind and heart with those sentiments of virtue, honesty and uprightness which constitute the elements of the true Statesman and Statesmanship. Hence amid all the work done during this Centennial year, no greater can be done than for these three agencies to educate the people as well as themselves in those grand requisites of national prosperity and greatness. The sad picture we present to the world as drawn by Harper, but too plainly indicates that one, two or all of these agencies have failed to inculcate those high moral virtues that elevate a nation.

New Patents.

Through dispatches to Dewey & Co., Patent Agents, S. F., we receive the following advance list of U. S. Patents, granted to Pacific Coast inventors, viz: H. G. Livermore, S. F., ore furnace; J. H. Mitchell, S. F., water heating attachments for stoves and ranges; J. Perkins, S. F., color printing blocks; H. Royer, S. F., machine for treating rawhide; A. Ryder, Oakland, Cal., coupling for train telegraphs; G. A. Deitz, Chico, Cal., fruit driers.

Here is a literal copy of a curious bill paid in the year 1182 by the officers of the church of England for repairs at the Winchester cathedral, clipped from an English paper:

WINCHESTER, October, 1182.
For work done by Peter M. Sellers:

	s.	d.
On soldering and repairing St. Joseph.....	0	8
For cleaning and ornamenting the Holy Ghost.....	0	6
Repairing the Virgin Mary behind and before, and making a new child.....	4	8
Screwing a nose on the devil, putting hair on his head, placing a new joint in his tail.....	6	6

Paid, December, 1182.
P. M. SELLERS,
Church Mechanic.

East Indian Angels.

At Baroda, a bridge over which the Prince of Wales was to pass, was adorned in honor of the occasion. Among the ornaments were angels, which the Indian decorators produce by transforming the ugly youngsters of that land. Ten boys were fixed at different points of the bridge, and "eyes right" once obtained, the angel maker proceeded. With a great brush—such as is used by bill stickers—he

Latest Telegrams.

Dispatches of American Press Association by A. & P. Telegraph Co.

[SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.]

PACIFIC COAST.

For Los Angeles.

CALIENTE, Feb. 2d.—The following passengers for Los Angeles left on the Telegraph Stage Line to-day: J Shepard, G Cowles and wife, Mr Cruz.

San Francisco News.

SAN FRANCISCO Feb. 2nd.—Yesterday afternoon the iron chain used in drawing the old University College building along Ellis Street snapped and striking three men knocked them down, injuring them seriously.

On Saturday last Peter Rice was discharged from the State Prison, having served his term for grand larceny. He celebrated his return to the city by getting drunk and afterwards settled down to business. He was caught in the act of disposing of two horse blankets which he had stolen. He is in prison again awaiting trial.

The Second Brigade will promenade on the morning of the 22nd, so as to get through in time for the four mile race.

Gen. Phineas Banning having been appointed Brigadier General of the First Brigade Jan. 19th, 1872, his term has expired and it devolves on the Gov. to appoint a successor. Colonel E. N. Stanford, of Los Angeles county, and Major S. J. Sacriste, of San Bernardino, are mentioned for the position.

Judge Daingerfield to-day dismissed the information laid against Alex. Austin, late Tax Collector, by Caleb T. Foy, stating that there was no cause of action against Austin.

A messenger in the employ of H. W. Plummer & Co., stock brokers, named John Seely, abstracted $1,600 from his employers. Seely used to be a telegraph operator in Utah. About the middle of last week he took $100. The error was found in the books, but the cash was not discovered. On the Friday following the juvenile peculator made the deposits at the bank and took $1,500, returning the bank book, thereby preventing the immediate discovery of his crime. He was not seen thereafter, and the theft was not found out until Monday. Search was made for him by the detectives, and it was found that he left for Panama on the last steamer under the name of John Clair.

Ex-Rev. T. M. Dawson filed another affidavit to-day against the Evening *Post*, asking the 19th District Court to hold the publisher for contempt in printing the affidavit of one of the defendants on Saturday last. Judge Wheeler issued an order to Goodman, publisher of the *Post*, to show cause why he should not be punished for such contempt, returnable on Friday next.

The jury in the Antioch distillery case disagreed and were discharged this morning. It is reported that they stood seven for the defendant and five for the government.

Ah Gin's brother states that he lost his opium pipe on Monday, and when he ascertained that his most valued household god had gone, he went to his brother's apartments last evening and assaulted Ah Chin, an occupant, with the pipe, inflicting several frightful gashes. He assigned as his reason for the assault upon an unoffending party that Chinese customs forbade an assault upon his brother, but that the theft had to be punished in some way, so he pounded his brother's room mate. He was convicted of assault and battery to-day.

There are rumors on the street that Paraf, of oleomargarine or ball butter fame, lately connected with some metallurgic works conducted on some plan of his own, has gone away, leaving his friends minus sums advanced, and a deficit in the capital of the reduction works.

The bunko sharps who were liberated from the county jail last week have another game in full blast on Kearny street, unmolested by the police.

A Mr. Duncan and lady, while returning from the Cliff House Tuesday night, were stopped by three masked men, who relieved Duncan of his watch and chain and some pocket money. $150 in one pocket was overlooked. The highwaymen jumped in the carriage and drove into town, leaving Duncan and lady to walk back to the Cliff House.

The Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias holds its eighth annual session in this city next week, beginning on Tuesday evening.

Last night a man was garroted on Bush street, between Montgomery and Sansome, and his money and watch taken. Another man was knocked senseless on Post, near Kearny, and robbed. These are two of the most travelled localities in the city, and shows how bold and active the robbers are becoming.

Arrived, steamer Orizaba, from San Diego and way ports. Sailed, steamer Senator, for Wilmington.

Legislative Proceedings.

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 2d.—In the Senate yesterday, Satterwhite introduced a bill making the provisions of the Political Code in regard to highways applicable to San Bernardino. Placed on file for to-day.

The Assembly bill to authorize the Common Council of Los Angeles to pay certain indebtedness, passed the Senate with an amendment.

In reference to the resolutions of the Bar Association of San Bernardino, relating to the frequent changes in the Codes, Satterwhite made a motion condemning frequent amendments, which, with the whole matter, was laid on the table.

The Assembly concurrent resolution requesting our Representatives in Congress to secure an appropriation for the San Luis Obispo harbor has passed the Senate.

In the Assembly yesterday, the Chair appointed Hayne, Carson, McKenna, McConnell and Clarkson a special Committe on authorizing the county of Santa Barbara to build a railroad.

Gen. McConnell presented a report from the Judiciary Committee favoring a Constitutional Convention.

Hayne's bill repealing an act providing a road fund for the counties of San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara, was referred to delegation.

Invitation Declined.

LONDON, Feb. 2d.—At the Captains meeting of the Oxford Boat Clubs today, invitation of the American Inter Collegiate Rowing Association to row a six ored race in July at Saratoga, was considered and declined on the ground of the late date fixed, which would interfere with the Lindley Annual Amateur race.

Night Dispatches.

STERN NEWS.

Trial of Rubenstein.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2d.—The taking of testimony for the prosecution in the trial of Rubenstein continued in Brooklyn to-day. The most damaging evidence was that of Professor Eaton, who had examined the stains on the prisoner's coat. The murdered girl's shawl stains were human blood, and the mud on the prisoner's boots was the same as that in the cornfield, and the tistimony of Aug. Simond's girl, who sold Rubenstein the pistol with which he committed the deed, was also very positive against him. It was reported late this evening he had attempted suicide in the court room by taking poison, but the rumor has not been verified.

Storms in the East.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2d.—An unusually severe gale has prevailed all day, with a sudden fall of the mercury to 18 degrees above zero. Several houses in the upper part of the city were destroyed—buildings demolished, signs blown down, and other damage done. No serious casualties are reported. The sudden change in the temperature is severely felt. The telegraph wires are prostrated in all directions, and the telegraph managers report poles in various places blowing down as fast as they can be put up. Reports from all parts of the Middle and Western States say the gale is furious, and the weather at all points in the West is reported as severe, and the gale as terrific, accompanied by a snow storm in many places. Sudden change and high winds are reported from Rutledge, Montreal, and other points in the East and Canada. Dispatches from the South also report a heavy gale and prostration of telegraph wires. The storm extended all over the country and was very destructive. In Brooklyn the wind blew a hurricane, and in addition to other damages a row of five nearly completed buildings were blown down into long heaps of ruin. Loss about $10,000.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 2d.—A wind storm commenced blowing early this morning and lasted through most of the day, was the severest in this portion of the State for years. Considerable damage was done to property in this city and vicinity, roofs blowing off and chimneys, telegraph poles and fences were prostrated. No lives lost.

PATTERSON, N. J., February 2d.—It has blown a continual gale all day, and done great damage throughout the city. Two new houses, nearly completed, the tower of the Wells street Baptist church, chimneys, telegraph poles and fences were blown down and a number of roofs blown off. The wind is subsiding this evening.

HARTFORD, Conn., February 2d.—A furious gale began here this afternoon. The wind carried three hundred feet of the roof off of Trinity college. Buildings were upset, several carriages blown over, innumerable blinds and shutters blown down, and other damage in various parts of the city.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 2d.—A very heavy wind prevailed to-day, doing great damage. A dwelling house and barn were blown down at Branfort.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, February 2d.—Mr. O'Brien, of Maryland, offered a resolution directing the Committe on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the expediency of requesting the President to negotiate a special treaty with France. Adopted.

McCreary, of Iowa, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to reorganize the judiciary of the United States, with a substitute for the same. The substitute was ordered printed and made the special order for Wednesday, February 16th.

At the close of the morning hour the House resumed the consideration of the bill relating to the Presidential term.

Mr. Woodward advocated the right of the people to choose whom they pleased as President, and to elect him as often as they pleased.

The previous question was asked, after which Mr. Knott, of Kentucky, closed the debate, arguing that there should be such a limitation as the one at present proposed in the Constitution it was argued that experience made the incumbent a better President, but he asked if there had been an instance where last year of a President had been better than the preceding year, and if a President was not competent when he entered upon his duties the country had better establish a school for training Presidential aspirants. The necessity of this limitation grew out of the possibility that the President would use the means in his power to secure his re-election against the wishes of the people.

Mr. Phillips, of Kansas, advocated the bill, after which Mr. Regan, of Texas, asked leave to offer an amendment limiting the term of President to six years after 1881, but retaining the feature of the ineligibility.

Pending further discussion Mr. New of Indiana moved to recommit the bill to the Judiciary Committee. The yeas and nays were ordered and resulted, yeas, 125, nays, 127. The Speaker voted in the negative, defeating the reference.

Fagan's amendment was then rejected by yeas, 70, nays, 184.

A vote was then had on the amendment offered by Mr. Fry, which makes the amendment operative after 1881, for a term of 6 years, and provides that any person who has had the office 6 years shall be ineligible. Rejected; yeas, 109, nays, 134.

Question recurred on the bill as originally reported and which provides for its taking effect at once and limiting the Presidential term to four years. A two-third's vote was required and the bill was defeated. Yeas, 144; nays, 106.

Randall, who changed his vote to the nays for that purpose, entered a motion to reconsider the vote, whereby the bill was defeated. The bill was partisan with the exceptions of Messrs. Crane, Dunnell, Frost and Phillips. The Republicans voted in the affirmative: Messrs. Anderson, Cabell, Chittenden and Hamilton, of New Jersey, Hardenburg, Raymond, Crocker, Kerr, New, Potter, Randall, Swan, Thomas, Walsh, Wicks and Wood, of New York. The Democrats voted negative.

House adjourned at 5 P. M.

Letters addressed as follows are held for postage at the Los Angeles Post office, and will be sent to the Dead Letter office if not identified in three days, Feb. 1st, 1876:—Mrs. G. Brownstone, San Francisco; C. Frise, San Francisco; Miss M. McDonald, Aledo, Ill.; Mrs. E. B. Steams, Cobalene, Ill.

Los Angeles as Others See it.

From a private letter written by a lady visiting this city last fall to a friend in Darlington, England, and published in in the *Northern Echo*, we give a few extracts as follows: "How can I possibly describe the climate? I enjoy it more than any one but myself can understand. I have found at last what I have longed for for years. It is a real enjoyment to breathe the pure invigorating air. Invalids come here and are soon in robust health. The mornings are delightful. We rise early here, as all the people seem to do, and rest a little in the noonday heat. The ranch carts (or farm carts) come in about 6 or 7 o'clock with loads of vegetables beautiful to see. The Chinese seem to grow most of the vegetables, and do most of the laundry work, and charge from 2s. to 6s. per dozen, according to size, but they don't know how to wash flannels, they invariably spoil them. I never tasted such fine nuts anywhere, the flavor is so good. There are acres of apples, grapes, pears, limes, lemons, oranges, etc., but all covered so thickly with fine dust you could scarcely see the fruit was there. They sell grapes by the cut, at a half penny per pond. The walnuts bring ten cents per pound here, and the apples sell pretty dear—4, 5 and 6s. per bushel. There is no society worth speaking of, the people seem given up to making money. There is less refinement here by far than there was in New Zealand. The population is very mixed, mostly Spaniards, Chinese and Americans, and many Germans and French. It don't seem so homely as New Zealand did, and the climate is much the same as the Summer is there. They tell me if there was more rain they could not produce the fruit they do, and still they all have to irrigate if they are to grow anything. The vegetables grow beautifully if they are attended to; you can have green peas ten months out of the year, and lettuce always. They don't cook half as well here as they do in New York. Every day there is an unlimited supply of apples and grapes for desert. Nothing would induce me to come back to your horrid climate. Fashions don't stand for much here; people wear anything to suit either purse or fancy. The chamber-maids don't hurt themselves with work and sit down in the same dining room that we do, and are served exactly the same. What would English people think of that? H.

BORN.

GROVE.—On February 1st, 1876, to the wife of M. P. Grove, a daughter.

NEW TO-DAY.

WANTED.—By a lady, a situation to cook, do housework, or washing and ironing. Apply at Cameron's fish and game market, Spring street.

Notice to Creditors.

THE Temple & Workman craditors (exclusively) will meet at the County Court room on Friday, Feb. 4th, at 2:30 P. M.
G. E. LONG, Chairman.

NOTICE.

THE regular meeting of Pomona Grange, P. of H., will be held Friday, February 4th, at the Good Templars' hall, in the city of Los Angeles. All Fourth Degree members of the order, in good standing, are cordially invited to attend, as business of the most important character will be discussed at the meeting. E. Evey, Master.

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Dissolution of Copatrnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Domecq and Lassere, carrying on business as dairymen at the Cienega dairy, about two miles West of Agricultural Park, Los Angeles, was dissolved by mutual consert on the first day of January, A. D. 1876. Jean Domecq will settle all debts of the firm and receive all monies due the firm.
EUGENE LASSERE,
JEAN DOMECQ.

NEW ROUTE TO ARIZONA.

3 Days.....to.....Prescott
4 Days.....to.....Tucson

The Arizona and New Mexico Express Company are now running new first-class coaches via Ehrenberg and Wickenburg to Prescott, Phœnix, Florence and Tucson, starting tri-weekly from Whitewater, the terminus of the Southern Pacific railroad.

☞Shortest, quickest and cheapest route.

For passage tickets apply at Southern Pacific railroad depot, Los Angeles.

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—AND—
BURLESQUE COMPANY.

The Lenton Troupe of Acrobats.

The Only Treble Somersault Throwers
In the World!

Mr. George Ware,
Actor, Author and Buffo Singer.

The Greatest Acrobatic Performers
In the World!

Turn-Verein Hall,
February 7th.

Admission, - 50 Cts. and $1.

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Capitol Store!

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OIL CLOTHS
AND MATTINGS,
ETC., ETC,

MUST BE SOLD,

And therefore will be offered

Fifty Per Cent. Cheaper

Than ever before.

BARGAINS

Will be given to all.

REMEMBER THE
CAPITOL STORE,
SPRING STREET,
Near the Post Office,
LOS ANGELES.

VICTOR PONET,
PIONEER UNDERTAKER
66 Main St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Keeds on hand the Largest and Best Assortment of
Metalic and Wooden Coffins, Shrouds, Trimmings, etc., etc.,

In this City, direct from the East. Dealers in the country will find it to their interest to give him a call, as he will sell goods

Cheaper than they can get them in San Francisco.

FULL CHARGE TAKEN OF FUNERALS.
Bodies Embalmed for Shipment East.
All orders by telegraph promptly attended to. The finest
Hearse in Southern California.

"Unquestionably the Best Sustained Work of the Kind in the World."

Harper's Magazine.

ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

The ever-increasing circulation of this excellent monthly proves its continued adaptation to popular desires and needs. Indeed, when we think into how many homes it penetrates every month, we must consider it as one of the educators as well as entertainers of the public mind.—*Boston Globe.*

The character which this magazine possesses for variety, enterprise, artistic wealth and literary culture that has kept pace with, if it has not led the times, should cause its conductors to regard it with justifiable complacency. The Magazine has done good and not evil all the days of its life.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Some of the most popular of modern novels have first appeared as serials in this magazine. In all respects it is an excellent periodical, and fully deserves its great success.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

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A complete set of *Harper's Magazine*, now comprising 51 volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for $2 25 per volume. Single volumes, by mail, postpaid, $3 00. Cloth cases, for binding, 58 cents, by mail, postpaid.

A complete analytical index to the first fifty volumes of *Harper's Magazine* has just been published, rendering available for reference the vast and varied wealth of information which constitutes this periodical a perfect illustrated literary cyclopedia. 8vo, cloth, $3; half calf, $5 25. Sent postage prepaid.

A series of papers under the title of "The First Century of the Republic," contributed by the most eminent American publicists, is now being published in *Harper's Magazine*. This series of over twenty papers gives a comprehensive review of Progress during the century now closing, in every department of our national life.

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A Startling Cause of Debility and Sickness fully explained in a large octavo Treatice by Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, 21 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J. EVERY MAN AND WOMAN who is ailing in any way should send and get a copy at once, as it is sent free, prepaid by mail. Address the author, as above.
nov19w1y

Mince Meat.—The place to get your Brandy, pure and cheap, is M. Keller's, Alameda street, near Aliso. Goods delivered to all parts of the city free. dec7-tf

Special Notices.

The crowning glory of a man is a good hat. It is the distinctive mark of a gentleman. No matter if his clothes are threadbare, if he has a stylish hat; people don't look at anything else; in fact, it not only covers his head but the defects of all sorts which would become visible were his hat not perfect. Desmond has the most stylish and perfect articles at his store on Main street, in Temple Block, that can be made.

Dr. Kirkpatrick has removed his office to his handsomely furnished rooms on south side of Temple street, a few doors west of Spring street.

One dozen wagons, assorted sizes and kinds for sale at reduced prices at Stoddard's hardware store, 78 Main street. aug17:tf

F. Adam, merchant tailor, has just received an elegant lot of cloths, cassimeres and suitings of the latest popular patterns. The stock is probably the largest of its kind to be found in the city, and no one can fail to be suited in making a selection. Call on F Adam, Spring street, for your stylish suits. sep1tf

Moore's Restaurant, on Commercial street, is the proper place to go for a good meal, with a good cup of coffee or tea to drink with it.—There is probably no restaurant on the Pacific coast where so many of the substantials and so many of the luxuries may be had for 25 cts. Don't forget the place—Moore's Restaurant, Commercial street. Private eating rooms have been neatly fitted up for the accommodation of ladies. 15-tf

The world does not contain a medicine that will cure a distressing and dangerous cough or cold as rapidly and certainly as HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute. d&w

Medical Card.

Dr. T. C. Gale, who graduated in the Ohio Medical College in 1842, after practicing his profession in Southern Indiana for nearly thirty-four years, has located in Los Angeles, and respectfully tenders his professional services to those who may choose to consult him. Believing as he does that Southern California is one of the best places on the continent to test the curability of tubercular consumption, he will in conjunction with his general practice, give that disease special attention. His diploma will be cheerfully shown to any gentleman who may honor him by calling to see the same. Office in Ducommun Building with Dr. Burgess. dec8tf

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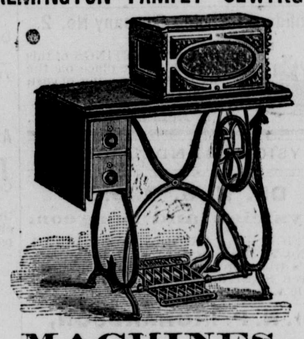
REASONS WHY
— THE —
REMINGTON FAMILY SEWING



MACHINES

Are Superior to All Others.

FIRST—THEIR SIMPLICITY,
The use of them is very easily acquired, and any girl of ordinary intelligence is capable of keeping them in order.

SECOND—THE CONSTRUCTION
of the Machine is such that it may be run at a higher rate of speed than any Shuttle Machine now in the market, In factories where the rate of speed has been registered, over

1,000 Stitches per Minute

have been attained with ease.

THIRD—THEIR DURABILITY
being so strong in all their parts and fitted with great mechanical nicety, and being free from the harsh jarring movements and friction so common in inferior machines they will wear a long time without repair of any kind.

FOURTH—THEIR ADAPTABILITY,
By a simple change of the needle and thread they will sew the finest cambric or the heaviest leather.

FIFTH—THEY HAVE NO ROTARY CAMS,
Cog-wheels or lever arms to make a noise, run hard, or to get out of order.

SIXTH—THEY HAVE AN ADJUSTABLE
Feed which may be raised or lowered at pleasure.

SEVENTH—ALL THEIR MOVEMENTS
are positive and they cannot be thrown out of time.

Manufactured by the Largest Manufacturing company in America, possessing a world-wide reputation in the manufacture of their firearms, they afford a guarantee of perfection in work and construction,

No other sewing machine has ever been introduced so quickly and met with such rapid sale as the

REMINGTON

It arouses the jealousy, opposition and persistent mis-representation of the older Sewing Machine Companies through their agents, and even the old Singer Company, through its agents devotes the largest part of its advertisements to show that it is not an improved Singer, and that its calculations are upon a false basis.

"With malice toward none, and charity for all," it will be the aim of the agent of the

Remington Sewing Machine

to afford to all an opportunity of testing its merits with those of any other, and let them make their own selection.

BUY THE BEST.

A. M. JANES & CO.,
General Agent for Southern California,
60 and 62 Spring Street,
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$77 a week guaranteed to male and female agents in their locality. Costs NOTHING to try it. Particulars free. P. O. Vickery & CO., Augusta, Me. jan8-w6m