

NATURE'S OWN BREW

The Wonderful Pulque of Mexico Which Sells for One Cent a Glass.

IT'S THE SAP OF A PLANT.

Ferments of Itself and Is an Agreeable Every-Day Beverage.

ORIGIN OF THE POPULAR COCKTAIL.

Mexican Cooking is Not So Bad as Tourists Have Painted It.

PECULIAR CUSTOMS OF THE PEOPLE

FOUR CORNERS OF THE DISPATCH

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 2.

EXICO has the best and cheapest beer in the world.

You can buy it all over Mexico for a cent a glass and there are a thousand licensed shops in Mexico City.

The city gets \$1,000 a day revenue from these shops, and 200,000 pints of this liquor are sold here every day.

Two tumblers to each man, well-mixed, and the Capital and the consumption throughout the remainder of the country is proportionately great.

The Mexicans here-called pulque. It is nature's own brew, and it is made from the sap of a cactus plant of the same species as the century plant. This grows in Mexico to a height of from 6 to 10 feet. It is made up of great green leaves, which are a foot wide at the bottom, and which are often eight inches thick and eight or ten feet long. These leaves start up from the ground around a green cone, which is a foot thick at the base and which ends in a point as sharp as a needle.

HOW BEER IS MADE.

It takes about ten years for this cone to grow to its proper size, and if it is left a flower grows upon it and the plant after

blowing dies. Just before blossoming, however, it is ready for pulque making. This is done by cutting the cone out of the plant and this leaves a great bowl in the plant about as large as a two-gallon crock. Into this bowl the sap of the leaves runs in streams and each plant will produce from 10 to 15 quarts of juice per day. It is covered with this amount for six months and some one plant will produce barrels and sometimes hogheads of liquor.

This liquor is the natural beer. It flows from the cone sweet and clear and as clear as crystal. After 24 hours, however, its color has changed to that of skimmed milk. It has begun to ferment and it tastes like buttermilk. It begins to sweeten and its strength increases as it grows older, so

strongest kind of bagging and ropes, which are equal in strength to linen.

The title of our most popular drink comes from Mexico. The Aztec word for pulque is pronounced much like ocell, and General Scott's troops called the liquor ocell and carried the word back to the United States. It is said that the liquor was discovered by a Toltec noble and that he sent it to the king by the hand of his daughter, Miss Cocktail (Xochitl). The king drank the liquor and then looked at the maiden. The first tickled his palate, the second opened his eyes, and the third made him first sight in both instances, and he married the girl and started a pulque plantation.

From that day to this the Mexicans have kept themselves satisfied with pulque, and Miss Cocktail is one of the Venuses of Mexican tradition.

WILL KILL YOU QUICKLY.

Mexican brandies are very strong. There is one called aguardiente, which is made from agave-plant juice and tastes very like it. I had a sore throat a few days ago and was advised to bathe my neck in this brandy. I found that it made the skin smart, and henceforth I use much alcohol there was in it. I poured a wine-glassful of it onto my marble wash-basin and touched a match to it. It exploded like coal oil and danced away for ten minutes. Two million dollars' worth of this brandy is made in Mexico every year. It produces drunkenness very quickly.

Mexicans have some good wines, but they are very dear, and an ordinary quart costs \$1 a bottle. The chief drinks at meals are coffee and chocolate, and the Mexican chocolate is delicious. It is flavored with cinnamon and is served quite sweet. There is always a foam on the top of the cup, and in all the Mexican markets you will find chocolate mixers, a little wooden stick with a knob on the end, and a tiny little rattle. You stand these end in the chocolate and make the knob go round by whirling the stem between the palms of your hands.

WHAT THE MEXICANS EAT.

Before I came to Mexico I was told that I would find nothing good to eat in the country. Every one said that the hotels were horrible, and my friends patted their stomachs and said that the American food was abominable and the service was worse.

I then tried a Mexican hotel, and found it excellent. Some of the best meals I have ever had I have eaten in Mexico, and I shall never forget the dinner at Toluca, where a pretty Mexican boy gave me a dinner of ten courses, and where the cuisine was equal to that of a good Paris restaurant. Throughout Southern Mexico I found splendid hotels. They were often kept in old monasteries, and at Zacatecas I slept in a big room of a cloister, where the door was four inches thick and the key weighed a pound. One end of my room opened out on a garden, which constituted the center of the building, and every night I could walk around this in the moonlight, and see it soften the outlines of the great Moorish dome of the monastery which looked down upon me. The cooking here was good, and the same was the case at Guanajuato.

HOW MEALS ARE SERVED.

The Mexicans serve their meals one dish

The pulque ferments in these bags. In them it is carried into the city and it is served either from them or from barrels. The method of dealing it out to the customer is no more appetizing than the mode of gathering it. A dirty Mexican in his shirt sleeves, with his arms bare to the elbows, takes a glass the size of a saloon and thrusts his arm into the barrel up to the elbow and gives you the pulque with his hands dripping. If you can compare your nose, you drink it, and the result is not at all bad.

CLOSE AT SIX O'CLOCK.

These pulque shops are found in every Mexican block. They are open from early in the morning till about 6 o'clock at night, and at this time they are closed by law, and do not open again until the next morning.

Mexico has excellent police regulations in regard to the peons or common people. The pulque shops are patronized chiefly by them, and you find less disorder in Mexico at night than in any city of its size in the United States. The high-priced saloons, which sell all kinds of wines, are kept open until midnight and later, and I hear the billiard balls clicking and the rich

at a time in table d'hote style, and they begin dinner with soup and end it with brandy. The waiter at the hotel brings a bowl of soup to you and you ladle out as much as you want. After soup you have a half a dozen different kinds of meat and vegetables served separately, and you close with a dessert of coffee. Mexican trifles always form a part of the meal. These are pronounced froheles and they are Mexican black beans. They are superior to the Boston baked beans, and every one eats them. They are never eaten on the day they are cooked and they are always served in great abundance. They gloss the meal and give a dinner a dinner in Japan, and I suppose the idea is that the man who has not had enough of other things can fill up on beans.

Only the better classes of Mexicans eat meat, and the great fields of American investment in the peaking interests of Mexico. Ham and beef bring high prices and the meat business of the city is managed by monopolies. Good beef is worth from \$25 to \$30 a head, and there is more mutton eaten than beef. A great deal of the beef comes from Guanajuato and the nearest wagon of this city is at the Benito. Take one of the greatest, dirtiest mules you can find and fasten a framework of hooks to a saddle on his back. Let this framework extend about a foot above the mule and on the hooks hang the halves and quarters of beef so that the blood drips from them on the ground and so that when the mule and the man are almost touched the ground, and you have

THE MEXICAN BUTCHER CART.

The butcher or meat pedler wears a great blanket hat on his head and his feet are bare. If you buy a roast of beef he will carry it into the house on his head, and if you want also he will hook off a piece for you and charge you about the same for the neck as the loin. The Mexicans sell every part of the animal and in every market you will find little cook shops in which shreds of beef are fried and offered for sale. These are for the Indian customers who stand about and eat the greasy morsel with their fingers.

In Mexico City the butchering is more carefully done and beef is comparatively scarce. Farmers will receive more money this year for their crops than ever before. This phenomenal prosperity is certain to tax the resources of the railroads of the country. It is not putting on a show, but the business which they will necessarily develop, added to the regular traffic of the country, will be a rolling stock than is at present available.

Scanning the Depths of the Sea.

On a recent expedition the Prince of Monaco, who has made many valuable contributions to science, conceived the idea of introducing the electric light into the bottom of the sea in great depths of water, and he has succeeded in doing so. He has been watching the progress of experimental and other work. The Prince has now built a yacht especially for the study of "oceanography." The yacht has a displacement of 600 tons, and is provided with steam power in such a way as to reserve as much space as possible for the instruments necessary for engaging in serious scientific work, having in view, at the same time, the wants of a family life. The engine room is large enough to accommodate a motor launch, various apparatus, including a dynamo, an ammonia freezing machine, and a water still, all under the charge of one engineer. Being being propelled through the water by electricity, the vessel is provided with a search light of 10,000 candle power for illuminating the surface of the sea during the day, and with a very complete arrangement for lighting up the bottom of the sea when required. It is expected that this will be the means of making very valuable scientific observations and the discovery of new plants and animals.

The actual equipment of the vessel allows soundings to be made in the ocean to a depth not exceeding 5,000 metres, and of apparatus for measuring the temperature at depths up to 6,000 metres, with the least possible difficulty. One of the special objects of the Prince's investigations has been to determine the direction and force of the great surface currents on the ocean, and in the mapping of these he has made considerable progress. Oceanography will shortly be made a more exact science, and the information now being obtained by the Prince's investigations has been of great value to the general direction and the mean velocity of the currents of the North Atlantic.

Investigable Ship's Lamp.

An invention having for its object the steady maintenance of the illuminating power in lamps' side and headlights is of supreme importance to interest to shipowners. Perhaps no better light can be given than the accident which took place some years ago, when a local steamer on the China coast collided with a French steamer. The vessel in which the blame for the collision was found to rest was muled in no less a sum than \$365,000, simply because her lights had become accidentally extinguished. It is proposed that such accidents, a lamp has been specially designed that is guaranteed to maintain its light in the teeth of a hurricane. Its main feature is an inner front casing, holding a still inner plain glass lens, the upper portion of which is protected by a lens being bent to form a shield, under the inner mouth of the funnel, between it and the light. Any wind blowing down the funnel strikes the glass and is deflected through the funnel, between the outer and inner lenses, and finds vent at the bottom of the lamp. This deflection across the double portion of the lens, the wind from the funnel, and keeps the outer colored lens cool, freeing it entirely from the risk of being cracked when splashed by shipped seas, as other lamps are, owing to their heated shells.

The capabilities of the lamp are best suggested by the report of the tests to which it has been subjected. This report states that the lamp, when subjected to a strong blast, passing through a five-inch pipe from a fan driven at a speed of about 9,000 revolutions per minute, the light remained steady and clear, and when subjected to a blast of steam immediately blown under a far less severe test. It has been blown upon from beneath, when the blast was so strong as to prevent its being blown away, and it has been blown upon from above, when it has been immersed in water to a depth of ten feet, and subjected to all manner of tests, but none of these means could the lamp be put out.

Physical Development.

An athlete, who is also a member of a society specially devoted to the encouragement of physical development, gives some general hints as to the utilization of the physique that are worth considering. He says that members, on entering the physical cultivation society, are first taught what not to do. They are told not to stoop, not to breathe through the mouth, or to breathe air that has a temperature much above that of the external air, or that is impure, or that contains dust, not to wear tight-fitting or too heavy clothes, braces, corsets or shoes with high heels or narrow toes. The notice is told to acquire the habit of holding the body erect, the shoulders being in the same level with the feet, to breathe through the nose and to take inspirations followed by full expirations several times daily to develop the chest, to utilize the chest by rhythmic exercise, not to let the system take a tub daily, if he finds that it does not impair his vitality, and to wear loose clothes, i. e., such as do not by their weight or shape impede the movements of the body. He must live in rooms that are free from direct communication with the external air, night and day, summer and

UNCLE SAM'S CROPS.

Everybody Should Be More Prosperous This Winter Than Ever. STUDYING THE FLOOR OF THE SEA.

A Lamp for Ships That Defies Every Effort to Extinguish It.

PHOTOGRAPHING UPON CHINA WARE.

THE UNITED STATES will gather this year more plentiful crops than in all probability, have ever been known in this country. From the great Northwest, with its immense wheat fields, from the Pacific coast, from the Central West and from the South down to Texas, the grain crops are the largest ever produced. The yields will probably be about 200,000,000 bushels of wheat, 1,000,000,000 bushels of corn, between 600,000,000 and 700,000,000 bushels of oats and over 100,000,000 bushels of other grains, making an aggregate of about 3,800,000,000 bushels, or about 1,000,000,000 bushels more than in 1890. This increase of 1,000,000,000 bushels is equal to 2,000,000 car loads of 60,000 pounds each. Nearly all other crops promise the same abundant yield, rice, beef, hogs, etc., and the profit of farmers immensely to the profit of farmers. Cotton alone of all the big crops will fall short of 1890; but this will be an advantage, as the yield of last year was too large for the demand.

A prominent manufacturing journal points out that with all this enormous production of grain, prices will be well maintained, because of the scarcity in Europe, and the fact that farmers will receive more money this year for their crops than ever before. This phenomenal prosperity is certain to tax the resources of the railroads of the country. It is not putting on a show, but the business which they will necessarily develop, added to the regular traffic of the country, will be a rolling stock than is at present available.

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TWO WORD WASHINGS.

Judge Schofield's Attack Upon James Books in Congress. NOTHING RUFFIANLY ABOUT IT.

Ignatius Donnelly's Speech on Elihu B. Washburn Not So Good.

BOTH REMARKABLE EFFORTS, HOWEVER.

THE WORST sacrifice given by one Member of Congress to another during the period of which I write was administered by Judge Schofield, of Pennsylvania, to James Brooks, of New York. Schofield was possessed of an exceedingly terse and epigrammatic style which he used with telling effect. It was an artistic job. There was no mauling nor pounding about it. His sentences were like sabre cuts, and every one of them cut to the quick, and the worst of it was that there was nothing to do but to hold still and take it.

Schofield had no patience with those who favored a temporizing policy in dealing with the Rebellion. The question of the amendment of the Constitution so as to abolish slavery was before the House. The question of the amendment of the Constitution so as to abolish slavery was before the House. The question of the amendment of the Constitution so as to abolish slavery was before the House.

To Preserve Wooden Posts.

Many a farmer loses money that ought to be in the bank though not knowing how to preserve wooden posts. The post should be bored with an inch and a quarter auger from the butt to a distance that will be six inches above the ground when the post is in place. Each hole should be plugged with a cork, and the cork should be forced the far into the hole. The cork will then become thoroughly saturated, and last sound for twenty years instead of five. If the post is to be used for a four-inch post should have one hole in the center; six-inch, two, side by side; eight-inch, three; 12-inch, four. Posts which are bored in this way will be bored diagonally, filled up with hot tar (in the dry summer time), plugged up and repainted.

A Preserving Distillation.

A very pretty form of art is being introduced into stock rooms in Australia. The reputation of the encyclopaedia as an abhorrent of malaria, and as an antidote in fever cases is well established, and for some time its effects as a disinfectant in sick chambers have been carefully watched. Dr. Curgren states, after 13 months' trial, that the use of the encyclopaedia in stock rooms is a most valuable disinfectant, and should be placed under the bed, the bedding covered through disinfection, the volatile vapor penetrating and saturating the mattress. It is not necessary to use the vapor is also said to have a beneficial effect upon phthisical patients, acting not only as an antiseptic, but as a sedative, and to some extent as a hypnotic.

Firing Portraits on China.

A new art has been developed in the firing of portraits on china. Hitherto painting was the ordinary method resorted to by those who wished to preserve the likenesses of their friends on porcelain or any description of ware. By the new method the pictures are photographed on the porcelain and then fired. The pictures are of the most beautiful character, and are not subject to fading or discoloration. The pictures are of the most beautiful character, and are not subject to fading or discoloration.

Duplicating Handwriting.

A new mechanical device has been invented by means of which it is claimed, the solution of the problem of how best to duplicate handwriting is attained. The principle of the invention is that of the sewing machine and the stylographic pen combined. A needle rapidly projected from the pen point punctures the paper, making a series of holes, one for each letter. The copies depends upon the distance which the needle is allowed to project. The sixty-fourth of an inch would give four or five copies, a eighth of an inch about 30.

Chinese Varnish.

Some recent information from Hankow as to the gum of the resin varnish or Chinese varnish points to the possibility that the celebrated Chinese varnish may have had as one of its ingredients some of the gum. It is now suggested that it may be worth the while of musical instrument, and especially violin makers, to make experiments with this varnish, with a view to producing a varnish that will give a mellow instead of a "glassy" sound.

Photographic Lens Shade.

A useful little appliance for photographers is now being made in the form of a lens shade. It is made of a very thin light metal. It takes a picture in order to get the best results the lens should be always shaded during the exposure of the plate, and this little apparatus accomplishes it effectively in the most simple manner. The shade can be adjusted to any angle, and when not in use packs perfectly on the top or the side of the camera.

GIANTS OF THE CORDILLERAS.

They Guard Fabulous Treasures of Gold and Silver in Their Mountains.

Philadelpia Press.

In Western Patagonia, among the Cordillera, there dwell the giants of the Cordillera. They are a race of men, some of whom are many feet high. They are a race of men, some of whom are many feet high. They are a race of men, some of whom are many feet high.

A LITTLE COARSE BUT POINTED.

Mr. Speaker I bow humbly before the greatest, broadest, wisest intellect of this generation. I cannot believe that he will degenerate into a puppet to be pulled by wires led in the hand of the gentleman from Illinois; that he will suffer himself to be used as a mere tool for the purposes of a few men; that he will allow himself to be used as a mere tool for the purposes of a few men; that he will allow himself to be used as a mere tool for the purposes of a few men.

How to Take Off a Shirt.

No one who frequents the gymnasiums during the summer season has failed to notice men tugging and straining at their shirts in a vain endeavor to get them off. A fannal shirt, especially an undershirt, when wet with perspiration, sticks considerably, does not with a brother, but a wet shirt has no terror for any one who knows how to handle it. Cross the arms, take hold of the left side of the shirt with the right hand, and the right side with the left hand, and the garment can be pulled off with perfect ease.



A STORY OF THE AMERICAN STAGE. BY EMMA V. SHERIDAN.

CHAPTER VIII. ABOUT WITH MRS. MARIMONE.

Mrs. Marimone was flattered by the telegram from Philadelphia. For Mrs. Marimone, a portly and dignified lady, was flattered meant a good deal. She could not believe it. Oh, dear me! Really, it was not to be believed. During the company's first stay in Boston Mrs. Marimone went so far as to purchase a photograph of Nickish, and while the picture was being done up, to study Freda's face. This was easier to do and not so degrading to Mrs. Marimone's dignity as observing the frame outside the theater. Such an impertinent face, with great laughing eyes looking aside, and a round shoulder tucked up to her ear, too!

Just the same impudent creature her own husband had passed on the milldam, ensconced in a rig with Henryrod. She had heard of the outrageous actress disporting herself at Carson's Groves with Henryrod for escort, and she herself had seen her supping with Henryrod at the Adams House.

It was dreadful! Mrs. Marimone invited Henryrod to luncheon and to dinner and to 5 o'clock, and to evenings, and to Sunday. He came once to dinner to pay his respects. But, dear me, he was quite unapproachable. Mrs. Marimone simply could not speak-up after dinner when she had her courage up.

Mrs. Marimone felt her equipage would be hopelessly spoiled if Henryrod should tell her to mind her own business. She really wanted to "save" Breton from the clutch of an adventuress, but she feared he would not see it that way. She sent Corona to put brandy in his coffee. He had been so attentive to Corona, but he would take neither coffee nor brandy. Corona said he hadn't, but Mrs. Marimone knew what it meant for a gentleman to go to a steward with a lady. Corona said he was because he could not talk there, but Mrs. Marimone knew better. Perhaps Corona had offered him the wrong brandy! It

"I shall hope to secure your interest," said Mrs. Marimone, with deepening severity. "Mr. Breton is of an old and distinguished family, his relatives have long looked to his augmenting the honor of the family by a befitting alliance. We learn that his interest is apparently vested at present in a lady on the stage—we—"

"It," said Freda, gravely, "if Mr. Breton contemplates augmenting the honor of his family by an alliance with a lady on the stage Mr. Breton and his family have my felicitations."

"During the pause that ensued Mrs. Marimone felt her scheme of action somewhat unbalanced by Freda's appearance. No plain, glossy, reddish hair very simply in place in spite of curls, a nearly black dress and a face that was short and the buttons of the bodice crossed diagonally. Mrs. Marimone gathered determination as she observed the buttons.

"My dear young lady," she said, "my business with you is confidential and important. Can I see you in some less open place?"

"Face-wash, after all," thought Freda. "I regret," she said with some reserve, "that I have no more secluded place at my disposal."

"Mrs. Marimone felt resentful. She knew very well that actresses always have suites. "May I add," continued Freda, "that my time is limited."

"Mrs. Marimone lifted her lorgnette and began decisively:

"This appeared to Mrs. Marimone an excellent opening to the conversation, but Freda only cooed, "Ah!"

"Mrs. Marimone found herself at a loss. "Miss Sunday," she went on with some effort, "it is best to be frank. My nephew's interest is dear to me. You will understand that."

"Mrs. Marimone smiled. "You might be aware," she said, "that it is not customary for gentlemen to choose wives from the stage."

"I cannot believe," said Freda, quietly, "that Mrs. Marimone has honored me with

would be a good match. Anyone whose mind was not clouded by an infatuation for the stage, would not so readily be misled by her ear and laughed aside at you, would be won by Corona's intellectuality and inches. May be wanted too. Ah, his interest is dear to me. You will understand that."

The engagement closed, the company went away and Breton disappeared. Mrs. Marimone made up her mind to do something if they came again.

Meanwhile, months passed before they came again, months during which Freda received a straightforward letter of apology from Breton, the which she returned with a little note bidding him tear both up and destroy them. The former were kept up which frequent letters came to Daisy in the same hand, letters full of care for her; months during which Breton appeared here and there, the unconcerned courtesy he showed Freda and him at such times, taught Daisy to confess to herself that somehow she had been mistaken; months which, however, finally passed. The former were kept up which frequent letters came to Daisy in the same hand, letters full of care for her; months during which Breton appeared here and there, the unconcerned courtesy he showed Freda and him at such times, taught Daisy to confess to herself that somehow she had been mistaken; months which, however, finally passed. 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