MEXICAN SOCIETY.

A SHADY SIDE, AND METHODS OF MEXICAN POLICEMEN.

The Trade of Robbery and Assassination, and the Manner in Which it is Carried On.

[Special Correspondence of the RECORD-UNION.]
CITY OF MEXICO, June 10, 1887.

It is a popular belief in this country, but probably an erroneous one, that no stranger ever comes to the Mexican Capital without having his past history and future plans thoroughly looked into by the police and carefully recorded at headquarters. Be that as it may, common thieves, confidence-men and foot-pads find little chance in the streets of Mexico City. One never reads here of assault and battery cases, of highway robberies or pocket-picking; but, as elsewhere, while the little fish are so carefully guarded, the big ones (those who steal genteelly, by thousands) generally manage to escape the nets.

In this section, the favorite stamping-ground for criminals of all classes is just outside the city limits, in the Boulevard de la Reforma—the magnificent driveway constructed by Emperor Maximilian as an avenue of approach to his palace at Chapultepec. Brilliant as is the scene it presents on every pleasant afternoon when crowded with the beauty and fashion of the Capital, it is neither a safe nor pleasant place after nightfall. Before Maximilian's day it was a wild and desert suburb, full of hollows, nooks and hiding-places, where more murders and courtships were nightly conducted than in any other spot of equal size on the continent. The Mexicans have a proverb, characteristic of the race, which means "Where women are, blood is not far off." Were not the modest moon so reticent of her secrets, she could tell

STRANGE TALES OF NIGHTLY DOINGS

in that same Boulevard de la Reforma; both in the past and present, for those strongest passions of poor human nature—love, hate, jealousy and greed—have not experienced much "reform" since the world began! To this place used to lie the proud Hidalgo, with his trusty rapier, prompt to revenge some slight to himself or preference shown to his rival by a coquettish senorita. Hither, too, when twilight let his curtain down and pinned it with a star, came mysterious figures, with faces enveloped in *rebozos* or female *mantillas*, gliding swiftly to some trysting-place. Here the trusted servant brought the perfumed billet to the waiting cavalier; or the dark-eyed beauty herself, with a beating heart, and the summer of the climate in her blood, hastened to the arms of her impatient lover. The outskirts of the boulevard are lined with some of the swellest mansions of the aristocracy; and even now occasional reports of pistols, the clash of rapiers, or groans of the dagger's victim are borne to their windows on the same breeze with murmurs of tenderness—and nobody cares, or dares to investigate very closely.

In the city proper, the police system is as nearly perfect as anything in Mexico. At every street corner, by night and by day, a patrolman stands—not exactly a patrolman either, because he seldom moves. All day long he stands like a statue, motionless and silent as a wooden Indian, unless addressed by some passer-by—when he answers all questions with the greatest urbanity. Should a row occur, however, within hearing distance, he is off like a shot to assist his fellows; or if one takes place in his beat, two or three brother officers rush as promptly to his assistance. It is not wise to get mixed up in any kind of street disturbance in the City of Mexico, for these silent and urbane policemen are more

DISAGREEABLE FELLOWS TO DEAL WITH.

They seldom use their clubs, but in apparently uncontrollable excitement seize the short swords that dangle around their heels, and deal terrible blows to the right and left, or, if the supposed offender turns to flee, they shoot him with unerring aim.

I was an unwilling witness to a fearful scene in Monterey. A drunken American, sallying forth in pursuit of "fun," entered a house and frighted a woman, who screamed for the police. Though he had done no actual damage, and it could not be proved that he had even said an offensive word, the policemen flew upon him with their swords. Attempting to escape, he was brought down with a shot, and so hacked and beaten that he died next day. To be sure he had behaved badly—but no worse than thousands do daily in the United States, who are punished at the most by a fine or "thirty days;" yet there was no protest against such high-handed punishment, and nothing was ever said, to my knowledge, on the part of the murdered American.

The night policeman brings to his post a lantern and a blanket. The former he puts in the middle of the street, and all carriages are compelled to keep to the right of the row of lanterns which glimmer, at regular distances, from one end of the street to the other. So long as people are passing he stands at the corner, alert but motionless, as by day. In those late hours, when hurrying footfalls and rolling carriages are no longer heard, and all the world is supposed to be asleep, he retires to some neighboring doorway, wraps his blanket around him, and lies down to pleasant dreams. Then it is best to be safely housed, unless bent, yourself, on murder or highway robbery. You may stumble over the wearied guardian of the peace, you make shake him or step upon him—without producing the slightest impression; or, partially awakened at last, he is quite as likely to shoot the victim as the thief, or to bring them both down together with his ready sword.

Policemen are remarkably numerous in Mexico, on account of revolutions, which are always to be apprehended; but, as all the windows have prison-like gratings before them, and all the doors are so enormously heavy that they could not be knocked in without a catapult, as there are never any fires in-doors to start conflagrations, and most people in the tropics retire early to arise before the lark and the worm—his lot is by no means an unhappy one.

The criminal classes in Mexico are among the most

ACCOMPLISHED ARTISTS IN THEIR LINE

To be found anywhere on the face of the earth, and possess, moreover, a marvelous power of simulating innocence, which enables them to impose upon the most incredulous. They employ the latter faculty to great advantage in securing situations as servants, in which capacity they find ample scope for their genius. If you detect them in thieving, and discharge or punish them, their vindictiveness knows no bounds, and they will boldly threaten future vengeance. Nor are they slow in concocting schemes to that end with sundry gentlemen of the garrote or the stiletto, who—outwardly as respectable as anybody—prowl the streets nightly in the interests of their employers.

The pleasant possibilities are that some fine evening when you least expect it—perhaps as you are returning from the opera, humming a favorite *morceau*, or revolving sweet plans for love or lucre, such fancies are dispelled by a sudden rain of cudgels upon your devoted head, or, worse yet, by the keen thrust of a *nabaja* into the back of your best claw-hammer coat just between the shoulders. If you are not killed outright and yell for the police, the chances are ten to one (you being a foreigner) that the assassins will assert, in voluable Spanish, that you attempted to murder them, and the police will finish what they failed to accomplish.

A case illustrating the servant evil occurred in this city not long ago. An American residing here discharged his porter for dishonesty and denounced him to the public. The vindictive fellow watched his opportunity, and gave the rendezvous to three of his "pals" in the doorway of his former master's house. Not being known to the servant who succeeded him, he readily obtained admittance under pretext of having a letter to deliver—and when once inside the door the rest was easy. The master, fortunately for himself, was not at home, but the man servant was murdered and another fatally wounded. The house was then overhauled and a considerable sum in money, jewels and silver appropriated.

THE FEMALE DOMESTICS.

Are even worse, from adding certain frailties of their own to all the reprehensible qualities of the other sex. They are prone to admit secretly to the master's premises not only the favored sweetheart, but occasionally a few *caballeros*, his friends; and sometimes the festive company conclude the entertainment by murdering the Desdemona and robbing the house.

As proof of the leniency with which crimes and criminals are here regarded, it may be stated that a prominent and well-known officer of the Mexican army was indicted for deliberately attempting to murder a gentleman, near the city of Aguas Calientas, in 1867. At that time he was a *heredero* (the man who runs before a traveler on horseback), and he was employed by a politician to remove a rival from his path, receiving four dollars, in advance, for the service. This was at the time of Maximilian's overthrow, and the troubled state of the country saved him from punishment, although there was no doubt of his guilt. His subsequent services to the Liberal party as a partisan free-booter not only "purified" him from this crime, but secured him a pension of $1,800 per annum and the rank of Brigadier-General.

Another case, among hundreds that might be mentioned, is that of a former Prefect of Police in the city of Morelia. This official, whose valor is unquestioned, had long been feared throughout the State of Michoacan as the desperate leader of a gang of robbers and cutthroats, who levied their demands upon travelers and rich haciendas—and enforced them, too—with impunity. Many wild tales are told of his Robin Hood exploits, of gold confiscated and men conscripted to his service, of maidens carried screaming to his mountain haunts, and innumerable murders among those who resisted.

At last the wily Government hit upon a plan of winning over to its service this worthy, whom force of arms had failed to subdue—viz: by offering him a higher premium than the wages of his wickedness. Appealing to his own interest, he was made commander of the Rurales, a sort of district militia, with a fine salary and almost unlimited local power. The people must have trembled at first when the experiment was tried, but it proved a complete success. On the old principle, that "it takes a rogue to catch a rogue," no portion of the country is now more free from robbers than that under his control.

Nothing shows more plainly the general feeling in Mexico of

INSECURITY OF LIFE AND PROPERTY

Than the fact that everybody who can afford it—even the merest boys and most women—carry immense self-cocking revolvers continually about them, while those unable to purchase these implements of death content themselves with any sort of swords, stilettoes or daggers, and the poorest peon has his well-sharpened knife or machete.

In many portions of Mexico crimes, which in any other civilized country would arouse popular indignation to the utmost, are daily perpetrated without attracting the slightest notice of the authorities. In some States robbery is rampant among all classes, from the peasant who thrusts his hand into your pocket in the market-place, up to the highest local officials, whose peculations amount to thousands per annum. What wonder that common thieves increase and multiply, when those of superior caste occupy the highest local positions? What wonder that secret clans of stout fellows abound—industrious lads of high spirit—who prefer the knife and pistol to any other implements, mechanical or agricultural, for gaining a livelihood? What wonder the country is infested with banditis, when it is a well known fact that in many quarters both the police and the military (many of them ex-highwaymen themselves) are in direct connivance with these knights of the road, so that no attempts are made to bring them to justice? These

GENTLEMANLY HIGHWAYMEN

Are in the habit of assembling quietly at the usual time and places of the arrival and departure of wayfaring people to note with care their comings and goings and to find means of ascertaining with astonishing accuracy the amount of wordly wealth they may carry about, with a view to sallying forth later and relieving them of goods to which they might be too much attending for the welfare of their souls.

Mme. Calderon, wife of a former Spanish Minister in Mexico, tells of a murder in diplomatic circles, which occurred during her residence here. The Swiss Consul was also a leather merchant and believed to be very wealthy. One morning a carriage drove up to his door and three gentlemen presented themselves, desiring to speak to the Consul on private business. He had just sent out his porter on some commission, but begged them to walk into his office—and there entered a General in uniform, a younger officer and a monk. Scarcely was the door closed when two of the intruders seized the Consul, while the others guarded the entrance, one of them exclaiming, "We have not come to hear about your goods; we want your money."

The poor man, unarmed and surprised, instantly handed over all the funds in the house, amounting to little more than $300. When ready to depart the monk said, "We must kill him or he will inform on us."

"Oh, no," said the more humane soldiers, "there is no danger; leave him and come along."

"Go ahead and I will follow," replied the monk, and turning back he stabbed the Consul to the heart. The three then reentered their carriage and drove off at full speed. A few moments later the porter returned and found his master bathed in blood. An alarm was given and neighbors rushed to his assistance, but the Consul lived only long enough to fully describe his assailants. They were captured and hanged upon trees in front of the house, together with a *real* General who had kindly loaned the sham officers his carriage and uniform.

FANNIE B. WARD.

Some Dictionary Selections.

Burdette extracts the following from the new American dictionary and tells about it in the Brooklyn *Eagle*:

Congress—A benevolent association, organized for the purpose of supporting the Congressional Record and denying whatever may be printed therein. See also, article on "Natural Gas."

Divorce—See Chicago.

Drouth—See Prohibition.

Duel—A fashionable amusement, formerly considered dangerous, but now quite popular among the leisure classes, on account of its assured harmlessness. It is highly recommended by physicians for all persons who are too weak to play baseball.

Egg—A tribute of respect and admiration. See "Lecturer."

Gum, Chewing—A course of study at a girls' school. See also, Caramel and Bedhead.

Horse—A compilation of strange diseases that develop immediately after the sale. See "Taken In" and "Honest Farmer."

Independent—One who always takes the other side to show that he can't be influenced.

Judge—A title of honor applied to gentlemen who hold stop watches and have the best seats at horse races; in uncivilized communities sometimes applied to persons who preside at the sessions of Courts of justice.

Kicker—A man who never originates anything or suggests anything and opposes everything any one else suggests. See "Mule."

Major—A citizen of Georgia.

Onion—A drug for strengthening the breath; much used by confidential people whom you cordially dislike and who are forever trying to whisper something to you which you do not wish to know.

Professor—Any one except an instructor in a college or university; usually a horse tamer or dancing master; sometimes a corn doctor.

Quart—A unit of measure applied to the size of the hip-pocket in Kansas; a flask which holds about enough for five men in Boston, three in Ohio, and one in Arkansas.

Talk—A singular sound produced by opening a vacuum; a disease often fatal to Presidential candidates, who are apt to be attacked by it unless restrained by their friends. See "Lockjaw."

Umbrella—A myth of the nineteenth century; a piece of portable property that cannot be held in severalty: something which you have not, or if you have, it is not yours; that which cannot be kept. See, also, "Thief."

Wrath—The quality that enables him to go down again in half the time.

Witness—The principal victim in any criminal trial; one who is forbidden by American law to say what he saw or repeat what he heard. See "Brow-beat" and "Badger."

Astonishing Success.

It is the duty of every person who has used *Boschee's German Syrup* to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing Consumption, severe Coughs, Croup, Asthma, Pneumonia, and, in fact, all throat and lung diseases. No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all druggists to recommend it to the poor, dying consumptive, at least to try one bottle, as 80,00 dozen bottles were sold last year, and no one case where it failed was reported. Such a medicine as the *German Syrup* cannot be too widely known. Ask your druggist about it. Sample bottles to try, sold at 10 cents. Regular size, 75 cents. Sold by all druggists and dealers in the United States and Canada.

"I have such an indulgent husband," said little Mrs. Doll. "Yes, so George says," responded Mrs. Spiteful; "sometimes he indulges too much, doesn't he?" They no longer speak to each other.

FRUIT PESTS.

THE USE OF GASES AGAINST SCALE INSECTS.

Interesting Experiments for Extirpating the White (Cottony Cushion) Scale—Results.

Some time ago the Agricultural Department was requested by A. B. and A. S. Chapman, L. H. Titus and J. C. Newton, prominent orange-growers of Los Angeles county, to consider experiments with the view of determining the efficacy of certain gases as insecticides—with special reference to the white scale, *Icerya purchasi*. The following is a summary of results, of which a full report will be published hereafter.

The use of gases for this purpose has been long contemplated, and various appliances have been suggested for the ready application of any efficacious gas. The ease with which gas penetrates to all parts of the tree naturally suggests its use as preferable to washes, which at best leave many parts of the foliage and infested branches untouched, even when sprayed with the greatest care. In order that the gas may be an efficient insecticide, it must be so poisonous that even when applied in small quantities it produces fatal results; for in the application the air confined in the tent covering the tree dilutes the gas to a great extent. Again, the gas must be capable of being generated quickly in sufficient volume. The record below shows that only one of the gases employed fulfilled these conditions to a satisfactory extent. Preliminary experiments with some others having shown their unfitness for the purpose, either on account of expense or because of injury to the foliage, or imperfect action on the insects, their study was not pursued further.

APPLIANCES FOR APPLICATION.

The tent for covering the tree is made of heavy bed-ticking, thoroughly oiled with linseed oil. This cloth serves the purpose best, as it is very closely woven, is pliable and easily folded.

The support of the tent, devised by Mr. Titus, is a very ingeniously contrived scaffolding mounted on wheels, which serve to move it from one tree to another. Its dimensions are 26 feet high, with a base of 20x20 feet. Its upper part is 20x12, and carries upon the top a roller made of galvanized iron (6 inches in diameter and 12 feet long), upon which the tent is rolled when taken from the tree. Side guy-ropes are attached to the bottom of the tent and run through pulleys at the upper corners of the scaffold. They are used to open the tent when it is to be dropped over the tree, and to fold it up when it is removed. The lightness of the apparatus allows of its being easily removed by two men, who operate the whole. If necessary, two or more tents can be handled by the same scaffolding, one tent being left over a tree while the scaffolding is moved to the next. In adjusting the tent, the bottom is placed on the ground about three feet from the tree and covered with earth. This brings the gas to bear upon the base of the tree and the surrounding soil.

The generator in which the gases were produced consists of a heavy sheet-iron cylinder, 11 inches in diameter and 13 inches high. The bottom rests on a plank, and to the top is fitted a movable cover suspended in a frame by a bench-screw. Into the cover are fitted two pieces of gas-pipe—one for the exit of the gas toward the tent, and the other, connected with a pump, carries the gas which returns from the tent. Two small reservoirs are also inserted in the cover; in these are contained the solutions which are to flow into the generator for the production of the gas.

In order to establish circulation and to force the gas into the tent, a pump is used, which also serves to exhaust the gas from the upper part of the tent, and to force it again through the generator. It is proposed to replace the pump by a small fan-blower, which is much more expeditious than the common pump which was used.

THE GASES EXPERIMENTED WITH.

Among the gases used were chlorine, sulphuretted hydrogen, ammonia, carbon bisulphide, carbon monoxide, carbonic acid, hydrocyanic acid, and carbolic acid vaporized by heat.

Chlorine.—Some preliminary experiments were made in small vessels into which this gas had been introduced. Some infested branches were allowed to remain in them for times varying from 5 to 35 minutes, without any noticeable effect being produced on the insect. Atmospheres more strongly saturated with the gas proved fatal to the insect in a short time. In other treatments, extending over 18 hours, with less saturated atmospheres, only a small percentage of the insects were killed. No decided effects were noticeable on the foliage unless the gas was very concentrated.

Carbon Bisulphide.—A lime tree, 12 feet in diameter of top, was treated with the vapor of 2½ pounds of sulphide of carbon for 45 minutes. At the end of this time the insects were lively, and during the treatment had crawled up and collected around a rope surrounding the tree, at the point where the gas was being injected from the hose. It proved that the gas thus used injures neither the insects nor the foliage. It is upon record, however, that in cases where the vapor has not been thoroughly diffused, but was allowed to flow down from an open vessel placed in the top of the tent, serious injury was done to the foliage at points where the undiluted vapor flowed down.

Sulphuretted Hydrogen.—Several treatments with this gas were made on a small scale, the application lasting from 5 to 35 minutes. The effects produced either with diluted or concentrated gas were similar to those produced by chlorine, except that even the concentrated sulphuretted hydrogen did not injuriously affect the foliage. An experiment in which a whole tree was treated in the tent for 45 minutes, with quite concentrated sulphuretted gas, showed clearly that the effect was far from being satisfactory; the insects for the moment were stupefied, but in the course of an hour and a half the majority of them were again moving about.

Ammonia.—The vapor from one pound and a half of strong ammonia water was applied to an 11-foot lime tree for 30 minutes. The results were disastrous to the foliage; the leaves were all scalded, and a few days all dropped from the tree, and even the newer growth of wood was injured. The insects, however, were not perceptibly harmed.

Carbon Monoxide.—Very strong hopes have been entertained by many for the successful application of this gas. Its apparent cheapness and easy production, when the necessary plant is once erected, would recommend it. Unfortunately our experiments show that it is not sufficiently effective to warrant its use. The gas was obtained by forcing air through a small furnace filled with red-hot charcoal, care being taken to cool and to measure the gas before applying it. No appreciable effect was noticeable after forty minutes. In a duplicate experiment, in which the charcoal was more strongly ignited and continuously introduced into the barrel for thirty minutes, only slightly better results were obtained.

Oxalic Acid.—It was thought that the production of carbon monoxide by decomposition of oxalic acid by heat might be substituted for the previous method of generating this gas. One-quarter of a pound of oxalic was ignited, and the gases applied in a manner similar to that of the preceding experiment. Neither the insects nor the foliage were harmed in the least. This experiment has incidentally shown that the vapor of formic and oxalic acids, also produced during the heating of the latter, is likewise ineffective.

Carbolic Acid.—It had been suggested that carbolic acid vaporized by heat would prove fatal to the insect. A dose of half a pound of liquid acid was volatilized in the furnace, and the vapor blown in the vessel containing the infected branch. At the end of twenty minutes all the old insects were still alive, and some of the young ones, just molted, were moving about. An hour later the foliage appeared as if scalded.

Hydrocyanic Acid.—It was only with hydrocyanic acid, or prussic acid (generated by the action of sulphuric acid on potassium cyanide), that sufficiently fatal effects were secured to warrant a more thorough determination of the time of exposure and quantities of material which would produce the best results. Numerous experiments were carried on for this purpose, and it was shown that even small amounts were effective. It was also shown that even in these small quantities an injurious effect upon the foliage was produced. In the beginning of the experiments, "mining cyanide" of potassium was used. It is a very impure material, and contains along with the cyanide a considerable amount of carbonate of potassium. For this reason many of the first treatments were practically ineffective.

Later treatments with pure cyanide were more successful in destroying the insects, but the foliage was proportionally injured. Treatments varying in dose from 4 to 12 ounces of cyanide, and in time from 15 to 60 minutes, showed that the effect produced on the foliage by longer treatment was not proportionally greater than that produced by short treatment. Neither was the effect of longer treatments proportionally more fatal to the insects. It was thus clearly shown that the gas mixture should be of considerable strength in order to insure rapid action.

The effect of the gas was so disastrous to the foliage that it became necessary to find some means of remedying this trouble. This was sought in applying a second gas, which might preserve the foliage. Sulphuretted hydrogen was therefore injected into the tent, together with the cyanide gas, both from the same generator; a portion of the sulphuretted hydrogen being introduced before the cyanide was generated. It was found that the insects appeared stupefied when the tent was raised, but large numbers revived in a few hours. The effect of the cyanide seemed therefore to have been decreased by the sulphuretted hydrogen. The foliage was not preserved, although not so badly affected as by treatments of cyanide alone.

Carbonic acid gas was next tried. Trees were treated with larger doses of cyanide than heretofore used, and the carbonic acid from 1½ pounds of carbonate of soda was at the same time introduced with these doses. The insects were killed and the foliage of a 12-foot tree remained unharmed, while that of a 14-foot tree with the same amount of carbonic acid was slightly injured. Thus it was shown that it would require 1½ pounds of bicarbonate of soda to preserve tree-tops 12 feet in diameter, and that with this protection the deadly cyanide could be successfully used.

The regulation of the doses for the different sized trees so as to produce uniform treatments is calculated on the basis of the results of the experiments which determined the amount of each constituent for a 12-foot tree. The following table indicates the amounts for trees of different dimensions of top, based upon the rates of cubical contents:

Size of Tree, feet.	Cyanide of potassium, fluid ozs.	Bi-carbonate of soda, pounds.	Sulphuric acid, fluid ounces.
4	.7	.05	.4
5	1.6	.11	.3
6	2.5	.20	1.3
7	4.0	.29	2.1
8	6.0	.44	3.1
9	8.5	.63	4.5
10	11.5	.87	6.2
11	15.5	1.14	8.2
12	20.0	1.50	11.6
13	25.4	1.90	13.5
14	31.6	2.50	16.6
15	39.2	2.92	20.7
16	47.5	3.55	25.2
17	57.5	4.23	30.1
18	67.7	5.05	35.8
19	70.9	5.93	42.1
20	90.5	6.93	49.2

In order to apply the doses easily they are prepared so that the required amounts of each ingredient can be directly measured. The cyanide solution is prepared by dissolving, say ten pounds of the solid salt in about 2½ gallons of water, warmed nearly to the boiling point, stirring at intervals, cooling, and then diluting to 2½ gallons. This solution will contain about one ounce of cyanide potassium to 2½ fluid ounces of the liquid.

The bicarbonate of soda is pulverized finely and measured off in a vessel marked, so as to designate pounds and fractions of a pound of the solid material. It is then placed in the generator, and the dose of cyanide mixed with it, and, if necessary, a little water added to make it into a thin paste. After adding the measured dose of sulphuric acid, the pump is worked slowly at first, and more rapidly after the gas has passed into the tent. The time for each treatment must be determined by future experiments; 15 minutes seemed to be quite sufficient when the cyanide alone was used, but it may be desirable to extend the treatment to 30 minutes when the foliage is protected by the carbonic acid gas.

It is advisable that the treatments should follow cultivation after about four days, so that all weeds and places where the insect may find lodgment would be destroyed. The insect will then be on, or very near, the tree; the fitting of the tent to the ground is thus also much easier.

The eggs of the insect remained apparently uninjured, wherever protected by the woolly covering. A second treatment, to destroy such as may afterward hatch, will therefore be necessary.

It must not be understood that these experiments definitely settle the mode of operation and the size of the doses to be used. They are merely suggestive of a general plan which can be so perfected in the future that the application of this remedy to other kinds of trees and insects must be attended with good results. It simply remains for the ingenious cultivator to devise the necessary appliances for its use, on a small scale, on all sorts of fruit trees, shrubs and plants.

It must not be forgotten that extreme care in the handling both of this deadly gas and of the cyanide itself is necessary. To inhale the one, or to taste or touch a wound with the other, may lead to serious consequences.

F. W. MORSE.

Berkeley, June 12th.

The District Societies.

The war which is now being waged by the Directors of the Mechanics' Institute against the interior should arouse those in authority in the district societies to take immediate steps to protect their interests. In their greed the Directors of the Mechanics' Institute not only run their fair during the whole time the State Society Fair is held, but they run counter to the fairs to be held at San Jose, Santa Rosa, Petaluma, Salinas, Nevada, Oakland and Stockton. The people of the latter place are particularly interested; having announced a magnificent fair, and are building a pavilion, which, when completed, will cost nearly $50,000. If the Directors of this close corporation, i. e., the Mechanics' Institute, consider they are engaged in a good work, by endeavoring to ride rough shod over every other portion of the State, they may meet with obstacles they do not anticipate. We do not care how respectable the committee is that is associated with the Mechanics' Institute in this warfare. It is always "eminent respectability" that descends to such "bull-dozing" as is now going on in the direction of which we speak. It is nothing more nor less than an attempt to injure the interests of the interior under the specious guise of friendship. Now we understand the Directors of the Mechanics' Institute are arranging for a monster programme of races and a cattle exhibition at the Bay District Fair Grounds. Of course, every one knows the close connection between mechanism of all kinds, bulls, heifers and horse-racing. The apprentice boy must understand all about a race-horse, in order to fit him to prepare a mold. The "puddler" must know all about the time of "fast cracks," to prepare him for the labor he has in hand. The "outcome of a heat," is essentially necessary to be known by the one engaged in driving rivets into the sheets of a boiler. The pedigree of every racing animal must be known to the skilled workman who makes a steam-gauge, and so on, we might go on and run along the entire gamut of the "mechanic arts." The Mechanics' Institute was not incorporated for anything of the kind, and when it goes outside the authority vested in it, it becomes amenable to the law, and lays itself liable to be proceeded against by the law officer of the State, and compelled to abide by its articles of incorporation, forfeit them, or reincorporate.—*S. F. Spirit of the Times.*

How Napoleon Terrorized People.

All equality, all familiarity, freedom or companionship fled at his approach. When he had been appointed to command the Army of Italy, Admiral Decres, who had known him well at Paris, hearing that he was to pass through Toulon, offered to present all his comrades. The Admiral says: "I ran full of eagerness and delight to greet him. The doors of the salon opened. I was going to spring toward him, when his attitude, his look, the sound of his voice, were sufficient to arrest me. There was nothing offensive or insulting; but it was enough. After that I never tried to overstep the distance that he had placed between us."

Some days later, at Albenga, the Generals of division, among the rest Augereau, a kind of heroical, rough old soldier, proud of his tall form and of his bravery, came to headquarters very badly disposed toward the little upstart whom they had sent to them from Paris. From the description given of him, Augereau is insulting and insubordinate in advance, "A favorite of Barras!" he says: "a street General!" They are admitted, and Bonaparte makes them wait. He appears finally, girds on his sword, puts on his hat, explains his dispositions, gives them his orders, and dismisses them. Augereau had remained dumb; when they are outside he first recovers himeelf and finds again his customary oaths. He agrees with Massena that "that little b—of a General frightened him." He is not able to understand "the ascendency with which he felt himself crushed at the first glance." Another specimen of this ascendency on another old soldier of the Revolution, still rougher and more energetic than Augereau, is given in the experience of General Vandamme. In 1815 Vandamme said to Marshal Soult one day as they were ascending together the steps of the Tuileries: "My dear friend, that devil of a man (referring to the Emperor) exercises a fascination over me that I am unable to account for. It influences me to that degree that I, who fear neither God nor devil, am ready to tremble like a child when he approaches. He could make me pass through the eye of a needle; to cast myself in the fire for him." And he himself said on a certain occasion: "Yes, I am a soldier, because it is the especial gift I received at my birth; it is my existence, my habit of life. Wherever I have been I have commanded. At twenty-three years of age I commanded at the siege of Toulon; I commanded in Paris on the Vendemiaire; I aroused the enthusiasm of the soldiers in Italy as soon as I appeared before them; I was born for that." His was an extraordinary and superior nature, made for command and conquest.—*Review of Taine's Napoleon in June Cosmopolitan.*

Tennyson's last poem is in blank verse Some critics are mean enough to insinuate that he ought to fill out the blanks.

A sentimental writer thinks that lips don't ripen nowadays. That may be, but green lips are pretty good.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Purity and cleanliness makes Parker's HAIR BALSAM the popular hair restorer.
PARKER'S GINGER TONIC purifies the blood. mr5-1t8

Catarrh in the Head.—Ely's Cream Balm has done me more good than anything I ever tried. I had the catarrh very bad in my head. It had become chronic and falling into my throat left bad taste in my mouth. Since I have used two bottles it has stopped all of that. Am ever ready to recommend it very highly.—Wyatt Hoffman, Sergeant Co. G, 25th Infantry, Fort Sisseton, D. T. fe8-1y

The best place in California to have your printing done: A. J. Johnston & Co's, 410 J St., Sacramento, Cal.

White teeth, sweet breath, a fragrant mouth,
There are no charms surpassing these.
Abroad, at home, east, west, north, south,
These three prime charms are sure to please,
All those who SOZODONT apply,
Will have these charms—take heed and try. jy1-1yTuThS

Cure for the Deaf.
PECK'S PATENT IMPROVED CUSHIONED EAR DRUMS perfectly restore the hearing and perform the work of the natural drum. Invisible, comfortable and always in position. All conversations, and even whispers, heard distinctly. Send for illustrated book of testimonials free. F. HISCOX, 853 Broadway, New York. ap16-3mS

If afflicted with Sore Eyes use Dr. Isaac THOMPSON'S EYE WATER. Druggists sell it at 25 cents. ol7-1y8

At F. Baumel's, 723 J st, Fresh Butter and Eggs. A good glass of Cider or Buttermilk. tf

Carriage Painting by J. E. Parmeter, at 916 and 918 Eleventh street, between I and J. tf

If you want a Number One Carpet woven on short notice, send it to MARY'S COWGER, 862 M street. mr8-1m*

The Glory of Man Is His Strength, and for the many ailments arising from nervous prostration and physical weakness, such as loss of vital energy, nervous debility, seminal weakness, impotency and the various ills caused by indiscretion, Excess and Abuse there is no more effectual remedy than **Dr. LaMar's Sentinal Pills.** They build up the entire system, renew the wasted energies, giving strength, vigor and vitality to all the organs. The feeble and infirm find in them a veritable fountain of youth. Price, $2 50. Sent C. O. D., by express, or by mail, on receipt of price. Address all orders to A. McDOYLE & CO., Druggists, P. O. Box 1952, San Francisco. ja8-6m

S. S. & E. L. Southworth, Dentists, Sac.

ICED MEATS!

Mohr & Yoerk,

1024 and 1026 J st., Sacramento,

ARE NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY Interior Hotelkeepers and Farmers with all kinds of FRESH MEATS. Our Meats are taken in a frozen condition from our REFRIGERATOR (capacity, 500 tons), carefully packed and shipped to all parts of the interior in first-class condition. 2p

DR. LEPPER'S ELECTRIC LIFE

—FOR—

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA,

Headache, Sprains, Bruises,
CRAMPS, COLIC, Etc.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

FOR BEAUTY!

The Illusion Face Powder is Unexcelled.

PERFECTLY HARMLESS, HIGHLY PERFUMED, and free from Mercury, Lead or Zinc. LADIES, on application, will receive a SAMPLE PACKAGE.

R. E. GOGINGS

904 J STREET, SACRAMENTO.

GENTS' CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

SACRAMENTO
Steam Dyeing and Cleaning Works,
Nos. 909 and 911 K Street.
J. LANG..... Proprietor.

GENTS' SUITS MADE TO LOOK AS GOOD as new for $2 50 and $3. Gents' Suits colored Black, Blue or Brown, from $2 50 to $4; warranted fast colors. Suits Cleaned from $2 to $2 50, including some repairing. 1m-1s

W. D. COMSTOCK,

COR. FIFTH AND K STS.,
CALLS ATTENTION TO HIS FULL STOCK OF
FURNITURE! Bedding, Etc.
The reputation of this house for LOW PRICES and GOOD ARTICLES is maintained

SACRAMENTO LUMBER CO.,
—DEALERS IN—
LUMBER,
DOORS, WINDOWS and BLINDS.
Main Office: Second st., bet. L and M, Yard: Front and R streets..... } Sacra'to.
4p-1m

A. LOTHHAMMER,

TUNER AND REPAIRER OF
PIANOS, ORGANS
And all kinds of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
No. 1021 Ninth street, between J and K,
Odd Fellows' Temple, Sacramento, Cal. References: Prof. Winters or Hammer's Music Store. 4p-3m

L. P. GILMAN & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN HARDware, Iron, Steel, Coal and Carriage Hardware, Powder, Shot, Fuse, Horseshoes and Nails, House Furnishing, Blacksmiths' and Mining Supplies, Anvils, Bellows, Vises, Axles, Springs, etc., etc.
512 J street, between Fifth and Sixth, SACRAMENTO. 1p

CAPITAL GAS CO.—NOTICE.

THE OFFICE AND WORKSHOP OF THIS Company will be removed from the Clunie Building, Eighth street, to the building on
Sixth street, between H and I,
Adjoining the Electric Light Works, on the 15th of JUNE. Please leave all orders at the latter place. [je14 2w] J. R. WATSON, Sup't pro tem.

WEAK, NERVOUS PEOPLE

DR. HORNE'S ELECTRIC BELT

And others suffering from nervous debility, exhausting chronic diseases, premature decline of young or old, are positively cured by Dr. Horne's famous **Electro-Magnetic Belt.** Thousands in every State in the Union have been cured. **Electricity** instantly felt. Patented and sold 10 years. Whole family can wear same belt. **Electric Suspensories** free with male belts. Avoid worthless imitations and bogus companies. **Electric Trusses for Rupture.** 700 cured in '85. Send stamp for pamphlet.
Dr. Horne, Inventor, 702 Market street, San Francisco. st-8p&w-7

MANHOOD RESTORED. A victim of youthful imprudence causing Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple self-cure, which he will send **FREE** to his fellow sufferers. Address, C. J. MASON, P. O. Box 3179, New York City. 928-1y TuThS

FRUITS, SEEDS AND PRODUCE.

FRUIT!

CHRIS. EHMANN,

Nos. 1028 and 1030 J STREET,
RECEIVES DAILY CONSIGNMENTS OF
Choice Fruits, Berries, Etc.,
As soon as they appear in the market. Cherries, Currants, Apricots, Strawberries, Gooseberries, etc. The best place to buy GROCERIES. Prices always the lowest.

National Grocery,
Southwest Corner Eleventh and J streets.
Send for PRICE LIST. 1p-1m

W. R. STRONG & CO.,
—WHOLESALE—
FRUIT AND PRODUCE
DEALERS,
SACRAMENTO.....[1p].....CAL.

W. H. WOOD & CO
(Successors to LYON & CURTIS),
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN CALIFORNIA Produce and Fruit.
Potatoes, Beans, Butter, Honey, Dried Fruits, Seeds, Etc.
Nos. 117 to 125 J st......[tf].....**Sacramento.**

G. P. CURTIS. E. A. CURTIS. J. P. MURPHY.
CURTIS BROS. & CO.
(Successors to D. DeBERNARDI & CO.),
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS and Shippers of all kinds of
FRUITS, VEGETABLES, FISH,
—AND—
General Produce.
Careful attention given to the Selection and Packing of Choice Fruits and Vegetables for Distant Markets.
Nos. 308 and 310 K st., Sacramento, Ca'. 1ptf

ROSEDALE MARKET,
721 J Street.....Sacramento, Cal.,
ATTAMA, WATSON & CO., PROPRIETORS, wholesale and retail dealers in Vegetables, Fruit, Eggs, Produce in general, Poultry, Game, fresh, smoked, salt and dry Fish. Hotels, restaurants and families supplied. Goods delivered free of charge.

EUGENE J. GREGORY. C. C. BARNES. FRANK GREGORY
GREGORY, BARNES & CO.,
(Successors to GREGORY & CO.),
Nos. 126 and 128 J street, Sacramento,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PRODUCE AND Fruit. Full stocks of Potatoes, Vegetables, Green and Dried Fruits, Beans, Alfalfa, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Poultry, etc., always on hand. Orders filled at lowest rates. tf

S. GERSON & CO.,
220 J Street,
SACRAMENTO.....CAL.
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Nuts, etc. Orders for Produce will receive prompt attention.
Consignments solicited. tf