LOS ANGELES DAILY HERALD.

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NEWS OF THE WORLD.

The Work of the Dynamiters in London.

THE WILL OF HENRY P. COON.

Resignation of Officers of the United States of Colombia.

An Insane Convict.

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

LONDON, Dec. 13.—Beyond the undoubted fact that an attempt was made to blow up London bridge the police have absolutely no information of the affair. It is now supposed that dynamite was used in the explosion and dropped over the bridge and alighted on the buttress. The damage done consists chiefly of broken windows in the houses in the vicinity.

A bootblack relates his experience of the explosion as follows: "I was cleaning a gentleman's boots, when suddenly I felt the earth shake about me. Immediately afterward there was a terrible explosion, and I was stunned. When I recovered consciousness the gentleman had disappeared. The buttress on which the explosion was supposed to have alighted was only slightly damaged. Persons crossing the bridge at the time of the explosion were thrown down and many gas jets in the vicinity were extinguished by the concussion.

The Will of Henry P. Coon.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 13.—The will of the late Henry P. Coon was filed in probate this morning. The estate is valued at about $250,000 and consists of a tract of land in Santa Clara county valued at $75,000; several pieces of property in this city worth $30,000, and personal property valued at $250,000. The will bequeathes all his property, share and share alike, to his wife, Mrs. H. M. Coon; his daughter, Mary Louisa McNaught, his three sons, H. I. Coon, C. M. Coon and P. H. Coon, and their heirs. In case of the death of Mrs. Coon her share is to go to her daughter by her first marriage, Josephine P. Brigham, but in case of the death of any of the others, their children, if such there would have been entitled is to be distributed among those who survive.

Central American Matters.

PANAMA, Dec. 4.—The *Star and Herald* announces the resignation of President Cervera and Secretary of State Duberry of the United States of Colombia. President Cervera says: "Were I to continue in office I should offend Republican traditions which I esteem and respect, in view of the intervention and influence of a foreign power which is being exercised, I should have quietly assured or combated. The latter step would condemn the country to a continuance of the present anomalous situation. The former is opposed to my character as a tolerant member of the Liberal party and to my conviction as a patriot."

The death is announced at the Lima madhouse of Benito Meto, long and well known in connection with the Liberal press of Spanish America.

AN INSANE CONVICT.

He Makes Havoc With His Fellow Prisoners.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., Dec. 13.—The facts are learned this evening of a bloody tragedy that occurred shortly after midnight last night at the Insane Hospital at the State Penitentiary. John Mason, a convict who has been considered harmlessly insane, arose and securing a heavy iron poker, went into an adjoining room where his fellow patients were sleeping. Approaching them he dealt Charles Signor three terrible blows over the head, breaking the skull over each eye. He then fractured the skull of Louis Hoolscher. Passing quickly to an adjoining ward he attacked Andy Allison, colored, another sleeper, cutting in his head and prostrated with a blow. Mason then ran to a bunk in which an epileptic negro named Jackson, being aroused, stole upon Mason from behind and grappled with him. The guard's attention was by this time attracted and rushing in the master was overpowered and at once disarmed. Signor and Hoolscher are still alive but cannot recover. It is thought that Allison's injuries are not fatal. All the victims are convicts confined in the department for the harmless insane. Mason is 40 years of age, a Frenchman by birth, and was sent up from St. Louis in September, 1882, for ten years on account of highway robbery.

Nevada's Position.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—The *Herald* says: The State of Nevada has collapsed. It never was much of a State and never should have been admitted into the Union. The enabling act of March, 1864, was one of the most culpable follies of the Republican party. It swindled other States by giving Senators and Representatives in Congress to a thinly populated barren mountains. What shall be done with the collapsed State? Is not a constitutional amendment desirable to extinguish it? Is there any other State which should tolerate the monstrous political power that Nevada exercises in Congress and in the Electoral College? And the extinguishment of any State is a very serious matter and the continuance of any State in the monstrous condition of Nevada is a very serious matter also.

What Grant Will Accept.

DENVER, Dec. 13.—Ex-Senator Jerome B. Chaffey, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Republican Committee arrived from New York to-day. Speaking of General Grant's refusal to become a United States Senator, Senator Chaffey said to an interviewer: "For one reason, apart from all others, the hero of Appomattox could not consistently do so from the fact that he himself vetoed just such a measure when President as lately proposed in his own behalf." But what, Senator Chaffey warmly declared, should be accorded General Grant and what he believes he would accept, is his official retirement with full pay from the time of the expiration of his military services.

The Coal Miners.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 13.—The coal miners employed in the Hempfield Railroad mines struck to-night against a reduction of the mining rate from 3 to 2½ cents per bushel, and the men working in Plume Creek and Sandy Creek resolved to quit work this morning if the tribunal rate of 2 cents per bushel is not paid. If the operators of these mines insist upon a reduction, a general strike of railroad miners will probably occur, and the latter will refuse to work unless a uniform rate is adopted by the trade's tribunal to be paid in all mines.

The Methodists.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 13.—At the afternoon session of the centenary celebration of Methodism Gov. Robert Pattison, of Pennsylvania, presided. Bishop S. T. Jones read a paper "Is Methodism losing its power among the masses." The general discussion continued up to the hour of adjournment. To-morrow there will be a general celebration by the Methodist Sunday Schools of Baltimore. Twenty-five thousand scholars will take part in the exercises to be held in twenty-one churches.

The Blaine-Sentinel Suit.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 13.—In the Blaine-*Sentinel* libel suit in the Federal Court today John C. Shoemaker, President of the *Sentinel* Company, filed an affidavit asking that further proceedings be stayed until the plaintiff has answered the interrogatories which have been filed with the amended bill of discovery. The suit is set for trial December 23rd, and Judge Woods will probably rule on Monday, on the request of a stay of further proceedings.

The Glass-Blowers' Strike.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 13.—The window glass manufacturers have notified their employees that unless the reduction of ten to fifteen per cent. in wages is accepted the furnaces will be blown out on the Saturday preceding Christmas, not to be fired up again until trade improves. The Glass Workers Association were in session until a late hour to-night considering the proposition, but no definite conclusion was arrived at. Another meeting will be held next week.

Is It to Last Forever?

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—Mrs. Dora Holfe, claiming that she rendered services and incurred expenses in returning Victoria Morosini to her parents shortly after the young lady eloped with her husband, has begun action against Giovanni Morosini to recover $600. Mrs. Holfe says that these services were performed at the request of Mr. Morosini. Morosini makes a general denial.

Protesting Against the Treaty.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—The cigar makers of this city, in a meeting to-night, adopted a resolution protesting against the ratification of the new Spanish treaty. Speeches were made in English, Spanish, German and Bohemian. The Chairman said that the loss to the United States in customs, under the proposed treaty, would be $15,000,000 annually.

Randall's Tour.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Ex-Senator Randall will soon start on a trip to the South and West. He will leave Washington immediately upon the recess adjournment of Congress. He is going first to Louisville, where he will remain two or three days, and then go to Nashville and from there to Birmingham, Alabama.

A Mexican Corporation.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—The Mexico Land and Building Company filed a certificate of incorporation to-day, with a capital stock of $600,000. The purpose of the association is to deal in real estate in the City of Mexico.

Arrested for Embezzlement.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 13.—Geo. E. Wingate, cashier of the North British Canadian Investment Company of Toronto, was arrested here on the charge of embezzling $9000.

A Dinner to Patti.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—Patti was given a dinner to-night in recognition of the completion of her twenty-fifth year on the lyric stage.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

The Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—Governments quiet. Stock Exchange less active to-day. High priced Granger shares weaker. Compared with last night closing prices are ⅛ to ½ per cent. lower for Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Rock Island, Illinois Central and Northern Pacific, and ¼ to ½ per cent. higher for Northwestern.

Government Bonds and Railway Shares.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—Threes, 100¾; 4-5s, 113¾; 4s, 122¾; Central Pacific, 34¾; Denver & Rio Grande, 8¾; Kansas Texas, 16¾; Northern Pacific, 10¼; preferred, 32¾; Northwestern, 85¼; New York Central, 98¾; Oregon Navigation, 71; Transcontinental, 12¾; Improvement, 29; Pacific Mail, 53¾; Panama, 98; Texas Pacific, 13¼; Union Pacific, 48½; U. S. Express, 52; Wells Fargo, 108; Western Union, 60¾.

Petroleum.

NEW YORK, Dec 13.—Petroleum firm: 72¼.

The Money Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—Money easy, 1@1½. Closed offered, 1@1½. Prime paper, 4@6c. Exchange bills firm, 81½. Sterling steady demand, 85¾.

Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 13.—Belle Isle, 20c; Best and Belcher, 80c; Challar, $1.50; Crown Point, 75; Gould and Curry, $1.10; Hale & Norcross, $1.65; Mexican, 70c; Navajo, $2.65; Ophir, 85c; Potosi, 80c; Savage, $1.20; Sierra Nevada, 75c; Union Consolidated, 65c; Yellow Jacket, 80c.

The Grain Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 13.—Wheat firm, dull. Buyer season, $1.86½. Barley firm, quiet. Buyer, 97½@97½c; buyer season, $1.02½@$1.10.

The Swain Court Martial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 13.—The prosecution in the Swain court martial rested their case this morning after the examination of Gen. David R. McKibben, who simply corroborated the testimony given by Col. Morrow yesterday.

The Needful Wanted.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—Wm. M. Evarts gave a dinner to-night to the Bartholdi statue committee. After dinner the committee considered the ways of raising the needful $150,000 for the foundation.

The German Flag Must be Respected.

BERLIN, Dec. 13.—The third installment of the White Book deals chiefly with South Sea affairs, and shows that German commerce still holds a commanding position in the independent portion of the Western Pacific. The only fears entertained are that Anglo-American competition may arise. The Book recommends an increased navy and a permanent German Consulship in New Britain and New Ireland, and strongly urges the necessity of enforcing respect for the German flag from English traders.

The Congo Conference.

BERLIN, Dec. 13.—The Congo sub-committee completed its work of drafting the report embodying the different schemes of neutralization proposed. No decision was arrived at in regard to the American project of territory neutrality. This project, together with General Sanford's railway scheme, will probably be presented at the full Conference on Monday, when an English delegate will introduce the liquor question.

The Nile Route.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—A dispatch to the *Times* from Dongola, dated Dec. 12th, says: "At the present stage the Nile is the only available route for the expedition. It is impossible as yet to indicate the probable time for the arrival of the expedition at its destination.

A Colonial Deficit.

LISBON, Dec. 13.—The Colonial Budget shows a deficit for the year of 1,228,830. The deficit is owing on account of increased expenses in the Guinea Congo country and Mozambique.

France Looking out for her Navy

PARIS, Dec. 13.—The Chamber of Deputies has passed navy estimates, coupled with a recommendation urging the building of swift cruisers and torpedo vessels, and the speedy completion of large men-of-war.

Body Found.

SACRAMENTO, Dec. 13.—To-day several boys who were playing in the Willows just outside of the northern limits of the city, found the body of a dead man. In the right temple was a bullet wound and in one hand was clutched a Colt's revolver. In a purse was found $9 in coin, and on a card was written, "S. F. Kelly, conductor C. P. R. R., Tulare, Cal," and on a monogram were the letters, "C. of R." The deceased was about 30 years of age, and had a short sandy moustache, and was about six feet in height. He had been dead for several days. The body was taken to the Morgue and is yet unidentified.

Escaped From San Quentin.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 13.—Detective Hume, of Wells, Fargo & Co., received a dispatch to-day that John, alias "Shorty" Hayes, under sentence of thirty years' imprisonment for robbing stages in Shasta and Placer counties, had escaped from the penitentiary at San Quentin this morning. Hayes has been in jail about eight years, and if caught will lose time and all credits earned while in incarceration. The manner of his escape is unknown. "Shorty" is 28 years old. Five feet one inch in height, stout and strong, with an ugly scar on his right cheek.

Prospects of Rain.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 13.—At noon to-day a heavy snow was reported as falling to the north of Olympia and Tatoosh Island. The barometer was falling at points north of Roseburg and rising south of that, and there were southerly winds all along the coast. A light rain, twenty hundredths of an inch, fell at San Diego this morning. It appears probable that rain will fall here within the next forty-eight hours, but indications are that unless the weather changes it will not amount to much.

The Deadly Work of Giant Powder.

PORTLAND, Oreg., Dec. 13.—William Phillpot, of Wilson's Pass, Josephine county, held a stick of giant powder in his hand while a blast near by was exploded. The concussion was so great as to explode the giant powder in his hand, which shattered two bones of his arm and tore up the flesh on nearly every part of the body. The shock to his nervous system was so great that Phillpot died yesterday after twenty-four hours of intense suffering.

A Polygamist's Troubles.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 13.—A Salt Lake City special says: John Olsen was before Commissioner McKay to-day on a charge of unlawful cohabitation with two women as wives. Olsen's sons by his first wife furnished the evidence against their father and the Commissioner held him in $2000 bonds to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The Weather at Petaluma.

PETALUMA, Cala., Dec. 13.—The weather for several days has been cold and frosty. Last night was one of the coldest nights ever experienced here, the thermometer as low as 8 A. M. indicating twenty degrees above zero, and still pointing at freezing point up to 9 o'clock. Grass and early sown grain is suffering badly.

An Incendiary Attempt.

SACRAMENTO, Cala., Dec. 13.—An attempt was made by an incendiary to burn the town of Davisville, Yolo county, about five o'clock this morning. Two buildings were burned and the Safford House was damaged to the extent of $500.

Bicycle Race.

PORTLAND, Oreg., Dec. 13.—A Bicycle race at the pavilion to-night, between Bert Hatch and F. T. Merrill, for the championship of the State, distance ten miles, was won by Merrill; time 26:30. It was a very close contest, Merrill winning by less than one-fourth of a lap.

The Four-Year-Old Record Beaten by a California Filly.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 13.—Governor Stanford's four-year-old filly, Sallie Benton, trotted a mile to rule in 2:17¾. This beats the four-year-old record.

NATURAL GAS AT PITTSBURGH.

The Treasure Brought to Light Through Searching for Petroleum in Western Pennsylvania.

From the report of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce we take the following:

"Natural gas from Western Pennsylvania is in most cases, a mixture of more or less complex character. The few investigations published during the past few years tend to show that it is essentially composed of the hydro-carbons of the series known in chemistry as paraffine.

The members differ in their relative proportions of carbon and hydrogen. The vapors of these hydro-carbons are heavier as the proportion of carbon is greater. The calorific values show the superiority of marsh gas, weight for weight, over all the others. Some are odorless; among the others the odor is stronger in proportion as the amount of carbon is greater. A remarkable similarity of chemical properties is exhibited by all, and by reason of the strong attraction existing between them, the boiling point of a mixture is always found to be considerably higher than that of its most volatile constituent. They are theoretically the point of departure for the formation of a great number of useful compounds, such as alcohol, chloroform, acetic acid and glycerine, but on account of serious technical difficulties, due chiefly to their remarkable resistance to ordinary chemical reagents (paraffin, paraus, and others), they have never yet been turned to practical account. They are not actively poisonous.

In the lower sand rocks of the oil regions occur probably all the members of the series, the less volatile flowing as petroleum, and the more volatile existing in a state of compression ready to escape through any opening.

Natural gas is then a mixture of the most volatile of these hydro-carbons, carrying various quantities of the vapor of the less volatile compound. The lightest member, marsh gas, so called from its constant occurrence among the products of vegetable decay, is the chief element of the gas supplied to Pittsburg. In addition to these, hydrogen, carbonic acid, carbonic oxide, oxygen, and nitrogen are found.

As the gas and oil sands all have a slight dip towards the southwest, the gas in the southern part of the region is drawn from rock strata which are higher in the geological series than those yielding the gas in the northern part of Pennsylvania and New York State. If any attempt at a generalization may be made with the few data at disposal, it appears, therefore, that the deeper strata yield, in general, a gas of higher specific gravity and illuminating power.

Analytical data covering a greater area of gas-producing territory may in the future throw important light upon the interesting question of the origin of gas and oil. The theory which traces both to the sea weeds of the ancient Devonian sea which once covered Western Pennsylvania has been very generally popular. Exhalations of combustible gas have been frequently met with in other countries, although nowhere in quantity comparable with the prodigious outflow from the gas wells of Western Pennsylvania.

Wells drilled for natural gas, outside of the oil regions, are of recent date, with a few exceptions. The wells at New Cumberland, West Virginia, have supplied gas for more than twenty years for the manufacture of bricks. The East Liverpool wells have been burning twenty-five years and are still productive. At Beaver Falls natural gas has been used for six years in a cutlery works, but lately the gas has failed, presumably on account of the wells becoming filled up with either paraffin wax in the pores of the rock, or with an incrustation of salts of lime and magnesia, as is said they have never been cleaned out since they were drilled. At Erie so many wells have been drilled to the stratum of gas rock that it has become partially exhausted. In the oil regions a gas well was looked on rather as a curse than a blessing, and, as most of them produce gas as well as oil, and so many were drilled to the same sand or rock, it soon exhausted the supply.

Besides the several wells that have been found within the municipal limits of Pittsburgh and Allegheny City within the last few months, our city has the advantage of being able to tap three or four gas belts or fields. The Butler county field, which supplies Spang, Chalfant & Co.; the Bull creek or Tarentum field, which struck gas at 1147 depth, and supplies the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, and will supply Richards & Hartley's and Challinor & Taylor's new glass houses, and Godfrey & Clark's new paper mills, the Murrysville, or Turtle creek and Lyons Run field, which tapped the gas at 1327 feet depth, and supplies the gas for the Acme Tea Company, used by the Edgar Thomson Steel Works; the Fuel Gas Company, who furnish gas to the several mills and glass houses on the South side; the Penn Fuel Company, who furnish the Union Iron Mills; Park Brothers & Co., Limited; Wilson, Walker & Co.; Busey, Howe & Co.; Shoenberger & Co., and many other works in the same neighborhood on the Allegheny river; the belt or field in Washington county, in which is the celebrated Mellon gas well, the gas from which is being piped to the South Side. No doubt other prolific fields will be found to produce gas in the near future.

The more durable wells tap the gas-productive strata generally at a greater depth than a thousand feet. It is a common opinion among those versed in the management of gas wells, that the outflow is subject to a gradual diminution, tending ultimately to total extinction. Evidence of this is to be found in all parts of the gas territory, where gas wells have been long in use. In many localities, however, there is reason to think that the gradual falling off of the supply of a well is due to the choking up of the pipe by a deposit of salt or paraffin, rather than to the failure of the original source. This is notably the case with the Freeport gas wells.

Natural gas, next to hydrogen, is the most powerful of the gaseous fuels, and if properly applied one of the most economical, as very nearly its theoretical heating power can be utilized.

It is used for almost all the purposes to which coal is applied, with one notable exception, viz., for smelting ores in blast furnaces, and it is our belief that at no distant day it will be used for this, but not in the present style of furnace.

Being so free from all deleterious elements, notably sulphur, it makes better iron, steel and glass than coal fuel. It makes steam more regularly, as there is no opening of doors, and no blank spaces are left in the grate bars to let cold air in, and when properly arranged, regulates the steam pressure. Boilers will last longer, and there will be fewer accidents from disequal expansion and contraction, due to cold draughts of air let in on hot plates.

Glass enclosures of large size can be built to be driven by natural gas, as in the case of the Otto and other styles.

For domestic purposes a beautiful fire can be made, dust, ashes and coal carriage avoided; smoke and the smoked ceilings and walls of Pittsburgh may become things of the past; yet it and all other fuels cost a thousand cubic feet, it is much more costly than coal, especially if used in grates and stoves constructed for coal. The invention of burners for its more economical consumption in stoves must follow its general introduction. Most of its users consume it in such a crude manner that they fail to get the best results, the difficulty being the expense of making the necessary changes in the burning. There is, however, one exception where it is being used with economy in Siemen's regenerative furnaces.

The committee determined experimentally the value of natural gas as a fuel in comparison with bituminous coal, in generating steam. One pound of coal evaporated nine pounds of water, and one pound of gas (one cubic foot) evaporated twenty pounds of water. In other words, a thousand cubic feet of natural gas will evaporate twenty pounds of water, and to do the same with coal requires 90 pounds, or about 1½ bushels.

POSITIVELY WONDERFUL.

Startling Freaks of Lightning Chronicled by a Veracious Humorist.

When, after nearly a quarter of a century of power the "pen——" I fear me it is going to be a very difficult task to keep that relation out of politics; nevertheless I am reminded by something of which I never thought of, some queer freaks played by the lightning during the past summer. About four o'clock on an afternoon of July, during a heavy thunderstorm at Sheboygan, a bolt struck a large frame house with terrific force, rushing down the chimney and coming to a bend in a pantry, where a boy had just ascended to the third shelf and inserted his arm into a jar of jam. The electric fluid immediately effected a transfusion by endosmodic action. In an instant, in less time than it takes to relate it, in less time even than it took to think it out, every particle of that jam was evenly distributed through that boy's skin by superficial absorption, and then the lightning whipped off his shirt without removing or unbuttoning his jacket, rolled it up compactly and stuck it into the hasp. Incredible as this may appear, I have it from the most trustworthy and unimpeachable authority—the boy's own mother. She had it from the boy himself who, whatever his moral training may average, was too badly frightened by the startling occurrence to lie about such a little thing as a half gallon of jam.

A young man named Shadinger, William H. Shadinger, was riding down a shaded lane near Ottumwa, Iowa, about the third watch in harvest, when a violent thunder storm overpowered the guy and at once proceeded to the same by the broad, green earth, as is the unvarying custom of Iowa thunder storms. Mr. Shadinger was a Boston emigrant, and did not know much about Ottumwa girls. Fearing that the young lady might be frightened at the thunder and fall out of the buggy, he wound his arm around her waist as far as he could reach, when there was a blinding flash, and the bolt fell like a block of Northern Pacific stock. Mr. Shadinger, being sworn, deposed that he thinks the bolt took the top rail of a neighboring fence to hit him with, and the appearance of that side of his face corroborated his statement, and when, under skillful cross-examination, he gave the details and told the name of the young lady who was with him, the jury said it was a wonder he hadn't killed him, and pronounced him sane, with a recommendation to mercy. He has since joined the Salvation Army.

A fearful streak of chain lightning was observed to leap from a dark cloud over Amsterdam, N. Y., on the day before the next one, in June last, during a terrible storm of lightning, thunder and hail. It darted down toward a house in the fashionable quarter of the city, with that zigzag movement when the lightning would naturally adopt, after a few moments' residence in Amsterdam, and was about to smite the house into innumerous fragments, when a lady appeared at the door. She wore a red jersey, a Mother Hubbard and bloomers, and had banged her hair herself. The lightning looked at her only for a second, faltered, reeled madly in its gate, to say nothing of trying to get over its insets, and went curled up in the road, and remained in a state of coma until removed by order of the Street Commissioner, which was sometime during the following year.

It is hardly probable that we have reached the farthest limits of electrical development and its application to the common forms of human belief. For those who disagree with me I have no word of censure or rebuke.

Printers' Wages in the East.

Many printers are idle in Hamilton, Ont. There is but one non-union paper in Newark, N. J. In Zanesville, Ohio, the union rate for compositors is only twenty cents per thousand "ems," but the Courier there only pays fifteen cents, at which rate compositors do not earn much over $1 per day. Rice & Co., press manufacturers, have reduced wages from fifty-five to fifty cents a day. The amalgamation of all trades engaged in the manufacture of books and newspapers is now being urged.

A CONSOLING REFLECTION.

Tea That Helps to Swell the Mortality List.

"It is not saying too much to assert that the use of spurious tea which has been so common for years past, has tended to aggravate the nervous and the digestive organs, has even caused disorders that were almost unknown to medical science before the days of dragged teas, and has helped to swell the mortality lists. It is a startling fact that almost without exception, adulterated teas are dangerous to health. Some of them are actually poisonous, especially the impure green teas, which contain coppera and Prussian blue.—New York Herald, August 20, 1883.

Thus spoke one of the oldest and best known members of the wholesale tea trade in New York *Herald* reporter. The remedy is to drink only tea imported in bulk direct by the Perfection Tea Can, a package controlled by the Japan Tea Syndicate, which absolutely allows no exports and no pure teas of any kind therein. The finest tea imported in this can is Eola Tea.

Europe's Northern Point.

Mr. W. Mallin Williams states that he drew attention in 1877 to the fact that the North Cape is not the northernmost extremity of Europe as it is generally believed to be. A low tongue of rock, called Knivskjerodden or Knivskjaelodden, about a mile westward of North Cape, projects farther north than the Cape itself. This insignificant appearing rock hardly seems to deserve the name of "cape" in the presence of the magnificent capes about it. North Cape presenting a perpendicular face 974 feet high, and others having a height of over 1000 feet. "It should not be forgotten," Mr. Williams adds, "that neither North Cape or this little ambitious outpoke is the northernmost point of the European continent. This distinction belongs to Nord Kyn, the North Cape and Knivskjaelodden being on Magero an outlying island.

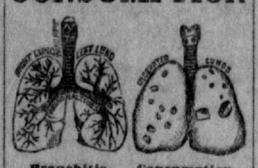
"Man can never get away from himself", dogmatically declared the Reverend Joseph Cook in the course of a lengthy and unable discourse delivered in the wigwam yesterday. The idea never occurred to us, as we had supposed that the main end and object of man's existence was to successfully get away from the other man, who carried the loth. If the lecturer's assertion is true, however, all we have to say is that the sad fact is exceedingly rough on Joe Cook. It must be worse than a thousand deaths for this man to be doomed to stay with himself for life."—S. F. Exchange.

Lead Poisoning.

It is astonishing the amount of ignorance that prevails on the subject of lead poisoning. Most people are ignorant of the symptoms of this insidious malady, and generally contribute the disorders that arise from it to the wrong cause. Sick headache is one of the commonest symptoms which give notice of the presence of this deadly metallic enemy in the system. People are surprised when lead poisoning is suggested to them as the cause of their afflictions, and ask wonderingly how such a thing is possible. Anything that comes in contact with this metal, even so pure and innocuous a fluid as water, is tainted by its contact, and continuance in the use of water that has passed through leaden pipes is certain to affect the recipient. Food which the cooks lead for preservation, are poisoned by it. Teas packed in lead-lined chests, as bulk teas always are, to injure, become impregnated with the poisonous salts precipitated by the tannic acid, contained in the tea, acting on the lead. There is only one safe course to pursue, in our judgement, as regards the packing of tea for exportation, and that is to pack it in either paper or tin packages. The former, however, is inadmissible in practice, as the sensitive leaf loses its volatile principles, becoming tasteless, strengthless and vapid. A tin package is the only alternative. What would become of such a delicate article as Eola Tea, for instance, if packed in a paper package? It would quickly part with the exquisite aroma for which it is so justly famous, and, after a few weeks in a store, would leap from a first to a third-class article. As a matter of fact such a delicate and sensitive leaf would deteriorate nearly as quickly if imported in bulk, a tin envelope being the only one calculated to thoroughly protect this delicious tea from deterioration.—*Scientific Press.*

NEW TO-DAY.

CONSUMPTION



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All diseases of the Head, Throat and Chest, viz.: Catarrh, Throat Diseases, Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, Catarrhal Deafness, Catarrhal Ophthalmia and Diseases of the Heart treated by his new and improved system of Medicated Inhalation, which carry the remedies directly to the diseased parts, thereby effecting cures in many of the so-called incurable cases, the greater part of whom had not the slightest idea of ever being cured.

In order to show the afflicted public how easily and quickly lung disease can be cured by our system of practice, we append the following letter from a reverend gentlemen who is known by many residents of Los Angeles and all over the Northwestern and Eastern States, and because the subject of the letter is to-day living and a stout, healthy man, and still residing in the State of Michigan.

From Rev. L. R. Fiske, D. D., President Albion College, Albion, Mich., formerly pastor Central M. E. Church, Detroit, Mich., and editor of the Christian Advocate.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 22, 1879.

DR. WILLIAMS—*Dear Sir*: I am glad to add my testimony to the efficacy of the treatment my son has received. In the Spring of 1877, my son, then at the age of 18, was suffering from a severe affection of his bronchial tubes and lungs, so as to be compelled to keep his room, and most of the time his bed. Within the space of two weeks he experienced about a dozen hemorrhages, from which the ordinary remedies afforded his temporary relief. I applied to you, who supplied him with inhaling medicines which affected an immediate arrest of the bleeding, and which has never occurred since we began the inhalation, and which fully restored him to health.

Our Eastern friends should not depend upon printed testimonies alone, for herein lies the fatal mistake. Nearly every case requires positive medication, so as to become rid of the offending matter—the consolidated portions of the lungs—so as to give nature an opportunity to heal them.

CONSULTATION FREE. Those who desire to consult me in regard to their cases or to location as to climate 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.
Sundays from 3 to 4 P. M. Professional visits before and after office hours. dec7

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TUTT'S PILLS are gentle in their effect, yet powerful in their action, producing a healthy appetite, and causing the body to take on flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are induced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N. Y.

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GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1. Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

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"One year ago I was induced to try AYER'S PILLS as a remedy for Indigestion, Constipation, and Headache, from which I had long been a great sufferer. Commencing with a dose of five Pills, I found their action easy, and obtained prompt relief. In continuing their use, a single Pill taken after dinner, daily, has been all the medicine I have required. AYER'S PILLS have kept my system regular and my head clear, and benefited me more than all the medicines ever before tried. Every person similarly afflicted should know their value. 462 State St., Chicago, June 6, 1882. M. V. WATSON."

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But families desirous of preserving health should not look only at the **color** of tea, as tea may be uncolored and yet composed of inferior or exhausted leaves, but also at the **package.** Neither paper packages nor bulk chests are a proper protection for tea.

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The last sentence is noteworthy, as it is an undoubted fact, that even pure teas, if packed in lead (as is usual), are liable to contract dangerous properties.

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WILL LET EVERYTHING GO!

To give Holiday buyers a chance. They have generously placed the whole line of their

IN THEIR—

CHRISTMAS GOODS

Special Sale of New York and Eastern Bought Drives!

Christmas tide is approaching—that season of mirth and joy—the most blessed time of the whole year. It is then that the crust of selfishness which gathers around our hearts is broken and generosity and good will abound. "It is more blessed to give than receive." Knowing the perplexities involved, the difficulty of selection, we deem a few hints from us will be in place, and therefore we enumerate below articles which will be placed on our Center Tables for your inspection and purchase. This department, like the rest, is under the ban, and to effect a thorough clearance of them such prices have been named as will make a speedy clearance of all

Holiday Goods

Silk Handkerchiefs from 25c to $2.50.

White Embroidered Handkerchiefs, 25c to $1.50.

Pure Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, colored bordered, in narrow and wide hem, 12½c to 75c.

Lace Ties (great variety), from 25c to $5.

Plain and Embroidered Satin Fans, 75c to $5 50.

Men's and Boy's Silk Scarfs, Bows and Ties, specially adapted for Holiday Gifts, in all the different shapes and colorings, from 25 cents up.

Toilet Cases in Plush, Leather and Brocaded Velvet, containing Celluloid Comb, Brush and Hand Mirror.

Writing Desks and Work Boxes Combined, something novel and useful.

Cuffs and Collar Boxes, in Plush and Leather—handsome present.

Boxes in various styles and colorings, containing Paper and Envelopes.

Perfumery Boxes (containing the best Perfumery), in Plush and Hand-painted Satin.

Scrap Books in different sizes and styles.

Picture Frames in Gilt, Plush and Satin, in varying styles.

Mirrors, in Plush, Gilt and Hand-painted Satins, useful and ornamental.

Baby Boxes, containing Comb, Soft Brush and Powder Boxes; also, Baby Sets in other styles.

Ladies Shopping Bags, in a thousand different kinds, and nearly as many prices.

Boxes containing Silver Knife, Fork and Spoon, for the little ones.

Albums, both large and small, ranging in price from 25c to $15.

Countless small articles, suitable for gifts, such as Match Safes, Frames, Card Cases, Backgammon Boards, Napkin Rings, Christmas Cards, Letter and Envelope Pocketbooks, Music Holders, Perfumery in single boxes, Broom and Slipper Holders, etc., etc.

And at our Dress Goods Counter will be found Beautiful Dress Patterns, that husbands may remember their wives, and wives their daughters in this, acceptably and well.

And at our Domestic Counter will be found Embroidered Flannel and Colored Linen Table and Stand Covers, Table Damask, Fine Napkins and Handsome Towels, Large, Soft, White Bed Blankets, of best California make, etc.

In conclusion, let us say that every article mentioned above will be found less than the usual price asked for them; but you have been given the reason for the radical prices at which we are now selling every article in our House. Therefore let us beg of you to take advantage of our necessity and pay our Great Special Sale of New