AGRICULTURE IN PERU.

Products of the Irrigated Valleys of the Coast.

Plows of Foreign Manufacture—The Agricultural Industry of Peru—Indians for Field Work and Coolies for Factory Work—Wine, Brandies, Corn and Potatoes.

Peru is divided into three agricultural belts, different widely in physical characteristics. These are known as the Coast, the Sierra and the Montana. The coast is the rainless belt stretching from the Maritime Range to the Pacific. It is a black, sandy desert, which would be uninhabitable if it were not traversed by numerous streams flowing westward from the Andes. The valleys of these streams are the main centers of population and agricultural industry. While the climate is equable, there is no rain, and such crops and fruits as are raised are dependent upon irrigation. Only those rivers which rise in the central chain have water in their beds all the year round. The smaller streams flowing from the outer or western range overflow their banks, and leave borders of highly fertile land, which can be cultivated after the rainy season in the mountains. Sugar, cotton and grapes are the most important products of the irrigated valleys of the coast. Behind the coast belt is the Sierra, 250 miles in breadth, with wool and potatoes as the chief staples. Beyond the Andes is the vast tropical forest of the Upper Amazon, which has not been opened to European settlement. The Sierra is inhabited mainly by Indians, and the Montana, with its rich store of forest wealth and wide range of agricultural resources, is virtually untenanted.

The agricultural industries of Peru are confined to the coast valleys, where farming is rendered practicable by irrigation, and to the mountain slopes, where flocks of sheep and alpaca are pastured. All the processes of tillage are superficial. A field which is to be planted to sugar, cotton or potatoes is not plowed below the depth of three inches. In the days of the Incas the plow used was a crooked stick, pointed with metal, and it is still the commonest farm implement to be seen in the coast valleys. The plows of foreign manufacture which have been introduced are of the lightest pattern, and ordinarily have only one handle. The chief function of the plowman is to crack his long whip, and little of his weight goes into the furrow. The common practice is to turn half a dozen ox teams, with plows, into a field at once, but when the work is done the soil has barely been loosened. With the top-dressing supplied by irrigation trenches and river inundations, it is hardly necessary to do more than scratch the soil in the primitive way.

The agricultural industry for which Peru is pre-eminently adapted by geographical position and natural resources is the production of cane sugar. It is the only section of the west coast of South America where cane sugar can be successfully raised, and it is the natural source of supply for Chile, Bolivia, Ecuador and adjacent countries. While the coast valleys are without rain, the climate is moist from sea fogs during a portion of the year, and with irrigation trenches the growing corn receives the additional supply of water which it requires. The cane cuttings mature in the second year, and can be cropped from three to six years without renewal. The irrigation system is a striking advantage, since the planter has absolute control over his crop. The temperature is practically constant, neither rains nor frosts are to be dreaded, and, by turning on or cutting off the supply of water, the planter can bring one field after another to maturity, so as to grind the cane at his convenience, and when it is in perfect condition. There are docile Indians for field labor, and coolies for factory work, and wages are as low as thirty-five to fifty cents a day. The product in former years ran as high as 100,000 tons, but, in consequence of the decline of the demand from England, and the exhaustion of the country, it has fallen to 70,000 tons, the export approximating $4,000,000. The quality of the sugar is excellent, a great improvement having resulted during the last twenty-five years from the substitution of Otaheitian for West Indian cane. The volume of the export trade could be greatly increased if there were direct water communication with American ports by an interoceanic canal.

The mechanism for the grinding and boiling of sugar is, in the main, as primitive as the method of plowing the fields. On small plantations in the interior the old-fashioned trapiche is kept in motion by ox team, or by mules, the cane being crushed between wooden presses and metal rollers. A large percentage of the sugar is wasted, and the liquid is boiled and clarified by the crudest methods. These processes suffice for the manufacture of a coarse brown sugar and the raw material for various kinds of rum. Near the coast large plantations are scientifically conducted. Some of the streams offer water power for grinding the cane, but the most successful plantations in the valleys of Rimac, Lambayeque, Canete and Chicania, have narrow-gauge railways, improved steam machinery, and all the modern appliances for boiling, granulating and crystallizing sugar. The largest sugar estates include 2,000 or 3,000 acres, and provide employment for 1,000 or 1,500 operatives and farm laborers.

Cotton is an indigenous product of Peru. Before the Spanish conquest a rough kind of cotton cloth was made by the natives. Samples of it are found in the wrappings of bodies whenever an ancient grave is opened in a coast burial place. In Northern Peru the best cotton is the product of a tree which flowers twice a year, and bears for ten years in succession. This is a coarse cotton, which is exported to England and is largely used for admixture with wool. It is not a fat cotton, the seeds yielding only two per cent. of oil, and it can be used only for ordinary fabrics. Its mean length is one and three-tenths inches, ranging between the Brazilian and New Orleans cottons on the one hand, and Sea Island and Egyptian cottons on the other. The yield per acre rarely exceeds 2,000 pounds, and not infrequently does not equal 1,500 pounds. The largest plantations are in the Yca Valley and in the northern provinces, but few of them are adequately equipped with pumps, steam gins and other machinery. The value of the crop does not exceed $3,000,000 a year, and, with the low prices prevailing for cotton, there is no immediate prospect of the extension of the industry; all except the wild cotton, which comes from a tree from ten to twenty feet high, is raised at the confluence of rivers, or in valleys where irrigation is possible.

Rice grows in the northern lowlands, but is an untrustworthy crop. Flax is also raised, but mainly for the seed, from which a popular beverage is made. The wine industry ranks in importance with cotton and sugar, but is confined to a few districts, and notably to Moquegua, Yca and Chicha. The annual product is about 400,000 barrels, mainly of red wines. There are brandies distilled from two kinds of white grape, one being very good, Italia, and the other very poor, Pisco. While the stock for red wines has been improved during recent years, there is lack of intelligence and system in the management of the vineyards. With the introduction of modern methods the quality of the vintage would be raised to a higher standard, and the industry rendered more remunerative. Coffee and cocao grow well in the uplands of the coast, but these are not crops which can be raised profitably in a rainless belt dependent upon irrigation. Corn and potatoes are the chief staples of food for the Indian population, and these are raised in the coast valleys on sloping fields, which can be flooded with water from trenches eight inches deep and four or five feet apart. After the field is plowed and planted, the irrigating canal, connecting with the river, is opened, and the trenches carry the water to the highest level, whence it passes to the lowest edge. Fields of cane are thoroughly soaked in the same way.

The characteristic product of the Sierra is wool, the bulk of which is shipped to England.

There are sheep farms in Southern Peru with as many as 10,000 stocks, and the export of wool of all kinds amounts to $4,000,000 a year. The bulk of the alpaca clip comes from Arequipa, where this grade of wool is assorted and packed for shipment to England. The alpaca is a smaller animal than the llama, and has a long, soft fleece, either white, black or speckled. The animals graze at great hights on the mountains, and are kept together in large herds until shearing time, when the Indian shepherds drive them down to the villages. Alpaca wool is always in demand, and brings a good price, especially the long fleeces. The wool of the llama is used by the natives for making coarse cloth, but is not exported. The wild vicuna, an animal of the same family, is found at greater hights than the alpaca, and has a valuable fleece of brown, yellow and white. This animal is taken alive by the Indian hunters, and is driven by them to the nearest village. As the llama is the beast of burden in the mountainous section of Peru, large flocks are raised and trained in the provinces by the Indians. Other industries of the Sierra are cattle herding and the training of high-blooded stock for bull fights. Alfalfa, which, in the tropics, takes the place of other clover, supplies luxuriant and nutritious fodder for every class of stock. The shepherds and herdsmen of the mountains live in huts thatched with palm or straw, and raise corn and potatoes in the clearings of the valleys. The corn, when ground betw en s ones, is made into batter and fried, l ke the Mexican tortillas. The fermented juice of corn is chicha, the national brew. The potato can be raised in the mountains at great elevation, and is one of the commonest articles of diet, a soup, flavored with green pepper and garlic, being made from it. Another characteristic product of Peru is the yucca, which has a stalk five feet high, and roots several feet long. These roots are not unlike chestnuts in flavor, and when boiled become mealy. Fine flour can be made from the yucca. Another common article of Indian diet is quinua, the leaves of which furnish a salad, and the grain, when boiled, dried and ground, a nutritious porridge. Very little labor is required in order to keep soul and body together in the Sierra. Potatoes are found growing wild in the woods. Yuccas are planted by cutting the stalks into small pieces, and sticking them in the ground, and in six months the roots are ready for use. Corn can be raised at all seasons and with very little cultivation.

The cinchona tree was once one of the chief products of Peru, since quinine was produced from it, but the stock has been practically exhausted, both there and in Bolivia, and the supply is now drawn from India and other quarters. Another and more recent drug, cocaine, is an alkaloid of a plant which grows in the warm valleys flanking the Montana wilderness. The leaves of the coca plant have been used for centuries by the Indians as a stimulant. The shrub grows to a hight of five feet, has glossy green leaves and white flowers, from which red berries are produced. It is raised from seed in nurseries and transplanted into rows in open fields, where it will stand for thirty years. The leaves are dried in the sun, and are then ready for use. A Peruvian Indian is never without his pouch of coca leaves, and can sustain life upon them for many days without having any other food. The powdered leaves, mixed with lime, have been for him, since the days of the Incas, what opium is to the Chinaman, or tobacco to the American. It is a stimulant which enables him to endure the cold of the highest peaks of the Cordilleras, to make long journeys with scanty supplies of food, and, apparently, to live to an advanced age, for the Indians of Peru are remarkable for longevity. Enormous quantities of coca are consumed in South America, and the industry is an important one, especially in view of the modern use of cocaine. There are factories in Lima and Callao for the manufacture of cocaine.—I. N. Ford in American Agriculturist.

VIRGINIA HOSPITALITY.

A Pet Chicken Sacrificed—Grief of the Children.

The South has always been noted for its hospitality, and nowhere has this quality been more religiously maintained than in Virginia. Unfortunately the war made sad havoc with the Virginian's resources, but his old-time open-heartedness has never altered.

Some years ago a friend of mine traveling in the lower portion of that State stopped for a few hours with old acquaintances, and remained for tea. An occasion of this kind in Virginia calls invariably for the favorite dish of the South—fried chicken.

Alas! there was but one young chicken on the place, and that one a pet. It had been left an orphan by its mother at a very early age, and like Pip in Charles Dicken's "Great Expectations" had been brought up by hand. The children called it Tommy, and were very fond of it, while Tommy, in turn, was attached to the children.

The matter was a very serious one, and a family consultation was held. Virginia hospitality could not be lightly disregarded, and it was decided that poor Tommy must become the sacrifice.

My friend, of course, knew nothing of the tragedy that was being enacted for his comfort, and when tea was served, regarded the plate of nicely browned chicken with contemplative joy.

Soon, however, he became aware that something was amiss. An air of silent sorrow pervaded the little family group usually so gay, and the children took nothing on their plates. The chicken was passed, but with the exception of my friend, no one partook. Selecting a juicy-looking drumstick, he fixed it with his fork, and cutting off a choice bit, conveyed it to his mouth.

At this there was a sudden and heart-breaking howl from one of the little boys: "Oh, mamma, mamma, he's eating up our Tommy!"

Thereupon the other children mingled their voices in a wild wailing, and the older members burst into uncontrollable laughter, in which, as the truth dawned upon him, my friend joined.

Then there came explanations, more laughter and tears, and adjustments all around.

Poor Tommy could not be restored to life, but he was buried under a big apple tree with appropriate ceremonies.—Harper's Young People.

A Warm Winter.

He was trying to see his way through.

The children had gone to bed and his wife in the next room was hushing the baby who was teething and wakeful.

Times had grown steadily worse and "The Firm" had reduced wages for the second time. It would be close work.

He took his head in both hands and leaned forward to think. He would look at it from a bright side. There must be a bright side.

He soothed himself with the optimistic thought that it would be a warm winter. Yes, surely it would be a warm winter. Such seasons were common to the climate. Besides, here it was nearly December and he was sitting by an open window. A few frosty mornings, a little slush and sleet, perhaps, and then spring. It had been warmer to-day than usual. It might remain like this until the holidays.

He grew quite cheerful. The children would need very few new clothes. The mother would need some, perhaps; for himself he would get along with his old ones. Coal would be cheap, too, and they would burn less, even, than usual. And then one's appetite is never so keen during a warm winter. Yes, they would get through very well; with a warm winter they would get through nicely.

He rose briskly to close the window before retiring. He leaned out for a moment to look on the lighted street below. Something light and cold touched the back of his hand. He glanced at it quickly. Then he shuddered and turned sick at heart.

It was the first snowflake of winter.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"The Century" for December falls into the current of the Christmas feeling with a number of features. It has a beautiful special cover. In addition there are five full-page engravings of pictures by American artists, besides a frontispiece of a beautiful "Madonna and Child" by Dagnan-Bouveret. The American artists thus contributing are Simmons, Du Mond, Thayer, Miss Macomber and Blashfield, the representative of the last being his Salon picture of 1892, "Ringing the Christmas Bells." There are several poems and stories reflecting the Christmas feeling. In addition to two short stories the number contains five more: "The New Cashier," by Edward Eggleston; "A Knight of the Legion of Honor," by F. Hopkinson Smith, author of "Colonel Carter of Cartersville"; "Serene's Religious Experience," by Cornelia Atwood Pratt; and two of Grace King's separate series of "Balcony Stories," entitled "The Balcony" and "A Drama of Three." In addition to these seven short stories the number contains the second part of "Sweet Bells Out of Tune," the New York society novel by Mrs. Burton Harrison, the author of "The Anglomaniacs," and the opening part of the posthumous novel of Western life by Wolcott Balestier, entitled "Benefits Forgot." Nearly all of these stories are attractively illustrated. In addition to Mr. Riley the poets of the number are Thomas Bailey Aldrich, Rudyard Kipling, Harrison S. Morris, John Hay, Mary E. Wilkins, John Malone and Richard Watson Gilder; and in the department "In Lighter Vein," William Bard McVickar, Manley H. Pike, Margaret Vandegrift and Frank Sherman. The Christmas element and the story element are hardly more noticeable than the personal element, which is represented entertainingly by four articles: "Leaves from the Autobiography of Tommaso Salvini"; the Rev. Stopford A. Brooke contributes an article of personal reminiscence and criticism, "Impressions of Browning and His Art"; an attractive anecdotal article by Ronald J. McNeill on Jenny Lind forms the first of a new series of separate papers in "The Century" on "Notable Women." Archibald Forbes follows up his papers on the Paris Commune, with a paper on "War Correspondence as a Fine Art," illustrated with portraits of William Howard Russell, Dr. Kuster, Kingston, Henty, Millet, Colonel Grant and Mr. Forbes himself; "Picturesque New York" is described by Mrs. Schuyler von Rensselaer; "To Gipsyland" is the second paper of Mrs. Pennell's experience among the Hungarians and Bohemians. In "Topics of the Time" the meeting of Congress is editorially taken note of by three articles. W. J. Henderson, musical critic of the New York *Times*, contributes an open letter "To Persons Desiring to Cultivate a Taste in Music." "The Century" announces that in the January number will be a humorous sketch by Mark Twain, entitled "The £1,000,000 Bank-Note."

The article of Mr. Gladstone in the October number of the "North American Review" on "Home Rule," in reply to the article by the Duke of Argyll in the August number, awoke the liveliest interest on both sides of the Atlantic. These papers are followed in the "Review" for December by an exceedingly interesting statement by Hon. Arthur James Balfour, late Secretary for Ireland, of the difficulties which Mr. Gladstone's administration is likely to encounter in dealing with the home rule question. The Hon. E. Burd Grubb recounts the history of the remarkable fight that was recently made against corruption at the polls in New Jersey. An article of timely interest is on "The Horse in America." Sir Henry A. Blake, the Governor of Jamaica, has written a paper setting forth "Business Opportunities for Young Men in Jamaica." E. L. Godkin has an account of quarantine methods in the port of New York. The nature and scope of the Pope's infallibility, and what is understood by it in the church, is the subject of a paper by S. M. Brandi, S. J. The recent legislation in Congress in matters affecting the mails is commented on at length by Hannis Taylor. Fresh interest will be awakened in yacht racing by the article by the Earl of Dunraven, the greatest English authority on the subject. Alfred Naquet, of the Chamber of Deputies, and the author of the divorce bill, has a paper on "Divorce—From a French Point of View." There appears a paper by T. D. Crothers, M. D., on the question, "Is Alcoholism Increasing Among American Women?" "Wages of Sin" is the title of an article, descriptive of the form of insanity known as paresis. It is by Dr. Henry Smith Williams, Superintendent of the Randall's Island Hospitals. Among the short articles are: "Playwrights and Literary Men," by W. T. Price; "Criticism Criticised," by E. Irenæus Stevenson, and "American Chauvinism," by S. Rhett Roman.

"Harper's Magazine" for December is the Christmas number. It comes to us with an entirely new and novel cover (special for the number) on which are depicted by types the advent of the Savior, the season of good will and the emblems of the Christmastide. The number is itself a surprise and delight. It is the fattest and most fully illustrated number ever sent out by the Harpers, being decidedly bulky. It is the most profusely illustrated magazine of the month, and all the pictures, save two or three humorous ones, are in the finest of process art work, and the best of wood-engraving. Indeed, we have not seen anything superior and very little equal to these examples in the literary magazines of the day. The leading features of the Christmas number of Harper's are: "But He'll Come in the Morning, Sure"; "A New Light on the Chinese," Henry Burden McDowell, illustrations from paintings and drawings by Theodore Wores; "Tryste Noel," a Christmas carol, Louise Imogen Guiney; "Giles Corey, Yeoman," a play, Mary E. Wilkins; "A Christmas Party," a story, Constance Fenimore Woolson; "Some Types of the Virgin," with copies of noted pictures, Theodore Child; "Nourmadee," a poem, Thomas Bailey Aldrich; "Fan's Mammy," a story, Eva Wilder McGlasson; "Le Reveillon," a Christmas tale, Ferdinand Fabre; "Crazy Wife's Ship," a sketch, H. C. Bunner; "The Mystery," a sonnet, Julian Hawthorne; "Do Seek Their Meat From God," a sketch, Charles G. D. Roberts; "Lord Bateman," a ballad, comment by Anne Thackeray Ritchie; "A Cameo and a Pastel," Brander Matthews; "How Lin McLean Went East," a story, Owen Wister; "Pastels in Prose," Mary E. Wilkins; "Editor's Study," Charles Dudley Warner; "Editor's Drawer," with introductory story by Thomas Nelson Page.

"Childhood" is the name of a new magazine in a new field. It is edited by Dr. George William Winterburn (230 West One Hundred and Thirty-second street, New York), and is devoted to inculcating the most advanced ideas in regard to the moral, intellectual and physical development of children. The first number (December) contains a series of articles by well-known writers, which will prove interesting and instructive to parents and teachers everywhere. Among those who contribute to this number are Professor Lester F. Ward on "The Reciprocal Obligations of Parents and Teachers"; Frances C. Sparkawk on "Childhood's Logic"; Dr. Stonewall Johnson on "The Care of Infancy and Childhood"; Emma Marwedel on "The Mother as a Teacher"; Julian Hawthorne on "Make-Believe"; Miss A. G. Lytton on "The Washington Pickaninny"; Rev. A. D. Mayo on "Young America in Line"; Florence Hull on "Preparation for Motherhood"; Professor W. K. Wickes on "Three Degrees of Art in Childhood," and Kate Tannatt Woods on "Some Suggestions to Fathers." Among the topics discussed editorially are "The Unwisdom of Parents," "The Indian Youth at Carlisle," "Physical Exercise for Children," "It Takes Time to Grow a Man," "The Divine Gift of Insight," "Natural Differences in Children," and "The Child as a Plaything." "Childhood" contains thirty-two double-column pages, and is published at $1 a year. Parents and teachers who desire to do the best possible for the children committed to their care may well avail of the help "Childhood" will be to them.

The complete novel in "Lippincott's Magazine" (Philadelphia) for December, "Pearce Amerson's Will," is by Colonel Richard Malcolm Johnston, and is one of his finest productions. It has less than his usual humor, but it is a solid and conscientious piece of work. In the "Journalist Series" Major Moses P. Handy tells how he was present at the surrender of the Virginius. Edwin AtLee Barber gives the history of "An Old American China Manufactory," and Floyd B. Wilson describes his researches "In the French Champagne Country." These articles are illustrated, as is that of D. P. Heap, U. S. A., on the mode of lighting "The Statue of Liberty." "Paul H. Hayne's Methods of Composition" are recounted by his son, William H. Hayne, with two portraits. Mrs. Bloomfield Moore explains "Keely's Present Position." Francis Preston Fremont, U. S. A., writes briefly of "Fremont in California." M. Crofton, in "Men of the Day," handles Herbert Spencer, Victorien Sardou, Robert T. Lincoln and Phillips Brooks. "As It Seems" talks of Renan, Tennyson and other matters. There is a short story of California, illustrated, "An Honest Heathen," by Ella Sterling Cummins, and a brief prose poem, "A Life," by Henry Russell Wray. The verse of the number is by Florence Earle Coates, Gertrude Morton, S. R. Elliott and Frederick Peterson.

Howard Pyle contributes to the Christmas "St. Nicholas" a story of revolutionary days. The frontispiece and text-pictures are marvels of suggestive illustration. A poem breathing the spirit of the season is Mary Mapes Dodge's "The Bloom of the Christmas Tree." A story of the days of 1492 is "Holly-berry and Mistletoe." It is illustrated by Birch. The number contains a rich array of excellent pictures—particularly the engravings from paintings by Rosa Bonheur, F. D. Millet, R. M. Vonnoh, and Howard Pyle's frontispiece to his own story. There are plenty of the really funny pictures also. Much interest will be excited by the graphic article from the pen of Frank M. Chapman on the big trees of California. Interesting photographs and engravings showing just how big the trees are, and what a piece of work it is to chop one down. Those who are just a little weary of Columbus will welcome the advent of the "Persian Columbus," told by Jack Bennett. There is a notable corps of contributors—Howard Pyle, Mrs. Wiggin, W. J. Henderson, Kirk Monroe, William O. Stoddard, Jack Bennett, Frank M. Chapman and M. Carrie Hyde; and poems or humorous verses by Mary Mapes Dodge, Edith M. Thomas and Malcolm Douglas. The number has not a dull page in it.

The "Forum" (New York) for December has: "An Educational Reformation Needed—Wherein Popular Education Has Failed," President Charles W. Eliot; "The Public Schools of St. Louis and Indianapolis," Dr. J. M. Rice; "Politics as a Career," ex-Senator George F. Edmunds; "Women in English Politics," Mrs. Millicent G. Fawcett; "Dialect in Literature," James Whitcomb Riley; "Problems of Poverty—How Should a City Care for its Poor?" Professor F. G. Peabody; "Special Needs of the Poor in New York," Jacob A. Riis; "Are Scott, Dickens and Thackeray Obsolete?" W. H. Mallock; "Brandy and Socialism—the Gothenburg Plan," John Graham Brooks; "The Value of the World's Fair—The Artistic Triumph of the Fair-Builders," Mrs. Van Rensselaer; "Why the Fair Must Be Open on Sunday," Rev. J. W. Chadwick.

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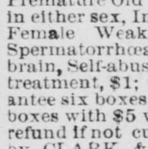

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NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ESTATE OF WILLIAM SANDELL, deceased. Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, administratrix of the estate of William Sandell, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said administratrix, at the office of C. H. Oatman, 420 J street, Sacramento, California, or at the office of Dodge & Fry, 906 Broadway street, Oakland, California, which said offices the undersigned selects as her places of business in all matters connected with said estate of William Sandell, deceased. AMELIA G. SANDELL. Administratrix of the Estate of William Sandell, deceased.

Dated November 4, 1892. n4 5tF

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Sacramento, State of California. In the matter of the estate of A. K. BOUTWELL, deceased.

Frank D. Ryan, the administrator of the estate of A. K. Boutwell, deceased, having filed his petition herein, duly verified, praying for an order of sale of the whole, or such parts of the real estate of said decedent as said Court shall deem necessary for the purposes therein set forth, it is therefore ordered by the Judge of said court that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, appear before the said Superior Court on FRIDAY, the 23d day of December, A. D. 1892, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at the court-room of Department Two of said Superior Court, at the County Courthouse, in the City of Sacramento, County of Sacramento, State of California, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said administrator to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as shall be necessary, and that a copy of this order be published at least four successive weeks in the DAILY RECORD-UNION, a newspaper printed and published in said County of Sacramento. A. P. CATLIN, Judge of Superior Court.

Dated November 18, 1892.

Indorsed: Filed November 18, 1892. W. W. RHOADS, Clerk.

By R. A. ROBINSON, Deputy.

JAMES B. DEVINE, Attorney for Administrator. n19-4w

Business Cards.

MILITARY AND SOCIETY GOODS.

MANUFACTURER OF Military, Naval, Society, Church and Theatrical goods; Gold and Silver Trimmings; Buttons of all kinds. B. PASQUALE & SONS, 640 Washington street, San Francisco, Cal.

STOCK BROKER OFFICE.

ORDERS FOR STOCKS AT THE CIGAR store of A. Nathan, 205 K st., San Francisco correspondents, Zudig, Wollberg & Co., 306 Montgomery street. Purchases and sales promptly made. S. MOOSER.

J. J. WINGARD,

S. W. COR. TWENTY-FIFTH AND O STS., Sacramento, dealer in Choice Family Groceries, Provisions, Flour, Hay, Grain, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Teas, Coffees, Hams, Bacon, Tobacco, Cigars, Wines and Liquors.

JOHN J. BUCKLEY,

SEARCHER OF RECORDS, 611 I STREET, Sacramento.

A. NATHAN.

205 K STREET, ADJOINING WESTERN Hotel, Sacramento, dealer in Cigars, Tobacco and Notions. Every purchaser of the celebrated Lillian Russell Cigar will be presented with a handsome souvenir.

H. F. ROOT. ALEX. NEILSON, J. DRISCOL.

ROOT, NEILSON & CO.,

UNION FOUNDRY—IRON AND BRASS Founders and Machinists, Front street, between N and O. Castings and Machinery of every description made to order.

S. CARLE,

SUCCESSOR TO CARLE & CROLY, CONtractor and Builder. Orders solicited and promptness guaranteed. Office and shop, 1124 Second street, between K and L.

A. MEISTER,

CARRIAGES, VICTORIAS, PHAETONS, Buggies and Spring and Fruit Wagons. 910, 912, 914 Ninth street, Sacramento.

WATERHOUSE & LESTER,

DEALERS IN IRON, STEEL, CUMBERland Coal, Wagon Lumber and Carriage Hardware. 709, 711, 713, 715 J street, Sacramento.

CESSPOOLS AND VAULTS CLEANED.

APPLY AT 806 I STREET. J. H. CAMPBELL.

NEW LIVERPOOL PURE SALT,

MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR dairy and table use by the New Liverpool Salt Company. Samples free. Address E. P. FIGG, 1119 Fourth street, Sacramento, Cal. Telephone No. 243.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

I HAVE THIS DAY PURCHASED THE interest of A. Mikulich in the Seal Rock Restaurant, and will pay all bills and assume all liabilities from and after this date. A. STAHL.

Sacramento, November 17, 1892.

FRIEND & TERRY Lumber Company.

MAIN YARD AND OFFICE, 1310 SECond street. Branch Yard, corner Twelfth and J streets.

RICHARDS & KNOX DEALERS IN LUMBER.

Office—Corner Second and M Streets, Sacramento.

W. F. FRAZER, —WHOLESALE AND RETAIL— Lumber Dealer.

Office—Cor. Fifth and L Streets.

PRINTING D. JOHNSTON & CO. 410 J STREET. ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY PROMPTLY FILLED

THE WEEKLY UNION IS THE PAPER to send to friends in the East.

Meeting Notices.

THE LADIES' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY will meet at K. of P. Hall at 1:30 P. M. TO-DAY. 1t

N. S. G. W.—ATTEND YOUR MEETING THIS (Friday) EVENING; election of officers and other important business. Fines for non-attendance.
HENRY P. BROWN, President.
THEO. G. EILERS, Rec. Sec. 1t

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SACramento Lodge, No. 40, F. and A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall THIS (Friday) EVENING at 7:30 o'clock. Members of sister lodges and sojourning brethren are cordially invited. By order of W. D. KNIGHTS, W. M.
JOHN T. GRIFFITTS, Secretary. 1t

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Masonic Hall Association of Sacramento, California, will be held at the Masonic Building, southwest corner Sixth and K streets, on MONDAY EVENING, December 12, 1892, at 7:30 o'clock.
d2-td J. W. ROCK, President.

General Notices.

BOARD, $3 PER WEEK; ALSO ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished. MRS. N. L. LAMB, 506 Eighth street. d2-3t*

LADIES CONTROLLING THEIR OWN means, and having $100 to $1,000 to invest, can hear of an enterprise promising handsome and speedy returns; references exchanged. Address ENTERPRISE, this office. d2-3t*

FIGARO, CHRISTMAS NUMBER, English and French, at FUCHS' Bookstore and General Subscription Agency, 525 J st. 1t

MARRIED LADIES—SEND 10 CENTS for "Infallible Safeguard" (no medicine, no deception); just what you want. LADIES' BAZAR, Kansas City, Mo.

Wanted.

A SWEDISH GIRL WISHES SITUATION to do general housework. Apply 1417 Twentieth street, between N and O. 1t*

WANTED—TWO OR THREE MALE OR female canvassers for paying business. Call or address W. R. LOWRY, employment office, 626 I street. d2-2t*

WANTED—BY A JAPANESE, A SITUAtion to do housework and wash windows. Address F. FAWARA, 310 M st. 1t*

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply at 513 J street, up stairs. d2-2t*

WANTED—BY A LADY, TO PURCHASE or invest $500 or $1,000 in paying business. Address BUSINESS, this office. d1-3t*

WANTED—A GOOD BUGGY HORSE; must be young and gentle; also, good top buggy. Address W. E., this office. d1-2t*

JAPANESE COOK WANTS SITUATION in city or country; can speak English. M. M., this office. d1-3t*

WANTED—GIRL FOR LIGHT HOUSEwork. Inquire 2117 M street. n30-3t*

WANTED—BRIGHT BOYS AND GIRLS to act as messengers in mail order department. WEINSTOCK, LUBIN & CO. 30-3t

GERMAN GIRL WANTS WORK BY THE day in German families as seamstress and dressmaker. Apply 812 Seventh st. n30-3t*

RELIABLE JAPANESE WANTS SITUAtion in a respectable family, boarding-house or country hotel as cook or to do housework. Address D. O., Japanese Mission. 29-1w*

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework and cooking; no washing. Apply southeast corner Eighth and H streets.

WANTED—TO PASTURE ON THE COSumnes River, horses for the winter on 100 acres of alfalfa; there are 175 tons of hay in the field to be fed out to the horses. Application to be made to E. BOOTH, on the ranch (Postoffice, Cosumnes); WILLIAM JOHNSTON, Courtland; G. W. HANCOCK, Sacramento.

WANTED—PERSONS LOOKING FOR help of any kind, or sober and industrious men seeking employment, can be satisfied by calling or addressing "The Intelligence," 1017 Second street, Sacramento. CHARLES R. MILLER, proprietor.

WANTED—MEN FOR FARMS, VINEyards, dairies and all kinds of labor; women and girls for cooking and general housework; plenty of work for desirable help. Apply at EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, Fourth street, K and L.

CASH PAID FOR SECOND-HAND NOVels; also exchanged, at 603 K street.

Lost—Found.

STRAYED—FROM 1721 THIRTEENTH street, between Q and R, a black horse. A suitable reward will be paid for information leading to the recovery of the animal. 1t*

To Let or Rent.

FURNISHED ROOMS—ELEGANTLY furnished, pleasant room, suitable for gentlemen, at 716 J street. d2-6t*

TO LET—THREE FINELY FURNISHED front rooms in private family; rent in suite or single; everything new; board if desired. 1103 I street, second floor. n30-3t*

TO LET—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS FOR housekeeping. Inquire 1828 G street.

TO LET—A FOUR-ROOM FLAT, WITH all modern improvements, at Ninth and L streets. Apply at 1614 Thirteenth street. SILLER BROS., contractors and builders.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A SMALL GROCERY, WITH bar, in a fine location; terms reasonable. For particulars address A. CHANCE, Postoffice, city. n30-3t*

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE HOME, 8 rooms, bath and gas, etc.; lot 40x160; large stable; situated on I street, Thirteenth and Fourteenth; this is one of the best locations in the city; easy terms. FRANK HICKMAN, 1014 Fourth street, agent.

FOR SALE—METALLIC LATH FOR ARtificial stone buildings; earthquake and fireproof; cost less than lumber; artificial stone lining for tanks, etc. E. HAWES, Sacramento. n28-6td&1tw*

FOR SALE—640 ACRES OF THE FAmous Pratt Grant, in Butte County; positively a bargain for either fruit or grain; three miles from railroad; all level. Write to W. J. COSTAR, Chico, Cal., for particulars.

FOR SALE CHEAP—DIFFERENT SIZE pipe, guaranteed to stand high pressure, screw coupling; threads cut on all sizes at low rates. Address SACRAMENTO PIPE WORKS. Office in round building by depot.

Liquors, Wine, Beer, Etc.

EBNER BROS.,

116-118 K Street, Front and Second, Sacramento,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALers in Wines and Liquors. Agents for the celebrated Pommery and Greno Champagne.

M. CRONAN,

230 K St., and 1108-1110 Third St., Sacramento, Cal.,

IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER in Fine Whiskies, Brandies and Champagne.

GEO. E. DIERSSEN & CO.

(Successors to G. W. Chesley & Co.),

719 J STREET, - - SACRAMENTO,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

PIGS' HEAD and SAUR KRAUT

AT CAPITAL ALE VAULTS, 302 J ST., Wednesdays and Saturdays; Mohr & Yoerk's pigs head, Ale Vaults' saur kraut. Only first-class Commercial Lunch House in the city. NAGELE & SVENSSON, Proprietors.

Only the Choicest Viands Dispensed by

JIM & HARRY,

1009 THIRD ST., BET. J AND K. PABST Milwaukee, Ruhstaller's Steam. White labor goods.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,

1023 Third Street,

FINEST WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS. Cool, sharp and refreshing Beer on draught. A. J. SENATZ, Proprietor.

COLUMBUS LANDED IN AMERICA 1492

J. F. HILL

LANDED IN SACRAMENTO 1852,

AND HIS STOCK OF

Carriages and Wagons

Is complete. Call and see them.

Thirteenth and J streets, - - Sacramento.