ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

THE BORDER WAR-CLOUD.

A GLIMPSE OF BOTH SIDES OF THE LINE.

Letter from the "Record-Union's" Special Correspondent on the Field of the Controversy.

PASO DEL NORTE, Mex., August 1, 1886.

Our present trouble with Mexico—or rather Mexico's trouble with us—has been brewing for years, and presents various complications not apparent to careless observers. It is not merely the case of a couple of disreputable journalists who have been berating one another, but that the border has always been overrun with rowdies and renegades of both nationalities, who are perpetually getting into difficulties with the law and then pleading "citizenship" to shield themselves from the punishment they deserve.

This little town—which has seen all that is bad in American character, from the numberless outlaws who "skip" their country by merely crossing the river, but which, unfortunately, has had little opportunity to learn anything good of its American neighbors—is greatly excited at the present juncture and *vox populi* is "all for war." Senor Escabor, the Mexican Consul at the U. S. El Paso, on the opposite side of the Rio Grande, says that unless one country or the other immediately backs down, a sanguinary conflict cannot be averted, and asserts positively that Mexico will never comply with demands for Cutting's release, but will accept the alternative of war first. As he is a man who never speaks upon matters of state without good authority, and is known to have hitherto faithfully reflected the sentiments of his Government, his word carries much weight. The bitter feeling which the masses in this section of Mexico always entertain toward Americans is now greatly intensified—not so much over the Cutting affair, which is of small consequence, but on account of the tone of the Texas press in its violent denunciation of the Mexicans and their Government, and because, for the first time, the code of the State of Chihuahua has been challenged.

ACCORDING TO SAID CODE,

Which was copied from that of France, the arrest of Cutting was strictly within the letter of the law, and his treatment milder than might have been expected; and when the low-lived fellow, who has been in trouble many times before, poses for a martyr—being shrewd enough to see the advantages to be gained by notoriety—refusing to be released on straw bail, and declaring, with assumed patriotic dignity, "I am in the hands of my country, and she will take care of me," the demand from the United States that he shall instantly be set at liberty and allowed to go scot free, in spite of his offense, is aggravating, to say the least of it.

It is amusing to note how defiant these Mexican El Pasoans are, having little knowledge of the United States or its immense resources, and how devoutly they believe that it will be an easy task to whip their nearest neighbor. They have somehow brought themselves to believe that the firing of the first gun will be a signal for the Southern States of our Union to rush to their assistance, and thus avenge themselves on the North for the disastrous outcome of the late civil war, and they are certain that England will instantly take their part and blockade the Atlantic and Gulf ports of the United States. The following extract from an editorial in the *Observador Fronteriza* (*Frontier Observer*), of Paso del Norte, indicates the intensely patriotic and belligerent tone of the Mexican press, which everywhere calls upon its Government to listen to no negotiations whatever. Says the editor:

"Do you Americans believe that because you belong to a populous nation you will cause our weaker nation to vacillate? Never think so. Do you think that by noise and hurrahs you can scare our authorities? Never believe it. Never let it enter your minds. You can never impose upon the son of a warlike and valiant nation."

The time has come when statesmanlike sense and national forbearance are necessary on both sides of the Rio Grande to preserve amicable relations between the two republics. An element in the United States has long been eager for a rupture with Mexico, looking forward to the absorption of that country in a spirit of patriotic greed, while a still greater number of our citizens yearn for conquest and annexation under the idea that

UNLIMITED LOOT

Would be gained by it in the shape of exhaustless mines and other riches in this fancied El Dorado. On the other hand, a dread of annexation to the United States has long been the nightmare of Mexican existence, and every plan brought forward for mutual benefit has been construed by the jealous younger sister into a leaning in that direction. The lately proposed commercial treaty brought out that feeling in full on the southern side of the dividing river, and though its provisions would have brought them before-unheard-of comforts and luxuries, the proportion of Mexicans who opposed it was about ninety-nine out of a hundred. The idea that said treaty meant a-swallowing up of this republic by the United States was industriously fomented by certain interested capitalists and tradesmen, who have long had things all their own way in Mexico. You would scarcely credit me were I to tell you the outrageous prices charged here for the most common articles by the tradesmen above mentioned, who gained a footing here before the advent of the railroads. The Mexicans, having no manufactories of their own, and knowing no better, have for years permitted themselves to be thus swindled—the poor doing without the ordinary necessaries of life, and the rich being careless of their inherited wealth. Naturally, these mercantile Shylocks did not want their bonanzas interfered with, and opposed the treaty with might and main, fostering the bad blood of the gullible people by all manner of misrepresentations. Within the last three years, however, their golden harvests have been pretty much decreased, since many large mercantile firms—principally in the Texas cities, Galveston, Houston, San Antonio, Austin, Waco and Fort Worth, besides a few in New York, St. Louis, San Francisco and Chicago—have overrun the country with their commercial travelers. As may be imagined, the latter gentlemen are now having rather a "ticklish" time of it, between the Scylla and Charybdis of desiring to expel the Shylocks aforesaid and preserving peaceful international relations.

Another cause for the popular hatred of Americans which prevails along the southern side of the Rio Grande is jealousy of the business profits which the latter are reaping on Mexican soil, American miners, for example, paying no taxes to the Mexican authorities, though making no end of money from the mines.

There is in the United States a vast army of unemployed and irresponsible men who would rejoice at the prospect of war with a foreign power, simply for the excitement of the thing; besides a multitude of discomfited Anarchists, would-be bomb-throwers, "Knights" of idleness and other

VICIOUS AND RESTLESS CRANKS

Who are pining to expend their surplus venom in any deeds of violence. All these would delight to rush down to the vindication of American "honor" and the release of their kindred spirit, Cutting, who fully deserves all the punishment he will get. Besides, there is said to be a feeling prevalent in the South that an international conflict would be effective in obliterating the estrangements that have grown out of our late internal strife, and in reuniting all sections of the Union; therefore Texas and Louisiana, if not all the former Confederacy, would look with favor upon a war with Mexico. The more responsible people of the North—the clear-headed and law-abiding citizens, whose substantial qualities have made the nation what it is—are too far removed from the scene of difficulty to look fairly upon both sides of the question, and the danger is that they may be led into error by exaggerated dispatches.

It is undoubtedly true that Mexicans have many times furnished occasion for "bad blood" by their raids over the frontier and their unfair treatment of Americans in Mexico, but it is also true that there is another view of the picture which is entirely ignored in the present excitement. We are certain to hear of every "outrage" committed by Mexicans—and the accounts thereof lose nothing at the hands of American dispatchers; but the numberless atrocities committed in Mexico by renegades from the other side of the Rio Grande are seldom chronicled by the Northern press. People who know what "border life" is—near the line between any two countries—can readily believe that the harrowing paragraphs from El Paso and Laredo which are now fanning the flame of war may be taken with considerable allowance. Most of them are wired by sensation-mongers, anxious to earn an honest penny by sending matter that is bound to be read; and while there is doubtless some grim truth in most of the statements pertaining to this border row, many of them are ludicrously exaggerated, to the great injustice of Mexico and the serious detriment of international relations. Occurrences which tend to arouse these animosities are seriously to be deplored, for, though bitter hatred prevails between both nationalties along the frontier—growing out of acts of cussedness committed by irresponsible persons on both sides of the line—the better element of society in the northern States of Mexico, as elsewhere in the republic, entertain friendly sentiments toward the United States.

But the Mexicans have many reasons for disliking our people. A respectable American often finds occasion to blush for his country—or rather for the conduct of some of her representatives here. Perhaps it is the case with all lands, that the men and women who drift over the border are generally the scum of society—the failures, the cranks and disappointed ones, if not those whose actual misdeeds have exiled them

FOR THEIR COUNTRY'S GOOD.

Should I undertake to tell you the doings of some Americans (of both sexes) in Mexico, no reputable editor would publish the recital. The Mexicans are by nature extremely hospitable, but again and again has their hospitality been abused and their trust betrayed by foreigners whom they have received into their homes, that they have come to regard us all with distrust and aversion. There is much unmitigated bosh about "the civilizing influence of Americans in Mexico," by reason of our railroads, invested capital, and contact with the people. This is the sheerest nonsense, tinctured with the inordinate vanity of the typical "American citizen." In the first place, all we who were born upon this hemisphere are native Americans, and there is no reason why those occupying that strip of the northern continent called the United States shall arrogate to themselves exclusive right to that distinction. In a certain sense railroads are undoubted civilizers in opening up wild regions—as the Union Pacific did in one domain; but they can hardly be regarded in that light in Mexico, having been built only through the most richly-populated sections and connecting cities which were hoary with antiquity before the United States was thought of.

The popular notion of the North that Mexico is a land of heathen and "Greasers" is the wildest of errors. True, the poor and ignorant are vastly in the majority as to numbers, but they are vigorously ruled by the controlling upper class, which has few superiors on the face of the earth for culture, refinement, good breeding, and that proper pride which can trace its ancestry back through centuries of wealth and power. As a rule,

THE "CIVILIZING INFLUENCE"

Of the average railroader has not yet been made apparent. The higher officials are invariably gentlemen whose deportment, here as elsewhere, is a credit to the country that claims them; but there is also a multitude of lower employes, some of whom are a disgrace to any nationality. They are perpetually boasting of their superiority and their rights as American citizens, running full tilt against all the customs and prejudices of the country which has the misfortune to tolerate their presence. A Mexican seldom gets downright drunk, or swears noisily, or engages in street brawls. He has his vices, but they partake of his own gentle and quiet nature. One low-class Anglo-Saxon out "on a tear," with his propensity for smashing windows, etc., will raise more racket and commit more devilry in one night than a city full of natives can accomplish in a year.

LAWS OF SOCIAL MATTERS.

While it is true that among the lowest classes in Mexico the marriage ceremony is comparatively unknown, and the sexes herd together like cattle, it is also a fact that no people in the world are more severely moral than Mexicans of the higher grades. Their laws of social propriety are as immutable as those of the Medes and Persians, and strict virtue is the rule among them. I could tell you lamentable cases wherein an American has wormed himself into the confidence of some Mexican family, through his letters of introduction or business interests here, and then, disregarding the time-honored customs of the country and insisting upon the more free and easy ways of the United States (which may do well enough among the cold-blooded people of the north, but never in the tropics), has ruined the fairest of the flock and brought dishonor upon the house which sheltered him. Even the stage-robberies and "Mexican raids," about which we hear so much, have many of them been proven to have been committed by renegade Americans, escaped convicts from United States prisons, and other outlaws, who probably belong on the northern side of the Rio Grande, but find it convenient to masquerade as "Greasers" for their own evil purposes. The State of Texas alone has sent more roughs into this country than were ever raised on Mexican soil, in view of which fact the present heated condition of its people, their exaggerated reports, and mass meetings in favor of war, are especially aggravating to Mexico.

FANNIE B. WARD.

Some Interesting Statistics.

Twenty-five years ago we were 30,000,000 of people, now we are nearly 60,000,000. Then we had 141 cities and towns of over 8,000 inhabitants, now we have 286 of such towns and cities. Then the total population of our cities was 5,000,000, now it is about 12,000,000.

Our coal mines then produced 14,000,000 tons, now 85,000,000 tons, or six times as much. The iron product amounted to 900,000 tons of ore; to-day it foots up over 8,000,000 tons a year, almost a nine-fold increase.

In 1860 our metal industries employed about 53,000 hands, consumed $100,000,000 worth of material and turned out about $180,000,000 in annual products. To-day these industries employ 300,000 hands, consume $380,000,000 of material, and their annual product amounts to $660,000,000.

In 1860 the wood industries employed 130,000 persons; to-day they employ 340,000, while the value of their annual product has trebled. The woolen industries employed 6,000 persons then, and now employ 160,000, while our home mills, which produced goods of the value of $80,000,000 in 1860, now turn out an annual product worth $270,000,000.

Finally, there is cotton. In 1860 we imported 220,000,000 yards of cotton goods; in 1881 we only imported 70,000 yards. In the meantime the number of hands employed in American cotton mills has increased to 200,000, and we export over 150,000,000 yards of cotton goods a year, instead of importing 227,000,000 yards as we used to do.

We have nearly five times as many miles of railways, and double the number of farms, yielding more than double the number of bushels of cereals. In the production of sheep we had 22,000,000 of them in 1860, to-day we have over 40,000,000 of them; and whereas we then produced in this country 60,000,000 pounds of wool, now we produce 240,000,000 pounds.

Finally, the total of our exports has doubled. In 1860 it stood at $400,000,000, and now it stands at about $900,000,000.

THE YOUNG WOMAN WHO MAKES A MISSTEP.—We are in entire sympathy with those of our exchanges who expose and denounce the inconsistency which endeavors to save a fast young man while it pushes further into the pit of infamy the young woman who has made a single misstep. It is right to do everything possible to save the young man. It is a cruel wrong that the same strenuous exertions are not made on behalf of the young woman. That is a burlesque Christianity which falls on the neck of the male profligate while it curls the lip in scorn at his unfortunate victim. Another evil there is under the sun. While society ostracizes the woman who has gone wrong, refusing to show her any countenance or to believe in the genuinenes of her repentance, too often it welcomes with open arms to its inner circles the scoundrel who was the chief instrument of her fall. There should be an end of this. The destroyer of female virtue should be shunned as one would a deadly contagion. Better take into your homes a den of rattlesnakes than the moral leper who blasts and destroys all upon which he breathes.—*Altoona Tribune.*

"THAT Miss Jones is a nice-looking girl, isn't she?"

"Yes, and she'd be the belle of the town if it wasn't for one thing."

"What's that?"

"She has catarrh so bad it's unpleasant to be near her. She has tried a dozen things and nothing helps her. I am sorry, for I like her, but that doesn't make it any less disagreeable for one to be around her."

Now, if she had used Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy there would have been nothing of the kind said, for it will cure catarrh every time.

The Hancock fund now reaches $46,000.

THE FARM.

MATTERS OF HORTICULTURE AND AGRICULTURE.

A Successful Codlin Moth Trap—Diseases of Swine—Grading Prunes—Profitable Crops.

There is perhaps no insect that has effected greater destruction to fruit than the codlin moth to classes of fruit which it operates upon. In many localities, as is well known, hardly an apple can be found which does not show its work, or in other words is not wormy. Much has been written upon the subject as to remedies, and many orchardists have succeeded in largely exterminating the pest from their premises, but all will agree that the codlin moth is a very difficult pest to dispose of. The codlin moth trap invented by G. W. Thissell, of Winter's, which has heretofore been mentioned in these columns, seems to be meeting with much favor, and may be the much needed instrument of destruction for this pest. The Winter's *Express* of the 13th inst. says:

"At the invitation of G. W. Thissell, we went out to his place last Tuesday morning to look at his codlin moth trap and to see it in operation on the trees. We gave it a close inspection, and herewith give the facts in relation to the trap as we saw it. The trap is made from common wire screen cloth, cut in strips eight inches in width and in lengths varying with the different sizes of the completed trap. About two-thirds of the distance from top to bottom of the wire cloth is riveted a band of tin two inches wide, perforated with holes a little larger than the meshes of the wire screen. This is done in order that if the larva, or worm, is too large to go through or passes over the screen, he will get through the holes in the tin. Before putting the trap on the tree the trunk is thorough cleaned and a strip of burlap is tied securely around it. Then the trap is put on, the edges tacked to the trunk and the trap is ready for business. When the apple that has been stung by the moth drops from the tree, the worm leaves it and makes its way to the trunk and ascends until it strikes the trap, which it crawls into through the meshes of the screen or the holes in the tin, secretes itself under the burlap and proceeds to spin its web for the cocoon in which the pupa develops into the moth. When the moth is hatched there is no possible escape for it, as it is too large to go out where the worm went in, and it consequently dies. We saw numbers of the moths in Mr. Thissell's traps, most of them dead, but enough of them alive to demonstrate the futility of their endeavors to escape. When it is known that a female moth will sting from 150 to 200 apples before she dies. it can readily be seen what a saving to the fruit this trap must be. We never saw finer looking or cleaner apples than hang on Mr. Thissell's trees anywhere, and the trees themselves are healthy and vigorous looking. Mr. Coates, of Napa, and Prof. Klee, State Inspector of Fruit Pests, both have seen the workings of this trap, and both are of opinion that it is just the thing that is needed to make apple-growing a success. Mr. Coates has a number of the traps in use in his orchard and intends putting more in this fall. They are cheap, simple and effective, which is all that is needed."

DISEASE AMONG SWINE.

Those who raise swine are very well aware of their liability to disease, but all will not agree that proper, rational treatment can prevent it. While no pretension to veterinary skill is made, and it is recommended that the application or administering of medicines to swine should be made with the greatest caution, nevertheless a review of a few of the diseases of more frequent occurrence is in place, as well as a suggestion of the remedies which experience has shown to be simple and efficacious. Many of the diseases of swine are contagious, and when a pig is found to be sick it should be removed to a pen by itself and there receive treatment. It is well to consider a case of sickness as a sure indication that something is wrong in the general management.

In swine, as in man, many fatal diseases are preceded by a cough or difficulty in breathing, which may not necessarily imply a cold. This happens frequently, and may prove to be a simple disorder that will remedy itself without serious consequences, or it may prove to be a primary and preceding symptom of some disease difficult to combat. Whether accompanied or not by other symptoms, let the removal of this difficulty in breathing or coughing be your first considsration and you will find that you do not unfrequently prevent the development of some perhaps fatal disease. If the patient has been confined in a damp, unhealthy pen or yard, removal to more wholesome quarters may effect a ready cure. If the food has been less carefully prepared, a little attention in this matter may also remedy the trouble. Granting, however, that the conditions have all been favorable, and you find an apparently healthy and thrifty pig suffering in the manner described, administer a powder consisting of two drams each of Epsom salts and sulphur. Give it in a pint of fresh milk and follow the dose with a meal or two of soaked oats, which will alleviate the cough as well as establish a more perfect working of the digestive organs.

Young pigs are not unfrequently troubled with thumps, more properly designated as inflammation of the lungs. It is usually caused by overfeeding, filling the stomach so full as to interfere with the workings of the organs, and the symptons are: Shivering, labored breathing and an effort to bury itself in the hay or straw bedding. If these symptoms show themselves, the first attention should be to give the patient clean, dry and comfortable quarters, and then administer once in three or four hours a dose of tar, about as much as a walnut, melted and mixed in a pint of fresh milk, after which give two drachms of saltpetre in a small mess of gruel for two or three mornings.

Worms are a frequent cause of trouble in a herd of swine, and are usually caused by the animals eating slaughter-house refuse, rats, mice, and other dead animals, as well as rotten fruits, and vegetables, found on the farm. Such refuse as this swine should never be allowed to eat. They are more or less infected with trichinæ, and its dangerous nature is an argument in favor of feeding pure, wholesome foods. Worms usually locate in the kidneys or intestines and cause partial paralysis and difficult use of hind limbs, accompanied with an inclination to lie down. A mixture of soap-suds or turpentine, with wood ashes, administered in their food, is a good remedy for this evil. For diarrhea, which more frequently affects young sucklings and is caused by giving improper food to the sow or by irregular feeding, Joseph Harris recommends that two or three drops of laudanum be given at night, mixed in a little fresh cream. As a rule, no remedy will be needed. Look to the cause and remedy that.—*Practical Farmer.*

GRAPES AND WINE IN NAPA.

The St. Helena *Star*, of recent date, says: W. B. Bourn has leased a portion of the Krug cellar, and will manufacture wine on the premises the coming season. Mrs. Charles Krug took possession on August 1st, and will make considerable wine, having secured tankage for 100,000 gallons. From $20 to $22 per ton for Zinfandel and for Chasselas, Rieslings and Sauvignonvert $25 per ton are considered fair prices. Berger not below $20, and finer varieties, such as Carrignon, Cabernet, Sauvignon, Malbeo, etc., between $25 and $40 per ton. Missions will command the lowest price of any grape, and Malvoise, although counted as an inferior grape, will, by proper management and introduction, bring a high price as table fruit. The owners of Malvoise vines will find this to their advantage, as no finer table grape is raised, and the tonnage price is usually much larger for table than wine grapes. No damage from heat at Krug's; a few vines show the presence of black measles. In this vineyard can be seen Rieslings that will produce from ten to twelve tons per acre. In place of the ordinary stake for these vines two wires have been stretched horizontally from post to post and the vines allowed to run along the wires, having only a space of seven feet one way between the vines, and forming a solid wall of foliage and fruit along the wire. As a result the grape is protected from the sun's rays, and the yield is marvelous, the bunches are large, and in many cases, on the horizontal limbs, extend the entire length of wood, forming a solid and continuous chain of grapes. No person without ocular proof can realize the tremendous advantages of this system, and only a visit to Krug's can in any way convince one that such a yield as ten or twelve tons is possible.

A GOOD ORCHARD—A NEW FRUIT DRIER.

Charley Remmel, who lives a short distance east of Geyserville, is the possessor of twenty acres of orchard land which is as fine as can be found in the county. He has it all planted in fruit trees. They range from two to seven years old. His peach trees this year have not borne well as the late frost in March killed most all the buds. He had, however, about four tons of the Jones seedling variety, which he sold at $50 a ton to the Petaluma Cannery. A good number of these peaches were picked and found to actually measure eleven inches. Mr. Remmel has 100 tons of the yellow egg plum which he has sold to the cannery for $30 a ton. He has ten tons of the French petit prune, which he will dry. For this purpose he has constructed a drier which is a model of perfection. It is a building of 16 by 24 feet, constructed of wood. There is erected within the building, at the east end, a four-cornered brick wall about 6 feet square and 5 feet high. Within this is placed a stove with circles of pipe rounding up even with the top of the masonry work. On top of the brick foundation is built the receptacle for placing the fruit over the heated pipes undeneath. This part is constructed of wood, and will hold forty-eight traos 3½ by 2½ feet. There is space on the sides which allows of all steam or smoke to escape through a pipe in the center. The drier looks like a bakery oven, and the fruit is changed about on the trays.—*Healdsburg Enterprise.*

CHEAP HARVESTING.

The *Delta*, Tulare county, gives a description of a lately invented harvesting machine. One team is employed to haul water for use in the boiler, and one to follow the harvester and pick up the sacks of wheat. These are the only horses employed. The men engaged are the engineer, fireman, steersman, header tender, sack sewer, water hauler and sack hauler. With these seven men fifty acres can be headed and thrashed in a day and the grain piled in sacks as fast as it comes from the harvester. Thus the wheat standing in a field of fifty acres in the morning could be left piled in sacks in the evening. Mr. Berry's actual cash outlay for running the harvester in his own field, not taking into account allowance for wear and tear of machinery and interest on value of same, amounts to about forty cents per acre; and he can make a profit on harvesting for others at one dollar per acre, whereas the lowest rates charged by other combined harvesters is two dollars.

PROFITABLE WHEAT-GROWING.

We have frequently heard this question asked in regard to raising wheat upon the plains of the San Joaquin valley. It has been answered as many times, but not always in a thoroughly reliable manner. Professor Hamilton Wallace is the owner of a twenty-acre lot in the West Park tract, about five miles southwest of this city. Last spring he decided to have the place seeded to wheat, it being too late to set it to fruit. He hired every bit of the labor done, plowing, seeding, heading, thrashing and hauling to warehouse, and as a result he received $201 43 net from his crop upon the twenty acres. As no special pains were taken to secure extraordinary results, this may be taken as an average yield during a fair season, with prices of labor high and grain extremely low.—*Fresno Republican.*

A PRUNE GRADER.

Of a feature in the recent horticultural show in that city, the San Jose *Mercury* says: The prunes displayed by S. F. Leib were acknowledged by connoisseurs to be the finest in the hall. Mr. Leib has invented a machine which will be of invaluable assistance to fruit-growers. Heretofore there has been great trouble in assorting prunes, and but three grades could be determined by the naked eye. But by the use of Mr. Leib's machine no less than twenty grades can be shown. To prove the accuracy of his invention, let the twenty single-graded specimens be placed in the form of a circle, the poorest beginning and the best completing it, and the difference between the two extremes can be told at a glance.

DIVERSIFIED NOTES.

The hens are paying rent on many a wornout farm. They are calling people back from the factories to the deserted farm houses.—*Exchange.*

Every farmer and land-owner everywhere should make it a point to plant and rear at least two better trees than he is compelled to cut down, as the general destruction of trees impairs the health, impairs the pocket and impairs the beauty of the country.

Professor Law, of Cornell University, recently examined the milk from cows which had access to water from stagnant pools, and found in every case the milk full of living organisms. He also found the animals themselves to be in a feverish condition owing to their blood being charged with the living animalculæ.

An English paper says that American horse-breeders are taking the cream of English horseflesh out of that country. The same journal also asserts that the English horse on importation into this country, develops new vigor and increased size, and that in this country he is destined to reach the highest state of perfection; also, that England must soon look to America, not only for work horses, but for breeding stock.

An exchange says concerning the taming of wild horses: "Take finely-grated horse castor, oils of rhodium and cummin, keep these in separate bottles, well corked; put some of the oil of cummin on your hand and approach the horse on the windy side. He will then move toward you; then rub some of the cummin on his nose, give him a little of the castor on anything he likes, and get eight or ten drops of the oil rhodium on his tongue; you can then get him to do anything you like. Be kind and attentive to the animal and your control is certain."

If a whole herd of say 20 cows will average 10,000 pounds of milk without weeding out or testing individual cows, then in all probability at least 10 of them yield 6,000 pounds, and perhaps the other ten only 4,000 pounds each. In such a case it is easy to see, says the *National Stockman*, that the best ten cows pay a liberal profit, but half of this is lost in making up the deficiency of the other ten. It is good practice to weigh the milk of each cow once a week for the season, and then weed out those that do not come up to a profitable yield.

Women's Corsets and Prohibition.

A correspondent expresses himself surprised that the *Appeal* should be opposed to prohibition, and he proceeds to ply us with all the staple arguments of the fanatics who want to try and accomplish the old, old job of making men good by law, a job the Church and State together, though trying ever so hard for centuries, have not yet been able to accomplish in Europe. Moses gave the Jews a dietary system which long ago lapsed into "innocuous dessuetude," and the Moslem's rule against wines is of force only with those who cannot buy them. Liquor drinking, like gambling, cannot be prevented, but it may be regulated. The Prohibitionists might as well try to prohibit the wearing of corsets, which, according to Hall and Foote and other specialists, are responsible for nine-tenths of the ills that women suffer from. No woman would venture beyond the privacy of her own room without a corset on, because she knowns she would be a "perfect fright" without it. She would feel and look as if she were falling to pieces without the support of the corset, which gives a rounded grace to her figure and enables her to walk with ease and carry her clothes with comfort. Even the women who are loudest in the fanatical cry for a law that shall interfere with the right of private judgment, even they would be found in the ranks fighting for the corset, were our correspondent to organize a party for its suppression. But they need not fear any such movement. The women have learned to adapt themselves to corsets and corsets to their figures without detriment to their physical system. They don't need a law prohibiting corsets. They are becoming more and more temperate in their use. And so men may be taught and be prevailed upon to be temperate without the exercise of sumptuary laws that are the offspring of intemperate fanaticism.—*Memphis Appeal.*

A Healthy Body and a Clear Head.

If indigestion, constipation and biliousness torment the body, the head cannot be clear. These disorders react upon the brain most hurtfully, and produce a cloudiness in the organ of thought not experienced by a healthy man. Happily these brain-oppressing maladies may be entirely dispelled by that peerless alterative, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which cheers, refreshes and invigorates the brain and nerves, while it regulates the organs of digestion, assimilation and bilious secretion. It expels the morbid humors which poison the system through the bowels and urinary passages, and exerts a powerful and invigorating influence as well. Its cathartic action is never irritating, violent or painful, but even, natural and progressive. As an appetizer and sleep promoter the Bitters is unrivaled; it mitigates the infirmities of age, relieves the ailments peculiar to the gentler sex, arrests premature decay and builds up an enfeebled physique.

THE LADIES.

HINTS FOR THE MATURE AND THE YOUNG.

Physical Charms the Result of Physical Exercise—Economy in Dress—Fancy Work—Etc.

The *St. Stephen's Gazette* has an article giving hints to girls for health and improvement, in which it says: Mrs. Langtry owes much of her physical charms to her love of physical exercise. The public have been told by the ubiquitous paragraphist of her exploits of late as a trainer of horses, but it is not generally known, I believe, that the Lily is one of the best lady pedestrians of the day. In England here it was thought that Mrs. Langtry's chief occupation while touring in America, apart from her professional duties, was posing to receive the homage of her numerous admirers. How far this was from the truth may be gathered from a simple narration of fact concerning her walking experiences at Dayton, O., at which place I happened to be staying when the much-heralded beauty arrived there. She reached the city on the Sunday morning in her special palace car, and instead of remaining in strict privacy, as celebrated actresses are wont to do when not performing, she took her manager out for a walk. They visited all the points of interest in the city, until, as the manager declared, he was completely worn out, while she was as fresh as at the start. After strolling about ten miles in this way he succumbed, while the famous beauty laughingly set out alone on an excursion into the country. She first made her way to the Soldiers' Home, a distance of four miles up hill and down, walked about the grounds there and returned. Subsequently she proceeded out into the country on a hilly road, without guide or direction, and finally reached the village of Little York, nine miles distant, on a rough rural by-road. Then she walked back to the city, arriving there in time to partake of a hearty supper. The next morning she was up early, and after rehearsal again made the tour of the city, walking a considerable distance. In the evening she appeared in "Pygmalia and Galatea," and made a most favorable impression. The total distance covered by the accomplished lady during one day's pedestrianism was over thirty-six miles, and mostly over country roads. Few of her rival beauties of the English fashionable world could perform a pedestrian feat of this description, it is to be feared. How much better it would be for them if they could!

ECONOMY IN DRESS.

It is a long time since fashion has set her face so firmly in favor of economy as at present. It is no longer possible to estimate anybody's husband's income by the clothes she wears. The millionaire's wife may be easily outdone by her cook in point of expensiveness of apparel. Stiff, rustling silks are left to the Sunday magnificence of the housekeeper, satins are altogether eschewed, and righteously. I heard an "esthete" say last winter that a tight-fitting black satin sleeve over a plump arm looked like nothing so much as a carefully polished section of stovepipe, and I consider the comparison a happy one. But nobody is tempted to buy satin, or even its softer, more subdued, and agreeable substitute, surah, for this summer's "best dress." You can receive in an embroidered linen, dine in a pongee, go to church in a seersucker, and spend the rest of an idyllic existence in a gingham or a lawn. Ribbons form the favorite inexpensive adornment, and even bonnets fall under the economical decree. The fashionable milliner is said to be in a condition bordering upon delirium over the problem of putting enough of ribbon, loops and net together to make even the mockery of value exchanged for $10. Flannel—that most useful and reconstructible material—is more popular than ever.—*Chicago Tribune.*

HOW TO SKELETONIZE LEAVES.

It is rather late, perhaps, to begin skeletonizing leaves, but the process is not a long or very difficult one; and as I like to see them in bouquets with ferns and dried grasses, I have been preparing a few. None but perfect leaves should be chosen. The maples, ivies, poplars, magnolias and birches are suitable. Put them into a jar, fill it with water and set away, after placing a weight on the leaves to keep them kown. Let them stand a fortnight or more, or until they have decayed. Then take them leaf by leaf, put on a cardboard, and with a soft brush remove the cuticle or skin of the leaf. Wash out the pulp very gently, as the veining will have become very tender, and easily broken. When they are clean, that is free from all cuticle and green matter, they are ready for bleaching. This is done by making a solution of chloride of lime, using only the clear part. Slip the skeletons off the cards (a few at the time, so they will not get entangled in each other) into a saucer of the chloride solution and let them stand two or three hours—some may require a longer time. Then wash or rinse them in several waters, and afterwards float them on the cardboards again to dry, keeping them as smooth and flat as possible. It requires patience to prepare these leaves, but when they are properly done they will well repay all the time and labor one has spent on them.—*Mrs. Lovell in Prairie Farmer.*

HOW TO RENOVATE LACE.

To renovate fine lace either wind it around bottles or sew it on muslin and boil it in suds made of soft water and white castile soap, rinsing well in soft water when removed from the suds. If a suspicion of stiffening is desired, dip in a thin solution made of gum arabic and water; press out between fine flannel. By employing this process it will be found that the finest varieties of lace in use will look better than they do when they come from any hands but those of the most skillful cleaners. Lace mending can only be done by those who know how to pin it on lace cushions and pick up the broken stitches so that the sharpest eyes cannot discover where the rent existed. Elegant silks, that with the proper treatment could be made to look almost as well as new, often received the last touches of their destruction when sent to the cleaner or dyer. The best way to clean silk or satin gowns is to separate the breadths; but if this seems too much trouble, rip out the sleeves and take the skirt and draperies out of their bands or fastenings. Take two earthenware jars and put half a gallon of gasoline in each. You must be sure that they stand a long way from the fire, and never meddle with this combustible material after the sun has set. Soak each part of the silk in one jar and lay it piece by piece on the cleaning-board wrong side up. Clean first one side and then the other as fast as possible with a scouring brush. Put it again into the same jar. Let the gasoline run off before rinsing in the other jar. Lay the silk smoothly on a clean sheet and rub till dry with fine cotton cloth. Hang it up in a hot room for ten or twelve hours to remove the odor of the gasoline.—*Chicago News.*

SECRETS OF BEAUTY.

Some Sensible Suggestions by "Virginia" in the St. Louis Chronicle.

Girls, if your skin is dark, be satisfied to be in the category of the nut-brown maidens, if for no other reason than that "the leopard cannot change his spots." Let the sun kiss the dusky cheek and add to it the ruddy glow that belongs to the dark skin, and which the rouge-pot cannot supply.

Of course you cannot change your features. But you needn't trouble yourself much on that score. Some person has said that if "our Mary" could put some of her beauty of feature into real every-day prettiness she would be loved where she is now admired.

The towering nosed maiden among the proud daughters of the Nile was the beauty of Solomon's day, as was the woman with no nose at all in the time of Tamerlane. In the "land of the free" there is no standard of beauty on the nose question. The American nose is a type all to itself. But at all events your nose is a foregone conclusion, and all the sleeping in clothespins to pinch down the too prominent nostrils, or stroking with the lead pencil to subdue the obnoxious bump, is so much labor thrown away. But when it comes to the mouth the would-be beauty has a more promising subject to deal with. Although the shape of the feature cannot be altered, if the lips be kept fresh and the teeth in perfect condition, very much is gained. If the spot where love seals its vows be of an exaggerated size, don't be constantly on the grin, as that keeps the muscles on the stretch. Cultivate a classic repose of feature. Keep the mouth shut when asleep for more reasons than one. (Don't snore.) Never bite the lips to make them red, or for any other reason. Bathe them occasionally in water, with a little dissolved alum or borax, and apply glycerine and tincture of benzoine. This will keep the lips fresh-looking. The only harmless way too keep them red is by contrast with the teeth, which should be milk-white.

A good tooth-beautifier is powdered sulphur, which is also an excellent tooth-preserver. This may be used daily. For occasional use, say once a week, the following is a good recipe: Pumice-stone, one ounce; bicarbonate of soda, one-half ounce; powdered talc, one-half ounce.

Fresh-looking lips, clean, white teeth and a breath like "sweet frankincense, aloe and myrrh," will make up for many a deficiency in feature.

If the ear be big and obtrusive, a loose arrangement of the hair or a few curled locks brushed carelessly back will help the objectionable organ wonderfully. Never comb the hair tight back from an ugly ear.

As for the eyes, better leave them alone. Trimmed lashes often refuse to grow again. Dark eyebrows and lashes are a great promoter of beauty, and if yours happen to be lighter than your hair, especially if that is red, I think you might just touch them lightly with a sponge dipped in black walnut bark boiled in water with a little alum, or apply simple walnut juice. The eyebrow may be given a slight arch and the fine line so much sought by simply pinching the hairs together between the fingers several times a day.

But it is through the complexion that you have the greatest scope for beautifying. If every pore in your skin is stuffed full of "lily white" you must expect those dreadful pimples and horrid black specks. To the girl with the ugly skin I say, you must take a two or three-mile walk every day; you must wear shoes big enough for perfect comfort, and, if the skin be thick and oily, you must eschew fats and pastry.

In the spring it would be well to try the sulphur remedy, and at the same time you may rub sulphur in a little glycerine on the face at night, washing it off in warm water and a few drops of ammonia in the morning.

A little camphor in the water will remove all "shine." And remember, girls, all face powders are snares and delusions.

PRESERVES AND JELLIES.

Some Seasonable Hints for Preserving Fruits now Ripe.

None but the best flavored and most perfect fruits should be used for making preserves. It is not advisable to make too large a quantity at one time, as it is difficult to prevent burning or boiling over if the kettle is too full. Haste is of great importance in preserving, as the natural flavor is thus more readily saved, while delay should be avoided in preparing. Preserves should boil slowly after they once begin to cook. Peaches, pears, quinces and apples should be peeled and turned into cold water to prevent them turning dark, and then cooked in water until tender, before adding the sugar. Unless fruit is acid, three-quarters of a pound of sugar to a pound of fruit is sufficient. but the preserves made thus must be sealed. Always use a porcelain kettle. Loaf sugar is the best for preserves and jellies, though granulated may be used. For making jelly it is of great importance that the fruit should be quite ripe, and if it is not at the proper stage, all efforts to make good jelly wil be vain. If jelly does not "form" within the first twenty-four hours it is useless to cook over. It may improve by being set in the sun a day or two. The best loaf sugar should be used, and the juice should be boiled before adding the sugar, as it retains both color and flavor better. The following recipes will be found reliable:

Water or Mushmelon Preserves.—Cut the rind in fancy shapes, put in strong brine, cover with grape leaves and set away. When ready to preserve soak in fresh water; dissolve four tablespoonfuls of alum to every gallon of water; put in the rind; simmer till green, then work out the alum by putting the rind in cold water; pour boiling water on half a pound of ginger, and let it stand; boil and add three ounces of mace and sugar to make syrup; put the rind in and boil gently; let cool over night, then boil again; add a pound of loaf sugar to every pound of rind. Take up the rind, put in jars, boil the syrup thick and pour over.

Peach Preserves—Pare good, ripe peaches carefully, and remove the seed. Make a syrup of as many pounds of sugar as fruit, in which boil the seed after cracking. When clear add the peaches, cook gently for twenty minutes, then skim out the fruit, and lay to cool, return to the fire and boil a few minutes. Put in glass jars.

Apple Preserves.—Make a syrup of three-quarters of a pound of sugar to each pound, add a sliced lemon, put in the apples, boil until they are transparent, and place in a jar. Boil the syrup very thick and pour over.

Quince Preserves.—Pare and core the fruit, boil in clear water until tender; make a syrup with a pound of sugar for each pound of fruit, and boil the quinces slowly half an hour.

Pear Preserves.—Peel, cut in halves, core and weigh; allow three quarters of a pound of sugar to a pound of fruit; make syrup and add to the fruit. When done skim out the fruit and put in glass jars. Boil the syrup low, pour over and seal.

Crabapple Preserves.—Put crabapples in the kettle and keep scalding hot for an hour, add a small lump of alum. Take the fruit up and skin, but leave on the stem. Add a pound of sugar to every pint of juice, and boil to a syrup; pour over the fruit and put in glass jars.

Plum Preserves.—Allow equal quantities of sugar and fruit, add water to make a rich syrup, boil and pour over the plums; let stand over night. Drain off the syrup and boil half an hour; pour over the plums and put in glass jars.

Grape Preserves.—Pick grapes from the stem, skin and put in a kettle; cook until the seeds are loose, then strain, weigh with the skins, and to every pound allow a pound of sugar. Put the grapes in the kettle; when boiling add the sugar and cook slowly until done.

Citron Preserves.—Pare off the rind, seed, cut in slices and put in a kettle; boil one hour, take out and add one pound of sugar to the water; boil thick and then put the melon back; add one sliced lemon to each pound of fruit; boil twenty minutes. Take up, put in jars. Boil the syrup very slowly and pour over.

Fig Preserves.—Take ripe figs, place in a wire bucket and dip in a kettle of hot lye. Make a syrup of sugar, pound for pound, and put the figs in, boil until done, take up, drain and put in glass jars. Boil the syrup and pour over.

Tomato Preserves.—Scald and peel perfectly ripe tomatoes, prick with a needle, add equal weight of sugar, and let stand over night, then pour off the juice and boil thick; add the tomatoes and cook until transparent.

Plum Jelly.—Boil plums in a little water, strain through a jelly bag, add a pound of sugar to a pint of juice, and boil twenty minutes.

Quince Jelly.—Cut quinces in slices, pack in a shallow kettle and pour cold water over them; boil until soft; strain through a jelly bag. To a pint of juice add a pound of sugar, and boil until it jellies.

Grape Jelly.—Stem the grapes and cook slightly; then strain and add a pint of sugar to every pint of juice; boil a few minutes.

Apple Jelly.—Take sour juicy apples, put in water to cover; strain. To each pint of juice add a pound of sugar and the juice of one lemon. Boil, but do not stir, until it jellies.

FOREIGN FRUIT.—A recent publication from the New York Custom-house shows that in 1885 the imports of green fruit at that port were of the value of $4,688,717, and the duty on the same amounted to $624,513 94. This was a falling off of $381,134 in value, and of $66,368 48 in duty as compared with the figures of the preceding year. The importation of Mediterranean fruit during 1885 was 827,771 boxes and cases of oranges, and 973,188 boxes of lemons. As compared with the previous year the result was a decrease of 125,040 boxes and cases of oranges, and a decrease of 353,647 cases of lemons. The total number of oranges imported was 176,509,200, of which 26,476,380 were found defective on arrival, an average loss of 15 per cent. The total number of lemons was 201,956,700, of which 7,298,918 were spoiled, an average of 3½ per cent. The number of oranges imported from different parts of the West Indies, Central and South America was 37,899,844, of which 11,399,953, or an average of 30 per cent. perished on the voyage. As compared with the imports of 1844 this is an increase of 6,796 barrels of oranges. Of grapes, importations aggregated 99,492 packages, on which there was an average loss of 25 per cent. As compared with the imports of 1884 there was an increase of 41,992 packages.

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Brandreth's Pills cure dyspepsia or indigestion, headache, pain in the shoulders, coughs, tightness of the chest, dizziness sour stomach, bad taste in the mouth, bilious attacks, palpitation of the heart, inflammation of the lungs. Pain in the region of the kidneys and a hundred other painful symptoms are the offspring of dyspepsia. One or two pills every night for a week are sufficient.

NOMENCLATURE.

ORIGIN AND TRANSLATION OF CALIFORNIA NAMES.

Derivation Classified—Biblical and Honorary Names—A Descriptive List—An Incident.

In a paper recently read by E. L. Williams, the author, on "The Nomenclature of Early California," before the Athenæum Society of Santa Cruz, he classifies the origin of the names of places in four divisions, namely: Honorary, Scriptural, descriptive and Indian. The honorary names, says Mr. Williams, are few in number in California, consisting, so far as known, of only three. Mendocino is the first in chronological order. Cape Mendocino was discovered by Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo during the month of December, in the year 1542—346 years ago. Cabrillo was the first Spanish navigator on this coast, and he named the cape he discovered Mendocino, in honor of the then Viceroy of New Spain, afterwards called Mexico.

Another Viceroy was favored by Sebastian Viscaino, also one of the early voyagers, who anchored in the bay at the opposite shore of Santa Cruz on the 16th day of December, 1602, two hundred and eighty-four years ago, and named the place Monterey, to honor the Viceroy under whose orders and patronage Viscaino made his voyage.

Mr. Williams says: "The writer, during his early days in California, when residing at Monterey, endeavored by inquiry of those whom he supposed ought to know, to ascertain the origin of the name Monterey, and he was informed by several old residents that it was a compound word, being *monte* (mountain) and *rey* (king), or king mountain. This explanation was not satisfactory, however, and goes to show how little was known of the early history of California by foreigners long resident in the country."

The word Monterey is derived from the words *monte* (forest) and *rey* (king). No doubt the original was, *monte del rey*, forest of the king, the forests that lie back of the site of the town being referred to.

The name of Branciforte in Santa Cruz county is thus traced by Mr. Williams: "In the year 1795 Spain had commenced the founding of a colony adjacent to Santa Cruz, just beyond the other end of the bridge that spans the San Lorenzo, and the name of the new founding was a matter of some import. So the Commissioners appointed to select the place for a new colony, after having done so, concluded to call it Branciforte; but first obtained permission from the Viceroy of Spain to honor him in that way. The original document pertaining to the matter, and the reply of the Marquis Branciforte, Viceroy of Mexico (not of new Spain as formerly), dated January 25, 1797, conceding the use of his name, may yet be found among the Spanish archives in San Francisco."

Scriptural names are common, having in most instances, no doubt, been given by the missionaries. Such names attach to many tracts of land granted by the Spanish or Mexican Government, the following being only a specimen list: Las Virgenes, The Virgins (allusion to the foolish virgins); San Pedro, Holy Peter; Laguna de la Merced, Lake of Mercy; San Pablo, St. Paul; Las Llagas, The Wounds (on the Cross); Santa Ana, St. Anna; San Vincente, St. Vincent; San Francisquito, St. Francis (diminutive); San Dieguito, St. James (diminutive); San Augustin, St. Augustine; Canada de San Miguel, St. Michael's Ravine; Santa Maria, St. Mary; Lomas del Espiritu Santo, Hills of the Holy Ghost; Santa Ana y Quien Sabe, Santa Anna and Who Knows; Las Cruces, The Crosses; Jesus Maria, Jesus Mary; Valecitos de San Marcos, St. Mark's Small Valleys; Bolsa de San Felipe, Holy Philip's Pocket of Land; San Luicita, St. Lucy (diminutive); Cabeza de Santa Rosa, Head of Holy Rose; San Benito, Holy Blessed; Rio de Jesus Maria, Jesus Mary's River; San Pedro y Gallinas, Holy Peter and Chickens; San Juan Bautista, St. John the Baptist.

In the cases of the following, descriptive names were employed: Toro, Bull; Las Posas, The Wells; Cueros del Venado, Deer Skins; Pescadero, The Fishing Place; Sausalito, Small Willow; Ojo del Coche, Pig's Eye; Arroyo de las Nueces, Nut Creek; Punta de Pinos, Pine Point; Valle Despoblado, Deserted Valley; Punta de Cipreses, Cypress Point; La Soledad, Solitude; Salipquedes, Get Out if Thou Canst; Los Alamitos, The Small Elms; Paso de Bartolo Viejo, Old Bartolo's Pass; Monte del Diablo, Devil's Hill or Thicket; Laguna Seca, Dry Pond; Las Aromas, Pleasant Odors; Agua Caliente, Hot Water; Los Gatos, The Cats; Laguna de las Calabasas, Calabash Pond; Cienega de las Ranas, Frog Swamp; El Conejo, The Rabbit; Pincates, Tumble Bugs; Piedra Blanca, White Stone; Poso de los Ositos, Little Bears' Well; Rincon de la Ballena, Whales' Corner; Canada de la Brea, Pitch Ravine; La Pastoria, Pasturage Ground; Arroyo Grande, Big Creek.

Of the origin of the word Pajaro, from which a river and valley take their name, Mr. Williams says that some time ago, while reading the diary of Junipero Serra from San Diego to Monterey by land, he came to where the missionary spoke of giving the bank of the stream a scriptural name. He had with him an escort of soldiers who would also name the different places of note, and not being religiously inclined, they would generally adopt a descriptive name. They found upon the bank a very large, and to them a strange bird, which had been killed by the Indians and left there partly stuffed. So they named the stream Pajaro or Bird river. This was upon a Saturday, the 14th day of October, 1769. It has retained the name ever since.—*San Jose Herald.*

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2:45 P.	" " "	11:25 A.
10:30 A.	Gibson & Portland, via Davis	3:45 P.
¶*6:05 A.	Gibson, via Chico	¶*11:30 P.
6:50 P.	Knights Landing	7:05 A.
*5:10 P.	{ Mojave, Deming, } Exp's	*9:00 A.
¶†3:00 P.	{ El Paso and East } Emgr't	¶†1:25 P.
7:15 P.	{ Ogden and East } Express	7:00 A.
7:15 P.	{ " " } Emigr't	7:09 A.
2:50 P.	Red Bluff, via Marysville	10:10 A.
11:45 A.	Reno	2:10 P.
6:00 A.	San Francisco, via Benicia	8:00 P.
7:20 A.	" " "	6:50 P.
2:45 P.	" " "	11:25 A.
11:30 A.	" " " Livermore	2:25 P.
*10:00 A.	" " " steamer	§6:00 A.
11:30 A.	San Jose	2:25 P.
11:30 A.	Stockton and Galt	2:25 P.
*5:10 P.	" " "	*9:00 A.
*11:30 A.	Tulare and Fresno	
7:20 A.	Vallejo	11:25 A.
2:45 P.	"	†6:50 P.
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