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THE BLACK RANGE

VOL. XVI.

CHLORIDE, SIERRA COUNTY, N. M., JUNE 4, 1897-

The Scenic Line of America

THE

Denver and Rio Grande

RAILWAY,

-18-

New Mexco

Th ewscenie route to

UTAH, MONTANA,

And the

PACIFIC COAST

Willbe opened by the completion of the

Trunk Line early in the spring.

The Mos Ficturesque

The Most Direct

The Most Convenine.

and Utah

Colcrado,

VICTIM.

A Story of Western Life.

HER FATHER'S

BY THOMS B. MONFORT.

[Copywright, 1891, A. N. Kellog N. Co.]

before, and who, it transpired, was a Christian minister, turned his eyes upon Mills and said, in slow, measured tones:

"Mr. Mills, God has had merey on him to whom you showed none. He has taken the poor old man out of your toils and removed him beyond the reach of your greed and avarice. There lies the unconscious form of one of your victims. You brought him to his death. You robbed him of all his possessions; broke his home, his hope, his heart and his life, and God has taken the poor old sufferer home."

"I do not know," said Mills after a short silence, "why you should say such things to me. I have not robbed that old man, and I am not responsible for

his misfortunes!" "You loaned him money on his pos-sessions, Mr. Mills!"

low creature under necessity to give up in principle from foreing him to do so

Mills winced a little under these words, for hardened, unfeeling wretch that he was, he could not help but see the truth of the remarks. Perimps if he had been a man with the lenst might have shown some souse of last year or they may be worth it next shame. As it was, however, he only made an effort to exculpate himself from the charge, and place himself in the position of a benefactor, by saying: "I loan you people money as a business venture. Like you, and like mankind in general, I limit my profits by the necessity of my customers. You sell your products for the highest prices you can get, and I do the same. That is a law of business. Furthermore, if you people do not want to accept my terms why do you come to me

CHAPTER XVL

GENER MAKES ANOTHER LOAN. After a short delay John Green's turn came and he was ushered into Mr. Mills' private office. Harry Pearson was there, and he received Green with a welcoming smile as he rose and said;

"Mr. Green, I am sorry you have been delayed so long, but it could not be helped. I pleaded with my friend Mills to make an exception of your case, on account of your sick wife, and bring you in before your turn, but Mr. Mills is very conscientious and systematic in his business affairs, and he refused to do it. Said perhaps some of the others were in as close places as you were, etc. However, now that you are here, I hope Mr. Mills will makeras much haste as possible and let you go."

John murmured his thanks for all this interest on the part of Pearson, then turning to Mills said;

list the property you propose to give as security. Just call over the articles,

including his two horses, the harness, waron, plows and other farm property. "Now," asked Mills when the list was complete, "how much money do

"Not at present."

"No, nor you couldn't sell it for one hundred, could you?"

"I don't know. Perhaps I couldn't. But remember that is no criterion of

both cases, and there is no moral dis-tinction between them. In either case it is robbery. It is taking something "But it is a criterion of worth, Mr. Green," Mills corrected. "It is a crite-rion of value because a thing is only worth whall it will sell for. We govern our loans by what the property would fetch if it was sold to-day, and not what it might be worth if times were good the present time. We're dealing with the present, and I'll make you a loan on the present value of your property. I'll nce twenty-five doll

blessed thing is the chattel mortgage. and blessed is the man who owns one It was a fortunate thing for the post settlers that Mill's made short timeloans only. That feature was the only redeeming one in his system. When John left the office Pearson fol-

lowed him, and the honest, trustful farmer embraced the opportunity to thank Harry again for his interest and trouble.

"It's all right, Mr Green," Pearson said, "and you owe menothing. The favor I rendered you, if you persist in calling it a favor, was nothing more than any man should do for another. I

am sorry we were not able to make better terms with Mills, but we were fortunate to do so well as we did. If at any time I can render you a service just let me know, and you shall find me ready to do anything that lies in my power. You are going home direct, I suppose?"

"No. I ought to let Scraggs know that I have secured the money so that he need not put himself to the trouble of raising it for me. I will go to his office first and then be off for home,"

This arrangement did not suit Pearson, as was plainly evident from the frown that came to his face. Yet he dared not openly oppose it lest he ex-cite his victim's suspicions. It was necessary to the success of his plans that Green be kept away from Scraggs, and

I don't know anything of such stuff, What do I care for John Green's anfferings, or what becomes of that sick wife of his? They might die of starvation for all I care if there was not another in the case. And vet John Green imagines I am a good man and a benefactor. Poor fool, he little dreams how dearly he will have to pay for all the kindness I show him. Louise is the price, and she shall be mine. Of course I cannot marry her, and I would not if I could, but a pretty mistress is just as good, or better, forthen when I am tired of her I can soon get her off my hands."

So pleased was he with the way-affairs were tending, that Harry Pearaon slapped himself again and indulged in a satisfied chuckle, after which he went on:

"Wonder how old Blatchford will feel when he discovers one of these fine mornings how well I have served him? Wonder what he will think when he wakes up suddenly to find that I, his. trusted agent, have gone off with his granddaughter and several thousands of his money? It will break his heart, to lose the money, and it ought, but it ain't likely he will lose any sleep on the girl's account. He'd rather give up every relative he has, than to part with

a dollar. Such old cusses as he is need to stand a heavy loss to bring them totheir senses." For a long time Pearson remained at. the window musing over his schemeand congratulating himself on the flattering prospects of its successful

issue. It was a deep-laid and wellmatured plan for embezzling a large amount of Blatchford's money, and, with Louise for his mistress, fly to a. distant land, where he would live in grandeur.

In the meantime Green was jogging homeward, and he, too, was busy with, thoughts and musings. He had secured a little money, but it was not sufficient to keep off hunger for any great length of time, and he realized that unless Mary began to recover soon so that he could seek employment he would in a few weeks be without means again, with nothing more to mortrage. Musing thus, with many misgivings and dark forebodings, John at last came. face to face with a man in a buggy. It was Scrargs

"DECIDE QUICKLY, TIME IS PRECIOUS." "I am glad I met you, Green," Scraggs said. "I have been out in quest of some money, and luckily I was fortu-nate enough to get it. So, if you have time to go back with me we can fix the between the, men he would manage to business up to-day."

"I am ever so much obliged to you, Mr. Seraggs," replied John, "but I have "Curse Scraggs, anyhow," he mused. "I am ever so much obliged to you, "The old fool has got his head set against me, and he won't hesitate to sistance, from Mills. I came by your wish he'd never got into the secret of office to inform you. I am sorry that, my intentions relative to Louise Green, you have gone to so much trouble for

"Yes, and like the rest of you people he was glad to get it."

"Yes, he was glad to get it because want drove him to such extramities. But that did not give you the right to rob him with exorbitant interest, and what it will, but with God robbery is robbery, whether you do it under the law or in defiance of it. To force a felhis property to you, is not far different at the point of arms. The desire to obtain what is not yours and what you have no right to take is the same in both cases, and there is no moral dis-tinction between them. In either case

for nothing.

"I suppose you are aware of the object of my visit?" "Certainly," said Mills. "You want money, and the first thing to do is to

while I note them down." J an named over the articles togetner with a description of each one,

you expect to get on these?"

"I haven't made up my mind to any part colar sum," said John. "I only know that I have given you in every call of three hundred dollars' worth

of property." "Three hundred," repeated Mills. "Could you sell it for that amount?"

"I expect not."

"Nor fifty?"

worth. Nothing sells now but food."

and money plenty. Ordinarily your things might sell for three hundred dollars. They might have been worth that year, but that has nothing to do with



NO. 9.

vast ranges yet unohi med, and to the mine regions rich in the precious metals.

Opening o the ranchman over a million

acres of tertil land, to the stockgrower

THE-

Denver and Rio Grande

It a ithe Favorite Route for

PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT

Retween all the most important cities and and mining camps is Colorado. Over 150 miles of standard and narrow gauge, apiendidly equipped and carefully

The Denver& RioGrade Exprses

paratal in connection with the railway and guaranteesprompt and efficient service at reasonablerates. DODGE, F. C. NIMS Gen'l Manager. Gen'l Pass Agt. Deaver, Colorado.



<section-header><text>



"HIS SUFFERINGS ARE ALL PASSED."

and beg me for favors? You are not compelled to come.'

"We are compelled to come, want drives us to it," the minister replied. "As to it being a law of business to govern profits by necessity, I have very strong doubts. It is not the law of honest business I am sure. There is a wide difference between necessity and demand-at least between the necessities of such times as these and the demands of ordinary times. In the markets of the world we sell our products for all they will bring, and in that market you have a perfect right to so dispose of your money. But we do not sell our produce at exorbitant prices. When we find a fellow creature suffering the pangs of hunger we do not compel him to pay us his last cent for a morsel of food. But that is the priaciple upon which you work, Mr. Mills, and I cannot think it far short of robbery.

Mills flushed with anger, but seeing that it was useless to argue, and perhaps not being disposed to do so any way, let the matter drop, and sending out to have the remains of the old man removed, resumed the order of business and wenton with his ruthless, heartless, grinding process.

"Great heavens!" cried John. "Only twenty-five dollars!"

"Only twenty-five dollars," Mills repeated. "I wouldn't do that if your friend and my friend, Mr. Pearson, hadn't interecded in your behalf. I would rather not take the business at all, and but for him I wouldn't offer to advance more than ten dollars. But if you want to take twenty-five you can have it. Please decide quickly, though, for my time is precious, and others are in waiting."

"I can't accept so small an amount," John replied, promptly. "I can do better. I will let it go at fifty, but no. less.

"Then our business is at an end," said Mills, as he arose and started toward the door.

"Hold on, Mills," Pearson called. "1 want to speak with you a moment."

Mills and Pearson withdrew to the opposite side of the room and talked for some time in low tones. John did not hear a word that passed between them, but he felt assured that Pearson was arguing for him, and when at last they came back and sat down he was assured of this, for Mills said at once:

"Mr. Green, I am going to make an exception of your case, and advance you fifty dollars. I wouldn't do it for another man on earth, and I ought not do It for you. It is taking a great risk, and besides it is setting a bad prevedent. However, Mr. Pearson says your wife is in a bad way, and he has pleaded with me for her sake to show a liberal spirit, and against my judgment I've conented for once to mingle charity with business. I must ask you to keep this transaction quiet, at least the amount of the loan must remnin a searct,"

John readily consented to this small request, and Mills proceeded to make out the papers, and a few minutes later John Green emerged from the private office with fifty dollars in his pocket. Fifty dollars did 1 say?

Yes, fifty dollars, less Mills' commis sions and interest, which were eight dollars for a sixty days' loan, three per cent. per month for interest and five per cent. per month for commissions. A small matter, truly, and an insignificant sum. Only eight dollars for the use of forty-two dollars for two months. At that rate, if Green had made the loan, for a year he would have received two dollars in each while the remaining forty-eight would have gone for interest and commission on the two. Ah, a

He threatened to blow on me once, and it will be just like him to do it. But, pshaw, what need I fear from that! Haven't I got Green's confidence, and don't he take my word for everything? I need fear nothing from Seraggs, for I can easily disprove all he says. Still, if Green can be kept away from him all the better."

be present to hold Scraggs in check.

take any step to thwart my schemes. I

Then aloud Pearson said:

"I can see Scraggs for you, Mr. Green, as I am going right up to his office, and any message you wish to deliver to him 1 can deliver and save you the time and trouble."

"Thanks," said John, "but I think I had better go myself. I owe it to Scraggs after his offer."

"Very well then," replied Pearson, seeing that it would be useless to object. "we will go up together."

So the two men walked away in the direction of Scraggs' office and in due time arrived there to find Scraggs RWBV

'He has gone out in the country,' Peerson remarked, glancing at a cardthat lay on the desk, "and there is no telling when he will return. Probably he will not be back before night. If you wish, I will deliver your message to him, and you need not wait,"

"Then you may," said John, "for I am anxious to be at home with my wife. You can tell him that I have secured the money, and that I will not be in day after to-morrow. That is all, I belleve. And now, thanking you again for your assistance, I will go, but first begyon to come and see us at any time you feel so disposed."

"Thanks," replied Pearson; "I shall avail myself of your kind invitation, and before many days you will see me at your house. In return for your goodness, Mr. Green," Harry went on, "I must beg you to remember what I said awhile ago, and if it comes in my why to serve you, only let me know."

Then with a firm hand-pressure John turned from the office and q de away toward his sod cabin on the prairie. Harry Pearson, from his position by the window, looked after him until he disappeared from view, then slapping himself on the thigh, exclaimed half aloud:

"The victory is won, and the game is mine. I swore to have Louise Green for my own, and I will. John Green is in my power effectually, for it was my money that he got from Mills, and it is I that holds his note. He can never pay the debt, and within a month or so his money will be goue, and then with he at my many

nothing."

"I don't care for the trouble, Green," said Seraggs. "but I'm sorry you borrowed that money of Mills." "Why so?"

"Because the less you have to do with Harry Pearson the better. Mark my words, Green, you will pay dearly for all the aid Pearson gives you, and the day will come when you will wish with all your heart that you had never seen him.

"I am at a loss," John said, "to une derstand you, Mr. Seraggs.'

"That's because you do not understand Pearson's motives."

" "Why, what motives, except one of kindness, can he have in alding me? He cannot hope to make anything out of me, for I have nothing."

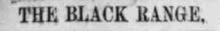
"You have not property, Mr. Green, but you have that which is of far more value to both yourself and him. You have a daughter, and it is her ruin he is working to."

"Seragus," cried John, with livid face, "be careful what you say."

"I am careful, Green, and I would to Heaven it was not necessary to say what I am about to tell you. But as a husband and a father I feel it my duty to speak out and warn you against. Harry Pearson. I know his purpose for he has stated it to me. He has designs on your daughter, and knowing that he cannot win her by fair means he seeks to do it by entrapping you in his tolls."

John looked at Seraggs in a dazed way for some time, evidently halting between two opinions or else mixed up in a medley of ideas. Scraggs' mannerand delivery were scearnest that it was hard to believe him insincere, but on the other hand it was equally hard to. think of Pearson as an upprincipled libertine after all his unostentatious kindness. Another man might have been able to form a correct conclusion

in the premises, but John Green, houest, open, frank, truthful sort that he was, was slow to change opinions of a person, especially when he was called upon to exchange a good opinion for a had one. He had formed a high opinion of Pearson, and considered him a true, unselfish friend, while as for-Seraggs, his opinion of him had never been of the best. Scraggs' words pab him in a quandary and he least not what to say or how to prove to prove the finally after the disnos negative for awkward he polopanisticate



Equilatel Every Friday at Chioride, N. h By W. O. THOMPSON

Entered as Second Class matter at the Whiloride Post Office.

SUBSCRIPTION :

Gine ye	5 B.T	\$300
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	copies	
-	Contraction of the state	

Friday, June 4, 1897.

FREE and UNLIMITED COIN AGE of GOLD and SILVER at the RATIO, of 16 to 1.



PROTECTION TO AMERICAN INDUSTRIES.

Where was Alexander the Great when the light went out?

The British lion and Russian bear are growling over the remains of vast gains to their ventures. The con-Greece and Turkey.

Pietro Accirito, the anarchist who attempted the life of King Hubert, has been given a life sentence in bonded debt is to be saddled upon the galleys.

The recent floods at El Paso destroyed 500 houses and rendered 3,000 people homeless. Government aid to the amount of \$10,000 has been ask- missions can be paid for faithful sered for the relief of the sufferers.

That long looked for gubernatorial appointment has at last been made. On the 2nd inst. the president recommended to the senate the that the country is overloaded with press notice to the contrary are connomination of Miguel A. Otero, of goods of every description and the sidered wishing to renew their sub-Las Vegas, for governor of New Mexico; and Geo. H. Wallace, an eight months' resident of Santa Fe, to be secretary of New Mexico.

Silver Standard in Mexico. We consider the silver standard a



parilla than in any other preparation. More skill is required, more care taken, more

expense incurred in its manufacture. It costs the proprietor and the dealer More but it costs the consumer less, as he gets more doses for his money. More curative power is secured by its peculiar

combination, proportion and process, which make it peculiar to itself. More people are employed and more space occupied in its Laboratory than any other.

eupled in its Laboratory taan any other. More wonderful cures effected and more tes-timonials received than by any other. More sales and more ncrease year by year are reported by druggists. More people are taking Hoed's Sarsaparilla today than any other, and more are taking it today than ever before. More and STILL MORE reasons might be given will you should take

Sarsaparilla

The One True Illood Purifier. \$1 per bottle. Hood's Pills Sick Headache, 25 cents.

The Great Bond Deal.

Every breeze from Wall street and the executive mansion comes loaded with rumors of a most gigantic bond the third Monday in September. deal. It is conceded Cuba is lost to Spain, and if not lost she is destroyed by the war and never regain prosperity or the ability to pay taxes under Spanish rule. Spanish bonds secured on Cuban revenues are worthless. The game has been played and lost. The bondholders, it is said, have a new scheme to recover their losses and add tributors to the campaign fund of 1896 will arrange with them to secure independence of Cuba and substitute the rule of bonded aristocracy for the rule

decaying monarchy. An enormous Cuba. The United States is in some way to be connected with that debt

and become responsible for it. Such a deal will make bonds which are now absolutely wortbless par in the market, and the amount is such that good comvices in pressing forward the negotiations.

The contributors to the campaign fund are dissatisfied with the dylays of the Dingley bill. Their rewards do not come quick enough, and the fact people are not able to buy, has made the contributors to the campaign fund of last fall very sad. But the new scheme, if effectual, will reimburse them at once, and give them a campaign fund without cost to themselves for 1898 and 1900.

COURT DATES.

Be it enacted by the legislative assembly of the territory of New Mexico:

Sec. 1. The terms of the district court hereafter to be held in the counties of Santa Fe, San Juan, Rio Arriba and Faos, shall be held in said counties beginning at the times hereinafter fixed and continuing until adjourned by the order of the court, towilt

In the county of San Juan, on the 3d Mondays in April and October.

In the county of Rio Arriba, on the first Mondays in May and November. In the county of Taos, on the third Mondays in May and November,

In the county of Santa Fe, on the second Mondays in June and Decem-

Sec. 2. The spring 1893 term in the county of Lincoln shall be held beginning on the second Monday in April instead of the second Monday in March, as now fixed.

of the third Monday in February.

In the county of Eddy, beginning on the second Monday in March instead of the first Monday in February.

In the county of Dona Ana, beginning on the third Monday in March

In the county of Sierra, beginning on fourth Mouday in October.

the third Monday in May and the third Monday in November.

Lincoln, Chavez, Eddy, Dona and Grant, shall remain as fixed by the law of 1891.

In the county of Colfax, on the 4th Monday in March and the 2d. Monday in October.

second Monday in April and Novem- H. C. Pichles, Folsom ber.

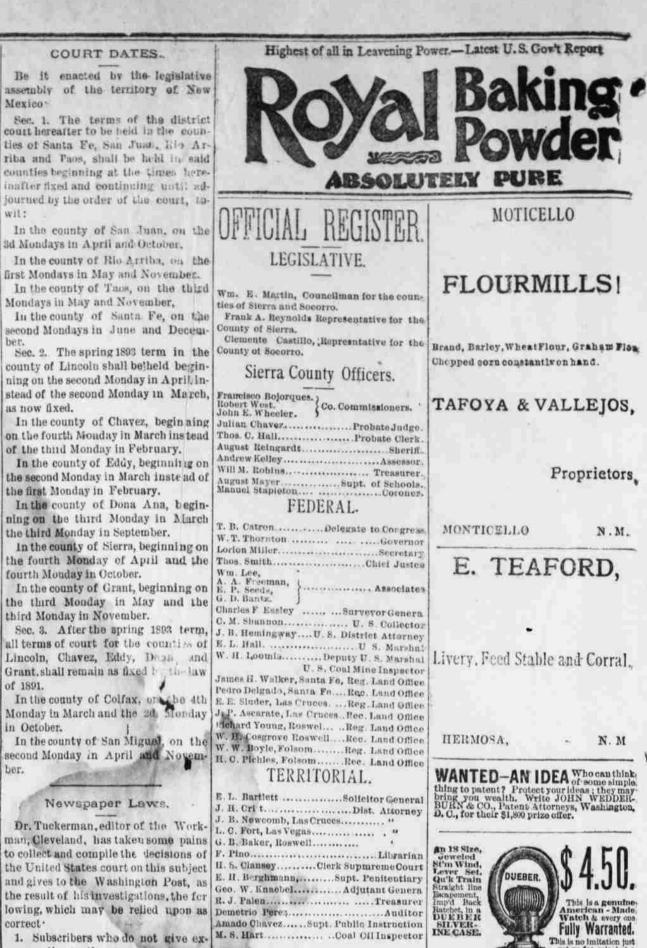
Newspaper Laws.

Dr. Tuckerman, editor of the Workman, Cleveland, has taken some pains G. B. Baker, Roswell and gives to the Washington Post, as correct.

1. Subscribers who do not give excription.

2. If the subscriber orders the discontinuance of their periodical their publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers, neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the office Thus the world moves; but it moves to which they are directed, they are refoward in favor of bond deals and ex- syonsible until they are directed, they



Court of Private Land Claims. Joseph R. Reed, of Iows, Chief Justice. inte Justices: Wilbur F. Stone, o

Thomas C. C Faller, of North Carolina. William M. Murray, of Tennessee. Henry C. Sinss, of Kansas. Matthew G. Reynolds, of Missouri, U. S.

attorney.

JAMES DALGLISH.

plessing for this country, and we do tortion, and against the rights and in- are responsible until they have settled not prefer the gold standard for Mexico. We do, however, prefer it for the Knight-Watchman. United States, for the reason that our interests and our welfare are now bound up in this republic, and it is to the interest of Mexico that the United States continue on its present basis. The advantage which otherwise might accrue to that country now is commencing to come this way. While the one is standing still, or retrogressing, the other is forging ahead at a most tremendous pace; and that progress, \$'tough it might not be-altogether stopped, would receive a serious check were the United States to make a change in its monetary system.

We found our faith upon what appear to us to be substantial reasons. We consider the silver standard a blessing for Mexico, because:

It is fornishing a currency which is not constantly appreciating in value, to the detriment of all other forms of wealth.

Lt is furnishing a currency which cannot be cornered, manipulated and and controll-d by the few to the injury of many.

It is enabling the producing classes of the republic to realize from their products more than the cost of production.

It is setting in motion the wheels of progress, and attracting to this country, by reason of immense advantage afforded by the difference in exchange, the idle capital of the gold standard countries.

It is the main and paramount cause in "The Awakening of the Nation;" box-enough to cure any ordinary case, in enabling her to take on new life and activity; in overcoming the effects of ages of oppression, strife and turmoil; in taking her stand on an equality with the nations of the modern world; in short, it is the main spring which is setting in motion the other workings. And there are other reasons .- The wo (City of Merico) Republics.

terests of the American people .- Silver

Berlin Public Kitchens,

These popular establishments are described by George S. Layard in the Nineteenth Century. A public kitchen for the working classes was inaugurated in 1866 by a German woman, Han Morgenstein. She has estab lished many of these kitchens, each one having a public dining room, comfortably warmed and furnished, and supplied with the daily papers. Each kitchen, supplying perhaps from three hundred to four hundred people with daily meals, is managed by a local committee, the whole scheme being under the control of a central council. All the paid cooks are on the premises by six in the morning, and the vegetables and meat have been brought in before them. Waste of any kind is strictly forbidden. A subscription of three thousand two hundred and fifty dollars was sufficient to start this scheme; the reserve fund set aside for providing new kitchens increases every year, while the council pays fair wages and is able to pension off its old servants. For a sum varying from three to six cents the Berlin workman

can obtain a satisfactory meal at any of these restaurants. A dinner for four cents allows a basin of thick, substantial German soup, a plate of vegetables and a plate of pudding, and a roll of bread in addition costs a little over one-quarter of a cent.

DR. MATCHETTE'S INDIAN TOBACCO ANTIDOTE will cure any one of the tobacco habit in 72 hours. It is com-

their bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher and the papers sent to the former addoess, they are held responsible.

5. The courts have accided that refusing to take periodicals from the of fice or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of evidence of intentional fraud.

6. If subscribers pay in advace they are bound to give notice at the end of the time, if they do not wish to continue taking it; otherwise the publish er is authorized to send it, and the sub scriber will be responsible until an express notice, with payment of all arrearages, is sent to the publisher.

The latest postal laws are such that newspaper publishers can arrest any one for fraud who takes a paper and refuses to pay for it. Under this law the man who allows his subscription to run along for some time unpaid and then orders it discontinued, or orders the postmaster to mark it "refused" and have a postal card sent notifying thepublisher, leaves himself liable to arrest and fine, the same as for theft.

MEAT MARKET,

[In the Old Postollice Building]. Choice Beef.

Mutton,

Pork.

Butter

and Sausage.

Fish and Vegetables in Season.

Marking

EAMPLE COPIES FREE.

HILLSBORO,



Silverine Waten Case much, will step in a sub-wear a lifetime. We cantion bayers to beware of imita-tions soid under various similar misleading names. JOIN C. DURNER, Prest." -We can use postage stamps. Applications for cet Buyers' Guide (seventeen hundred linstrations), with hints on the care of wateles, also interesting matter on biamondis, Rubles, Elmeraids, Sapphires, Pearls, and other Precious Stones, their leading characteristics, composition, etc., will be sent on recorp-of 6 etc. stamps.





FORFEITURE NOTICE. Chloride, New Mexico, Oct. 16th, 1896.

To Thomas Hendry, and Mrs. Thomas Hen

LEGAL NOTICES.

ANTIDOTE will cure any one of the to-bacco habit in 72 hours. It is com-pounded by a celebrated physician and is the result of a life-time study. Guar anteed hurmless. Price only 50 cents a box --enough to cure any ordinary case. All duruggists, or by mail, post paid. Circular free. Dr. MATCHETTE, Chicago, II. WANTED-SEVERAL FAITURTI, MEN OR lished house in New Mexico, Salary 579, parable 515 weekly and expense. Fostion dressed stanue onvelope. The National Star Building, Chicago.

THE BLACK RANGE.

Published Every Friday at Chloride, Siesra County, New Mexico.

Friday, June 4, 1897.

A., T. & S. F. Time Table. ENGLE.

2:45 p. m. No. 2 going east due E. J. WESTERVELT, Agt.

Chloride Post-Office.

Mail arnives 6:15, p. M. Departs, 5:15 A. M MARK O. THOMPSON, P. M.

METAL MARKET.

New York, June 2 .-- Copper, brokers' price, 111%; exchange price, \$10.80@ 11.20. Lead, brokers' price, 31%; exchange price, \$2.25@3.30. Silver, 60.

LOCAL NEWS.

Keep your eye on the guo.

Memorial day was appropriately observed.

The prespects for immense crops of wild grapes, pions and walnuts are excellent.

E. l'ayne has finished assessment work on his claims at Roundyville never had any dealings with the wily for this year.

W. E. Taylor passed through here Wednesday on his way to Hermosa from Grafton.

Hugh McTavish has completed assessment work on his claims in this district for 1897.

Mr. and Mrs. Chris. Rugsegger returned yesterday from their outing at the Gila hot springs.

There was a sad case of lynching in this burg the other dry. The particulars of which are too distressing to relate.

Messrs. Blinn, Oliver and White went to Magdalena on Tuesday. Dr. Blinn expects to remain in Magdalena for a time, at least.

The one and only J. H. Drake, formerly of Hermosa, has been heard from in Arizona where he was traveling for a California grocery house.

Bears are becoming numerous, and some of them have almost invaded the town limits. One of the brutes visited Lew Kruse's cabin at the Goodenough mine.

The owners of the Ashville have purchased a whim from Tom Scales Price 25%. which they will put up on that property. Messrs. Taylor and Petrie are pushing work on the Ashville.

Ed. Daylsson came in from the Link ranch on Tuesday. The Links will commence gathering cattle as soon as als for saving life at the risk of their the grass crop improves. The spring own, medals that have not been grant-rains have not been as prolific on the ed by way of mere compliment, says rains have not been as prolific on the west side of the range as the east side.

fused to halt and was increasing the speed of his home when a bullet from

a rifle was fired through the pommel of his saddle. A second abot was fired the bullet passing through Flotchkiss' coal and pants. The third shot struck the norse between the eyes, killing the animal instantly. The three shots were fired in less time than it takes to read it and Hotchkiss found himself afoot, with a deadly enemy shooting at him from ambush. It behooved him to take active measures for self defence, so pulling his pistol he commenced shooting in the direction from which the flash of the last shot had come. His cowardly assailant could be plainly heard running away as soon as Hotchkiss commenced firing. Hotchkiss went to the home ranch on the Sapello, reaching there after daylight. He procured another mount and returned to the scene of the encounter to recover his saddle, from the dead horse which he had ridden the night before. While examining the tracks made by his assailant he found some of the cartridge shells fired by his assailant, which may lead to the identification of the would-be assassin .- Silver City

An amusing story is told on two young ladies from the east, who are stopping in Silver City, and who had Chinese laundryman before their advent to the "wild and wooly west," The first of their stay here was spent at a well known hotel, and they were startled at an early hour one morning by a light tapping at the bed-room door. Upon opening the same they were confronted by a polite Mongolian, who in tones corresponding to the taps on tije door, unblushingly said: "Me washed you?" "What?" "Me washee you?" "How dare you, you-" "I likee washee you-me washee you belly good-." And then she slammed the commottion, rushed to the room and

Enterprise.

after quite a little conversation and explanation, the young ladies burst into laughter, and now the three tell the story as one of the best jokes of the season .- Silver City Enterprise.

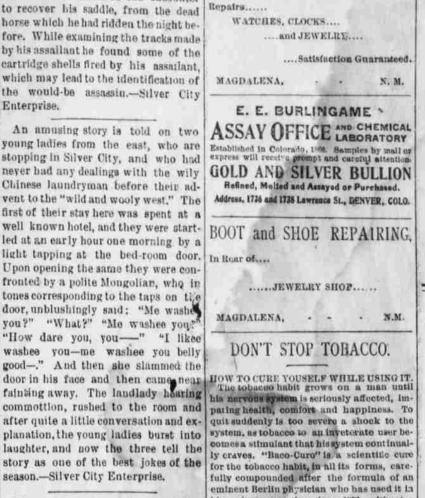
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Pounds. From hundreds of testimonials, the origi-

nals of which are on file and open to inspection, the following is presented:

Clayton, Nevada Co., Ark., Ja



Send Your Subscription to the JOURNAL, Kansas City, Mo.

Hill Brothers, of the Upper Gila, have sold their ranches and range rights to the G. O. S. cattle company. They will remove their goat herd from the range. Hill Brothers still retain their famous Gila Hot Springs property and will make many improvements on the place, which will render it one of the most popular resorts in the southwest .-- Silver City Enterprise.

FAIRVIEW.

Jas. Taylor and family returned to Grafton from Hillsboro, Monday, accompanied by Mrs. Leaf (nee Miss Lucy Laughlin) who is visiting her mother.

Wm. Baucus and J. P. Olney, of Hermosa, were here last Saturday and Sunday. Before leaving for home they examined some mining property in this vicinity.

A. J. Maxfield was up from Hermosa last Sunday.

Wm. Taylor, of Lower Camp, Hermosa, passed through here this week.

Mrs. Bert Hearn, formerly of this place, is rusticating at her brother's ranch below the Post.

Supt. Mayer returned to Hillsboro last Friday.

June 1st found a party of sportsmen from this place and Hermosa at Diamond creek hauling in the delicious trout with a clear conscience.

Hank Hotchkiss, a cowboy employed by the G. O. S. cattle company, had a narrow escape from assassination at an early hour on Sunday morning. Hotchkiss had come to Silver City several days before helping to drive a herd of cattle which the company shipped. On Saturday he went to Pinos Altos and remained till late at night, leaving the town about midnight to go to the home rangh. When out about 10 miles from Pinos Altos, he was suddenly surprised by a voice from out of the darkpess commanding him to halt; he re-

the New York Mercury, but which have been honestly and honorably earned. Other monarchs whose courage and presence of mind entitle them to wear this highly-prized badge are prevented from so doing by reason of the fact that it falls within their own province to confer it, and they do not wish to bestow it upon themselves.

A royal lady decorated with this medal is Dowager Queen Pia of Portugal, who is as magnificent a swimmer as the queen regent of Spain or Princess Helen of Orleans. Queen Pia, while fully dressed, swam out into the sea at La Granja some years ago and rescued two children whose boat had been capsized by a heavy sea.

Her son, the present king of Portugal, ought by rights to wear one of these medals as well, having last year personally intervened in a struggle between two men and saved the life of the weaker of the two, in addition to holding the would-be murderer until assistance could be procured.

King Oscar of Sweden wears a lifesaving medal, granted him before he ascended the throne by Emperor Napoleon III. He has the right to wear several medals of this sort, for the act of courage thus recognized by the French ruler is by no means the only service to humanity rendered by the royal Anak.

The feat which won him the medal was the stopping, on the Corniche road, of a pair of runaway horses which were on the point of precipitating them-selves, along with the carzinge and its occupants, over a precipice upon the rocks many hundred feet below.

At another time he plunged into the water to save a boy from drowning at Nice; and while serving in the Swedish navy he sprang overboard one very squally night to save a sailor who had fallen into the sea.

His son, Prince Oscar, wears a Swedish medal for saving the life of a drowning man whose boat had been capsized by a sudden puff in the port of Karlskrona.

Almost identically the same feat was performed two years ago by the gigantic Prince George of Greece, who dived from the quarter-deck of a man-of-war anchored in the Bay of Pirceus to rescue a sailor. He has likewise been specially decorated by the emperor of Russia for preserving the tsarcwitz from death in Japan.

Eureka Chemical & Mfg. Co. La Crosso, Wis,-Gentlemen: For forty years I have used tobacco in all its forms. For twentyfive years of that time I was a great sufferer trom general debility and heart disease. For fifteen years I tried to quit, but couldn't. I took various remedies, among others "No-To-Bac," "The Indian Tobacco Antidote." 'Double Chloride of Gold," etc., etc., but none of them did me the least bis of good. Finally, however, I purchased a box of your "Baco-Curo" and it has entirely cured me of the habit in all its forms, and I have increase ed thirty pounds in weight and am relieved from all the numerous achos and pains of body and mind. I could write a quire of paper upon my changed feelings and condition. Yours Respectfully, P. H. MARBURT,

Pastor C. P. Church, Clayton, Ark. Sold by all druggists at \$1 per box; three boxes (thirty days' treatment), \$2.50 with iron-clad, written guarantee, or sent direct upon receipt of price. Write for booklet and proofs. Eureka Chemical & Mfg. Co., En Crosse, Wis., and Boston, Mass.

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FREE AND UNLIMITED COINAGE OF SILVER.

After the great bimetallic mass moeting held in New York, thachairman of acmmit of arrangements sent the following letter to the Dispatch:

New York, August 25, 1893.

Editor New York Dispasch:

DEAR SIR-The committee of arrangements who had charged of the mass meet ing o bimetallists, held at Cooper Union last evenig, desire to express their appreciatio of the valuable services rendered to the cause of bimetallism by the New York Lispetz and embraces this opportunity to thank you for your and generous efforts to premete th public well being by advocating the cause of the money of the Constitution, which alway has and always must be the money of the people.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, yours, JOHN G. BOYD, Chairman,

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Sierra County.

(Taken From Statistics Compiled by the Bureau of Immigration).

Sierra county is situated in south central New Merice, being bounded on the north and east by Socorro county out of which it was mainly taken); on the south by Dona Ana county and on the west by rant and Socorro coun ties. The principal meridian of New Mexico forms its eastern boundary for 48 miles. The summit of the Black Range is the western limit. If not yery large in extent, averaging fiftyfour miles from north to south, and and about the same from east to west 2,376 square miles, the county has a diversified topography. In the extreme east are large plains; then a system of mountain ranges, running from north to south, along the east bank of the Rio Grande (Sierra Fa Cristobal and Caballo) and at their western base that river, leaving about one-third of the area of the county on the eastern bank. On the west side plains, interrupted here and there by prominences extend to the foot hills of the Black range for from twenty to thirty miles while finally that range occupies the westernmost portion. Sloping, not only from north to south, but also from the nertheast to southwest, the drainage is well defined. With the exception of a few creeks, in the uttermost northwest corner, which flow westward into the Rio Gila, all streams dow southeast, into the Rio Grande. The beds of these streams, approach ing their mouths, are worn deep into the plains.

Elevations, in the northern part of the county, vary from 1,484 (Fest's Ferry) to 5,177 Alamosa], 6,549 [Canada Alamosal, to 8,045 Nell's Pass, from the Rio Grande, to the western boundary in the northern part from 4,000 [Rio Grande, above Rincon], to 4,689 [above Nutt station], 5,224 [Hillsborough], 7,-494 [Berrenda spring], to 7,574 [Hendrick's Peak]. On the east side of the Rio Grande, the plains gradually descend from 4,720 [below Lava station], to 4,342 feet above Grama, in a distance of forty-eight miles. There are springs scattered over this eastern part of the country, and that water can be obtained by sinking tubular wells, there is no doubt. As a proof that water exists, the railroad well, at Upham station, [formerly Martin's well] may be mentioned. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road runs through the entire length of this part of the country, skirting it also around its southern limits, and making connection, at Nutt station, with Lake Valley, by a northerly branch of 13 miles.

Stage lines connect the country across the Rio Grande, starting from Engle atation, to Cuchillo Negro, Chloride, Fairview and Grafton, or in the south from Lake Valley to Hillsborough, Kingston, Pearcha City and Hermosa which latter, also, can be reached from

on contact | lime, between limestone and porphry and trachyte, argentiferous copper ores also occur hetween porphyry and, lime, the ores being sulphides, oxides;and, some tron,

Hermosa, Kingston, Percha, Hills orough and Lake, Valley ores are rich and easy to reduce.

Hillsborough is the county seat ; the principal towns are Kingston, Lake Valley, Chioride, Fairview, Hermosa, Grafton, Palomas, Cuchillo, and Morticello. The latter three are in the gricultural sections of the country. hereas the former are mostly supported by the mining industry.

Sierra, although one of the younges counties in New Mexico, is a prosper-ous and progressive one. Magnificent chances; for investment are offered there, the capitalist, the stock-grower the miner, the farmer and the home seeker.

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Rushville.



Engle, via Cuchillo Negro.

The western part of the county is well watered by creeks and streams. In the north west corner, eight or nine creeks empty into the Gila, on the westside of the Black Range. On the east side are, heading in the Black Range, Alamosa creak, having a south easterly course, with Alamosa [Monticelloj the principal town.

Rio, Cuchillo Negro; its upper course is formed by Poverty, Pine, Bear, Miner al, Dry and Chloride creeks and South Fork. There are, in the Range, the following towns: Grafton, Fairvlew, Chloride and Hermosa, Cuchillo Negro is in the lower valley.

Rio Palomas, Rio Seco and Rio Animas creeks are of the same origin and the same general course.

Rio Percha waters, with several heads, Percha City, Kingston and Hills borough.

The county is well divided into the valley, mesa and mountain land embracing a considerable section of the Rio rande valley, where agriculture is followed; wherever openings in the valleys of the different affinents afford room enough to do so, agricultural pur guits are followed.

Report

Being well watered, the pasturage lands are fully available, and the stock nterests are in good condition,

The main interests of Sierra county are centered in the mines.

The principal mining districts are; Apache, Black Range, Cachillo Negro, Eingston, Hermosa, Animas, Hillsborough, Percha and Lake Valley.

The conter of Apache mining district is Chloride; in Chloride gulch Dry creek, Mineral creek, Bear creek, and others, silver-bearing copper ores, bornites, occur, whith are rich, \$100 perton or more, and secure large returns to those who own and work their mines in a regulated manner. Igneous abok are frequent; on the contact lines histweenthem and other formations. maores occur:

While the ores along the main por isc of the Black Range most occur



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