NEW PROBABILITIES.

He Succeeds the Old Weather Sharp on This Coast.

Lieutenant John P. Finley Tells What the Vineyardists and Others Need in the Way of Prognostications.

Since the change made in the Signal Service Corps, whereby Lieutenant John P. Finley was put in charge of the Pacific Coast weather service, there have been many surmises as to whether he would institute a new order of things and make any changes among the stations.

Though the number of men this could affect is small, the public in general has been taking more interest lately than it has for years, and immediately commenced questioning when it was announced that a change at the head office had been made.

Lieutenant Finley was transferred from the New England Division of the Signal Service Corps. The headquarters of this division is at Boston, where Lieutenant Finley has resided several years while engaged in his prognostications.

NEW HEADQUARTERS.

A visit to the new headquarters of the Signal Service Corps, Rooms 327 and 429 Phelan Block, found nearly every corner filled with tomes of writings on currents, dissertations on winds and other volumes piled up without design or order among the charts, maps and instruments of all sorts that go to make up a fully equipped office. They had been piled in the corners of the room awaiting the arrival of book cases and storage boxes. Several of these books are the product of Lieutenant Finley's pen, and the instruments are of his invention.

"Do you intend, Lieutenant, to make many changes?"

"No, not many. There will be no changes at the various stations in this division among the men, but there will be a general improvement and extension of the work now in hand. We have here a vast amount of data, gathered by volunteers and agents of the corps, and my first work will be to reduce these data to something like system. Then we can proceed to study the phenomena of nature. She is always all right; only you must understand her."

PREDICTIONS NEEDED.

"I have just returned," continued the Lieutenant, "from a trip into the San Joaquin Valley, over the mountains into Southern Nevada and again into Southern California. The object of my trip was to find out what was needed by the inhabitants of that region from us, so that we would know what to look out for. I found that we must pay special attention to forecasting rains and frosts. About rains, the vineyardist and farmer asks three questions. When will the first rain of the season occur? How long will it continue? Will it be heavy or light? The whole tuning centers for them on the first rain. As to frosts, they want to know when and what kind will occur, whether black or white. Black frost is the worst kind and results when the temperature is below 32° Fahrenheit (freezing point) and, at the same time, above the dew point, which varies with the degree of humidity. When there is not much humidity and the temperature can fall below freezing-point without freezing the little dew there may be in the air, the juice of the plants and vines will freeze and, on the appearance of the next day's sun, will turn black. In that way 'black' frost gets its name. Otherwise it is a misnomer. The white frost is the result of the freezing of the dew and can only happen when there is a good deal of it in the air. This frost is seldom injurious to plant life.

DREADED BLACK FROST.

"Since it is the black frost the planters dread most, it is that which will receive special attention. When we send out a bulletin that a frost is likely to happen the wise vineyardist or planter will build smudge fires so that the smoke rising will keep the day's heat from radiating. It will act like a cloud, but better, being closer.

"Right here I want to say that the public press is the best means of announcing to the people what the weather will be and it should aid us in our work. I have an order here to discontinue the weather indications during August and I am told that one of the city papers has stopped publishing them. Now, that is not right. The weather goes on just the same, whether we are profiting by the time to study into her phenomena or not. I have seen enough to know that on account of there being two seasons—a wet and a dry season—it will be necessary for this bureau to be maintained on this coast. At no time will it ever be advisable to transfer the work to Washington to be done there. It is a peculiar climate, and its results affect not only the States west of the Rocky Mountains, but those East and Europe. All storms go east from West, and, though you may have severe ones here, still the conditions are made here and should be studied thoroughly. It remains to a great extent with the press as to the success of our work and the welfare of our people."

INTENSE HEAT AT THE EAST.

"What is the cause of the intensely hot season back East this year?"

"It is no hotter there now than it has been some years past. It is wetter. People lose sight of that fact. It is humidity that makes the heat of the East so unbearable. The body fairly suffocates with the stream of perspiration, not one-half of which is the result of the heat of the body, but of the humidity of the atmosphere. Ninety degrees here would not seem so hot; but there it is terrible, and 100 degrees kills if a person be exposed.

"The cause of all that heat is the gulf and the gulf stream, which, while it makes the air humid, also makes the East habitable. Without it no one could live there. The winters would freeze to death; the summers would burn to a crisp."

CUCUPA INDIANS.

They Do Not Allow Witches Among Them and Trouble May Result.

The Indians whose name appears as the head of this article have of late been talked about to a considerable extent, especially since three of them were killed recently, near the Lerdo Colony, by their fellows of the tribe, for being witches. These Indians inhabit that section of Lower California just south of the line and near the gulf, which has recently opened up as a placer country for prospectors.

The facts regarding the killing of the Indians are that some years ago the Indians were not satisfied with their leader or General. Blythe & Andrade, who were interested in the Lerdo Colony, succeeded in getting them a new one—"Colorado." For some time the Indians have been at outs with "Colorado," for they said he allowed witches to live among them. When la gripe broke out it took some of the Indian rancherias near Lerdo by storm and some twenty-seven or twenty-eight of the Indians died with it. At the other rancherias up New River, on the Hardy and back in the country it did not appear, hence the Indians said that the cause of the trouble was because of the witches and they killed three of the accused with sticks, clubs and knives.

This matter was reported to General Topeto at Ensenada, who sent General Ysidro at Santa Catarina to consult the Cucupas and investigate the matter. The General took three of his men and went to Lerdo to ascertain all the facts, but returned to Ensenada without arranging any settlement. After he had gone three of the friends of the murdered men also left for Ensenada to report the case, saying that if the Government did not punish the murderers, they would take the law in their own hands and kill the man who murdered their friends. Here the matter rests at present, with the possibility of trouble between the Indians themselves. The tribe, however, remains friendly with the whites and Mexicans, and the prospectors fear no disturbance in their peaceful work.—San Diego Union, June 30th.

A WILD RUMOR.

No Deputies in the Assessor's Office Have Embezzled Funds.

A rumor was in circulation on the streets at the new City Hall and elsewhere yesterday that there was a great shortage in the accounts of eight or ten poll-tax collectors, who, fearing arrest, had left the city. A A reporter who saw Deputy Assessor Flynn was given the following explanation:

"No deputy collectors have absconded and none have been accused of crooked work. Two of them got their accounts confused a little, so that neither knew which owed the office the most and their warrants were held back until they settled the matter. That is all there is in the story. Such things occur every year."

For Playing Tan.

Judge Lawler yesterday sentenced seven Chinese convicted of playing tan to pay a fine of $300 each or to be imprisoned in the County Jail for 300 days. Their attorney gave notice of an appeal to the Superior Court.

For Unpaid Alimony.

When Alice Wolff sued for a divorce from James Wolff in December last Judge Hunt ordered the husband to pay $75 a month alimony until the case was settled. Wolff has not made the payment in full and appeared before Judge Wallace yesterday to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt. The Judge transferred the matter to Judge Hunt's department, where the suit for divorce is pending.

ARGUING FOR BAIL.

Kerr's Attorneys Ask His Release From Prison.

The case of James W. Kerr, against whom a verdict of manslaughter was returned by the Coroner's jury for the killing of Edward Cogan, on Thursday last, was called up yesterday afternoon in Judge Lawler's court for a preliminary examination.

When court was opened, Attorney Reuben H. Lloyd for the defense announced that every effort had been made by himself and his associate, Charles B. Darwin, to have the testimony taken at the inquest transcribed, but so far they had not succeeded. It seemed, he said, strange that so much time should be consumed, but he had been unable to locate the blame. He asked, therefore, that the hearing be postponed until to-day.

This was granted by the Court, and the question of bail arising, Mr. Darwin asked for a recess to allow him time to prepare for argument. This was granted and at 3 o'clock Mr. Darwin appeared with a formidable array of authorities. He spoke for a half hour and was followed by Mr. Lloyd, who referred to the fact that there were now thirty cases pending in the Police courts for felonious assault preferred against the molders. This he claimed as a presumption in favor of the defendant, and urged that if the Court denied the right of bail the law was useless.

Judge Lawler took the matter under advisement and announced that he would give a decision at 10 o'clock to-day.

CROOKED RETURNS.

A Census Enumerator Who Blindly Recorded All Base-Ball Players.

A son of ex-Census Supervisor Sheehan is employed in the census office as an assistant to Deputy Fields. Young Sheehan is an enthusiastic admirer of the national game, and knows every player of prominence on the Coast.

He was on Tuesday revising some of the blanks of an enumerator who had a detail on Market street when he perceived the name of a prominent member of the Petaluma Base-ball Club recorded as living in a lodging-house in the district. Directly below this name was that of another member of the same club, also recorded as living in the same house, and this in turn was followed by another.

Young Sheehan took off his coat and fell to inspecting the returns of that enumeration with closer attention. The result was the discovery of 300 names of the members of the various base-ball clubs throughout this State, including all in the California State League.

These had been recorded, at the rate of 2 cents per name, by the enterprising enumerator as living in lodging-houses in his district, and with the personal data attached. The enterprising enumerator had made $6 by one day's stuffing, and a United States Marshal, armed with a warrant for his arrest, was looking for that enumerator all day yesterday, but up to a late hour had not succeeded in finding him.

Supervisor Davis reports that the combined population of Tomales and Point Reyes townships, in Marin County, was in 1889 1483 souls. In 1890 it is 1842. He also reports that Township 5, in San Mateo County, which includes Pescadero, had in 1880 a population of 1113, while in 1890 it only shows a record of 1011.

The work of the enumeration is practically done. The returns will probably be forwarded to Washington on Saturday.

FOR SCIENCE'S SAKE.

Professor Davidson's Ascent and Lonely Vigil on Mount Conness.

Professor Davidson of the Coast and Geodetic Survey has his equatorial telescope and his camping outfit all packed ready to start for Mount Conness the moment he learns that the advance party has reached the summit. The mountain is covered with snow, and the outfit for the trip has to be conveyed first in wagons, then on sleds, next on the backs of mules and then to the summit on the backs of men.

Professor Davidson will make the ascent for the purpose of taking observations for the great triangulation survey of the United States that is being made every summer. The triangulation of the Atlantic and Gulf Coast is nearly completed, but the Pacific Coast will still take several years. The observations are taken only from the tops of high peaks, and when finished and compared with the position of the stars will furnish an absolutely accurate survey of the Coast countries.

Professor Davidson will remain on Mount Conness until the latter part of August.

A FALL IN BEER.

Internal Revenue Receipts Reported for the Month of June.

The internal revenue collections amounted to $144,145 in this district for June, as against $131,743 for the same month last year. The collections last month comprised $56,247 for beer, $18,191 for spirits, $30,783 for cigars and tobacco and $38,924 from miscellaneous sources. Until the present year the consumption of beer has shown a steady and large increase from year to year. For the first six months of 1889 this increase was 20,000 barrels in excess of the same time in 1888 and 58,000 in excess of 1887. The tax collected is $1 per barrel, and whether the stoppage of the increase is due to the hard times or to an increase in favor of California wines the Collector is unable to state.

REJOICING.

A Meeting to Celebrate the Admission of Wyoming Into the Union.

To-morrow evening there will be held in Metropolitan Temple a mass-meeting, under the auspices of the officers of the various women's unions and clubs of this city, to celebrate in a befitting manner the admission into the Union of Wyoming as a State, with equal political rights for all its citizens irrespective of sex. An excellent programme has been prepared, and a number of prominent speakers have been invited to address the meeting.

A Freak of Nature.

J. R. Nye of 9 Rausch street has mounted and polished and exhibited yesterday a most curious freak of nature. The same is a trunk of an orange tree, grown in Pescadero and ending in a most singular tangle of twisted and gnarled roots, grown into each other or hanging. These branches assumed various shapes of human limbs or animal forms, the effect of which has been heightened by carving. On the roots were also swells or prolongations in forms of a tortoise, a fish, snake's head, the body of a lizard, a fox's head, etc., whose outlines of course have been made better by the carver's knife. The base of the trunk took the lines of a head and bearded face, nature's work upon which has also been rounded.

Litigation Over an Oil.

A bill in equity was filed yesterday in the United States Circuit Court by the Vacuum Oil Company of Rochester, N. Y., against the firm of Baldwin, Taylor & Co. of this city, in which it is alleged that the latter firm has been manufacturing an inferior imitation of an oil upon which the Rochester firm has an exclusive trade-mark. The bill asks that the profit of Baldwin, Taylor & Co. from the sale of these goods be turned over; that damages be assessed, and that a perpetual injunction be issued restraining them from further infringements.

Stabbed in the Side.

John B. Williams, a longshoreman living at 558 Mission street, was at the City Prison yesterday looking for a warrant for the arrest of an old blind man, who he claims stabbed him in the side Tuesday night. He knew his assailant had been arrested for drunkenness, and he identified Charles Robinson in the cell as the man who stabbed him. The affair was the result of a drunken spree. Robinson was charged with assault with a deadly weapon.

Read the Political Code.

A communication was received by the Board of Health yesterday from G. D. Wilson, Constable of San Miguel Township, San Luis Obispo County, to the effect that a white leper is thought to be living in the township. He asked the board to send a surgeon down to examine the case, but was referred, in answer, to Section 2952 of the Political Code, which gives each county jurisdiction in all such cases.

A Victim of Liquor.

Ferdinand Voss, a laborer, was found dead yesterday morning in the loft of a stable at 636 Brannan street. He had been drinking heavily of late and cared little where he slept or how he lived. Exceases and exposure caused his death. He was about 37 years of age.

Railway Mail Service.

Horner E. Elwell of Vancouver, Wash., has been appointed railway mail clerk on the line between Spokane Falls and Portland, vice Carey S. Haines, resigned.

IF STRUCK BY FANGS

Local Doctors Tell What to Do if Snake-Bitten.

Suck Out the Poison, Cut Out the Flesh, Drink Whisky, or Prepare to Bid the World Farewell.

Deaths from rattlesnake bites have recently been quite frequent in the rural regions of California.

An Italian working in the Ben Lomond Vineyard, near Santa Cruz, was bitten in the forearm on Monday and he died before his companions could take him to a surgeon.

The only thing they did to save the patient was to bathe the wound in whisky and give him frequent draughts of the liquor.

In the Santa Cruz case the venom doubtless entered a large vein and was soon doing its work of destruction throughout the system. Such bites are usually the most dangerous, especially if neglected for even a minute, but Dr. Weir Mitchell, who has written a book on rattlesnake bites, cites a case of a woodsman who was bitten in the arm while kneeling down to drink out of a spring. He immediately sucked the wound, then, seizing his pocket-knife, cut out a section of the muscle. There were no effects from the poison.

OPINIONS OF PHYSICIANS.

A CALL reporter yesterday interviewed a number of local physicians on the question of rattlesnake bites and their treatment. Many refused to say anything on the subject, and others were taken aback. One of the first physicians seen was Dr. C. A. Clinton, who was addressed pointedly, as follows:

"Doctor, what would you do if you should be bitten by a rattlesnake while out in the woods, away from remedies?"

The doctor laughed, put his hands in his pockets, paced the floor nervously, scratched his head, laughed again and said:

"Well, that is a corker to ask a city practitioner. We do not have many cases of that kind in cities. If I could get to the wound with my knife, I would cut around it freely, and then suck the poison out; but there is one precaution about using the ordinary knife. If you have been cutting cheese or meat, or anything of that kind, you must light a match and heat the blade, otherwise the knife wound is as poisonous as the bite itself. So if I had a match I'd heat the blade. I might then cauterize the wound with the hot blade. It is a good idea to chew a leaf or piece of bark after sucking the poison from the wound, so as to cause a flow of saliva, and thereby wash away any bit of poison that might remain in the mouth. If there is any chap or wound in the mouth the sucking is, of course, dangerous."

NO KNOWN ANTIDOTES.

Dr. P. A. Kearney said: "I have had some experience in these snake bites. There are no known antidotes. Anything that withdraws the poison before it enters the general circulation is of course effective. Therefore sucking the wound is a commonsense thing to do. Whisky, aromatic spirits of ammonia and other stimulants are good. They do not kill the poison, but they keep up the heart's action. Ammonia, diluted one-half with water and injected into the wound, is a common treatment, but usually the man bitten does not have these remedies at hand. A string tied tightly above the wound is a good thing. It greatly retards the flow of the venom into the system."

CUT OUT THE FLESH.

Dr. Henry M. Fiske, who has lived in many rattlesnake regions, was perfectly at ease when asked what he would do if bitten. He said: "The best thing to do is to grab a knife at once and cut out the flesh to the depth of the bite. Then drink whisky if you have it. Men thus bitten can drink inordinate quantities of liquor, the effect of which is to increase the heart's action. The poison retards the circulation and weakens the heart's force. Iodine, ammonia and other like remedies are good if at hand."

Agnew's work on surgery treats fully of the bites of insects and snakes, and it is regarded as the best work extant on the subject unless it be the work of Dr. Weir Mitchell, which cannot be found in San Francisco. From Dr. Agnew's work the following facts were learned:

AN AUTHORITY.

If the system is in any way weakened from fatigue, exposure or chronic disease its power of resisting the effects of the bite is greatly lessened.

In Australia and other rattlesnake countries good results have often been obtained from the injection of ammonia and water in equal parts into the veins near the wound.

Not more than one bite in a dozen forces the poison through the clothing and into the general circulation. The researches of chemists have failed to determine the constituent elements of the poison. The fluid ejected is colorless, tasteless and without odor. Heat, freezing, acids and alkalies have no effect on the venom.

The first and almost immediate effect of the blood so that it cannot supply the nerve centers. As a result the heart loses its force and the patient becomes comatose.

BITE IT OFF.

If a toe or finger is bitten, the best thing to do is to amputate it immediately with the first instrument available, even if the patient has to bite off his finger. A ligature drawn tightly around the limb above the bite prevents rapid entrance of the poison into the system.

Large amounts of alcohol should in all cases be taken without delay, or as soon as it can be obtained. It keeps up the heart's action and stimulates the system until the poison exhausts itself.

MANY SNAKE BITES.

Dr. W. E. Burleigh, 945 Howard street, who is an accepted authority on poisons, was asked about snake bites and their cures.

"What do I know about rattlesnakes? Which kind do you mean, the California or the Eastern?"

"Both, if there be any difference."

"Oh, there is lots of difference. The California rattlesnake is small, while those of the Southern States, in particular, are quite large. They are the regular rattler described in all the works on natural history, and their bites are in nearly every case fatal. The California rattler, on the contrary, is only a species and their bites are not near so virulent and death is not so speedy nor so sure. Anyhow, he is a very mean customer to have strike you."

"What should be done when a person is bitten?"

THE FIRST THING.

"The very first thing to be done, if the snake bites a limb that can be ligatured, is to bare the limb and apply a ligature as soon as possible, so that the circulation of the blood will be wholly stopped about the place bitten. Then the flesh must be cut away. I know it seems awful hard to even imagine cutting into the quivering flesh, but it is a case of life or death, and who will pause a second to question which he prefers when the head is growing dizzy with approaching coma? I know I wouldn't. I would take my case of surgical instruments I always carry in my pockets and slice a good large piece out, so that I'd get, at least, a large portion of the injected poison."

"But wouldn't you be afraid of cutting away too much, so that, in trying to save your life from poison, you would really endanger it by bleeding?"

LIFE OR DEATH.

"No, as I said before, it is a case of life or death. When a person knows he has that within him that kills and in killing is one of the most painful, terrible deaths possible—a death where every muscle creeps with agony and every nerve cries—he will never pause to think that he may bleed to death. It is not, after all, death that we dread; it is the pain of that transition. Death by bleeding, when the muscles relax and the mind sinks into a dreamless stupor, is a thousand times better and easier and to be preferred to death by a rattlesnake bite. And that is the way that you would look at it if you were bitten."

"After having cut out a piece of the flesh or muscle, would you suck or have the wound sucked?"

"Yes, if it could be done with safety; but often that is impossible. How many times people have small sores in the mouth and are told some foolish reason as the cause of it. They are told that they have been telling falsehoods or some other fiction; so, young man, you must keep from such a practice or it will incapacitate you for some such service. When the flesh is cut let the ligature loose gradually and notice the effect. If the wound bleeds freely all goes well. But if the wound commences to swell and the blood oozes, instead of flowing, let the full force of the blood bear upon the wound by completely loosening the ligature."

"But, doctor, wouldn't you apply medicines of any kind?"

CAUTERIZE THE WOUND.

"Yes, of course, if they be at hand; but nine out of every ten cases happen at a distance from any one with even common sense and cool temperament, let alone having drugs, cauterization irons or strong acids. After having let the wound bleed freely, and by freely I mean to such an extent that the person bitten is very weak and without that fever always attendant upon a person poisoned while having his system full of blood, tighten the ligature, and, after cleaning the wound sere it with a red-hot iron or apply acids. Nitrate of silver and other strong mineral acids are very good."

"How about whisky. Is it good?"

"Yes, and no. I have seen cases where it hastened rather than hindered death. Whisky is, like the rattlesnake, of different kinds. I suppose that some kinds only serve to quicken the blood and make it carry the deadly virus all the sooner to the vital parts. Other, and I suppose better kinds, acts as an antidote for a few hours. It is a temporary remedy, and even when it succeeds in carrying a person over the danger point it allows the poison to develop otherwise. The person breaks out in sores, swellings or has symptoms of skin diseases, if not soon, at least later in life when he should be no longer likely to have such troubles."

NO ANTIDOTE.

"Is there no absolutely sure antidote known?"

"None. What means we have adopted in the past to overcome the poison of a snake's bite have been far from sure. In 1866 I was a surgeon at Freeman's Hospital at Selma, Miss., and twelve cases were brought under my immediate attention. We took every care possible to cure in each case; yet, in only three of them did we succeed. But that was the Southern rattler. What success one might have with the California rattler I do not know, as I have not made a study of the species we have here."

CAUGHT AT LAST.

William O'Brien, Opium Victim and Burglar, in Jail.

William O'Brien, a young opium fiend, was locked up in the City Prison yesterday on a charge of burglary.

O'Brien is an old hand at his business, and from all accounts is an expert too.

Two years ago he was arrested for his connection with the theft of $20,000 worth of jewelry from the house of Mrs. Padoy on Olive avenue, on Sunday afternoon when the residents of the house were not at home. As he was then believed to be a mere beginner he was allowed to go on making a promise to leave California.

With a trained assistant, it is said by the police, he has been in the wholesale burglary business among lodging-houses and private residences. They carried a stock of seventy skeleton keys, which insured them entree to houses and rooms without trouble.

They are accused of having entered Mrs. Bell's house on Tehama street last Monday and ransacking the rooms and trunks for booty. Every door in the house was opened with their keys, and the burglars carried off a diamond scarf-pin, three gold rings, wearing apparel, a revolver and $26 50 in coin. The stolen property was traced to their room at 633 California street, where some of it was found.

A young man giving the name of James Black was in the room when the police visited it, and was taken in custody on suspicion of being O'Brien's accomplice.

COAST ITEMS.

Brief Notes From Pacific States and Territories.

Santa Cruz now has a free postal delivery service.

George Lord of San Bernardino celebrated his ninetieth birthday last Friday.

Salt Lake people subscribed $7000 to pay for celebrating the national birthday.

The Ion of the Native Sons at Haywards will be formally dedicated on the Fourth of July.

After sending a sample of their pack to St. Paul the Martinez cannery received an order for a car-load.

The output of the gypsum mine at Point Sal, Santa Barbara County, this year will not be less than 4000 tons.

During the past year Ira G. Holtt, State School Superintendent, has traveled 17,274 miles on official business.

Two men of Pomeroy, Wash., tried to play base-ball. In running for a wild ball they collided and each had a leg broken.

The wheelmen of Helena, Mont., are making arrangements for a run to the National Park. The local club has 150 members.

A tract of 320 acres lying near S okane Falls changed hands last Saturday for $160,000. The purchaser was a Denver capitalist.

The Queen Victoria copper mine, near Nelson, B. C., has been sold to some of the officers of the Canadian Pacific Railroad for $50,000.

A Mexican sheep-herder shot a full-grown lynx near Tucson, Ariz., last Saturday. This animal is seldom found in that part of the country.

Among the recent visitors to Yosemite Valley was A. M. White, the frisky Pomona Times says: He went to get accustomed to big falls.

Fishermen at San Juan Island are making money by taking halibut and cod. The fish sell readily at Port Townsend at 10 cents a pound.

The street drill of the Seattle chain gang is one of the sights of the place. Forty stalwart men are in line daily cleaning the streets and public squares.

Paul Salunhur of Angels, Calaveras County, found a chunk of gold quartz, the other day, that weighed three and a half pounds. The gold in it was worth $100.

Helena, Mont., has eighty-five saloons that pay each $500 license a year. Two-thirds of the city revenue comes from saloons, gambling dens and other disreputable places.

Two Mexican boys were playing in Santa Fe last Saturday when one used a slung-shot. The missile struck the other named Cautilo behind the ear, causing death in a few minutes.

The street-car line of Phoenix, Ariz., does a rushing business these days. Only one mule is allowed to each car, yet they frequently have to draw sixty-eight persons at one trip.

The Treasurer of San Diego County paid $38,055 07 to the State Treasurer on Monday. Butte County settled for $8020 24, and San Mateo County parted with $3306 66.

The gasometer just finished for the Victoria (B. C.) gas works is eighty-two feet in diameter by twenty-two feet deep. More than 400,000 bricks were used in the foundation.

The Eureka Sentinel says: Two or three women, overcome by a morbid curiosity, witnessed the execution at Elko by peeping through the cracks of the fence in the rear of the jail-yard.

The body of an old shepherd employed by Abbott & Long was found in a ravine on the Susan River, Plumas County, on Saturday. He was missing for some months and it is thought he was murdered.

The Boise City Statesman says: The seasons are changing on account of irrigation. It is now almost July and yet we have cloudy weather and sometimes a shower. The same change took place in Colorado.

One year ago the Norwegian Church at Astoria, Oregon, had three members and a debt of $1800. To-day there are twenty members and the debt has been reduced considerably, while the members have contributed $52 toward foreign missionary work.

Complete census returns give the population of the following towns: San Luis Obispo 3004, Salinas 3431, Merced 2009, Tulare 2728, Bakersfield and Sumner 2500, Modesto 1879, Visalia 2832, Watsonville 2620, Hollister 1158, Santa Cruz 6777, Fresno 9430.

Jose Bravo, leader of a gang of horse-thieves, was arrested recently in the hills back of Santa Monica. Constable Benedict, disguised as a wood-chopper, located Bravo's hiding place, and managed to find him asleep in a cabin, when he slipped irons on his prisoner and marched him to jail.

The Durango (Colo.) Herald says: It is reported that the Utes are becoming unusually ugly. They are driving all cattle belonging to white people off the reservation and a day or two ago cuffed and slapped several white men found on the reservation. They are becoming angry at the delay in moving them to Utah.

Domenato Bell was working in the Ben Lomond Vineyard, fourteen miles from Santa Cruz, on Monday when he was bitten on the right hand by a rattlesnake. His companions filled him with whisky and took him to Santa Cruz with all possible haste, but the man was dead before reaching a physician. He was 55 years of age.

The Nelson (B. C.) Miner says: Railway contractors may have soft snaps once and awhile; but that old-time contractor who was herding a gang of Chinese shovelers on a one-by-one slope back of Sproat the other day, with the sun 105 in the shade, hadn't that kind of a snap. We'll gamble that he wished he was back in Manitoba raising cattle.

The Territorial Enterprise is trying to work off another Cardiff giant fake. It says: It is reported that the petrified remains of a man have been found on Buck Creek, fifty miles from Rawlins. The body is that of a man seven feet in height, and of proportionate build. The find will be unearthed and taken to Rawlins, Wyo., and will finally be sent to the Smithsonian Institution.

The Ontario Observer says: A. J. Rose is extracting by distillation the oil and water of orange blossoms. The oil from the blossoms is worth $4 an ounce, and the water is also a valuable product. The small boy sells him the blossoms for 10 cents a gallon. He picks only those that have fallen to the ground, and at the price received can make fair wages, considering the capital invested—the price of a lard-bucket or his hat, in which to gather the blossoms.

The Inyo Independent says: Potatoes were planted at Lone Pine Station in April last, and fifty-four days from the day of planting now potatoes were gathered. At the same place wheat was sown, and is of such great growth that a few sheaves will be preserved for exhibition at the fair of the Eighteenth District. The potatoes are of very excellent quality. This shows what the land under the East Side Canal will do, as the tract at Lone Pine Station is below the average quality.

The Beaver Herald says: The Beaver Herald is responsible for this: Last week an negro killed a monster rattlesnake six miles this side of Clover Valley on the Union Pacific extension from Milford. The only weapon which the darky had was in the form of earth clods, but he succeeded in crushing out the life of the rattler, and upon examination found the snake to measure ten feet in length, with ninety-six rattles and a button on the lateral extremity. This would give an almost phenomenal age to the snake, making it about 100 years old. The skin and rattles have been taken north to Salt Lake, from whence it will be shipped to the East.

Utterly Without Foundation.

United States Court Commissioner Sawyer yesterday dismissed the charge against Mrs. L. H. Davis and Frank Leslie, accused of selling liquor without a license. It appeared from the testimony that the defendants, who jointly kept a restaurant at 45 Taylor street, had a gallon or two of wine and a few bottles of beer left over from the stock of the former proprietor. They never attempted to replenish the stock nor to sell what they had, but drank it themselves.

SEA AND SHORE.

A Large Lumber Raft Towed in by the Noyo.

Arrival at Last of the Corryvechan—Lumber-Laden Craft—The Eastern Oregon Will Ply in Northern Waters.

The steamer Noyo arrived in port yesterday, and while steaming in from the Fort was the object of considerable curiosity. She had in tow a large lumber raft, and proceeded up Oakland Creek. This is the second time that the Noyo has towed lumber in this way. The raft on her first trip was somewhat smaller, but the one brought down yesterday was as large as the cargoes of the ordinary coasting steamers. There are 500 piles in the raft, there being 25 in each section. A chain is passed through the piles, and the sections are connected by chain bridles. The freight money represented in the Noyo's tow is estimated at $1800. The lumber company which inaugurated this method of lumber freighting on this coast intends to continue the experiment, as the new method is saving in time and more economical.

A heavy ship tonnage is on the way to this port from foreign and domestic ports. The total number of vessels coming is 163 with a tonnage of 245,459. Of this tonnage 33,246 tons are from London and 27,697 tons from New York.

ARRIVAL OF THE CORRYVECHAN.

The British bark Corryvechan, 179 days from Hamburg, arrived in port yesterday, to the great relief of her owners and consignees. She has been long overdue, and it was supposed that she had met with some accident and been lost. On her arrival her captain stated that the cause of the delay was that the vessel had to beat twenty days against foul weather off Cape Horn. While in 55° 18' north, 11° west, and on January 22d last, P. A. Bronner, a seaman, fell overboard from the foretop and was drowned. He was a native of Sweden and 22 years of age.

The steamer Emily is lying at Channel street, and will leave to-day for Fort Bragg. On her return she will discharge her deckload and proceed to Ensenada. She has been chartered to ply between Mexican ports during the summer trade.

LUMBER-LADEN CRAFT.

The principal arrivals in port yesterday consisted of a large number of coasting vessels engaged in the lumber traffic. The bark Southern Chief brought 1,000,000 feet from Port Blakeley; the schooner Norma from Astoria, 440,000 feet; the schooner C. T. Hill from Rules Landing, 200,00 feet; the schooner Corona from Port Discovery, 515,000 feet; the schooner Norway from Grays Harbor, 330,000 feet, making a total for the day of 2,485,000 feet.

The steamer Eastern Oregon will be placed on the line of the Union Pacific Company between Seattle and the Columbia River in place of the steam schooner Signal, which will return to this port in a few days. The Eastern Oregon, which is similar in construction to the steamer City of Topeka, has been running for some time between this city and Yaquina Bay.

The ship Commodore T. A. Allen went to sea yesterday bound for Liverpool, with a cargo of 3640 tons of wheat. The vessel has not been to Europe for several years, having been engaged between New York and this port.

MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS.

The bark Tropic Bird sailed for Tahiti yesterday.

The ship Blue Jacket was towed from Main-street Wharf to sea.

The bark Oakland was towed from Fremont-street Wharf to sea.

The bark General Fairchild was taken from Harrison-street to Oakland.

The barge Seattle was taken from Beale-street to the Union Iron works to be repaired.

The tugs Hunter and Traveler came off the Merchant's Dry-dock.

The schooner Reliance has gone on North's Ways to be cleaned and painted.

The A. J. Fuller came down from Port Costa.

The Irmgard went to Section 4 of the seawall to discharge.

The C. C. Funk shifted from the sea-wall to Green-street.

RAILROAD NOTES.

Work Progressing on the California and Nevada Road.

The North Pacific Coast Railroad will give a holiday excursion over its route, most noted for scenery, and tickets purchased to-day will be good until Monday. A special train will leave to-morrow for Camp Taylor, Point Reyes, Russian River, Cazadero and way stations. Tickets can be purchased at about half the usual rate.

It is said that President Allen Manvel of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe decided on the occasion of his recent visit to Los Angeles to concentrate the Pacific Coast shops at that city.

At Los Angeles also will be erected by the company a building to be used as a hospital for employes.

Work on the California and Nevada Railroad is progressing rapidly. Captain Smith has been obliged to build water-tanks and pumping machinery on the Garcia Ranch, in Contra Costa County, not being able to take a sufficient supply of water at Oakland for the trip.

Freight Auditor C. J. Wilder of the Southern Pacific Company left last evening for the East. After attending a meeting of railway accountants at Cape May, N. J., he will go to Washington on business for his company.

L. R. Fields, Trainmaster for the Southern Pacific at Portland, has been appointed Superintendent of the company's lines in Oregon, vice John Brandt, deceased.

W. M. Thompson of the United States Railway Commissioners, with two assistants, will expert the accounts of the Southern Pacific Company after the holidays.

Superintendent J. A. Fillmore of the Southern Pacific left last evening for Salt Lake.

C. C. Clark, General Agent of the Denver and Rio Grande, arrived yesterday from Salt Lake.

Chief Engineer Hood of the Southern Pacific Company is in Los Angeles.

The Mutual Savings Bank.

The first statement of this bank, filed with the Bank Commissioners July 1st, shows that business was opened February 10th of the present year with a paid-up capital of $300,000. The deposits amount to $433,516 52, and the loans to $643,541 90, and dividends of 5.40 per cent on term and of 4.50 per cent on ordinary deposits were declared. This showing is looked upon in financial circles as a very favorable one and indicative of as brilliant a success as ever achieved in this city. The Hon. James G. Fair is President, and ex-Bank Commissioner James A. Thompson Cashier.

Opium in Cream Cakes.

Frank Wilson, a victim of the opium habit, was admitted to the City Prison yesterday to see another opium-smoker named Murray, who is locked up on a charge of stealing cloth. Wilson had a bag of cream cakes for his friend, but Officer Parrotte, in charge of the prison gate, was suspicious and found two lumps of the drug inside the cakes. Wilson was placed in a cell and charged with bringing opium into the prison.

County Clerk's Report.

The County Clerk's report for the fiscal year ended shows that the receipts were $70,043 25, apportioned as follows: Special Fee Fund, $60,720 25; General Fund, $4361, and Law Library Fund, $4962. Salaries for the year were $71,997.

BUYERS

They Want to Buy a Lot.

We published last week a letter from S. B. Tobias, a merchant at Ironville, Ohio. While in California last winter he took a bottle of Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla and was so surprised at its effects that he wrote to this city asking quotations on it at his store, adding that he could sell it largely when the people *knew what it would do.* Our answer was hardly in the mails when the following came:

KANSAS CITY (MO.), June 20, 1890.

Joy Co.—DEAR SIRS: I have used your Sarsaparilla nearly three years, during which time I have tried many others, but found yours to be the only one having the desirable bowel regulating action which is so necessary to disturbed conditions. Knowing the value of your remedy and believing that a large demand awaits it here as soon as it is known, I write to ask what terms you will give me on gross lots for its introduction here. Yours truly,

R. H. BROWN, 2405 Montgall street.

The convincing features of the above are that the inquiries come from parties who became interested *because they had taken it themselves and knew what it would do.* We call the readers' attention to the fact that such unintentional, yet absolutely conclusive, testimonials were unknown before the advent of Joy's modern vegetable preparation of Sarsaparilla.

PACIFIC BUSINESS College, 320 POST ST.

Life Scholarship, $75.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS jel1 eod tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

ST. JACOBS OIL

CURES PROMPTLY

STIFFNESS, STIFF NECK.

Violent Pains in Neck.

Friendship, Wis., June 14, 1888.

My wife had violent pains in her neck, which was very sore and stiff. She was cured entirely by St. Jacobs Oil. JAMES STOWE.

In Terrible Pain.

Ames M'f'g. Co., Chicopee, Mass., June 18, 1888

From over-exertion every bone was made stiff and sore; in terrible pain. I was cured promptly by St. Jacobs Oil.

J. C. BUCKLEY, Paymaster.

AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

oc4 eod&Su 9mo

ÆTNA MINERAL WATER

AN ABSOLUTE CURE FOR

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.

OFFICE:

104, 106 and 108 Drumm Street.

Telephone 536.

jy26 eod tf

Scovill's SARSAPARILLA OR BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP.

A peerless remedy for Scrofula, White Swellings, Cancer, Erysipelas, Gout, Chronic Sores, Syphilis, Tumors, Carbuncles, Salt Rheum, Malaria, Bilious Complaints, and all diseases indicating an Impure Condition of the Blood, Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Bowels, Skin, etc. This Grand Remedy is composed of vegetable extracts, chief of which are SARSAPARILLA and STILLINGIA. The cures effected are absolute. For sale by all Druggists.

JOHN F. HENRY & CO., New York.

Write for Illustrated Book.

no8 3y

Bread Unequaled. Cake Unsurpassed.

LOG CABIN BAKERY.

DO YOU WANT GOOD BREAD? WE MAKE IT.

OUR HOME-MADE BREAD

is sure to please you. We take great pains with it. YOU WILL FIND I