

THE TYPE OF A NEW MEXICO VILLAGE DESCRIBED.

San Rafael—Its People—Customs—Occupations—Religion—An Interesting Literary Picture.

(Special Correspondence of the Record-Union.) Seven years ago the New West Education Commission was organized. This society, supported chiefly by the Congregational churches of the United States, has for its object the establishment of Christian schools in the Rocky mountain regions. Some of the first teachers commissioned were from the college I was then attending. Hearing very much about the work undertaken by this society I became deeply interested. When my school days were ended, I applied for a position as teacher in one of the New West schools and was sent with one other teacher to San Rafael, N. M. All are familiar with the

WILD STORIES OF cowboys, Mexicans and Indians, so it was with a feeling of anxiety and dread our friends bid us farewell. After leaving Missouri two days by rail brought us to Grants, four miles from our future home. The remainder of the way we rode in a lumber wagon. San Rafael has a beautiful site at the foot of high mountains in a little mountain valley. High hills and mountain peaks surround it on every side. Mt. Taylor, the highest mountain in New Mexico, is on the northeast.

THIS VALLEY Is 6,000 feet above the sea level. The climate, like that of the larger part of New Mexico, is dry and the air, being invigorating and healthful. The summers are long, but on account of the high altitude, cool, and the winters are mild. On the north side of the valley is a lava stream from one half to two miles broad in places. Its intense blackness and rugged exterior add much to the picturesque appearance of the valley, but nothing to the comfort of those who have to cross it in wagons to Grants, the railroad station and postoffice for all the region. The crumpling adobe walls of the

OLD FORT WINGATE, On the south side of the valley, give it historical interest. This valley is also blessed with a beautiful spring of clear pure water, which is carried by a ditch through the town, supplying the water for all the pueblo and irrigating the few gardens and fields exterior ad much to the picturesque appearance of the valley, but nothing to the comfort of those who have to cross it in wagons to Grants, the railroad station and postoffice for all the region. The crumpling adobe walls of the

THE HOUSEHOLD. TO COOK PEAS FRENCH FASHION.—Melt one quarter pound of butter in a saucepan; then add one and a half pints of young peas, peas, and a couple of small onions whole, a small bunch of parsley and half a head of lettuce tied together with a pinch of sugar. Toss on a slow fire till the peas are cooked, then remove the parsley, lettuce and onions, and add a little finely minced parsley mixed in the peas.

STUFFED EGGS PLANT.—Cut off the stalk end nicely, sufficiently large to admit a tablespoon. Remove the inside and boil it for fifteen minutes with a tablespoonful of water and an onion. Then chop both into a small pan, add a cup of bread crumbs and a little minced parsley, seasoning with salt and pepper; add a little butter and put the filling in the empty shell. Put a teaspoonful of butter or dripping in a small pan, place the egg plant in it, the open end of the pan and bake half an hour in a good oven.

A SPANISH FISH DISH.—It is better in this weather to freshen the salted codfish by putting it on (early in the morning) in cold water to boil, changing the water two or three times, and then to reach the boiling point. Lay it aside when tender. Slice a couple of onions, fry them in dripping or salad oil till brown, add a pint of cooked tomatoes and the pickled-up fish; shake the saucepan occasionally and cook for two hours slowly. This is a good fish for either wash-day or ironing-day, when the fire is kept all day.

FOR A DELICIOUS LAMB PIE.—Take some cutlets from the upper portion of a leg of lamb and cut them into pieces about three inches long and wide; season slightly with salt and pepper, and then stew in a little water for half an hour. In the meantime prepare a delicate paste, allowing a pound of butter to a pound of flour, adding enough water gradually to make a dough, when in readiness the upper crust may be rolled out and placed in the steamed lamb with its gravy, intersperse some blades of macoe, add a few sliced potatoes and boiled turnips, cover the meat lightly with some chopped boiled celery and pieces of butter, or for the celery boiled cauliflower may be substituted, seasoned with nutmeg.

SHOULDER OF LAMB A LA BOLLAN-GERE.—Take all the bone out of a shoulder of a lamb, pound the meat a little and season it with salt and pepper. Then cover it with light masking of finely chopped shallots and mushrooms. Roast it in a deep pudding dish, and when about half done lay potatoes cut in quarters in the dish around the lamb, and, if liked, some chopped onion. Roast slowly till done. Remove the strings which tied the shoulder together, allowing it to take its original shape, and send to the table in the dish it was cooked in. Sprinkle some chopped parsley over the potatoes.

CUCUMBERS A LA POULETTE.—Pare and slice cucumbers very thin, sprinkle with a little salt and steep in vinegar for half an hour. Drain and dry them with a piece of clean cheese cloth. Flour the slices well, put a tablespoonful of butter into a bright tin saucepan, and when it begins to sizzle throw in the cucumbers and stir them over a gentle fire for ten minutes, but do not let them brown; pour over them as much pale veal stock or cold gravy as will nearly cover them; when it boils strain off the fat entirely, add salt and white pepper, a teaspoonful of finely minced parsley, and thicken with the yolks of two or three eggs.

GREEN PEA SOUP.—Wash clean three quarts of green peas and put them into three quarts of boiling water, salted lightly. Boil from twenty to thirty minutes, and then strain, add a colder and press them well with a wooden spoon. Put two quarts of liquor into a deep saucepan, and when it boils add a quart of green peas, two or three large cucumbers, sliced, two heads of lettuce cut fine, and one large onion sliced very thin and simmer for half an hour with a teaspoonful of butter before adding to the soup. A few sprigs of parsley may be added. Stew all gently for an hour. Then press all the vegetables through a hair sieve, season with a teaspoonful of salt and white pepper to taste, heat fresh and serve with cubes of fried bread.

IN CENTRAL AMERICA. LETTER FROM A NEWLY FOUND AND INTERESTING ACADIA.

Pastoral Life of a Simple People, and their Curious Customs and Superstitions.

(Special Correspondence of the Record-Union.) BRITISH HONDURAS, August 15, 1888. Seventy miles southward from the colony of Belize, but within the limits of British Honduras, is a beautiful and almost unknown region—a different from the negro settlement as can well be imagined. Though hardly more than a week's journey from New York by steamer—were there is a convenient port at which to land—it is doubtful if half a dozen of my country men have ever seen or heard of the place.

The chief city, Santo Toribio, contains about two thousand inhabitants, degenerate descendants of the war-like Mayas—who lead a lazy life of pastoral idleness. All the country round about lies more than 2,000 feet above the level of the sea—by Gulf of Honduras, with lovely park-like scenery, and grassy hills, ranged by countless rocks and hills. Centuries ago it was the site of a powerful empire. To-day every hillside has its legend, and out of the ground, in many places, rise massive stone walls, monuments of bygone splendor.

Neither the British Government, nor that of Guatemala, its nearest neighbor, attempt to interfere with the local regulations of this district, it being regarded as an unimportant Indian territory, and the natives are allowed their own sweet will in matters concerning themselves. To their credit be it said that crime of almost any kind is unknown among them and while none are rich, from our standpoint, there has never been a pauper in the community.

Besides looking after the sheep and cattle, and cultivating just enough of the rich soil to supply the actual needs of the business life in this Acadia appears to consist in keeping one's self cool and thoroughly rested. The prime necessities, such as garlic and chili-pepper, grow wild on every hand, and are abundant. The streams are filled with fish, and there is sea-fish within easy reach; whereas, there, should not those thus favored by the gods imitate Solomon's lilies, which "do not, neither do they spin?"

Unlike most dwellers in the tropics, these simple folk have not even a penchant for intoxicants, and none of any sort are made or drunk in the country, the only beverages being native coffee, coconuts, and a couple of native wines, one of which bubbles up from innumerable springs.

In Santo Toribio, election day is celebrated with as much fuss and feathers as it used to be in ancient times, before the natives disturbed their ancestors, or as it now in the North during Presidential campaigns. Spanish chroniclers tell us that in the old days it was customary for those going out of office to give a banquet to their subjects, and this is still the retiring Alcaldes and his assistants. There being no woman's rights nor stroug-minded females here, the men only take part in the gastronomic portion of the political celebration, and the women are at table by boys; though doubtless the cooking is done by the dinnerless mothers and daughters, wives and sweethearts.

An American gentleman residing in Belize, who attended one of these official spreads, has told me that he passed an hour in a large arbor, erected for the purpose, of wild cane stalks, thatched with straw. As usual, the men retained their hats, and smoked incessantly between and during every course, until the women, finally sent in, hot from the griddle, and well worn, retreated to a hut some where in the rear—and piled in a steaming heap in front of the Alcaldes, who distributed them around with an easy and graceful shuffle, something as an expert player deals his cards.

When local marriages occur in this region, the parents of the couple make all the arrangements between themselves. The tender passion takes early root in the tropics, and it is not uncommon to see a young man and a young woman, both under 14 years, when the boy wants to get married, he tells his mother all about it. She talks with the father, and if both are willing to accept the girl as their daughter they repair to the house of her parents, taking with them a diamond ring, a bracelet, brooch, and dried corn, and strings of pepper. They organize a sort of procession, composed of their relatives and friends, headed by a priest of mass, thus publically proclaiming their intention.

It is good for the girl's mother to politely refuse the first request until she has had time to consult the maiden as to her wishes in the matter, and to find out what her own friends may think of it. When the procession comes, completely in the dark as to the result, they send the girl to her room, and if the answer be unfavorable, she simply sends back to the parents of the would-be lover, their basket with contents untouched. If, on the contrary, they desire to entertain their proposal, in course of a week or two she sends to them another chiquitilla filled with similar offerings.

FANNIE B. WARD A COOL GLADE. The place is haunted—no by elves and gays. But a signpost mark, and hope and praise. Shouting all legends of the classic page. O thou of kindness on that withered arm; O voice which every sunset is a psalm; Changing night's leaves into the dawn. Where'ver he feet at this world's little scorn. Here, passing off, the well beloved sea; The bright blue sea, the blue sea; The voice of him who walks his way unseen; Toys with the broken reed, the resting green. Thy buried faith has risen at the rod; Thy heart is broken by the loss of God; And see what his bright eyes are sealed unto. Thee, my dear, I love, I love, I love thee. Rev. Geo. S. Oakes in "Gleanings for September."

An Enemy of the Olive. The Gilroy Gazette notes that a destructive pest to the olive is likely to make its appearance this and during next month. It is a species of the fly with hard-shell wings (gnats) or gnats. It is a species of the gnats, and is very common in the very heart of the tree, thus sapping and checking the vitality of it. Spraying the tree with a mixture of concentrated lye in proportion of three parts to fifty gallons of water, in which has been dissolved one and one-half ounces of blue stone, will kill off the insect without doing damage to the tree or fruit. S. W. Kilpatrick has kindly furnished us this information. In reference to the use of arsenical remedies, the insect, Mr. Kilpatrick thinks they should be very sparingly if ever used, for the reason that the poison might possibly be retained upon the fruit and makes its consumption dangerous and unhealthy.

FASHION AT SARATOGA. INDEPENDENT WAISTS—A NEW WAY OF MAKING.

Long Cloaks—Individual Costumes—Less Blanks in the World—Pretty Throats—Etc.

(RECORD-UNION Fashion Correspondence.) SARATOGA, August 15, 1888. Independent waists are a leading feature and remarkable for prettiness and convenience. Materials hitherto thought quite unsuitable are utilized, and with advantage, the most notable being the net of the day in all their different colors and patterns. Most of the nets, though varied by stripes, dots, leaves, buds, etc., are in solid color, and placed over sash and sash to match; but cream color or black, with small colored figures, or in black patterns, or striped, give a change, and the foundation is according to fancy. The usual way of making is especially becoming to their figures, since tucks or shirring about the neck, in yoke style, are a prelude to fullness below, while the sleeves, if need be, can show a succession of puffs.

Point d'esprit is in great favor for independent waists of entire dress. In the neck they should always, of course, be of silk; but colored cotton point d'esprit is not at all shabby, and makes pretty waists over inexpensive silesia lining. Light weight silk is likewise very popular for these waists, and is also made up with tucks or shirring, and is especially becoming. Crape de chine is a lovely substitute; but, indeed, all thin fabrics, including lawn or mill, are pressed into service and with charming result. The skirt portion can be either tucked or shirred, or plain, and they are often belted in or outside, and are flat of long loops and ends, on one side, while their popularity has brought about a demand for belts, which display special novelty, being of dressed or undressed kid, or of Russian leather, with new designs of gilt, steel or silver. Stout people are warned against these waists, and can more readily avoid them, since independent waists are quite as fashionable. Here comes the question of color, however, and the fit closing, and by choosing a dark colored, tight fitting blouse, a plump woman can wear a skirt of light or bright color which should otherwise be denied her. The fit of independent waists is very important, and the Thompson gown here is preferred to the Thompson gown fitting corsets, not only because of the long, slender waist and high bust, but because of individual adaptation, since they come in three sizes, short, medium and long, so as to suit every one. Those made in pale rose color, blue, dove or scarlet satin are most worn in this dressy place, but equally well fitting styles come in cloth or serge at moderate prices.

PRETTY THROATS. After years of imprisonment in high, stiff collars, pretty throats are at last made visible, since fashion allows the dress neck to come down in a very becoming point. High collars as yet, however, are the rule and in general continued with scrupulous care, for the most part, as witness the hot velvet bands placed about the necks of saten, gingham, India silk and other dresses selected for coolness and reserved for hot days. Some thin necked people, also, with a marvelous blindness to their own defects, are thoughtless enough to wear dresses open at the throat, while plump and white complexioned women neglect a possibility so long denied them. This is as surprising as the inflated manner in which mammoth women persist in choosing narrow, patterned dresses, and thin women narrow stripes. The former class, in truth, are a peculiar feature at Saratoga, and the composite with which they display themselves in rigs intended for the tall and slender, is study, if it is not comedy; however, almost every one looks to advantage in the long cloaks that are a specialty this summer and have peculiar style. I would emphasize somewhat regarding them, because they will be worn in the autumn, and serve not only to protect a handsome dress when driving, but for the genteel poor, may conceal a costume no longer fresh. The moirai traveling cloaks are models in their way, and the dresses hanging almost plainly so as to show the pattern. Miss Julia Morosini (Victoria's sister) attracts much attention, as she is really quite pretty and, of course, dresses fashionably. A much-admired evening dress lately worn by her, was of white China silk and had a trim of pink moirai-rose buds; another was of pale blue moirai, combined with an exquisite brocade showing sprays of pale pink morning glories on a pale-blue surface; a third costume, consisting of white silk and grey, was over white silk and trimmed with pale green ribbons and pink flowers. One of the prettiest dinner dresses was worn lately by a daughter of Judge Hilton, and a combination of crepe de chine and moirai in pale pink and grey, was trimmed with ribbon to match and white lace.

Velvet holds its own even in warm weather, for entire costumes, or parts of them, nor would I be bound to say how largely velvet is employed as a substitute. Detection becomes the more difficult, because the last-named material has the short, crispy touch of velvet, quite different from the plush-like feeling of some other goods used to simulate the genuine fabric. Bustles do by no means have been expected to do. They have been written down quite enough to extinguish them; but still they show diminished yet defiant outlines.

THE family skeletons are now on exhibition at the bathing beach.

THE CHIEF INDUSTRY. IS sleep-spraying, during the winter the most take their flocks away to the mountains, but when spring comes they are brought back to feed in the valley. The shearing is done twice a year, in the spring and again in the fall. Many have little pens in the part of the valley where their sheep feed, and there live with their families in the summer. So, while during the winter the population of the town is from 300 to 400 inhabitants, the number in summer is reduced two-thirds. Even boys of ten or twelve help tend the flocks.

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FISH MARKET! JONES & ANDERSON'S FISH MARKET! Has been Removed from the Old Foot of K Street.

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. FRIEND & TERRY, Lumber Company, Main yard and Office, 1210 Second Street, north yard, Corner Twelfth and J Streets.

WANTED—LOST—FOUND. WANTED—SALESMAN FOR LAMP AND Cutlery Department. Apply to WELLS, STOKES, LUDIN & CO. 412 3/4. ENGINEERS—TRANSIT, LEVEL AND ROD. For particulars, apply to WELLS, STOKES, LUDIN & CO. 412 3/4. WANTED—6 MEN TO PICK GRAPE. We are looking for men for hop ranches; 8 men for vineyards; 2 men for ranch work; 2 men for a creek; a blacksmith, \$1 per day; 10 men for heavy work; 10 men for light work. Address, WELLS, STOKES, LUDIN & CO. 412 3/4. WANTED—A MAN OF TEMPERATE and moral habits, seeking employment, to represent an established firm in the city. Salary \$70 to \$100 per month. References on application. MANUFACTURING HOUSE, 30 Broadway, New York. WANTED—PEOPLE TO LEARN SHORT-HAND and Type-writing. The Graham School of Phonography, located in the city, has competent judges to be the best system of use, will be hereafter taught at PROFESSOR HOWE'S METHOD. For particulars, apply to J. K. and J. K. by the undersigned, who has been a number of years practical experience in reporting and book-keeping. Address, 412 3/4. Instructions also given in Type-writing, and all other information pertaining to MES. J. M. MCINTYRE, Prof. Howe's Normal School, 1st.

FOR SALE—TO LET. LOTS—HOUSE, FOUR ROOMS, STABLE, 1/2 acre, lot 228, S. 21st and 22nd Streets. \$125. FOR SALE—A COMPLETE FRENCH COOK, French language, and a restaurateur. Inquire of G. F. WISEMAN, 423 and 424 J Street, Sacramento. THREE PLEASANT ROOMS, FURNISHED and ready to occupy. Rent reasonable. Apply to man and wife who without children. 412 3/4. FOR SALE—A FINE LADY'S PHAETON. In home at GRANVILLE'S STABLE, Seventh Street, between K and L. Apply to Mrs. J. M. HAIGHT, 212 1/2 J Street, Sacramento. TO RENT—THE CALIFORNIA BREWERY. With steam fixtures complete, will be rented to any responsible party on reasonable terms. Apply to Mrs. J. M. HAIGHT, 212 1/2 J Street, Sacramento. FOR SALE—SEE ACRES OF LAND AT Bonanza, El Dorado. An acre or more, with small orchard and vineyard now in full bearing, all enclosed with a good fence, and ready to be put to any use. Price, \$50 per acre. For particulars call on the proprietor or other information apply to MES. J. M. MCINTYRE, Prof. Howe's Normal School, 1st.

FOR SALE. \$1,800—Good dwelling, five rooms and basement. Lot 40x110, I Street, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth. \$3,000.—Two-story frame dwelling, seven rooms, closets, bath, etc.; good stable on premises; lot 29x12, J Street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth. \$5,500.—Good business property, renting for \$2 per month. \$100 PER ACRE.—Fine farming land, five miles from city limits on good county road. FARM TO LET.—400 acres, half-mile from the town of Lincoln, Placer county, are under cultivation; good house, barn, etc.; will lease for \$500 a year, on easy terms.

We offer several excellent bargains to parties wanting to invest. Give us a call. WEIL & JOHNSON, Real Estate and Insurance Agents, 402 J Street, Sacramento, Cal.

W. P. COLEMAN, Real Estate Salesman, 325 J Street. \$25 per acre—480 acres in Butte county; a few acres in alfalfa; small orchard; all fenced, and all the land covered by an irrigation ditch. P. BOHL, E. A. CROUCH, 1st.

COLONY LANDS FOR SALE. THE EAST ADDITION TO THE OAK PARK Colony Lands is now ready for sale, and will be sold on easy terms and in tracts to suit, with prices ranging from \$15 to \$40 per acre, and within a mile of the railway station at Kirkwood, and comprise some of the best fruit land in Tehama county. For particulars inquire of J. A. PARKER, 424-1/2 No. 426 K Street, Sacramento, Cal.

TO INVESTORS. \$1,600 WILL GET TITLE TO 640 ACRES of the BEST TIMBER LAND in the State if applied for at once. GRIFFITHS & STEVENS, Room 6, Indico Building, corner Seventh and J Streets. Placer County Land Office AND INSURANCE AGENCY, A. D. BOWLEY & Co., 605 K Street, Sacramento, Cal.

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