Detroit Currency.

FIFTEEN hundred little New York school boys caught it in one day. We mean the vaccination.

THE New York Legislature doesn't believe that a child should begin school education till past six. Correct.

THEY say that the medium Slade escaped from England by a technicality. Not so; he took the steamer to France.

DON'T be too musical. A French burglar sang while at work, and his singing brought him fifteen years in the galleys.

No property owner in Mexico can go to bed at night feeling much easier than the hunter who slept between two grizzly bears.

ALTHOUGH a Chicago book firm failed for $100,000, the price of dime novels continues as before, and the sales are just as good.

AMERICA can now produce more munitions of war in sixty days than England can in six months, and the Yankee coat-tail flies high.

FORTY-SIX days of sleighing in the State of Michigan, County of Wayne—ss., and February and March to hear from. Send in your statistics.

ANOTHER reason why it looks as if spring was at hand—fellows tread on an orange peel and glide into the gutter just the same as they do in May.

PARSON BROWNLOW is not pleased with the capital. When asked how he liked Washington he replied: "The nearest I ever was to hell was when I was in Washington."

WHEN you see a fire reported as "incendiary" you should remember that the word covers about fifty different kinds of carelessness on the part of tenants and children.

BANK robbers and forged check passers are becoming very numerous, and yet people wonder how a bank clerk can save $9,000 a year on a $1,500 salary.—*Philadelphia Chronicle.*

WE saw this morning a young man who is still keeping up his diary. He had the weary, hopeless look of a tramp who has reached a town that don't issue soup and has no station house.—*Easton Free Press.*

THE Welsh language contains only eighty thousand words, but after you have tried to pronounce four or five of the easiest and shortest you will wonder how a Welshman ever keeps his feet while talking.

THE Providence *Journal* preaches a sensible sermon from this little text. "Give work to the able-bodied;" it says, "give food and shelter to the sick; give sympathy to the distressed and consolation; but beware how you give alms to the lazy."

THE *Medical Bi-Weekly* tells of a Michigan doctor who, called in to see an ailing babe, declared "that the child's brain was developing too rapidly; that the substance which should go to make up the teeth was scattering all over the system, and that they (the teeth) were liable to appear on any part of the body. But he thought that, if he could get his medicine to operate properly, there was still a chance to gather the scattered substance and concentrate it somewhere in the region of the jaw."

THE "ROLLING DEEP" A DELUSION.—A Detroit boy after finishing the last chapter of a book called "The Pleasures of the Deep," pleaded with his father to let him ship aboard a lake schooner. The old man grinned a grim grin, took the case under consideration, and in a few days the boy was on the rolling deep, having shipped as a greenhorn on a vessel in the lumber trade. He sailed to Saginaw, came down and crossed to Toledo, and the next day he appeared in Detroit, lame and stiff, his throat sore, one eye nearly shut, and a feeling of humbleness running all through him.

"What! back again!" cried the old man as the boy entered the house.

"Yes, father, I want to saw all the wood for winter, bring in all the coal, clean out the cellar and paint the barn, and you needn't give me but two meals a day."

"Don't you like sailing?"

"Father, you don't begin to realize anything about it. The captain sailed right along on Sunday, the same as any other day, and I believe he swore even harder. He wouldn't give me an umbrella when it rained, and made me set up most all night, and two or three times he called me up at midnight and made me haul on ropes and drag old sails around. There wasn't a single night when all of us got off to bed at nine o'clock, and there wasn't a day he didn't boss us around, and break in on us every time we got to reading anything good! I like land, father, and I wish you owned a farm."

A DASH THROUGH FIRE.—Recently travelers on their way from Paris to Lyons met with an alarming and extraordinary adventure. On approaching Moulins the guard perceived that the line was obstructed by an immense flame, which rose high into the air and enveloped the spot for a distance of several hundred yards. A fire had broken out in the Faubourg Chaveau, bordering on the railway, and in a few minutes assumed formidable proportions. The position of the train was most critical. Stop there it could not, without certainty of being run into and smashed by the express. So the guard ordered all the windows of the compartments to be closed, covered up the luggage-wagons, and then the train dashed through the fire. The train, on getting out of the flames and smoke, was again stopped and examined, but beyond the fright of the passengers and a little scorching of the wood of the compartments, no harm was done. The train then continued its interrupted course, while the fire raged away. The prefect, the bishop and all the authorities were soon on the spot, but in spite of the prompt attendance of the firemen and the efforts of the military, such was the inflammable nature of the materials on which the fire played that before it was extinguished nine houses, sixty barns and forty-seven stables were burned down. A great number of animals perished in the flames.

THE Peabody Fund to be distributed in Georgia in 1877 amounts to $8,500. Since the war nearly every female college is in a languishing condition and many flourishing male schools have also been closed. The members of the legislature have the right of appointing 219 free students to the State University, yet not more than one-fourth of that number can be induced to attend, in consequence of the poverty of the people.

THAT man is poor who cannot pay his debts, though he has thousands in his possessions; that man is rich who "owes no man aught but love," though he eats his corn beef and bread from a pine table, in a log cabin, kept neat and clean by an industrious wife.

Counterfeit Half Dollars.

As these pieces are beginning to show themselves, though not in alarming quantity, a few simple directions for detecting them may be useful, especially in the stores and shops.

Counterfeiters generally content themselves with the cheap and quiet process of casting from moulds, though sometimes they strike the pieces from dies. The mould is made from the genuine coin, and yields a fac simile. They use a type-metal, somewhat hardened and sonorous, by the addition of copper, and the whole being slightly silvered over in a battery, and the *gate* neatly rubbed out on the edge. Such a piece may pass while fresh and new. They are, however, rather too white and too thick, or if of the right thickness, too light.

There is something about the genuine coin that ordinarily puts it above suspicion, particularly after the new white surface has given place to the inimitable and permanent nine-tenths tint. It may be abused by heating and staining, or by contact with gum-elastic bands. It has been disfigured with tin foil, for the purpose of provoking a bet. In rare cases it may have a flaw at the edge, or shut in, which destroys the ring. But generally it speaks well for itself as to color and sonority.

The genuineness of a half dollar is something worth looking after, to any of us, and especially to storekeepers, taking them often during the day. It is, therefore, worth the trouble to have on the counter one or two witnesses easy to be had.

First—a balance which need be no more than a thin strip of wood eight or ten inches long, neatly poised. Place a good piece on one end, and the suspected one on the other, and have a weight of three grains at hand. If the difference is more than that, decline taking the piece.

A much better instrument would be the one in vogue many years ago for gold, made of brass, and taking not only the weight, but also the gauge of diameter and thickness. Any one wishing to see this simple affair, with a view of making it for sale, may call at the office of the undersigned. No doubt it could be sold at fifty cents. It should be adapted to the half and quarter dollar, and perhaps the whole dollar.

Second—a liquid test, composed as follows: Twenty-four grains of nitrate of silver in crystals; one gramme (say fifteen grains) of nitric acid, and one ounce of water. Any druggist can put this up, in a small bottle with a pointed glass stopper, made for lifting drops, taking care to use pure ingredients. Remove a little of the surface of the coin by a knife, and touch the place with a drop from the stopper. If good, there will be no action; if bad, it blackens at once.

It should be observed this is not the compound we use for examining gold counterfeits and jewelry. And, further, some persons use nitric acid alone, which will discolor a good coin as well as a bad one.

As for the pieces struck from dies, they are generally such poor imitations that the taker almost deserves to lose by them. Such a piece, date 1876, is now before me; good color, feeble and faulty devices, right weight, but quite too thick. It would be caught by the gauge already mentioned. It is a whitish brass, with silver plating, more substantial than the electro-silvering. It is well that the courts and officers of the law are diligent in arresting this business, while the tellers of the Tressury and the banks throw out spurious offers, so that it will not commonly be necessary to use any other test than the eye.

The writer has chosen mainly to speak of the half dollar, because these are chiefly complained of, and the lesser pieces are less likely to be imitated. Still, some men seem to take a pride in this despicable work, even if it yields small profit. In the long run, counterfeiters are never enriched, and their sequel is generally in prison walls.

W. D. DU BOIS,
Assayer, U. S. Mint, Philadelphia.

Dr. Schliemann's Discoveries at Mycenæ.

The following is an extract from a private letter written by Dr. Schliemann, and dated Mycenæ, November 27:

"You will soon receive a more complete report; but in the meantime, a foretaste of what is to come may be agreeable. In the same tomb of which I wrote to you in my last letter, I have just discovered what I take to be the skeleton of a woman, judging from the small teeth and the female ornaments with which the bones were covered. The two earrings are treasures in themselves. There were beside pendants of precious stones (red), hundreds of large and small leaves of gold, every one entirely covered with spiral ornaments and circles.

"When, after having dug out mountains of earth, I began to remove the stones and rubbish of the lower layer, I struck on the large gilded silver cow head with two golden horns, one large cup of gold with a pigeon on each handle (who does not think of Nestor's cup?), three cups with only one handle, and an enormous vase of pure gold, richly ornamented. I found about two hundred gold buttons, very large, and splendidly engraved, an immense golden *telamon*, richly ornamented, which I first mistook for a belt, nine silver vases, one or more of them gilded, ten very large vessels of bronze. All this was found before hardly one-third of the tomb had been emptied. The bones which I found are like the bones of giants, of extraordinary size, and the teeth very large. There were close to them two large heaps of lances and swords of bronze. Many swords showed the remains of wooden handles, ornamented with innumerable gold pins. The handle of one sword was entirely of gold.

"There is no end of smaller objects, all of gold, which had been scattered over the richly-embroidered clothes of the royal deceased. For instance, a man with a pigeon on his head, a seahorse, a lion, a man whose physiognomy resembles the Medusa which Perseus kills on one of the bass-reliefs at Selinuat, two warriors fighting, &c. Here is an epoch of art fully recovered, which was hitherto hardly known except by the three friezes in the British Museum. The tomb is the tomb which the tradition of the ancients assigned to Agamemnon, King of Men, to Cassandra, to Eurymedon, and their companions."

WORKMEN engaged in excavating at Deal, England, have discovered a quantity of human remains consisting of the leg bones of an adult of unusual size and several skulls, all in a remarkable state of preservation. The remains are supposed to be those of Roman soldiers of the time of Julius Cæsar.

DURING the past year the New York society for the prevention of cruelty to children, has provided homes for 228 children at an outlay of $6,817.18.

What Our Forefathers Did For a Living.

Half a century ago bellows-making was a thriving trade. Every house had its pair of bellows, and in every well furnished mansion there was hung a pair by the side of every fire-place. Ipswich, in Massachusetts, acquired quite a notoriety all over New England for the elegant and substantial articles of the kind it produced. But as stoves and grates took the place of open fire-places, and as coal was substituted for wood, the demand for bellows diminished until the business as a separate trade quite died out. The same is true of flint cutting. Flints were once necessary, not only for fire-arms, but for tinder-boxes, and a tinder-box was as necessary for every house as a gridiron or a skillet. Every one who looks to childhood of forty odd years ago, must remember the cold winter mornings, when the persistent crack of the flint against the hard steel sent up from the kitchen an odor of igniting tinder and sulphur, which pervaded the house. I have no more idea what became of the flint producers than the old man of sorrowful memories who, three or four times a week, called at our door with brimstone matches, for sale at one cent the half-dozen bunches. Both have been as completely banished from England and New England as have the red Indians and the Druids. Then, again, are gone the pin-makers, who, though they have been in their graves this quarter of a century, still figure in lectures and essays to illustrate the advantages of divisions of labor. Instead of a pin taking a dozen men to cut, grind, point head, polish and what not, as it used to do, pins are now made by neat little machines, at the rate of three hundred a minute, of which machines a little child attends to half a dozen. Nail-making at the forge is another lost industry. Time was, and that in this nineteenth century, when every nail was made on the anvil. Now, from one hundred to one thousand nails per minute are made by machines. The nailer who works at the forge has a small chance in competing with such antagonists; and he would have no chance at all were it not that his nails are ten-fold tougher than the others. As it is, the poor men follow the all but hopeless vocation, and are compelled to live in hand-grips with poverty. In the days of Presidents Madison and Monroe, and even later, straw-bonnet making was practiced in every middle-class house where there were growing families, and straw-plaiting formed the staple of domestic leisure work. At my grandfather's, around the huge kitchen fire-place, Cæsar, born a slave, who sat on an oak bench, directly under the gaping chimney, and we boys, who crowded upon the settee, used to pass winter evenings splitting straw, while the lassies were plaiting them. Then bonnets were bonnets, covering the head with a margin of a foot or two to spare, and presenting a sort of conical, shell-shaped recess, in which dimpling smiles and witching curls nestled in comfort. The work has vanished, and will never reappear, unless the whirligig of fashion should glide again into the forsaken track.

Palestine Explorations.

People seem scarcely to have realized the fact that Captain Warren and his men have actually found King Solomon's wall, still standing as his builders left it, mostly buried, it is true, under thousands of tons of ruins and rubbish, but there still, towering above its foundation on the living rock—140 feet in some places, above 170 feet in others! Who is there that has really taken in this astonishing fact? Not many, I think. The grand barrier by which the wise and mighty king separated the site of the temple which he was about to build for the dwelling-place of God, still exists! It has been examined and measured by Captain Warren, whose indomitable energy and courage enabled him to overcome all the obstacles and all the dangers involved in mining operations which have no parallel in the history of the world. And there the wall stands, preserved for us by the ruins heaped around it—ruins of the Holy house itself, and of the city of Jerusalem. This wall is not merely founded on the rock; it is sunk into the rock, into which sockets have been cut to receive the lower course of stones, and make them immovable foundations for so mighty a structure. Along the second course—that above the foundations—the stones are found to be marked with Phœnician masons' marks (such as exist to this day in the ruins of Tyre and Sidon), and thus enable us to identify this as the work of King Hiram's builders. The splendor of the stones astonished Captain Warren. He speaks of their vast size, and of the most beautiful masonry:—"The stones are fitted together in the most marvelous manner, the joints being hardly discernible." So closely fitted that a penknife cannot be inserted between them. Let the reader try to imagine this wall, of which all but the upper courses still remain, standing up 190 feet from the bottom, "one unbroken face of masonry, such as, whether we take the aggregate mass of it, or the size (one 38ft. 9in. long, another weighing 100 tons) and fine dressing of the individual stones, cannot be paralleled elsewhere in the world, not even in Egypt."—*Leisure Hour.*

THACKERAY'S BRUSQUENESS.—Blanchard Jerrold gives the following account of his personal demeanor:

"There were times, and many, when Thackeray could not break through his outward austerity, even when passing an intimate friend in the street. I and a mutual friend met him one afternoon in Fleet street, ambling to Whitefriars on his cob, and a very extraordinary figure he made. He caught sight of us, and my companion was about to grasp his hand, but he just touched his hat with his finger, and without opening his lips or relaxing his solemn cast of features he passed on. My companion stamped his foot on the pavement and said: 'Who would think that we were up till four o'clock this morning together and that he sang his "Reverend Dr. Luther" and was the liveliest of us?'"

Very likely, after so freely unbending on the morning referred to, he may have felt like Charles X., when in England in exile, who, at the solicitation of his manager, had obligingly attended upon some humorous representation in his neighborhood; but upon being waited upon soon after for a repetition of his visit, bowed graciously and took snuff, as he replied, "Ver' good, ver' good; mosh obleeshe; but von sosh fon, it is enough."

CHINA is ahead of us in formally accepting the invitation of France to take part in her great industrial exhibition. The courtesy extended to the Chinese at the Centennial probably accounts for their readiness to contribute again to a world's fair.

To sneer and denounce is a very easy way of assuming a great deal of wisdom, and concealing a great deal of ignorance.

Business Improvements in San Francisco.

A NEW STORE FOR AN OLD FIRM.

The new building recently occupied by Waterhouse & Lester, importers and dealers in wagon and carriage material, carriage hardware, etc., is worthy of public notice. It is situated at Nos. 28 and 31 Fremont street, and as seen from the outside presents a fine appearance. It is three stories high, besides the basement, and as each story is from 16 to 19 feet the total height of the building from the sidewalk must be over 50 feet. The front presents a substantial and ornamental aspect, and is well adapted to their solid and extensive business. The store has a frontage of 45 feet 10 inches, and a depth of 137 feet 6 inches. As decks are built over a great part of the three stories, the amount of flooring space must be about equal to that of a six-story building when the basement is included, or, in round numbers, the floor room amounts to 37,000 square feet.

When we state that this immense space is all used, it conveys some idea of the business transacted by this firm. As an illustration, we learn that they carry in stock over 150,000 feet of wagon lumber, white wood, etc., 2,000 sets of hubs, 200,000 spokes, 50,000 felloes, 1,000 sets of rims, and other wood stock, with a full line of carriage hardware, leather, cloths, trimmings, and everything needed in the manufacture of wagons and carriages. Our space will not admit of a full or extended list, but as shown in their finely-illustrated catalogue of 91 pages, more than 100 different articles are fully classified.

They have the exclusive agency of the Clark Adjustable Carriage Umbrella and Sunshades, which in many respects are superior to carriage tops, particularly as they are light, easily "shifted" from one vehicle to another, cooler in hot weather, a good protection against rain, and comparatively cheap.

In connection with their Sacramento House they have a Wheel and Body Factory and Machinery, which enables them at all times to fill on short notice all special orders in their line.

Their new building was erected for their special use, at a cost of $35,000. Fitting it up has cost them about $3,000. They have a steam elevator, made at a cost of $1,000; it is one of the best in the city, and well adapted to the heavy work in their line.

People on this coast who have lived here for some time know the firm so well that there is little need of saying anything about its history, except for those who recently came to the coast. The house originated under the firm name of H. W. Bragg & Co., in Sacramento, in 1852. In July, 1853, C. Waterlouge became one of the proprietors, and in 1854 J. W. Lester came into the firm. In 1862, at the time of the great flood, the house was established in San Francisco. When Mr. Bragg retired, in 1865, the firm assumed the names of Waterhouse & Lester, which it has ever since retained. Parties who are in any way interested in this class of trade or in general improvements in San Francisco, will do well to visit this new building and examine it for themselves.

The Eureka Hair.

THE BEST MATERIAL KNOWN.

The following article is copied from the Boston *Journal of Commerce:*

In the late Exhibition a display was made of a vegetable product from California, called the Eureka Hair which promises to become, and undoubtedly is, the only successful substitute for horse hair for bedding and upholstery purpose. This wonderful and valuable seat-softener is manufactured from the fibres of a plant which grows only on the California mountains, a plant long famous among the Indians and early settlers on account of its various good qualities of a health-preserving nature. The Eureka Hair is made from the plant by a peculiar process, which eliminates all the useless cellular tissue, and leaves only the strong fibres which are highly elastic, and almost indestructible. As made up into furniture, the Eureka Hair is dry, cool and flexible, does not breed vermin, and forms no harbor for moths, the fell destroyers of immense quantities of furniture work and bedding in this part of the country. It does not *mat* any more than the best quality of horse hair, and *cannot be destroyed by wear.* No matter how long it has been in use it can always be readily *renewed* at a trifling expense. For all these uses it may be equalled, but cannot be excelled, by the best quality of horse hair. On the Pacific Coast it has received the approbation of many leading physicians, and is used almost exclusively in the public infirmaries. Everywhere it has been found conducive to comfort, cleanliness, and is without doubt both cheap and durable, and is esteemed even in Europe for its possession in abundance of these good qualities. The Jury of Award made a close inspection of this article, and decreed it a most flattering diploma with the grand medal of honor. The article is manufactured by J. Herzog & Co., San Francisco.

Select List of the Most Admired Music.

The following select list of Music, published by Blackmar & Davis, 950 Market street, San Francisco, is worthy the attention of the music-loving public:

I Would Like to see Old Massa's Face Again ... Rutledge	35
Little Joe ... Addison	35
The Gray Hairs of my Mother (with chorus) ... Bishop	35
Barney's Courtship; or, Mollie Dear, ... Macarthy	35
The Dying Message ... Addison	40
Give me the Man of Honest Heart, Hobson	30
Don't Call in the Morning ... Young	40
The Day is Done ... Louis S. Davis	70
I Know a Girl with Teeth of Pearl, Armand	40
Somebody Loved Him ... O'Reardon	35
Cover him tenderly, over him bend, Somebody loved him, a sister, a friend.	
La Capricieuse Valse ... Bares	60
L'Elite Mazurka ... Auguste Davis	40
Birds in Summer Waltz ... Auguste Davis	50
Mardi Gras Polka March ... Young	40
Merry Christmas Waltz ... E. O. Eaton	40
The Popular Velocipede Galop ... Coach	40
Premier Baiser (First Kiss) ... Lamothe	70
Bella Valse (Beautiful Title) ... Lamothe	75
Esperance Valses ... Metra	70
Les Cent Vierges Valse ... Auguste Davis	40
Pic Nic Polka ... La Hache	40
Remembrance of Tyrol ... Kafka	50
Youth, Joy and Friendship Waltz ... Auguste Davis	50
Maritana Waltz ... Auguste Davis	50

Any Music, American or Foreign, sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of postal money order for the amount.

Breathing Miasma Without Injury.

There is no exaggeration in the statement that thousands of persons residing from one year's end to another in fever and ague regions on this Continent and elsewhere, breathe air more or less impregnated with miasma, without incurring the disease, simply and only because they are in the habit of using Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a preventive. It has frequently happened, and the fact has been amply attested by the parties themselves, that persons surrounded on all sides by neighbors suffering the tortures of this shivering and burning plague, have enjoyed absolute immunity from it, thanks to the protection afforded by the Bitters. Nor is that standard anti-febrile cordial less efficacious in remedying than in preventing chills and fever, bilious remittents, and disorders of a kindred type. Taken between the paroxysms, it speedily mitigates their violence, and eventually prevents their recurrence. These facts, convincingly established by evidence, appeal with peculiar force to travelers and sojourners in malarious districts.

Berkshires.

I am breeding Pure English Berkshire Pigs and have them constantly on hand. Also, fifteen two and three-year-old Sows, several of them with Pig; 23 fine young serviceable Boars. These are mostly from Pigs I imported from Kentucky. "Short-Horn" Cattle, Merino and Cotswold Sheep. PETER SAXE, Importer and Breeder. P. O. address, 1312 Folsom street, corner of Ninth, San Francisco.

CANCER CAN BE CURED.—DR. BOND, of Philadelphia, announces his discovery for the radical cure of Cancer. *No Knife! No Pain! No Caustic!* Remedies with full directions sent anywhere. Pamphlets and particulars sent free. Address with stamp, Dr. H. T. BOND, 809 North Broad st., Philadelphia, Pa.

Peerless Yeast Powder.

TRY IT.—For sale in quarter, one, two, five, ten and twenty pound packages by all grocers. B. F. BARTON & Co., manufacturers, 211 and 213 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

The Acme of Perfection.

Constant and unremitting exercise of superior genius has developed in the "New American Self-Threading Sewing Machine" improvements well worthy of the attention of every one interested in Sewing Machines and mechanical perfection. Self-threading and self-regulating tensions are found inestimable to the operator, and the rapidly increasing demand for them fully demonstrates their superiority over other machines. We advice those who contemplate purchasing to call or correspond with their office, 124 Fifth street, San Francisco, where courteous assistants are always in attendance. Circulars and price-lists sent free on application.

Land Owners Without Patents

Should enclose $2 with their receipts to Col. L. Bingham & Co., Attorneys for Claims, &c., Washington, D. C., and receive their Land Patents.

THE LITTLE PAINS, toothache, headache, earache, cramps, colics, corns and bunions, are relieved by one application of Trapper's Indian Oil. Price 50 Cents.

CONUNDRUM for St. Valentine's Day:
Was Saint Valentine A varnish maker?

$10 to $25 per day. Send for Chromo Catalogue. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, Boston Mass.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

25 FANCY CARDS with name in GOLD 15c. 25 fine Mixed Cards 10c. Post paid. W. FELLOWS & Co., North Chatham, New York.

1000 MEN WANTED, IN ALL PARTS of the Pacific States. Address W. A. HENDERSON, P. O. Box 53, Santa Rosa, Cal.

MRS. H. A. MOORE'S HAIR PRODUCER, 108 Market street, San Francisco. Send for Circulars.

BROWN LEGHORNS A SPECIALTY. Stock selected—Pure bred. Reduced prices. Address J. M. KERLINGER, Ellis, San Joaquin Co., Cal.

INVALID PENSIONS INCREASED BY The enactment of recent law.
AMERICAN and FOREIGN PATENTS: How to obtain them. Address GEN'L L. BINGHAM & Co., Attorneys for Claims and Advocates in Patent and Land Title Cases, Washington, D. C.

I HAVE sold more dozens of Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup for the past year than I have ever sold of a similar medicine during the same length of time. I have on my shelves thirteen different cough remedies, comprising most of those considered staple in this section. WESLEY RULISON, Evans Mills, Jeff. Co., N. Y.

NEW VINELAND TEMPERANCE Colony, in Southern California. 6,000 acres good land, well tested for several years for fruit, grain, vegetables; well wooded and watered, requiring no irrigation; to be sold to none but shareholders. Only Temperance families desired as colonists. Provision for Schools, Churches, free Public Library, &c. Prospectus mailed to any addresses sent to office at Lompoc, Santa Barbara Co., Cal. ELDER JAMES W. WEBB, President. CHARLES MALTLY, Secretary.

J. L. COGSWELL'S DENTAL ROOMS, 230 Kearny St., near Bush. ETHER or CHLOROFORM administered. A lady assistant in attendance. GRADUATES only employed to operate.

Dividend Notice, No. 5.
COLLATERAL LOAN AND SAVINGS Bank, corner Post and Kearny sts., S. F.—An extra dividend of 5 per cent. for the six months ending December 31st has been declared payable January 5th, to stockholders of record December 27th. F. S. CARTER, Sec'y.

Dividend Notice, No. 6.
COLLATERAL LOAN AND SAVINGS Bank, corner Post and Kearny sts., San Francisco—The regular monthly dividend of 2 per cent. for January, 1877, is declared, payable February 5th, to stockholders of record January 27th, 1877. F. S. CARTER, Sec'y.

NEWSPAPER FOR SALE.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL, THREE YEARS ESTABLISHED, eligibly located near San Francisco; paying $200 per month; will be sold for $1,500, cash; can be made to pay $300 net per month. Expenses of publishing are very light. For particulars, enquire of CARLOS WHITE, No. 532 Clay street, San Francisco.

GREAT ENTERPRISE.

THE SIERRA FLUME AND LUMBER CO. have over 100,000 Acres of SUGAR PINE, YELLOW PINE, SPRUCE, FIR and CEDAR LANDS; 10 Saw Mills, 3 Planing Mills, 1 Sash and Door Factory, 149 miles V Flumes, 10 miles of Tramways, 157 miles of Telegraph Line, 13 Telegraph Stations; and employ 475 men and 550 oxen and horses.

The SUGAR PINE is unsurpassed in quality, and the whole coast can be supplied.

The YELLOW PINE is firm, fine grained and superior to any other hard pine for flooring, stepping, etc.

The SPRUCE has great strength, durable when exposed, and especially adapted to Bridge and Ship Building, while the FIR and CEDAR are as valuable for a great variety of purposes.

Last year thirty millions of feet were cut, and the estimate for 1877 is fifty millions; fifteen millions are now on hand, thoroughly seasoned by the hot climate of Red Bluff and Chico.

Large orders can be filled on a day's notice for all kinds of BUILDING MATERIALS, rough or dressed dry, by which elegant and substantial work may be accomplished without delay at the usual cost for green lumber.

Orders for the interior filled at less than San Francisco prices and freight.

DOORS, SASH and BLINDS always on hand in large quantities.

Address
SIERRA FLUME AND LUMBER CO.,
Principal Offices: Red Bluff, Chico, San Francisco, Cor. Fourth & Channel sts.

ECLIPSE
WIND MILL AND PUMP HOUSE
PUMPS FOR ALL PURPOSES.
Wind Mills Warranted to be Self-Governing or no sale.
Iron pipe laid and fitted. All work guaranteed.
Send for particulars. Address
CHAS. P. HOAG,
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