PROF. BERNARD MOSES IN MEXICO.

Effects of Railway Building Upon Different Communities in Mexico.

Some Centers of Trade Injured That Others May Benefit—Increased Values of Property—Introduction of Improved Agricultural Implements — Where Americans Are at Fault—Some Facts for Jobbers —Mexico's Climate—Production and Scenery—Coffee Growing—Effect of Labor Experiments in Brazil—Financial Problems—A Lesson in Silver.

Special Correspondence of the RECORD-UNION.

ORIZABA, MEXICO, July 1, 1895.—It is not to be supposed that in Mexico the new order of things introduced by the means of rapid transportation is to be equally advantageous to all places. Towns that have already been developed in Mexico have grown in obedience to forces that will not necessarily remain the dominant forces. The currents of trade and the centers of distribution are not necessarily the same before and after the introduction of railways. A town, by reason of its position and the energy of a few of its inhabitants, may become an important distributing center; its merchants may hold large quantities of goods in stock, and may supply the dealers in the towns of the adjacent region. The building of a railway to that town, and through the region which has become tributary to it, may destroy its trade and its relative importance at a single blow. The dealers in other towns, who have been its customers, are enabled to go directly to its source of supply. In this process of developing a few large centers of trade, some of the hitherto existing smaller ones are either left stationary or caused to decline.

But there appears to be no doubt that the property of the Mexican nation as a whole has been greatly increased in value by the building of the railways. Rafael Herrera, an apparently conservative statistician, in setting forth the items which make up the nation's property, amounting to $2,200,000,000, enters the railways at $200,000,000. In the same account he shows that the private property in the States already traversed by railways has been increased $125,000,000. But a greater indirect result may be reasonably expected in the increase which will come as a consequence of the improvement and extension of cultivation that the better means of communication will induce. The improvement of cultivation is brought about by facility in obtaining better agricultural implements, which are already being largely imported, those that reach the southern part of the country coming chiefly from England by way of Vera Cruz.

It is noticeable that thus far the improved implements introduced, particularly along the line of the Mexican Southern Railway, between Puebla and Oaxaca, are principally for harvesting, while in preparing the soil and planting there is still a vigorous adherence to old methods. The plow of the old style, with the prestige of several thousand years of use, holds its place against all intruders with remarkable resistance. The claim that it is better suited to the conditions of the Mexican soil and climate than any other is supported only by a traditional prejudice, and others of superior fitness will ultimately be introduced, but they would come the sooner if the makers of them would consider carefully the conditions under which they must be used and adapt them as far as possible to these conditions.

The people of the United States are so absolutely sure that their ways are the only proper ways that they have not made the advances in Spanish American trade they might have made if they had been more disposed to adapt themselves and their work to the conditions and practices of other nations. It may be true that the customs of a nation, although supported by the traditions of many generations, are not the best conceivable. Still it may not be advisable, if we wish to trade with that nation, to make it especially conspicuous in the beginning that we know they are wrong and we are right, and that they must change and accept our practices immediately.

If the Mexicans wish a plow with only one handle, it is not worth while to stand on their accepting a plow with two handles as if it were a high moral question. Moses gave his followers not the best laws he could invent, but the best they were prepared to receive; so ordinary business sense should have suggested to Americans to give the Mexicans not the best agricultural implements that could be invented, but the best the Mexicans were prepared to receive. In the course of their attempts to trade with Spanish-America, the merchants and manufacturers of the United States have not always lived up to this principle. Year after year they have continued to pack goods for Bogata, or Quito, or a town in Mexico not reached by rail as they would pack them to be sent from New York to Albany, or from Chicago to San Francisco, paying no attention to the fact that all goods sent to Spanish-America, even where there are railways, may be required to be carried a longer or shorter distance on the backs of men or mules, and that where there are no railways this is the almost universal method of transportation.

In loading and unloading cars, the ordinary truck is seldom used; the goods are taken up bodily and carried from the station to the car, or from the car to the station, and if they are to be taken to points remote from the station, they are usually taken on mules. The necessities of the case demand, therefore, that the package should never exceed 150 pounds in weight, except where the nature of the wares shipped renders the reduction of the package to this size impossible. If, instead of this arrangement, a package of 400 or 500 pounds reaches a point from which it must be carried by men or animals, it will have to be broken into several bundles before it can be transported to its destination, and it requires only a little observation to be able to appreciate what is likely to happen to packages of goods broken in transit in any Spanish-American country.

One result we may count on with much certainty: the next time the consignee wishes goods he will send his orders to another house, and probably to another country. In the matter of adapting themselves to the peculiar conditions of Mexico and of Spanish America in general, the traders of the United States appear to have shown less quickness and sagacity than the members of certain other nations; but, having found out that there is something to be learned, they are now learning it rapidly.

On the extension of cultivation the direct influence of the railways is clearly discernible. Persons who had lived in that connection with the rest of the world, which proximity to the railways gave them, were naturally reluctant to involve themselves in agricultural enterprises far away from the means of rapid transportation. But it is by such persons that the recent extraordinary demands for agricultural lands has been made; and this demand has been largely induced by the construction of railways that in the last few years have brought large tracts of productive land into easy communication with the rest of the world.

Conspicuous among the railways that have of late opened new fields for agricultural enterprise are the Mexican Southern, the Interoceanic and the Guadalajara branch of the Mexican Central. The Mexican Southern is one of the latest ventures in railway building in Mexico. Maintaining a general direction toward the southeast, it runs through a rich agricultural region between Puebla and Tehuacan, then descends into an interior valley which is only about 1,500 feet above the sea. Here the cocoanut flourishes, and the mango and the banana thrive with apparently little aid from cultivation.

As we are here under about the seventeenth degree of latitude, it is somewhat warm, as might be expected, but it is not oppressive. Even in midsummer it is exceedingly agreeable as compared with the hot summer days of Eastern cities or the broiling sun of Fresno. With the surrounding mountains, which are completely clothed with foliage, sending down abundant streams of water, there are on all sides the suggestions of a tropical paradise. From this region the road leads up through a deep and crooked canyon to the summit of a ridge seven thousand feet high, which is here the water-shed between the Gulf and the Pacific. At this point of advantage a magnificent view toward the south is spread out before us; over hills that are green with the freshness of spring, over valleys of waving corn and on toward the ocean. By the building of this railway the rich valley of Oaxaca is brought within an easy day's journey of Pueblo, whereas formerly it was reached only after a week's journey over a hard road.

The Guadalajara branch of the Mexican Central has not only brought railway communication to the third city of the republic, but has also made readily accessible an extensive and productive agricultural region. It is in this part of the country that the oranges are produced, which have lately begun to be shipped to the United States. Although this trade is of recent origin, one hundred and forty-five carloads are now sent out annually by the way of El Paso. The time of shipment is, however, such that should the amount greatly increase it would not be likely to interfere with the market of the California crop. But at present it is not the cultivation of the orange but of coffee that is attracting special attention. The possibilities of the western slope with reference to this product are but imperfectly determined, while on the eastern slope much progress has already been made. The completion of the Interoceanic Railway to Vera Cruz, through Talapa, has made more accessible rich coffee lands that are already cultivated and others that will hereafter be brought under cultivation.

Among the reasons for supposing that lands not at present cultivated will be found suitable for raising coffee and brought under cultivation is the extraordinary profit which the production of coffee offers. The cost of its production in Mexico in general is between 8 and 10 cents a pound in Mexican money, and it sells at from twenty-five to thirty-two cents. Another consideration pointing to the same result is the probable diminution of the production in Brazil.

Hitherto Brazil has produced about one-half of the coffee that has been consumed in the world. It is clear, therefore, that any serious interference with the conditions of production in that country would open extraordinary opportunities for other countries. Probably the most violent shock which the economic interests of Brazil have suffered in this century has been caused by the emancipation of the slaves, of whom about 284,000 were engaged in the cultivation of coffee, working from twelve to fourteen hours a day. As long as those conditions of labor continued, which existed prior to the emancipation of the slaves, Brazil was naturally not regarded by the laborers of other countries as a favorable place to which to emigrate.

Thus, without European colonists seeking independent farms, the ownership of land drifted more and more toward large possessions. When the slaves were emancipated their first disposition was to avoid work and to fall into indolence and general worthlessness, and the large estates consequently found themselves with a diminished force of laborers. The Government undertook to remedy the evil by introducing Chinese. One of the Ministers, in 1879, advocating this measure, said that "the Government, having little hope of saving the cultivation of coffee by means of European colonists, directed its view toward China, with the design of introducing from that source agricultural laborers who might replace the slaves." He did not regard the introduction of the Chinese as a part of a process of colonization, but only as furnishing an addition to the labor force; and the Government, as he confessed, turned its attention to this source "because it was convinced that there was no other available."

The plan was carried out against great opposition, but the Chinese introduced remained only a short time on the coffee plantations; they then fled to the cities, where they became laundrymen and were engaged as domestic servants.

One phase of this embarrassing state of things was an enormous increase of mortgages on the coffee plantations. By 1883 the 1,039 plantations in the region about Rio and Santos had become burdened with claims amounting to $24,707,015. This creation of large permanent obligations, for the payment of which the estates were pledged, stands in strong contrast with the earlier practice, under which comparatively small sums were borrowed for short periods on simple promises to pay, and were promptly paid with a part of the proceeds of the first succeeding crop. The new condition of things indicates such a decline in production that the borrowers have found themselves unable to liquidate their obligations, and are forced to carry them as permanent burdens. And in later years the affairs of the planters of Brazil have shown no especially marked improvement. At present 20 per cent. of the plantations are practically free from debt, 30 per cent., in case of liquidation, would scarcely be able to meet their obligations, and 50 per cent. are in a hopeless condition.

The recent rise in the price of coffee is partly due to the desperate situation of the Brazilian planters, and partly to the very marked increase of consumption in the United States and the European nations. The increase in annual consumption in these nations from 1873 to 1882 was 257,347,273 pounds, which is to say, that Italy, France, Russia, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Austria-Hungary, Germany, Portugal, Belgium, England, Holland, Denmark and the United States consumed in 1882 upwards of 250,000,000 of pounds of coffee more than in 1873. The next decade witnessed an even greater increase in consumption. The consumption of 1892 exceeded that of 1883 by 400,000,000 pounds; and there is reason to expect, with the prospect of Russia and Spain becoming coffee-drinking nations, that the increase in consumption in the future will be even greater than in the past.

These facts indicate that the present extraordinary demands for coffee lands in Mexico have a certain reasonable foundation. Even should Brazil escape from her difficulties with respect to labor, the greatly increased consumption of coffee is likely to keep its price near its present figure for at least a number of years. As the ills of Brazil are not merely economic but also political, the hopes of a speedy recovery are not strong. In the contest for some share of the gains of the existing market, Mexico has important advantages. She has an extensive territory adapted in soil and climate to this form of cultivation, and, in the Indians, an excellent body of laborers, perhaps better fitted for this kind of work than the ordinary laborers of any other country.

A reference to the statistics of the exportation of coffee from Mexico shows that whatever may have been the price the amount exported has continued to increase. From an examination of the details of these statistics we get the following general results, showing the number of pounds of coffee exported from Mexico in each of the years 1873, 1883, 1889 and 1890:

	Pounds.
In 1873	1,432,100
In 1883	18,599,419
In 1889	21,755,956
In 1890	27,797,056

From this statement we see that the annual exportation of 1873 was 1,432,100 pounds. In the course of ten years the amount of the annual exportation had increased to such an extent that in 1883 it was 17,166,319 pounds more than in 1873. In 1889 the exportations were 3,157,537 pounds more than six years earlier, in 1883; and in 1890 they were 6,041,100 pounds more than during the previous year. If, in want of the exact figures of the most recent years, we assume that the annual increase of exportations since 1890 has been what it was during the year 1889-1890, we shall reach the provisional statement that the exportations for the year ending in 1895 will amount to 58,012,556 pounds.

The cultivation of coffee and other exportable products is favored at this time, in order that they may be sent abroad to liquidate foreign obligations, and thus prevent the exportation of silver at its present low price. This appears to be a kind of generally accepted policy. If this design of exporting agricultural products and manufactured commodities to pay for imports and meet the interest on foreign loans is carried out, the result will necessarily be a state of things apparently not foreseen here, at least not brought forward in the optimistic views set forth. Hitherto silver has been exported because it has been the cheapest thing Mexico could produce which was largely demanded by foreigners; and thus in spite of the enormous production, it has not accumulated in the country to such an extent as to affect the currency seriously by causing an undue inflation. Hence, considering only the immediate past and only one phase of the economic forces in operation at present, there has come into existence in Mexico a feeling of remarkable hopefulness with respect to the future, which does not appear to be entirely justified. For, in financial affairs, the immediate effects of a policy are not adequate grounds of judgments respecting the merits of that policy.

The immediate effect of any form of inflated currency is to stimulate economic activity. Whether the sudden overabundance of money is caused, as in Germany after the war with France, by the importation of a large amount of gold, or by importing or mining and coining a large amount of silver, or by issuing an inordinate amount of paper money, the immediate economic effects are essentially the same—a feverish activity, in which enterprises of various kinds are set on foot, through which it is hoped to get some part of the gains that appear unusually large and easily earned. This movement goes naturally to the point where the extraordinary amounts of capital invested fail to bring the expected returns; and there follow losses from disappointing ventures, consequent failures to meet obligations, an inevitable subsequent shrinkage, and the other characteristic and familiar features of a commercial crisis.

Any artificial stimulus of production, if carried far enough and rapidly enough, whether caused by an increase in the amount of the currency, or by stopping the pre-existing currents of imports, will lead to the same result. The decline in the price of silver has operated in both of these ways in Mexico. The inflation, however, has not been very great. It has come only in proportion to the unusual amount of silver that has been retained in the country by reason of the substitution in the list of exports of other commodities for a certain part of the silver usually exported. In the other way the fall of silver has been much more influential. By making it impossible to get from foreign countries more than about one-half as much for a dollar as formerly, it has practically doubled the protective force of the legal customs duties.

By this means it is expected that the imports will be greatly lessened; and by the stimulated production of coffee and other commodities it is hoped that the foreign obligations thus lessened will be met. This avowed design leaves the silver in the country. If, then, the mines continue to be worked, and the mints continue to coin the silver, the inevitable result will be a rapid increase in the amount of money in the country. And there is every reason to suppose that both of these things will continue to happen. A rapid rise of prices will, therefore, surely follow, unless the increased business, by its demands for a more abundant circulating medium, will absorb the great stream of coin flowing from the mints. And this is not to be anticipated, for several reasons. In the first place, because of the enormous amount of silver produced and passed from the mines through the mints. This amount for the sixty-seven years from 1822 to 1889 was $3,371,647,269, exceeding the total present value of all the property of Mexico, public and private, set down at $2,200,000,000, by more than one-half of this sum, making an average yearly coinage of over fifty millions of dollars.

If, in spite of revolutions and general insecurity of property, there have been carried over fifty millions a year for the last sixty-seven years, we have reason to expect a larger rather than a smaller sum in the coming years. In the second place, it is not to be expected that the increasing business will absorb the annual product of the mints, because with the placing of the business of Mexico on the basis of modern commercial nations, credit will be much more extensively used that formerly, and this condition of things is already beginning to be manifest. In the third place, it will not happen because of the decline in the amounts hoarded on account of great public security and the introduction of new methods of business.

It thus appears that the substitution of coffee or other products for silver in the foreign exchanges will leave the silver in the country, and inevitably bring about a local depreciation of it. This will result in a general increase of prices, diminishing somewhat, particularly as it affects wages the extraordinary advantages which those who produce in Mexico for a foreign market now have. The advantages will, however, disappear slowly, for labor follows the upward movement in the prices of other things. Hence the wages of ordinary labor are especially slow in rising, owing in part to the fact that the Indians who perform this work are to such an extent a class apart that they form almost a separate nation, with respect to the rest of the nation practically a non-competing half. Consequently the producers who employ this labor, as do the coffee planters almost entirely, will retain the existing advantages by so much the longer.

BERNARD MOSES.

One of the Results.

The small boy had applied at the lawyer's office for a job, and the lawyer, a kindly man, was asking him a few preliminary questions of a moral character.

"Now, my boy," he said, after several interrogatories, "do you know what will become of you if you tell lies?"

"Yes, sir," replied the boy promptly.

"Good for you," said the pleased attorney. "Now, tell me what."

"I'll be a great lawyer when I grow up; mother said I would," and the gentleman felt funny about the gills.—Detroit Free Press.

Coaching Up the Hudson.

The Earl—Too bad that you haven't robbers through these mountain passes to make your coaching tours exciting.

Miss Cute—Oh, we have plenty of them; but they are all keeping summer boarding-houses. It's much more profitable.

This Cure

Will be of interest to all sympathizing, suffering women. Read it:

"I was troubled with my heart and lungs, had a severe cough and raised blood. I did not think I should live to enjoy the summer. My husband became completely discouraged. Our family doctor said he could do nothing more. I decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and soon the severe pains left my lungs, and I found rest such as I had never expected. In a short time I could eat, drink and sleep well. My family were thankful for the medicine which had done me so much good. Since my recovery I do my housework without getting very tired. I call myself well, but continue to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and would not be without it." MRS. CHARLES HICKEY, 7 Blackmar street, Newark, New York.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Only

True Blood Purifier

Give it a trial this spring. It will do you good. Get Hood's and only Hood's.

Hood's Pills are tasteless, mild, effective. All druggists. 25c.

GAIL BORDEN
EAGLE Brand
CONDENSED MILK.
Has No Equal
SOLD EVERYWHERE

THE MILD POWER CURES

Dr. Humphreys' Specifics are scientifically and carefully prepared Remedies, used for nearly half a century by the people with entire success.

NO.	SPECIFIC FOR
1	Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations.
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic.
3	Teething; Colic, Crying, Wakefulness
4	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults.
7	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis.
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache.
9	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo.
10	Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation.
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods.
12	Whites, Too Profuse Periods.
13	Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness.
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions.
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains.
16	Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague.
19	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head.
20	Whooping Cough.
27	Kidney Diseases.
28	Nervous Debility.
30	Urinary Weakness.
34	Sore Throat, Quinsy, Diphtheria.

"77" for HAY FEVER

Sold by Druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price, 25c., or 5 for $1, (may be assorted), except 28, $1. size only. DR. HUMPHREYS' MANUAL (Enlarged & Revised), MAILED FREE. HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., New York.

NOTICE

We wish to call the public's attention to the fact that we shall close out entirely all the goods now kept on the 2 floors of our store, at whatever price they may bring, FOR CASH, by SEPTEMBER 1st.

Sale will commence

MONDAY, JULY 15TH,

And continue from DAY TO DAY. Stock consists of

DRY GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
MILLINERY,
Boots and Shoes,
Gents' and Boys' Clothing,
Furnishing Goods,
Hats, Trunks, Etc.

All the goods have just been inventoried and remarked, and we have prepared ourselves for the BIG, HEAVY LOSS AHEAD.

Our FINE MILLINERY all has been marked down. Common grades and Untrimmed Hats range in price from 1c to 75c; Children's Mull Bonnets from 1c to 10c. Ribbons, all-silk, from 2c yard to 10c. Sprays of Flowers, in fine and medium grades, from 1c to 25c.

Men's Whole Stock Kip Boots, $1; sizes 5, 10, 11, 12 and 13.

5,000 pairs of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes, ranging in price from 50c. Infants' Shoes, from 10c.

Men's Good Working Pants, 45c, 50c, 65c, 75c, 95c. Cost more than double.

500 pairs Men's Fine Dress Pants at $1 25, $1 45, $1 75, $1 95, $2 45 and $2 95.

Lot of Men's and Boys' Wool and Fur Hats, from 25c.

Large variety of Ladies' and Children's Hosiery, Corsets and Percale Shirt Waists marked way down. Children's White Hose, finished, 3 pairs for 5c.

There will be a big list for MONDAY. People living at a distance, we will pay their railroad fare one way if their purchase amounts to over $20.

THE RED HOUSE CO.,
J STREET, BETWEEN SEVENTH AND EIGHTH.

GRAND CUT-PRICE SALE.

BEGINNING FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1895,

And continuing for the next 30 days, I will sell my entire stock of Summer Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats, Boots, Shoes, etc., at unheard of low rates. This is a genuine cut along the line, as I must reduce the stock and the season is advanced.

MECHANICAL STORE,
414 and 416 K Street. H. MARKS, Proprietor.

The Weekly Union

CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS OF THE RECORD-UNION.

Best Weekly Published on the Coast.

Only $1 50 a Year.

OFFICIAL.

BIDS FOR ROAD SPRINKLING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Supervisors of the County of Sacramento will receive sealed bids for sprinkling the county roads herein set forth, said sprinkling to commence not later than July 20, 1895, and continue until October 1st or November 1, 1895, the latter to be optional with the board. Said roads must be sprinkled at least eighteen feet in width, once each day every day in the week. Bids must state amount per calendar month. Persons to whom contracts are awarded must file a bond of $300 with the clerk of the board for the faithful performance of work in said contracts; work to be done to the entire satisfaction of the Board of Supervisors.

Bids to be opened and contracts awarded at the rooms of the Board of Supervisors at 2 o'clock P. M., MONDAY, July 15, 1895. Separate bids will be required for each road, the board reserving the right to reject any or all bids.

Road from Thirty-first and J streets to the intersection of M street.

Road from Thirty-first and M streets to the railroad crossing at Brighton Junction.

Road from Brighton Junction to the bridge at Sandy Hall on the Folsom road.

Road from the bridge at Sandy Hall to one and a half miles beyond Mayhews Station.

And the Upper Stockton road from Thirty-first and P streets to Duden's shop.

And road commencing at Duden's shop on the Upper Stockton road and running south about one mile to the Florin road; thence east on the Florin road about three miles.

And commencing on the Upper Stockton road on the line between the Fourth and Fifth Supervisor Districts, thence south on said road to Old Elk Grove.

And commencing at the town of Old Elk Grove, on Elk Grove road, running east to Grant line road; thence up said road to the town of Sheldon.

By order of said Board.

[SEAL.] Attest: WM. B. HAMILTON, Clerk of said Board.
Jy4-td

Notice to Building Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING A stable for the police patrol wagon and horses, near the police station, will be received at the office of the undersigned until 5 o'clock P. M. MONDAY, July 22, 1895.

The plans and specifications for the work can be seen at the same office. Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check, payable to the City Clerk, for an amount equal to 10 per cent. of the amount of the proposal.

The right to reject any and all proposals is reserved. [Jy11-td] O. S. FLINT, City Clerk.

WANTED—TWO HORSES.

THE CITY OF SACRAMENTO WILL purchase two horses for use in the police patrol wagon. Horses to be 16 hands high, not over 7 years old and to weigh about 1,200 pounds. Horses will be inspected by Trustee Leonard, northwest corner Fourth and K sts.
Jy4-9t O. S. FLINT, City Clerk.

GUARDIAN'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT IN pursuance of an order of the Superior Court of the county of Sacramento, State of California, made on the 25th day of June, 1895, and entered on the 1st day July, 1895, in the matter of the guardianship of OTTO CHARLES HARMSON, the undersigned, guardian of the estate of said minor, will sell at private sale to the highest bidder, for cash in gold coin, at the time of the confirmation of sale and subject to confirmation by said court, on SATURDAY, the 13TH DAY OF JULY, 1895, or as soon thereafter as the same can be effected, all the right, title, interest and estate of said OTTO CHARLES HARMSON of, in and to that certain real property, situated in the city of Sacramento, county of Sacramento, State of California, known, designated and described as the north half of lot No. Eight, in the block between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, and K and L streets, as designated on the map of said city, together with all the improvements thereon.

Bids or offers for said property must be made in writing, and may be left with Holl & Dunn, attorneys for said guardian, at the office, 920 Fifth street, in Sacramento City, or may be delivered to said guardian personally, or may be filed with the Clerk of said Superior Court; and such bids or offers may be made at any time after the first publication of this notice and before the making of the sale.

Dated July 3, 1895.

LILLIE HARMSON,
Guardian of the Estate of Otto Charles Harmson.
HOLL & DUNN, Attorneys for Guardian.
Jy3-9t

TRUSTEES' SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

WHEREAS, MARY DENNEY MADE two certain deeds of trust to Ed. R. Hamilton and Wm. P. Coleman, the first dated September 17, 1886, and was recorded on the 17th day of September, 1886, in book 108 of trust deeds, at page 585.

The second is dated March 13, 1890, and recorded on the 13th day of March, 1890, in book 121 of trust deeds, at page 353 and following, both of the records of the County of Sacramento, State of California.

The said deeds of trust conveying the real property hereinafter described, for the purpose of securing the payment of a promissory note of even date with the last named deed of trust, made and executed by said Mary Denney for $1,000; and,

Whereas, default has been made in the payment of said note, now, therefore, by the authority vested in them by said deeds of trust, and upon application of the owner and holder of said note, the undersigned, as such trustees, will, on MONDAY, the 5th day of August, 1895, between the hours 10 and 11 o'clock A. M., in front of the Courthouse door in the City of Sacramento, County of Sacramento, State of California, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, in United States gold coin, all the real property situate in the County of Sacramento, State of California, and described as follows, to wit:

The southeast quarter of section eight (8), in township five (5) north, range eight (8) east, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres more or less, together with all the improvements and appurtenances thereto belonging.

Sacramento, July 8, 1895.

W. P. COLEMAN, Trustee.
Jy9-TuThStd ED. R. HAMILTON, Trustee.

NOTICE

To All Persons Having Dealings With Sacramento County,

THAT NO DEMANDS FOR SUPPLIES or printing will be audited by the Finance Committee of the Board unless accompanied with and attached thereto an order signed by some member of the Board of Supervisors.

WM. CURTIS,
Chairman Committee on Finance.
May 15, 1895.

CAPT. RUHSTALLER'S
Extra Gilt Edge
ALSO FINE OLD PORTER,
Delivered to Saloons Ice Cold.
Capacity, 75,000 to 100,000 Barrels Per Year.
BEST BEER IN THE WORLD
TRY IT.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF Sacramento. In the Superior Court.

In the matter of E. WELLER, an insolvent debtor.

E. Weller having filed in this court his petition, schedule and inventory in insolvency, by which it appears he is an insolvent debtor, the said E. Weller is hereby declared to be insolvent.

The Sheriff of the County of Sacramento is hereby directed to take possession of all the estate, real and personal, of the said insolvent debtor, except such as may be by law exempt from execution, and of all the deeds, vouchers, books of account and papers, and to keep the same safely until the appointment of an assignee herein.

All persons are forbidden to pay any debts to the said insolvent debtor or to deliver any property belonging to said insolvent debtor to him, or to any person, firm, corporation or association for his use.

The said debtor is hereby forbidden to transfer or deliver any property until the further order of this court, except as herein ordered.

It is further ordered that the creditors of said debtor whose claims shall have been placed on file in the office of the clerk of this court at least two days prior to the 19th day of July, 1895, be and appear before the Hon. A. P. Catlin, Judge of the Superior Court of the County of Sacramento, in open court, at the courtroom of Department One of said court, in the County of Sacramento, on the said 19th day of July, 1895, at 1:30 o'clock P. M. of that day, to prove their debts and choose an assignee of the estate of said debtor.

It is further ordered that this order be published in the SACRAMENTO DAILY RECORD-UNION, a newspaper of general circulation published in the County of Sacramento, as often as the said newspaper is published before the said day set for the meeting of the creditors.

It is further ordered that in the meantime all proceedings against the said insolvent debtor be stayed.

Dated July 10, 1895.

A. P. CATLIN,
Judge of the Superior Court.
W. A. GETT, JR., Attorney for Petitioner.
jy11-td