A SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLIC.

WHERE INDIANS OUTNUMBER WHITE PEOPLE THREE TO ONE.

Something About Bolivian Laws and How They Are Promulgated—Changing a Cabinet.

[Special Correspondence of the RECORD-UNION.]

BOLIVIA, July, 1890.

This interior division of South America was originally part of the old Spanish province of Peru, and arrived at the dignity of a republic through the efforts of the Venezuelan liberator of the continent, Simon Bolivar, and hence its name, Bolivia. Since Chile has taken off a corner of it, the republic now contains 52,280 leagues, making it about twice as large as France and three times as large as Spain. As nearly as can be approximated, in a country where the census is never taken and many of the natives remain to this day uncounted, its population is about two millions, hardly one-fourth of which number are whites.

There are several varieties of the native and mixed races, from the *cholos* (half-breeds) and civilized Quichuas and Aymaras of La Paz and other cities, to the still unconquered aborigines that prowl about the upper waters of the Amazon. Little is known of these savage tribes beyond the fact that they wear absolutely no clothing and lead as nomadic lives as the Arabs of the desert. So far, they have successfully resisted all attempts to coax or corral into the habits of civilization, and until a recent period they were extremely hostile to any white people who passed their territory, either in boats by the river or through the tangled forests.

The story goes that their active hostility was checked by an accident that happened in this wise: A few years ago, when the Bolivian Government was making a survey of the Medeira river, a camp was established on the bank of that stream near its celebrated falls. Soon after its location one of the men came down with small-pox, and of course he was immediately isolated from the rest of the party, a hut having been built for him half a mile farther into the forest. Though carefully attended by the camp physician, recovery was impossible, and one day while the good doctor was bending over his dying patient the hut door was suddenly darkened by half a dozen naked denizens of the woods bent on deadly mischief. The physician managed to escape, but the sufferer was assisted in his exit from this world by the thrust of a wooden spear, and the Indians carried off in triumph his garments, bed and everything portable about the hut. They carried off also more than they were aware of in the shape of the white man's most dreaded disease, and soon nearly the whole tribe died of black small-pox. The survivors regarded the occurrence as a direct punishment from the Great Spirit, and have since let the pale faces religiously alone.

These savages, and others that inhabit the almost unknown Amazonian frontiers of Peru and Bolivia, kill their game with tiny poisoned arrows blown through reed guns ten or twelve feet long. The arrows are made of a species of ironwood, or tipped with a bit of flint poisoned at the point. Strange to say, though the merest scratch of one of these arrows causes death in less time than it takes to tell it, the flesh of the animals killed thereby can be eaten with impunity, as the poison acts only through the blood, producing paralysis and instantaneous death, but is comparatively harmless when taken into the stomach. South American Indians kill more birds, tapirs, jaguars and even larger animals with the blowgun than the most expert hunters of other lands can bring down with the best rifles; and when these poisoned sticks become weapons of warfare they are more to be dreaded than grape and canister. The deadly weapons are perfectly noiseless, and cannot be distinguished among the dense foliage when in the hands of a savage perched like a monkey in the branches of a tree.

The secret of the poison has never been revealed, it being kept within the knowledge of a few "medicine-men" of each tribe, and handed down from the father to the son. Sir Robert Thornburg, who has made poisons a life study, says that it is probably distilled from the sap of the *strychnos toxifera*, a shrub resembling that which supplies the "Quaker button" of commerce, from which strychnine is made. Others assert that it is taken from the poison glands of venomous serpents. More terrible still to contemplate is the possibility that it is derived from the putrefaction of human corpses. A recent writer states that the dead bodies of prisoners taken in war are devoted to this diabolical purpose, being stuck full of arrow points and left in the sun for weeks or months, until the flesh is all decayed and the arrows thoroughly saturated in putrefaction. After being subjected to that process, even those who prepare the arrows must handle them with the greatest caution, as the slightest puncture or graze of the skin means quick and horrible death by a poison for which there is no antidote. Instances are known where arrows of this sort which have lain for many years in museums, have killed those who carelessly handled them.

Scarcely one-fourth of Bolivia's area is under cultivation, a large portion of it being occupied by sky-piercing mountains. The great Andean system that extends from Panama to Patagonia here divides into two distinct ranges; that running nearest the sea having but few peaks of extraordinary height, while the eastern range, known as the Cordillera Real (Royal Mountains, a name well-deserved), divides again into five separate parallel chains extending north and south. All the principal peaks as well as the various ranges bear local names of a jaw-breaking character, with most of which I need not trouble you.

The third range, counting from the sea, is called the Portugalate, and in it are some famous silver mines and a considerable town, all of the same name. Potosi, with its exhaustless treasures of gold and silver, is also among these mountains, and Choralque, a peak nearly 20,000 feet high. Near Potosi the great Cordillera Real scatters off into four minor ranges, the first three of them spreading out near the center of the republic, and surrounding the fertile valley of Cochabamba. Further northward these four parallel rows of mountains reunite with the main range, from what is known as the Nuda de Cochabamba. Thence they all run on together in five unbroken lines, away up to Cuzco in central Peru, a distance of more than 700 miles; and all the way north from Cochabamba the mountains are continually covered with ice and snow.

In this republic the Andes present their most bleak and forbidding aspect, as well as their grandest views. Between La Paz and Sorata there are more than a hundred peaks, among the highest of which are Illimani, over 26,000 feet, and Illiyapa, which attains an altitude of 27,630 feet.

Though Sucre, or Chuquisaca, is the real capital of Bolivia, as incorporated in the Constitution by the first Republican Congress, the Constitution also says that Congress may be called either at La Paz or Oruro, according to the exigencies of the occasion. Sucre is situated exactly in the center of Bolivia, 127 leagues from La Paz. The legislative power is composed of two houses, Senate and Chamber of Deputies. They convene but once a year, the ordinary length of a session being sixty days. There is supposed to be one Deputy for every 40,000 people, as nearly as the number of inhabitants is known. Each department of Bolivia sends two Senators, a "department" being about the same as a State in the United States. Every department is divided into three provinces, and each province has a capital city. In each of these capitals resides a Municipal Government, assisted by a local Prefect, whose office corresponds somewhat to that of Mayor. Both Prefects and Governors are supposed to be elected directly by the people; but it often happens that the President elects men who are bound to serve him, even though he has to send down strangers from the Federal capital.

The executive power is most emphatically in the hands of the President. The Constitution says that he shall be elected by the people, but that myth is even more a delusion here than in most Republics. That venerated document, which professes to be modeled after the Constitution of the United States of North America, also says that to be eligible, a Presidential candidate must be born in the country, but does not specify whether of Indian, Cholo, Spanish or mongrel parentage; and if there are two or three candidates in the field, whose claims cannot be decided by vox populi, Congress shall settle the matter by its vote. The truth is, however, that should such an emergency arise, the adherents of each party would get up a revolution against the others; and the candidate who could command the most money, and consequently the most men, would seat himself, whatever Congress might have to say about it.

Since all things political are controlled by the leading few, there is rarely but one candidate in the field; his election is a foregone conclusion; and except by means of revolution, the people have no means of voice in the matter. A President is elected for four years, and cannot legally serve two consecutive terms; but in this part of the world, where might is right, a President may succeed himself for an indefinite period, as long as he can maintain control of the army. On the other hand, it sometimes occurs that two or three revolutionary leaders make themselves Presidents during the term alloted to one man; and it is not impossible that the present incumbent, who has yet more than half his term to serve, may soon be ousted by the rebel leader, General Camacho, who is now at arms against him. That was a wise President in the past who, having learned that his Cabinet were conspiring with certain revolutionists for his overthrow, gave a grand state dinner, to which they were all invited, together with several leading malcontents. In the midst of the banquet in stalked a squad of soldiers, and at a given signal each shot his man; so that on the morrow a new cabinet had to be appointed.

No matter what Congress may legislate, nothing becomes a law without the President's signature. According to the revised Constitution, capital punishment has been abolished except for two crimes, assassination or rebellion against the Government. Though the barbarism of hanging up men by the neck until they are dead is not perpetrated here, they are shot as traitors on the slightest pretext, if inclined to differ with the powers that be. That blessed fable, the Constitution, also says that there can be no confiscation of property for any offense; that letters are inviolate; guarantees civil liberty and equal rights to all and invites the people of all nations to come to Bolivia and be happy.

There can be no such thing as equal rights in a country where three-fourths of the population are kept in subjection by the remainder. After the struggle of 1825 human slavery was abolished in all the South American Republics; but that men and women are bought and sold to-day may be inferred from an advertisement in a late Bolivian paper, to the effect that a chincona plantation was to be disposed of at public auction, and among other goods and chattels enumerated for sale to the highest bidder were 180 *peons*, or Indian laborers.

The civilized Indians of this country, especially those located on the vast estates, are slaves to all intents and purposes, as much as were negroes in the United States in antebellum days. For constant and arduous labor they receive the merest pittance, barely enough to keep soul and body together, and if one of them has the temerity to rebel, the whip is brought into requisition until he is thoroughly subdued. Most of them were born to their present condition, their parents and grandparents having gotten into debt with the owner of the estate and given himself, that is, the labor of his hands, as security for payment. Once in debt there is no getting out of it with the scanty wages an Indian receives. So he takes the woman who would be his wife, if he ever had money enough to pay the marriage fee, and goes to live in a cane or adobe hut near the scene of his labors. Their children grow up around them, in due time taking their places in the fields, the mines or as house-servants, and all are known as Senor so-and so's *peons*. Thus it goes on from generation to generation, neither debtor nor creditor, master or man, showing any desire to change his relations toward one another.

Whenever the Bolivian Congress passes a new law, or the President issues an edict, it is published in the official newspaper, although the vast majority of the population never sees it, and could not read it if they did. When there is occasion for especial haste in the matter a regiment of soldiers is sent out, preceded by a band, who stop at every street corner, where the commanding officer proclaims the law in a loud voice.

This is no field for missionaries, though in all Bolivia there is not a Protestant church. The Jesuits, who have been banished from nearly all civilized lands, are welcomed here. They are now building a splendid monastery at La Paz, and one of their number is a Cabinet Minister.

After South America gained her independence from Spain and the republics were being mapped out, Bolivia was given a little strip of land between Chile and Peru in order that she, being inland, might have a pathway to the sea. It lay between the 23d and 25th parallels, and was recognized as belonging to Bolivia on all the maps of Chile, as well as those of other countries. It was a barren and waterless desert, supposed to be worthless in every respect, until some years ago rich deposits of silver and nitrate of soda were discovered therein. When this became known Chile suddenly ascertained that under some ancient grant this strip of land belonged to her, and she kindly offered to divide it with Bolivia, but in such a way that all the silver and nitrate were left on Chile's side. Of course Bolivia resisted, and having a treaty of offense and defense with Peru, she called upon the latter nation to assist in the defense of her rights. This was the real cause of the late disastrous war, which took away all of Bolivia's sea coast and utterly ruined Peru. Chile's ostensible excuse for her part in it was that Bolivia charged too much export duty on nitrate, ten cents per hundred-weight, but now that Chile has secured the territory, $1 25 per hundred-weight is charged for export duty at the same place. No treaty of peace has yet been made between Chile and Bolivia. It is believed by some that the former will restore the stolen territory if a treaty is made, but it is more probable that the aggressive little southern republic, which has no "back country" to boast of, but extends a long and narrow strip between the mountains and the sea, will march up here some day and gobble all the rest of Bolivia.

As to Bolivia's credit, it is not to be wondered at that her currency is below par and the country so poor, when we remember that President Arce owes to the national bank one million dollars. His predecessor owes it another million, and a number of the present Cabinet owe it half a million more.

FANNIE B. WARD.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The August Century is at hand. "The Anglomaniacs" presents a novel aspect of New York life with uncommon pith and wit. Mrs. Barr's striking novel, "Friend Olivia" continues. The short story of the number, "The Emancipation of Joseph Peloubet," by John Elliott Curran, introduces a Frenchman who turns his back in disgust on the Second Empire. Few readers will reach the end of the second paper by Dr. T. H. Mann on his experiences as "A Yankee in Andersonville" without being profoundly touched by the pathos of his helpless journey to his home in Boston. Another article bearing briefly on the history of the war is Miss S. E. Blackwell's statement in "Open Letters" of the "Case of Miss Carroll." In the tenth part of "The Autobiography of Joseph Jefferson," the comedian writes most entertainingly of John Brougham, Edwin Adams, Charles Fechter, George Holland, and of other favorites. Another illustrated feature of the number that is pervaded by an artistic personality, is the fifth installment of John La Farge's "Letters from Japan." In Mrs. Amelia Gere Mason's fourth paper is "The Women of the French Salons." John Muir contributes an important paper on "The Treasures of the Yosemite." The article is richly illustrated and there are maps to indicate the boundaries of the proposed enlargement of the Yosemite Park. Other illustrated features of the number are W. J. Stillman's paper on the "Italian Old Masters," with three full-page engravings by Cole: an entertaining account by Gustave Kobbe of "The Perils and Romance of Whaling;" and the second part of Harriet W. Preston's "Provencal Pilgrimage." President Eliot of Harvard contributes "The Forgotten Millions." In "Topics of the Time" there is a discussion of the "Distaste for Solitude," of "The New School of Explorers," as exemplified by Stanley; and a comment on Mistral and his poetic country of "Provence." In "Open Letters" Rev. Alfred J. P. McClure describes the work of the "Siberian Exile Petition 'Movement of Philadelphia," and Abbot Kinney replies to Major Powell's article. Besides the poems in "Bric-a-Bac," the number contains a charming poem on Shakespeare by Thomas Bailey Aldrich, and poems by Harriet Prescott Spofford, Frank Dempster Sherman, Edith Thomas, Bliss Carman, and Charles G. D. Roberts.

"Harper's Magazine" for August is delightfully illustrated. Readers of the first two instalments of Alphonse Daudet's "Port Tarascon" will turn with impatience to its continuation. Extracts from the diary of Secretary Pascalon portray in a realistic manner the life of the colonists in their island home. Theodore Child contributes a paper describing an American's "Impressions of Berlin," with some account of the leading attractions of the German capital. Edward Everett Hale, in "Magellan and the Pacific," relates the story of the first circumnavigation of the globe. Captain Charles King, United States army, contributes a paper giving an account of "Custer's Last Battle." Octavia Hensel tells the history of the famous printing-house of "Plantin-Moretus," and describes a visit to the museum in Antwerp. Ellen B. Bastin contributes a paper on the "Geology of Chicago and Vicinity." Dr. Francis Parkman, in "A Convent at Rome," relates his experience during a brief stay many years ago in the convent of the Passionists at Rome. Short stories are contributed by Richard Harding Davis, Thos. J. Janvier, and Lena Redwood Fairfax, and poems by Coates Kinney, Rennell Rodd, J. B. Tabb, and Harriet Prescott Spofford. In the editorial departments George William Curtis relates some reminiscences of Dickens' last visit to America; William Dean Howells discusses the ethics of criticism, and Charles Dudley Warner offers some suggestions relative to "conversation lunches" and the influence of culture upon individuality.

The August "Magazine of American History" is filled with a pleasing variety. To the end of time this magazine, as now edited, bringing constantly to light fresh and invaluable material, and leading in every important branch of history, will be prized in bound form on library shelves. The opening illustrated paper this month, "Historic Houses and Revolutionary Letters," is by Robert Ludlow Fowler. It contains extracts from hitherto unpublished letters and documents relating to stormy scenes in the most exciting period of our country's annals. The second article, "Glimpses of Log-cabin Life in Early Ohio," is from the pen of Emanuel Spencer. Clement Ferguson writes of the historic associations of "The Blue and Beautiful Narragansett;" Richard Selden Harvey recites "The True Story of an Appointment;" Mr. Lamb, the editor, contributes an epitome of the career of Major-General Ebenezer Stevens; Prosper Bender discusses "The French Canadian Peasantry." Among the shorter contributions are two poems, "Our Beloved Flag," by Hon. Horatio King, ex-Postmaster-General, and "The Edict of Nantes," by the Rev. Chas. S. Vedder, D.D. The "Prospectus of the First American Edition of Shakespeare," a curious antique treasure, appears in minor topics, and "Sixty Waymarks in the World's Progress," furnishes a list worthy of careful preservation. (743 Broadway, New York city.)

"The Sanitarian" for July is the first number of the twenty-fifth volume. It opens with an illustrated article by Easton Devonshire, M. I. C. E., on "The Purification of Water by Means of Metallic Iron." "Action of the Soil on Pathogenic Germs" is a translation, showing the common existence of disease germs in the soil of regions where infectious diseases prevail. "Some Primary Conditions for the Promotion of Health," by Sir Edwin Chadwick, K. C. B. "The Evolution of Infection," by Bayard Holmes, M. D., will be read with special interest by all biologists. "Food Adulteration and Meat Poisoning," by William K. Newton, M. D., Dairy Commissioner of New Jersey." "The Editor's Table" will attract the special attention of the health authorities by reason of its urgency of more stringent measures against the spread of contagious diseases. "The Danger Limit From Scarlet Fever Contagion," the need of antiseptic precautions by the family, nurses and physicians; "The Practical Application of Steam for Disinfection;" "Disinfection by Sulphurous Acid Gas," and "The Safe Disposal of the Dead from Infectious Diseases" are cogently discussed. A. N. Bell, M. D., 113A Second Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

"St. Nicholas" for August (The Century Company, New York) has a charming frontispiece, an illustration by Birch to the serial story "Lady Jane," and shows the former dancing-master, who has become a green-grocer, recalling his triumphs in teaching the pretty heroine the elaborate steps in vogue during his youth. Some of the summery features are "The White Mountain Coaching Parade," by Helen Marshall North; "A Lesson of the Sea," by W. J. Henderson; "A Remarkable Boat Race," by Walter Camp; "The Sea Princess," a pretty picture in musical verse by Miss Katharine Pyle; "Cupid and Crab," daintily illustrated by Albertine Wheelan Randall; "The Audacious Kitten," one of Oliver Herford's jests with pen and pencil. Besides there is an account of Miss Olof Krarer, the first native of East Greenland who has visited civilization, illustrated by two photographs, showing Miss Krarer in native and in civilized costume. The little ones will welcome "Fableland Stories," by John H. Jewett, and will enjoy the numerous jingles and pictures which always make "St. Nicholas" seem brimming over with richness. The contents are well varied, strong, and, as usual, of a high order of merit.

The "Catholic Quarterly Review" for July (Hardy & Mahoney, Philadelphia) has these leading papers: "Salutatory," Most Rev. Patrick John Ryan, D. D.; "Prince Bismarck and the Center party," Very Rev. Monsignor Joseph Schroeder, D. D.; "Consecration of the Philadelphia Cathedral—Historical Reminiscences," John Gilmary Shea, LL. D.; "Catholic Dogma and Scientific Dogmatism," Rev. John Zahm, C. S. C.; "Oxford, Ancient and Modern," Arthur F. Marshall, B. A. (Oxon.); "The Immoral Teaching of the Jesuits," Rev. Salvator M. Brandi, S. J.; "The Force of Principles," Brother Barbas; "The Russian Empire and the Catholic Church," Bryan J. Clinch; "Loyalty to Rome and Country," Rt. Rev. John J. Keane, D. D.; "St. Bernard and His Approaching Centenary;" Monsignor Bernard O'Reilly, D. D.; "Fray Juan De Padilla, the First Catholic Missionary and Martyr in Eastern Kansas, 1542," Ad. F. Bandelier; "Are Catholics Right?" Rt. Rev. Francis S. Chatard, D. D.; "Scientific Chronicle," Rev. D. T. O'Sullivan, S. J.

"Cassell's Family Magazine" (Cassell & Co., London and New York) for August opens with the concluding chapters of "To Be Given Up," by Kate Eyre, and chapter four of the new serial, "Womanlike." "The Mysteries of the Pacific" will attract all who are interested in archæological research. The chapter on "Pocket Handkerchief Work," illustrates the mysteries of the art of making table-cloths out of cotton handkerchiefs. The Family Doctor has a timely article on "Fruit as Food." "The Art of Accompanying" is an amusing sketch. "The Merchant Prince" is a story in three parts, by J. Berwick Harwood. "The Lord Chancellor's Work," by Edwin Goadby, shows us that to be a good Lord Chancellor a man must be a good worker. "Some Summer Savories" is a paper of timely suggestions. London and Paris send their fashion letters. There is plenty of poetry, more stories, music, and a "Gatherer" filled with useful information.

The "Popular Science Monthly" for August (D. Appleton & Co., New York) has these papers, some of them freely illustrated: "Common Sense Applied to the Tariff Question," by Edward Atkinson; "Sanitary Work in Great Diseases," by G. G. Groff, M. D., LL.D.; "Missions and Mission Indians of California," by Henry W. Henshaw; "Mental Strain," by M. Charles Richet; "Ancient and Modern Ideas of Hell," by Frederik A. Fernald; "The Discovery of Invisible Worlds," by Dr. Klein; "Evolution and the Distribution of Animals," by D. S. Jordan; "Centers of Ideation in the Brain," by H. Hollander; "A Queer Pet," by Elizabeth W. Bellamy; "The Uses of Animal Color," by E. B. Poulton, M. A., F. R. S.; "Thunder-Storms," by Robert H. Scott; "Sketch of Rudolph Koening,' by Professor W. Le Conte Stevens; "Prohibition Laws of Iowa;" Evidences of Glacial Action in Virginia; "Mr. Spencer's Place in Philosophy;" literary notices; popular miscellany and news.

The three cash prizes of $50, $30 and $20, respectively, which were offered by "Public Opinion," the electic journal of Washington and New York, for the best three essays on the subject of "The Importance of the Study of Current Topics as a Feature of School, Academic and College Education," brought to the publishers upwards of three hundred articles, many of them written by the leading writers of the country. The three successful essays are published this week and are all strong papers. The first prize was won by Rev. Hamilton M. Bartlett, of Providence, R. I.; the second by Rebecca H. Shiverly, of Chambersburg, Pa.; and the third by Frank W. Morton, of Clarksburg, Tenn. A noteworthy fact brought out by this timely competition is the almost unanimous opinion among leading educators of the vital importance of giving scholars and students, especially in the higher schools, a thorough knowledge of the great questions and issues of the day.

The "Arena" for August (Arena Publishing Company, New York) has a fine portrait of Ferdinand C. Valentine. The papers of the month are: "Economic Future of the New South," by Professor N. S. Shaler; by Peri Auder, on "Our Foreign Immigration;" by Emily Kempin, LL.D., on "Hypnotism, and its Relation to Jurisprudence;" by Professor Buchanan, on "The Coming Cataclysm of America and Europe;" by Marion Harland, on "Domestic Infelicity of Literary Women;" by James Realf, Jr., on "An Inspired Advocate" (Choate); F. C. Valentine presents the story, "The Shadow of the Noose;" notes on living problems are by Rev. N. Boynton, on "Working Girls;" Hugh C. Pentecost, on "Poverty and Plutocracy;" H. C. Royce, on "Dr. Hartt's Theory of the Rum Problem." There are editorial notes on ethical training at the fireside, and on Rev. Dr. Newton's "Augean Stables" paper.

The "Atlantic Monthly" for August (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston) has these papers: "Sidney," Margaret Deland (serial); "The Use and Limits of Academic Culture," N. S. Shaler: "Madame Cornuel and Madame de Coulanges," Ellen Terry Johnson; "Felicia," Fanny N. D. Murfree (serial); "Some Aspects of Physical Research," O. B. Frothingham; "A New Race Problem," John H. Keatley; "A Search for a Lost Building," Andrew McFarland Davis; "Revulsion," W. H. P. and L. D.; "Flammantia Mœnia Mundi," Annie Fiels; "Over the Teacups," Oliver Wendell Holmes; "June in Franconia," Bradford Torrey; "The Kingbird's Nest," Olive Thorne Miller; "International Copyright," Henry Cabot Lodge; "Haverhill," read at the celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the city, John Greenleaf Whittier; and the usual thoughtful and scholarly editorials and reviews.

"Belford's Magazine" for August (The Belford Company, New York, Belford-Clark Company, Chicago) has these papers, in addition to the editorials and notes: "Literature in Louisiana," Charles Gayarre; "The Fate of a Song," Laura F. Hinsdale; "On the Road to B——," Richard H. Potts; "Villanelle," Sanborn Grave Tenny; "The 'Original Package' Decision," B. J. Sage; "Books of Note," Moncure D. Conway; "General Robert E. Lee Duped by a Woman," Maria Dorset; "Editors that I Know," Alexander Wilder, M. D.; "The Race-horse in America," Colonel F. F. Warburton; "Annie Laurie," a story, Emma Howard Wight; "Upon the Sands," a poem, Helen Grace Smith; "Canada Under Protection," Hon. J. W. Longley; "Prohibition," A. B. Rohrbough, Edward A. Tuttle and others; "Love Wins," a novel, complete, George Parsons Lathrop.

With the issue for June 26th the New York "Nation" closed the twenty-fifth year of its existence. It was a pioneer in this country as an independent weekly review of politics and literature, and has long been a recognized authority at home and abroad. It has remained under one management from the first number to the present day, and its list of contributors during the twenty-five years of its publication has included most of the leading names in literature, science, art, philosophy and law in this country, and many of corresponding eminence in Europe. A bound volume of the "Nation" presents one of the most complete and accurate condensed records procurable of the world's current history, with comment on questions which should occupy the attention of thoughtful men.

"Babyhood" for August cautions parents against allowing children to hear too much about "mad" dogs, since hydrophobia is so rare a disease that most physicians never see a case of it, while lyssophobia (i. e. dread of hydrophobia), a purely nervous affection, may and sometimes does prove fatal. The number contains also a few hints as to water sports for children, and an illustrated description of the most approved methods of resuscitation from drowning. There is an article upon "Hives," and one upon "Signs of Disease in Early Life." Various questions of diet and clothing, pertinent to the season, are discussed, and the interesting series "Kindergarten on the Farm" is continued. (Babyhood Publishing Company, New York.)

"The Forum," 293 Fifth avenue, New York, edited by Lorettus S. Metcalf, for August, 1890, completes volume nine. Its papers are: "Prophets of Unrest," Professor Goldwin Smith; "The Possibilities of Agriculture," Prince P. Kropotkin; "Have We Two Brains or One?" Dr. Brown-Sequard; "The Future of Fiction," James Sully; "Industrial Democracy," Rev. D. Lyman Abbott; "The Decollette in Modorn Life," Elizabeth S. Phelps; "Formative Influences," Professor A. P. Peabody; "The Discontent in Newfoundland," Donald Morrison; "National Control of Elections," Senator W. E. Chandler; "Are We a Frivolous People?" Robert J. Burdette.

"Harper's Weekly" for July has as editorials: "Congressional Debate," "Fremont," "The Louisiana Lottery," "Public Duty in Pennsylvania," "Mr. Lincoln at Gettysburg," "Public Education in New York." Also, "The Organization of the World's Fair," "John C. Fremont," with portrait; "The University of Topeka," with illustration; "The First Battle-Ships of the New Navy;" "Incidents of the Newfoundland Fishery Dispute;" "A Tornado's Power;" by William A. Eddy. There is an illustrated supplement: "The Clubs of Philadelphia."

"Harper's Bazar" for July 25th has "A Remnant of Eden," as editorial, "The Inexperienced Traveler," "Exercise for Women," "Swimming and Boating for Boys," by Kate Upson Clark; "Country Life in England," by Elizabeth W. Champney; "What to Eat and how to Serve It;" fashions and illustrations; "His Love and Her Life," by F. W. Robinson; "An Old Chateau," by Katharine S. Macquoid; "The Village Bride," double page engraving; "Hampton Court Palace," two illustrations.

"Littell's Living Age" for July 26th has selections as follows: "Fortnightly Review," The Poetry of John Donne; "Macmillan's Magazine," A Waltz of Chopin's; "Longman's Magazine," My Islands; "Contemporary Review," Mute Witnesses of the Revolution; "Murray's Magazine," Early Days Recalled; "Leisure Hours," The Sultan of Turkey; "Spectator," The Spring Habits of British Quadrupeds; and these poems: "The Spring Thrush," "The Stars," "A Dream."

"Public Opinion" (Washington and New York, the Public Opinion Company) is a weekly quarto of thirty-four pages, devoted wholly to presenting the views of the leading journals of the day on current important topics. It is an invaluable journal and indispensable to those who would keep pace with public thought, and who desire to read both sides of all national and social questions.

"The Housewife" (Housewife Publishing Company, New York) is a monthly quarto, with fiction, poetry, papers on household economy, fashions, furnishing, the kitchen, etc. Some of the leading female writers of the day are among its contributors. The number before us is certainly well filled with matter that must interest the practical housewife.

"California," the monthly quarto published by the California Company, San Francisco for the month of July, is rich in variety of matter relating to fruit and agricultural growth in this State, vine culture, etc. It is published at El Verano, California, and San Francisco, with J. A. Johnson and Gustav Eisen as editors.

"Harper's Young People" for July 29th has: "A Boy's Town," by W. D. Howells; "Woman's Wit," by Howard Pyle; "Sighting Land," by W. J. Henderson; "What the Midnight Can Show Us," by William Hamilton Gibson; "A Dream of Fair Children," by Mary A. Lathbury; "Homing Pigeons," by Charles E. Doane.

The "Photographic Times" (Photographic Times Association, New York) is a quarto weekly with a purpose clearly indicated by its title. It is illustrated handsomely and has brief, clearly written essays and a compend of the best photographic news.

A mathematician announces to an expectant world that two persons playing dominoes ten hours a day and making four moves a minute could continue 118,000,000 years without exhausting all the combinations of the game.

The *Athenæum* has this advertisement: "Writers of fiction (ladies especially) may be supplied with new materials of an exciting and romantic character."

St. Gertrude's Academy, Rio Vista, Cal.

THIS INSTITUTION WILL RE-OPEN FOR the next scholastic term, Monday, 11th inst. The pupils will find it to their advantage to be present at the formation of the classes.

This Academy is situated in one of the most healthy sections of Solano county, and being on an eminence in the rear of the town, receives, through a break in the Montezuma hills, the cool, refreshing breezes from San Francisco bay; thus making the climate a most agreeable and healthful one. The thoroughly furnished class-rooms well appointed dormitories, music-rooms, studios, exercise grounds, etc., together with the advanced course of learning and varied accomplishments, in which young ladies are so desirous to excel, have attracted students from far and near. From nearly every county pupils have been received, among whom are young ladies from Siskiyou, Tuolumne, Los Angeles, San Jose and even Nevada. Several of the former pupils are engaged in teaching, both in public and private schools—the Academy being incorporated is entitled to confer academic honors. This year, Dress-making, with cutting and fitting, will be taught at the Academy to those who desire it; also, Cooking in all its branches by an excellent French cook. Besides the common English branches, Stenography, Type-writing, Instrumental and Vocal Music, Photograph Drawing, Pastel, Painting in Oil and Water Colors, also Painting on Porcelain, are taught, in all of which the pupils show much proficiency.

Every advantage is given to the students, not only to enable them to pursue an academic course, but also to train them in the duties which will fit a young lady to take her place in the social as well as the domestic circle, and to become a source of comfort to her parents and an ornament to society.

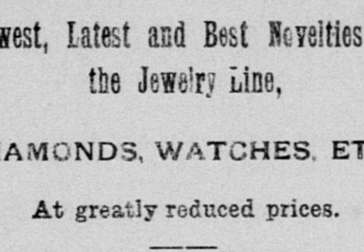
The institution is sufficiently removed from the large cities to be a quiet, studious home for all those who desire such for their children.

There are two boats daily from San Francisco and Sacramento—one leaving Jackson st wharf at 11 A. M., the other from Market-st. wharf at 1 P. M. The fare is $1, and the boats are comfortable and have kind and obliging officials. The terms of this school are very moderate, considering the advantages the pupils enjoy.

A magnificent "Stars and Stripes" floats over the exercise grounds since July 4th—it, as well as the entire institution, being the gift of noble, generous Mr. and Mrs. J. Bruning to the Sisters, who have charge of the establishment.

For further information address to the MOTHER SUPERIOR, St. Gertrude's Academy, Rio Vista, Cal. au1-1m&Su

THE SWEETEST AND BEST!



The Capital Ham,
LINDLEY & CO., Sacramento, Cal.

Atkinson's

BUSINESS COLLEGE (HALE'S BLOCK), SACramento—Indorsed by the leading business men of the State. Full Business Course, Teachers' Review Course, Common School Branches, Shorthand, Typewriting and Telegraphy. Send for Illustrated Catalogue. jy4-1m3p(Su)

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES No. 978, October term, 1889, GEORGE W. WHITE, Appellant, vs. IRA P. RANKIN, A. P. BRAYTON, JOHN HOWELL and JAMES M. THOMPSON. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of California. Mr. F. J. Lippitt, of counsel for the appellees, suggested the death of George W. White, the appellant in this case, and moved the Court for an order under the fifteenth rule to make the proper representatives parties. Whereupon it is now here ordered by the Court that unless the proper representatives of the said George W. White, deceased, as aforesaid, shall voluntarily become parties within the first ten days of the ensuing term of the Court, the appellees shall be entitled to have the appeal dismissed; provided, however, that a copy of this order shall be printed in some newspaper of general circulation, within the State of California, for three successive weeks, at least sixty days before the beginning of the term of the Supreme Court then next ensuing.

April 21, 1890. A true copy. Test.
JAMES H. McKENNEY,
Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States.
je18-3w(Su)

HOLY ROSARY ACADEMY,
WOODLAND, YOLO CO., CAL.,
Will Reopen August 25, 1890

THE ACADEMIC COURSE IS THOROUGH in all its grades. INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC and VOICE CULTURE, also DRAWING and PAINTING receive particular attention. Phonography, Typewriting and Bookkeeping taught. Send reference and apply for catalogue. SISTERS OF THE HOLY CROSS, Woodland, Cal. je26-2m(Su)

NEW PROCESS CORN MEAL

NEUBOURG & LAGES, STAR MILLS AND Malt House, 1016 to 1020 Fifth street. Manufacturers of malt and all kinds of meal. Also, dealers in hops, corks, produce, grain, feed and brewers' supplies. Special attention is called to our new process corn meal and farina. Exchange sold on the principal cities of Europe. nl-tf

H. C. HOTFILTER,
(Successor to Hotfilter & Grafmiller)
Manufacturing Jeweler, 808 J Street,

DEALER IN DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWelry, Clocks, Etc. Medals and Jewelry made to order. Watches, Clocks, Jewelry repaired and warranted. ap22-6m

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For Railroad Commissioner.

F. A. WECK, OF NAPA COUNTY, BUT formerly of Humboldt, hereby announces himself a candidate for Railroad Commissioner in the First California District, subject to the decision of the Republican delegates from that district to the State Convention. jy20-2wSu*

HORSESHOEING.

ALL DESIRING FIRST-CLASS WORK will be fully satisfied at the pioneer horseshoeing shop of S. S. NIXON, K st., Sixth and seventh. All work guaranteed. my16-tf

BRAND, LAWTON. BARNETT & CO.,
REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE, LOANS NEGOTIATED, Houses to Rent, Collections.
402 J Street .... Sacramento, Cal. 3ptf

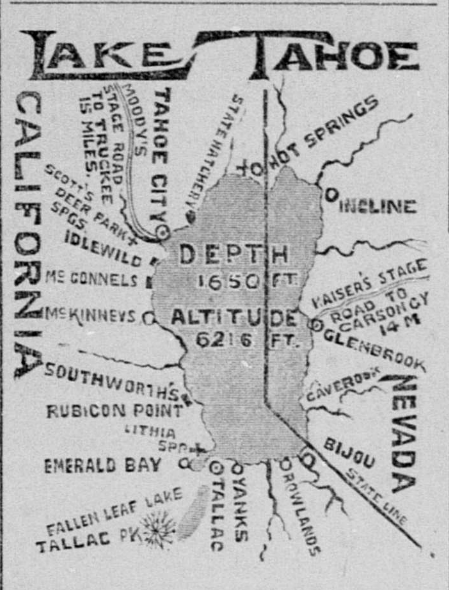
Jas. G. Davis
411 and 413 K street, Sacramento.
WALL PAPER OF ALL KINDS. SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

FURNITURE —AND— CARPETS.

FURNITURE
REDUCTION IN PRICE OF **Chairs!**
Upholstered in leather, for dining-room, office or library, at
W. D. COMSTOCK'S, Fifth and K streets, Sacramento.

FURNITURE.
THE CHEAPEST PLACE IN TOWN TO BUY IT IS AT
L. A. JACOX & CO., 920 and 922 K street { ADJOINING STATE HOUSE HOTEL.
Call and see our BARGAINS IN NEW and SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, CARPETS STOVES, etc. All kinds of HOUSEHOLD GOODS bought, sold or exchanged.

SUMMER RESORTS.



Length, 30 miles. Width, 15 to 18 miles.
More than 1,200 feet higher than the tops of the highest New England peaks.

THE IDEAL RESORT.

A PLACE FOR REST AND RECREATION. Removed from the skurry and bustle incident to populous summering places. Pure mountainous, resinous, exhilarating, health-giving atmosphere. Pleasure boating by rowing, sailing or steam launch. Trout fishing in deep water or in dancing, babbling brooks, amid cascades and bubbling rapids. The rarest combination of marine and mountain advantages. Variety and picturesqueness of scenery unexampled. All within the capacity of limited means, yet selected by wealth as superior. Quickly, cheaply and easily accessible.

How to Reach Tahoe.

Central Pacific Railroad to Truckee; breakfast at Stewart McKay's Railroad Hotel; Moody's daily stage line, fifteen miles, to Tahoe City; steamers to all points around the lake.

Excursion Rates from Sacramento.

To Tahoe City and return, $13 50; to Tahoe City, around the lake and return, $16 50; to Tahoe City, around the lake, to Glenbrook, and return via Carson City and Reno, $17 50; from Truckee to Tahoe City, around the lake and return, $7.

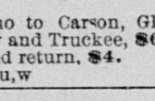
One Day Trip for Overland Passengers.

EAST BOUND—From Truckee to Tahoe City, around west shore to Glenbrook, to Carson, to Reno, $6.

WEST BOUND—From Reno to Carson, Glenbrook, the lake, Tahoe City and Truckee, $6.

Truckee to Tahoe City and return, $4.
je20-3m&Su,w

ALLEN'S SPRINGS



IS LOCATED IN ONE OF THE most beautiful canyons in Lake county, with four of the best varieties of mineral water. Hotel rates reasonable. Cottages for rent. Daily mail and telegraph. The Springs are reached by rail to Sites, on Colusa Narrow-gauge, thence by stage connection same day. [3m] D. J. STEVENS, Manager.

DRAWING NEAR.

You have but a short time in which to avail yourself of the opportunity of purchasing the

Newest, Latest and Best Novelties in the Jewelry Line,

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, ETC.

At greatly reduced prices.

It is our aim to reduce our stock, hence our sale. Remember, we are overstocked and not trying to sell a lot of out-of-date goods at low prices, but the latest and best.

We invite everyone to call at our store, that we may prove the truth of our assertion.

CHAS. J. NOACK,
618 J St., Sacramento, Cal.

DRY GRANULATED SUGAR,
15 POUNDS FOR $1.
AMERICAN CASH STORE,
EIGHTH and K Streets....SACRAMENTO

Barton's
FAMOUS NEW YORK ICE CREAM SODA.
ICE CREAM
SUPPLIED IN ANY QUANTITY
To all Parts of the City and delivered Free of Charge.
Candy Kitchen,
810 J Street...[3ptf]..Sacramento

LADIES AND GENTS!

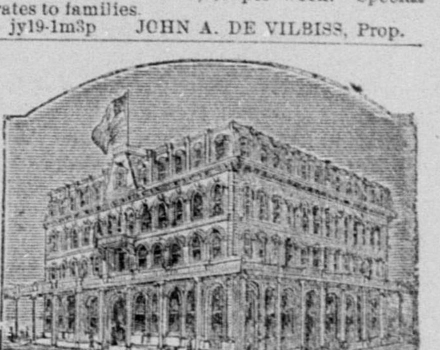
IF YOU HAVE ANYTHING TO BE DONE in the line of CLEANING, DYEING and REPAIRING, remember the
Sacramento Steam Dyeing
AND CLEANING WORKS,
Nos. 909 and 911 K st., Sacramento.

It pays to investigate our prices before going elsewhere. Work guaranteed or no pay. Country orders promptly filled. jy18 1y

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

HOTEL DE VILBISS,
Corner of Railroad and Main Streets, Winters, Cal.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST HOTEL IN THE city. Meals, 25 and 50 cents. Rooms, 50 cents and $1. Board, $5 per week. Special rates to families.
jy19-1m3p JOHN A. DE VILBISS, Prop.



GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL,
Corner Seventh and K streets.
STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS.
Free 'Bus to and from the Cars.
W. O. BOWERS, Proprietor.

CAPITAL HOTEL,

SACRAMENTO,
CORNER SEVENTH AND K STREETS.
Strictly First-Class—Free 'Bus to and from the Cars.
B. B. BROWN, formerly of the State House Hotel, and ISADORE TOWNSEND, formerly of the Union Hotel, Proprietors.

WESTERN HOTEL.
THE LEADING HOUSE OF SACRAMENTO, Cal. Meals, 25 cents. WM. LAND, Proprietor. Free 'Bus to and from hotel. 4ptf

ST. DAVID'S,
715 Howard st., near Third, San Francisco.

A FIRST-CLASS LODGING HOTEL, CONtaining 200 rooms; water and gas in each room; no better beds in the world; no guest allowed to use the linen once used by another; a large reading room; hot and cold water bath free. Price of rooms—Per night, 50 and 75 cents per week, from $2 upwards. Open all night.
R. HUGHES, Proprietor.
At Market-street Ferry take Omnibus Line of street cars for Third and Howard. TTSf

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL,
FOURTH AND K STS., OPP. POST OFFICE, the cheapest and best hotel in the city. Meals, 25 cents; Rooms, 25 and 50 cents; Board, $4 per week. Special rates to families.
je2-tf W. A. CASWELL, Proprietor.

RESTAURANT DE FRANCE,
427 K STREET. ENTRANCE TO PRIVATE rooms for families on Fifth st. Oysters in every style. Family Orders, Banquet and Wedding Parties a specialty. BECKER & FAURE.tf

PACIFIC HOTEL,
Corner K and Fifth streets, Sacramento.
CENTRALLY LOCATED AND CONVENIENT to all places of amusement. The best family hotel in the city. The Table always supplied with the best the market affords. Street Cars from the Depot pass the door every five minutes. Meals, 25 cents. C. F. SINGLETON, Proprietor.

THE SADDLE ROCK
Restaurant and Oyster House.
FIRST-CLASS HOUSE IN EVERY RESPECT. Ladies' Dining-room separate. Open day and night. BUCKMANN & CARRAGHER, Proprietors, 1019 Second street, between J and K Sacramento. 3tf

JOE POHEIM THE TAILOR

Makes the best-fitting Clothes at 40 per cent. less than any other house on the Pacific Coast.

AN IMMENSE CLEARANCE SALE.—I HAVE bought 500 yards of Hudderfield Serges and Cheviots, in blue and black, at an immense bargain. I have more than I can use, and will offer a genuine reduction sale for the next thirty days that has never been offered before on the Pacific coast. SUITS to order for $22 50 that are worth $30, and other goods in proportion. See windows.

600 J St., Sacramento.

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CONSUMERS OF COAL OIL.

YOUR LAMPS WILL NOT EXPLODE IF you burn
"Extra Star" Kerosene
Because it is full 150° fire test, and
Absolutely Safe.
Every can is stamped and labeled with the name and trade mark of the manufacturers' agents, who fully guarantee its quality and fire test to be as represented.
Ask your Grocer for "EXTRA STAR" and accept no other.

Whittier, Fuller & Co.,
SOLE IMPORTERS. s17-tf3p

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