# AGRICULTURE IN CHILI.

# A VISIT TO A TYPICAL FARM IN THAT COUNTRY.

## Ponderous Mud Fences and Peons-The Day's Work-Primitive Mode of Threshing.

Writing from Santiago de Chile, Fan-nie B. Ward says in the Washington

Star: We journeyed due south 100 miles— mostly by rail—to visit a model hacien-da, for the express purpose of being able to tell you how the typical Chilian farm is conducted. The estate in question is owned by a gentleman formerly from New England, who, as his name will show helengs to an exceedingly numeric New Edginad, who, as his name will show, belongs to an exceedingly numer-ous and highly respectable family of the United States—Mr. William Henry Smith; but, being married to a Chilena, it is here rendered Senor Don Guillermo Humiere Demuit Henrique Ferrerio.

Speaking of the nomenclature, the most common and cold-blooded of our northern titles become positively melli-fluous when translated into this poetic language. For example: Our neighbor over the way—at home Mr. John James Tinker—is addressed as Senor Don Juan Santiago Latinero. Plebian William becomes Guillermo; Henry, Henrique; Charles, Carlo; Ned, Eduardo; Jim, Santiago; Peter, Pedro; Dick, Ricardo, and so on to the end of the chapter.

Senor Smith's estate comprises 500 acres, all inclosed within one fence, and so ponderous is the latter-being ten feet high, three feet thick and roofed like a house-that it reminds one of the great wall of China. Rails are never used in this country for fencing, except in the far south, where timber is plenty. Stones are sometimes piled up into walls, but always in combination with lime and sand, making them solid. Those that are universal in Chill look strong enough to defy the tooth of old Father Time for centuries and as picturesque as indestructible. This of our friend Ferreiro is a fair sample. It is made of mud—a cheap and common ar-ticle—which has been molded into huge squares and dried in the sun. The huge abodes were then piled into place, and while yet moist earthen ware tiling im-bedded in the top—of a rusty-red color, like that which roofs the houses. The object of roofing the wall is to prevent the long-continued, heavy rains of win-ter from soaking into the bricks and reducing them again to mud.

Like most gentleman farmers in Chili, Don William Henry does not live on his country estate, but in the city, coming out once a month or so to see how things are going, and bringing his family for a few weeks in summer time. But there is an administrator de hacienda, a "sub-administrator," several overseers and more than one hundred peons. Farming is carried on in this country much the same as it was in Europe in feudal times or as in Ireland to-day, each estate having its retainers, who are provided with Ing its retainers, who are provided with tenements, for which they pay by a stip-ulated number of days' labor every year. As there is hardly any middle class in Chili—only the rich and the poor, the landlord and the tenant—the haciendas are generally very large and are owned by nabobs who seldom visit them. Each has its big, rambling casa, wherein the administradors and their families reside, a chapel, a commissary depot, granaries, store houses, wine vaults and a number store houses, wine valls and a number of little cottages, surrounded by garden patches, where the peons live. The lat-ter are paid for their labor, generally not in money, but in orders on the supply store, where, at prices optional with the administradors, food, clothing, chicha and rum are sold. Tenants are usually given small credits at these stores and are forever in debt to their landlords are forever in debt to their landlords. As the law prohibits their leaving the service of a man to whom they owe money, they are thus kept in perpetual slavery. When the men assemble in the morning at the tap of the sunrise bell an overseer writes each one's name in a con-venient place, and when the day's work is faithfully done puts a mark beside his name. At the end of the week the marks are counted and each man receives his are counted and each man receives his pay according to the score. As a rule, haciendados and peons get along well enough together, and the servant will fight for the master to the last drop of blood in his body. As in the old world centuries ago, fedal wars are kept up between estates through so many genera-tions that the original provocation is entirely forgotten and sanguiners conentirely forgotten, and sanguinary conflicts are constantly occurring, for the ns of the Ca ts is always more than willing to cut the throat of servant of the Montagues As on other haciendas, Senor Ferreiro's tenants begin work at 6 A. M., having previously eaten a desayuno of bread and coffee. Then each goes off to that part of the estate which is to be the scene of his day's labor, carrying with him a cow's horn of water and a small bag of meal. These are his rations for the midday breakfast, and not another mouthful will he get for twelve long hours, until he returns to dine at 6 P. M. The meal is of roasted wheat, ground on the small hand-mill with which every hacienda is provided. We saw the men at their sunset dinner, and a more contented and healthy-looking lot could hardly be imagined—crowded around a table of rough boards without any cloth upon it. The repast consisted control of house and entirely of beans and peas stewed to-getter, but the administrator informed me with pride that all the laborers on this model farm are treated to meat and potatoes twice every week. We went out into the wheat fields on a cart, topped by a very high and nar-row hay rick made of cane poles lashed together with thongs, drawn by bullocks. The cart was driven to a place where the cut sheaves were thickest, the cattle was taken from the toppen and this is to were taken from the tongue and tied to a wheel, and the work of gathering commenced. Each man seized a bundle and carried it to the cart, until all the near-by sheaves were loaded. It did not occur to anybody to make the bullocks remove the cart to another part of Iced buttermilk is the field; bundles were still laboriously of swell New Yorkers.

carried to the same place, however the distance lengthened and the noontide heat increased and perspiration streamed down each swarthy face. When the enormous load was complete it was hauled to the threshing yard, where the wheat was carelessly dumped in heaps without the trouble of stacking it, for here it rarely rains during the summer months, so there is little danger of the grain spoiling. Meanwhile thresh-ing was going on, slowly but surely. A spot of hard ground had been swept, and upon it were pitched a few bundles; then horses were driven over and over them until the wheat was shelled from the straw. The straw was then removed, the muntil the wheat was shelled from the straw. The straw was then removed, the wheat raked to the center and more bundles thrown down. When a consid-erable quantity of shelled wheat was col-lected a wind mill was introduced to blow away the chaff. No wheat could be of batter anality.

blow away the chaff. No wheat could be of better quality. The plump, sound grains were fully one-fourth of an inch long, and I was told that an average yield here is twenty bushels to the acre. The corn crop is smaller, because the seasons are too cold. Oats return about sixty bushels to the acre, but, unfortunately, there is no market for them. Oranges, lemons, figs, warm enough to make thin clothing nec essary, there is never frost enough in winter to kill the flowers. All kinds of vegetables thrive remarkably, and when-ever a native plants beets he ties a knot in the end of each growing plant to pre-vent if from running beyond reasonable bounds ounds. The plows in general use are primi-

tive implements-a beam, with one long stout handle extending far enough donward to attach a flat piece of iron which has been hammered sharp on a stone. Of course with such a rude machine the earth can barely be scratched. Wheat is sown broadcast and covered by dragging 'it over with a weighted plank. Goan land is furrowed weighted plank. Corn land is furrowed into rows, in one direction. Holes are made at regular intervals in the rows with sharpened sticks, into which the corn is dropped and then covered with the foot. The hoes are about fourteen the loot. The hoes are about fourteen inches high by five inches wide, and each weighs not less than eight pounds, Every well-regulated hacienda has its

vineyard and that of Senor Smith in-cludes 100 acres. The crop is always abundant and the grapes sell in market for about one cent per pound. They make good raisins as well as wine. A superior quality of the latter costs about eight cents per quart, but is too new to be desired by anybody but Chilians. Every native, old or young, drink wine at all times of the day and night, at meals and between meals. He may not afford a more luvurious dinner than comafford a more luxurious dinner than common puchero (which is composed of all the seeds and vegetables the cook can

the seeds and vegetables the cook can lay hands on, boiled with a but of beef or bacon and flavored, if possible, with a few links of sausage), but he must wash it down with a glass or two of wine, and so must his wife and children. The most interesting time of day on the Ferreiro estate is toward sunset, af-ter the 6 o'clock dinner is done. First there are upward of 200 cows to be at-tended to, which are driven into the corral and milked by the women. The tawny, bare-footed milkmaids take no tawny, bare-footed milkmaids take no chanches on being kicked, for every cow, however gentle, has her legs firmly tied to stakes before the milking bely tied to stakes before the milking be-gins. Cattle raising must be profitable in Chili. A cow, comparing favorably with our Texas and Colorado cattle, sells here for about \$40, and a steer brings from \$60 to \$102—high prices consid-ering that shelter is not necessary and abundance of grass grows throughout the year. The milk is made into an ex-cellent unality of butter and choese all cellent quality of butter and cheese, all for export at good prices, as the north-ern half of the country, as well as Peru and Bolivia, depend entirely upon south-ern Chili for their supplies.

### WISE WORDS.

Men are what their mothers make them.

Live with wolves and you will learn to howl. The first blue-bird is the one we no-

tice most The dandelions are the spun gold of spring-time.

Open defeat is better than under-handed victory.

Some men are balloonists by profes-

### **Biggest Depot** in the World

Biggest Depot in the World. Contemporaneous with the reconstruc-tion of Broadway, New York City, is the erection on that ancient Indian trail and modern highway of civilization the largest and finest railroad depot in the world. It will occupy the west side of Broadway between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-ninth streets, and will extend back across Seventh avenue to Eighth avenue, being 400 feet frontage on Broadway and 1300 feet deep, and so ar-ranged as not to obstruct any thorough-fare, as the floor of the depot will be twenty feet above the street. On Broad-way the building will be seven stories high for office accommodation. This gigantic depot is intended to accommo-date the New York and New Jersey Bridge Company, which is about to build Bridge Company, which is about to build an eight-track bridge across the Hudson. Recent circulations show that 750 pps-Recent circulations show that 750 pas-senger trains will cross the river by the bridge at Seventy-first street during twenty-four hours, which is more than thirty trains an hour. The New Jersey promoters of the scheme will unite with the New York corporation, and as the needed \$1,000,000 in each has been pro-vided the actual work of construction will begin in the fall. The four blocks vided the actual work of construction will begin in the fall. The four blocks in question are mainly occupied by cheap structures of a past era.—*Phila*-*denbha* georgd delphia Record.

### Colds Catching.

"Don't come near me, I have a cold." ""Don't come near me, I have a cold." If cold, are not "catching," as folk say, how has this come to be a form of ex-pression familiar in so many households? Dr. Richardson propounds this problem, but he frankly confesses that he is unable to solve the question. Sometimes he has been inclined to think that colds in a bause screed by a bind of symmetry been included to think that could in a house spread by a kind of sympithy. Against this, however, as against ordin-ary contagion, there is the argument that all affected may be at the tims un-der one and the same influence. So it trade against the influence. stands now in respect to influenza. One day Dr. Richardson is called to a bouse to find several persons suffering with this disease, and the history supplied is that one of sufferers having contracted the affection many miles away, where it was prevailing, brought it home with him. He then goes to another house to find a large establishment with every member of it free from the affection except one. of it free from the affection except one, who has never been exposed, who has never even left the house, and who alone is suffering severely. Unfortunatly, this expert in pathology is driven to conclude with the questions: "Where lies the truth? What is coincidence, and what is cause in relation to the phenomeno?" Landon News. London News.

## "Death of a Thousand Cuts."

" 'The Death of a Thousand Cuts,' of which we have all read in some varue story of the secret atrocities of the Eust," said George Trimble Davidson, "is by no means the hideous unreality I fanced it. While in Tacoma recently I was enabled to secure with considerable difficulty a photograph made instantaie-ously by an Englishman who in disguise succeeded in being present at the execu-tion 'by the thousand cuts' of a mandarin who had been guilty of the crime of less majeste. Being discovered, the daring photographer had to run fer his life, but not until he had taken views of the writhing vicin in the course of of the writhing victim in the course of the administration of the thousand slashes with sharp swords by which he was tortured, and indeed dismembered. while life and consciousness yet re-mained!"-New York Times.

## Autidote for a Great Pest.

A Natal (South Africa) man announces that he has discovered an absolute rem-edy or antidote for the bite of the testse fly, and is so confident of the virtue of his specific that he has accepted a con-tract to transport Portuguese military stores on the backs of bullocks through the districts infested by this pest. The importance of such a discovery could scarcely be overestimated, for the testse has proved a hitherto insurmountable that he has discovered an absolute remhas proved a hitherto insurmountable obstacle to the settlement of vast and fertile regions. The fly is a small insect, harmless to man, large game, goats, etc., but deadly to horses, oxen, dogs and donkeys. Its bite proves fatal in a few donkeys. Its bite proves fatal in a few days, and a post-mortem examination re-veals extraordinary changes in the body of the victim. One of the most remark-able effects is seen in the blood, which loses consistency and color. Without oxen or cattle, trade and agriculture have been impossible, and this appar-ently insignificant fly, which has cut so great a figure in the history of African exploration, has been left in almost un-

**Odd Classif** ations

A lady entered a railway station in England with a turtle, and the railway porter went to headquarters to ascertain how much fare he must collect for the how much fare he must collect for the turtle. On returning he announced to the lady the company's classification of animals for charges: "Cats is dogs and rabbits is dogs, but this ere tortus is a hinsect, and we make no charge for hinsects." The lady was no doubt quite satisfied to have her pet declared a hin-sect seeing that "hinsects" were not subject to any charge for passage. This amusing railroad classification is recalled by an item of news in our Week's Index by an item of news in our Week's Index concerning two French aeronauts who were detained at the Barge Office in this city until the immigrant inspector could decide whether ballooning was an art or a trade. After consulting his authori-ties the inspector decided that the aeronauts were professors, and could not therefore be barred out under the con-tract labor law. The inspector's decis-ion is about as near the truth as was that of the railway man.—New York Witness Witness.

A Cow's Mother-Love Betrays Her Calf. In a pasture on a farm in East Hartford, recently, one of the cows had a calf which no one of the farm hands was able to find the day after its birth. A search proved a failure until some one suggested a novel scheme. It was to bring a dog into the lot, when, in all probability, the cow would return to her calf to defend it. The dog was brought, and sure enough, the cow started for a clump of bushes; and among them the calf was found, where the leaves had con-cealed it.—Hartfort (Conn.) Courant.

## A \$4,000,000 Bridge.

A \$7,000,000 Drugs. One of the longest and most costly railway bridges in the country is now be-ing erected in the newest portion of the United States, almost at its extreme western boundary, the great steel bridge which the Union Pacific is building across the Columbia River at Vancouver, Washthe Columbia River at Vancouver, Washington. The length from the Washing-ton to the Oregon shore will be 6000 feet, and the draw pier will be over 400 feet long. The cost of the structure will be over \$4,000,000.-Detroit Free Press.

Hall's Catarth Cure is a liquid and is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. Sold by Druggits, 75c. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Proprs., Toiledo, O. A WESTERN farmer has raised by irrigation 400 bushels of potatoes per acre.

Confirmed.

The favorable impression produced on the first appearance of the agreeable liquid fruit remedy Syrup of Figs a few years ago has been more than confirmed by the pleasant experi nce of all who have used it, and the succ

the proprietors and manufacturers, the Cali-fornia Fig Syrup Company. Lydia Pinkham's warning to mothers should be heeded by all, and "Guide to Health and Etiquette" heeded by every Mother and Daughter in the civilized world.

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NYNU-31

# **Out of Sorts**

Describes a feeling peculiar to persons of dyspeptie tendency, or caused by change of climate, season or life. The stomach is out of order, the head aches or does not feel right seems strained to their utmost, the mind is con-fused and irritable. This condition finds an excel-lent corrective in Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, by its regulating and toing powers, soon restores har-mony to the system, and gives strength of mind-nerves and body.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepa by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.







womanhood, every young girl needs the wisest care. Troubles beginning then may make her whole life miserable.

But the troubles that are to be feared have a positive remedy. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription builds up and strengthens the system, and regulates and promotes every proper function. It's a generous, support-ing tonie, and a quieting, soothing nervine—a legitimate *medicine*, not a beverage, free from alcohol and injurious drugs. It corrects and cures, safely and surely, all those delicate derangements, weaknesses, and diseases peculiar to the sex. A remedy that does cure is one that can be guagenteed. That's

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you to buy.

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PILLS. An Excellent and Mild Cathartic. vegetable. The safest and best medi-the world for the cure of all disorders Liver, Stomach or Bowels

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ing. It is the best for softening water, cleansing waste pipes, disinfecting sinks, closets, wash-ing bottles, paints, trees, etc.

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Syrup" A Cough For children a medi-cine should be abso-and Croup lutely reliable. A mother must be able to

"German

Medicine. pin her faith to it as to her Bible. It must contain nothing violent, uncertain, or dangerous. It must be standard in material and manufacture. It in material and manufacture. It must be plain and simple to admin-ister; easy and pleasant to take.' The child must like it. It must be prompt in action, giving immedi-ate relief, as childrens' troubles come quick; grow fast, and end fatally or otherwise in a very short time. It must not only relieve quick but bring them around quick, as children chafe and fret and spoil their constitutions under long confinement. It must do its work in moderate doses. A large quantity of medicine in a child is not desira-ble. It must not interfere with the

child's spirits, appetite or general health. These things suit old as well as young folks, and make Bo-schee's German Syrup the favorite family medicine.



Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pains in the Limbs, Back or Chest, Mumps, Sore Throat, Colds, Sprains, Bruises,

Stings of Insects, Mosquito Bites.

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sion; others by inflation. A hundred petty virtues are not worth one genuine heart-touch.

The most insupportable company are those who are witty all day long.

Memory is the only paradise out of which we cannot be driven away.

Since the days of Adam there has been hardly a mischief done in this world but man has been at the bottom of it.

Life is a chance in the lottery of death; our chance is sure, but whether it is a blank or not depends largely on yourself.

Politeness has been compared to an air-cushion, which, although there is apparently nothing in it, eases our jolts wonderfully.

When the snow fell he wished to mov my lawn; when the sunlight made my grass grow he was a snow-shoveler by profession; by genius he was a tramp.

### A Sniff Saved Him.

A Sing Sarte rim. During some recent experiments at Chatham, England, a sapper was found unconscious in the folds of a half-empty war balloon. The man's pulseless heart led many persons to think him dead, but Colonel Henry Elsdale, of the Royal British Engineers, bethought him of some comverses do xvyen that had been some compressed oxygen that had been stored in tubes for the oxyhydrogen light. This pure oxygen was pumped into the sapper's lungs, and he instantly recovered.—*Philadelphia Record*.

Iced buttermilk is the drink just now

Success in photographing clouds has been obtained by an Eng. sh photogra-pher by reflecting, them from a surface of polished black glass placed at an angle in front of the lens.

There are three suits in Court at Ann Arbor, Mich., growing out of the loss of our trowels.

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## We have volumes of evidence to prove that S. S. S. is the only permanent cure for contagious Blood Taint.

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SWIFT'S PECIFIC tary medicines without S.S.S. any beneficial results. I continued to grow worse all this time, until my Is as near infallible as it is possible for a medicine to be whole system was de-stroyed by the vile dis-

ease since, and my skin is to-day as smooth in the cure of Blood poison. BRIT is today as smooth as anybody's. – William Sowers, Covington, O. case, my tongue and Sowers, Covington, throat having great holes caused by it. | 27 Books on Blood and Skin Diseases free.

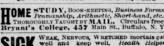
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entgen **Tutt's Pills** 



SICK WEAK, NERVOUS, WRETCHED mortals got well and keep well, *Health Helper* tells how, bucks, a year. Sample 30 yr ree. Dr. J. H. DYE, Editor, Buffalo, N. Y.

PATENTS W. T. Fitzgerald The greatest burdens are not the gain-fullest 0 URDEN

by using SAPOLIO\*\* used for cleaning purposes...

# What would you give for a Friend

who would take half your hard work off your shoulde and do it without a murmur? What would you give find an assistant in your housework that would keep you floors and walls clean, and your kitchen bright, and y never grow ugly over the matter of hard work? Sapol is just such a friend and can be bought at all grocer.

