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SOMETHING OF DESERTS.

A PAPER BY C. R. ORCUTT.

READ LAST NIGHT REPORT THE NAT-URAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

and Farticularly Those of This Country and Lower California

At the regular meeting of the San Diego Society of Natural History held last evening, the most interesting subject was the paper presented by C. R. Orcutt and read by him, as follows:

Sand is one of the chief constituents Sand is one of the chief constituents of the desert; when a desert is devoid of sand it may be termed rocky (no siang intended). Water is one of the chief elements composing the earth, but on the desert it is chiefly conspicuous from its absence. The lack of moisture accounts in a measure for the derth of vegetation usually attributed to a desert. Absence of vegetation formerly meant lact of inhabitants—deserted, hence the name desert, and the usual definition thereof: "An uninhabited region, destitute of moisture and vegetation."

The desert in Nevada was the first experienced in nature by the writer. My recollection pictures a dreary plain, vast in extent, arid in aspect, composed of asnes, sand and lava. Speciments of the lava, some white, some black, some red, are still in my cabinet. Water, strongly impregnated with alkali and clay, and a few desolate looking station houses, are also remembrances of the region. of the desert; when a desert is devok

of the region.

next experience with a desert was My next experience with a desert was in California, some years later, when I explored a portion of the Mohave desert. It was in May 1882, and abundant rains had changed the desert into a garden of loveliness. The sandy slopes from the Cajon Pass to the Managed the view were covered with a carpet stopes from the Cajon Fass to the sad-have river were covered with a carpet of tender annuals decked with flowers of many brilliant colors. Like the rest of California, the different flowrest of California, the finerest flow-ers were in separate beds, as if sown by some experienced gardner who dis-liked mixing up the varieties. Here would be as trip of some flower in white; adjoining it, perhaps a zone oc-cupled by a delicate blue Gilia, and then a lemon colored Gilia, and next a

then a temor colored only, and next a bed of brilliant orange.

The forest-like growth of Yucca arboresceus (er. "Yucca-Palm" as it is frequently called—though not a palm but a member of the lily family), was not in keeping with the dictionary, no more then the corper lot stakes and more than the corner lot stakes and the irrigation ditches and the brick buildings, which, later in boom times, invaded the solitude of the coyote and

the rattlesnake.

Dr. Asa Gray once sad that he had Dr. Asa Gray once sed that he had great difficulty in making plants conform to their descriptions, and the dictionary maker no doubt experiences frequent difficulty of the same character. A desert is still a desert—though covered knee-deep with water, as was a large portion of the Colorado desert in 1891; it is still a desert though covered with a dense jungle of impenerable vegetation, as are portions of the New River country; it is still a desert though occupied by thousands of human beings—as may be verified by a

man beings—as may be verified by a visit to sundry mining camps of the present day.

It is not my intention at present to dwell upon the wonders and beauties of the Colorado desert, which has been my camping ground for months at a time, but to give a hasty narrative of a trip taken a year ago across Baja California, from the Pacific to the

My route lay near the 28th degree, the siy route lay near the 23th degree, the steamer St. Denis landing me nearly opposite Cedros Island at a place call-ed Santo Domingo, but more properly, and I believe better known as Lagoon Head, a few miles north of Scam-mon's Lagoon, and a part of what forms the great bay of San Sebastian Viscanos.

In the general aspect of the region and in the character of its vegetation, the country bordering the Pacific at this piont eastward to the gulf shores. may beconsidered as typical of a desert, differing but little from portions of the Colorado desert, though some hun-dreds of miles farther to the south.

Ocean fogs render the region capa-ble of supporting a rich lichen flora ble of supporting a rich licken flora (almost totally absent from the Colorado desert), the scanty shrubs and abundant rocks being heavily laden with a great variety of this class of plants, including the Roccella tinctoria—so noted as a dye material, which I believe has Point Loma, near San Diego, as its most northern limit of Diego, as its most northern limit of natural growth.

The darile or "wild date" (Yucca

valida), first seen at or near the Rosario mission, south of San Quintin bar, forms the most prominent of the characteristic shrubs of the region, and furnishes in its light porous trunks a goodly portion of the fuel used in the mines at Calmalli.

The fruit is sweet and edible I belae trut is sweet and edible, I be-lieve like that of Yucca mojavensis, but the plant more closely resembles the Yucca arbosescus, so famous as a denited of the Mohave desert, the short leaves, the panicles of lovely wary while flowers, and the strong fixed of the truths but the fibre of the trunks, being the strong

points of resemblance.

A few days spent on the shores of the lagoon and of the ocean at Laron Heal, revealed little in the molluscan Head, revealed little in the molluscan farma different from that yielded by Sin Diego hay. The scallop (Pecten aequisalization) and the hard shell claim (Venns similisma and other species) were in the greatest abundance, as they were twenty years ago in San Diego hay, before the guideners for the San Diego market had so nearly enterminated these species in this victairy, large areas of the sandy shores of the largoon were so thickly three many with the snapping shells of the smallop—each in a miniature lagoon of the current of the control of the current to reader it impossible. s curious to reader it impossible talk without treading upon this issue actions.

Barrer .

Dosinia ponderosa, which once lived a great numbers along our San Diego hores when Coronado was beneath the ocean wave, was found living in this lagon, and to be countd among the this lagon, and to be countd among the edible species of clams of this region, as also Laevicardium elatum, now practically extinct in San Diego bay, and a heavy species of Arca, which I have not seen either living or fossil at San Diego. The beautiful pure white Amiantis calloza, so abundant at times at Ensenada, and occurring as far north as San Pedro or Redondo, was one of the most abundant among the shells cast up by the waves on the was one of the most abundant among the shells cast up by the waves on the ocean beach. For the last twenty

ocean beach. For the last twenty years this has been considered a rare shell at San Diego, but though not seen alive it must be counted as one of the commoner shells at Lagoon Heads, and classed among the edible mollusks. Hundreds of the oclicate lamp shells (Anomia lampe) were collected, attached to each other, or to other shells, bits of wreakage, etc. A little boat was anchored in the lagoon with a band of pearl fishers, who had found a bank of the levely Nacre shell off the ocean of the lovely Racre shell off the ocean beach, and who had reaped quite a harvest of the pearls of the ocean. The divers had also brought up a few shells of Cyprnea spadicea, showy orange-yellow sca-fans, some strange star fish, and other objects of interest, and before I left the restarch the country. fore I left the region they secured a big haul of some large fish—one of which added to my own neagre bill of

on the shore I found several colonies of the minute Pedipes unisulcata, and occasionally, clambering over the lichen-festooned Euphorbias, after a heavy fog, was seen the dark-skinner. Epiphragmophora laevis, carrying its pale handed shell—searcely distinguishable from the drifting sands. We guishable from the drifting sands. We used to call Epiphragmophora a plain Helix, but a generation of young scientists, finding nothing else to do perhaps in this small world, have seen fit to give us new names for the most of our plants and shelle—and, not finding new names for old Caeser and Cicero, must devise a new pronunciation to fit the needs of these sad cases.

They say an American, when he travels abroad, devotes a great portion of his after descriptions of his experiences to recounting a history of hotel accommodations enjoyed. To prove my right to American citizenship, I must therefore not omit to mention the bill of fare employed during my stay

must therefore not omit to mention the bill of fare employed during my stay at this seaside resort. Here it is:

BREAKFAST:
Coffee (black, without sugar). Tortillas. Clams.

DINNER:

Ditto. SUPPER:

Stewed fish formed a diversion for one or two days while I was waiting for the wagons to take me to Calmalli. The road to that tented city was mostly a level, sandy plain, gradually rising from the beach to the foothills, the camp being situated among low hills some fifty miles from the landing. On entering the hills the vegetation increases in variety and interest, the giant cardon cactus (Cereus Pringlet) being met with in great abundance, the finest specimens being about forty feet high and two feet in diameter, the summit of the older stems being devoid of spines. The young plants of this giant cactus are sienderer than in the Arizona giant (Cereus giganteus), but the two seen growing together, as they may be found near Guaymas, in Sonora, are scarcely distinguishable at a distance. ant cardon cactus (Cereus Pringle)

distance.

The most remarkable and curious plant in all Mexico is probably found bere also, growing with Cereus Pringlel, and known to the natives as the cirlo. It was first described by Dr. Kellogg under the name of Idria columnaria, but was later recognized as a species of Fouquiera, and so appears in the later works as E columnaria. species of Fouquiera, and so appears in later works as F. columnaris. In the spring of 1886 I first found this strange tree growing near the Rosario mission, and described it in the West American Scientist as Fouquiera gigantea, in June, 1886, but Dr. Kellogg's name has priority. One of these growing near priority. One of these growing near the San Juan mine, in Baja California. the San Juan mine, in Baja California, was said to have measured ninety-two feet in height. The usual height is from thirty to, say, fifty feet, I should judge, and is aptly described as resembling a huge inverted carrot, the thick fleshy trunk being perhaps two feet in diameter, usually without branches, but the top often bifurcated, and sometimes the top curves over like the trunk of an elephant—hence some people have called this the elephant tree. But it must not be confused with another it must not be confused with another plant found here also called the ele phant tree, mentioned by Vestch and others in reports upon their travels. Slender twigs zeveral inches to a foot long cover the sides of the trank from

gentianus), and several species of the Mammiliaria, the pittalia dulce (Ce-reus Thurberi), the recently new Cere-us Brandegei, etc., render the camp of Caimaili notably rich in its cactus flofor the cholles are readered useful for fuel, the pitalla dulce for its delicious fruit, as well as the yet more lusticious pitalla agria (Cereus guammous) also abundant here, and the barrel cactus i Echino-cactus peninsulae), is utilized in confernious. The capter sized in

ized in confections.

seemed to be useless among the ment bers of the cactus family The mesquit was present—apparently an indispensable feature in the desert floras of both North and South America, along with the creesere bush (Larrea Mexicana), the Artemisia, antharrea Mexicana), the Artemisia, and other plants that extend northward into the Rocky mountains. Many arborescent species of the Leguminosae were likewise present, and many of these were adorned with an abundance of air plants, which I found useful in

The carden alon

the variety of cacti. the time came round for me to continue my trip across the reninsula to the guil. Trinidad Arias, I believe, was the name of the dusky native whom I engaged for my dusky native whom I engaged for my servant and guide, on this, to me, ever memorable trip. The correct speaking of his name I cannot vouch forneither, probably, can be. He wore a hat and a pair of shoes, also a shirt of approximately his own color, and a pair of blue overalls. A cirio treeperhaps by chance—formed a corner post for his humble home; its tall, slender trunk, with countless branchlets, making his domicile plainty visible at a considerable distance. The at a considerable distance. est of his house was largely composed rest of his house was largely concluded of Yucca logs for sides and roof, fasten-ed in place in part by baling wire, bits of rawhide, and broken-up boxes nail-ed on in places. A few rawhides and flattened cut tin cans, and now and then a little brush, completed the material used in the construction of the primitive dwelling. Over all hung bright red and once-white bits of cloth, spread to dry in the sun, but adding variety to the coloring of the desert landscape.

landscape.

A gentle burro stood tied to a post, on the morning of our departure from Calmalli, while a young calf on the opposite side awaited the return of a meek-eyed but long-horned red cow that supplied a part of the family living. A couple of raw hide sacks for packing the burro, decorated the walls of the house, together with a saddle, bits of rone and various utensils of bits of rope and various itensils of diverse character. An old oil can stood outside on some stones, in which the family sonp was no doubt boiling. Inside, was a rude bench, also a table; an empty box, and a sewing machine, and simple accommodations for sleeping. A comfortable looking old hen. ing. A comfortable looking oid hen, a lean dog, and a grunting pig had equal entrance or exit with the sleek cat, a shrewd looking boy with one leg, and a black-eyed and black haired girl dressed in a faded whitish dress and and without A beauty rather smaller red ribbons. A baby rather smaller than the cat, another boy and the moth er of the children completed the family group, which we left around the table discussing their daily menu.

The trail from Calmalli was nearly

due eastward, and the first night was que eastward, and the first night was spent amid the ruins of the mission Santa Gertrudis. Dates and figs still survive from the ancient planting, and I saw that our kegs and canteens were filled with the delicious mountain water, that we there left behind us. The trail then became rougher and rocky, trail then became rougher and rocky, ever with an upward tendency. New varieties of cacti and other plants strange to me made their appearance among the clefts of the rocks. At noon the second day our light repast of tortillas and cheese was taken at the summit, where the abrupt peninsula mountains presented the steep descent to the sea noted for its fisheries of pearls.

pearls.

The descent was slow and long, wind-In descent was slow and long, winding about the steep, precipitous canyon slopes, where the better part of prudence caused me to relieve the friendly mule of his burden. Just as the sun went down we reached the bottom of a sandy arroyo, leading to the guif, where we cooked a little jerky, and drank from a little rooky not. and drank from a little rocky pool which a stranger might have searched for in vain, but where my guide said there was siempre agua (always wa-

The next day was a slow tramp over The next day was a slow tramp over sandy arroyos and clayey hills until we reached the shores of the great gulf at Trinidad. A hasty half hour of rich collecting of shells along a rocky beach was here enjoyed; but prudential considerations cut our stay short, and a dry camp was made at the close of day near where we again left the beach. Many interesting observations could be made concerning the geology. could be made concerning the geology, the history and other aspects of this desolate region. The sandstone for miles and miles was seamed with cracks and laid out in little squares—no doubt the result of former earthquake action. Volcanic action was everywhere in evidence. High up on the mountain sides I found beds of the mountain sides I found beds or sandstone and shells—lifted a thousand feet above the present waters or the guif. Before we left the shores or the guif we passed heaps of nacre and

the gulf we passed heaps of nacre and other soils—formed a century ago by the Indians—employed by the Spanish in fishing for pearls. What stories these stones could tell if they were imbued with the power to talk.

Another night was spent at La Palma, where springs of water from an oasis in the desert, and beautiful palms and wide-spreading wild fig trees (Ficus Palmeri) spread their foliage to an erstwhile not gentle zephyr. At night here my guide examined well his long here my guide examined well his lon sharp knife and cautioned me to la mine by my side too, saying mountai lious might visit the water in the night His laconic warning did not preven sleep on my part, and no sign of an wild beast was met with on the tri excepting a solitary fox, climbing steep hillside.

steep hillside.

I attempted dabbling in mines a lit-tie on my way, with the usual resul-that fellows such rashness, that burnt my fingers a bit. But the experience was worth the cost, and the "three virgens" were not severe itheir chastisement, when I put m fingers too near the glow-holes of the now nearly extinct volcano. Beautiful now nearly extinct voicano. Reentitral crystals of pure yellow sulphur are formed around these air-holes, and when removed incautiously I found it literally too hot for me. Some interesting minerals may here be observed esting minerals may here be observed but my transit was altogether too hurried to permit of satisfactory investigations, and I did not knowingly find the leucite reported from this vicinity, about which I published a brief account in one issue of the West American Scientist.

cold springs behind, the trail led over rough, precipitous mountain slopes and canyons or barrancas, to the bay of Santa Rosalia and the vast copper mines, which at the time of my visit of air plants, which I found useful in packing up my collections of living and packing up my collections of the work of the ordinates and the chorus has been completed, he chorus has been completed, he chorus that over to the conductor for rebearsal with the principals and then compares 50,000 acres on which about and a performance is the next thing in one of the packing up my collections of or hundred copper mines have been order. It takes usually from six to exceed abundantly from Calmaili to the guilt and 750 to 860, or even the upon order. It takes usually from six to exceed abundantly from Calmaili to the guilt and 750 to 860, or even the upon order. It takes usually from six to exceed abundantly from Calmaili to the guilt and 750 to 860, or even the upon order. It takes usually from six to exceed abundantly from Calmaili to the guilt and 750 to 860, or even the upon order. It takes usually from six to exceed the upon order. It takes usually from six to exceed the upon order. It takes usually from six to exceed the upon order. It takes usually from six to exceed the upon order. It takes usually from six to exceed the upon order. It takes usually from six to exceed the upon order. It takes usually from six to exceed the upon order. It takes usually from six to exceed the upon order. It takes usually from six to exceed the upon order. It takes usually from six to exceed the upon order. It takes usually from six to exceed the upon order. It takes usually from six to exceed the upon order. It takes u

on the business of the company. The best ore in the mines yields 35 per cent copper, but they were working cent copper, but they were working at that time on 5 per cent ore. Labor receives \$1.25 a day in Mexican money. But the laborers have to pay the company rent for their houses and buy all their supplies at its store, which reduces the actual wages paid very materially. The company's store alone is said to pay a profit of half a million a year. Water is piped to the town a distance of about ten miles. Vegetables are all raised at a distance. It is still a desert—if not an uninhabited still a desert—if not an uninhabited country, and I hailed with pleasure the monthly visit of the San Francisco steamer, the Curacoa on a holiday Sunday, which landed me Monday morning in Guaymas harbor, where I was once more in touch by wire and rail with the rest of the world. C. R. ORCUTT.

COUNTY

BUSINESS

SUPERVISORS TO AD JOURN TODAY.

PETITION - RECEIVED POR CANCELLA-TION OF TAX CERTIFICATES.

ndigents Will Hereafter Be Given Ai Only During the Session of the Board-List of Claims

The board of supervisors transacted all the business that called for their attention by noon yesterday, and adourned until this morning, when the petitions for changes in school dis-

rict boundaries will be considered. The board will probably adjourn this after-noon for the month. One of the matters considered yester-One of the matters considered yesterday morning was a petition from the San Diego, Cuyamaca and Eastern Railway company asking the board to cancel all certificates of sale to the state on block 163 and lots A, B and C, block 164. Horton's addition, for the years 1886-7, 1888-9, and 1889-90, upon the payment by the company of the face value of the taxes, amounting to \$264.71. The petition was presented by Attorney George J. Leovy and alleged that the sales were null and void by ed that the sales were null and void by reason of irregularities in procedure in the levy, assessment and collection of the taxes; that no proof of publication was filed with the county recorder for the years 1888-9, required by law, that the property was not advertised for sale and that the personal property did not belong to the Cuyamaca Railway company at the time it was assessed. The petition was referred to the district attorney with the request that he return to the board his written opinion as to the regality of the assessed that the sales were null and void by

ion as to the legality of the assessments referred to. on account of the depleted condition of the indigent fund the clerk was directed to give notice by publication that hereafter all orders for indigent aid would be issued to applicants at the office of the supervisors while the board is in session, and at no other place or time.

An easement of right-of-way for a

An easement of right-of-way for a road in the second district was received from Mary F. Lee, The easement includes a strip of land forty feet wide across the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 31, township 18 south, range 1 east.

Supervisor Jasper was instructed to issue an order for \$15 per month pay-

able to Mrs. Field for the care of three

orphan children.

The following claims were allowed:

- į	HOSPITAL FUND.
i-	Russian Tea Co
s	Charles S. Hardy 135
n	Hawley Hardware Co 3.
ıf	Wm. Osburn 32
-	George W. Marston 31
ì	W. P. Fuller & Co 1.
of d	Standard Oil Co 16
	John R. Seifert 3
У h	S. G. Ingle 162
-	Levi's Livery 2
:s	Simon Levi
1-	M. C. Nason & Co 30
_	W. W. Stewart 3
a. is	Hamilton Bros 188
d	Hamilton Bros. 188 McKenzie F. and W. 65
15	S. D. Paint Co.
n	Sunset T. and T. Cc
ni.	OUTSIDE INDIGENT.
R	Helping Hand Home\$ 2
5	Graham & Steiner 24
n	T. B. Robertson & Co 5
t	May Schrimpie 5
11	S. Goldbaum
U	Joseph Gartner 9
Ď.	Opera House Market
a	A. Sidney Smith
_	D. L. Kretsinger 5
t-	A. Sidney Smith
ìŧ	Geo. A. L. Urban 34
I	M. Messner
χ-	V. Bruschi 207
:e	Miller & Co
n	W. H. Kitto
y	CONTINGENT FUND.
is	Hugh J. Beldwin \$ 76
al	The board adjourned until this mo
æ	ing at 9 o'clock
d	
ŧŧ	BOSTON LYRIC OPERA COMPAN

Only large operatic organizations like the Boston Lyrics, which com-mences a season of five nights at the орета house. he ieucite reported from this vicinity, bout which I published a brief arount in one issue of the West American Scientist.

Leaving the volcano and its hot and old springs behind the real indicates the company and one of the hard-condensurable behind the real indicates the charge of all chorus work, and artends to the rehearsing of all new operas. It is an old saying in operatio lore, "well it is raining, but the chorus master will be on hand at 10."

After the work of thoroughly drilling the chorus has been completed, he

NEWS OF THE CHURCHES.

PASTORS' MONTHLY MEETING.

BISHOP COURTNEY OF NOVA SCOTIA TO SPRAK AT ST. PAUL'S.

ce of First Methodist Church Presiding Elder Sterling Will Be Present-Presbyterian Ladles' Aid Society Elects Officers-Other News.

The regular monthly meeting of the Pastors' union of this city was held in the Y. M. C. A. parlor this week with a good attendance. Rev. J. E. Hoick of the First Lutheran church was to read a paper, but he gave way to Rev. P. E. Kipp of the First Presbyterian, who read the sermon which he delivered several Sunday evenings ago on "Judge Ewing vs. Mrs. Baker Eddy." A very interesting discussion of the Christian Science question followed during which ready." the Christian Science question follow-ed, during which nearly all the pastors presented their views on the subject. Rev. Mr. Kipp was requested to have selections from his sermon published in pamphlet form for distribution. The in parameter form for distribution. The major's message advocating the closing of side door entrances to saloons was taken up and a committee was appointed to confer with the health and morals committee of the council and present the pastor's side of the case The committee consists of Dr. S. A. Norton, Rev. W. E. Crabtree and Rev. Mr. Earl. An election of officers was held, resulting in the re-election of Rev. S. J. Shaw as president, Rev. J. E. Hoick, vice president, and J. P. Smith secretary.

The Rt. Rev. Frederic Courtney, the bishop of Nova Scotia, will preach at St. Paul's church on Sunday morning. Bishop Courtney was at one time rector of St. James church, Chicago, rector of St. James church, Chicago, and later of St. Paul's church, Boston. He is one of the ablest preachers in the Anglican communion on this continent. The bishop is spending some time in Pasadena, and is to be here on Sunday,

owing to a strong appeal which the Rev. H. B. Restarick sent to him, urg-ing him to visit San Diego. Word has been received from Los Angeles that Bishop Johnson is much better, and it is hoped that his full re-covery will be seedy

better, and it is hoped that his full recovery will be speedy.

The first of the Tuesday evening lectures on periods of church history was
delivered on March 6. The second on
the subject, "The Origin and Development of the Papacy," will be on March
13 at 7:30 p.m.

Bishop Spalding of Colorado will remain in the city until the beginning of
next week.

next week.

On Sunday evening there will be special music at St. Paul's, and the rector will preach upon the first deadly sin.

Rev. Richard Edwards, LL.D., of Bloomington, Ill., is visiting his son, Rev. N. T. Edwards of Escondido. To-gether they spent the day last Wed-nesday with Dr. S. A. Norton of this nesday with Dr. S. A. Norton of this city, and were present at the mid-week service in the First Congregational church, both speaking, to the great pleasure of the people. Dr. Edwards was for many years president of the Illinois normal school at Bioomington, and later state superintendent of and later state superintendent of pub lic instruction in Illinois. He was Dr Norton's predecessor in the pulpit a

Rev. Mr. Street of Exeter, N. H., who with his family has been spending the winter in this city, left yesterday for the east. They made many friends in this city. this city.

The subject of the meeting on Wednesday evening in the First Congrega-tional church was "Our Opportunity and Responsibility for Christian Work in Porto Rico." Mrs. Manly, who ha in Forth Rico." Mrs. Manly, who has studied the subject thoroughly, made a most illuminating and inspiring talk on the theme, setting forth the present religious conditions and the promise for new work.

Rev. Dr. Pond of San Francisco is to be in this city of the set of the

her. Dr. Fond of San Francisco is to be in this city on the 18th of this month to conduct the anniversary ser-vices of the Chinese mission. He will also preach for Dr. Norton. Dr. S. A. Norton will go to Los An-

preach in the afterneon at Roseville.

The third quarterly conference will be held on Tuesday evening in the church. Reports of officers will be received and business pertaining to the church. iness pertaining to the church will

be transacted.
The choir of the First Methodist church under efficient leadership, is preparing the Spanish cantata. "Don Munio," which will be presented some time in the future. A large number of voices will be in the chorus.

The members of the Converts' guild are taking much interest in their work and the attendance is increasing. The subject of "Faith" was considered last Monday night.

Jack Cooke, the boy preacher, is at

present in San Francisco, where Conducting Very successful meetings.
He has not yet decided on the date when he will return to San Diego.

The Ladies' Aid society of the Pres-byterian church last week held its an-nual meeting and elected the following editors: Mrs. George Garrettson, pres-Meant Messlames C. W. Pauly, E. M.
Stewart, and V. E. Shaw, vice presidents: Mrs. George Tvier secretary:
Mrs. J. W. Taylor, treasurer. The Ladies' Missionary society elected the forlowing officers: Mrs. J. P. Smith

The steamer F. cowing outcers: Mrs. J. F. Satisti.

President: Mestames Mylne, Howard.

Toung, vice presidents: Mrs. Phillips, gers: George Weilermiliper, A. S. Adsectedary: Mrs. Dr. Rupp, treasurer.

ams. Mrs. J. Pachtean, John Law, R. E.

The Christian Endeavor society of the First Preshvierian church held business meeting Wednesday evening and established a Davidson fund for missionary purposes. The society ex-pects to give money for work in the Philippines, to be distributed under the direction of Rev. Leonard Davidson.

The Sunday-school of the Presbyterian church has recently overhauled its library and purchased a number of new books. They hope to reopen the library and issue a new catalogue within brary and income a week or two.

There was another baptism at Central Christian church last Wednesday, making nine within the last three weeks. Miss Glass of Montreal, Canada; Mr. Hoeck of Peru, Neb., and Mrs. Ritty of South San Diego, are reent accessories to the church: also

mrs. httpy of south san Diego, are re-cent accessories to the church; also Frank Crane of La Mesa. Mr. and Mrs. Pitzer of Pomona, Mr. Paul McReynolds of Redlands, Mr. and Mrs. Reeves of South Dakota, and Mr. and Mrs. Slocum of Nebraska, were among the visiting disciples this last

week.
The Central Christian church contributed last Sunday the sum of \$150 to world-wide missions. This is its largest gift to this work. Other missions

est gift to this work. Other missions will be supported at other times during the year.

As is true of most of the churches, the men of the Central Christian church are expressing to their friends in the city council, their approval of the mayor's ordinance closing the side door to the saloons.

Rev. C. E. McCansland of the Metho Rev. C. E. McCausland of the Methodist church South will leave next Wednesday to attend the district conference of his church at Downey. Bishop Duncan of South Carolina will preside. Rev. Mr. McCausland will be gone several weeks, visiting friends at Downey, and also at Pomona. During his absence his pulpit will be occupied by Rev. Mr. Wallace of the United Presbyterian church. byterian church.

Rev. Henry A. Cooke, D. D., of Boston, who occupied the pulpit of the First Baptist church last Sunday to the great delight of his audience, has consented to remain a few weeks in San Diego and will preach again next Sun-day morping. There will be no even-

ing sermon.

The Baptists have not yet heard from Rev. W. B. Hinson of Vancouver to whom they extended a call. They are expecting a letter of acceptance

Rev. S. J. Shaw of the United Presby terian church, will go to Los Angeles next week to assist in holding special services in the First United Presbyter-ian church of Los Angeles.

The Lenten services being held in St. Joseph's church are well attended. On Wednesday evening, there is a sermon and the benediction of the Blessed and the beneficial to the hesset Sacrament; on Friday evening, sta-tions of the cross, and on Sunday even-ing, vespers, a sermon and the bene-diction. This programme will be fol-lowed during the Lenten season.

NOT GOING TO CORINTO.

A CHANGE IN ORDERS FROM WASHINGTON

SMILES BROADEN ON THE PACES OF THE MEN OF THE MARBLEHEAD.

to San Francisco in Company

of the Iowa-The Philadelphia Will Go South In-

stead.

When the officers and men of the farblehead appeared on the docks yesterday from the ship there was a noticeable change in their appearance. In most cases it seemed almost necessary for their ears to be set back an inch or two in order to make room for the smiles which had a broadening in-fluence on their countenances. WHY THEY SMILED.

The cause of it all was to be found in the orders which reached the geles next week to attend a meeting of the borne missionary committee, of which he is chairman. Mrs. Norton will accompany him, and they will visit Prof. Norton's family at Ciaremont before returning. mont before returning.

Next Sunday will be conference Sunter Car at the First Methodist church, and the presiding elder. Rer. W. M. Sterling of Los Angeles. will be present and conduct either the morning or evening service. In the efferncon at 3 o'clock the presiding elder will conduct special services in the Methodist church at Coronado, and Rev. J. L. Pitter will preach in the afterncon at Rosseville.

The PHILADELPHIA COFS

THE PHILADELPHIA GOES. It is understood that the departmen has decided that the Philadelphia is not needed at Samoa and that she might as well be sent to Corinto in-stead of the Marbichead. The Philadelphia is now in San Francisco, having been given an overhauling since she left here a month ago. She is clean and in fine condition and as far as the men of the local cruiser are concerned it is a good thing that the larger ship has been selected for a cruise in Central American waters.

BOUND FOR THE SOUTH.

The steamer St. Denis left last even-ing for Ensenada, taking a large cargo of hay and other freight for that por amounting in all to 55 tops. She aiso the following passengers: Mrs. L. Cabailero, Josephine M. De Lobes, Miss. Berryl Packard, J. B. Jacobs, I. Irwin, D. Espinosa, Dr. Goldsmith, S. Steiner, D. Espinosa. Dr. Goldsmith. S. Steiner.
L. Mondeison. The steamer will be back in San Diego on Saturday morning as she grees to Ensemada only on this trip. She will make another short trip before she departs on the evening of the 14th for Cedros Island and San Omintin.

PASSENGERS FROM THE NORTH The steamer Pomona arrived last night with the following list of passen-

Goodell, P. Bancroft, O. Boldermann and wife, Mrs. L. Swain, Mrs. W. S. Hill, W. B. Little, W. Morrison, W. Walters, Mrs. Marcellus, Miss C. L. Knechemister, Miss Davenport, H. L. Platte, E. A. Whitford, N. L. Bailer, F. W. Finch, Mrs. Tuttle, Mrs. Henry, J. W. Thati, and wife, H. R. Gudwood, W. A. Phillips, H. Nicolai, Mrs. T. Nicolai, T. W. Lindssy, C. F. Williard and wife, Rev. J. McDonerell, W. L. Lewis, W. T. Alford and wife, A. Bassett and wife, H. T. Murray and wife.

THE HATHOR. Apparently everybody is in the dark as to the progress of the steamer Hathor up the coast from Guayaquii, from which port she sailed on the 8th of last month, four weeks ago yesterday. She was expected in San Francisco she was expected in San Francisco on the 6th but the guide after keeping her posted as due to arrive on that day, until after that day arrived, declined to set a day for her appearance and has simply posted her as due to arrive during March.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

It is reported that Blunt's reef whist-ling boy, painted red and marked "Blunt" in white letters, off Cape Men-"Blunt" in white letters, off Cape Mendocino, Cal., has disappeared. Another whistling buoy will be established in the same location as soon as practicable. This notice affects the List of Beacons and Buoys, Pacific Coast, 1900, page 23.

By order of the light-house board.

U. SERREE, Inspector.

On the Way to San Diego. FROM HAMBURG.

FROM HAMBURG.

Hathor, Ger. str., 2,358 tons, Voss, for Spreckels Bros. Com. Co.
Octavia, Ger. str., Temme, 3,026, for Spreckels Bros. Com. Co.
Luxor, str., Timmermann, 2,357 tons, for Spreckels Bros. Com. Co.
Bartha Garran chin, 2,025 Bertha, German ship, 2,985 tons, Capt. Bruninge, for Edmund Baker. Serapis, Ger. str., 1,529 tons, Capt. Richert, for Spreckels Bros. Commer-

FROM LONDON.
Altair, German ship, 2,393 tons,
Spille, for Spreckels Bros. Commercial

FROM HONG KONG

FROM HONG KONG.
Belgian King Br. str., 2,170 tons,
Weiss, for C. & O. S. S. Co.
Carmarthenshire, Br. str., 1,878 tons,
Bindloss, for C. & O. S. S. Co.
Thyra, Nor. str., 2,114 tons, Capt. J.
O. Edwardsen, for C. & O. S. S. Co.
FROM OLYMPIA AND SEATTLE.
Ethel Zame Am Schr 407 tons with

Ethel Zane, Am. schr., 407 tons, with lumber for the Santa Fe road and the Russ Lumber & Mill Co.
FROM NEW YORK.
Manning, United States revenue out-

ter, on cruise.
FROM PORTSMOUTH, ENG.
Arethusa, Br. cruiser, 4,300 tons, on

FROM NEW WHATCOM.
Colma, American bark, 741 tons, with

umber.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO.
Carlisle City, Br. str.; 1,898 tons.
Thomas McL. Aitken captain, for C. & O. S. S. Co., to load for the orient. FROM PORTLAND.

FROM FORTLAND.

Strathgyle, Br. str., 3,234 tons, ohn
R. Gordon captain, for the C. & O. S. S.
Co., to load cotton for the orient.

FROM GRAY'S HARBOR.

Azalea, Am. schr., 327 tons, with lum-

FROM PORT HADLOCK. Sequoia, Am. schr., 324 tons, with lumber for the West Coast Lumber Co. Pomona, Am. str., Capt. Alexander, for the P. C. S. S. Co., with passengers

for the P. C. S. S. Co., with passengers and freight.
FROM ACAPULCO.
Calabra, Italian cruiser, 2,470 tons, Capt. Cantelli, to take on coal for

FROM ENSENADA.

FROM ENSEANADA.
St. Denis, Br. str., Capt. Colburn, with passengers and freight for the Lower California Development Co.

Vessels in Port.

Pinta, U. S. S., Shaw, from Mare Island, for Naval Reserves; ar. March 24, 1898. Bear, U. S. S., Capt. Frank Tuttle, from Mare Island, to remain during

from Mare Island, to remain during the winter, ar. Jan. 10.
J. C. Elliott, gasoline schr., J. C. Elli-ott, from San Pedro; ar. Dec. 18.
Marbiehead, U. S. cruiser, Command-er Colby, 2,089 tons from Magdalena Bay for orders: ar. Jan. 27.
Iowa, U. S. battleship (outside), 11.-330 tons, Capt. Goodrich, for cruise; ar. Jan. 31.

ar. Jan. 31.

Pomona, Am. str., Capt. Alexander, for the P. C. S. S. Co., with passengers

Weekly Tide Table

	HIGH		LOW	
	AM	P.M.	AX.	P. X.
II. 7. Wednsdv.	1:31	3:20	8:51	7:16
ir. S. Thursday	2.01	5:25	10:36	8:15
ar. 9 Friday	3:53	6:31	11:55	10:53
er. 10. Saturday	5:12	7:15		12:45
IT. IL SUEday.	6:10	7:40	12:10	1:30
tr. 12 Monday	6:56	S:00	12:59	1:19
IT. 13. Tuesday		8:21		9.10

WONDERFUL PICTURES.

Only a Small Audience to See the Prize Fight on Canvas.

There was not more than half an andience at the Fisher opera house last evening when the pictures of the Jeffries-Sharkey fight were shown. As for the fight, many of those present had seen what they considered more exiting, but there were none to gain-say that the pictures were wonderful. At all times the faces of the partici-pants, as well as of the referee, George Siler, and of the seconds, and pants, as well as of the referee, George Siler, and of the seconds, and notable sporting prize-fight people, could be easily recognized by those who knew them, and every feint and every blow could be seen.

The great improvement of the pictures over the first moving pictures that were shown led many to wonder what the part triumph is absorption.

what the next triumph in photographs would show. The entertainment should prove of interest to others than the people who would attend a fight. for as an example of the possibilities of photography, the exhibition is a great educator. The pictures will be shown again this evening.

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTMRIA. a safe and sare remedy for infants and children and see that it

Bear the Chart H. Witcher!

In the For the 30 Fees.

The Sind For these strays South