#### ABOUT RATTLESNAKES.

GOLONDRINA A SPECIFIC ANTI-

Varieties of the Serpent Found in Southern California - The Remedies for Their Bites.

The rattlesnake is the most abundant and the most dreaded of the venomous reptiles of the United States. The Pacific Coast is practically free from any other variety of poisonous serpents, but several varieties of the rattlesnake abound in sufficient numbers to make up for the lack of variety otherwise.

Our most venomous and ugly species is the black rattlesnake, found near the coast, smaller in size than the more common yellow rattler. It is usually found in grassy valleys or canyons and though smaller in size is much livelier than the other form and not inclined to bear insults without showing fight.

The yellow rattler, or diamond-back, as it is sometimes called, is much larger, often five, more rarely six feet in length sluggish, and not inclined to fight if it can avoid conflict, except at certain seasons when it, also, is very pugnacious.

In April it is sometimes inclined to attack one, and will not readily run from you, but by June it shows a desire to escape—probably because it is blind and because the standard and because the standard and because the standard and because the standard and standard knows itself to be at a disadvantage. Some say it is then more dangerous, as it will strike without warning, which is probably true if it is disturbed. But the current belief that the rattlesnake will always give warning is a dangerous pop-ular fallacy, as such is not the case. It will rattle and strike simultaneously, and aften will await your near approach betore giving warning. I will give a case to illustrate this point. In May, 1886, near San Quintin Bay, I started to climb a steep bank to reach a certain plant growing above me. Just beside it was a large yellow rattler, coiled ready to strike and waiting for its probably expected prey. As I approached it made no motion, but the strong magnetic influence of its eye, as it wickedly watched my approach, caused me to look up just in season, when my head was nearly on a level with its own, and to step back out of danger. Still it did not rattle until a pistol shot gave it its quietus.

In June, 1880, while shaking the seed from the bush into a pan, held near the ground and under the bush, I had the pleasure of seeing a large yellow rattler quietly move from under the bush out of my way, without giving any indication of its presence beforehand. Probably my movement of the bush above it had slightly disturbed the good-natured fellow without arousing his resentment.

Another alim and exceedingly lively rattler, with alternate rings of black and white, is found in our mountains, bordering the desert. After observing the rapid locomotion of a particularly long individual one day, I considered discretion the better part of valor when one turned upon me and showed fight, especially as I chanced to have no weapon at

On the Colorado Desert the rattlesnake closely imitates the color of the sand that surrounds it. The larger one resembles the diamond-back in its markings and I do not know whether it is a distinct species or not.

The desert region possesses a smaller a terrier among rats, by no means sluggish in the hot sun, but inclined to honorable warfare by giving warning to its approaching enemy. One evening the proaching enemy. One evening the operator at a station on the Southern Pacific Railway stepped into his office with slippers on his feet and quickly stepped out again as he felt and heard one of these reptiles under his foot. The side-wiper, or side-winder, as these diquaintances, kept his tail employed in a lively manner until the young man put on his boots, struck a light and dispatched him. On the Mojave Desert this snake is exceedingly abundant in some localities. Their nocturnal habits render them especially dangerous where they abound. All the other rattlers, I believe travel only in the daytime as a rule, when, if one is on the lookout, he can generally avoid unpleasant experiences

Dr. S. Wier Mitchell of Philadelphia, who has made a special study of vene-mous serpents, and has studied our rattlesnakes especially, claims there is no sure cure known for the virus of a rattlesnake. There is a popular article in the Century Magazine (vol. 38. pp. 518-514) by this author. I will copy a few sentences.
"When a man or an animal is bitten by

a rattlesnake death may take place in a few minutes. It has followed in man within a minute, but unless the dose given is enormous, or by chance enters a vein, this is very unlikely. The bite is, however, popularly believed to be mortal, and therefore every case of recovery gives credit to some remedy, for it is a maxim with physicians that the incurable and easily relievable maladies are those which have the most remedies assigned to them. \* \* \* The deadly apothecary does not succumb to his own drugs. \* \* We have never been able to poison plants with snake venom. \* \* It is possible to feed a pigeon on crotalus (rattlesnake) venom day after day and see it live unhurt. \* \* A bite in the extremities rarely causes death."

From the above it will be seen that the of the rattlesnake is extremely dangerous out not always fatal. The poison itself as no effect on the rattlesnake, though leadly to other snakes, yet by biting tself in a vital part the snake has the ower to commit suicide. This has frequently been witnessed and abundantly

testified to and given rise to the popular fallacy that it dies from its own poison. Under normal conditions of health the venom is undoubtedly harmless to the human system if taken internally. Yet such experiments might prove fatal

to some individuals or under unfavorable conditions of health. We will again quote Dr. Mitchell that

a clearer view of the subject may be ob-

"If we mix any venom with a strong enough solution of potassa or soda we destroy its power to kill. A solution of iodine or perchlorlde has a like but a lesser capacity and so also has bromo-lydric acid; but by far the best of all is permanganate of potash. If this agent e injected at once or soon through a hollow needle into the fang wound wherever it touches venom it destroys it. It also acts in like destructive fashion on the tissues, but, relatively speaking, this is a small matter. If at once we can cut off the circulation by a ligature and thus delay absorption we certainly lessen the chances of death; yet, as the bites occur usually when men are far from help, it is but too often a futile aid, although

the pressure under which the blood is kept while in the vessels. this cause must be rare, as it is active for so short a time. Any alcoholic stimulents at this period would be useful; but, despite the popular creed, it is now preity sure that many men have been killed by the alcoholism to relieve them from the snake bite, and it is a matter of record that men dead drunk with whisky and then bitten had died of the bite. For the consequences to the blood and to the nerve centers which follow an injection

venom there is, so far am aware, no antidote; but as to this I do not at all despair and see clearly that our way to find relief is by competently learning what we have to do. \* \* We may hope to find remedies which will stimulate and excite the vital organs which venom enfeebles. In this direction lie our hopes of future help. Anything which delays the fatal effect of the poison is also a vast advantage in treatment."

GOLONDRINA. Several cases of rattlesnake bites have been recently described to the writer, where five drops of ammonia taken in a glass of whisky every five minutes several times in succession resulted in relief and a cure. Ammonia and whisky, with sweet oil or any oily substance, butter or even lard, are the most general popular remedies credited with curing the bites of venomous reptiles or insects. Other remedies, like black ash bark, caustic and bluestone, gunpowder ignited on the wound (in cases of horses or cattle bitten), and many others are often reported as efficacious in the cases where they

The Euphorbiaceal or spurge family contains plants and shrubs, usually with a milky, acrid (poisonous) juice. Euphobia, the principal genus in America, the flowers are monoecious, included in a cup-shaped, four and five-lobed involucre resembling a calyx or corolla, usually bearing large and thick glands at | its sinuses.

In the species to which the name gol-ondrina is usually applied the leaves are small, all opposite and similar, furnished with awl-shaped or scaly stipules; stems and branches usually forming a broad, spreading mat on the ground; annual, usually in blossom throughout the year.

Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit

(West American Scientist, vol. vi., p. 84), say of these plants:
"We find that several species of Euphorbia, mostly the E. albomargniate and the E. prostrata, have acquired a reputation as antidotes for snake poisoning un-

der the names of 'golondrina' and 'gollindrinera.' in Southern California Euphorbia polycarpa is the common golondrina of the Mexicans and Indians, and has the reputation of being a sure cure for all cases of venom poisoning, in common with other similar, nearly related species of this genus. It is abundant from the seashore to the Colorado Desert, where a

larger variety than ours is very abundant. The Herald of Banning, Cal., Louis Munson, editor, under date of October 12, 1880, contained the following article on the varieties of this plant, which I consider worthy of reproduction:

An article of Dr. S. Wier Mitchell of Philadelphia, lately widely copied, announced that no sure cure was known for the virus of a rattlesnake. The Doctor evidently had not consulted the lore of the Indians of Southern California, Nobody hears of an Indian dying from the bite of a rattlesnake, nor of his losing any stock from that cause. On the authority of Mr. I. K. Fisher of Santa Barbara, we state that when a snake has bitten itself species, scarcely a foot in length, white as the sands beneath it, as pugnacious as use, from which we infer that their discovery of the cure arose from observing the snake's employment of the same

remedy, Mr. Frank Smith of Whitewater speaks the Indian language, and through that has come into possession of many sacrets which their reticence hides from most white men. From him we learned is he of the power of the remedy that he is willing, in true California eloquence, to wager Dr. Mitchell in any sum from \$500 to \$1,000 that he can cure any case of rattlesnake bite, Dr. Mitchell himself furnishing the snake if he wants to be sure of its venomous character. The remedy is this: There is a weed which grows wherever the rattlesnake lives; it is green during snake season. When a creature is bitten the green weed is bruised in a little urine, the skin about the bite is scarified with a knife, and the bruised weed is rubbed over the scarified place for ten or fifteen minutes. A bunch of the bruised weed is then bound on the scarliled surface and left. Within forty-eight hours without fail all symptoms of

the poison disappear. "The weed is a species of Euphorbia common in this country. It is a little, vinelike plant, radiating from a center, usually clinging close to the ground, with a light green round leaf shaped like a clover leaf, but only a half or a third as large. When a stem is broken, milk will drop out profusely. A few pieces of the weed grow just south of where the road leads from San Gorgonio Avenue, in Banning, across the vineyard to the company's barn noith of town. There just at the edge of the road along the ditch it can be found and recognized.

"Mr. Smith gave us three accounts of this cure: "1. In 1878 a snake charmer in Presthereafter he was unconscious, his arm and whole side swollen, and the physicians gave him up to die. Mr. Smith then applied his remedy, and the next

morning the man was walking the streets "2. In 1862 a Mexican boy was herding sheep in this pass for the Trujillos. He was bitten by a rattlesnake on the forefinger. When seen by Mr. Smith the next day he was swollen enormously all over, "as big as three boys," says Mr. Smith, and in great agony. This remedy

cured him. "3. A horse was bitten on the nose. When found its head was swollen, and knots as big as nuts showed down its neck and on its body. It had been bitten several hours, the fang marks showing on its nose. He cured it and rode it fifty

miles the third day without injury, "The Mexicans call this weed golon drino.

"If any one seeing this article knows Dr. S. Wier Mitchell's address, we would be obliged by having him see this article.' In the first paragraph of the above article reference is made to the snake using the plant itself in case of its re-penting of suicidal intentions. But this is open to doubt and it may be presumed that the snake resorted to the use of the plant for some reason unknown to us. That it is an infallible cure may also be doubted, notwithstanding the numerous cases which have been described to me by different and reliable observers where t proved efficacious in preserving life. In Texas the plant is steeped in fresh

snake. In Lower California the plant is first masticated and a portion of the weed then applied to the scarified wound and a part swallowed. In Mexico I am informed that among certain Indian tribes the men carry a little of this herb-dried -on their person constantly and say that where it is promptly applied a

snake bite never proves fatal.

All this cumulative evidence is not to be hastily discredited in a matter of so great importance, for, while the mortality from this cause in the United States, yet in India and some portions of tropical America, where many thousands annually lose their lives from venomous serpents, if this plant really possesses the qualities ascribed to it its introduc-tion in those countries afflicted in this way would be of lasting benefit to the human race.

It should be borne in mind that the milky juice of the golondrina is in itself polsonous, whether taken internally, or with many individuals, applied externally to the skin. A case of poisoning by this plant was lately brought to my attention. Several ladies and children thoughtlessly ornamented their hats with the pretty clusters of leaves and white flowers, getting the juice onto their hands and faces. In two or three of these individuals the effect was similar to a case of poisoning from the poison oak, while the others were not ef fected in the least. I have frequently had the milky juice on my hands, when collecting specimens for my herbarium, without any inconvenience resulting whatever. C. R. ORCUTT.

CARPENTER'S STRIKE.

Many Thousands of Mon Quit Work in Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 7.—The carpenters' strike came off today according to programme. It is estimated that between 5,000 and 6,000 are out. Work on nearly all the large jobs is brought to a standstill. The strike is for eight hours as a day's work and wages at 40 cents an hour. No trouble is reported from any quarter yet. Neither side will listen to a compromise. The only vital question between them is the recognition of the employees' organization by the bosses. The brick makers and stonemasons have notified the strikers that they will refuse to work on jobs with non-Union carpenters. A similar action is looked for on the part of the lathers, plasterers

Tonight it is estimated about 7,000 men are out. In some places the bricklavers went out with the carpenters out of sympathy and it is reported the entire body of bricklayers will be called out unless the trouble is settled within a week. In any event nearly all the other building trades will have to stop work soon unless the carpenters' strike is settled. In that event 50,000 men will be idle. Some contractors wishing to complete the work on hand today offered to accept the men's terms, but the Brotherhood is after the Builder's Association and refuses to let anyone return to work until that body nas reorganized the union. President Goldie of the Builder's Exchange thinks it will be at least a week before the strike

CORBETT AND SULLIVAN. The San Franciscan Ready to Meet the

Champion at Once. NEW YORK, April 7 .- In regard to the statement Sullivan is said to have made Corbett today said: "I want to say that I think it very unfair to speak so disparagingly of a man whom he has never met and of whose ability he has no knowledge. If he did say he could stop me in four rounds I will give him an opportunity to try it at my benefit, which takes place at the Fifth Avenue Casino, Brooklyn, under the auspices of the Seaside Athletic Club, on next Monday night, when I will spar Sullivan four rounds, surance of Mr. Smith's entire responsi-bility and veracity. Indeed, so confident also willing to wager that he cannot put me to sleep in four rounds,"

> EGG ROLLING DAY. Thousands of Children Have a Happy

Time at the White House. WASHINGTON, April 7. - The White House grounds were picturesque today because of the annual gathering there of children for the purpose of "egg rolling." The entire grounds back of the mansion were turned over to the children and several thousand spent a portion of the day. There were little folks of all classes. from the colored pickaninny to the "pampered child of luxury." The President stopped occasionally in his work to look t them, and seemed to enjoy the sight. During the afternoon the Marine Band was ordered out by the President for the special benefit of the children.

Richard Proctor is Crazy.

St. Joseph, April 7.—There is much excitement here over the strange actions. of Richard Proctor, the only son of the late famous astronomer. Proctor, who is a young man of twenty-one, about twe months ago began to act strangely and take delight in wandering about at night and hurling stones through the windows of private residences. At his own hone he frequently would chop furniture to pieces and toss the debris into the stret. cott, Arlzona, was bitten by a rattlesnake He believes he is very wealthy and owns on the back of the hand. Ten hours all the real estate in St. Joseph. He on tracts large debts which are with dffl culty paid by his mother and sisters tho are poor. It was decided this afternoon to have him committed to an insaneasy lum. He has been prominent in society

> The Newland Poisoning. Chicago, April 7.- The Corone's in-Mrs. Newland, of Englewood, has been adjourned until the 17th in order p give time for an analysis of the stomads and some of the food partaken of at the fatal supper. The domestic, Mamie Starke, played the insanity dodge for a tine this morning and afterwards told sore more contradictory stories. She processed to be able to find the box of poiso where she threw it, but on being take to the spot failed. She has been prove to be a loose character, having been intimate with different men at Lafaytte, Fort

Wayne and Chicago. Beet Sugar Factory

NEW YORK, April 7 .- The steamship Nymphala has arrived here fom Hamburg, Germany, loaded wit elaborate machinery for a beet sugar actory now under construction at Grand Island, Neb. She also brought up ards of seventy tons of beet seed. Sevral tons of these seed go forward the Agri-cultural Department at Washington, as the department has had applications for seed up to the preent time from 2,000 farmers and applications are constantly coming in which now the inter-

### EDWARD THE EXILE.

TWINKLES OF THE STAR IN SOUTHERN

School of Whales-How the Families Travel-The Reason Why Some Folks Don't Get Seasick.

On Board Schooner Yacht San Diego.

Tuesday, March 11.-In my first letter. sent by the Carlos Pacheco from this point, I referred to a reception given our party by the officials of this city and port last night. The proper thing is now being done by Commodore Howard. assisted by the rest of the party. The yacht is filled with ladies and gentlemen, and as I write from the forward deck near the main guy to windward of quarter staysail boom jib, I can hear sweet music and joyous laughter. Speeches have been made and replied to, and we will leave here for the Islands of Cedros with the good wishes of the citizens and officials of Ensenada de Todas Santios.

It is now 5 o'clock; the last guest has been taken ashore, sheets spread to a fine breeze, the stars and stripes dipped three times, the salute answered from the shore and we are off for the land of gold

The passengers are H. A. Howard. W. J. Lyons, Henry L. Ryan, J. A. Bloomer, Colonel J. H. C. Roberts, J. M. Van Hook, B. C. Rodriquez, Edward Friend and Custom Officer Feopilo Fernandez. The officers are H.A. Howard, Commodore; A. M. Hayward, Captain commanding; Captain J. T. Hamilton, Pilot and Navigator; W. Mabee, First Mate; E. Friend, Purser; J. A. Brainard, Steward.

The run from Ensenada to Punta Banda, a distance of fourteen miles, was made in one hour and five minutes. Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock, we are about midway between Colonett and Saint Martin's Island, sixty-five miles out from Ensenada, the wind blowing some where else, whales spouting all around

us and the band playing Annie Laurie.
For the benefit of your land lubber readers I will state that the school of whales referred to are cow or female fish accompanied north by their calves, born to the sea in the south, Going down in the Fall the bulls and their wives travel in the same train, but on the return trip the women folks take a kid or so under their wings, and ship, near the coast, where they can feed themselves and the calves without getting off at eating houses off the line of road. The bulls flock to gether by themselves and travel by the deep sea route. The families are not then united until the frozen north is reached. Going south the bulls are very docile, but as soon as the responsibility of fatherhood is placed upon them they become vicious and are hard to curry or harpoon. The young whales are cared for in the southern bay until they are about 4 months old then comes the long wim northward.

At Ensenada some wag ran a crazy Frenchman in on Captain Hamilton as a barber. The lather was put on with his dirty fingers and eves and ears were filled to overflowing after three or four swabs and all this time the gang of friends were peeping through the windows and door superintending and enjoying the job. Hamilton would raise up in the chair eccasionally and watch the movements of the Frenchman, but he did not really "get on" and feel puglistically interested until the poor fool fished out a corn and bunion razof, and began whet-ting it on a long leather strep. "He only made one swipe and cut the strap in two," said Ham, "then I saw that something was wrong. The razor was all full of gaps and the man pranced all around as if he was going to kill a hog."

You must know, if you are at all familiar with sea terms

and usiges, that captains, mates, steersmen, etc., all stand certain watches. They are called by old salts the first watch, middle watch, dog watch and gravy eye watch. Now I have had the Waltiam watch (but not in San Diego), the Elgin watch, the Waterbury watch (that was in San Diego), and the death watch in the prison cell, but this is the first time that I ever had the dog watch. Hovard said as I was purser of the boat and a particular friend of his, he would favor me by full and complete charge of the dog. I felt complimented then, but the multiplicity of favors bestowed does not dawn on me now as anything extraor-dnary. On the other hand, though diteness precludes the appropriateness the situation in a kicking way, I would ladly inform Mr. Howard that the watch f this particular dog was not exactly to ny appreciative liking. In other word, Bob"—that's what Howard calls him—is a dirty, fiea breeding, growling, gnawing, barking, contemptible little nuisance. He is always hungry and dry, pulls the cover off me in the middle of the night, sticks his cold nose in my eye, chaws my ears and generally endeavors to exhibit the extent of his suddenly developed affection. As a rule I don't like dogs, and as a certainty I despise this mongrel cur. I am at sea now and I'll do my duty conscientiously, but the next time I go out as wet nurse to anybody's pup, with-out name or pedigree, I want to know it in advance.

Several of the passengers have been sea sick, but Colonel Roberts may be called habitual in this misery. He got sick in the small boat coming out to us in San Dlego Bay, and he has been ready to throw up his position in society ever since. His stomach goes clean back on him at the least tremor of the yacht, and he lies flat of his back for days, looking the picture of desolation and despair. He was so sick Thursday afternoon that quest into the cause of death of M. and a porous plaster wouldn't stay on his

This is Thursday at noon and we have just sighted the islands about forty miles distant. We struck heavy wenther and a rough sea off Sacramento Reefs. The yacht stood up on her west end and shook herself like a hooked shad, and then she reared up from the east by sou'east end like unto a bronco. At first everybody said it was jolly and a few very good stories were murdered in an unwillful but certain manner. The guitar even sounded out of place, and the tremble of the voice in song was anything but premeditated. Nobody was scared, of course, because everybody

Friday, March 14th.—We arrived off Ricardo landing at 2 o'clock this morning, but the rollers were so playful that it was decided to hug the bosom of "the mighty" until day should have assumed control of the earth and sen.

At 10 o'clock a. m. the last man on board was taken ashore, and as I write I sit in the office of the Cedros Island Mining Company, which is situated about 200 yards from the sea shore and at the foot of one of the most rugged and bar-ren mountains I ever looked upon. We

letter will go by the Ethel, one of the company's schooners, in the morning.

I learn that the island is twenty-eight

miles long and averages fourteen miles in length. From the ocean trees were seen in many places, and it is said that good water is abundant.

The only game to be found are deer and goats, but fish are taken in abun-dance. Dick Howard, brother to the Commodore, has killed eight deer within the last three weeks, and he reports a great many on the island. Goats are very plentiful and are sometimes seen in

bands of twenty-five and fifty.

The mines are situated about three miles distant in the mountains. I leave with our party immediately. You shall hear from me by the next boat, which

will possibly leave in a week.

We find McDougall and his men in good health and working hard. JAMES EDWARD FRIEND.

More Moulders Imported.

San Francisco, April 7.-A special train bearing thirty-six iron moulders from Philadelphia arrived here this morning to go to work in the foundries in this city now affected by the strike As soon as the train arrived at the Oakland Mole the new men were met by delegates of the Moulders Union and several of them were induced to join the The others were taken across the bay in tugs and sent to the found-

Grave Charge Against Mitchell. OCEANSIDE, April 7.—John Mitchell, s prominent citizen and a candidate for Postmaster of this town, was arrested tonight by United States Marshal Gard for sending obscene letters through the United States mails to Chauncey Hayes, H. K. Weitzel, Mrs. H. Trotter and several society young ladies. The letters were marked about a year ago and the Postoffice Inspectors have been working on it ever since.

THE WORLD IN BRIEF. News Hot From the Wires Stated in Terse Paragraphs.

Windslow Judson, President of the St. Joseph, St. Louis and Santa Fe Railroad, died yesterday at St. Louis.

At the office of Drexel Morgan & Co., New York, it is stated cable advices announcing that the condition of J. S. Morgan is worse and that he is not expected

William Galloway, who ran the first lo-comotive on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, is dead. He retired in 1887, and was probably the oldest locomotive engineer in the world.

The United States Commissioners of Public Buildings for San Francisco have advertised for bids for the sale of a site for the Postoffice in that city. The bids will be opened April 22d.

The annual meeting of the Alton road resulted in the election of the old Directors and officers, except that A. C. Bartlett was chosen to fill the one-year unexpired term of John Crerrar: The will of the late Colonel J. Mervyn

Donahue, President of the San Francisco and Oregon Coast Railroad, was formally admitted to probate yesterday in Marin County. No contest of the will was filed. A meeting of the Board of Directors of

the Hutchinson, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad has resulted in the pushing forward of the construction of the road. It is reported the road will be operated by the Union Pacific.

ton yesterday, Bradford (Dem.) was elected Mayor; Folk (Dem.), Treasurer, and Saunders (Rep.), Police Magistrate. The City Council stands seven Republicant and seven Republican cans and seven Democrats. A contract was signed vesterday whereby the Burlington and Missouri River Road will build a new line from the

crossing of the Cheyenne River, Wyoming, to Deadwood, South Dakota. This are extension is 100 miles long. A New York jury yesterday declared that Miss Harriet Coffin was insane. She is the granddaughter and helress of the late Judge Coffin of Cincinnati. She has been about a year in a private asylum\on

account of her eccentric behavior to-ward Kyrle Bellew, the actor. At Chambers' Station, near Mount Sterling, Ky., Sunday, Will Barnes and Kelly Day were killed by Albin Barnes and George Stephens. The shooting grew out of an old feud. Day was a bystander without any share in the quarrel.

Albin Barnes is fatally wounded. At Harlan Court House, Ky., yesterday Spurlocks, Days and others of the Howard-Turner feud held a conference and agreed to lay aside their quarrel. It was agreed that if any further assassirations occurred both sides should unite to bring the murderer to punishment.

The Directors of the Equitable Bank, New York, have decided to close its One of the Directors claims that the bank has been losing money and the deposits have dropped down to a figure where there is very little profit for the concern. The depositors have been notified to withdraw their money.

Race horses belonging to William Mc-Mahon were sold yesterday at the Boulevard Riding Academy, New York. The most important sales are: Eolian, to William Easton & Co., \$3,400; Speedwell, ch. m., to Edward Garrison, for \$2,500; Falcon, bl. g., to O'Faral of Brooklyn, for \$2,450; Mattle, to Corbett, for \$3,200. most important sales are; Eolian, to

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Panama Railroad resulted in the re-election of the old Board of Directors of the year 1889. The reports show a revenue of \$2,157,825 against \$3,690,659 in 1888 and the surplus earnings \$384,149, a decrease of \$766,394. The large decrease in the gross earnings is due to the suspension of work on the canal the early part of the year which caused the cessation of nearly all the local business.

George K. Sistare & Sons' failure was announced on the Stock Exchange, New York, yesterday. It is reported the defalcations in the firm amounts to \$250,-The firm was one of the most prominent in the street. A member of the firm says the failure was caused by a heavy defalcation in the Philadelphia office. Douglass Hilger, the manager in the Philadelphia office, is found to be short \$150,000. Hilger died Saturday. This and the Detroit defalcation of A. M. Stanton for \$150,000 a few years ago, caused the suspension.

An explosion of powder occurred near Portland, Or., Sunday night in which Richard Mills, a boy about 18 years of age, was killed and four others seriously injured. The boys went into a barn to spend the night and Mills lighted a cigarette and threw the match in a can of powder which exploded tearing the roof off the barn and blowing Mills several feet into the air. The barn took fire and was burned to the ground. Mills' body was taken out in a mangled condition and conveyed to the morgue. The other four boys, while being badly burned, are It has certainly saved many lives. The milk and the tea given internally in cases of taken regarding this niw and very important industry to farmer in America. I falled to "speak" the Queen of the Bay, not considered to be in a dangerous conformation of the considered to be in a dangerous conformation of the considered to be in a dangerous conformation of the considered to be in a dangerous conformation of the considered to be in a dangerous conformation of the considered to be in a dangerous conformation of the considered to be in a dangerous conformation of the considered to be in a dangerous conformation of the considered to be in a dangerous conformation of the conformation

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"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription H. A. AROHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Without injurious medication

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AND A FULL LINE OF GROCERIES.

## FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' UNION

E Street, bet. Fourth and Fifth, San Diego.

#### DEAD IN A GULCH.

THE UNRECOGNIZED REMAINS OF A MURDERED MAN FOUND.

A Bullet Hole Through the Hat and Skull Tell a Story of a Probable Murder Which Must Have Happened Months

A week ago Sunday as B. F. Houx and Henry Betsch, two miners of Pine Valley, were looking up certain claims of the former they made a ghastly discovery in a gulch near the top of the divide directly east of the city.

The two men are old and experienced miners and for some time past have been working for the Eureka Mining Company in Pine Valley. Something over a year ago Houx had been out prospecting and had staked out several claims along the divide east of Pine Valley and nearly on the Colorado desert. Last Sunday he and Betsch and decided to look up these locations and see that nobody had been trespassing and that the monuments were all standing as

they should be.
In their search they had lost their bearings a little but Houx knew that by following up a certain canyon he must come out near the place where one of the claims was staked out. They started up the canyon but about half way up they were stopped by the discovery of the bones of a human skeleton from which the entire fiesh had decayed.

The skeleton lay in the lowest point of the valley, and had apparently been drawn under the bushes where it lay, for the purpose of hiding it from the eyes of the possible but highly improbable passers by. The cauyon lies above the laguna east of Pine Valley and only a short distance south of what is known as Pilot Peak, on which the U.S. monuments are placed. It is within a mile of the top of the divide beyond which lies the Colorado desert.

When found nothing but the skeleton remained; not a vestige of flesh was left upon any portion of the body. The clothing surrounded the skeleton, showing that the flesh had rotted away just where the skeleton lay,
A pair of grayish brown pants, over

which were a pair of blue overalls, contained the leg bones. The chest and upper portion of the body was surrounded by an undershirt beside a flannel overshirt with lace front. Both shirts were so weather-beaten and decayed by the elements that they fell to pieces almost on being touched. The left sleeve of both shirts was torn off and the arm bones beside the left shoulder-blade had been carried away by the rats or other animals.

About fifty feet away from the rest of the skeleton the boots were found. Both boots had the foot bones inside and the uppers of each had been eaten away by the rats from the toe to the instep. These boots are very peculiar and ought to furnish some trace of the man if he has any friends who knew him. They are a heavy pair of Hungarian mining boots, riveted with copper rivets around the back. The boots were evidently new as the nails of the soles were worn but little.

In the pocket in the shirt was found a tobacco sack, a bundle of cigarette pa-pers, a pocket-knife and a bunch of The knife was one of those large combination knives with bone handle, one side white the other black. It had two blades in front and at the back had a hook, cork-screw, punch and such similar tools, but there was nothing which in any way would indicate the identity of the murdered man.

That the man was murdered there can be no doubt whatever, as lying near the skull was a black felt hat with two bullet holes in it. In the skull was a bullet hole a little to the right of the center of the back of the head and a little near the top of the base. In front, over the right eye, was another hole, somewhat larger, but evidently made by the same bullet and corresponding with the two holes in the hat near the brim. The skull was cracked and broken and the hole in front was enlarged and torn away so that probably half the frontal bone was entirely destroyed.

The skeleton was evidently that of man about 5 feet 6 inches or 5 feet 8 inches tall, and he must have worn a pretty long growth of black beard as some of the hairs were clinging to the blood marks on the shirt front.

When the skeleton was found the

slight investigation the people dared to make developed the above facts after which they sent for the Coroner to come out and take charge. After taking the advice of the District Attorney it was decided that the visit should be made because a crime evidently had been committed and there might be something which could lead to identification and possible future punishment of the crim-The Coroner will leave this morning for the scene.

MARCH WEATHER,

The Summary of Its Features Last

Month. Observer Hearne, of the Signal Service Bureau of this city furnishes the following summary of the weather for the month of March:

fell
Total excess in precipitation during month.
Total excess in precipitation since Jan. 1,
No. of cloudless days.
No. of partly cloudy days.
No. of cloudy days.
Dates of frosts, 11, 12.

GENERAL VANDEVER

Says He is Working for the Interests of San Diego.

Mayor Douglas Gunn returned yesterday from San Francisco. He received the following letter from General Vandever:

Washington, D. C., March, 28, 1890. Hon. Douglas Gunn, Mayor, San Diego, Cal. Dear Sir: Your dispatch of the 26th instant has been received, notifying me of the resolution of thanks of the Common the resolution of thanks of the Common Council for what little 1 may have been able to accomplish towards the procuring of the passage of the bill for the erection of a public building at San Diego. I have to say that I am exceedingly gratified by this mark of favor and beg leave te assure you and that honorable body that no effort will be spared to secure the passage of the San Diego bill through the House. I can say further that I am urging upon the attention of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors the imperative necessity for an appropriation to clear obstructions from the entrance of the San Diego harbor and for the construction of a jetty and other necessary works to improve the depth of the water upon the bar outside of the jetty. Again thanking you for your kind expressions, I remain, very respectfully.

To be Running Soon.

The cable road system is rapidly approaching completion. All of the brack. ets and pulleys are in position and the cable can be put in in a day when all is ready. It is believed now that cars will he running on the 19th or 20th of the

An excellent remedy for dyspensia—Simmons Liver Regulator.—C. Masterson, Sher iff of Bibb Co., Ga.



## Wolff's ACME Blacking HARNESS DRESSING

The BEST for Men's Boots " " Ladies' "
" Children's "

ABSOLUTELY WATERPROOF.
SOFTENS and PRESERVES the Leather Out I two and PRESERVES the Leathers once a worth for court is ample for perfect results. It makes the handsomest and most durable policy by the two you don't have to groan and sweat with a blacking brigh. He wise and try it. Because your grandfather worked hard is no reason you should not spare yourself this worse than useless labor. Sold by Grocors, Druggists, and Shoe Dealers.

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