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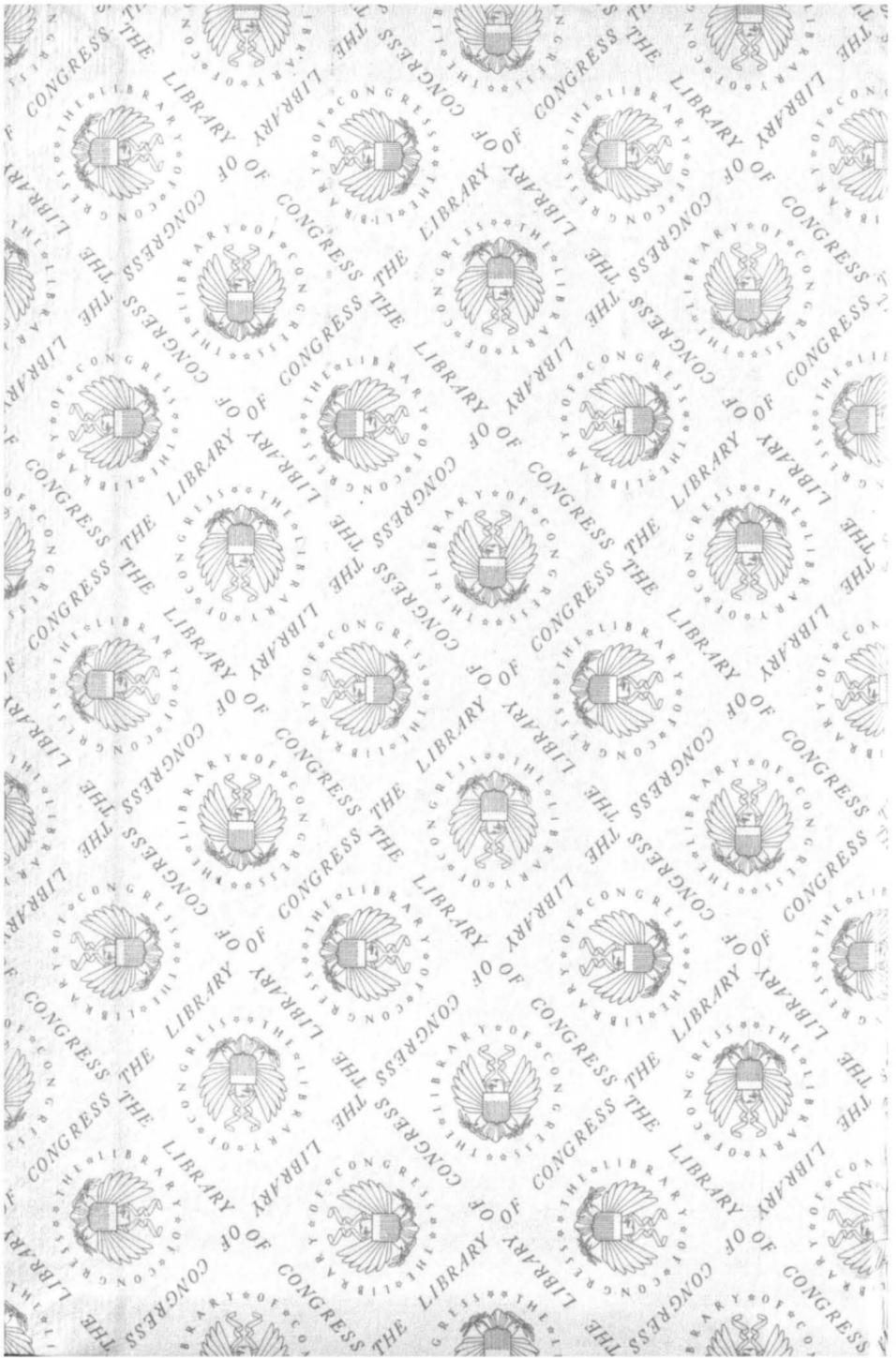
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ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

— OF —

MEXICAN \* ART \* GOODS

— AND —

CURIOSITIES.

ALSO,

\* INDIAN • GOODS \*

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FOR SALE BY THE

Mexican Art and Curiosity Store,

W. G. WALZ, PROPRIETOR,

EL PASO, TEXAS, U. S. A.

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Press of EDWARD STERN & Co.  
125-127 North Seventh Street,  
Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A.

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## INTRODUCTORY.

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The Mexican Art and Curiosity Store was established in Paso del Norte, Mexico (opposite the city of El Paso, Tex.), in 1884. From the beginning the patronage accorded the enterprise by the public was very liberal, and it was not long until a removal was necessitated to El Paso, Tex., in order to secure facilities for doing the increasing business. This removal also enabled the proprietor to pay the duties on the goods in bulk, thus obviating the annoyance previously experienced by customers in passing small lots through the custom-house. The cut on the second page of cover shows the elegant quarters now occupied, where visitors can see the largest stock in the world of the curious and beautiful goods described in the following catalogue.

The numerous requests received from persons in all parts of the country for price lists have induced the proprietor to establish a Retail Mail Order Department, and this catalogue has been prepared for the accommodation of such as desire to order by mail.

To the thousands of tourists and others who have visited the Mexican Art and Curiosity Store in person the proprietor needs no introduction, but for the information of those to whom he is a stranger he respectfully refers to the First National Bank of El Paso, or to any of the Commercial Reports.

Respectfully,

*July 1, 1888.*

**W. G. WALZ.**

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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In remitting sums of \$1 or over, send Post-Office Money Order or Express Money Order on El Paso, Tex., or Bank Draft of New York, payable to W. G. Walz, or order. When neither of these ways of remitting can be availed of, money may be sent in a registered letter. If personal checks are sent, the cost of collecting same will be deducted. United States one and two-cent postage stamps will be received for small amounts.

HOW TO ORDER.—For the convenience of the packers, make out your order on a piece of paper separate from your letter, stating on same the amount of money enclosed, and write as plainly as possible your name, post office, county and state, and say whether goods are to be shipped by mail, express or freight. Designate each article by name, and give also the number, if any is attached. As all these goods are made by hand and cannot be bought in large quantities at a time, it sometimes happens that the stock of a particular article is exhausted. It will therefore be well to state whether, in such cases, goods equally desirable may be substituted for those ordered. Allowance must also be made for more or less variation in sizes, shapes, colors, etc.

Packages weighing 4 pounds or less may be sent by mail for 16 cents a pound or 1 cent an ounce. In ordering goods to be sent by mail, always send sufficient money to pay the postage, unless the postage is stated to be prepaid. If too much money is sent, the balance will be returned.

Pottery cannot be sent by mail.

Goods can be shipped very cheaply by express, there being six companies represented here, giving low rates to all points.

Shipments of 100 pounds and over can be sent by freight cheaper than by express, but a much longer time is required for the goods to reach their destination.

C. O. D.—Goods will be sent by express with bill to be collected on delivery when sufficient money is sent to guarantee the express charges both ways in case the goods are not taken out of the express office. The expense of returning the money will be added to the bill.

Letters of inquiry will receive prompt and cheerful attention when a stamp is enclosed for return postage.

Address all orders to

**W. G. WALZ,**  
El Paso, Tex., U. S. A.

## Feather Work.

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There can be no doubt that the art of feather work has been practiced by the Aztecs for many centuries. It is said to have been "fostered with the greatest care in aboriginal times," and a knowledge of it was considered an appropriate accomplishment for the nobility. Bancroft states that "marvelous stories were related by the first Europeans who saw specimens of this art, and the choicest patterns were deemed worthy to be offered to the sovereign." Mantles, shields, etc., made of feathers, were always prominent among the gifts offered by the Aztecs to propitiate the favor of the Spaniards, and a shield is still preserved in the National Museum of the City of Mexico which was presented to Cortez by Montezuma. Cortez afterward sent it to Charles V., of Spain, who in turn presented it to the museum of Vienna, where it remained till Maximilian restored it to Mexico, more than 300 years after the overthrow of the Aztecs. The following is from Prescott's *Conquest of Mexico*: "But the art in which they most delighted was their *plumaje*, or feather work. With this they could produce all the effects of a beautiful mosaic. The gorgeous plumage of the tropical birds, especially of the parrot tribe, afforded every variety of color; and the fine down of the humming bird, which reveled in the honeysuckle bowers of Mexico, supplied them with soft aerial tints that gave an exquisite finish to the picture. The feathers, pasted on a fine cotton web, were wrought into dresses for the wealthy, hangings for apartments and ornaments for the temples. No one of the American fabrics excited such admiration in Europe, whither numerous specimens were sent

by the Conquerors." He further states that "Count Carli is in raptures with a specimen of feather painting which he saw in Strasbourg. 'Never did I behold anything so exquisite,' says he, 'for brilliancy and nice gradation of color, and for beauty of design. No European artist could have made such a thing.'"

The art is still practiced with as great skill as ever, and tourists in Mexico are no less astonished at the wonderful ingenuity of the artists than were the Conquerors nearly four centuries ago. While the manufacture of fabrics is less extensively carried on than formerly, it is probable that even more artistic work is produced in the branches still followed; certain it is that everyone who sees the picture cards made by the Indians is in raptures over their beauty. It is impossible to reproduce by a wood-cut the charming colors of the feathers or the delicacy of the work, but the illustrations presented show the shape of the pictures and the cards on which they are made. The cards used are, of course, of American manufacture and are supplied to the Indians as being more suitable for displaying the work than the fabrics on which the feathers used to be pasted. The figure, usually a bird, is first outlined on the card with a peculiar gum or size, after which the feathers are pasted on, the size holding them firmly. Paint is used to represent the feet and beak of the bird, though some of the pictures are made wholly of feathers. In all of the specimens the eyes are made of glass and are very life-like.

For Christmas, New Year, Easter, birthday and all other occasions on which cards are used, the smaller sizes make most acceptable presents, and are prized not only on account of the associations connected with them, but quite as much for their intrinsic beauty. The larger sizes are on card-board, suitable for framing, and can be furnished appropriate for dining-room or parlor.

Specimens of the smaller sizes can be bought for a trifling sum, and no collector of bric-a-brac and *recherché* objects should forego the possession of a few of these at least. There

need not be the slightest apprehension that this beautiful work will ever become common, as it must necessarily be done by hand, and no machinery can ever be devised to produce it. Its durability is well established by specimens 300 or 400 years old, preserved in the National Museum of the City of Mexico.

All cards will be sent by mail postpaid; large sizes for framing by express at purchaser's expense.



No. 1.

No. 1. Feather bird in centre of a card,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  by  $4\frac{1}{8}$  inches, shown in the illustration. A dozen or more different Mexican birds are represented. Price, 25 cents each; one dozen assorted, \$2.25; half dozen assorted, \$1.25.



No. 3.

No. 3. Carte de visite. This makes a unique visiting card, and will be esteemed for autographs, etc., which are sure of being

preserved on such a card as this. Size of card, 2 by  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches, with bird in corner, as shown in the cut. They come in assorted dozens, no two alike. Price, \$2 per dozen; half dozen assorted, no two alike, \$1.25.

No. 7. Bird in centre of card,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  by 5 inches, known among photographers as "Victoria size." Supplied in light or dark color. The cut is taken from a dark chocolate card. Price, 50 cents each.



No. 7.

No. 10. Cabinet size. Bird in centre of card,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  by  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches, light or dark



No. 10.

color. See illustration. Price, 75 cents each.

Same card, with specially fine work representing peacock, brilliant plumage. Price, \$1 each.

No. 10½. Cabinet size, with one or two birds on upper part, opening for card-size photograph, same as No. 16 card. Card has easel back. Price, \$2 each.

Feather pictures on photograph, panel and cabinet-size cards (Nos. 1, 10 and 14) are appropriate for albums.

No. 13. Dark or light-colored card, 4½ by 7½ inches, peacock in centre, as seen in cut. A very fine card. Price, \$1.50 each.

No. 13½. Calendar. Card 6½ by 8½ inches, two birds on upper part, opening in lower part with perpetual calendar. Price, \$3 each.

Typical Mexican scenes, including pulque venders, etc., with natives in costumes made entirely of feathers. On card 5½ by 8½ inches. Price, \$2.50 each.

No. 14. Panel 4 by 8½ inches, bird in centre, made entirely of feathers. The birds are principally Mexican, but some domestic fowls are represented, as appears from the cut. Price, \$2 each.

No. 15. Boudoir size. Bird in centre of card, 5¼ by 8½ inches, made entirely of feathers, like illustration. Price, \$2.50 each.

No. 16. Boudoir size, with bird in upper left-hand corner and opening for photograph in lower part of the card, easel back. Plainly shown by the illustration. An elegant picture frame and very attractive on account of its novelty. Price, \$3 each.



No. 13.



No. 14.



No. 15.

No. 23. Feather picture, suitable for dining-room, representing either one large Mexican game bird hanging, or a brace of smaller birds hanging. On card-board, 18 by 24 inches. Price, \$10 each.

On account of the great variety of birds represented by these feather pictures, it is sometimes impossible to send any particular bird that has been illustrated or described, and customers should allow some latitude in filling their orders. All the different sizes are kept constantly in stock, and if orders specify size and price, allowing me to choose the subject, satisfaction will be guaranteed in every instance.

No. 17. Life-size bird in centre of white card-board,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  by 13 inches, suitable for framing. Price, \$3 each.

No. 18. Life-size bird in centre of gray or black card-board, 11 by 14 inches, suitable for framing. Price, \$3.50 each.

No. 19. Life-size bird in centre of white card-board, 13 by  $19\frac{1}{2}$  inches, suitable for framing. Price, \$3.50 each.

No. 22. Feather picture, suitable for dining-room, representing life-size Mexican game bird made entirely of feathers. On card-board, 14 by 20 inches. Price, \$7.50 each.



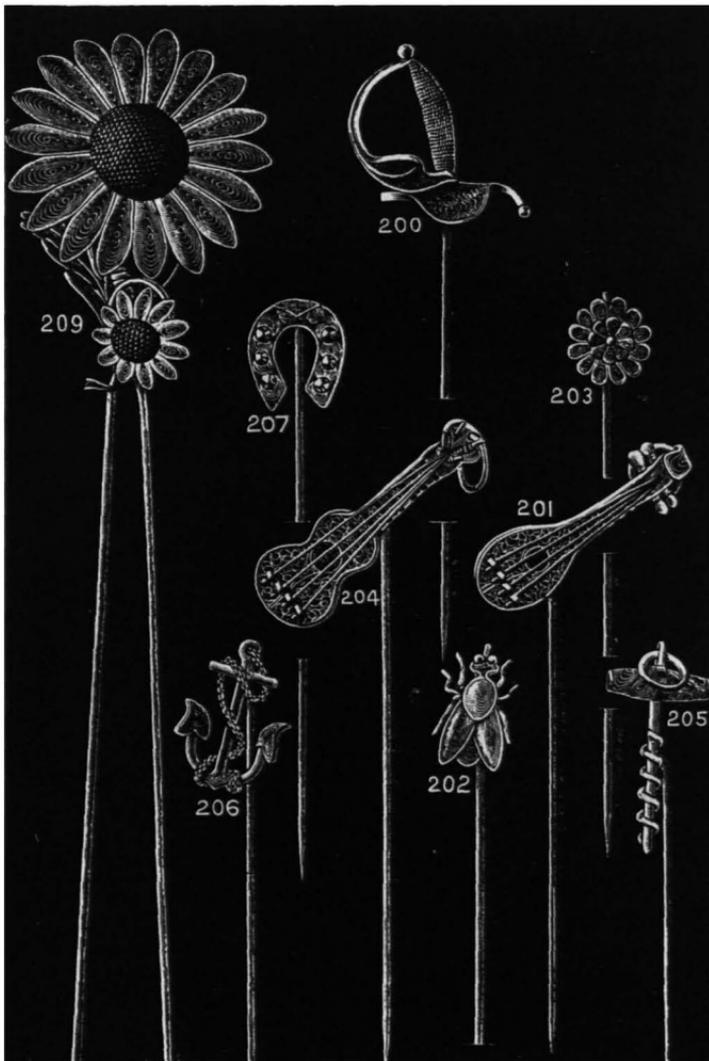
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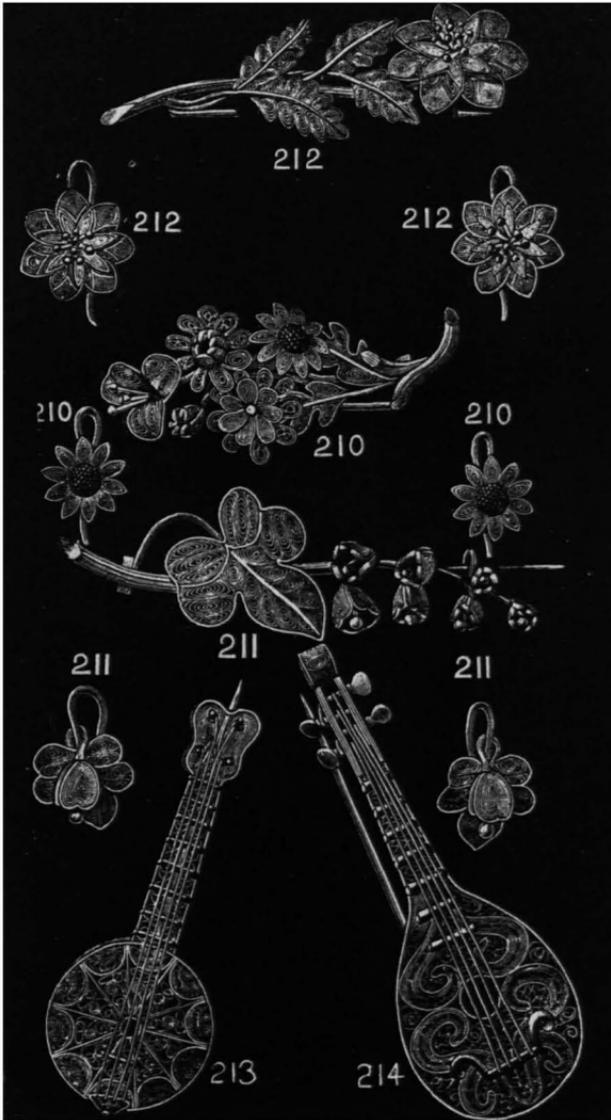
## Mexican Gold and Silver Filigree Jewelry.

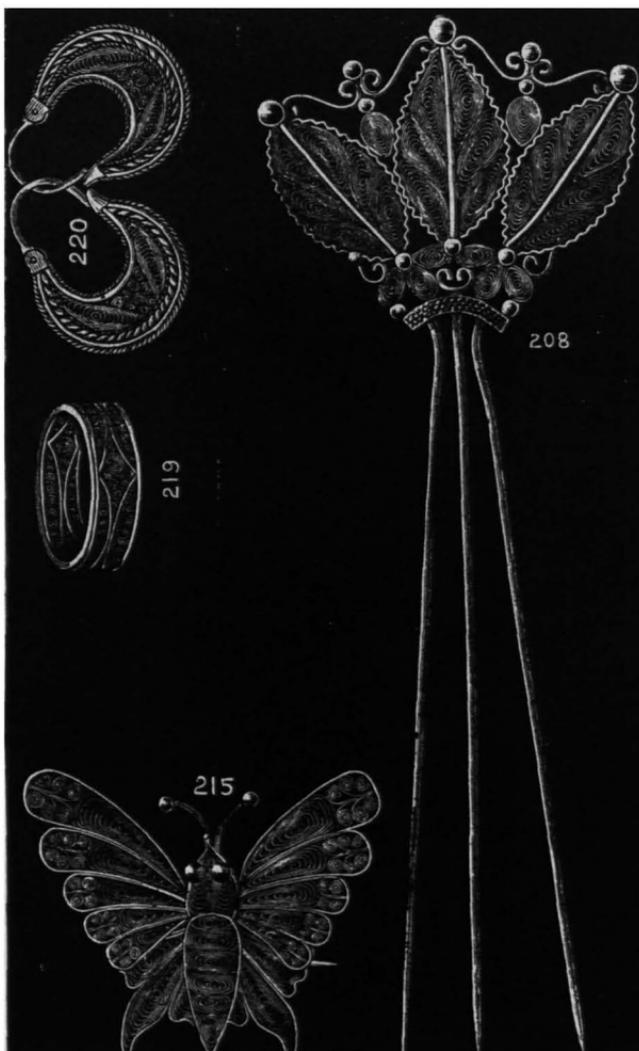
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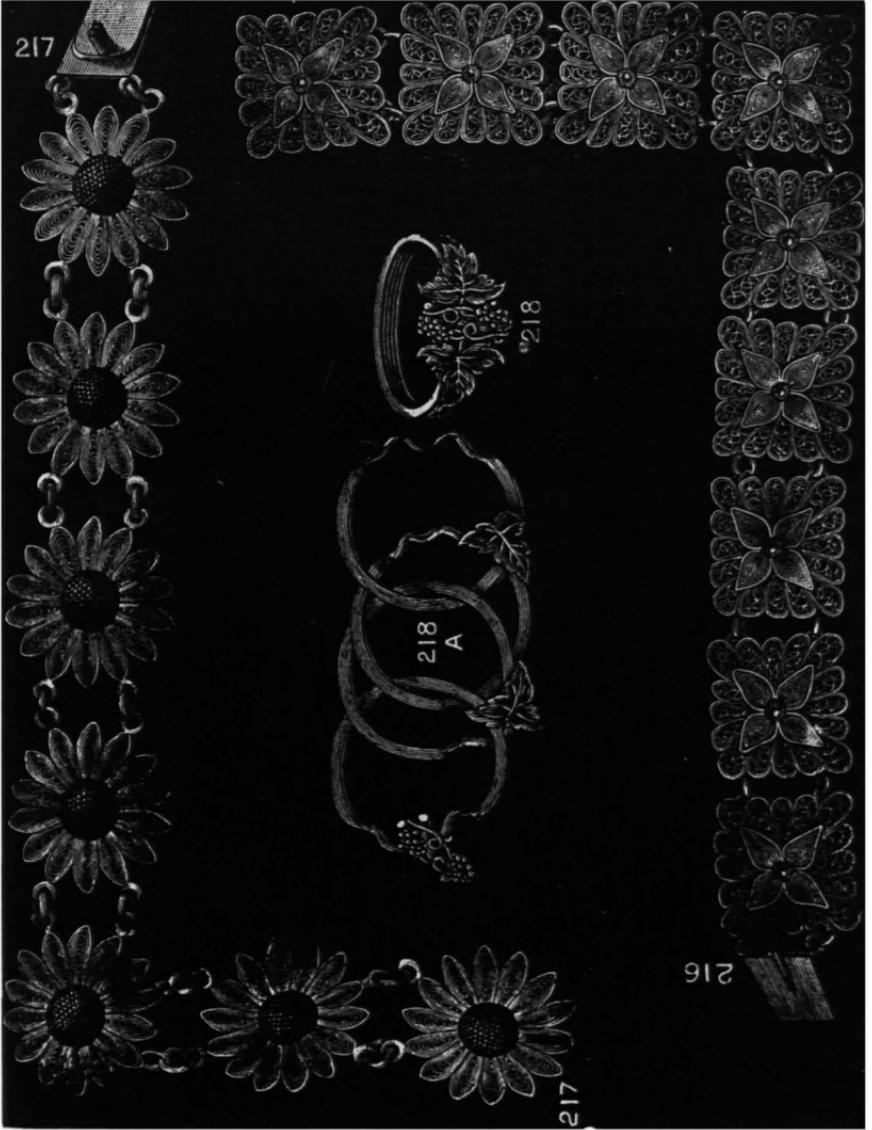
At the time of the invasion of Mexico by the Spaniards the manufacture of jewelry had attained the highest perfection among the Aztecs, whose skill was admitted to be unrivaled by Europeans. The native jewelers were organized into a guild, and possessed a knowledge of working the metals in certain forms absolutely unknown in Europe. Since the Conquest the art has been none the less cultivated than in former times, and designs as beautiful as those which excited the admiration of the Spaniards are still wrought by workmen with as great cunning as that of their ancestors 400 years ago.

The particular branch in which the modern Mexican jeweler encounters little or no rivalry among European or American artisans is the delicate filigree work, in the manufacture of which he displays extraordinary skill and patience. As indicated by the name and shown by the accompanying excellent engravings, the work is composed of fine gold and silver wire fixed in a rigid frame made to represent any desired design. The gold and silver from which the wires are drawn must necessarily be almost pure, as any admixture with the baser metals would render it impossible to draw them to the proper fineness, a circumstance much in the buyer's favor, as no one remembering this fact need be deceived in buying filigree work, imitations of gold and silver being readily detected by the coarseness of the wire and general clumsy appearance of the work. The original Mexican designs are generally copied after nature, and represent flowers, birds, butterflies, etc., although any figure desired can be made to order, much of the work kept in stock being made from designs furnished by myself. In all genuine Mexican filigree work the silver is guaranteed to be 90 per cent. pure, and the gold 20 carats fine. The uniqueness of the









designs, the rich colors of the virgin metals preserved in the work, and withal the intrinsic value of the goods, render them doubly attractive, and I unhesitatingly recommend them as the most desirable articles that can possibly be bought either for one's own use or presents. I carry a very large stock and am so confident of being able to please even the most exacting customer I will cheerfully send the goods on approval, to be returned if not satisfactory, when the order amounts to as much as \$5. If you wish to order in this way, send me \$5, \$10, \$15, \$25, \$50, or whatever amount you choose above \$5, and goods will be sent to the amount of money received and you can make your own selections at home without any risk. The money will be refunded at once for such goods as are returned in good order, the purchaser paying postage or express charges both ways. Goods selected from this list and paid for, will be sent prepaid to any address, either by mail or express. *Everything warranted as represented or no sale.*

### Silver Filigree Scarf Pins.

	Each.
No. 200. Sword, . . . . .	\$1 75
“ 201. Mandolin, . . . . .	75
“ 202. Fly, . . . . .	50
“ 203. Buttercup, . . . . .	50
“ 204. Guitar, . . . . .	75
“ 205. Corkscrew, . . . . .	50
“ 206. Anchor, . . . . .	50
“ 207. Horseshoe, . . . . .	50

**Gold scarf pins.**—Most of the designs in silver scarf pins are furnished also in gold. Sword, similar to illustration of No. 200, \$6 each. Smaller size, very neat, \$4.50 each. Guitar, smaller than the one in silver, \$5. Mandolin, \$6. Pansy, \$3. Fly, same as No. 202, \$3. Fan, \$3. Slipper, \$4.50. Buttercup, same as No. 203, \$5. Painter's palette, with brushes, \$3.50.

## Hair Ornaments.

No. 208. The illustration is almost full-size and shows this beautiful ornament so clearly a description is not needed. Made entirely of fine silver. Price, \$2.75 each. No. 209. Daisy, set on spiral spring, so as to constantly vibrate, very popular, \$2.75. Larger size, \$4.25. Single daisy, small size, \$1.75. Butterfly and small daisy, \$3. Larger size, \$3.50. Peacock, \$3.75. Bunch of flowers, \$3.75. Large sword, \$3. Many other designs can be supplied at prices ranging as above.

Hair ornaments cannot be supplied in gold, except on special order.

**Silver lace pins.**—Peacock, large, \$3; small, \$2.25. Spray of flowers with foliage, \$1.75. Lily of the Valley, \$2.50. Pin, composed of three daisies on a bar, \$1.50; four daisies, \$2. Single daisy, \$1.50; larger, \$2.75. Burro (donkey), \$2.

**Gold lace pins.**—Three-leaved clover, \$7.50. Burro (donkey), \$9. Pansy, \$12. Star and crescent, \$12. Violin, \$16.50. Large butterfly, similar to No. 215, \$16.50. Grape leaves with tendrils, etc., \$9. Sword and pen, \$10.50. Large crescent, \$10.50. Earrings to match, shown in cut 220, \$7.50; set of pin and earrings, \$18.

**Silver earrings**, various designs, \$1 per pair.

**Gold earrings.**—Crescent, like illustration, \$3, \$3.50 and \$5.25 per pair, according to size. Buttercup, \$4 per pair. Fly, same as scarf pin 202, except it has wires for the ears instead of a pin, \$5.50 per pair. Hoop, odd and showing the filigree beautifully, similar to ring No. 219, \$7.50 per pair. Cross, \$7.50 per pair.

**Silver bracelets.**—No. 216, shown in the illustration. Price, \$9.50 per pair.

No. 217. Composed of daisies, illustrated. Price, \$9 per pair. Same style, smaller pattern, same length. Price, \$7 per pair.

Other designs at \$8, \$10, \$11.25 and \$12.50 per pair.

Gold bracelets, at \$35, \$40, \$45, \$50, \$55 and \$60 per pair. Single bracelets in either gold or silver, will be sold at half the price of a pair.

Gold rings, open filigree work as shown in illustration No. 219. Price, \$3, \$4 and \$5 each, according to size.

**Mexican puzzle rings.**—These curious rings are composed of four small rings so arranged that when placed together they interlock each other and form one perfect ring, as seen in the illustration numbered 218; when separated into the four parts as shown in the cut numbered 218A, it is a puzzling operation for the uninitiated to get them together again, though it is quite easy when one learns how. Gold puzzle rings, \$6, \$7, \$8 and \$9 each, according to size. Silver puzzle rings, made on same principle as the gold, \$1.50 each.

Gold cuff buttons, \$13.50 per pair. Locketts, \$9 and \$10.50 each. Silver cuff buttons, \$2.50 and \$3.50 per pair. Silver card case, holding cards 2 by 3 inches, \$11; holding cards 2¼ by 3½ inches, with beautiful chain attached, \$16 each.

## Opals, Garnets, Rubies, Etc.

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**Opals.**—Beautiful as the diamond is, and fascinating as are its charms, there is one jewel that is richer in its poetical attributes and is more lovely than its monarch. That is the marvelous opal—in former days the undisputed glory of the mineral world, the most highly prized of all the treasures of the East; for while we read of diamonds as large as ostrich eggs and rubies a span in diameter, we never hear of opals of great size and their value was entirely incalculable. According to the faithful chronicles of the Greeks, the opal was reverently believed to be a fragment of the glorious car of Phœbus, or the sun, fallen to earth to give mortals a glimpse of heavenly beauty. It was denominated the royal gem and worshipped in temples of the sun, and fortunate, indeed, was he deemed who possessed one. In proof of its divine origin the master minds of classic times pointed to the ever-shifting, burning waves of color that played on its thousand-fissured face. It was declared to retain a semi-celestial life, and on that account was credited with supernatural powers. The deadliest poisons became harmless when used by the wearer of an opal, and the approach of danger and illness is instantly revealed by this magic barometer, for it grows paler and dimmer when aught disagreeable threatens. It is from this quality that the popular superstition of its ill-luck emanates. He that hath it is blessed with thoughts as pure as the fire of the sun and melancholy cannot touch him. Love is conciliated by the opal, and hope, “that springs eternal in the human breast,” is ever its companion. Keeness of vision is given by this gem, and that most precious of charms, the preservation of loved ones from all harm, is assured by its magic power.—*Graphic*.

Within the last few years the opal has become the most fashionable stone in Europe and America, and prices have

accordingly advanced until opals which formerly sold for a few cents fetch now as many dollars. To meet the demand in their own country European firms have appointed resident buyers in Mexico, and the competition for stones of the better grades is so sharp that there is a probability of a still further advance in prices. The principal mines are in the state of Queretaro, Mexico, and are worked by native miners; the stones are also polished by natives, who do it very skilfully, and they are ready for setting when received from Mexico. The brilliant, ever-changing colors seen in the opal are denominated "fire," and the value of a stone depends upon the amount of fire it contains rather than on its size, though, of course, when two opals have a like amount of fire their value is reckoned by their relative size, the larger being the more valuable. The colors are water-white, milk-white, transparent, red, honey color and black, all with more or less fire. In ordering, customers will please designate the color desired, and if a rough pencil sketch is sent, showing the size and shape wanted, it will facilitate selection of the stones. As the opals are cut and polished in sizes as large as the rough opal will make, without reference to any particular size, it is sometimes difficult to match stones in size. In such cases purchasers can have them recut so as to match, any jeweller who sets stones being able to do the work at a cost not exceeding fifty cents to \$1 per stone.

I am headquarters in the United States for Mexican opals, buying direct from the miners and importing myself, and carry a larger stock than any other house in this country. Price, 50 cents, \$1, \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5, \$7.50, \$10, \$15, \$20, \$30, \$40, \$50, and sometimes higher for specially fine opals.

Special attention will be given to orders for sets of stones for brooches, earrings, etc., and same will be sent for inspection and approval on terms stated below.

Fine cabinet specimens in the rough, showing beautifully tinted opals imbedded in the porphyry in which they occur. Price, 20 cents, 30 cents, 50 cents, \$1, \$2, \$3, \$4 and \$5 each, according to size and quality. Collectors who have cabinets of

minerals should avail themselves of the opportunity of possessing some of these lovely specimens, as they are very cheap at the prices quoted, many of them containing gems worth far more than the price of the specimen.

**Garnets from Arizona and New Mexico.**—The following is taken from an article on "The Precious Stones of the United States," by Mr. Geo. F. Kunz, the noted scientific writer and expert in precious stones, published in *Harper's Magazine*, for December, 1887: "The finest garnets in the world are found in Arizona and New Mexico. \* \* \* Although the garnets found in the diamond mines at the Cape of Good Hope are larger in size than these, and perhaps by daylight equal to them, there are undoubtedly no garnets found that appear better in the evening and by artificial light than those from the United States. The dark color of the Cape garnets remains in artificial light, whereas the American garnets show only the clear, blood-red hues. \* \* \* They are rarely larger than three carats each." My agents in Arizona and New Mexico have excellent opportunities for securing these gems, and I offer a superior stock at the following prices: Cut and polished, \$1, \$2, \$3, \$4 and \$5 each, according to size and style of cutting.

Small specimens in the rough, weighing  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 1 carat each, put up in drachm bottles, 40 to 60 specimens in a bottle. Price, \$1 per bottleful. These small specimens are very desirable for cabinet purposes.

Specimens in the rough, weighing 2 to 3 carats each, can be cut by any manufacturing jeweller at a cost of 50 cents to \$1 each. Price, \$1 each.

**Rubies**, cut and polished, \$2, \$4, \$6, \$8 and \$10 each, according to size and style of cutting.

**Turquoise.**—Also found in Arizona and New Mexico, generally of greenish-blue color. Turquoise was used by the ancient Mexicans to incrust human skulls and to inlay mosaics and ornaments of obsidian.

Cut and polished stones, 50 cents, \$1, \$2, \$3, \$4 and \$5 each, according to size and quality.

**Pearls.**—From the pearl fisheries of the Gulf of California I have received a small lot of unpolished pearls of good quality. They can either be polished by the purchaser or set in the natural state, which latter is often done, making unique and beautiful ornaments. Price, \$1, \$2, \$3, \$4 and \$5 each, according to size and quality.

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Opals, garnets, rubies, turquoises and pearls will be sent on approval on their price being left with me, and the money will be refunded for such as are returned in good condition and free of expense. By this means, intending purchasers can see exactly what the goods are, and there will be no occasion for disappointment. Orders to be sent on approval must amount to as much as \$5, as for smaller amounts the profit will not justify the expense of the transaction. This offer does not apply to specimens in the rough or to any cabinet specimens.

**Idols.**—The ancient Aztecs were worshippers of idols, and excavations made in different parts of Mexico frequently bring to light many of the rude images to which they paid homage. From time to time my agents have secured specimens of these articles, and I now have on hand quite a collection, mostly of small pieces made of clay, though there are a few large pieces carved of volcanic and other stones. As this collection is constantly changing by sales and new additions, it is obviously impossible to make an accurate list of the goods, but photographs will be sent with full information as to articles on hand at any time. The expense of these photographs is too great to admit of their being sent out promiscuously, and a charge of 25 cents each will be made for them, which, however, will be refunded on their return in good condition, though it is believed that not many persons will care to return them, as they are well worth the price. Correspondence from collectors will receive prompt attention.

## Guadalajara Pottery.

MADE BY THE AZTEC INDIANS. ANCIENT AND MODERN STYLES.

The pottery made at Guadalajara is more widely known than any other of Mexican manufacture. It is very light and porous, being made of a peculiar kind of clay not found in any other part of the country, and water kept in it cools by the evaporation from the surface of that which passes through the sides of the vessel—an item of great importance in a country where ice cannot be had. From this circumstance the natives refer to it as *la loza fria de Guadalajara*—"the cold 'pottery of Guadalajara"—and the larger pieces are known as *enfriaderas*, or refrigerators. The people who make it are true descendants of the Aztecs, and may really be called a race of potters, as the custom of the country for hundreds of years has been for the son to follow the calling of the father, and they have therefore naturally acquired considerable skill in its manufacture. This pottery is all soft baked, without glaze, but highly polished with a brush or cloth, after which a peculiar varnish, made of silver-bearing clay, is applied. The colors are gray, or ashes of roses, the natural color of the clay when baked; a rich, dark red, said not to be produced elsewhere, and an intense black. The better pieces are very elaborately decorated in silver, gold and bright colors, and the quaint designs which appear on them are very striking.



No. 1. Set of bottle, cup and plate.

## Water Bottles.

No. 1. Illustrated. Set of bottle, cup and plate, in gray only, decorated in silver and gold, with Indian paintings in various bright colors. The figures depicted are often grotesque, and include birds, animals, landscapes, etc. This is the finest grade of Indian pottery made, and is such as is in daily use by the wealthier families for water coolers. The shape is correctly shown by the illustration, which will give also some idea of the style of decoration. More or less variation occurs in all the pieces, however, as the work is done entirely by hand. Height, about 11 inches. Price, \$5 per set.



No. 1.

Similar in shape to No. 1. Height, 10 to 11 inches. Price, \$2.50 per set.

No. 13. Illustrated. Bottle only, in gray color, with Indian painting in colors. This is a very old style bottle and is largely used. Height, about 10 inches. Price, \$1.50 each.

No. 12. Bottle only, similar in every respect to No. 13, the only difference being in the size. Height, about 9 inches. Price, \$1.25 each.



No. 9. Cup

No. 7. Set of bottle, cup and plate, in either gray, red or black, decorated in silver and gold.



No. 13.

No. 9. Illustrated. Set of bottle, cup and plate, in gray only, decorated with Indian painting in colors. A very old style. Height, 12 to 13 inches. Price, \$2.50 per set.

No. 4. Set of bottle, cup and plate, in gray only, decorated in silver and gold, with Indian painting in colors. This is an elegant set, somewhat larger than No. 1, and only slightly inferior in quality. Similar in shape to No. 9. Height, 11 to 12 inches. Price, \$4 per set.

No. 3. Set of bottle, cup and plate, in black only, decorated in silver and gold. Similar in shape to No. 9. Height, about 12 inches. Price, \$3 per set.

No. 11. Illustrated. Set of bottle, cup and plate, in gray only, decorated with Indian painting in colors. Also an old style. Height, 11 to 12 inches. Price, \$2.50 per set.

No. 2. Set of bottle, cup and plate, in gray only, decorated in silver and gold. Similar in shape to No. 11. Height, about 11 inches. Price, \$3 per set.

No. 5. Illustrated. Bottle only, in either gray, red or black, decorated in silver and gold only, no colors. This is quite a large bottle, and makes an excellent water cooler. Height, about 12 inches. Price, \$2 each.



No. 11. Water Bottle.

No. 10. Set of bottle, cup and plate, in either gray, red or black, decorated in silver and gold only, no colors. Similar in shape to No. 5. Height, 12 to 13 inches. Price, \$3 per set.



No. 9. Water Bottle



No. 5. Water Bottle.

No. 6. Bottle only, in either gray, red or black, decorated in silver and gold, no colors. Similar in every respect to No. 5, but smaller, being only 8 inches high. Price, \$1 each.

No. 6½. Bottle only, in either gray, red or black, differing slightly in shape from No. 6, smaller, being only 6 inches high, decorated in silver and gold. Price, \$1 each.

No. 8. Bottle only, in either gray, red or black, decorated in silver and gold, with Indian painting in colors. Height, about 5 inches. Price, 25 cents each.

The three bottles last described are made more for ornament than for practical use.



No. 16.

No. 16. Illustrated. Bottle only, in gray color, decorated with Indian painting in colors. An old and popular style in very common use. Height, from 12 to 13 inches. Price, \$1.25 each.

No. 15. Illustrated. Bottle only, in gray color, decorated with Indian painting in colors. An ancient style also, similar to the preceding. Height, 11 to 12 inches. Price, \$1 each.



No. 15.

No. 17. Bottle only, in gray color, smaller than No. 15, but otherwise corresponds to same description. Height, 9 to 10 inches. Price, 75 cents each.

The bottles, cups and plates comprising the sets described above, are made and used in sets in Mexico, and are not sold separately. Only one complete set has been illustrated, but from this the purchaser will be able to judge of the appearance of the others and see how they are used.

The engraving, No. 32, represents the cup, and No. 33½ the plate, apart from the bottle. In each set the quality of the three pieces is the same.

Water bottles and sets such as these are in daily use in all parts of Mexico, and even in the best hotels of the capital guests are provided with water in these unique coolers.

### Water Jugs.

The odd designs in which these jugs are made are clearly



No. 18. Gilt Water Jug.

shown by the two illustrations herewith presented, representing both the painted jug and the one decorated in silver and gold. They have handles over the top, a large opening on one side through which they are filled, and on



No. 18. Painted Water Jug.

the opposite side a spout, from which the water is drank. They are decidedly Mexican and differ so much from anything seen in our own country they attract much attention. The painted jugs can be supplied in gray only; those decorated in silver and gold in either red, gray or black. Height, 10 to 12 inches. Price, painted, \$1.25 each; with silver and gold decoration, \$1.50 each.

### Vases.

The Mexicans use these for holding rose leaves and foliage of odorous shrubs and herbs. The vases are very porous, like all Guadalajara pottery, and when so used emit a delicious

fragrance. The larger sizes are made only in black, and the decoration is done in silver and gold and various colors in a most elaborate manner.



No. 39. Vase.

black and the decoration, which extends all around the vase, is principally in bright colors, with little gilding, and represents branches of ferns, shrubbery, etc. Around the upper part of the vase runs a band of pinks, very correctly painted. Height, 22 to 23 inches. Price, \$12.50 each.

No. 36. Corresponds to the same description as above, but is only 19 to 20 inches high. Price, \$6 each.

No. 40. One of the most beautifully formed vases offered. The base is about 6 inches in diameter, from which the sides rise in graceful curves to about two-thirds the height of the vase, where a diameter of 10 inches is reached. From this point it gradually closes in to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches, when it rises verti-

No. 39. Illustrated The circular piece with radiating lines, set vertically on the cover, is designed to represent the sun, which was an object of worship among the ancient Aztecs. Height, about 21 inches. Price, \$5 each.

No. 35. This is the largest and finest Mexican vase made. Similar in shape to No. 39, but is considerably larger, and the decoration, which is in silver, gold and colors, is done with much care and skill. Image of the sun on the cover. Height, 23 to 24 inches. Price, \$10 each.

No. 41. The body of this vase is modelled in the same style as that shown in the illustration, but it has no handles and no image of the sun is placed on the cover. The color is

cally about 1½ inches. Black, decorated with sprays of flowers, etc., in bright colors, with some gilding. Has no cover. Height, 12 to 13 inches. Price, \$6 each.

No. 20. Illustrated. In gray only, decorated with Indian painting in colors, no gilt. Height, about 12 inches. Price, \$2 each.



No. 20. Vase.

No. 21. Differs slightly in shape from No. 20. In black only, with decoration in bright colors and gilt. Height, 10 to 11 inches. Price, \$1.50 each.

No. 19. Smaller than No. 20, but differs little otherwise. Decorated in colors and gilt. Height, about 9 inches. Price, \$1 each.

### Pitchers.



No. 27½.

No. 27½. Illustrated. In gray only, decorated with Indian painting in colors. Height, about 5 inches. Price, 50 cents each.

No. 27. Same grade pitcher as above, with some little difference in



No. 29.

shape, larger, about 6 inches high. Price, 75 cents each.

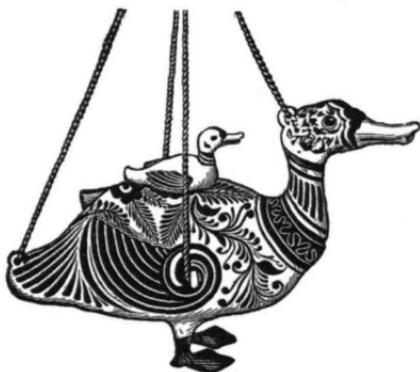
No. 29. Illustrated. In either gray, red or black, with decoration in silver and gold, no painting. Height, about 6 inches. Price, 75 cents each.

No. 28. Similar to above, but larger. Supplied in either red, gray or black, with decoration in silver and gold. Height, about 7 inches. Price, \$1 each.

No. 26. Shaped like No. 29. In gray only, with Indian painting in colors. Height, about 7 inches. Price, 75 cents each.

## Duck Water Coolers.

There is no end to the quaint conceits of the Mexican



Gilt Duck.

potters, and these peculiar articles are among the oddest examples of their skill. They are made in white and highly decorated in silver, gold and colors. The little duck perched on the back of the cooler serves as a stopper, and the water is either poured out at the beak or drunk from it, as may be preferred.

The picture shows how they are utilized for ornament by suspending with cords, though they may be set on the feet equally well. Price, \$2.50 each. Plain white, without decoration, \$1.50 each.

## Pig Banks.

The accompanying engraving shows the general style in which these curiosities are made. The place at which the money is put in is shown near the handle. Large size, decorated in silver and gold. Price, \$2 each.



Pig Bank.

Same size, in gray, decorated with Indian painting in colors. Price, \$1.50 each.

Same in white, without decoration. Price, \$1.25 each.

Medium size, in either gray, red or black, decorated in silver and

gold. Price, 50 cents each.

Same size, in either gray, red or black, without decoration. Price, 35 cents each.

Small size, in either gray, red or black, decorated in silver and gold. Price, 25 cents each.

### Toilet Set.

This comprises a bowl about 12 inches in diameter, pitcher about 10 inches high, and two oblong-covered dishes about 4 and 6 inches long, respectively. In dark-gray color only, decorated with Indian painting in colors. The set makes a nice ornament. Price, \$6 per set.

### Ollas.

This is the Mexican name of the vessels with large open mouths, used by them for water, corn, beans, etc. They are made in sizes holding from half a pint to five gallons each, but the latter size, being roughly made of coarse clay, is supplied only on special orders. The largest size kept in stock is represented by the engraving. It is of excellent quality, gray, decorated with Indian painting in colors. Height, about 6 inches. Price, \$1 each.



Olla.

Medium size, same quality and appearance as above. Height, about 5 inches. Price, 50 cents each.

Small size, similar to preceding, about 5 inches high. Price, 25 cents each.

### Mugs, Cups and Plates.

No. 30. Illustrated. Cup with handle, in white only, with Indian painting in colors. Price, 25 cents each.

No. 31. Same style as above, but of finer quality and more handsomely painted. Price, 35 cents each.

No. 32. Illustrated. Cup with handle, in either gray, red or black, decorated in silver, gold and colors. Price, 50 cents each.



No. 30.



No. 32.



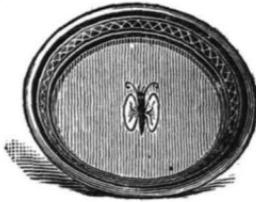
No. 33.

No. 33. Illustrated. Mug with handle, in gray only, with Indian painting in colors. Price, 40 cents each.



No. 33½.

No. 33½. Illustrated. Mug with handle, in gray only, with Indian painting in colors. Price, 25 cents each.



No. 33½.

Plates similar to the illustration, in either red, gray or black, decorated in silver and gold. Price, 50 cents each.

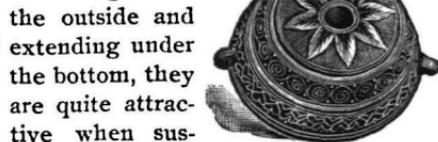
Same in gray only, with Indian painting in colors. Price, 25 cents each.

## Finger Bowls.

Handsome pieces about 5½ inches in diameter, in either red, gray or black, decorated in silver and gold. The decoration being all on the outside and extending under the bottom, they are quite attractive when suspended and filled



Finger Bowl.



Finger Bowl, bottom view.

with flowers, vines, mosses, etc. Two views are given in the cut. Price, 50 cents each.

Same in white only, with Indian painting in colors. Price, 40 cents each.

Bowl on stand, like cut, in either red, gray or black, decorated in silver and gold. Height, about 5 inches. Price, 75 cents each.

Same in gray only, with Indian painting in colors. Price, 50 cents each.



Bowl on Stand.

## Plaques.

The idea of making these clay plaques has no doubt been taken from a custom prevalent among the old Aztecs. Before they had advanced sufficiently in civilization to build good houses they used large rush mats for closing the entrances to their huts, and hung on them numerous pieces of pottery, that the rattling noise made when the mat was moved might warn the family of the approach of an intruder. When doors came into use this custom was no longer necessary, so the plaques were made a little finer and used for decorating interiors. For this purpose they have long been extensively used in Mexico. They are nicely painted with birds, flowers, etc., in very bright colors, and each piece has two small holes near the top edge so as to be hung on the wall.

Small size, 3 inches wide by 4 inches long, scalloped edges. Prices, 15 cents each.

Medium size, round, 4 inches in diameter. Price, 25 cents each.

Large size, oblong, 7½ inches wide by 9½ inches long, scalloped edges. Price, 50 cents each.

Still larger sizes at \$1 to \$1.50 each.

## Guadalupe Pottery.

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There is no more interesting pottery made in Mexico than that known as the Guadalupe pottery. It is made in the mountains near Cuatitlan, a village twenty-five miles north of the City of Mexico, and is designed especially for the use of the Indians during their great *fiestas* or feasts in honor of the Virgin of Guadalupe, for drinking water at the Holy Well, and transporting it to their homes. The image of the Virgin is placed on most of it, as well as the roses which miraculously sprang up from the barren rock at the time of the apparition to Juan Diego.

The story of this wonderful apparition, which converted a nation from the worship of idols to the Catholic faith, is one with which most readers may be presumed to be familiar ; but for the benefit of such as are not acquainted with it, a brief account is here given : On Saturday, December 9, 1531, Juan Diego, a poor Indian, a native of Cuatitlan, was on his way to the temple to worship the pagan "Mother of Gods." Suddenly he was stopped by the music of angels, and there immediately appeared to him a lady of heavenly beauty, who directed him to convey to the Bishop her command that a chapel be erected to her in that place. The Indian tremblingly obeyed, but the

Bishop was incredulous, and demanded some proof of the truthfulness of what had been related to him. The Indian again visited the place where the apparition had occurred, but the proof was not yet given him ; but the third time the beautiful lady appeared to him she bade him pluck some flowers and carry them to the Bishop as the coveted proof. The place of the apparition was covered with bare stone, where no flowers had ever grown ; but, at the moment of the command, there sprang up beautiful roses, gathering which, and wrapping them carefully in his blanket, Juan Diego hastened to the Bishop's palace. On unfolding the blanket in the Bishop's presence it was found to have painted on it the image of the Virgin ! Such incontestible evidence of the divine pleasure was sufficient to overcome the Bishop's incredulity, and he immediately set about building the chapel. Thus was founded the Church of Nuestra Senora de Guadalupe, about two and one-half miles north of the city of Mexico, which has cost, with the additions and improvements made in modern times, about \$1,500,000. The miraculous image is still to be seen in the tabernacle, preserved in a frame of mingled gold and silver. It has been critically examined on several occasions by celebrated painters, but the manner of its production has never been determined ; and this circumstance is pointed to by the devout as further evidence of its divine origin. From the spot where the Virgin stood gushed forth a spring of brackish water, which is considered by the Indians as an antidote to infirmities. To bathe in or drink of this water and participate in the rites in honor of the Virgin thousands of Indians from all parts of Mexico annually make pilgrimages to this sacred place. The Guadalupe pottery is used on these occasions, and the sale of it for other purposes is regarded by the Indians as little short of sacrilege.

My agent has succeeded in buying a small quantity, which is offered below. It differs entirely from the Guadalajara pottery, the pitchers especially being less primitive in design, and is all hard baked with a glaze. The decoration is in raised work

only, no colors or gilding being used. The colors are black, dark green and brown splashed with black.

No. 108. Illustrated. A large and handsome pitcher, usually dark green in color, finely glazed. Has image of the Virgin of Guadalupe on the upper part of the front, shown in the engraving. Height, 14 inches. Price, \$3.50 each.



No. 108.

No. 107. Similar in every respect to the above, but is smaller. Height, 12½ inches. Price, \$3 each.

No. 106. Same shape and general appearance as No. 108. Height, 9 inches. Price, \$1.75 each.

No. 105. The base and round part next above it in this pitcher are made in the same style as that shown in the illustration, but the neck is larger and the ornamentation somewhat different from that in the pitchers first described. Height, 10½ inches. Price, \$2 each.

No. 104. Same style pitcher as No. 105, but instead of the large, curved mouth it is cut squarely off at the top, which gives it a very unique appearance. Very nicely ornamented, with roses and foliage in relief. Height, 10 inches. Price, \$2 each.



No. 102.

No. 102. Illustrated. Small pitcher, dark green or brown, ornamented with large wreaths of roses, as shown in the cut. They usually have a straight piece running from the body of the pitcher to front edge of the mouth, on which is placed the image of the Virgin, though the picture does not show this. Height, 5 inches. Price, \$1 each.

No. 103. Same style pitcher and ornamentation. Height, 6½ inches. Price, \$1.25 each.

No. 101. The smallest pitcher of Guadalupe ware. Same style as the two small ones last described. Height,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Price, 75 cents each.



No. 140.

No. 140. Illustrated. This vessel may be designated as a vase with handle over the top. The cut shows character of decoration. Used for water. Height, 12 inches. Price, \$2.50 each.



No. 131.

No. 131. Illustrated. Mug with handle. Height, 5 inches. Price, 50 cents each.

No. 130. Same style mug, but only 4 inches high. Price, 40 cents each.

No. 138. Illustrated. A peculiar kind of water jug, with handle, much admired on account



No. 134.



No. 138.

of its odd shape. Height, 13 inches. Price, \$3 each.

No. 121. Illustrated. Water vessel in the form of a duck, which can be suspended with cords or placed on a table or mantel. Height, 8 inches. Price, \$2.25 each.



No. 121.

No. 122. Water vessel in the form of a fish. Height, 6 inches. Price, \$1.75 each.

No. 118. Large water bottle with less foliage and fewer roses in the decoration, but has image of the Virgin on the long neck. Price, \$2.50 each.

No. 112. Illustrated. Water vessel in form of a pumpkin. They generally come in black only. Height, 10 inches. Price, \$3 each.



No. 112.

No. 111. Same style vessel, 8 inches high. Price, \$2.50 each.



No. 116.

No. 116. A highly ornamented canteen in jet black, which can either be suspended, as shown in the illustration, or placed

on a table or mantel. Has image of the Virgin on the neck. Height, 11 inches. Price, \$2.50 each.

No. 115. Same pattern canteen, but smaller. Price, \$2 each.

No. 114. A still smaller size, 6½ inches high. Price, \$1 each.

No. 137. Same style jug, smaller, 10½ inches high. Price, \$2.25 each.

No. 134. Illustrated. Double-mouthed water vessels, in brown color splashed with black. Height, 8 inches. Price, \$1 each.

No. 133. Same style vessel, 6½ inches high. Price, 75 cents each.

No. 136. Illustrated. Large pitcher in black or dark green. Height, 13 inches. Price, \$2.50 each.

No. 139. Same style pitcher, 10½ inches high. Price, \$2 each.

No. 135. Same style pitcher, 9 inches high. Price, \$1.50 each.



No. 136 .

## Cuatitlan Pottery.

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The village of Cuatitlan is celebrated as the birthplace of Juan Diego, the Indian, to whom appeared the Virgin of Guadalupe, as referred to on page



Cuatitlan Canteen.

placed on the neck at the back. Only one side is decorated. Height, about 11 inches. Price, \$1 each.

Water bottle, round, resembling somewhat the shape of the No. 15 Guadalajara bottle. Decorated with black scroll work. Price, \$1 each.

34. Besides the Guadalupe pottery, which is a special and very limited manufacture for sacred purposes only, the natives make a coarse, red ware, which is not without interest taken in connection with the marvelous story in which Juan Diego is so prominent a figure.

The illustration shows a large earthen canteen with handles, made to hang only. The ground is dark red, with decoration in black painting. Some of the canteens have only one handle, which is

## Dolores-Hidalgo Pottery.

This is from the town of Dolores, in the state of Guanajuato, Mexico, "a place which must forever remain famous above all others as the cradle of Mexican independence." Hidalgo, the patriot-priest, was himself superintending a porcelain factory at this place, when he was called to the leadership of the people at the beginning of their struggle against Spanish rule. The ware is of firm texture and agreeable color, and the decoration is different from that in any other Mexican pottery.

Double-mouthed water vessel, with handle connecting the two mouths. Made to hang only; soft-baked, without glaze. The entire surface is polished, except the part on which the decoration is placed, which is left rough and the figures traced with a burnisher, giving them a deeper color than the ground. The illustration shows this vessel very clearly. Height, about 10 inches. Price, \$1.25 each.



Dolores-Hidalgo Canteen.



Dolores-Hidalgo Water Jug.

Double-mouthed water vessel, with handle connecting the two mouths. Made to hang only; soft-baked, without glaze. The entire surface is polished, except the part on which the decoration is placed, which is left rough and the figures traced with a burnisher, giving them a deeper color than the ground. The illustration shows this vessel very clearly. Height, about 10 inches. Price, \$1.25 each.

Same style vessel, 7½ inches high. Price, 75 cents each.

Water bottle, with handle; small, long neck, decorated in same style as above. Height, about 9 inches. Price, \$1 each.

Water vessel in form of a duck, of grotesque appearance, decorated in same style as above. Height, about 8 inches. Price, \$1.50 each.

Water jug, shown in the cut. Height, about  $9\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Price, \$1.25 each. Same style of vessel, about 8 inches high. Price, \$1 each.

Vessel with same shaped body, but with handle over top and spout on side. Height, about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Price, 75 cents each.

There are also in this ware numerous small pieces comprising all the different shapes described above, varying from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 inches in height. Price, 25 cents each:

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## Cooking Pottery.

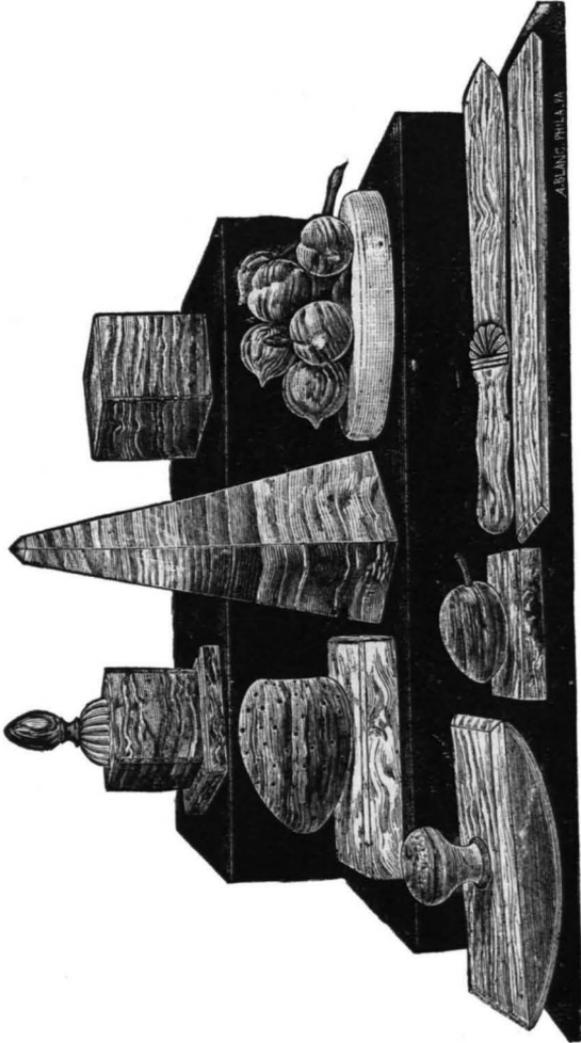
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Vessels of iron are little used by the Indians, but instead they make their own cooking utensils of fire-clay, decorating them in various colors and baking them with a fine glaze. The vessels are used for cooking beans, rice, meat, chocolate, etc., and may be placed directly on the fire without harming them.

The pieces kept in stock are mostly cups and mugs, from 2 to 6 inches high. Price, 10, 15, 25, 35 cents each, according to size.

## Mexican Iridescent Ware.

The following is from an article on Mexico, by Charles Dudley Warner, in *Harper's Magazine*: "At Patzcuaro we found by chance, for it was not displayed for sale, something that interested us more than anything else made in Mexico. This was a true iridescent ware. The specimens we obtained were small, round and rectangular plates. The lustre is the true Saracenic, Alhambra or Gubbio lustre, the real iridescence, shimmering, shifting colors in changing light, ruby, green, blue. Would it not be singular if this lost art were preserved in Mexico? The ware is rude. The makers have not the certainty of producing a particular color in a picture which distinguishes a Gubbio work, and it lacks the elegance and glaze, the solidity and fineness of the Alhambra tiles. But it is a genuine iridescence. The plates are exceedingly thin and brittle. The lustre seems to be metallic, of copper, and the effect produced by subjecting the ware to an exceedingly high temperature, a firing so fierce that the clay is apparently disintegrated, and has lost its ringing quality." The ware is very difficult to procure, but occasional invoices are received, and the small pieces, mostly in plaques and round or oblong dishes, are offered at 15 cents, 25 cents, 50 cents and \$1 each, according to size. All the flat pieces have holes in one edge to hang up as plaques, but can be used equally well for card receivers, cigar ash receivers, jewel cases, etc.



Onyx Goods. •

## Onyx Goods,

FROM PUEBLA, MEXICO.

The beautiful onyx found near the City of Puebla, on the old wagon road between the City of Mexico and Vera Cruz, is utilized by the Indians in the manufacture of a great variety of articles—paper-weights, inkstands, clusters of fruit, etc.—all of which are exquisitely finished. The material is handsomely variegated, susceptible of a high polish, and is so much esteemed that it has been used in the interior decoration of many of the finest public buildings in Mexico, as well as in the United States and Europe. As the colors are arranged in layers very fine cameos may be cut from it, and it is often used for this purpose. For table tops and ornamental work nothing is more elegant.

To one not acquainted with Indian work, it seems almost incredible that with absolutely no machinery, and only a few tools of the rudest description, such results could be attained as are seen in some of the more elaborately wrought pieces. Yet such is the case, and withal the man who executes the most intricate designs is so illiterate that no order can be given him by mail! It is impossible to show the lovely colors by a wood-cut, and on account of the difficulty of showing the goods to advantage otherwise only a single cut has been given, representing a few pieces.

**Inkstand.** The figure in the upper left-hand corner of the illustration shows the style of these goods. The base is about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches square,  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch thick, to which the cube containing the ink-well is attached by screws passing through the base. The ink-well is of glass. Price, \$6.50 each. Other single inkstands at from \$5 to \$10 each, according to color.

**Double Inkstand**, on base about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  by  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches, the front edge of which is worked out in a graceful curve, resting on round supports placed at each corner. A pen-rack is attached. Price, \$25 each.

**Large Double Inkstand**, on base about  $12\frac{1}{2}$  by  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches, raised 1 inch on round supports placed at each corner. Has pen-rack attached. This is the finest article of the kind made. Price, \$35 each.

Other double inkstands can be supplied at from \$10 to \$25 each, according to work on same and color of material. The more marked the coloring the more valuable the pieces are considered.

**Paper-weight**, cube, about 3 inches square, represented by the figure in the upper right-hand corner of the cut. Price, \$3.50 each. Same size with less color, \$3 each.

**Paper-weight**, cube, about  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches square. Price, \$2 each.

**Paper-weight**, pyramid, base about  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches square, height about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches, shown in the illustration. Price, \$4.50 each.

**Paper-weight**, pyramid, base about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches square, height, about 7 inches. Price, \$3.50 each.

**Paper-weight**, pyramid, base about  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches square, height,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to  $5\frac{3}{4}$  inches. Price, \$2.50 each.

**Paper-weight**, pyramid, base about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches square, height, about  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches. Price, \$1.50 each.

It is well to note that cubes, pyramids and other articles of Indian manufacture in which occur right angles and straight lines are more expensive than clusters of fruits, etc., which can be made without reference to rules. The Indian idea of lines and angles is imperfectly developed, and with no machinery and poor tools it is difficult for them to produce results which, to an American, would seem extremely simple.

**Paper-weight**, single Mexican fruit on oblong slab, about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  x  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches, similar to figure in lower part of the illustration. Price, \$1.50 each.

**Paper-weight**, single Mexican fruit on oblong slab, about 3 x 2 inches. Price, \$2 each.

**Paper-weight**, in same style, larger fruit and handsomer coloring. Price, \$2.50 each.

**Paper-weight**, two Mexican fruits on oblong slab, about  $4\frac{1}{4}$  x  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches, stem of fruit made of horn. Price, \$4 each.

**Paper-weight**, two Mexican fruits on larger slab. Price, \$5 each.

**Clusters of 4 to 7 Mexican fruits**, on stems made of transparent horn, fastened to oval slab about 6 x 4 inches; an elegant table or mantel ornament. Price, \$6 to \$10 each, according to colors in stone. In clusters having the larger number of fruits the latter are smaller than in clusters having fewer, hence the same price for both kinds.

**Clusters of 8 Mexican fruits**, stems and foliage made of horn, fastened to oval slab about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  x  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches, making an elegant ornament for table or mantel. Price, \$10 to \$15 each, according to color.

**Cluster of 6 Mexican fruits**, stems and foliage made of horn, fastened to oval base about 10 x  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches, shown in illustration. Price, \$15 to \$20 each, according to color.

In these clusters, the stems being made of horn are not easily broken. Both the single fruits and clusters are fastened to the slabs by screws passing through the latter.

**Large single Mexican fruit**, "tuna," or prickly pear, on oblong slab, about 6 x  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches, similar to middle figure on left side of the engraving. Price, \$5 each.

**Large Single Mexican fruit**, "aguacate," or alligator pear, on oblong slab about  $4\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Prices, \$3.50 each.

**Blotter**, like figure in lower left-hand corner of illustration, about  $5\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$  inches, with screw for putting in fresh blotters. Price, \$3.50 to \$4 each, according to colors in same.

**Blotter**, beautifully engraved with flowers, etc., with various mottoes, such as *recuerdo*, "remembrance," etc. Price, \$5 to \$7.50 each, according to colors.

**Rules**, similar to that shown in the lower right-hand corner of cut,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  to  $10\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, 1 inch wide and  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch thick. Price, \$2 each.

**Rules**,  $\frac{5}{8}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch square, about 10 inches long. Price, \$2 each.

**Paper-knife**, seen in lower right-hand corner of cut, about 10 inches long. Price, \$2.50 each.

**Paper-knife**, slightly different shape, about 8 inches long. Price, \$2 each.

**Paper-knife**, about 6 inches long. Price, \$1.50.

**Pen-holders**, round, 8 to 9 inches long. Price, \$1 each.

**Pen-holders**, flattened at top, so as to be used for paper-knife also. Price, \$1.25 each.

**Cuff buttons**, large, round, square, oval or diamond-shaped, made of one piece of solid onyx. Price, \$2 per pair.

**Table tops**, round, oval, square, square with rounded corners, or oblong with rounded corners. Price, \$10 to \$20 each, according to size and color of stone.

As it is sometimes difficult to duplicate sizes, prices cannot be given with exactness, but parties interested will, on application, receive written description of goods on hand at the time and prices of same.

## Mineral Picture Frames, Etc.

These goods are made of different minerals from the mountains in New Mexico, Texas and Mexico—continuations of the great Rocky Mountain range—and are the most attractive forms in which specimens can possibly be arranged. The frames are all strongly made, and the specimens so firmly attached it is impossible to remove them without breaking.

**Cabinet-size photograph frame.** Composed of 20 different Rocky Mountain minerals firmly imbedded in putty, numbered to correspond with catalogue attached to back of each frame, giving name; unique in



appearance and interesting for study. Furnished with square opening, as shown in the cut, or oval, as may be desired. The engraving is so much reduced the numbers pasted on the different specimens do not appear. Price, \$2.50 each. Postage, 35 cents extra.

**Horseshoe frame** for card-size photograph, 20 different minerals, numbered and catalogued same as above. Price, \$2 each. Postage, 21 cents extra.

**Horseshoe pin-cushion**, same minerals as on above frames, centre of puffed scarlet satin, loop of scarlet ribbon at top for hanging up. Price, \$2 each. Postage, 20 cents extra.

**Cross**, about 6 inches high, on base about  $2\frac{3}{4}$  by  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches, entirely covered with minerals and gold-bearing sand. Minerals all numbered and catalogued as above. Price, \$1.50 each. Postage, 20 cents extra.

**Thermometer**,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  by  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches, 17 different minerals, numbered and catalogued. Price, \$1.50 each. Postage, 7 cents extra.

**Thermometer**,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  by 9 inches, 20 specimens, numbered and catalogued. Price, \$2.50 each. Postage, 12 cents extra.

**Pin-cushion**, 3 by  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches high, 20 specimens, numbered and catalogued, bark of California Big-Tree for holding the pins. Price, \$1.75 each. Postage, 14 cents extra.

**Inkstands** at \$1, \$1.50 and \$2 each. By mail, \$1.12, \$1.65 and \$2.22 each, respectively.

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**Agate cuff buttons**, oblong, square or round, black or red, beautifully striped with white, \$1.50 per pair; ladies' brooches, agate, \$1, \$1.50 and \$2 each, according to color of material; shoe buttoners, agate handles, nickeled hooks, \$1 to \$1.25 each; tiger eye, \$1.50 each; glove buttoners, agate handles, 50 cents each; tiger eye handles, 75 cents each; pen-holders, agate, gold-plated mountings, \$1.25 each; pencils, screw point, gold-plated mountings, \$1.25 each; crochet needles, agate, \$1 each; crochet needles, tiger eye, \$1.25 each; match-safes, tiger eye, \$2.50 each; agate, \$2 each. All these small articles will be sent postpaid on receipt of price.

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I carry a line of cuff buttons, watch charms, paper-cutters and other small articles made of chalcedony or Arizona petrified wood, catalogue and price list of which will be mailed on application. Can furnish also splendid cabinet specimens of this beautiful material, and invite correspondence from parties desirous of obtaining such specimens.

## Horn Goods.

FROM SAN LUIS POTOSI, MEXICO.

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All these goods are made from selected large horns of Mexican cattle, and are finished with an extremely fine polish. The larger sizes are generally transparent, but such as are made from near the tip end of the horn are as black as ebony, and cannot be distinguished from polished buffalo horn. The ornamentation seems to have been done by a peculiar process with silver, the bright metallic color apparently being absorbed into the horn, and all surplus cleaned off in polishing.

No. 21. Round dish, about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter and 1 inch deep. Price, 50 cents each.

No. 15. Round dish, about 4 inches in diameter and 1 inch deep. Price, 75 cents each.

No. 11. Round dish, about  $4\frac{1}{4}$  inches in diameter and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch deep. Price, \$1 each.

No. 8 Round dish, about  $6\frac{1}{4}$  inches in diameter and  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches deep. Price, \$2 each.

No. 22 Oblong dish, about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches and  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch deep, with flattened base. Price, 50 cents each.

No. 14. Oblong dish, about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  by  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches and 1 inch deep, with flattened base. Price, 75 cents each.

No. 12. Oblong dish, about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  by  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches and 1 inch deep, with flattened base. Price, \$1 each.

No. 10. Oblong dish, about 7 by 5 inches and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch deep, flattened base. Price, \$2 each.

No. 9. Oblong dish, about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  by  $6\frac{1}{4}$  inches and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch deep. Price, \$2 each.

The foregoing list comprises such articles as can usually be supplied at all times. In addition to them I have occasionally puff boxes and jewel cases, elegantly made, with cover, at \$4 to \$7.50 each; napkin rings, \$1 each; and other articles which are not received in sufficient quantities to justify making a list of them, but particulars of which will be given on application.



Indian Hand-carved Comb. The cut shows the comb partly open. Price, \$2.50 each, postpaid.

It is not known to what uses these dishes, etc., are put by the Mexicans, but it is safe to say that feminine ingenuity in our own country will be able to utilize them for various purposes. They come in nicely for card receivers, jewel cases, etc.

All horn goods will be sent postpaid at the prices quoted.

**Indian hand carved comb**, made of horn in imitation of tortoise shell, closing into a handle which represents an Indian with bow (see illustration), water-carrier and various other figures. Length, when open, about 11 inches.



## Canes.

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I have a large stock of canes made of different Mexican woods, mostly, however, of the wood of the coffee and wild orange trees, which are indigenous to Southern Mexico. To say nothing of the novelty of the thing, canes made of these woods cannot be surpassed for actual service, as the woods are very hard and durable. They are all splendidly carved by the Aztec Indians in a manner that claims the admiration of every one that sees them. With no tools whatever, except a jack-knife, the most complicated designs are skilfully executed, and monograms are constructed and carved from any given initials, when the Indian does not even know one letter from another! Canes will be made to order and carved from any given design, the time required for doing the work being from two weeks to a month after receipt of the order at El Paso. I recently had made for an official of the Southern Pacific Railroad a beautiful cane carved with a full train of passenger cars, with initials of the railroad, "S. P. R. R.," on the cars, and monogram of the gentleman near the upper end. Large numbers of these canes are sold for presentation purposes, for which they are quite as much prized as the conventional gold-headed cane. They can be sent to any place in the United States reached by express for 25 cents to 35 cents each. Estimates for special work will be promptly given on application.

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A very handsome cane of coffee-wood, elaborately carved with Mexican coat-of-arms, etc., with blank space for monogram. Price, \$5 each. This cane is kept regularly in stock and monogram can be carved by any wood carver, or will be

done in Mexico for \$1 extra. It will require about two weeks to have the work done if ordered here.

Same as above, but not so finely finished, space for monogram. Price, \$4 each.

Coffee-wood cane, different style, carved from bottom to top with various figures, no coat-of-arms; a very reliable article for service. Price, \$3 each.

The canes above described are without handles.

Coffee-wood cane, with handle, finished smooth and colored dark-brown. Price, \$2.25 each. Same, without handle, \$2 each.

Canes made of the wood of the wild orange, which grows on the sides of the volcano Popocatepetl, elastic as rattan and almost indestructible, running from  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch in diameter. The largest sizes have no handles, but the medium and small sizes can be furnished either with or without handles. Even the cheapest of these canes are finely carved by the Indians, and as specimens of jack-knife work stand in the front row. Price, 25 cents, 50 cents, 75 cents and \$1 each, according to size.

In ordering canes of the better grades, specify length desired. The cheaper canes are usually made long enough for the tallest person, and can be cut off by the purchaser to suit.

**Cactus Canes.**—A very curious cane is made of the cactus known as *Opuntia arborescens*, or elk-horn cactus, which grows in this section. It has a narrow and much-branched stem, often rising to a considerable height. The stems are cut, and after the fleshy part has been removed, there remains a net-work of hard, woody fibres, which are arranged in such a way as to brace the cane in every direction and render it very strong. I do not furnish any finished canes, as purchasers usually prefer to finish them to suit their own tastes. The fleshy part is easily removed. Selected sticks in the rough only, long enough to suit anyone. Price, 25 cents each.

## Copies of the Aztec Calendar-Stone.

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The most remarkable piece of sculpture yet discovered is the great Aztec Calendar-Stone, which was disinterred in the Plaza Mayor of the City of Mexico, in 1790, while some laborers were engaged in lowering the grade of the street. It had been buried there by the Spaniards, whose zeal for the religion they professed led them to destroy everything partaking of the form of idols, or to bury such pieces as could not be readily broken. It is a solid block of dark porphyry, about 11 feet in diameter, and it is estimated to have required the combined efforts of 10,000 men to remove it from the place where it was originally quarried to the city. It is covered with geometrical and astronomical figures, and was used by the Aztecs or Toltecs in computing time, which they did with as much precision as modern astronomers. Soon after its discovery it was built into the wall of the Cathedral, where it remained till a few years ago, when it was removed to the National Museum for better preservation.

The copies are accurate representations of the original, made of plaster, about  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter, with loop of wire at the top to hang up. Price, \$2.50 each.

Photographs of the Calendar-Stone, cabinet size. Price, 25 cents each.

## Rag Figures.

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It is to be somewhat regretted that the name under which this artistic and very interesting class of work is known in the trade should have been so inaptly chosen as to convey to the reader no accurate conception of the goods. The figures are known in Mexico as *figuras de trapo*, of which the English name is a translation, and it has become so well established as to render a change impracticable.

The substance used in the manufacture of the figures is the viscid exudation of a tree similar to the India-rubber tree, mixed with the proper proportion of hard, black wax to render them rigid when cold, though they possess at all times sufficient elasticity to admit of their being bent more or less without injury. This is too obvious an advantage over the fragile character of work made entirely of wax to be overlooked.

After modelling a perfect human figure of this peculiar material, the Indian artist covers the entire surface with cloth in so dexterous a manner as to give it the appearance of the human skin. Finely made eyes of glass are inserted, and the figure is costumed after the fashion of the type it is designed to represent. Every class of artisans and laborers in Mexico is represented by these life-like puppets. The costuming of the figures is not the least remarkable of the work, as the clothing is identical in every respect with that of the living originals, not even the slightest detail being omitted. No stronger commendation of these goods could be desired than the large sales made to tourists on their return from Mexico, who buy the figures as the best way of showing their friends at home the customs of our Mexican neighbors.

The various processes used by the Indians are secrets which they guard with the greatest care. It is a class of work not to be found in any other part of the world, and nothing could be

bought illustrating better the imitative ability of the Indians and at the same time portraying the customs of the country so faithfully. All the larger figures are modeled on a frame made of wire, so as to strengthen them, and all the sizes are attached to their bases by wire passing through the latter. It is entirely unnecessary to keep these figures under a glass, as they can be readily cleaned in case they become soiled.

**Tortillera.** (Tortilla Maker.) The national bread of Mexico is the tortilla.

a flat cake of wafer like thickness, made of corn. Those who have been in Mexico and seen the process of making tortillas can attest the truthfulness of the illustration, taken from a rag figure. In front of the woman is placed the *metate*, or large stone, on which the corn is ground. The corn, previously made soft by soaking in lime



Tortillera. (Tortilla Maker.)

water, is first pounded in a vessel made for the purpose, after which it is ground into an impalpable paste. This done, the woman proceeds to make the tortillas, which are baked on a thin piece of pottery made of fire-clay, or, as in this case, on a sheet of iron, seen at her right. As fast as the cakes are done, they are placed in the cloth covered vessel at the left. The expression of the woman's face, as well as the inevitable baby sleeping at her left, is true to the life. The figure is clothed in precisely the same style as one may see them any day in Mexico. Two sizes of this figure are made. Price, small size, \$3 each; large size, \$5 each.



Carbonero. (Coal Seller.)

**Carbonero.** (Coal Seller.) An illustration of this figure is given. Charcoal burning in some parts of Mexico is a regular trade, the people engaged in it being known as carboneros. The coal seller arranges the coal in bales about two or two and one-half feet square, and placing one of these on his back trudges off in search of customers. In the figure the costume is faithfully shown—the sandals on the feet, the large palm leaf hat, and the zarape or blanket taken along for bedding. Height of figure about 7 inches. Can be furnished in either male or female, as women engage in this business as well as men. Price, \$2 each.

Same figure, double size, about 11 inches high. Price, \$3 each.

**Viajero.** (Traveler.) Mexican Indians make surprisingly long journeys on foot, always going at a quick trot, and often bearing enormous loads and carrying along only a scanty supply of provisions. The traveler shown in this figure has on his back a large bundle, on top of which is a mat, used for his bed when stopping for the night. A long staff is carried in his right hand, perfect sandals are on the feet, and the sombrero, zarape, etc., are very real in appearance. The figure is in a stooping posture, the same as that assumed by the real traveler. Height about 6 inches. Price, \$2 each.

Same figure, double size, about 11 inches high. Price, \$3 each.

Double figure, representing policeman arresting a drunken man and evidently carrying him to the prison. The officer is dressed in regular uniform, with badge, club, etc., while the prisoner's face is bespattered with blood from a recent blow,

and his clothing torn and soiled as from a protracted spree. Height, about 11 inches. Price, \$6 per double figure.

**Leñero.** (Wood Seller.) A man with load of wood on his back, rude axe in his hand. These wood sellers go out on the mountains to places inaccessible to teams or even donkeys, where they spend the day in cutting or digging up wood. Towards night they may be seen coming into the city with the result of the day's work, which they carry from house to house till a purchaser is found. In the figure the wood is real, bound together with cords, and held on the man's back by a broad leathern band, which passes around the forehead. Height, about 6 inches. Price, \$2 each.

Same figure, double size, about 11 inches high. Price, \$3 each.

Double figure, representing an aged couple, both intoxicated. The old man seems to be the less drunk of the two, and is evidently trying to persuade his spouse to "come home." The hoary locks of both indicate their age. Height, about 6 inches. Price, \$4 per double figure.

**Barber.** A large double figure, showing man seated on rough stool, barber shearing off his long locks. Scissors, costume, etc., natural as life. Height, about 11 inches. Price, \$6 per double figure.

**Court Scene.** A large group of figures, on oblong base, about 14x8 inches. In the centre is placed a table covered with green cloth, strewn with papers written in Spanish. The judge is seated at the side of the table, at the opposite ends of which stand the two contending parties. The scene is evidently intended to represent an attempt at adjusting a family quarrel, as the husband and wife, of middle age, appear, together with two figures of old people, presumably the parents of the wife. There are seven figures of adults, one of a half-grown girl, and a baby strapped to the back of one of the women. Nothing is omitted that is commonly seen in a Mexican court-room. The base is checkered and colored in imitation of tiles, the paper on the table is ruled after the peculiar style

of the paper used in the country, the miniature pens stuck in the inkstand, the glasses on the judge's nose, are all realistic to a remarkable degree. Price of the group, \$20 each.

**\*Pulqueria.** A large group of figures on an oblong base, about 12 by 8 inches, representing a street pulque vender. Two barrels of the beverage are placed on a slightly-raised platform at one side, near which stands the vender with his attention occupied by a woman customer. On one corner stand two convivial companions, with one large glass between them, from which they alternately drink. At the opposite end a gay caballero, dressed in buckskin suit, the pantaloons adorned up and down with silver buttons, a great silver-braided sombrero and gaudy zarape, has his arm affectionately round a "dark-eyed senorita," with whom he is sipping a glass of the favorite beverage. A fine group, and one very typical of the lower part of the country, where pulque is produced so abundantly. Price, \$20 per group.



**Ollera.** (Pottery Seller.) The figure illustrated shows a woman with a load of pottery strapped to her back, which is the way in which much of the pottery of the country reaches the market. In the Ollera. (Pottery Seller.) figure the small pieces of pottery on the woman's back are made of clay and perfectly finished. Can be supplied in either male or female. Price, \$2 each. The same figure, about double size. Price, \$3 each.

\*One of the most wonderful and valuable plants known to man is the Mexican maguay (Agave Americana), a species of the century plant. The following extract from Bancroft's works enumerates a few of the many uses to which it is put: "Nearly as indispensable to the Mexican as Indian corn is the maguay. \* \* \* Its cultivation dates from very ancient times, and the esteem in which the plant is held is not to be wondered at when we consider the variety of purposes for which it is used, and that it can be raised

\***Tlachuquero.** This is the Indian name of the man who collects the *agua miel* or "honey water" from the *maguey* plant. The cut represents such a *tlachuquero* as is usually employed on the more extensive haciendas. The large articles hanging from the side of the burro or donkey are pig-skins prepared for transporting the juice to the farmhouse or other place of deposit. The man is provided with a long-handled gourd, which



Tlachuquero.

he inserts into the cavity of the plant and applying his mouth to the upper end fills it by suction, then empties the juice into the pig-skin. The process is repeated till the juice is all taken up from the plant, when he goes to another and so on until he

with so little labor and on so small an area of fertile ground. To the Indian it not only gives food, but its leaves cover his hut, and cloth is woven from its fibres; its medicinal qualities are highly valued, and its juice is his favorite beverage, being known as \* \* \* *pu'que*. \* \* \* On approaching the time of blossoming, the heart of the plant is cut out, after which the cavity gradually begins to fill with the juice. This is removed two or three times every day, as long as the sap continues to flow—generally for four months—and the average yield amounts to about 120 gallons for every plant. In an earthen vessel, or more often in a skin, it is then exposed to fermentation, which begins after 32 to 36 hours, though this process is often effected within several hours by adding some well-fermented *pu'que*. According to the care and skill used in its manufacture, there are different qualities of this liquor, but nearly always it is repulsive to the unaccustomed palate, though it possesses, when pure, good wholesome qualities." Vol. XI, p. 607.

Large estates or haciendas, on which nothing else is grown, are common in Mexico, some of which are said to yield their owners princely revenues, amounting, in some instances, to \$200,000 per annum.

has finished his load. The man is generally accompanied by a dog, which is seen in the cut. The figure is placed on a base, about 8 inches in diameter, and measures about 7 inches in height. Price, \$10 each.

\***Tlachiadero.** (Without Burro.) Oftener than otherwise the tlachiadero has no burro, but carries the pig-skin on his back, fastened by a broad strap around the forehead. In this figure the burro is omitted, but the man, dog and maguey plant are about the same size as in the figure last described. Price, \$6 each.

\***Tlachiadero.** Figure representing a man on his way to the farm-house to deposit his load. On his back is strapped the pig-skin, from the mouth of which protrudes the long gourd. Height, about 7 inches. Price, \$2 each.

Same figure, double size, about 11 inches high. Price, \$3 each.

**Aguador.** (Water Carrier.) In all the larger Mexican towns this is a regularly licensed individual, numbered and registered



Aguador. (Water Carrier.)

the same as carriages or express wagons in American towns. He is a most useful functionary, and as indispensable as the baker or butcher. Filling the large earthen jars at the public fountain or reservoir, he makes the rounds of his regular customers, leaving with each the quantity of water desired. He charges so much per load, which is as much as is held by the two vessels. He keeps his accounts by depositing with each customer a small red bean on the delivery of a load of water, and at the end of the week these beans are counted and the amount represented by them is collected. The beans are

carried in a leather bag, which can be seen in the cut hanging at the man's side. The figure is a very fine one. Height, about 7 inches. Price, \$2 each.

Same figure, about double size. Price, \$3 each.

Most of the figures described above can be supplied in either males or females at the same price for same sizes.

**Bull Fights.** Figures are made representing various stages of this sport, in large sizes mostly, at prices ranging from \$12 to \$25 each.

Below are listed a few of the most desirable, in which the work is of the best and most artistic character: Group of four figures and bull, one man mounted on back of animal, another prostrate with bull trampling on him, a third flaunting a cloth in the bull's face to divert his attention from the unfortunate man on whom he is trampling, while the fourth has grasped the tail for a like purpose. The figures of men are all appropriately costumed, and the group is placed on a base about 13 by 8 inches. Price, \$20.

**Figure of horse and rider and bull,** representing a scene in the beginning of the fight, when the bull is being goaded to fury by a man on horseback. In the figure the bull has gored the horse and thrown him on his side. The rider's leg is pinned beneath the horse, still he is making valiant efforts to ward off the infuriated animal with the long goad held in the right hand. Blood-colored wax on the shoulders of the bull show the wounds made by the goad, and the place where the horse has been gored is represented in the same way. A very fine figure. Price, \$25.

**Three figures, representing horse and rider and bull.** The horse is blindfolded, with entire body protected with leather shields. The rider is clad in a buckskin suit embroidered with silver, and has in his right hand a long, sharp-pointed goad. The saddle is a genuine Mexican one in miniature, fastened on the horse by a broad woven girth. The horse is being gored behind the fore legs. The figures are fastened on an oval base about 14 by 11 inches. Price, \$25.

**Mexican Family Moving.** The household goods of this



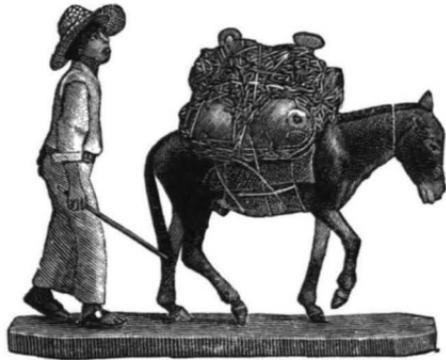
Mexican Family Moving.

The household goods of this couple are placed in a large bag swung across a burro, on top of which the woman complacently sits astride, while the man trudges along behind, driving the animal. On base about 10 by 3 inches. Price, \$7.50 each.

**Man driving burro loaded with pottery.**

Most of the commoner grades of pottery

are made by the Indians at their homes, and when a sufficient stock has been accumulated to justify a trip to market, the patient burro is loaded up and the trip made, hundreds of miles often being traversed in this way before the market town is reached. The pottery in the figure is made and packed precisely as the larger pieces made and sold for practical use. The illustration is taken from a photograph of the figure, and is a very accurate representation. Price, \$6 each.



Man Driving Burro Loaded with Pottery.

Figures of burros come loaded also with wood, coal, hay, building materials, crates of fruits, etc., all of which are equally

typical of the country and there is little choice between them. In case any particular figure is not in stock when an order is received calling for it, another will be sent instead unless such substitution is forbidden.

**Man on Burro.** A very typical figure, showing a common means of travel in Mexico, where the country is often too rough for vehicles or even horses. Price, \$6 each.

**Mexican Horseman.** A gayly caparisoned horse, mounted by a Mexican gentleman dressed in dark velvet or buckskin, with profuse silver ornaments, silver buttons up the pantaloon legs, silver braided sombrero, etc. Furnished with horse in same posture as shown in cut, or rearing, as may be desired. Price, \$20 each.



Mexican Horseman.

**Throwing the bull.** This is another form of the sport, in which the bull is chased in the open field instead of fought in a close ring, the point being to throw him by a quick, dexterous jerk of the tail when overtaken. This figure shows a man in close pursuit of a large animal. On base about 18 by 6 inches. Price, \$25.

**Lassoing the bull.** A large figure, representing a horseman with lasso thrown around the horns of a bull. The well-trained horse has planted himself firmly so as to resist the struggles of the animal. The base on which this figure is placed is about 20 by 7 inches. Price, \$25 each.

**Riding the bull.** The illustration shows this figure so clearly a description is hardly necessary. Such a scene as it represents often occurs at the close of a bull fight, when a jaded and



Riding the Bull.

field it is a more dangerous and exciting sport. The base of the figure is about 9 by 6 inches. Price, \$12 each.

**Indian Woman with Child.** The illustration shows the way in which Indian mothers usually care for their young charges. The baby is placed on the mother's back and a coarse shawl wrapped around both sufficiently tight to hold the child securely. It is not uncommon to see the mother engaged in selling fruit, etc., with the young one peering over her shoulder, as in the cut. Price, \$2 each.

Same figure, double size, about 11 inches high. Price, \$3 each.

In addition to the figures described above there can be supplied, also, cargador or porter; vaquero, "cow boy;" requesenero, seller of curds; mendigo, beggar; pezcador, fisherman; canastero, seller of small baskets; chiquihuitero, seller of large baskets; escobero, broom

defeated animal is turned into the ring for the amusement of the men and boys. They usually have numerous trinkets or presents of small value attached to them by a cord passing around the body, which are free to anyone daring enough to secure them. If the bull riding takes place in the open



Indian Woman with Child.

seller; quesero, cheese seller; calabacero, squash seller; frutero, fruit seller; vedulero, seller of "greens" (green grocer), and many others, representing almost all the different types seen in Mexico. Most of the vocations are pursued equally by men and women, and the majority of the figures can be supplied in either male or female.

## Wax Figures.

The art of making cloth-covered wax or gum figures, or "rag figures," as described above, is one peculiar to the Aztec Indians alone, and the work is not met with in any other part of the world. This claim cannot be made of the Indian wax work offered below, as wax figures are made more or less in all countries; still these pieces show the exquisite skill attained by the Indian, which is unrivalled by either American or European artists. As the work is finished entirely of wax, it is more delicate than the rag work and should be kept under a glass shade.

**Ollera.** (Pottery Seller.) An idea of the appearance of this figure can be had by reference to the illustration under the same name in the rag figures. Height, about 7 inches, on base about 4 inches in diameter by 2 inches high. The pottery, etc., are wholly of wax. Price, \$3 each.

**Pezcador.** (Fisherman.) About the same size figure. Man with net elevated on long staff, a large basket of fish swinging at his side. Extreme height, about 11 inches. Price, \$3 each.

**Pezcador.** (Fisherman.) A large, fine figure of a man with basket of fish at his side and a long string of same around his neck. Base about 5 inches in diameter and 1 inch thick. Extreme height, about 11 inches. Price, \$15 each.

**Carbonero.** (Coal Seller.) Similar to the same figure in rag work. Man with large bag of coal on his back. Bag is made of netting, covered with wax and filled with real charcoal. Extreme height, about 10 inches. Price, \$3 each.

**Indian Market Woman.** Figure about 10 inches high, representing a woman selling vegetables in market house. There is an abundance of vegetables displayed—green corn, turnips, radishes, carrots, cabbages, peppers, tomatoes, etc., which are colored true to nature. The whole is on a base about 11 by 8 inches. Extreme height about 11 inches. Price, \$30 each.

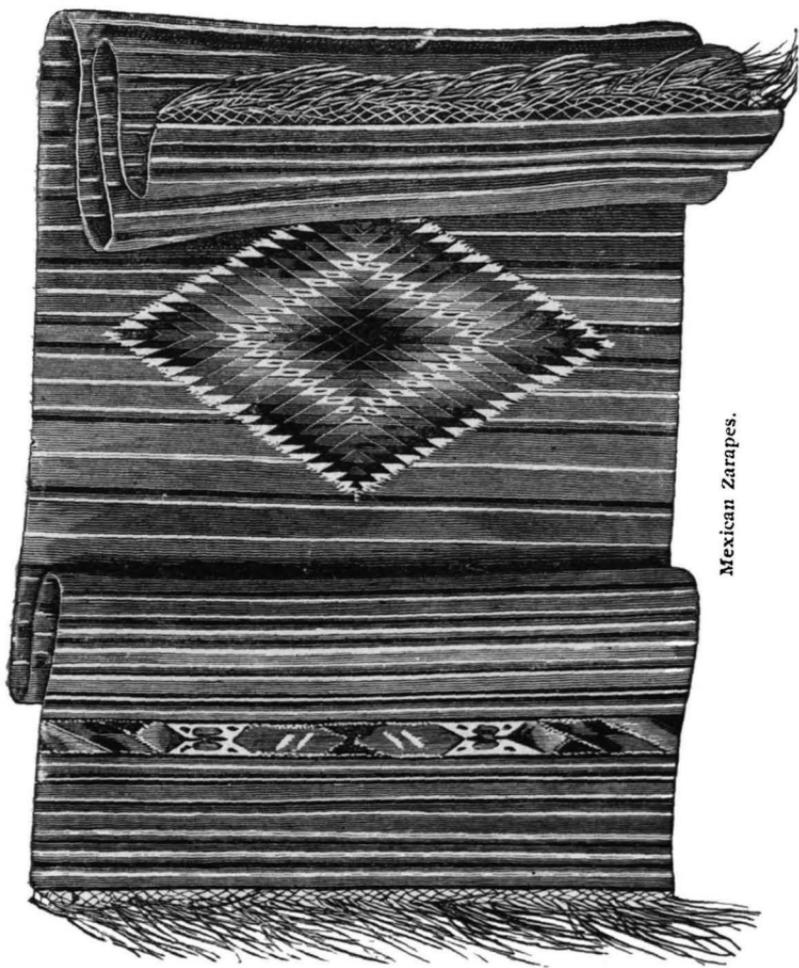
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## Mexican Zarapes.

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The zarape is a large blanket worn by the Mexican men as a cloak or shawl, and in districts where the fashions have not been changed by the advent of railroads constitutes, with the great silver-trimmed sombrero, the chief glory of the Mexican. Yet it is not designed for dudish wear alone, but is an indispensable article of apparel for the poor as well as the rich and goes far toward making up a costume peculiarly national.

The early tourist in Mexico, with utilitarian ideas and an eye to the artistic, quickly perceived the fitness of the zarape for portieres and rugs, and for several years I have had a large trade in zarapes for these purposes, it being difficult to secure enough goods to supply the demand. I have recently, however, arranged with my commission men to keep the makers constantly at work, so that now customers can have some assurance of receiving their orders with reasonable promptness; and as the regular zarape is too short for a full-sized portiere, I have at the same time had a special size made, omitting the



Mexican Sarapes.

opening in the centre and making the zarape about a foot longer. All these goods are hand-made, woven of pure wool, and the colors are very bright and warranted fast.

The sizes of the zarapes and the patterns woven into them vary more or less, and customers cannot expect to get any two exactly alike. The finest European fabrics are not more esteemed than these zarapes, as they possess a charm of novelty that cannot be had with the regular portieres of the stores.

Zarape in fancy colors, diamond centre, fringed at both ends as shown in the cut. Size, about 4 by 9 feet. Price, \$9 each.

Zarape in fancy colors, with parallel straight stripes running across, fringed at both ends, an excellent article. Size about 4 by 8 feet. Price, \$7.50 each.

Other zarapes can occasionally be supplied at prices ranging from \$10 to \$25 each. Descriptions and prices on application.

Mexican hand-made saddle blankets, in fancy colors, about 32 x 44 inches, very durable, excellent for small rugs. Price, \$4 each.

## Navajo Blankets.

The Navajos are by far the most civilized of any of the modern Northern Indians, having acquired from the semi-civilized tribes of New Mexico a knowledge of many of the domestic arts. They cultivate the soil extensively, though their nomadic character disposes them more to cattle raising, and it is hardly probable that a high class of farming will ever be developed among them. Many of them are quite wealthy in flocks and herds, though they give little attention to the material comforts of life.

The one product for which these Indians are famous is their splendid blankets, which are perhaps the best known of any goods now made by the Indians, and which have for years past been eagerly bought by collectors at prices varying from \$4 to \$60 each, post traders on the reservations not infrequently having orders for a year or more in advance for all the blankets that can be secured. The wool from which most of the yarn



Navajo Indian Weaving.

used in weaving these blankets is spun is taken from their own sheep, though for some grades of work, requiring finer yarn than they themselves are able to produce, they unravel fine flannel of American manufacture. The process of weaving is one of extreme simplicity and is aptly shown by the accompanying engraving. If two trees can be found growing sufficiently near together for the purpose, a pole is fastened between them at a convenient height, and from this the warp is suspended, stretched in a rude wooden frame. The woman when weaving always assumes a squatting position, lowering the fabric as convenience requires, which is easily done by loosening the spiral rope by which it is held to the pole. An outline of the blanket is drawn on the ground before the work commences, and every color that enters into the pattern is woven with a separate skein of thread. The colors are produced with mineral and vegetable dyes prepared by the Indians themselves, and are remarkable for their brilliancy and fastness, such colors predominating as are well-known favorites of the Indians. The arrangement of the different colors in the blankets is the most fantastic that can be devised by the Indians, and the more fanciful the design exhibited the higher the price the blanket brings. As long a time as six months is required to produce a blanket of large size. They are woven so closely as to be impervious to water, and by tying the four corners together a kind of bag may be formed in which water can be transported with little waste.

The small sizes are used by the Indians for saddle blankets, but in æsthetic American homes they are highly prized for rugs, for which they are admirably adapted, being almost indestructible; the larger sizes make attractive portieres, or may be used for rugs also, the same as the small blankets, being of equally good quality, outlasting any carpet.

It is not always possible to supply these goods, but my proximity to the agencies and favorable relations with the post traders enable me to buy them when they are to be had. Orders for specially fine blankets, to be made to order, will be

received, and the work executed with as much dispatch as possible. A deposit will be required on all such orders to insure the goods being taken when finished.

Small blanket, about 28 by 46 inches, all Navajo yarn. Price, \$4 to \$6 each.

Small blanket, about 33 by 50 inches, made of thread raveled from fine flannel, very closely woven. Price, \$7.50 to \$12.50 each.

Large blanket, suitable for portiere, about 4 feet 2 inches by 6 to 8 feet, all Navajo yarn, a splendid blanket. Price, \$15 to \$40 each, according to pattern and colors.

Large blanket, about 5 feet 6 inches by 4 feet 9 inches, all Navajo yarn. Price, \$8 to \$12 each.

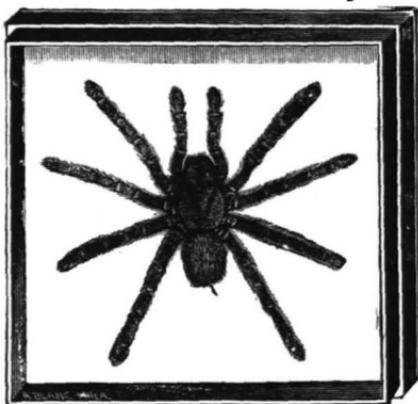
Large blanket, about 4 feet by 5 feet 2 inches, all Navajo yarn, a very nice rug. Price, \$15 to \$17.50 each.

Sizes and prices given above are approximate only, taken from blankets that happen to be in stock as this list is being prepared. Much finer blankets than any of these are occasionally received at \$35, \$40, \$50 and \$60 each. Descriptions of goods on hand will be cheerfully given at any time by letter, as it is impracticable to list these blankets on account of the difficulty of duplicating sizes and patterns.

## Tarantula.

(*Mygale Hentzii*.)

There are few people who have not heard of this little animal of the spider species. It is of so belligerent a character that it does not hesitate to dispute the way with the traveler



whom it chances to meet, and often advances upon its opponent by leaping several feet at a time. It is said to be more venomous than the rattlesnake, though some tribes of Indians believe it possesses valuable medicinal qualities and eat it accordingly, experiencing no ill effect from so doing. The engraving, made from a prepared specimen, such

as is offered for sale, but much reduced, gives a fair idea of its general appearance. Full grown tarantulas, when well spread out, cover a space of 4 or 5 inches square. Good specimens stuffed and mounted in neat box as seen in the cut. Price, \$1 each, postpaid.

**Trap-door Spider.** (*Cteniza Californica*.) This is a different species of spider from the above, and has been named the "trap-door" spider on account of its hollowing out a more or less conical nest, about 3 inches deep and 1 inch in diameter, in the clayey soil; the nests are lined with silk, with an accurately-fitting lid, so arranged that the inmate can hold it down firmly

against ordinary enemies; the cover so closely resembles the surrounding soil in color and roughness as to be recognized with difficulty.

Good specimen, mounted as shown in the cut of tarantula. Price, \$1 each.

**Trap-door Spider's Nest**, neatly put up in a box about 2½ inches square and 4½ inches high, with grass, etc., all complete; a most ingenious and wonderful arrangement. Price, \$1 each. If to be sent by mail, add 24 cents for postage.

Same, containing spider. Price, \$1.50 each. By mail 24 cents extra.

**Tarantula Hawk.** The tarantula and trap-door spider have an implacable enemy in the large red-winged wasp (*Pompilus formosus*), commonly called the "tarantula hawk," which pursues them relentlessly and inflicts a fatal sting when opportunity offers. It is said even to pry open the closely-fitting lid of the spider's nest and drag forth and slay the inmate. Well prepared specimens in neat box, a very appropriate companion for either the tarantula or trap-door spider. Price, 75 cents each, postpaid.

**Scorpions.** The illustration here given will recall to the minds of many readers vivid recollections of this little animal, which they may have encountered in a Southern tour. It has an elongated body, terminating in a long, slender tail of six joints, the last of which is armed with an acute curved sting, which effuses a venomous liquid. It runs very fast, always keeping the tail elevated and ready to strike in any direction. Although extremely painful, its sting is not generally fatal to persons in robust health, or to the larger animals, but debilitated persons.



Scorpion.

and children often succumb to its poison. In the City of Durango, Mexico, it is estimated that as many as ten young children a year are killed by scorpions, and the municipal and state authorities offer a considerable bonus for their capture, hoping in this way to diminish their numbers. The scorpion feeds on insects, which it holds by its palpi or feelers, and stings to death, after which it sucks the blood. It is commonly found under stones, in rubbish around houses, and other convenient places of concealment. Specimens, well prepared and put up in a neat box. Price, 75 cents each, postpaid.

**Centipeds.** "A species of the land articulates of the order Myriapoda. They are many-jointed, wingless, somewhat vermiform, and have a great many feet."—*Dana*.

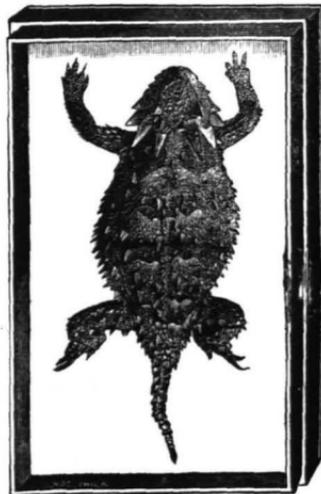
They are frequently found in this section and are reputed to be extremely poisonous, fatal results often ensuing from their bite. Specimens can be furnished either live or prepared. Price, \$1 each. Live specimens can be sent by express only, but the prepared specimens will be mailed, postpaid, at the price quoted.

**Gila Monster.** One of the most repulsive-looking reptiles found in any part of the world is that known as the Gila Monster, or *Heloderma horridum* of scientists. It belongs to the lizard family, has a flattened body, a thick tail, which is about the same size the entire length, terminating very abruptly, and four legs of equal length. The skin is of a yellowish color, with dark markings; head very much resembles that of a serpent; flat, forked tongue; the length varies from 12 to 20 inches. Conflicting reports are given in regard to its habits and nature, some contending that it is so poisonous that even the breath exhaled on a strong man is sufficient to kill him, while others hold that it is entirely harmless. Two specimens which have been kept in the store for some time have shown no disposition of a vicious character, even when an attempt has been made to provoke them. They are very sluggish in their movements and have very rarely taken food. They are said to be able to survive for many months without any food whatever,

I have just completed arrangements with a collector in Arizona, which will enable me to furnish zoölogical gardens and private parties with fine specimens at from \$5 to \$10 each, according to size, purchaser to pay express charges. For zoölogical gardens, and other places of public resort, they prove a never-failing attraction, and quickly repay their cost by the increased patronage they bring the exhibitor.

**Horned Frog, or Toad.** This is "an iguanian lizard of the genus *Phrynosoma*. In its general aspect it resembles a frog,

and in its sluggishness a toad, hence the common name; but it is a true lizard and in no sense a batrachian. \* \* \* It has a more or less circular body, flattened and covered with tuberculated scales; head short, triangular, with sharp spines or rough knobs. Tail short and conical, with spiny scales. Legs of nearly equal length and size, with five toes. *Phrynosoma cornutum* is the best-known species; general color above a dusky gray, with dark bars and markings; below a silvery white. This species is not unfrequently carried to the North from Texas and Mexico; in confinement it is sluggish and will rarely take food, but is said to be active in pursuit of its insect



Horned Toad.  
(*Phrynosoma cornutum*)

prey in the wild state; it is gentle in its disposition. It passes the winter in a state of lethargy in holes dug by various rodents, appearing about April and disappearing about October, at which seasons travelers are frequently annoyed by their seeking shelter in the folds of their blankets. Their spiny covering makes them not very comfortable bed-fellows."—*American Cyclopædia*.

Fine specimens, stuffed and mounted by a skilful taxidermist, natural as life in appearance, in neat box as shown in the illustration. Price, \$1 each, postpaid. Live specimens can be furnished at the proper season. Price on application.

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## Apache Indian Goods.

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The various tribes of savage Indians manufacture rude implements of war, buckskin suits, moccasins, articles for personal adornment, etc., which are greatly valued by collectors as specimens of the handiwork of a race that is fast disappearing. A sufficient stock of these goods cannot be got together to justify the expense of having engravings made of them, and as more or less diversity occurs among articles of even the same class, no printed description can be given that will accurately apply to goods on hand at different times. For this reason only approximate prices can be given of many of the articles, but particular information of goods in stock at any time will be given on application, with exact prices of same.

**Moccasins.** Made of Indian-tanned buckskin, very pliant and durable, generally with rawhide bottoms, but some are made entirely of buckskin, all beaded. Price, \$2 to \$2.50 per pair, according to grade of work. Postage, 10 cents extra per pair.

**High moccasins, or boots,** worn by the Indian women, reaching almost to the knee, beaded. Price, \$3 to \$3.50 per pair. Postage, 12 cents extra.

Moccasins can usually be supplied at all times.

**Bow-case and quiver,** made of fur, more or less bead work on same. Price, \$10 each; made of buckskin, \$5 each.

**Bows**, strung with animal sinews, 75 cents, \$1.25, \$2, \$3.50, \$4 and \$5 each, according to quality.

**Arrows**, feathered, pointed with iron, used in hunting or in war. Price, 15, 20 and 30 cents each.

**Beaded pouches**, 75 cents, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50 each, according to size and quality of work ; beaded awl cases, 75 cents, \$1, \$1.50 each.

**Tam-tam, or drum**, with single head, round, about 12 inches in diameter, used in war dances. Price, \$2.50 each.

**Round shield**, about 20 inches in diameter, covered with fine buckskin, gaudily painted, red flannel streamers attached. Price, \$4.50 each.

**War clubs**, handle made of hard wood, about 24 inches long, covered with rawhide, large stone attached to one end, with hair tassel at end held in the hand. Price, \$1.50 to \$2 each.

**Buckskin suits**, beaded and fringed, \$15 to \$30 each, according to amount of work on same.

**Baskets** made of "soap weed," very closely plaited, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch thick, used for kneading bread, holding water, etc. Strongest and most durable baskets made. Price, 11 inches in diameter,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches deep, \$1.50 each ; 14 inches in diameter,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches deep, \$2 each ; 16 inches in diameter,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches deep, \$2.25 each. Deep round baskets, with handle, used for carrying water. Price, \$2 each.

**Zuni Indian pottery** in a great variety of patterns at 15 cents to \$1 per piece.

**Moqui Indian gods**, made of clay, 5 to 8 inches high. Price, \$1 each.

## Miscellaneous Goods.

### Mexican Nickel Cents.

In 1883, the Mexican Congress decreed the coinage of \$4,000,000 in nickel pieces of one cent, two cents and five cents, and to promote the favorable acceptance of them they were made receivable at custom-houses in any amount. As an inducement for the large mercantile establishments to take hold of the new coinage and assist in putting it in circulation, a discount of 4 per cent. was offered purchasers of certain amounts. Speculators, seeing a chance for profit, collected large numbers of the coins at the reduced rate, and as they were worth their face value at the Government offices the latter were flooded to such an extent that the Government felt compelled to limit the admission of them in payment of duties. This had the effect of depreciating their value one-half, causing grievous loss to the poor. As a consequence, a serious riot occurred in the capital in December, 1883, and a universal demand was made for the withdrawal of the coins. This the government did in April, 1884, and sold them to an European firm for the nickel contained in them. It is said that so bitter were the feelings of the populace against this coinage, when the boxes in which the purchasers had packed it for shipment were being conveyed aboard the steamer a large procession followed, determined to see the obnoxious coins safely out of the country. They are now rarely met with, but by chance I recently secured a small lot of one-cent pieces, which are offered at 5 cents each, or 50 cents per dozen. They are a pretty size for bangles, etc., and can be used for this purpose either plain or gilded.

Maximilian dollars, perfect specimens, \$2.50 each. Current Mexican coins, dollar, half-dollar, quarter-dollar, ten and five-cent pieces, at their face value in American money, when ordered with other goods. When ordered alone, 10 cents extra will be charged for packing and postage. Tlacos, a large copper coin worth about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  cent each. Price, 5 cents each, postpaid.

I do not collect coins, or deal in any others than those named above.

Used Mexican postage stamps can be supplied at 50 cents per 100 for assorted stamps in good condition. Cards containing one dozen assorted stamps, 20 cents, postpaid.

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### Mexican War and Other Relics.

Since the Conquest, Mexico has had many wars and revolutions, and there have naturally been left in the country many of the weapons both of victors and vanquished, all possessing more or less historical interest. Sometimes genuine Toledo

blades are met with, dating back for a century or more and probably imported by some rich don from the mother country. The greater number of pieces, however, are of native production, and many of them bear evidence of rough usage. On account of the nature of the goods it is of course impossible to secure duplicates, and as the stock of to-day may be exhausted before this catalogue reaches the reader, no list can be given further than to say that, in weapons, swords, sabres, bayonets and rarely pistols can be supplied; in other relics, trunk locks of exquisite workmanship, huge door locks, spurs, etc., can be supplied. Prompt attention to correspondence from collectors, and information as to goods on hand and prices cheerfully furnished.

### Hair Bridles, Quirts, Etc.

These goods are all braided of horse hair by the Mexicans in the natural black and white hair, and various colors dyed by themselves. They are very nice and durable.

All hair goods will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price.

**Quirt, or riding whip**, braided round, in black and white, and fancy colors, hair loop for slipping over the hand, nice tassel separating the handle from the body of the quirt. A very nice present for lady or gentleman. Price, \$1, \$1.50 and \$2 each, according to quality. The shape is the same in all quirts, but there is considerable difference in the workmanship.

**Bridle** made of braid about  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch square, in solid black, black and white, or fancy colors. Price, \$6 each.

**Bridle** of flat braid, about  $\frac{5}{8}$  inch wide, in solid black, black and white, or fancy colors. Price, \$7.50 each.

**Bridle** of either flat or round braid, in solid black, black and white, or fancy colors. Price, \$10 each.

**Bridle** of round braid about  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch in diameter, in black, white and fancy colors worked together. This is the finest hair bridle made, and is an elegant piece of work. Price, \$20 each.

Bridles and quirts (riding whips) can be furnished to match in color. In ordering, please state whether this is desired.

The bridles described above are regular goods, which are usually in stock. Bridles are also furnished at \$4, \$12.50 and \$15 each, but cannot always be supplied.

All bridles consist of headstall and reins only, as the bits can be easily attached by the purchaser. Mexican bits are entirely unsuited for the use of Americans, but can be supplied when ordered.

**Lariat**, braided round, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch in diameter, fancy colored hair, about 32 feet long, made for practical use and very cheap. Price, \$4 each.

**Watch chain** of small square or round braid, made to go around the neck, black, black and white, or fancy colors, slides made of hair. Price, \$2 each.

### Nutshell, Containing Wax Figures, Etc.

The curious little article shown in the engraving is almost a literal example of "everything in a nutshell," as more things



"Everything in a Nutshell."

are crowded into this little shell than one commonly sees in a similar space. It is made of the shell of the English walnut, the kernel being removed and the space filled with wax figures, representing wood sellers, birds, fruits, flowers and a great variety of other objects, all perfect and life-like. Tiny mirrors are placed in the shells and serve

are crowded into this little shell than one commonly sees in a similar space. It is made of the shell of the English walnut, the kernel being removed and the space filled with wax figures, representing wood sellers, birds, fruits, flowers and a great variety of other objects, all perfect

as a background for the figures. The shells are divided into two, three or four parts, which are neatly hinged together and closed by a silk cord passing through small loops near the ends of the different sections. The edges of the latter are nicely gilded, and the whole is a marvel of patient and ingenious work, well worth possessing. Price, opening in two parts, \$1 each; three parts, \$1.50 each; four parts, \$2 each; free by mail on receipt of price.

### Olive-wood Guff Buttons.

Made in exact imitation of a Mexican sombrero, or hat, with carved ivory band and ornaments, about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches in diameter. Price, 50 cents per pair, postpaid to any address.

### Mexican Matches.

The Mexicans make a very superior double-headed wax match, easily ignited, burning with no sulphurous or other unpleasant odor, the larger size burning about two minutes. They are neatly put up in ornamental sliding boxes of strong paper suitable for the pocket. Largest size box about  $1\frac{3}{8}$  inches wide by  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches long; small box about  $1\frac{1}{8}$  by  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches. Price, large boxes, 5 cents each, 50 cents a dozen; small size, two for 5 cents, 25 cents a dozen. Price per gross or larger quantities given on application. ~~As~~ Postal laws exclude matches from the mails, and they can only be sent by express or freight, either alone or when other goods are ordered.

### Chocolate Sticks.

Used by the Mexicans for mixing chocolate. They are made of a peculiar hard wood, with knob at the lower end on which two or more rings are turned. By placing this end in the bowl and rotating the stick with the hands, the chocolate is thoroughly beaten and that light, frothy condition produced, which is so essential to a good cup of chocolate. Price, 25 to 35 cents each, according to size. Postage free.

### Indian Lacquer Work.

Speaking of this work, the *Two Republics*, of the City of Mexico, says: "On a rough-hewn plaque, or table top, or gourd, the Uruapan Indian lays a ground color, the pigments and preparation of which are a secret of his tribe. On this, after waiting six days for it to dry, he cuts out carefully the shape of a flower, say a rose, filling in carefully the color. This he again leaves to dry for six days, and then delineates and fills in the color of the petals. In this manner he makes a variety of flowers and borders in the most artistic manner and produces a design in lacquer as durable as the Japanese." Comparatively little of this work is done, but I sometimes have small lots on hand, descriptions and prices of which will be cheerfully given on application.

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### Drawn Work.

Some very fine specimens of this work are produced by the Indian women. The designs are somewhat different from those commonly worked by ladies in the United States and are very much admired. Napkins, 12 to 14 inches square. Price, \$2 to \$2.50 each, according to amount of work on same. Postage free.

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### Straw Pictures.

Made of bits of colored straw pasted on card-board, representing landscapes, views of the capital, Chapultepec, etc., in the most perfect perspective. Small size,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  by 9 inches, \$3 each; 12 by 16 inches, \$5 each.

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### Photographs.

A full line of photographic views of the principal places of interest in El Paso, Texas, and Paso del Norte, Mexico, as well as the cities along the line of the Mexican Central Railroad. The views of El Paso and Paso del Norte are mounted on cards 5 x 8, most of the other views on cards  $4\frac{1}{2}$  x 7 inches. Views marked

with a star (\*) are supplied for stereoscope also. Price, 25 cents each; \$2.25 per dozen, postpaid. No views sold unmounted.

El Paso, Tex.—Court-House (cost \$110,000); Public School Building (\$20,000); Baptist, Presbyterian, Methodist and other Churches; Views of the principal streets, etc., etc.

Paso del Norte, Mex. (separated from El Paso, Tex., by the Rio Grande, the two cities connected by an international street car line—the only one in the world).—General view from the Old Church; Mexican Central Railroad Depot; U. S. Consulate; Prison in which Cutting was confined; Old Adobe Church, 300 years old; also three interior views of same; Street scenes, natives, burros loaded with wood, etc., etc.

Chihuahua, Mex.—\*5208, The Cathedral; \*5210, The Mint; \*5217, Wash day on the Paseo; 5661, Oxen and Carreta; 5659, Water Cart and Donkey.

Zacatecas.—\*5221, General view from the Railroad, \*5226, The Fountain.

Aguas Calientes.—\*5231, The Palace; \*5236, Pottery Market. Salamanca.—\*5245, Cactus Studies. Queretaro.—\*5252 Church de la Cruz; \*5257, Market Scene; 5258, Maximilian's Monument; \*5262, Hercules Cotton Mill (cost \$4,000,000); \*5263, View of court of same; 5264, Cut of Nochistongo, the great drainage canal of Mexico, commenced in 1607. City of Mexico.—\*5266, General view from the Cathedral; \*5608, Church of Guadalupe; \*5195, Holy Well at the Church of Guadalupe, stereoscopic view only; \*5283, Study of Aguadores (water carriers); \*5283, Study of Cargadores (porters); \*5297, Court of the National Museum; \*5294, Sacrificial Stone. (This stone was used for human sacrifices, and is said to have been consecrated with the blood of 12,210 human beings, prisoners collected during several years for this special purpose. The stone is to be seen in the National Museum.) \*5293, Aztec Calendar Stone; \*5605, Group of Idols in the National Museum; 5601, Huitzilopochtli, Aztec war god, and one of their principal idols; \*5615, Montezuma's Tree; \*5618, Grove of Chapultepec; \*5281, Straw Cottage at Ixtacalco; \*5538, Popocatapetl, from Amecameca, stereoscopic only; 5620, Ixtacchihuatl.

For lack of space only a partial list of views is given, but almost any others can be supplied at short notice. In ordering please give number prefixed to view, if any, and state whether photographic or stereoscopic views are wanted.

Souvenir Album of El Paso, Tex., and Paso del Norte, Mex.—At great expense I have had prepared an elegant album of over 30 views of El Paso, Tex., and Paso del Norte, Mex., done in Leipzig, Germany, in the finest style of photolithography. Size, 5 x 6 inches, bound in imitation embossed morocco, gilt title, containing history of El Paso, Tex., and Paso del Norte, Mex. Gives a correct idea of the appearance of a six year old border city. Price, 50 cents each, postpaid.

**Lithographs of Bull Fights.**—A set of twelve highly-colored lithographs, representing the various stages of a bull fight, from the entrance of the bull into the ring till he is slain. These pictures are the work of German artists, and are the most correct views of bull fights ever made. Size, 4 x 6 inches. Price, \$1 per set, postpaid. Sold only in sets.

**Resurrection Plant.**—The peculiar plant to which this suggestive name has been applied, belongs to the moss family, and



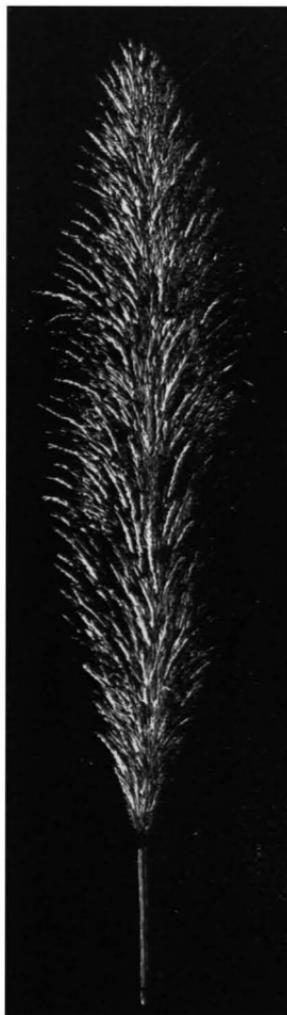
Resurrection Plant, open.

is really one of the wonders of the vegetable kingdom. It is found only in hot, dry countries, where it grows in the crevices of rocks on the mountain sides, the best plants coming from the summits of the highest mountains. For the greater part of the year it is curled up into a little ball resembling dead grass or moss, but when the rainy season begins it opens out green and beautiful, remaining in

is really one of the wonders of the vegetable kingdom. It is found only in hot, dry countries, where it grows in the crevices of rocks on the mountain sides, the best plants coming from the summits of the highest mountains. For the greater part of the year it is curled up into a

this condition as long as supplied with moisture. When the rains cease it curls up and apparently dies, but re-opens when the next shower falls, alternately opening and closing an indefinite number of times as it becomes wet or dry. From this quality of being revived or "resurrected" by water, it has been very appropriately named the Resurrection Plant. The Mexicans call it the "flor de peña," or rock flower, because after a rain the rocks on which the plants grow seem to be covered with green flowers, springing from the rocks as if by magic. No plant can be found better adapted for rockeries, as by studding the work thickly with the plants and spraying with water the work can be quickly turned into a mass of green, while the water may be turned off at any time, and the plants allowed to dry up, in which condition they may be left any length of time. Single specimens may be opened by placing them in a dish of water; after a few hours the branches will begin to spread out and turn green. When it is desired to close the plant place it in the sun or dry out by the stove. They can be re-opened as often as desired.

As I am near the region where these plants grow I am able to sell the best plants at the following



Pampas Plume.

low prices: Single plants, 10 cents each; per dozen, \$1, by mail, postpaid.

**Pampas Plumes.**—My stock of these elegant plumes is from one of the most extensive growers in Southern California, and as I buy in large quantities, I offer the best grades at very low prices. They can be supplied in silvery white—the natural color—or dyed in any desired color. Price, best grade, 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen. Sent by mail, prepaid, when ordered in quantities of one dozen or over. Less than one dozen, by mail, 10 cents extra for packing and postage.

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### **Mexican Sheet Music.**

Mexican sheet music, including the national airs and all the popular publications of the day, both vocal and instrumental. Complete list with prices sent on application. Selections of music will also be sent on approval.

PRICE, 10 CENTS.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

— OF —

MEXICAN \* ART \* GOODS

— AND —

CURIOSITIES.

ALSO,

\* INDIAN \* GOODS \*

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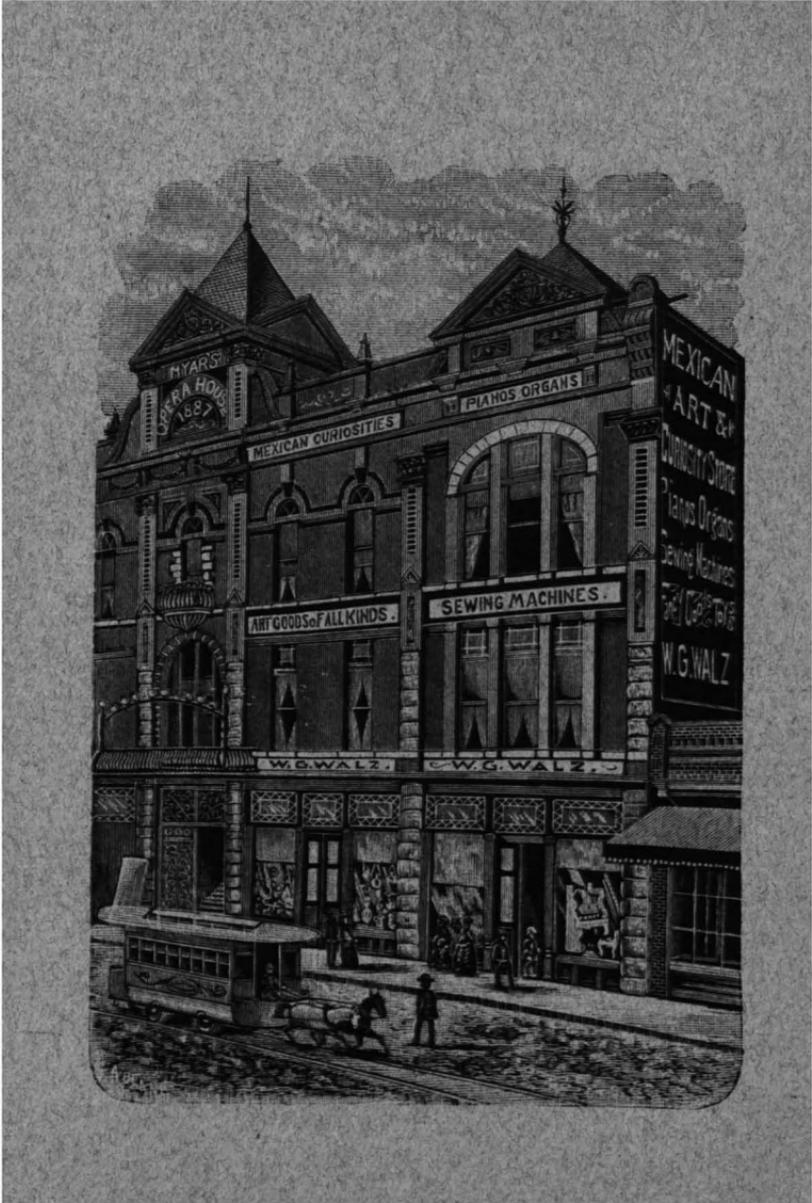
Mexican Art and Curiosity Store,

W. G. WALZ, PROPRIETOR,

EL PASO, TEXAS, U. S. A.

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# Mexican Central Railway.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE  
CONNECTING  
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ONLY THROUGH LINE TO THE CITY OF MEXICO.

Running Direct from El Paso, Texas, Reaching all the Leading Cities and Principal Places of Interest in the Republic.

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