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NEWS OF THE WORLD.

Blaine's Last Speech Should Defeat Him.

A DISASTER TO THE FRENCH.

A Democrat Endorsed for Congress by Republicans — Disastrous Fire in Minnesota—An Indiana Woman Runs a Muck.

[*Special to the Herald by Associated Press.*]

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Oct. 22.—The following is Mr. Blaine's speech at Terre Haute: "The Southern question, as for years it has been popularly termed, is precipitated into this canvass by the South itself, and to neglect notice of it would be to overlook one of the most powerful and dangerous factors in the national contest. To understand that question properly it should be remembered that there are practically two souths which we may term respectively the new South and old South. The new South represents that awakened liberal sentiment which is striving for the industrial development of that naturally rich section of the Union; which recognizes the necessity of a tariff for protection, which casts bitter memories of civil conflict behind and which is hopefully struggling in Virginia, in North Carolina, in Tennessee and other States of the late Confederacy. This element includes many men who served in the Confederate army. It naturally affiliates with the Republican party and it seems to lead the people away from the prejudices of the past to a contemplation of the majestic future, which wise and magnanimous action may bring to the South in common with the North. The old South represented the spirit of rebellion and cherishes the sentiment of sullen discontent, and is perpetually reaffirming old faith in the rightfulness of the "lost cause." It is full of bitter reproaches against those who triumphed in the war for the Union, regards Negro suffrage with abhorrence, maintains the white line, and is ready to use whatever amount of intimidation or violence it may deem necessary to preserve its own political and personal mastery in the South. It is unquestionably dominant in all the old slave States, and is in open and avowed affiliation with the Democratic party of the North. It constitutes three-fourths of the effective Democratic strength in the nation, and in the event the Democrats triumph would be in absolute and undisputed control of the government. The struggle of the Republicans is for the amelioration, improvement and progress of the South as well as the North, but they are confronted everywhere and resisted everywhere by the determined and hitherto triumphant Southern Democracy. The aim of the Democratic party, as I have already said, is to conjoin the electoral votes of New York and Indiana with the electoral votes of the sixteen Southern States; and it is for New York and Indiana to consider just what that means and where it would carry them. New York has a greater stake than any other State of the Union in maintaining the sound principle of the Government in upholding the national credit; in perpetuating the financial system which embodies the matured wisdom of the past twenty years; in maintaining the protective policy. [Cheers.] Indiana has a stake less than that of New York only as her population and wealth are less. Do citizens of those two States fully comprehend what it means to trust the National credit, national finance, national pensions, protective system and all the great interests which are under the control of the national government, to the old South with its bitterness, its unreconciled temper; its narrowness of vision; its hostility to all Northern interests; its constant longing to revive an impossible past; its absolute incapacity to measure the sweep and magnitude of our great future. [Great cheering.] The North and South, under a Republican administration of the government, will ultimately come into harmonious relations. In the last ten years great progress has been made towards that result, and the next ten years may witness the effacement of all hostile lives and the absolute triumph of just and magnanimous policies. [Renewed cheering.] But all prospect of that result would be defeated and destroyed by giving the old South possession of the national power. Among the first of the baneful effects that would follow would be the crushing out of all liberal progress of the South and the practical nullification of all that has been gained by the reconstruction laws which followed the rebellion. The people of New York and the people of Indiana are now asked to aid in bringing about that deplorable result, to be followed by the abandonment and reversal of the great financial and industrial policies under which the nation has prospered so marvelously since the close of the war. ["Never, never!" I do not, I cannot, believe that you will do it, because such a course is forbidden by every instinct of patriotism, as well as by every consideration of enlightened self interest. [Prolonged cheering.]

At Brazil, Indiana, a coal mining district, to a great meeting composed largely of miners, Blaine made a short speech on the tariff, which was very favorably received, and when at the end he remarked that his auditors were free agents and suggested that th se who preferred English free trade ought to vote with the Democratic party, there was a loud shout of "No, no, never: we're down on England."

At Greencastle there was another great meeting, where Blaine spoke substantially as he had spoken at Terre Haute. At Crawfordsville he made a brief speech, in the course of which he paid a tribute to the character of Henry S. Lane, whose home was there. It was almost dark when the train arrived at Lafayette. Here Blaine was received by an enthusiastic crowd, who pressed around his carriage so closely that its progress was very slow. He was escorted to a stand where he made a speech similar to the one at Terre Haute. He was then driven to the house of Gen. George R. Williams, where he dined and will spend the night. In the evening he reviewed a torchlight procession. To-morrow he goes to Springfield, Ills.

Dry Goods Store Burned.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 23.—At ten o'clock this evening a fire was discovered in the cloak department of Chapman's mammoth dry goods establishment, resulting in its complete destruction, together with the contents. There was a prompt response from the fire department, but it was soon evident that the structure was doomed. A general alarm was sounded, bringing out the entire fire department of the city, but even this seemed to have no effect on the flames, which swept through the magnificent establishment as though it was a tinder box. Within two hours from the hour of discovering the fire the building and its contents were a mass of ruins. The building was a four-story brick, 210x150 feet ground space on the corner of Wisconsin and Milwaukee streets. The loss on the building is $150,000; on Chapman's stock $250,000. Stark Bros., occupying a portion of the building, lose $100,000 on their stock. Everything is fully covered by insurance. At 11:50 o'clock the Milwaukee street wall fell, but warning had been given, so that the firemen and citizens were out of danger. No one was injured. After the falling of the wall the flames were soon under control and were prevented from spreading to the adjoining block, which previously seemed inevitably lost.

Bank Suspension in Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 23.—The private banking house of H. D. Cooke & Co., of this city, displayed the following notice at the usual opening hour this morning: "Owing to our inability to meet pressing demands, we deem it better for the interests of all concerned to suspend temporarily." The firm consists of H. D. Cooke, of Washington City, and A. G. Campbell, from Kansas and Utah. From Major John W. Carson, confidential clerk of the house, it is learned that the total indebtedness of the firm is $70,000, of which $30,000 is fully secured. Mr. Carson says that there is every reason to believe the firm will be able, with the aid of some indulgence, in time to pay all liabilities. Later in the day Mr. Cooke was seen by a representative of the Associated Press, and he assigned as the cause of the suspension a general shrinkage in values, prevalent distrust throughout the country and consequent inability of the firm to collect debts due. Our actual liabilities of every sort whatever, after deducting offsets in our books, is about $150,000. I have no doubt the assets of the firm are more than ample to pay off every liability.

The New Orleans Fair.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—Mayor Edson has issued a proclamation concerning the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition to be opened in New Orleans December 1st. He calls attention to the fact that the United States Government will be more exhaustive in its exhibit than any hitherto attempted by it, and to the effect the Exposition is likely to have on the trade of Central and South America, whose annual commerce is estimated at $675,000,000, and of which the United States controls not more than one-fifth. He commends the Exposition to the citizens of New York and urges them to take the interest in it that it deserves. To further this end he calls a meeting of citizens for Saturday next, at the Chamber of Commerce, when Commissioner-General Morehead will be present and make an address.

A Dangerous Woman.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 23.—A Wabash special reports that a bloody row occurred on a Wabash passenger train near that city this evening. The train was full of people returning from a Democratic barbecue at Peru. A woman named Cottipen, crazed with liquor, drew a long knife and began cutting and slashing among the occupants of the car. Henry Garner was cut in the shoulder, D. Quinn dangerously stabbed in the face, and Conductor Price stabbed in the face. The woman was finally ejected from the train.

A Fraudful Stationer.

BOSTON, Oct. 23.—William H. Dempsey, of Washington, D. C., has been indicted by the United States Grand Jury of this circuit on a charge of defrauding the Navy Department. He was stationer and supplied most of the stationery used in the different Departments of the Capitol. His plan as alleged was to secure orders from a Department and receive payment for the goods without delivering them.

FRENCH DEFEAT.

Six Dollars Apiece Offered For Dead Frenchmen.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—Fuller advices from China gives the following particulars of the French defeat at Tamai: On October 15th Lin Ming Schuan, the Chinese General, sent some of his soldiers disguised as Coolies to offer to assist the French at their work of building forts. Meanwhile the rest of the Chinese soldiers formed an ambush near at hand. Presently a signal previously agreed upon was given, whereupon the supposed Coolies and soldiers in ambush made a sudden attack upon the French and hemmed them in on all sides. The French were overwhelmed and rushed into the sea in the wildest confusion. Admiral Lespes admits that 106 of his men were killed. He offered a reward of six dollars for each corpse restored. The loss of the French flag is greatly deplored. Admiral Lespes endeavored to recover it from the the Chinese by offering them two new flags in exchange, but the Chinese refused to entertain the bargain. It is stated in Paris that one of the powers is likely to take steps looking to mediation between China and France, with a view to the amicable settlement of present difficulties. This power is believed to be Germany. General Campenon, the Minister of War, asks authority of the Committee of the Chamber of Deputies on Tonquin affairs, to form a number of new battalions, under the conditions of the bill for the reorganization of the Colonial Army.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

Tulare Races.

VISALIA, Cal., Oct. 23.—The unfinished race of yesterday was first in order at the races to-day, Elite and Bay Rose each having a heat. The first heat was won by Bay Rose in 2:53¼; second heat by Elite in 2:55. The third and last heat was won by Elite in 2:53.

The next race was a one-half mile dash, purse $150; first horse $100, second horse $50; won by Confidence; time 0:51.

The second race of the day was also a one-half mile dash, for purse of $100; first horse $75, second $25; won by Bayonet; time 0:50¾.

Third, trotting race, purse $150; first horse $100, second $50; won by Confidence; time 0:51.

Second race of day was also a one-half mile dash for purse of $100; first horse $75, second $25; won by Bayonet; time 0:53¾.

Third, trotting race, purse $150; first horse $100; Red won first and second heats in 2:42 and 2:35¼. The third heat was won by Fred Arnold in 2:38; fourth heat won by Red in 2:36¼. Red having won three heats took first purse, and Fred Arnold second.

Maud S. Exercising.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—The *Tribune* has the following telegram to Robert Bonner from his son Frederick, who is at Lexington, Ky.: Maud S. jogged this afternoon in 2:24 and repeated in 2:20¾. She went the last quarter of the second mile in 31¼ very easily. I never liked her better. Bair says the same.

A Democratic Nominee for Congress Endorsed by Republicans.

ITHICA, N. Y., Oct. 23.—The Republican Congressional Convention at Seneca Falls to-day unanimously and by acclamation endorsed the Democratic nominee, John Arnot. His record meets the approval of the Republicans of this District in matters of finance and tariff.

A Theatrical Fraud.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Oct. 23.—Frank Patterson, a theatrical manager of Asbury Park, was arraigned to-day upon an indictment charging him with having forged endorsements to notes aggregating $36,000. There were 34 indictments against him. He plead not guilty and gave bonds in $10,000. The first trial will be on November 17th.

No Fusion.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 23.—The idea of fusion between the Democrats and Butlerites in Pennsylvania was abandoned to-day. Thos. A. Armstrong will now be placed on the Democratic ticket for the purpose of strengthening the opposition and if possible defeating Calvin Wells, the Republican electoral candidate.

Schurz Not Going to Chicago.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—Carl Schurz was asked if he had noticed the reports in the papers that his friends in Chicago were taking steps towards purchasing a newspaper there, of which he was to assume control. "Yes," he answered, "I have seen such reports. There is absolutely no truth in them."

Butler Pays his Compliments to the Press.

NEW BEDFORD, Oct. 23.—General Butler addressed an audience of 1700 persons in Liberty Hall to-night. He paid his compliments to the press, saying that all the good things it said about him were untrue, as well as the bad.

A Challenge.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—Charles Mitchell has issued a challenge to Dominick McCaffery to fight within six weeks, with hard gloves or bare fists, at any city in the world, barring New Orleans, for from $500 to $25,000 a side. Mitchell deposited $500.

How Do They Figure it?

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 23.—The net Republican plurality on the Congressional vote, at the late election, is 19,518 on the official returns.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

The Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—Governments, strong and higher. Railways steady. Stocks to-day were active and irregular and closed generally firm. Compared with last night, closing prices are ¼ to 1 lower for Central Pacific, Missouri Pacific, Quincy, Lackawanna, Louisville & Nashville, Jersey Central, New York Central, Texas Pacific and Western Union, and ¼ to 1 higher for Northwestern, Lake Shore, Northern Pacific preferred, Pacific Mail, Reading, Omaha preferred and Union Pacific. Michigan Central 2 lower.

Government Bonds and Railway Shares.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—Threes, 100⅝; 4s's, 125¼; 4s, 126⅝; Central Pacific, 38; Denver & Rio Grande, 9¼; Kansas Texas, 16¾; Northern Pacific, 17¾; preferred, 42¾; North Western, 84¾; New York Central, 85¾; Oregon Navigation, 69; Transcontinental, 12; Improvement, 17; Pacific Mail, 52⅝; Panama, 98; Texas Pacific, 10⅝; Union Pacific, 53¾; United States, 52; Wells Fargo, 75¾; Western Union, 59½; Petroleum, firm; 72½; Canada Pacific, 43¾; Canada Southern, 29¾.

The Grain Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 23.—Wheat, steady, quiet; buyer season, $1.30@1.39¾. Barley, firm, active; seller, $1.02@1.03; seller, season, $1.02; buyer, $1.06¾@1.07½; buyer, season, $1.13¾.

LIVERPOOL, October 23.—Breadstuffs, quiet, steady.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—Wheat, weaker, .73¼ October; .74¼ November. Barley; stronger, .60.

Money Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—Money, lent, 1@2; closed, 1@1½. Prime paper, 5@6; Exchange bills, dull, 80¾; bills, 80¾.

The English Parliament.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—In the House of Commons Gladstone gave notice that he would ask that priority be granted to the franchise bill throughout the session.

Timothy Harrington, Home Rule member for Westmeath, gave notice that he intended to offer an amendment to the address on his reply to the speech from the Throne, to the effect that the administration of land in Ireland was unsatisfactory, and that an inquiry into the Maamtrasna murder trial would lead to greater contentment among the people.

Slavery in Africa.

MANCHESTER, Oct. 23.—An anti-slavery jubilee meeting was held here to-day. Henry M. Stanley assured the English people who believed that slavery had been abolished, that all so-called free laborers in Africa were captured slaves. He said the great cause of existing slavery was the action of the Portuguese government, and that a strong expression of public opinion on the subject would do much to abolish the evil.

Bound Over.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 23.—The preliminary examination of J. H. Reed, a former dry goods merchant of Sacramento, charged with obtaining goods by false pretenses, was concluded to-day. He was held to answer before the Superior Court, in $3000 bonds. The specific charge upon which he was examined was obtaining $37,250 worth of goods from Neustadter Bros. The evidence adduced showed that he was an adept in the art of swindling. The case was one which greatly interested the mercantile community, as Reed has by his winning ways obtained from them a large amount of goods.

Passengers South and East.

MERCED, Oct. 23.—Following is a list of the south-bound passengers passing here this evening:

W B Bancroft and wife, A Stillman, Wm Hooper, J M Dilling, J A McLaughlin, San Francisco; J D Lynch, Col H H Boyce, Los Angeles; M B Smith and wife, Chas L Smith, New York; E T Goole, sister and brother, Indiana; G G Leahy, Sacramento; G B Snyder, New Orleans; W Eyler, New York; Mrs M E Hick and lady, Galt; Dave Linderman, San Francisco.

A Good Appetite.

SAN JOSE, Oct. 23.—The scaffold for the Wasielesky execution was put up this morning and found to work perfectly. In the test a hair from a woman's head was used to hold the weight which loosens the bolt to the drop and was an ample sufficiency. The prisoner shows signs of much nervousness and at 10 o'clock to-night was tossing on his bed and gesticulating with his hands. His appetite, however, is good, he having eaten five hearty meals through the day.

Death of an Old Pioneer.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 23.—John B. Newton, well known in San Francisco in former years, died in Boston yesterday. He was a member of the Vigilance Committees and was prominently connected with the People's party, whose object was to purify municipal politics. He was a member of the Society of Pioneers and had been a Grand Master Mason.

Death Under the Surgeon's Knife.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 23.—J. N. Wiley, believed to be from Dayton, Nevada, was found this afternoon in the hall of the Baldwin Hotel in an unconscious condition. He was taken to the receiving hospital, where it was ascertained he was suffering from the pressure on his larynx of a tumor in the neck. It was deemed imperative in order to save the man's life to remove the tumor. He died under the operation. About $2500 in cash and checks were found on his person.

Suicide.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 23.—Henry Bodwell, box-maker, was found dead in his room this morning. Bodwell was last seen alive four days ago, and when found a pistol was lying alongside of the body. A bullet wound in the right temple was the cause of death. Deceased was aged thirty-five years and single, and no reason is assigned for the suicide.

A Stage Robbed.

STOCKTON, Cal., Oct. 23.—The Hill's Ferry stage was stopped by highwaymen this morning and robbed of Wells, Fargo & Co's treasure box. There were but the driver and a solitary passenger on the stage at the time and the passenger sat on the seat with the driver. It is not known how much money was in the box.

Nominated for Senator.

SAN RAFAEL, Oct. 23.—John O'Brien, of Antioch, Contra Costa County, has been nominated for joint Senator from Marin and Contra Costa counties.

A New Trial Wanted.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 23.—The appeal of John S. Gray, ex-Harbor Secretary, for a new trial, was submitted to the Supreme Court to-day.

No Session.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 23.—The Stock Board was not in session to-day, owing to the funeral of the late E. M. Fry.

Petroleum for Fuel in Locomotives.

[By Thomas Urquhart.]

In lighting up certain precise rules have to be followed, in order to prevent explosion of any gas that may have accumulated in the fire box. Such explosions do often take place through negligence; but they amount simply to a puff of gas, driving smoke out through the ash-pan dampers, without any disagreeably loud report. This is all prevented by adhering to the following simple rules: First clear the spray nozzle of water by letting a small quantity of steam blow through, with the ash pan doors open; at the same time start the blower in the chimney for a few seconds, and the gas, if any, will be immediately drawn up the chimney. Next place on the bottom of the combustion chamber a piece of cotton waste, or a handful of shavings saturated with petroleum and burning with a flame. Then by opening first the steam valve of the spray injector, and next the petroleum valve gently, the very first spray of oil coming on the flaming waste immediately ignites without any explosion whatever; after which the quantity of fuel can be increased at pleasure. By looking at the top of the chimney, the supply of petroleum can be regulated by observing the smoke. The general rule is to allow a transparent light smoke to escape, thus showing that neither too much air is being admitted nor too little. The combustion is quite under the control of the driver, and the regulation can be so effected as to prevent smoke altogether. While running, it is indispensable that the fireman and driver should act together, the latter having at his side of the engine the four handles for regulating the fire, namely the steam wheel and the petroleum wheel for the spray injector, and the two ash-pan door handles in which there is necessary for regulating the air admission. Each alteration in the position of the reversing lever or screw, as well as in the degree of opening of the steam regulator of the blast pipe, requires a corresponding alteration of the fire. Generally the driver passes the word when he intends shutting off steam, so that the alteration in the firing can be effected before the steam is actually shut off; and in this way the regulation of the fire and that of the steam are virtually done together. All this care is necessary to prevent smoke, which is nothing less than a waste of fuel. When, for instance, the train arrives at the top of a bank, which it has to go down with the brakes on, exactly at the moment of the driver shutting off the steam, and shifting the reversing lever into full forward gear, the petroleum and steam are shut off from the spray injector; the ash pan doors are closed, and if the fire has been long one, the revolving iron damper over the chimney top is moved into position, closing the chimney, though not hermetically. The accumulated heat is thereby retained in the fire box; and the steam even rises in pressure, from the action of the accumulated heat alone. As soon as the train reaches the bottom of the incline and steam is again required, the first thing done is to uncover the chimney top; then the steam is turned on to the spray injector, and next a small quantity of petroleum is admitted, but without opening the ash pan doors, a small fire being rendered possible by the entrance of air around the spray injector, as well as by possible leakage past the ash pan doors. The spray immediately coming in contact with the hot chamber ignites without any audible explosion; and the ash pan doors are finally opened, when considerable power is required, or when the air otherwise admitted is not sufficient to support complete combustion. By looking at the fire through the sight hole it can always be seen at night whether the fire is white or dusky; in fact, with altogether inexperienced men it was found that after a few trips they could become quite expert in firing with petroleum. The better men contrive to burn less fuel than others, simply by greater care in attending to all the points essential to success. At present seventy-two locomotives are running with petroleum firing; ten of them are passenger engines, seventeen are eight-wheel coupled wood engines, and forty-five are six-wheel coupled. As might be expected, several points have arisen which must be dealt with in order to insure success. For instance, the distance ring between the plates around the firing door is apt to leak, in consequence of the intense heat driving against it, and the absence of water circulation; it is therefore either protected by having the brick arch built up against it, or, better still, it is taken out altogether when the engines are in for repairs, and a flanged joint is substituted, similar to what is now used in the engines of the London and Northwestern Railway. This arrangement gives better results, and occasions no trouble whatever.

Storage of Petroleum—The length of line now worked with petroleum is from Tsaritsin to Burnack, 291 miles. There is a main iron reservoir for petroleum at each of the four engine sheds, namely at Tsaritsin, Archeda, Filonoff and Rotscoglebsk. Each reservoir is 66 feet internal diameter and 44 feet high, and when full holds about 2000 tons, the method of charging the reservoir, which stands a good way from the line, and is situated at a convenient distance from all dwelling houses and buildings, is as follows: On a siding specially prepared for the purpose are placed ten cistern cars full of oil, the capacity of each being about ten tons. From each of these cars a connection is made by a flexible India rubber pipe to one of ten stand pipes which project 1 foot above the ground line. Parallel with the rails is laid a main pipe, with which the ten stand pipes are all connected, thus forming one general suction main. About the middle of the main, which is laid underground and covered with sawdust or other non-conducting material, is fixed a Blake steam pump. As soon as all the ten connections are made with the cistern cars, the pump is set to work, and in about one hour the whole of the cars are discharged into the main reservoir, the time depending of course upon the capacity of the pump. All the pipes used are of malleable iron, lap-welded, and of 5 in. internal diameter, having screwed coupling muffs for making the connections. At each engine shed, in addition to the main storage reservoir, there is a smaller distributing tank, which is erected at a sufficient height to supply the tenders, and very much resembling the ordinary water tanks. These distributing tanks are circular, about 8½ feet diameter and 6 feet high, and of ¼ inch plates; their inside mean area is calculated exactly, and a scale graduated in inches stands in the middle of the tank; a glass with scale is used outside in summer time. Each inch in height on the scale is converted into cubic feet, and then by means of a table is converted into Russian poods, according to the specific gravity at various temperatures. As it would be superfluous to graduate the table for each separate degree of temperature, the columns in the table show the weight for every eight degrees Reaumur, which is quite sufficient; namely: From 24 deg. to 17 deg., from 16 deg. to 9 deg., and so on, down to—24 deg.; the equivalent Fahrenheit range being from 85 degrees down to—23 deg. Suppose the filling of a tender tank draws off a height of 27 inches from the distributing tank, at a temperature of say —20 deg. R., these figures are shown by the table to correspond with 200·31 poods=7245 lb., or 3·23 tons, of petroleum. This arrangement does very well in practice; both the quantity and the temperature are entered on the driver's fuel bill at the time of his taking in his supply.

Things to Remember.

Some inventive genius has produced a machine that will darn stockings. One by one the few remaining inducements for men to marry are being withdrawn, and it is not surprising that women are casting about for new spheres.

"No," said an old lady, "I'm not one to talk agin my neighbors, or say anything behind their backs. Now, there is Mrs. Brown, she who lives over in the corner house. I may not like her very well, still there is no reason why I should run her down. But I do feel miserably sorry for poor Mr. Brown and the children."

The sulpho-carbolate of sodium, in thirty-grain doses, given after meals, is recommended in flatulent dyspepsia. Also in ten-grain doses for nausea and vomiting.

If people were as careful in avoiding the habits which produce disease as they are persistent in seeking cures for their ailments, the number of invalids in the world would be much reduced.

A piece of borax the size of a pea dissolved in the mouth some ten minutes before speaking or singing strengthens the voice. Five grains of potassium iodide taken in a warm solution before going to bed the previous night also helps the voice when an extra effort is required.

A physician claims that the juice from eucalyptus leaves has induced the hair to grow on his bald head. He was in the habit of pounding to a pulp the leaves, which he applied to his head for the cure of headache, and was surprised to find a new and abundant crop of hair commence to grow.

A British sportsman repels flies from horses by lightly sponging the neck and haunches with kerosene. During the first three miles of a recent journey, the pest distressed and teased his thin-skinned, spirited steed almost beyond endurance, but after the application of oil, and during the remaining eleven miles of the trip, though still pursued by thousands of the winged borers, not one ventured to alight and present his bill.

LOTTERY OF PLAY-WRITING.

How Teachers, Lawyers and Clerks Deluge Managers With Manuscripts.

[Chicago Inter-Ocean.]

An acquaintance of mine, who is in and out of Eastern magazine editorial rooms a good deal, tells me that only a small proportion of the reams of manuscripts each receives comes from Chicago; fewer, in fact, than from any great city in the country. When plays are mentioned almost the reverse is to be said. Nobody knows, nobody can guess, how many masculine and feminine Chicago minds have struggled and are struggling to produce "works for the stage;" but if one takes the word of every popular actor who comes to town, the number of aspiring dramatists must be appalling. One of the Union Square Theatre managers told me his house received an average of about ten pieces a week, and every other stock theatre in New York about the same. "We religiously read them," he said, "for the chance of finding a piece of merit is just as alluring to a manager as is the possibility of having his work accepted stimulating to a young writer. Very few, indeed, have any merit, or can by any possibility be adapted to the stage. Still the hunt for another 'Two Orphans' goes on, with the fortune a successful piece is sure to coin glowing in the distance."

"Play-writing is a lottery, with 20,000 blanks for one prize. And when everybody who wants to can find out by asking that Sims makes $150,000 a year writing plays, that Gilbert has grown rich, and Boucicault also, by the same means, that Marsden, Maeder, Belasco, and Campbell live in opulence on their royalties, that Bronson Howard made $35,000 by the 'Banker's Daughter' alone, and sipped besides, and indeed they all do, the cup of intoxicating adulation a delightful public holds out—when this is known, can you wonder country schoolmasters, struggling lawyers, needy clerks, men and women, write on for the one prize among so many blanks?"

Burdette on the Farm and Garden.

This month is a good time to pay the interest on your mortgage and renew the notes you gave a year ago. It is also a pretty good time to take up the notes you thoughtlessly gave to the cloth peddler last Christmas under the impression that you were only signing a contract.

This thrifty best in an elevator. A farmer who has 30,000 bushels of oats in an elevator need not worry about the weather. Always raise oats in a good elevator and keep out of a deal with the Chicago man.

Look after the bean poles you had left from last year. You will look a long time before you find any. They have gone, gentially into the insatiate maw of the all-devouring fire place, and the neighbors have stolen the rest.

Raise chickens. If you have got a nice little garden, by all means raise chickens. Your neighbor's hens are the best ones to raise. You will find them from 5:30 a. m. until 6:30 p. m. on your lettuce, onion, radish and flower beds. You can raise them higher with a shot gun than anything else. N. B.—Always get the hen to raise. P. S.—Cook the hen before eating. P. SS.—Before eating the hen, that is. Crush egg shells and feed them to your own chickens, if you are foolish enough to keep any. If the whites and yolks are removed from the shell first, they will crush more easily.

If a good horse shows symptoms of going blind and is developing a few first class spavins, it is time to sell him. Sell him out of the country if possible. Beware of the deacon who has a little blaze faced "pacin' mare" that he wants to trade for "just such a boss."

Eternal vigilance is the price of the potato bug. Kill him early in the day, due notice of crushing potato bugs with hard sticks, will probably save the upper part of the patch for you. By the time you dig the potatoes you will be so disgusted with everything pertaining to potato culture that you couldn't look a potato in the eye without a feeling of nausea, and so for eating one—But this enables you to sell the whole bushel without a pang.

Young hens lay more eggs than old ones. This is because the giddy young things have not yet learned their value. In a few years they will know just how to stand around on a strike when eggs are $1.75 a dozen, and then rush out and work double time. When eggs are so common the tramps won't eat them.—[Burlington Hawkeye.

A Valuable Mine.

An esteemed correspondent at Fort Thomas furnishes the *Clarion* with the following facts concerning the Esperanza and San Francisco gold mine, of which Mr. Peter Moore, of that place, is Superintendent and part owner: It is situated about twenty-five miles southeast of Nogales, Sonora. It formerly belonged to the Governor of the State of Sonora, who, about fifteen years ago, put men to work on it and erected a hacienda. The work had hardly commenced when the Indians made a descent on the place, and killed every man there. The mine was then abandoned for about eight years, when another party tried to work it, but were also driven off by the Indians. It was afterward taken and held by ranchers, but capitalists did not get hold of it, because it was very difficult to get a road to the mine. Finally, the old rancher and miner near Camp Thomas, known as the Bonyard alfalfa raiser of the Gila valley, bought half of the mine, made a road to it passing for eight miles along a rocky cañon, bought a mill and moved it on the ground. The mill is now running and working up fine free milling ore. The mill is small and has only a capacity of eight or ten tons of ore per day, but it is instilled into the parties are able to buy a ten-stamp mill, when they will realize about $500 per day. The ledge is about three and a half feet wide, and free gold can be plainly seen in the rock across the ledge.—[Clarion.

A steam buggy being made at Augusta, Ga., will have two wheels behind and but one in front. The machinery will be located in front, also water and gasoline tanks. The boilers are heated by two gasoline burners. The front wheel is extra large, and will bear the entire weight of the machinery. As it is the traction wheel, this will serve to good purpose, by weighting it firmly to the earth. The rear of the machine will be the same as an ordinary buggy, with ample room for several persons. The engine can be worked with ease by any one in the buggy, and can be guided in any direction at the will of the operator. Its average speed is estimated at a mile in three minutes.

A Sensible Law.

In the Connecticut House of Representatives a bill has been introduced providing that "every person who shall shoot, snare or kill in any way the bird known as and called the American eagle, shall for every such bird so killed be fined not less than $25, and be imprisoned not more than thirty days, the bill to take effect immediately on its passage." In view of the fact of late years large numbers of American eagles have been shot in that State by sportsmen and others, for no plausible reason, and that the eagle is likely to become extinct unless action by the State interposes to prevent. This bill is likely to become a law.

"Why is a 'young' lady's age, after she has reached 25, like a floral wedding bell?" asked an outsider. And he says it is "because it is never tol'd," but that is a libel.

NEW TO-DAY.

FOR SALE

At a bargain, a good paying lodging house, full of roomers. Call at No. 7 North Fort street. oct24 3t

FURNITURE FOR SALE.

A lot of furniture in good order for sale. Apply at the Lafayette House on the Plaza. oct19 1w

WANTED.

Ladies to learn to do their own stamping. Mrs. E. J. Tilly will teach you how and furnish you with an outfit for $1.50. Room 56 Nadeau Block, Los Angeles, Cal. oct24 1m.

ROOMS TO RENT.

Three nice sunny rooms to rent with balcony all round and a room for a kitchen, at $10 per month, including water. Apply at 334 Buena Vista street. oct24 1w

LOST.

An Irish-Setter Dog, reddish color, with white breast and bushy tail; answers to name of Leo. A suitable reward will be paid for his return to 216 South Olive street. oct24 2t

LOST OR MISLAID,

A note for $280, drawn by Hamlet R. Brown, and payable to Cleve G. Curtis, due in December, at 7½ per cent. interest. The finder will receive a liberal reward by leaving the same with Geo. J. Clark, Notary Public, opposite the Court House. oct23 3t

NOTICE

Certificate of deposit from the Farmers' & Merchants' Bank of Los Angeles, No. 5123, for $160—order Ah Wee—has been lost or stolen. Payment has been stopped. Any one finding it will please return it to the Bank. oct24 1m

Notice of Petition for Probate of Will.

In the Superior Court of the County of Los Angeles, State of California.

In the Matter of the Estate of Sarah A. Price, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that Thursday, the sixth day of November, 1884, at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day, at the western Court Room of this Court, in the city of Los Angeles, county of Los Angeles, California, has been appointed for hearing the application of John V. Price, praying that a document now on file in this Court, purporting to be the olographic last Will and Testament of Sarah A. Price, deceased, be admitted to Probate, and that letters of administration with the Will annexed be issued thereon to him, at which time and place all persons interested therein may appear and contest the same.

Dated October 23d, 1884.

[SEAL.] A. W. POTTS, County Clerk.

By B. E. TANEY, Deputy. oct24t nov7.

NEW TO-DAY.

"Few business people pin their faith, we know, To such advertisements as hinge on show."

Eola Tea is offered to the public as an aromatic blend of the best Formosa Oolong and Japan teas, scientifically cured by the only patent process.

(See Official Gazette, 18th March, 1884, No. 295,290.)

N. B.—The "White Cross" brand, similarly cured and packed, though less costly, is full-bodied and equally pure.

A. SCHILLING & CO.
CHICAGO. NEW YORK.
SAN FRANCISCO.

REMOVAL.

S. M. Perry, Plumber, Gas Fitter, etc., will remove to No. 30, Forster Block, S. Main street, opposite his present place of business, about November 1st. oct23 1w

CONSUMPTION
And all the various diseases of the Head, Throat and Chest, including
EYE, EAR AND HEART,
—Successfully treated by—
M. HILTON WILLIAMS, M. D., M. C. P. S. G.,
At 275 North Main street, opposite the Baker Block, Los Angeles, California.
Proprietor of the Detroit
Throat and Lung Institute
—At Detroit, Michigan.—
Our California office is personally conducted by Dr. Williams, and is permanently established for the cure of
All diseases of the Head, Throat and Chest, viz.: Catarrh, Throat Diseases, Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, Catarrhal Deafness, Catarrhal Ophthalmia and Diseases of the Heart by his new and improved system of Medicated Inhalations, which carry the remedies directly to the diseased parts, thereby affecting a cure. In many of the so-called incurable cases, the greater part of whom had not the slightest idea of ever being cured.
OZENA.—Ozena is the professional or technical name given to an advanced form of catarrh in which ulceration has eaten through the membrane lining of the nose to the cartilege of the bone. Any case of catarrh may end in ozena, but it most frequently occurs in those who are naturally scrofulous. The discharge takes place through the nostrils or through the throat, and is generally of a yellowish or greenish yellow color, sometimes streaked with blood, and almost always attended by an offensive smell. In the language of Dr. Wood, of Philadelphia, "the disease is one of the most opprobrious and disagreeable which the physician has to encounter. In bad cases the breath of the patient becomes so revolting as to isolate him from society, and to render him an object of disgust even to himself."
In some instances pieces of bone become separated and slough off, leaving deep, unhealthy ulcers, which secrete a blood matter, and are extremely difficult to heal.
After Ozena has continued some time the sense of smell usually becomes impaired and often lost.
Deafness is one of its most common consequences, and results from its extension through the eustachian tubes to the internal ear.
Pains in the head and over the frontal sinuses, impairing memory, and even insanity frequently spring from its extension to the brain.
The greatest danger, however, because the most common, is that it will extend downward and cause the lungs. In most cases of pulmonary disease catarrh is present in some degree, and in many instances it causes a large share of the patient's discomfort.
Besides these grave consequences, all of which are liable to spring from scrofulous catarrh or Ozena, there are others which, if less dangerous, are sufficiently unpleasant. It occasions great unhappiness to thousands of both sexes, by inclining them and preventing their settlement in life. An offensive running from the nose, with foul breath, is about as great a calamity as can befall young people. A positive cure can be effected in every case if taken in time.
CONSULTATION FREE. Those who desire to consult with me in regard to their cases had better call at my office for consultation and examination, but if impossible to do so can write for a copy of my Medical Treatise, containing a list of questions.
Address M. Hilton Williams, M. D., 275 North Main street, Los Angeles, Cal. Office hours—From 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Sunday from 4 to 5 P. M. oct10-1m

SOCIETY NOTICES.

Knights Templar.

COEUR DE LION COMMANDERY NO. 8, K. T. Holds its stated conclaves at the asylum in Masonic Hall, on the Third THURSDAY of each month, at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Sojourning Knight Templar in good standing are cordially invited attend. By order of the E. C.
N. ENCKERSCHEN, Recorder

Los Angeles Chapter No. 33, R. A. M.

Stated convocations on second MONDAY of each month, 7½ P. M., at Masonic Hall. Sojourning companions in good standing cordially invited By order of SAMUEL FRAGER, H. P.
M. LEVI, Secretary.

Los Angeles Council No. 11, Royal and Select Masters, F. & A. M.

HOLDS its stated assemblies on the 4th Monday of each month at Masonic Hall, at 7½ P. M. Sojourning Companions in good standing are fraternally invited to attend.
By order of the Th. I. M.
R. G. CUNNINGHAM, Recorder.

Masonic Notice.

LOS ANGELES LODGE No. 42, F. & A. M.—The stated meetings of this Lodge are held on the first MONDAY of each month at 7:30