

ACROSS THE BORDER.

SCRAPS OF INFORMATION PICKED UP AT GUAYMAS.

Familiar Habits and Customs of the Indians—One Thing at a Time.

[Special Correspondence of the Record-Union.] GUAYMAS, MEXICO, 1889.

In every town and village of the State of Sonora there are public schools for boys, and others for girls, all supported at Government expense. Education is popularly supposed to be compulsory, but, as in the United States, the law in that regard is not vigorously enforced. In these public schools the elementary branches are taught and in the female schools needlework is made a specialty, and sometimes drawing and embroidery are added. At Hermosillo, in the State Capital, Guaymas, Alamos and Ures are schools of higher grade, also conducted at Government expense, while in many portions of the State are private institutions of learning, whose teachers are paid by their wealthy patrons.

A novelty in the way of theaters is this one at Guaymas, without a seat anywhere inside of it, except a few benches in the outer corridors, whereon soldiers and servants lounge during every performance. Everybody brings his own chair, or rather his servant carries it for him, and the consequence is that there are seats of all heights, sizes and descriptions, from the most rickety-bottomed affairs to gorgeously upholstered sofas. If you are a stranger within the gates and have no chair to bring, you may rent one for a medio (six cents) of an old woman at the door—who will ask you also for a cigarette, "por Dios (for God's sake), Señor."

There is a good deal of wealth in Guaymas, and some very good society, with even pretensions to elegance. Bull-fights are not so common as of yore, and the cockpit is almost deserted, except by the lower classes; but Sunday is still the gala-day of the week—everybody going religiously to mass in the morning, to the public bath and promenade in the afternoon, and to a masked ball, or some other revel, in the evening.

There is a telegraph line owned and operated by the Federal Government, running from Guaymas to Hermosillo, and thence to Ures—in all 160 miles. The Government line from the City of Mexico touches the Pacific coast at Mazatlan, in the State of Sinaloa, and thence to Alamos, in the southern part of this State—thus connecting this odd little town, tucked away off in the most lonesome corner of the Republic, not only directly with the national capital, but with every portion of the country. And besides all this, there are several private lines, running from Guaymas to Hermosillo, and thence to Alamos, in the southern part of this State—thus connecting this odd little town, tucked away off in the most lonesome corner of the Republic, not only directly with the national capital, but with every portion of the country.

Has a "seashore" of over 800 miles, lying along the "Sea of Cortez," or California Gulf. Before the completion of the Sonora Railway all the imports came by sea, those from the United States direct from California, and those from other countries through the commercial centers of the Atlantic seaboard, as well as from the Pacific Coast. Nowadays Northern Sonora is supplied almost exclusively from the United States—with cotton, linen and woolen goods, groceries, glassware, hardware, machinery, coal, beer and lumber. A few years ago European goods had the monopoly, but now, owing chiefly to the Sonora road and the influence of Consul Willard, goods of American manufacture largely prevail.

By the way, it is stated on good authority that the amount of American commodities smuggled into this place across the Arizona frontier exceeds \$100,000 a year in value, although the Mexican Government has established a cordon of officers all along the boundary line, vain efforts to suppress the illegal traffic. This "freebooting" is practiced almost exclusively by natives of the cactus country, and Court records show that very few foreigners are apprehended for contrabandism—if one may be allowed to use the word. It is said in Mexico that everybody smuggles on opportunity—even the pillars of the church and State and Custom House officers themselves. But then, you know, laws are not made for the makers, but for the people.

The gentlemanly Collector of the Port tells me that the domestic trade of Guaymas with the coast ports "down below," as far south as Manzanillo, amounts in value to the sum of \$431,717 10 per annum. The articles most commonly brought up from the south are blankets, cotton cloth, tobacco, cigars, coffee, tanned hides, soap, lard, rice, mescal, pottery, salt and oil. Those exported are flour in sacks, mats, baskets, peas and small red beans.

The project has long been agitated for another railway line, running from a station on the Sonora road forty miles above Guaymas, to run a distance of 160 miles to the coal fields of Los Hornos and La Barranca, and thence to the famous mines of Trinidad, near the boundary line with the United States. A long time ago the Mexican Government granted a franchise from Guaymas to these coal fields, but it was finally declared forfeited for non-fulfillment of conditions.

THE COMPLETED RAILWAY From Port Lobos, on the Gulf of California, to the Arizona frontier (a distance of ninety miles), and thence to Tucson, sixty miles further, for which the Mexican Government has granted a franchise with a fat subsidy—appropriating \$10,000 per mile in silver—has not yet been begun; and it looks as if its franchise would go the way of the steamship.

The steamer "Columbia" of the California and Mexican line, of San Francisco, under a subsidy granted by the Mexican Government, comes to Guaymas once a month on its regular voyage from San Francisco down to Mazatlan, touching at all intermediate points of consequence, both on the main land and the peninsula. For years it received from Mexico's treasury \$2,000 for the round trip, in consideration of carrying the mails free, and Government employes, stores and troops at half rates; but a new contract has recently been made, reducing the subsidy to \$1,500.

Hermosillo, distant by rail 84 statute miles from Guaymas, lies in a gap which the Sonora river has cut through the western range. It is a perfect gem of a picturesque little city, surrounded by high hills and embowered in orange groves, and has a population of about 15,000. It is in the midst of an important silver mining region, and there is a mint in the town for the coinage of silver dollars. There are manufactures of cotton, brandy, matches and leather goods. The Governor's palace is here, a fine hospital, an almshouse, and the various buildings of the State Government.

A remarkable tribe of Indians, known as the Yumas, occupy a mountain gorge in the southeastern corner of Sonora. The language of the people is, if possible, more far-reaching than that of the Aztecs and Yaquis. For example, their word for cat is minamintin—think of calling a kitten to its breakfast by such a word! The word for boy is tepachichin; for girls, chepachichin; and for a kiss, tetemamintin. A priest is addressed by the endearing term of notlaxamahuiztepicaxitazin. A request is called a tetlatlanitlan.

The pay of a servant is, amalaurolyto-nocitahullu—and if the bill is as big as the word it must indeed be astonishing. The Yumas have a peculiar ceremony for celebrating the arrival of a maiden to marriageable age. When the mother commiserates the fact that the other women of the tribe collect together and a feast is made—of stewed dog, maybe, or broiled rattlesnake or pounded grasshopper. The applicant for the honor of womanhood is placed in a sort of oven made by digging a hole in the ground, in which heated stones are laid, covered with twigs and bushes. Water is then thrown on the stones, causing them to steam like an engine. When the noise is completely saturated with profuse perspiration, she is plunged into the river to take a bath. This process is kept up for three days, alternately toasting and ducking the girl, meanwhile giving her nothing whatever to eat. If she survives the heroic treatment she is generally considered the best, the feast is then partaken of and the maiden is

A CANDIDATE FOR MATRIMONY. No wonder that so many of this tribe die of consumption, and that none of the women live to old age! Previous to a birth the mother goes off alone some distance from her village, and resides by herself in a hut which is a month old, seeing nobody. If she dies during the ordeal, it will not be discovered until the month has elapsed. On the thirtieth day the band which she belongs assembles and selects a name for the little one—something like Tetlatlanitlan, for instance—and then mother and child are escorted to their home.

Among all the Indians of Mexico "one thing at a time" is the principle of life—that is, they never undertake two kinds of business in the same family. If a man is busy with one thing, he may know that his whole family do nothing but fish, as did his father and grandfather before him, and as his children and grandchildren will in years to come. Frequently an entire tribe or community engage in the same branch of business, and keep it up from generation to generation. Going down through the heart of Mexico, from El Paso to the capital, the traveler sees this illustrated in a striking manner. At Leon he is beset by wren-wren scrapes, and the innumerable peddlers have nothing else to sell. At Queretaro it is opals—nothing but opals; at another place it is canes; at another pottery. At Celaya fifty men and boys thrust boxes of dulce into one's face, and will not take a refusal as long as the train stops. At Ures are sweet pastries like capodouns, flavored with pine-apple and other fruits, put up neatly in small, round boxes of gaily-colored wood. The round boxes are assorted, according to the different flavors, and packed in long boxes of varying sizes and prices. Celaya is known all over Mexico for its sweets.

Within two hours' ride of the last-named place is Irapuato, where the most luscious strawberries can be bought at the station every month in the year. The peddlers never have anything but strawberries, and these are put up in pretty, home-made willow baskets, holding a quart, two quarts or three quarts. No doubt the fruit could be cultivated with equal success in many other places—but it isn't; so do so would not be Mexican! So Irapuato has a little farther down the road, at San Juan del Rio, is the place to buy rope lariats. In front of nearly every house in the town is a rope walk; and all the people are devoted to the manufacture of lariats.

FANNIE B. WARD.

SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

Young Women Who Study to Care for the Suffering.

[From the New York Star.]

Prominent among the institutions for which the city of New York is justly famous is the Training School for Nurses, which is assisted by Mrs. Lee. The pupils on first entering the school, start in upon a probationary course lasting two months. During this period they receive training at the bedside of actual patients. They are carefully watched by head nurses; their language, politeness, intelligence and general adaptability to the profession of nursing are tested, and if accepted, they enter at once upon a regular course of study and training. They then receive a regular uniform, consisting of light-blue cambric dresses, with aprons, sleeves and cuffs, and the aprons usually are called "cap nurses." Of all nationalities, the American girls take the lead in proficiency. The foreign nurses are largely handicapped by their ignorance of the English language. After a young lady has been in the school for one year she is sent out on private cases, but she will not receive pay for such service as she is expected religiously to turn in to the authorities at the school.

The hospital most visited by the pupils are such as afford experience in all the various diseases and illnesses. Many of the young women attend the Presbyterian Hospital. Here no contagious diseases are treated. This hospital treats mainly such disorders as hip disease, rheumatism, consumption, and, in fact, almost everything except fevers.

The pupils during their training have to devote a large portion of their time to the acquisition of knowledge in physiology, anatomy, hygiene, and must be familiar with the text-book of nursing by Clara Weeks.

In this school the strictest discipline is maintained. They are expected to be dead, when not on duty, at 10:30 p. m. They are allowed to go out of an evening with a escort, but must first go through the formality of obtaining permission from the Superintendent. The terms under which pupils enter the school are as follows: For the first two (probationary) months they receive no pay; after that they are paid at the rate of \$8 per month, which is the regular term of instruction and training. During all this time they have the benefit of periodical lectures by "blushing young physicians," as a young woman member of the school styled them.

Some of the pupils are young women belonging to wealthy families and have taken up this life for charity's sake. Such girls invariably make the most expert nurses.

An Unlabeled Prophet.

"Did you see dot piece in the News about de end of de worlds pooty quick coming?" asked a German friend of a reporter to-day.

"Yes," replied the News man.

"Well, how you know dot?"

"Oh, I suppose some Adventist has been figuring it out from the revelations of St. John."

THREE AMERICAS EXPOSITION.

EFFORTS TO HAVE THE WORLD'S FAIR HELD IN WASHINGTON.

Reasons Advanced Why the Celebration Should Take Place at the National Capital.

At the meeting of the Board of Promotion of the Three Americas Exposition, held in Washington, D. C., on the 23d of October, Secretary Anderson gave some of the history of the exposition movement, which is highly interesting. Willard Hall was filled by the delegates who assembled to the number of about three hundred. Chairman Amos L. Little called the meeting to order at 2:30 o'clock, Commissioner Douglas and Secretary Anderson occupying seats on the platform.

Mr. Anderson was introduced to the delegates and made an address on the general purposes of the gathering, speaking as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen: The main object of the meeting of this National Board is to perfect the plans for a Three Americas Exposition, to be held at the National Capital in 1892, in honor of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus. The movement was, as you are well aware, started in this city on the 25th of February, 1886, and has since that time been steadily progressing.

The first important step taken in its promotion was the preparation of a memorial to Congress, stating the general purpose of the plan, which was presented in the United States Senate by Senator George M. Vest on the 20th of April, 1887, and printed in full in the Congressional Record the following day. The next step was the organization of a national board of trustees, consisting of the several States and Territories, called a Board of Promotion, to invite the attention of the general public to the plan, and to secure the necessary appropriations to carry out the plan.

In response to the past three years' formal acceptance of membership in the Board have been received from the several States and Territories, twenty-two of which are still in office; the Mayors of sixty leading cities, 176 Senators and Representatives, and a large number of the United States, and the chief executive officers of thirty State and Territorial Governments, and a large number of the principal cities of the country have appointed standing committees of five each on the subject.

The first meeting of the National Board was held in this city on the 25th of February, 1886, and the general purpose of the plan and purposes were carefully considered and matured, and a further memorial prepared, which was presented to the United States Senate on the 17th of that month, and printed in full in the Congressional Record the following day.

Since the movement was inaugurated the following National Congresses have been held, by formal resolutions, in order the movement: The National Board of Trade, the National Grange, the American Bankers' Association, the International Medical Congress, the Carriage-Building Association, the American Agricultural Association, the United States Farmers' Association, the American Shipbuilding and Industrial League, the Washington National Monument Society, the American Medical Association, the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union.

In addition to this, most of the American States at Washington, and in other parts of the country, expressed a warm interest in the movement. On the 16th of June, 1888, the plan submitted to Congress was, with a few slight changes, favorably and unanimously adopted by the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the United States House of Representatives through its bill in Committee Report No. 254, of that date. The report of the committee, together with the arguments and resolutions, were printed in full in the Congressional Record of that date. Congress first session, making a pamphlet of seven pages.

The regular order of business was resumed, and the Executive Committee submitted the following report: The Executive Committee, to whom was referred a paper relating to the proposed Three Americas Exposition, held in Washington, D. C., in 1892, respectfully submit that the subject matter, having already been acted upon by this body, no further action is deemed advisable.

At the Three Americas Exposition Convention in Washington October 23, 1889, John Trimble, Secretary of the National Grange, was elected Secretary, and was invited to respond to the toast, "American Agriculture, its interest in the Exposition," which was unable to be present, and his letter was read by Matthew Trimble. He said:

The National Grange is early in the field in earnest advocacy of the Exposition. Three times its national body officially indorsed this grand and patriotic enterprise, and on each occasion indorsed Washington as the proper, if not the only place, for holding such an exposition. The Grange hopes at no distant day to have erected in the Capital of the Nation a temple dedicated to agriculture that will be the pride of every American farmer; and to-day the farmers of our land feel that, even laying aside patriotic impulses, there is no place in all our broad country where the agriculturist can obtain, by visiting, more valuable information on every subject that directly and indirectly affects his interest than at the Capital.

Matthew Trimble, in speaking of the organization of the Exposition, said: "The Grange asserts that it is the skeletons of victims of the late President Zaldívar, and that the sudden and mysterious disappearance of many persons who opposed Zaldívar is explained by these discoveries."

SOME OF THE HERBS IN HALL'S HAIR RESTORATIVE, that wonderful preparation for restoring the color and growth of the hair, grow plentifully in New England. Among the valuable weeds of which Mrs. W. Bonaparte de Rutz was recently robbed was a pearl valued at \$25,000, which had been presented to Prince Lucien Bonaparte by the Queen of Spain, at whose Court he was Ambassador.

THE REMARKABLE CURE, which is so popularly known as "DUFFY'S MALT WHISKEY," is this addition to its purity and flavor, properties which make it particularly healthful. In all cases of Colds, Pneumonia or the first stages of Consumption, it is especially efficient. For the weak, debilitated, and those who have been suffering from indigestion, it is a most valuable and refreshing beverage. It is the only beverage that can be taken in any quantity without doing harm. It is the only beverage that can be taken in any quantity without doing harm. It is the only beverage that can be taken in any quantity without doing harm.

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MARRIAGE OF MISS CLARA HUNTINGTON TO PRINCE HATZFELD.

Many Distinguished People Present—Wedding Presents that are Worth a Fortune.

[London Edition N. Y. Herald, October 29th.] Miss Clara Huntington was married at St. Wilfrid's Chapel, Brompton Oratory, yesterday morning, to Prince Hatzfeldt of Schonstein, Germany. Miss Huntington is the daughter of Hon. Collis P. Huntington, who is one of the most brilliant, as well as one of the ablest, railroad managers and financiers of the United States, which also considers him one of the great commercial princes of a country abounding in men of wealth. Prince Hatzfeldt is the nephew of Count Hatzfeldt, German Ambassador to England, and is the direct descendant of a line which dates back 900 years. It has been the desire of Mr. and Mrs. Huntington that their daughter should be married in New York, where they have a splendid residence, and until two weeks ago it was generally understood that this programme would not be altered.

Prince Hatzfeldt, however, with the natural impatience of a lover, determined against so much delay, and painted a double trip across the Atlantic at this season of the year in such gloomy colors that he finally carried his point, and it was decided that the marriage should be solemnized in London. On account of the very brief time for preparation, and also on account of the absence from London of many friends of both Mr. Huntington and Prince Hatzfeldt, it was considered best to celebrate the nuptials at the residence of relatives and most intimate friends. Had it been otherwise St. Wilfrid's Chapel would certainly have been much too small for the purpose. As it was, the beautiful chapel, while not crowded, was admirably filled with the guests invited to the ceremony. At that hour the Oratory, from which nothing of the ceremony could be witnessed, must have contained 1,000 persons, while a goodly crowd stood about the doors for the purpose presumably of catching a glimpse of the bride.

St. Wilfrid's chapel is beautiful of itself, but yesterday its charms were heightened by floral decorations of a most artistic sort. There were three altars in the chapel, and all of them were in floral array, but the principal altar, that in front of which the bridal couple knelt, was almost hidden behind a lovely combination of calla lilies and roses, the snowy whiteness of the lilies forming an almost startling contrast to the deep reds of the roses.

The subject of irrigation of the arid lands of the United States is being taken up by some of the most influential newspapers of the East as well as of the West. "Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper," a New York publication, announces a series of four articles on "Uncle Sam's Farm," accompanied by a map of the arid region, and which will discuss the propriety of granting Federal aid to the work of irrigation. The papers are from the pen of Joseph Nimmo, formerly Chief of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington, and they are the result of several months' observation in the West and a close examination of official data.

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560 ACRES FINEST WHEAT LAND IN THE STATE, LOCATED THREE AND A HALF MILES FROM Dixon, Colusa county; 6007 houses and two large barns; all well seeded this year, and is now ready; this place is for sale, or exchange for city property at Sacramento, San Francisco or Oakland. Price, \$66,000. No. 459.

\$7,500. THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY ACRES FINEST BARTLETT PEAR orchard and fruit land in Nevada county, only seven miles from Grass Valley; 120 acres meadow land, good dwelling, large barn, all fenced, main water ditch runs through the land. No. 81.

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mother and father of the groom presented her with a diamond necklace, and her husband's present was of diamonds and pearls. These are, of course, only a few of the presents. Few young ladies begin married life with such a splendid assortment of gems as the Princess Hatzfeldt possesses.

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