FARM AND ORCHARD.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION IN REGARD TO PLANTING TREES.

Misapplied Labor—How to Grow Sugar Beets—Hints to Dairymen—General Farm Notes.

"J. M. W.," writing to the *Rural Californian*, says: "Recent numbers of *The Rural* have contained some good articles relative to laying off ground for an orchard, but it seems to the writer that not enough has been said about the manner of setting the trees, and especially the transplanting of those of the citrus family. Some act as if they thought it a matter of little consequence how the trees were set, as regards pressing the dirt to the roots, and consequently they put a tree in the desired position, and shovel the dirt in hastily, thinking, doubtless, that an irrigation soon after the setting will settle the dirt firmly enough around the roots. It may sometimes do this in some kinds of soil and under certain conditions, but oftentimes trees are lost or their future growth is retarded very materially by this kind of setting. Care should be exercised to pack the dirt firmly about the roots of all trees or plants, particularly those that are not wholly dormant during the winter. Again, some think that because it is the nature of a citrus tree to send a tap root deep into the earth, the more they get of this root the better it will be for the future growth of the tree. This idea is erroneous, for the reason that when a tree is loose in the ground the lower part of a long tap root would be likely to die ere the tree would grow enough to nourish it. This root should not be more than a foot to two feet long, the length depending on the weather and the soil, the warmer the weather and the more sandy, and consequently the warmer, the soil the longer the root.

"Some nurserymen whose love for the almighty dollar is the ruling passion will dig citrus trees whenever called for, regardless of their condition. It is a fact well known to horticulturists that citrus trees make several growths in a year; also, that some may be dormant, while others in the immediate vicinity and on similar soil, and having similar treatment, will be growing more or less. It is best to cut the trees back, if they need any cutting, when they are dormant; or if in a nursery, and it be desired to dig all of the trees, cut them back when the greater part of them are dormant; then irrigate, unless rain shall have soaked the ground thoroughly, and dig them as soon as they begin to make a new growth. Trees treated in this manner, then set properly, and irrigated immediately after having been set, and irrigated again three or four days later, ought not to suffer much on account of the transplanting. But if they be dug while growing vigorously the young growth will wilt almost as soon as the tap root is cut, especially when the sun shines hot. Trees dug under these conditions, and carelessly set, the dirt being left loose about the roots generally make a feeble and sickly growth for months, if they do not die.

"Some dig them when the ground is cold. This is wrong, because they cannot grow then, and hence the tree can receive nothing from the ground to support it. To illustrate this point, would anyone expect a young and growing animal to flourish under such conditions that it could get but little nourishment, if any, for weeks or months? It is true some animals remain dormant during cold weather; so, too, deciduous trees, and these may and should be transplanted early in the winter. Where the winters are cold, and where there is danger of hard frosts in April, do not transplant citrus trees before May.

"The demand has been greater than the supply, and thousands of inferior trees have been set, and many more poor trees are now being set. A scrub orange tree, the bud only two or three feet high, and that with a low and bushy top with no stocky leader, is dear at any price; so, too, is a tree as tall as Goliath and slender as a ramrod.

"The effect of not packing the dirt firmly about the roots may sometimes be seen in some of the tree yards in Los Angeles and elsewhere. Oftentimes when the dealer is cramped for room, a dozen or more deciduous trees are put in a bunch and heeled in together. Very little dirt, if any, comes in contact with the roots inside of the bunch. Though they may be watered every day, or oftener, if allowed to remain there long, the tops shrivel and also the roots. Permis me to say to would-be purchasers, do not buy such trees at any price. Some of them may grow, but one might almost as well buy a broken-down horse and expect it to work as well as one in good condition."

MISAPPLIED LABOR.

The waste of labor in improper management is enormous. When it is considered that thousands of farmers are annually busy at work in the production of crops, the saving of only 1 per cent. in the cost of production amounts to a large sum. It is safe to claim, however, that the annual loss to the farmers from misapplied labor is much greater than can be estimated. Not only is too much labor applied in some directions, and an insignificant proportion given in another, but the times of so doing are not appropriate, to say nothing of the ultimate results upon the crops. Successes and failures have occurred not altogether from the abundance or insufficiency of labor applied, but according to the skill and judgment exercised in performing the work at the proper period and in the right manner.

The waste of labor may occur in many ways. The cultivation of large fields that cannot be manured or fertilized except at great expense entails on the farmer the wear and depreciation of implements, which are put to more use than should be necessary, as well as the loss of travel to and fro in reaching distant points of a field, and also at the expense of additional energy of working stock and loss of time, only to secure but a partial crop, and which may cause neglect of some other crop that demands the attention which could be given it but for the waste of time and labor fruitlessly. To economize the work it becomes necessary to hurry and finish the field in time for planting, the result being that such work may be improperly performed. It is the additional cost of labor that lessens the profit, and success can only be obtained by applying the labor in an economical manner.

A waste of labor causes a waste of crop, but this waste sometimes occurs in the beginning and not when the crop is harvested. If the labor that is expended over a large area be applied so as to concentrate the efforts on a smaller tract, upon which the manure can be advantageously applied and thorough cultivation be given, the expenses will be less and the yield greater. Staple crops, such as corn and wheat, do not always receive that preparation of the soil in the first place as should be given. The soil can be more thoroughly prepared for the reception of seed and the cultivator and harrow be used to better advantage when the area is limited to the proper amount of labor to be performed. It is costly to expend the energies in a manner that entails needless expense; and as the profit depends as much on the judicious application of labor as upon the prices obtained, labor becomes an important factor.—*Philadelphia Record.*

HINTS TO DAIRYMEN.

The cheesy taste in butter is due to the imperfect cleansing of the buttermilk. This cannot be done completely by the common method of churning, in which the butter is gathering in lumps, and is largely mingled with buttermilk. All the working and washing which can be done cannot get rid wholly of this sour milk, when it is so intimately closed in the particles of butter. If the churning is stopped when the butter is in small grains, and before the butter is in a compact mass and the buttermilk then drawn off from the churn, and water poured in and changed until it is no longer colored by the buttermilk, and the butter is then salted and mixed, so as to get rid of all excess of water above that which is needed to keep it moist enough to dissolve the salt, which is about 10 to 12 per cent. of the weight of the butter, there will be no cheesy taste. Mixing milk is injurious to the yield of butter. This is well known to milkmen and butter-makers. If milk which has been set for some time, and on which the cream has partly risen, is stirred, the cream never rises again fully, and there is considerable loss of butter.—*Orange Judd Farmer.*

HOW TO GROW SUGAR BEETS.

The following instructions are by Henry T. Oxnard, who made the growth of sugar beets a study in Europe:

The sugar beet requires a good soil, worked to the depth of twelve or fifteen inches. Generally speaking, a good garden soil will grow sugar beets. Care must be taken to have the soil free from all substances that would tend to make a beet branch out into several roots, as experience shows that such beets contain very little sugar. The richer the soil, the closer must the beets be planted. If this is not observed, in a rich soil the beets grow too large—grow out of the ground, do not ripen, and contain very little sugar.

Plant the seed, after allowing them to soak over night, about one inch deep, at a a distance of fifteen inches between the rows and five or six inches between the plants.

As soon as the plants have sprouted, it is necessary to hoe deep between the rows, to allow the sun and air to act on the subsoil. When the young plants have six leaves they must be separated, leaving one plant every five or six inches in the rows, weeding out where more than one plant has come up, and transplanting to where some seeds have failed to germinate. It is very important to have full rows; it is of the greatest importance to keep the soil well hoed and entirely free from weeds—and it is impossible to give too much attention to this part of the cultivation, which is the most important factor in the growth of sugar beets.

FARM NOTES.

Stock should be fed according to age and condition. A young and growing animal requires a different ration from a mature fat one.

If the heavy rains have hardened the surface of the recently plowed ground go over the field with a cultivator, and follow with the harrow before laying off the corn rows.

If the plow cannot get sufficiently close to the trunks of trees to turn over the sod, chop around the trees with the hoe. The orchard land should be clean, if insects are to be avoided.

A row of raspberries along the line of a field, or as a dividing line, instead of a fence, will give a plentiful supply, and can be easily cultivated, but such a fence will not turn stock.

The value of the corn crop does not depend upon its grain only. The leaves and stalks are valuable, and no portion of the crop need be lost. As a fodder-producing plant corn has no equal.

Hard, lumpy poultry manure will not easily dissolve, there being a large proportion of silicate of lime in the lumps. The best mode of keeping poultry manure is to add it to the manure-heap in the barnyard.

One element only may be required to form a complete fertilizer in the soil. The soil may contain all that it requires, with the exception of some substance that may be supplied at a small cost, and which may enable it to produce large crops.

The brood sow that has weaned her pigs will do well on grass alone. If compelled to work for her food she will be in better condition for breeding purposes than when heavily fed and made fat. Too much fat is detrimental to all breeding stock.

It is hard to make the soil for asparagus, rhubarb, onions or cabbage too rich. They will stand more strong, fresh manure than almost any other crops, either in the garden or truck patch, and the yield will generally be in proportion to the fertility of the soil.

Much is gained by planting beet seed very early. It is a crop that requires plenty of time to become well established before warm weather and drought come. Though requiring attention at first, the beet crop is easily cultivated after it gets well under way.

Early varieties will not produce early crops unless the ground is rich. Everything that can be done to force the growth should be considered, and as soon as the early crops are harvested the ground should be spaded and something else planted for a later supply.

The Dorset sheep bear lambs twice a year, and twins are frequent. They are the most prolific of all breeds. Whether they are the equals of some of the other breeds so far as mutton and wool are concerned, is to be determined. Breeders are giving them their attention, however.

Grow roots for your stock. Beets, carrots and turnips are highly relished by all animals in the winter as an agreeable change from the dry food. Put in your beets and carrots early. Turnips can go in later in the season, but the manure may be spread on the plot at any time during the spring.

It has been demonstrated that the disease known as yellows in peach trees is not prevented by the use of fertilizers, though trees not properly attended to are more subject to the disease than others. In many cases failure is ascribed to the yellows, when the real cause of lack of thrift may be traced to the borer.

Mealy bug, which does so much damage to house plants, and especially to coleus, may be prevented or removed by washing the plants once a week with soapsuds, adding twenty drops of carbolic acid to half a pint of the soapsuds. The thorough washing of all house plants will benefit them, as dust sometimes accumulates on the plants and causes injury.

A new use for skim milk is recommended by some farmer in New England, who suggests that it makes an excellent fertilizer for lawn grass, being fully as valuable as manure and not so unsightly. The use of skim milk for such a purpose, however, depends on its price. On some farms it is considered of but little value. That it is an excellent liquid fertilizer cannot be denied.

A breed cannot well be tested by selecting an individual of that breed to compare with an individual of some other breed, as all animals differ, no two being alike in every respect. Only a few cows in a herd may secure a record, yet the other members may be as well bred as the better ones. But each breed has its special characteristics which make it valuable for the purposes required, and the breed, as a whole, will excel in that direction.

Osage orange makes a poor hedge unless carefully trimmed. Everything depends on the management of the hedge for the first three years. To make a close hedge the plants are bent down (partially cut for that purpose) and twisted or woven into the standing plants close to the ground. These bent branches send up sprouts that serve to thicken the hedge at its base. A good hedge should prevent a rabbit passing through, and such a hedge can be secured if properly trained and trimmed.

SANTIAGO DE GUAYAQUIL.

COMMERCIAL METROPOLIS AND ONLY PORT OF ECUADOR.

Filth, Beauty and Shabbiness—The People of One of Our Sister Republics.

[Special Correspondence of the RECORD-UNION.]

GUAYAQUIL (Ecuador, S. A.), 1890.

Judging from the verbal and printed statements of all travelers who have visited this place, everybody's mental experiences are about the same—exaggerated ideas of Oriental splendor, when the city is first seen by the uncertain light of gas or moon, as the steamer arrives after nightfall and drops her anchor a mile out in the river; of grievous disappointment at a near daylight view; and finally, after closer acquaintance, of a more correct estimate of its advantages and oddities, filth, beauty and shabbiness.

Though this harbor is one of the finest on the entire western side of the continent, Guayaquil has no manner of wharfage, and vessels of whatever tonnage must remain some distance from shore, and await the convenience of the Captain of the port, the health and customs officials, before being allowed to land anything or anybody. The principal street of the city faces the river, extending two miles or more along its banks; other streets rising terrace-like, one behind another, up the sloping hillsides. Over every door a lamp is hung; and when thousands of these lights along the levee and in the town are doubled by their own reflection in the water, the effect is dazzling.

As Guayaquil is the commercial emporium of Ecuador and its one center of trade, the shops are numerous and well stocked, and this principal street is its

BROADWAY

As well as the fashionable evening promenade. In the center of it towers the three-storied "Palacio" of its Government, uplifting a quaint old tower, with a clock, like a warning finger pointing to the flight of time; and on either hand are hung rows of massive buildings, whose white walls gleam like purest marble. Every upper story has a balcony, hung with canvas curtains, the latter rolled up when the heat of the day is over; and the balconies, projecting outward, form long series of arches over the sidewalks, precisely like the Rue de Rivoli in Paris. The lower floors are occupied by the shops, all gorgeous with lights and colors; and the whole population, who remain indoors by day to escape the heat, turn out en masse in the evening. Strains of martial music from the barracks, mingled with the clang of vesper bells, come floating on the breeze; and the river, like the streets, is alive with gaily dressed people, paddling about in narrow gondolas and broad-bosomed rafts, to the music of guitars and mandolins, folk-songs and happy laughter.

But alas! The first peep of dawn dispels all visions of Oriental, Parisian or Venetian magnificence, even with a mile-wide stretch of water between; and when once on shore the disenchantment is complete. Those stately, marble-like *casas*, with their curtained balconies and beautiful arches, prove to be dilapidated, earthquake-shaken structures of white-washed mud and bamboo; the gondolas are mere dug-outs, or primitive rafts made of logs lashed together with vines; and the "gaily dressed populace" are mostly undressed Indians and dirty half-breeds slouching along in blankets and red flannel petticoats.

Everybody arises with the lark in these tropical regions, where long *siestas* at midday are the rule. Before sunrise the officials had made their formal round, counted noses in order to be sure that no evil-disposed passenger was bringing pestilence or contraband goods to peaceful Guayaquil, and then invited themselves to breakfast with an evident

EYE TO BUSINESS

In the line of sampling the ship's good wines and stores. Long before their figurative blessing had been bestowed, with gracious permission to remain or depart, the vessel was besieged by swarms of native boatmen, who climbed up to the deck from their canoes, rafts and dug-outs, all jabbering and gesticulating like so many lunatics, hoping to earn some honest pennies by conveying freight and passengers to shore.

The aquatic citizens of Ecuador seem quite as much at home in the winter as out of it, and the business of boatmen appears to be the most lucrative that can be engaged in. So far as clothes are concerned, they are about as nearly "in a state of nature" as any humans we ever came across—the best dressed among them wearing nothing more than a straw hat, a greasy string, with a blessed medal or charm attached, the latter about three inches square, resting on the breast like a small lung protector or porous plaster, and a scanty pair of bathing trunks, as much resembling trousers as the breech-clout of a cannibal. Among the Spanish and Indian rabble we noticed a few Chinamen and Italians and a good many negroes, who have probably drifted down here from the mosquito coast or Jamaica. Most of them have managed to pick up a few words of English, which they fling in our faces regardless of context, evidently considering that accomplishment the most powerful of recommendations. Thus among the jargon of strange tongues could be plainly distinguished the words "All right," "Me Americano," "How do?" etc., yelled triumphantly with all the power of healthy lungs.

But don't be taken in by promises of faithfulness and dispatch from any of them or by the exceedingly small sum for which they tender their services. With this class of Ecuadorians "dispatch" means their own convenience—every duty to be put off as long as the most fertile imagination can find excuse for delay, particularly if it has been paid for in advance; "faithfulness" consists in sticking to one customer until a better can be found, when the former is incontinently left in the lurch; and although they may charge not more than ten cents for the short row to shore, are likely to demand as many dollars for the return passage. The only way is to make a solemn bargain in presence of the ship's officers for the round trip, it being distinctly understood that not a cent will be forthcoming until you are safely back again on deck.

Our party selected a sable Sambo, who towered head and shoulders above his fellows and swung a pair of fists like well-cured hams, and engaged him for the day in the dual capacity of Charon and *cicerone*—not on account of his beauty (he was about the most unprepossessing specimen I ever beheld), but because he declared himself

A GENUINE PHILADELPHIAN,

A direct importation from the "City of Brotherly Love."

The Guayas river at this point looks much like the Mississippi in the neighborhood of New Orleans. We were surprised to find a regular water market stretching all along the edge of the town, where boats laden with all manner of produce were drawn up closely as possible, while the owners stood on shore shouting the merits of their respective wares. All the city's provisions, raised in outlying gardens and plantations, are brought down the river on *balsas*, rafts, and thus exposed for sale. There were vegetables of all descriptions, fish whose like we had never seen before, from snaky eels to enormous cow-bass, sold in slices; poultry which kept up a vigorous cackling in their cane cages; and all varieties of tropical fruits perfuming the air, in spite of the reeking odors of their venders and the vicinage. Most noticeable of all were the pineapples, for which Ecuador is particularly famous as producing the best in the world—some of them large as an ordinary water bucket, white as snow inside and sweet as honey.

No sooner had we landed in the midst of this Babel than the din of voices swelled to a roar, and we were beset by porters, donkey-boys, *cocheros*, beggars and produce-venders, male and female, each clamorous for money in return for some commodity, or service real or imaginary. One made a dash at my hand-bag, another seized an umbrella, and a third actually ran off with the only child of the party. Thanks to the sledge-hammer arms of the stalwart Sambo we were not divided piecemeal among the populace, but the latter were speedily dispersed and our belongings recollected.

A narrow-gauge *tramvia* or horse-car line runs from the landing to the outskirts of the town, a distance of nearly three miles; and upon its cars all the products of the adjacent plantations that are not brought down in boats for the city's daily use are conveyed to the dock and thence by lighters to ships in the harbor. The passenger cars (of United States make) have a queer little winding stairway leading from the rear platform to the top, where two seats, placed back to back, extend from end to end. The outside fare is second-class in price, and no Ecuadorian with any pretensions to social standing could be induced to avail himself of it. Those outer seats, however, are infinitely preferable both for observation and fresh air to the stuffy interior; and at the peril of losing caste entirely we clambered to the summit and made our debut in the dusty streets of Guayaquil among

"LOS POBRES."

By the way, the name of the town and gulf is pronounced as if spelled Y-ah-keel, and of the river as Y-as, the former accented on the final syllable, the latter on the first. The ancient name of the city was Culenta; and it was rechristened by the Spaniards Santiago de Guayaquil, first because the conquest of the province was finished on the 25th day of July (the day of St. James, or in Spanish Santiago)—and secondly after the Inco Guayas, a feudatory cacique of the great Atahuallpa. Culenta was captured by one of Pizarro's Lieutenants, in the year 1535, and received its charter under the new name from Carlos V.

The city has a present population of 40,000 or thereabouts. The streets are comparatively straight, most of them crossing each other at right angles. A few are crooked and narrow, lined with the most squallid of hovels, and abounding in vile smells beside which far-famed cologne is like "Araby the blest." There is not the slightest attempt at sewerage in Guayaquil, and enough filth lies loose about its streets every day to breed a pestilence that would depopulate the largest of our Northern cities. But though only two degrees removed from the equator and on a level with the sea, Guayaquil is reckoned among the most salubrious of South American cities—barring occasional brief epidemics of cholera, yellow fever and smallpox, indigenous to these localities, confidently expected as flies in mid-summer and almost as little feared.

That there is any degree of healthfulness is largely due to the buzzards, those useful and industrious scavenger-birds that blacken every roof and refuse-heap, whose lives are protected by law, a heavy fine being the penalty for killing one of them; and to the fact that the adjacent gulf has a tide of twenty feet, the great flow of water in and out every day preventing impurities from collecting. The temperature hereabouts seldom rises above 95°, and always after 2 o'clock P. M. it grows pleasant as a New England morning in June, owing to a landward breeze called *chandery* which blows directly over the ice-capped Andes, bringing health and cooling to the coast that would otherwise be almost uninhabitable.

Though a full century behind the times, Guayaquil is the only place in Ecuador in which any degree of modern civilization exists, yet its limited march of progress is not at all due to Ecuadorians. Its street-car line was projected and built by

CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES,

As were also its gas works, factories and most other improvements. An American company owns and controls a line of paddle-wheel steamers on the Rio Guayas, which were constructed in Baltimore; and the only gunboat in possession of the Government is a worn-out merchant-ship now covered with corrugated iron, which years ago plied between New York and Norfolk. Even the custom-house, by all odds the largest and handsomest structure in the section, was built by a New Yorker, of pine from the forests of Maine and corrugated iron from Pennsylvania.

Though the old town has been the one market for more than five hundred miles of sea coast for three centuries and a half, it is to-day nearly destitute of native capital, most of its merchants being foreigners. Its commerce would doubtless be much greater were it not for the alarming frequency of earthquakes. Though the sea coast is somewhat removed from the great center of disturbance, and Ecuador has perhaps suffered fewer shakings-up than Peru and Chile, yet all this Andean country is the paradise of earthquakes, and Guayaquil has been several times destroyed by them.

The most princely mansions in Guayaquil, even the grand Cathedral, the Governor's palace and the City Hall, are hollow squares of wood and adobe, plastered inside and out, and roofed with red tiles; while by far the greater number are straw-thatched skeletons of bamboo and dried mud, with no windows and often without doors, the bare earth serving for flooring. Very properly in this climate, the edifices are constructed not only with a view to withstand earthquake shocks, but to admit air, instead of excluding it. Some of the best houses have a face of unplaned boards, sawed by hand and placed upright, giving them all the dignity of brown stone fronts on Murray Hill. Others are made by planting tree-trunks, previously hewn square, five feet deep in the clayey soil, with horizontal timbers framed between for the support of the floors, and split bamboo nailed on for siding, as we put on lath. The sides are then daubed with mud; and when it is thoroughly dried, the fronts are elaborately stuccoed, and afterwards repeated coats of white paint add the marble-like appearance that misled us from a distance.

THE POORER CASAS

Are like King Solomon's temple, in one particular only, that in them the sound of the hammer was never heard, for not a nail do they contain, their bamboo framework having been tied together with withes, and the lattice-like foundation for the thatch of dried grass being held fast in the same manner. In these airy mansions the reed partitions meet none of the demands of privacy, and windows would be superfluous. Fortunately it never rains along this coast, for one hearty tropic shower would disintegrate the whole city. The most violent earthquake has little effect upon this style of architecture, and if a few houses are tumbled down now and then it does not cost much to rebuild them.

Conflagrations are more serious matters, as there is no sort of water works or fire department, and a blaze, once started, sweeps the city clean. Luckily the domestic arrangements of the people require little fire, the *cuisine* being conducted over a pile of sticks lighted out of doors, or a small charcoal pot, or at best a sort of altar made of adobe.

Some of these bamboo houses are furnished with real elegance—carpets, hangings and upholstered couches from England, pianos and harps from Germany, and ornaments from France, Spain, or Italy. The greatest danger to the town is from the torch of the revolutionist, before which it would burn like tinder; and as revolts are of frequent occurrence, owing to the divided public sentiment between the Liberal and the Papal element, the people live in perpetual apprehension. Over the entrance to many of the better houses are large squares of tin, painted to represent the flag of the country from which the owner hails, and a printed notice to incendiaries or revolutionary looters, like the following: "The proprietor of this house is a citizen of Great Britain," or of Germany, France, the United States, as the case may be; the robber or torch-bearer being expected to stand in wholesome awe of that foreign Government, and to believe in the length and strength of its protecting arm. There is a commercial house whose tin flag announces in glaring letters that the owner thereof is a faithful subject of her Majesty, Queen Victoria, and also adds that the inmates are prepared to shoot thieves on their own account, reminding one of the

DOUBLE-BARRELED WARNING

Which the good deacon posted over his melon-patch, viz: "Boys, don't touch these melons. They are green—and God sees you."

During the greater portion of the year the President of the republic does not live in his palace at Quito, the capital, but here in Guayaquil in gloomy barracks, surrounded by bare-footed soldiers, where he can keep an eye on the customs whence his revenue is derived, and find easy escape should some rival get up a revolution strong enough to oust him. Armed revolts are epidemic in Ecuador, especially in the interior, where the people of the higher altitudes are more patriotic and energetic. But the contagion seldom spreads to this point—whether because the Guayaquilians are better satisfied with the existing order of things, or the excessive heat disinclines them to the exertion of "revoluting," or that they are weary of fighting and glad of peace on any terms, having suffered so much in the past from pirates and buccaneers and wars innumerable—I am unable to say. Certain it is that a tumble-down fortress overlooking the town, the funny little gunboat in the harbor, and a handful of hungry-looking soldiers, serve to keep the ease-loving people of the vicinage in perfect subjection.

While the citizens of the interior are intensely loyal to the church party, those nearer the coast, where some knowledge of the world has penetrated, are more inclined to Liberalism; and it is said that the President at heart favors the former, although elected and kept in office by the latter party.

The city supports two newspapers named respectively *Los Andes* and *La Patria*. They are generally issued at least ten days behind date, or whenever it happens to suit the convenience of the editors, for in this Acadia nobody troubles himself much about the doings of the outer world. Every night the principal streets are patrolled by watchmen, and the cry they send forth to mark the hours is as musical as that of the Muezzin in Constantinople. For example at midnight they sing out: *"Ave Maria Purissima! Los doce han dado. Noche claro y sereno. Viva la Patria!"* "Twelve o'clock has come. The night is clear and serene. Long live patriotism."

FANNIE B. WARD.

Natural Gas.

Natural gas was discovered in paying quantities and its "boom" began in 1885. At the end of three years its annual displacement of coal was 12,906,000 tons, estimated in value at $20,000,000, which is believed to be only about half the rate of the present displacement. There are now more than 9,000 miles of mains, exclusive of smaller conveying pipes. The cheapness of the gas and the enterprise of strongly competing companies have been the principal stimulants in its introduction. These competitions have resulted in the rapid acquirement and development of territory, and in very many cases gas is furnished free to consumers. Not counting the hundreds and thousands of companies that have organized to prospect, bore wells, strike water and quit business, the total capitalization in the name of natural gas in this country exceeds $100,000,000. Recent as has been the great uses of natural gas, it has been known for many years. For example, Fredonia, N. Y., has been using it for half a century. General George Washington, the father of our country, was the first well-known owner of natural gas stock, he having, while engaged in a salt well enterprise, purchased the burning springs in the Kanawha valley of Virginia.

Every Meal is a Trial

To the dyspeptic. Flatulence, heartburn, oppressive fullness of the stomach, are the inevitable sequence of his use of the knife and fork. To say of him that he gratifies the cravings of appetite would be genuine satire. He only appeases them. Is relief attainable? Certainly, and by the use of a pleasant as well as thorough remedy, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Will it cure immediately? Certainly not—it does not effect miracles. But it does give prompt and unspeakable relief, and will, if persisted in, produce an ultimate cure. Not only does it impart relish to the food, but promotes its conversion by the stomach into rich, health and strength-sustaining blood. Super-sensitiveness of the nerves, mental depression and unquiet slumber, produced by interruption of the digestive functions, are also remedied by it. It is the finest preventive and curative of malarial disorders, and relieves constipation, rheumatism, kidney and bladder ailments and liver complaint.

It is said that a railroad is to be built from Jerusalem to a point on the coast of Palestine.

If you feel all broke up and out of sorts agitate your liver with Simmons Liver Regulator.

I took Cold,
I took Sick.
I TOOK
SCOTT'S EMULSION
RESULT:
I take My Meals,
I take My Rest,
AND I AM VIGOROUS ENOUGH TO TAKE ANYTHING I CAN LAY MY HANDS ON; getting fat too, FOR Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda NOT ONLY CURED MY Incipient Consumption BUT BUILT ME UP, AND IS NOW PUTTING
FLESH ON MY BONES
AT THE RATE OF A POUND A DAY. I TAKE IT JUST AS EASILY AS I DO MILK." SUCH TESTIMONY IS NOTHING NEW. SCOTT'S EMULSION IS DOING WONDERS DAILY. TAKE NO OTHER.

A Proclamation!
Dr. I. Guy Lewis, Fulton, Ark., says: "A year ago I had bilious fever; Tutt's Pills were so highly reccommended that I used them. Never did medicine have a happier effect. After a practice of a quarter of a century, I proclaim them the best
ANTI-BILIOUS
medicine ever used. I always prescribe them in my practice."
Tutt's Pills
Cure all Bilious Diseases.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

AUCTIONS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BELL & CO.....Auctioneers,
—WILL SELL—
TO-DAY.....April 26, 1890,
At 10 o'clock A. M.,
AT SALESROOM, 1009-1011 J STREET,
By order of G. W. HARLOW, Public Administrator, the following goods:
5,500 CIGARS OF THE FOLLOWING brands: "Our Jewel," "Our Charley," and "Victoria Delicious."
ALSO the Household Goods belonging to the Estate of the late S. J. GRIFFITH.
ALSO, one span of Bay Mares, 9 years old, a fine road team, just the team for a drummer or any one having much business on the road.
ALSO, the following: Two Open Buggies, two Top Buggies, one Two-seat Carriage (California make), Horses, Harness, etc.; Furniture, Housekeeping Goods, Carpets, Stoves, Ranges, etc.
Sale positive. Terms cash.
BELL & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE
—OF AN—
Elegant Residence.
The elegant Residence and Grounds, No. 1422 H street, bet. Fourteenth and Fifteenth, will be sold at Public Auction on
TUESDAY.....April 29th,
At 10:30 o'clock, on the premises.
This is a beautiful home in one of the finest locations in Sacramento. Sale positive.
ap25-4t D. J. SIMMONS & CO., Auctioneers.

W. H. SHERBURN.
AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 323 K street.

Auction Sale
—OF—
Watches, Jewelry, Notions, Underwear, Hosiery, Etc.,
EVERY EVENING, Commencing at 7:30 o'clock,
NO. 323 K STREET.
WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A VERY large assortment of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, with Elgin, Waltham and other standard movements, which we intend to dispose of at public auction to the highest bidder. GOODS ON EXHIBITION DURING THE DAY. N. H. WILLIAMS, Auctioneer.
ALSO, private sale of Furniture, Carpets, Baby Buggies, Beds and Bedding, Wardrobes, Chairs, Tables, Pictures, Harness, Mirrors, Crockery, Glassware, Stoves, Bed and Single Lounges, Etc. W. H. SHERBURN.

AUCTION SALE
—OF—
Standard-bred Trotters and Roadsters
AT AGRICULTURAL PARK, SACRAMENTO,
FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1890,
At 1 o'clock P. M.,
By order of S. C. TYSON, Esq.
THIS SALE WILL INCLUDE THE WELL-known Pacing Mare POCAHONTAS, 2:22½, heavy in foal to Dexter Prince, g. g. El Monte, 2:20¼.
The Brown Pacer CASTELLO, 2:31½, and MAJESTIC (3), at 2 years 2:49¼; sired by Sterling 6,223, dam Madam Baldwin (dam of Bay Rose, 2:20½,) by The Moor 870.
And twenty others, comprising Brood Mares, Colts, Fillies and Geldings.
Sale Positive. Catalogues Now Ready.
KILLIP & CO., Auctioneers,
22 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.
6t-ap22,24,26,28,30my1

HUMPHREYS'
VETERINARY SPECIFICS
For Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, Hogs, AND POULTRY.
500 Page Book on Treatment of Animals and Chart Sent Free.
CURES: A.A.—Fevers, Congestions, Inflammation, (Spinal Meningitis, Milk Fever. B.B.—Strains, Lameness, Rheumatism. C.C.—Distemper, Nasal Discharges. D.D.—Bots or Grubs, Worms. E.E.—Coughs, Heaves, Pneumonia. F.F.—Colic or Gripes, Bellyache. G.G.—Miscarriage, Hemorrhages. H.H.—Urinary and Kidney Diseases. I.I.—Eruptive Diseases, Mange. J.K.—Diseases of Digestion.
Stable Case, with Specifics, Manual, Witch Hazel Oil and Medicator, $7.00
Price, Single Bottle (over 50 doses), .60
Sold by Druggists; or Sent Prepaid anywhere and in any quantity on Receipt of Price.
Humphreys' Med. Co., 109 Fulton St., N. Y.

HUMPHREYS'
HOMEOPATHIC
SPECIFIC No. 28
In use 30 years. The only successful remedy for
Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness,
and Prostration, from over-work or other causes $1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial powder, for $5. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS, or sent postpaid on receipt of price.—Humphreys' Medicine Co., 109 Fulton St., N. Y.

Round-Trip Tickets,
FROM SAN FRANCISCO,
$65---Including 15 Days' Board---$65
—AT THE—
HOTEL DEL CORONADO,
The Most Delightful Place to Spend the Summer.
TICKET OFFICES:
By Rail, 613 Market Street,
By Steamer, 214 Montgomery.
REPLETE WITH ALL THE ACCESSORIES for the comfort and pleasure of guests. Its surroundings are beautiful, with all kinds of outdoor and indoor enjoyments and sports, making the hotel the most attractive in the world. THE CORONADO NATURAL WATER is freely used by the guests, and some wonderful cures of kidney and bladder ailments have been made. It is a perfect tonic.
RATES BY THE SEASON
Are very moderate, ranging as low as $2 per day.
E. S. BABCOCK, Jr., Manager.
ap12-2m1pTTS

Sacramento City Bonds.
THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE FUNDED Debt Sinking Fund of the City of Sacramento will have on hand by the 9th day of June about Sixty Thousand Dollars for the purchase of Sacramento City Bonds, which they will pay to the lowest and best bidders for the respective classes of bonds due in 1888, 1893, 1898 and 1903. They invite sealed proposals for the sale of these bonds, and will consider all bids placed with the Commissioners on or before 10 o'clock A. M. on JUNE 3, 1890. The different series of bonds must be offered separately, as they are of different values, according to the period at which they fall due. All bids should be directed to the "Commissioners of the Funded Debt of Sacramento," and marked on the outside, "Bids for Bonds." The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.
H. O. BEATTY, President,
NEWTON BOOTH,
SPARROW SMITH,
ap22-6w Commissioners.

WEAK MEN FREE TO ALL MEN! MADE STRONG Sealed Treatise, explaining absolute and perfect CURE without stomach drugging, for Lost Manhood, Nervous Debility, Lack of Vigor and Development, Premature Decline, Functional Disorders, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, etc. Address THE MARSTON CO., 19 Park Place, New York, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE, ETC.

Edwin K. Alsip & Co.,
THE OLDEST AND LEADING
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENCY
IN CENTRAL CALIFORNIA,
No. 1015 Fourth Street, Sacramento,
—OFFER—
A Suburban Property
FOR SALE.
A COUNTRY VILLA OF THIRTY-FOUR acres, adjoining the beautiful orchard of H. G. SMITH, Esq., only one and three-quarter miles east of the city limits. HAS SEVENTEEN ACRES IN ORCHARD, a good Dwelling of six rooms, Stable and Two Barns. The Orchard has the CHOICEST VARIETIES OF TREES. FIVE WELLS OF WATER, with Windmills. This is a VERY DESIRABLE PLACE, and one that will improve. The party MUST SELL, and no reasonable offer will be refused.
ALSO,
FOR $750, AN ACRE OF LAND, WITH Dwelling of three rooms, in rear of South Sacramento, and ten minutes' walk from terminus of Street Railway.
ALSO,
ONE AND FIVE-ACRE LOTS ON THE LOUISIANA TRACT, adjoining South Sacramento. TERMS: One-third cash; deferred payments at seven per cent. interest, free from taxes.
We Rent Houses and Loan Money.
Catalogues Issued Monthly.
Edwin K. Alsip & Co.,
REAL ESTATE & INSURANCE AGENTS,
No. 1015 Fourth Street, Sacramento.

W. P. COLEMAN,
Real Estate Salesroom, 825 J street.
$1500—20 ACRES, SMALL HOUSE, BARN and chickenhouse; adjoining Florin.
$25 PER ACRE—80 ACRES NEAR LINCOLN, Placer county; good dwelling, barn. 627
TWO AND A HALF MILES SOUTHWEST OF Roseville—Good ranch of deep soil; black loam land, with living water on the place; all under cultivation; containing 213 acres. If a purchaser wishes, it can be divided into places of 106 and 107 acres each. At $35 per acre. No. 621.
$850—20 ACRES, ONE MILE AND A quarter from Newcastle, Placer county. A good fruit land. Must be sold. A BARGAIN.
MONEY TO LOAN.
P. SOHL. E. A. CROUCH.
BUY A LOT NOW.
Prices are Advancing.
$1,200—40x160, K, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second.
$3,000—80x160, northeast corner Eighteenth and G streets.
$1,100—80x160, north side O, Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth.
$1,000—40x160, south side H, Twenty-third and Twenty-ourth.
$2,000—80x160, northeast corner Twenty-fourth and Q streets.
$1,250—40x160, north side Q, Seventeenth and Eighteenth.
$650—80x160, north side G, Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth.
$1,050—30x80, west side Fifth, N and O.
$375—100x120, Ingham Tract.
$1,000—40x160, north side J, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth.
If you want to speculate look at this, 15 lots, 80x160 each, on I and J streets, for $12,500.
A. LEONARD & SON,
Real Estate & Insurance Agents,
1014 Fourth Street.....Sacramento
SPECIAL BARGAINS!
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