

2-21-1896

The San Juan Times, 02-21-1896

Fred E. Holt

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San Juan County, New Mexico,
 Nature's Sanitarium for the sumptuous,
 luxurious and social advantages,
 educational facilities. The Times,
 Farmington, N. M., gives all information.

San Juan Times.

The Famous Fruit Belt
 Finest Quality Fruit Grows,
 Great Orchards - Liques for All,
 Grand Rivers, Scenic Beauty,
 The Times, Farmington, N. M., gives
 all information.

VOLUME 5, NUMBER 38.

FARMINGTON, NEW MEXICO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1896.

\$2.00 PER YEAR

The Cheapest
 Place in Town
 To Buy.

F
R

Groceries Sold
 Closer than
 Anywhere in
 the County.

GROCERIES

Produce
 of All Kinds
 Taken Here

S
H

J. A. Laughren,
 Farmington,
 N. Mex.

J. S. PALMER, THE
 HARDWARE
 DEALER.

Sells Goods at DURANGO PRICES.

Builders Hardware,
 Tinware, Shovels,
 Forks, Axes, Mattocks,
 Fork, Ax, Mattock Handles

WE CARRY A FULL LINE OF BOLTS.

TIN WORK
 TO ORDER.

J. S. PALMER, Farmington, N. M.

South Farmington. - -

I have subdivided and laid out in
 TOWN LOTS
 Eighty acres of land immediately adjoining the town of Farmington.
 The lots are one acre each and will be sold on
 VERY EASY TERMS.
 A good water right goes with each lot. The north line of this tract
 is only two blocks from the
 PRINCIPAL BUSINESS STREET OF FARMINGTON.
 I also have 400 acres of
 GOOD FARM AND ORCHARD LAND
 Adapted to the raising of apples, peaches, nectarines, apricots, pears,
 plums, prunes, grapes and all other deciduous fruits and alfalfa, from
 which a person can select one of the
 BEST FARMS IN THE COUNTY.
 A large amount of my land is under cultivation and I have several
 bearing orchards.
 I sell my own land and can thereby save you an agent's commis-
 sion. Call on me or address me lock box 777.
 S. R. BLAKE.

FARMINGTON, N. M.

A Watch for Nothing

SENT POSTPAID
 IN EXCHANGE FOR 100 COUPONS,
 OR, IF YOU PREFER,
 FOR 2 COUPONS AND \$1.00 IN CASH.

The watch is nickel, good timekeeper, quick stem wind and set. You will
 find one coupon inside each 2 ounce bag and two coupons
 inside each 4 ounce bag of

**BLACKWELL'S GENUINE
 DURHAM TOBACCO.**

Send coupons with name and address to
 BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO CO., Durham, N. C.

Buy a bag of this Celebrated Smoking Tobacco, and read the
 coupon, which gives a list of other premiums and how to get them.

2 CENT STAMPS ACCEPTED.

AROUND THE CIRCLE.

NOTES FROM OUR REGULAR
 CORRESPONDENTS

La Plata.

Special Correspondence.
 After our last week's letter was sent
 in L. W. Welsh hide inspector had G.
 W. Thompson arrested for having mui-
 tated hides in his possession. Mr.
 Thompson pleaded guilty and Judge
 Paddock assessed a fine of \$25.00 and
 costs.

John Firebaugh started to Durango
 Monday with two loads of baled hay.
 A. E. Dustin made a flying trip to
 Durango the first of the week as did
 also Judge Paddock.

C. Branderbury who is feeding the
 Silver Wing mining company's stock
 at the Da'er ranch started for Denver
 Monday to visit his family.

C. W. Freeman came down the first
 of the week from Silverton to get on
 of the snow. Charlie says he will stay
 in our sunny clime about a month.

Tom Daniels took a fine bunch of
 beef steers from the Two Cross ranch
 to Ft. Lewis this week. They will be
 butchered there for the Indian school.

San Nichols sold 200 tons of hay last
 week. Robert McNichols and G. W.
 Thompson were the purchasers.

A series of revival meetings are be-
 ing held at the Thomas chapel. Rev.
 Hugh Griffin of Flora Vista is in
 charge.

Bert Carnahan has sold his ranch to
 Harry Hepler and is closing up his
 business here preparatory to going to
 Boulder, Colo., his former home. We
 are sorry to lose Bert from our midst.

W. S. Magraw closed a three
 months term of school in the upper
 district last Friday.

A first class flouring mill would be a
 gilt edged investment on the La Plata
 an experienced miller who has spent
 several years at the business in South
 Colorado told the writer recently
 that the best wheat he had ever
 ground came from the La Plata. At
 present our farmers must haul all their
 wheat to Durango and then the mer-
 chants and dealers of this county haul
 more flour back than the total amount
 of wheat raised in the county every
 year, and pay from 50c to \$1.00 per
 hundred freight on it which is added
 to the price the consumer must pay for
 his flour. With proper encourage-
 ment double the amount of wheat now
 grown here would be raised and the
 same is true of all the other valleys of
 the county and a market could be
 found for all of it within the county.
 LAPLATA, Feb. 10.

School Notes.

Miss Waring will not start the sub-
 scription school after the present term
 as she will teach a four months term
 at Hay Gulch, Colo.

On account of her large singing
 class and private teaching at Flora
 Vista, Miss Lowing is compelled to
 give up her singing class at this place,
 which she regrets very much.

The proceeds from the remain-
 ment were \$27.80 and expenses \$1.10,
 net \$26.70.

Paul Arrington received quite a se-
 vere cut on the forehead while at play
 one day last week.

Fruit Markets.

"There is as much difference be-
 tween apples as there is between
 peaches. It is a shame that fruit stores
 in Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Den-
 ver should be at this time full of the
 large, showy but spongy and insipid
 apples of California when there are
 hundreds of barrels of those fine,
 pungent, delicious apples of the San
 Juan Country of New Mexico waiting
 at Durango for a market. They were
 given a 60-cent rate over the Ro
 Grande road from Durango to the out-
 side cities. They are raised in great
 quantities about Farmington and
 Aztec, and are literally equal to the best
 apples in the world."

The above from the Pueblo Chieftain
 will give an idea of the estimation
 in which Farmington and Aztec apples
 are held there. The market is estab-
 lished now and all that remains to do
 is to raise the apples in sufficient quan-
 tities to supply the demand.—Duran-
 go Herald.

F. M. PIERCE.

Will make

CUT RATES ON CLOTHING
 AND LADIES' SHOES

For cash for the next thirty days.

A bargain in men's & boys' hats. All kinds Navajo Blankets

Agent for

The Monarch Bicycle

The easiest riding machine made. Will be sold at factory prices deliv-
 ered here.

F. M. PIERCE.

FARMINGTON

BLACKSMITH SHOPS.

Newton & Graf, Prop's

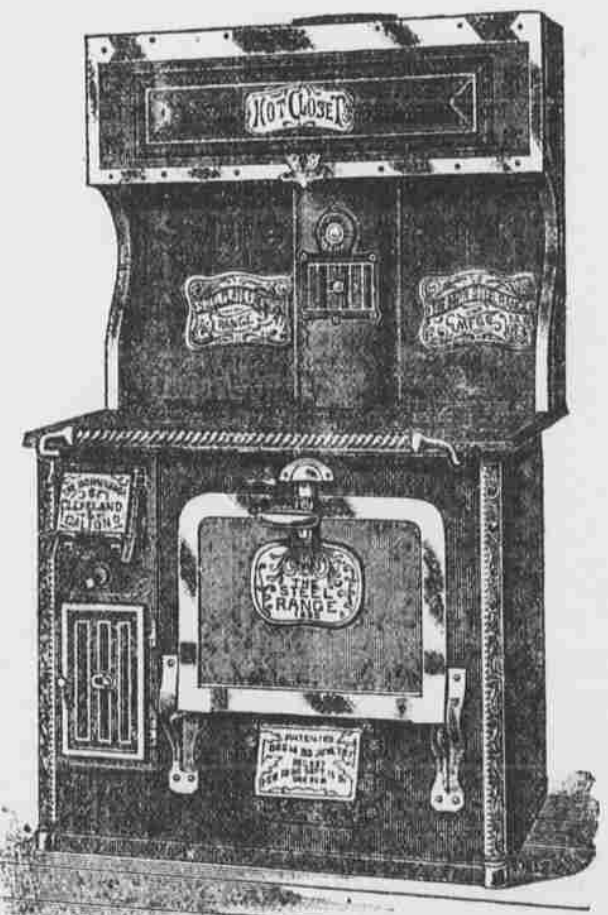
GENERAL AND MACHINE
 Blacksmithing.

Carriages, Buggies and Wagons Made and
 Repaired. Painting and Trimming.

Horseshoeing a Specialty

BOWMAN BROS, Druggists.

Farmington, N. M.



STRAIGHT CAR LOAD of these
 Ranges just in. Prices lower than ever be-
 fore. Call and examine.

JACKSON HDW & MFG Co., Durango, Colo

THE SANJUAN TIMES.

FARMINGTON, NEW MEXICO.

The man who loses his temper also loses his game.

As there are exceptions to all rules, some dudes must have brains.

John Bull takes to the Monroe doctrine with the eagerness of a tramp to a bar of soap.

Kansas farmers have discovered that sunflower leaves make as good cigar fillers as cabbage leaves.

During the recent cold snap elk in the vicinity of Lander, Wyo., came from the mountains to feed with the cattle.

The sultan is doing his best to prove that he has to kill the ferocious Armenian sheep to keep them from biting him.

The reputation of Chicago was sustained one day last week when five judges granted a hundred divorces in three hours.

Before Harry Hayward left Minneapolis he had succeeded in making the verdict of the jury and that of the public entirely unanimous.

Somebody in Steubenville, Ohio, advertises a matrimonial plot for 50 cents. And another advertises "divorces secured on easy terms."

The use of "perforated bed-clothes" is recommended as a cure for rheumatism. This seems to be merely an amplification of the porous plaster idea.

Illinois' attorney general has decided that it is a lottery and therefore illegal to give purchasers of merchandise a guess at the number of beans in a jar.

An ex-hangman, who has sent over five hundred criminals out of this world, says that not one of these was a teetotaler. There's expert testimony for you.

Westley Black, of Stillwater, Ok., was engaged to a lady in Ohio for twenty-three years and finally married her one day last week. Think of that, impatient girls.

Since the substitution of electricity for animal power on street railways 145,000 horses have lost their job—nearly 71 per cent of the whole number formerly employed.

Last week the Salvation Army stationed at Ogdensburg, N. Y., announced that on Saturday evening they would expose the biggest liar in town. All the preparators of note flocked to hear the expose, and the result was the greatest boom the army ever enjoyed in that section. It was a great night for the lassies.

Anger is short madness. Is he not a madman that has lost the government of himself, and is tossed hither and thither by his fury as by a tempest? The executioner and murderer of his own friends? It does all things by violence, as well upon itself as others; and it is, in short, the master of all passions.

A Kansas member will go thundering down the ages as the man who made the first speech in the LIVth congress. After the roll was called, he arose with great dignity, addressed the clerk, announced his name, and then asked if his name had been properly recorded. This speech was not particularly brilliant, but it was the first of the LIVth congress.

Gentleness, which belongs to virtue, is to be carefully distinguished from the mean spirit of cowards and the fawning assent of sycophants. It renounces no just right from fear; it gives up no important truth from flattery; it is, indeed, not only consistent with a firm mind, but it necessarily requires a manly spirit and a fixed principle in order to give it any real value.

Rev. H. D. Fisher, of Kansas, would not have been satisfactory as chaplain of the house of representatives, anyway. He makes longer prayers than any other person we know of, and long prayers are not popular in congress or out of it. Besides, he tells the Lord nearly every day about the Quantrell raid, in which he was rolled in an old carpet by his wife, and saved, and there is nothing for which he will not petition the throne of grace, says a Kansas paper.

Dr. Brewer says in the Journal of Hygiene that he cured two young women of consumption by giving them all the peanuts they could eat. They had taken cod liver oil and tonics until nearly dead. He fed them peanuts a year and allowed them to inhale vinegar fumes when they were pronounced cured. The peanut, he says, is an excellent fat producer. He declares that it beats the Koch lymph, and is the most satisfactory treatment he has ever tried for lung diseases.

CRISPI'S DAILY LIFE.

PERSONALITY OF THE PRIME MINISTER OF ITALY.

His House and Household—Habits of Eating and Sleeping—A Handy Revolver—His Wife and Their Daughter—His Superstitions.

(Special Correspondence.)

HE crowd, largely composed of Anglo-Saxon elements, which daily in winter flocks to the Pincian Hill in order to see the sun set over Eternal Rome, is apt, on leaving the laurel alleys, to divide at Piazza Trinita dei Monti into three streams, of which the largest pours down the picturesque staircase to the right of the obelisk, and loses itself in the Piazza di Spagna, or, as the Romans call it, the English Ghetto. Of the remaining two, one runs into the Via Sistina on its way to

the region of hotels and pensions, while the smallest and quietest flows into the silent little Via Gregoriana. Perhaps it is owing to the fact that this street is not much frequented that the grim old Palazzo Zuccheri, still occupied by the descendants of the celebrated painter, attracts the attention of the passer with its strong-barred loopholes of the windows, suggestive of past violence, its doors grotesquely fashioned in the shape of yawning monsters, and its general aspect of quaint and uncanny antiquity.



FRANCESCO CRISPI.

But certainly very few visitors to Rome, even the Anglo-Saxons, famed in Italy for their prying inquisitiveness, have ever noticed a little one-story house, unpretending in its elegant simplicity, which stands at the beginning of the street directly opposite the grim old palace. Before this little house a couple of tall gendarmes and a policeman are to be seen continually patrolling, while two other men, whose awkward appearance in plain clothes is strangely suggestive of blue cloth and brass buttons, lounge about the neat entrance. In spite of these precautions, so unpretending is the exterior of the little white house that the passer-by would sooner suspect the detectives of being duns besieging the garconnerie of a luckless viveur, and the gendarmes to be in readiness to protect them against a sudden onslaught, than that they were guarding the residence of Signor Crispi, the veteran statesman, the Italian prime minister, who has been so persistently, and not without reason, accused of megalomania.

Evading the lynx-eyed surveillance of the two cerberus, let us step across the marble threshold into the little square courtyard of Doric pillars. A door on the left opens into a small but well-kept garden. A marble staircase on the right leads up to the apartments occupied by the prime minister and his wife, Donna Lina. A third occupant, their daughter Giuseppina, or Peppina, as she was more commonly called after her pet name in her father's

ant conversation, which Donna Lina never allows to flag. It is thus that Crispi forgets his present toils and responsibilities. With youthful relish he flies back to the times of his exile, to that exciting time of fighting and uncertainty which preceded the making of Italy, and there in the circle of his intimates the Sicilian birth betrays itself through the dialect, long laid aside in public, but which springs spontaneously to his lips when the veteran soldier fights his battles over again.

This is how Crispi usually spends his days. Always busy and active. Always anxious to do as much of the work as he can himself, although, of course, Commendatore Pinelli is of the greatest help. This gentleman may be said to be the prime minister's political factotum.

The only trace of weakness which we can find in Signor Crispi's otherwise iron character is superstition. He has inherited this from his Sicilian fathers; it flows in his blood, and it would be hard to find a more superstitious man than the present Italian prime minister. He always wears a coral ornament in the shape of a horn on his watch chain as a charm against the evil eye, in which he firmly believes. It is curious, during a stormy debate in the chamber of deputies, to see his hand steal gently to this talisman, and, fingering it nervously before he rises to speak, seem to repel the evil influence of the hundreds of eyes riveted on him from all parts of the house. Signor Crispi never carries any money on his person, with the exception of two English sovereigns given to him by Garibaldi as a souvenir, which he always keeps in his waistcoat pocket, attaching to them a superstitious value.

er's musical native dialect, was married last winter to a young Sicilian nobleman, Prince Linguaglossa, with whom she now inhabits a beautiful pal-



PEPPINA CRISPI.

ace at Naples. Signor Crispi is entirely devoted to his handsome daughter, and deeply felt the separation; but in compensation he often runs down from the capital to visit the young couple, so that the family ties may not be altogether severed. Indeed, Prince Linguaglossa, in his zeal to prove his unbounded love and veneration for his new kinsman, has even managed to get himself mixed up in the attacks of Cavallotti against the prime minister, exchanging with the deputy both verbal and epistolary insults, and following them up with a challenge to mortal combat, which, however, Signor Cavallotti had the good sense to treat with the ridicule it richly deserved.

Unlike his southern countrymen, Signor Crispi eats little, sleeps less, and is what we would call a total abstainer, though the blue ribbon is not found among his numerous decorations. He is a very early riser, and seldom gets up later than 6.

At Palazzo Braschi the business of the day begins, Commendatore Pinelli reporting on those affairs which call for the prime minister's direct attention, while Signor Crispi takes notes and gives orders and instructions. In the morning the ante-chamber is always crowded with people desirous of obtaining an interview with the prime minister, and unless business is unusually pressing, they are always admitted to his presence. A revolver, however, gleams ominously from among the papers on the desk of the statesman, a slight somewhat calculated to damp the impression of gratitude which applicants feel at being thus easily received. At 12 Signor Crispi drives home to luncheon, another frugal repast, consisting of a dish of meat and some vegetables and fruit, to which Commendatore Pinelli is invariably invited. The conversation, which bears exclusively on political subjects, is mainly carried on by Signor Crispi. Without indulging in the soothing siesta, so dear to Italians in general, and to Sicilians in particular, the untiring old statesman, once lunch is ended, drives back to the Palazzo Braschi by a long detour, and stops there, as a rule, till 7, but sometimes does not return home till 10, or even later. During the Sicilian revolt, when telegrams arrived every minute from the scene of the riots, he sometimes remained at his post receiving news and sending orders till long after midnight. At dinner, which differs little from his former meal, Signor Crispi never talks politics, but seems to desire a rest from this all-absorbing topic. A few friends are in the habit of dropping in when the meal is over—deputies, journalists, or old patriots, for the most part—and with these the prime minister passes the evening in pleasant



MME. CRISPI.

ant conversation, which Donna Lina never allows to flag. It is thus that Crispi forgets his present toils and responsibilities. With youthful relish he flies back to the times of his exile, to that exciting time of fighting and uncertainty which preceded the making of Italy, and there in the circle of his intimates the Sicilian birth betrays itself through the dialect, long laid aside in public, but which springs spontaneously to his lips when the veteran soldier fights his battles over again.

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W. R. BOWMAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW

Practices in all State, Territorial and Federal Courts.

Farmington, - - New Mexico.

V. R. N. GREAVES, Attorney at Law, Farmington, New Mexico.

DR. A. ROSENTHAL, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Farmington, - - New Mexico.

L. I. HENRY, ATTORNEY.

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H. B. HAWKINS, COUNTY SURVEYOR AND CIVIL ENGINEER.

Mapping and platting of all kinds promptly done.

Farmington, - - New Mexico.

The Commercial Hotel

T. F. Burgess, Proprietor Durango. - Colorado

EVERYTHING FIRST-CLASS.

O. PHELPS, BOOT & SHOE MAKER.

First class work done. . . Leave orders at P. O. at Farmington.

The GRAND LIVERY STABLE.

F. B. ALLEN, Proprietor. Farmington, - New Mexico.

Good Rigs and Saddle Horses constantly on hand. Feed and Sale Stable and Corral in connection.

SAM J. HOOD,

Manufacturer of and Dealer in Rough and Dressed Lumber. Shingles, Lath and Fruit Box material.

Mills and yard nine miles East of Durango. P. O. address, box 120, Durango, - - - Colo.

The First National Bank of Durango

Established 1881. Paid in capital - \$87,000.00 Surplus fund - 15,000.00 OFFICERS: A. P. Camp, President; John L. McNeil, V. P.; Wm. P. Vailo, Cashier.

For first class work

B. GLASER, IMPORTING TAILOR

He employs none but first class tailors to do his work.

Mail orders promptly attended to. . . . BOX 553. Durango, Colo.

THE DURANGO Cornice and Sheet Metal Works

C. F. ARMSTRONG, Prop. Galvanized Iron AND Copper Cornices. Patent Iron Skylights, Tin Roofing. Mail orders solicited. 3d door below Strater hotel, DURANGO, - - COLO.

Santa Fe Route.

SHORT LINE

TO CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS AND KANSAS C'Y

Through Pullman Sleepers Without Change.

See that your tickets read via this line. Agents of the company will furnish time tables on application.

G. T. NICHOLSON, G. P. & T. Ag. Topeka, Kansas. E. COPLAND, General Agent, El Paso, Texas.

Atlantic & Pacific R. R.

(Western Division) CONNECTIONS.

ALBUQUERQUE—A. T. & A. F. R. R. for all points east and south. ASH FORK—Santa Fe, Prescott & Phoenix railway for points in central and southern Arizona.

BLAKE—Nevada Southern railway for Manvel and connection with stage lines for Vanderbilt and mining districts north. BARSTOW—Southern California railway for Los Angeles, San Diego and other California points.

MOJAVE—Southern Pacific Company for San Francisco, Sacramento and other Northern California points.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars. Sleeping car passengers between San Francisco, Los Angeles or San Diego and Chicago do not have to change cars.

The Atlantic & Pacific Railroad,

The Great Middle Route across the American Continent in connection with the railways of the

"Santa Fe Route." Liberal Management, Superior Facilities, Picturesque Scenery, Excellent Accommodation.

The Grand Canon of the Colorado, the most sublime of nature's work on the earth, indescribable, can easily be reached via Flagstaff, Williams or Beach Springs, on this road. To the Natural Bridge of Arizona and Montezuma's Well you can journey most directly by this line. Observe the ancient Indian civilization of Laguna, or of Acoma, "The City of the Sky." Visit the petrified forest near Carrizo. See and marvel at the freak of Canon Diablo. Take a hunting trip in the magnificent pine forests of the San Francisco mountains. Find interest in the ruins of the prehistoric Cave and Cliff Dwellers. View the longest cantilever bridge in America across the Colorado river. J. J. BYRNE, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt. General Pass. Agt. S. M. FRANKLIN, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt. Los Angeles, Cal. S. M. FRANKLIN, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt. San Francisco, Cal. H. S. VAN SLYCK, Gen'l Agt. Albuquerque, N. M.

IS LIKE KING CRAFT.

EUROPE'S HEIRS APPARENT ARE DYING, TOO.

Only One Lusty Crown Prince Among the Mixed-Marriage Cursed Royal Families - Russia, Austria, Greece, Germany and England Affected.

EUROPE'S heirs apparent seem to be in a very bad way. In at least three of the great powers the men who stand next by right of succession to the throne itself are enfeebled, suffering from very present diseases, and one is on the brink of the grave.

In several other nations the princes next in line to the crown are sickly, and it is only by a careful suppression of the real truth that distressing rumors are not circulated about them. It is truly a most remarkable state of affairs for the royal families of Europe.

The most serious and the most potent danger lies in the Russian empire. George, grand duke and czarévitch, is now dying in a villa in a remote corner of the Caucasus of consumption, breathing painfully with but a single lung.

In Austria the Archduke Ferdinand Francis, heir presumptive, is in a most precarious state of health, he too being



PRINCE OF SWEDEN. A victim of consumption. For years past, ever since the death of Rudolph, crown prince, in 1889, the hope of Austria has centered in this young nephew of Emperor Francis Joseph. His father is the heir apparent, it is true, but Archduke Charles Louis, next in line to the throne, is now an old man, having been born in 1833, older and with far less hope of living, so feeble is he, than is the emperor himself.

King Humbert of Italy does not find in his only son and heir a man of an iron frame and a masterful will like his. Of an entirely different calibre is the young Prince of Naples, a slight, delicate boy, yet in the early twenties, who has so delivered himself over to the obsequious flattery and the cajolements of the foreigners in Naples and Rome that he has weakened his frame by dissipation, and bids fair to have a very short lease of life, indeed. His condition is even more serious than is hinted at in the Italian news of the day.

If the remaining royal families are carefully investigated, a strange fact may be noted—that there is, with one exception, no heir to a throne in Europe who is strong and lusty and gives promise of a vigorous reign after the present ruler passes away. The possible exception is Prince Royal Gustavus of Sweden, a young man of thirty-seven years of age, the son of King Oscar II., who married Princess Victoria of Baden, a granddaughter of famous old William I. of Germany, and who has developed no vices and ac-



ENGLAND'S AND RUSSIA'S HEIRS APPARENT.

quired no maladies. This prince is an energetic, athletic young man, has literary tastes, and will in all likelihood enjoy a long life.

For years the King of the Hellenes, George I., has been the victim of a disease of the kidneys, a hereditary complaint, and he has unsuccessfully visited Aix-les-Bains for treatment. There is little question that Prince Constantine, his eldest son, is in the incipient stages of this disease, though

there is nothing very marked or serious as yet.

The little Crown Prince William of Germany, despite the military regime his enthusiastic father, William II., has made him undergo, is wonderfully delicate. Though the oldest of that big family of boys that makes up the first household of Germany, this 13-year-old has not nearly the vital force the dash and the audacity that his brother next in age, Eitel, possesses. Eitel is his superior in general health, weight and height, and the general impression in Germany is that Eitel will be the next Emperor.

It is noticeable among those who have seen the boys playing together that Eitel quite appreciates his greater power of body. He is a splendid specimen of young Germany, tall, vigorous and strong of arm and leg, while young William is almost weak and puny beside him, thin and narrow chested and easily tired.

Belgium is ruled over to-day by Leopold II., born in 1835, a still vigorous middle-aged man. He shows no signs of breaking down, and is one of the healthiest sovereigns of Europe. Prince Philippe, Count of Flanders, his brother and two years younger, has for a score of years been incurably deaf, and is the most of the time in wretched health. Prince Philippe is heir to the throne, from the fact that Leopold II. has no sons.

So far as Great Britain is concerned, it has often been remarked that H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, can hardly be regarded as a man of fine physique and likely to live many years longer. While there is no indication of any special disease, the prince is a man who has lived so well and so actively that in middle age his constitution is considerably impaired. He would hardly be a fair risk for a well conducted insurance company.

His son, the Duke of York, has never entirely recovered from the attack of typhoid fever he had some years ago, though he has always been in better physical condition than his brother, the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, ever was. Nor is the new baby, Queen Victoria's great grandson, as healthful a child as could be wished. It is generally believed that he will not sit upon the throne.

The czarévitch had a terrible fall from the mainmast of a ship to the deck during the trip around the world of the three princes (himself, the present czar and Prince George of Greece) in the summer of 1891. This fall seriously injured George's spine, and he had to discontinue the trip and return home. Then consumption, a malady now hereditary in the family of the Romanoffs, set in. In vain he sojourned in Athens and Algiers. Finally he settled down in the Caucasus, where he has lived since the close of 1892.

The romance alluded to concerned a



PRINCE FERDINAND.

pretty telegraph girl of Thilis, Mlle. Isch, whom George ardently desired to marry, and probably did, morganatically. It was only upon the stern command of his father, the czar, that he finally gave her up. After the late czar's death his condition grew rapidly worse. Late this spring he expressed a strong desire to see once more the palace of Peterhof, where he had been brought up. The change of climate proved serious for him, especially as the Peterhof palace at that time had fallen into an unsanitary condition. He then was taken to Denmark to visit his grandfather, King Christian. The climate of Denmark proved quite as dangerous for him as the cold of northern Russia, and materially hastened his coming death.

While the czarévitch is to-day the foremost invalid in Europe, attention is being directed more and more towards Duke Francis Ferdinand of Austria. The story of the Hapsburgs, the royal house of this empire, has been unhappy, for epilepsy has pursued the entire family and seized many of its members. In 1888 everyone of ninety-eight archdukes and archduchesses of this family had that dread disease in some form or other.

That consumption should have seized Francis Ferdinand, who, since the death of Rudolph, has been the idol of the Austrian people, is remarkable, for his life has been a vigorous one. For years he has been an untiring officer in the Austrian army, and noted for his skill and endurance. He spends the days sitting silently in a tent pitched in a little garden on the bay of Cigala. His sole amusement is looking out upon the sea, save on the infrequent days when he takes a short donkey ride. He will

spend the winter in Egypt and he may never return from that country.

It seems to be general debility that is sapping away the life of young Victor Emanuel, prince of Naples. Of late he has been cruising about the Levant in hopes of getting strength. Though very young—he was born in 1869—this prince has made himself a distinguished person in Italy. His greatest popularity has been, not among his own people, but in the foreign colonies of Naples and Rome, where he has cut a wide swath among the pleasure loving higher class of those merry Italian cities.

ABOUT APPENDICITIS.

The Necessity of Resort to an Operation Questioned.

It is many a long year since so much unscientific and unnecessary butchery has been indulged in as is recorded in the treatment of appendicitis in the last few years, says the New York Ledger. Severe pain and certain symptoms that might be attributed to a dozen other causes are charged to appendicitis and a continuation of them suggests experiments to the minds of the doctors and the operating table looms up in the immediate future as the only hope for life. There are yet many physicians who insist that operations of this sort are absolutely necessary, but it is a hopeful sign of the times that some of the more conservative and experienced doctors declare that only in exceptional cases is surgery positively necessary. As a simple home treatment several patients have been immediately relieved by drinking large quantities of pure salad oil. This appears to have a beneficial effect upon the entire lining membrane of the alimentary canal; the oil seemed to spread over the surface, allaying irritation and softening whatever food products may have lodged in the appendical sac. The nonsensical theory put forth by one member of the medical profession that no infant was properly equipped for life until by surgical means it had been deprived of the vermiform appendix and thus fortified against future danger is too silly to deserve a moment's consideration. Millions of people have lived and died without ever knowing that was such a thing, and the proportion of deaths that can by any possible means be attributed to this cause is extremely small. Some day doctors and patients will realize that a thorough washing out and cleansing of the interior of the body is quite as beneficial as the same process applied to the exterior. It is asserted by those who have had sufficient experience to entitle their statements to consideration that the thorough washing out of the digestive apparatus by means of tepid water properly purified would prevent at least half of the diseases from which humanity suffers.

FRENCH AUCTIONS.

Lighting a Candle When Anything is Put Up for Sale.

The French mode of conducting auctions is rather curious. In sales of importance the affair is placed in the hands of a notary, who, for the time being, becomes an auctioneer. The auctioneer is provided with a small number of wax tapers, each capable of burning about five minutes. As soon as a bid is made one of these tapers is placed in full view of the interested parties, and lighted. If, before it expires, another bid is offered, it is immediately extinguished, and a fresh taper placed in its stead, and so on until one flickers and dies out itself, when the last bid becomes irrevocable. This simple plan prevents all contention among rival bidders and affords a reasonable time for reflection before making a higher offer than the one preceding. By this means, too, the auctioneer is prevented from exercising undue influence upon the bidders, or hastily accepting the bid of a favorite.

Bicycles and Baggage-men.

"Bicycles are worrying the life out of baggage-men nowadays," said Alfred Hasner, of Denver, recently, "especially when the owners neglect to hand up a tip. On the Denver and Rio Grande, for instance, there were checked during July 1,664 wheels, or an average of over fifty-three daily. If they had brought a quarter each into the pockets of the baggage-men who handled and watched them, or even if the company had collected a fee for the transportation service, there would have been some satisfaction, but for the road to carry its little wind-inflated competitor for nothing hurts the trainmen like fury. As a wheel might say: 'This makes baggage-men pneumatically tired.'"

Caesar's Mistake.

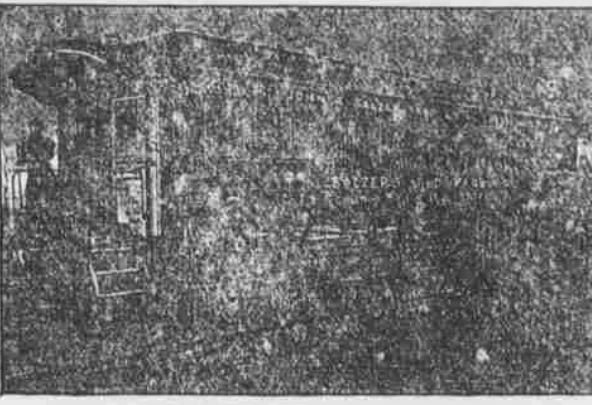
Julius Caesar was a thin man, tall and with a very wrinkled, seamy countenance. His forehead was broad and full of small wrinkles, his eyes were not large but described as exceedingly bright and quick. His nose was of more than usual size and his chin full and prominent.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The New Way.

Upperten—"How do you manage to get such perfect-fitting clothes?" De Style—"Buy them ready-made."

A NOVEL TRAVELING EXHIBIT.

The John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., always on the alert for something good, have struck a novel idea to introduce, exhibit and advertise their famous northern grown seeds. This is done by means of an advertising car, an illustration thereof appears herewith. This car is in charge of three experts who are thoroughly familiar and versed with seed growing. The car inside and out is a marvel of beauty and elegance and is fit out regardless of cost and is



THE SALZER SEED EXHIBIT CAR.

being run and exhibited in Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, and other states. Upon entering it, one is transported at once into a very fairland where flowers and vines and forage and fruits and vegetables luxuriate and abound in great abundance. Of course the great specialties which have made the John A. Salzer Seed Co. leaders among seed-

men, such as fine vegetables and vegetable seeds, are exhibited to perfection, and then there is an endless array of farm seeds, corns, wheats, oats, rye, barley, and vetch, lupine, lathyrus, sacaline, amber cane, kafir corn, Jerusalem corn and hundreds of other varieties of seeds and crops on exhibition. Particular notice is due to their marvelous collection of heavy cropping potatoes, their \$1,000 oat, just imported from Russia, and Silver King barley, cropping in 500 different places in America in 1895, over 100 bushels per acre.

The car is visited daily by hundreds, yea we may say thousands of people, and nothing so catches the eye and rivets the attention of the farmer than the great bed of different varieties of grasses, clovers and fodder plants that are exhibited in one end of the car, or as one great dairyman of Elgin, Ill., said upon seeing this magnificent display of grasses, "I have seen the World's Fair and Barnum's Circus, but this exhibit beats them all!"

It is only possible in a newspaper article to give but a faint idea of the beauty and attractiveness of this car. It must be seen to be appreciated but it only strengthens the idea amongst farmers and others that a firm that can exhibit such excellent products, grown from their own seeds, on their own farms, is the firm to tie to when you want choice northern grown seeds. Seeds that never disappoint! They issue a large catalogue of farm and vegetable seeds which is mailed to any address upon receipt of 5 cents, for postage. W. N.

Mistaken for a New Woman.

There was a very rude man at the polls when Willie Wibbles came up to cast his vote. Willie had on a rather flowing pair of knickerbockers, his golfing hose and a jaunty cap. "Go 'way from here," said the rude man. "I want to vote," said Willie. "Well, you can't do it. You needn't think that by putting on your bloomers and trying to talk bass you're going to fool anybody. This ain't no woman's suffrage town, and you might as well make up your mind to it."—Washington Star.

"The Melancholy Days Have Come

The saddest of the year," not when autumn has arrived, as poet Bryant intimates, but when a fellow gets bilious. The "sere and yellow leaf" is in his complexion, if not in the foliage at that inauspicious time. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will soon discipline his rebellious liver, and regulate his bowels, besides toning his stomach and healthfully stimulating his kidneys. Malaria, rheumatism and nervousness are also relieved by the Bitters.

Life is like a game of whist—its mysteries will be solved when the last trump is played.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth.

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mac Wislow's SOOTHING SYRUP for Children's Teething.

A newspaper is something like a family—it is mighty easy to start.

When an Arab falls to make a raise anywhere else, he can "strike" his tent.

FITS—All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after the first day's use. Nervousness, Trembling and general debility. Send to Dr. Kline, Bldg. Arch, Phila., Pa.

Actors, draughtsmen, dentists and mustard plasters ought to draw well.

"Hanson's Magic Corn Salve."

Warranted to cure or money refunded. Ask your druggist for it. Price 15 cents.

It is the postmaster who writes a voluminous letter that weighs his words.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are a simple and convenient remedy for Bronchial Affections and Coughs. Carry them in your pocket.

A sugar-cured "ham"—poor actor made well by homeopathic pills.

I can recommend Piso's Cure for Consumption to sufferers from asthma.—E. D. Townsend, Ft. Howard, Wis., May 4, '94.

The yeast cake and the negroes' favorite weapon are both raisers.

There is Pleasure and Profit and no small satisfaction in abating troublesome and painful ill's by using Parker's Ginger Tonic.

A "low descending sun"—one that treats his father disrespectfully.

It is so easy to Remove Corns with Hindercorns that we wonder so many will endure them. Get Hindercorns and see how nicely it takes them off.

A reporter must know the ropes in order to get in many lines.

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DR. GUNN'S IMPROVED LIVER PILLS

A Mild Physic. One Pill for a Dose. A movement of the bowels each day is necessary for health. These pills supply what the system lacks to make it regular. They cure Headache, Brighten the Eyes, and clear the complexion better than cosmetics. They neither grip nor sicken. To convince you, we will mail sample boxes, or full box for 50c. Sold every where. DR. ROSS'S Bldg. No. 713, Philadelphia, Pa.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases, itching, itching, itching. Sold every where.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

Denver Directory.

HARNESS

The best \$30 double Concord Harness in Colorado for \$18. With breeding, \$20. \$25 double team harness with 14 breeding \$16. \$27 steel horn stock saddle for \$15. \$15 single buggy harness for \$8.50. Do not be deceived by worthless imitations but order direct from us and get the lowest wholesale prices. Catalogue free. All goods stamped. FRED MUELLER, 1413 Larimer Street, Denver, Colorado. Goods sent for examination.

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SOUTHWICK HAY PRESS.

The simplest and the strongest hay press in the world. A 40-inch feed opening. No taking off wheels to set it. It is 16 tons a day and full weight in car. Address Southwick Hay Press Mfg. Co., Council Bluffs, Ia., or C.W. Keith, 11st St. Agent, Denver.

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THE SAN JUAN TIMES

V. B. N. GREAVES Editor

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1896.

We are in receipt of a copy of the "New York national bank presidents' conspiracy against industry and property." This is the history of a conspiracy formed by the very few money magnates of this country to cause, by the immense power of the wealth they control, such a season of financial and commercial depression throughout this country as to force the people to submit to a repeal of the silver law on chance of regaining the prosperity they had lost. The arguments that this conspiracy existed are sound and logical. The facts are given plainly and without unnecessary verbiage or exaggeration. It is known that the president was assisted by the heads of the great national banks, such men as G. G. Williams, president of the Chemical national bank, George S. Coe, president of the American exchange national, E. K. Wright, president of the Park national, G. F. Baker, president of the First national, E. H. Perkins, president of the Importers and Traders national, assisted; whilst the hard workers amongst the executive were Conrad N. Jordan, assistant treasurer of the U. S., and other well known names. The meetings held by these magnates are carefully set out with day and date. Then follows within a few days the attack on the stock exchange, the withdrawal of loans, the withholding of credits, "a practical demonstration to the business men of the south and west of the injurious effects of the silver law might be necessary to convert the silver fanatics to vote for the repeal." By that object lesson was meant to attack the industrial and commercial communities and more particularly the south and west with a design to disorganize credit, to explode banks, to shut down mills and factories, to bankrupt merchants, to produce so widespread and intolerable a state of business and social disorder and suffering amongst all classes, rich and poor, as to create pressure for the repeal of the silver law. The work of the conspirators commenced on the first of May, 1893, and continued for five successive days. It will be remembered that those days were the most awful in the annals of stock exchange calamities. The Tribune and other papers knew of the cause of this attack on the public prosperity and openly commented thereon. The effort of the administration to bring the south and west to a full realization of the unavoidable consequences of the compulsory purchases of silver bullion has brought distress and perhaps ruin to many innocent persons, but there is no reason to suppose it will be relaxed. Between April 29, the day of the Williams house meeting, and December 30, 1893, 8 months, more than 15,000 bankruptcies and suspensions of banks, etc., took place—over three millions of people out of work and thousands starving. That was an object lesson, and we may receive another unless we put it out of the power of the few money autocrats to dominate this nation as to be in a position to inflict the most terrible suffering on our people. Strike leaders must be punished, bank presidents and executive officers who ruin thousands at a nod must be free and unrestrained. These men were and are in favor of what they know as sound money, a coin that will purchase a large amount of property and which is all the time increasing in purchasing power. These men do not suffer but in that panic 600 banks were ruined alone. The increased purchasing power of gold means the depreciation of the values of our properties, less power to realize, less power to pay taxes, and with decreased means to buy the necessities of life, these necessities quoted at less prices every year under the gold regime. In the coming struggle in the political arena this year the people will have the opportunity afforded them of reinstating a season of prosperity, of crushing a dynasty that rules them with the power of gold. This they can do. To fail in this is to support tyranny. To fail in this is to destroy our boasted freedom and to hand down to our children the curse of a slavery, the shackles of which are far worse, far more binding for being made of gold.

THAT DELINQUENT TAX LIST.

The appearance in the Aztec Index of the delinquent tax list is an occasion in the short, but particularly eventful, history of San Juan county fraught with import to all, bearing a significance worthy the most careful investigation.

The list is a portentous one, the names of hundreds are placed in delightful prominence before the public. The whole county seems to be the subject matter for the auctioneer's rostrum.

Worthy men who have labored faithfully to maintain the dignity of the county, who have striven as men of integrity to meet their liabilities and hew their way to competence along the paths of western hardship, find themselves, at the moment when fortune seemed about to turn a brighter face to them, posted as defaulters in the tax list of this county.

Doubtless the outcome will be the vigorous effort of dozens of enraged citizens to procure an acknowledgment of the taxes they have paid, but for which they are advertised. Numbers of the people whose property now appears to be a fair target for the speculator assert that the sums set opposite their names have been paid. This is one phase of the delinquent tax list matter.

San Juan county should not be a poor county. The necessity of selling our estates has arisen from circumstances outside even the failure of payment on the part of the delinquents. Poverty exists in the treasury. Bonds have been sold and the public debt is great; but that is not the fault of the men who have not so far paid and it is not the fault of the men who have paid. Enough money has been raised in this county to run the county, pay its debts and present San Juan county to the world as what it really is, as what from its rich and varied resources it must be, a county with more actual wealth than most of the counties of the territory.

Thousands of dollars have been paid by taxpayers, heretofore, and thousands of dollars are now being raised from the public, at a time when there seems a chance of recovery from the worst wave of depression that ever struck the United States, to pay, to make up for, the money that from being an actual and useful reality in the hands of its original payer, became an ephemeral and shadowy nothing in the hands of its official recipients.

So are suffering at the very turning point of the tide of adversity, the mass of our citizens, suffering from the extraordinary inability of the executive to reconcile the payments, and receipts of the past. The tax payers of past years are, metaphorically, gazing with disgust into the apparently bottomless pit, into which they have thrown their hard earned money, and the present tax payers smitten by two years of universal misfortune, are now being forced to fill up that pit with their money so that we can walk across in safety to the opposite bank of financial soundness, the past forgotten, or smothered under a present prosperity wrung out of the coffers, or sacrificed property of the citizens.

The national calamitous depression of past years shows signs of letting up on a people who have almost lived on sufferance, we have shared in the universal loss and misfortune, and we were looking to a brighter future, to a prospect of immediate relief from commercial depression. When that relief came we could have paid our taxes, but that is not the chance that is given to our citizens. They must pay now or be sold up. Pay now with the hand of a black past heavy upon us, pay now when the immediate future would have afforded us the means, and pay, too, as the scapegoats of the community.

Taxes must be paid of course, no one defends the nonpayment of just taxes, but we point out the circumstances in all their peculiarity, we point out the glaring defects, the sad faults of the system which leads to this state, at this inopportune moment.

Our county has the appearance of a returning prosperity. We all know the extraordinary resources that surround us, we see that the east is looking to New Mexico as the future home for thousands. With this bright prospect before us, it is hard to suffer for the past season of depression and loss that we are not accountable for.

It is a fact to be deprecated where a postoffice official does not keep the secrets of the office. To disclose those secrets is a breach of the postal rules and punishable. That view of the matter is however unimportant compared to the harm done the public

who so plainly that their affairs are not safe in that position, and feel that their secrets may be disclosed at any moment at the bidding of some person whose intent appears to be to injure his district for the benefit of a more distant community.

The territory has been so long under the administration and control of men who were educated under the auspices of the Quantrell gang that the confirmed habit of lawlessness can not be immediately suppressed. Hence the late kidnapping of Col. Fountain is the result of years of inefficient judicial rule, and the only means for effectually stamping out the smouldering embers of crime is for the present judicial authorities to continue their exemplary and brave crusade against wrongdoers, a crusade unknown before in the history of this territory.

The president has cut down a defaulting national bank president's sentence from 10 years to 5 years,—odds, he's a gold bug.

First class household furniture and a good horse for sale. Apply at The Times office.

You can earn \$5 each day "giving" our absolutely indispensable household article away. New plan of work making experience unnecessary and success certain for either sex in any section. Sample dozen free. Credit given. Freight paid. Address, Melrose Mfg. Co., 17, Melrose park, Ill.

For sale on easy terms, fine lot on Orchard street, Farmington, with the building material thereon, apply Times.

The publishers of that great Philadelphia literary success, the Ladies' Every Saturday, are offering another popular educational competition with many beautiful rewards consisting of a handsome gold watch, a pneumatic bicycle, pair of genuine diamond earrings, handsome silk dress pattern, imported music box, china dinner service, coin silver watch, banquet lamp, fifteen volumes of Dickens complete works, camera, phonographs, etc. to those able to make the largest lists of words from letters contained in LIBERTY BELL, not using the same letter in any word more times than it is contained in the text. In addition they also offer a valuable consolation reward to each of the 50 from whom the first list is received containing not less than 100 words made from letters contained in Liberty Bell. The Ladies' Every Saturday is becoming famous, not only as a high class illustrated weekly for women and the home but also on account of its enterprise and liberality in these educational contests. Any of our readers interested can secure a copy by enclosing three 2 cent stamps to the Ladies' Every Saturday, dept. C., No. 920 Walnut St. Philadelphia, Pa.

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 At Reasonable Rates.
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 Capital Stock - - \$30,000.00
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LAND OF SUNSHINE.

FARMINGTON AND HER SURROUNDING DISTRICT

Fertile Soil Abundant Water and Other Inducements Offered to Home Seekers.

From N. M. Bureau of Immigration Report.

This county is one of the garden spots of the world, and lies on the western slope of the great continental divide, being part of the Pacific water-shed. Aside from its great resources as an agricultural and stock country its scenery is very beautiful. On all sides great rocky masses, broken into picturesque formations, are to be seen across wide, fertile valleys. The county is watered by three large rivers, and from their junction below Farmington the view is grand and impressive.

FARM LAND ON THE SAN JUAN.

In this valley, from a point about ten miles above Largo, there is a narrow strip of bottom land on each side of the river. At the town of Largo the river bottom widens out into rolling mesas and bottom lands which are available for cultivation. The most important of these tracts are known as the Bloomfield and Solomon mesas, which, with the bottom lands under them, will aggregate somewhat over 20,000 acres. They are on the north side of the river. From thence to the junction of the Animas, the mesa lands are broken into detached plateaus rather difficult to irrigate. The Animas and La Plata empty into the San Juan near Farmington. On the two points of land formed by the rivers are about 12,000 or 15,000 acres of fine land all under ditch. Beginning then at the mouth of the La Plata and for twenty miles down the San Juan, to where it breaks through the Hogback, (a line of low hills) there is a continuous series of mesas with about a mile wide of bottom land. A little over 15,000 here are now under ditch. To the north of this are a series of high meadows, or vegas, estimated to contain 44,000 acres. Besides this, and to be properly considered in the San Juan basin, are the lands on either side of the Canon Largo, Canon Blanco and Canon Gallego. These will include the land along the river and down to the sixth correction line, north-south of this line there are twenty-four townships of land, the water facilities of which are only about the average of the arid region. They are covered by the headwaters of the Rio Chaco or Chusco and the Amarillo. At present this land is devoted to cattle and sheep raising, but the prospect of using a considerable area of this land for agriculture are very favorable. At present there is no demand for it and most of it is public land.

It may be said, therefore, that in the immediate San Juan valley there are about 60,000 acres of land, about 50,000 acres of which are now under ditch. A large area outside of this, on the high mesas, is susceptible of irrigation, and will ultimately be added to the irrigable area by means of high line ditches.

THE ANIMAS VALLEY.

The Animas river enters the county just east of the 108th meridian. It is formed by the junction of two important torrential streams, and will irrigate, if properly handled, 40,000 acres of fruit land. Of this amount 10,000 or 12,000 acres are already under ditch, and it would not be wise to advise large settlement on any new lands, unless some scheme were devised by which the whole amount of the water could be handled by some comprehensive authority. This river flows thirty miles within San Juan county. The farming lands begin at Cox's crossing and take in a strip varying from a quarter of a mile to three miles in width and about twenty-five miles in length. The Animas has a minimum flow of 2000 cubic feet per second. One of the peculiarities of this and the San Juan river is that the bottoms are composed of beds of small, round, water-worn boulders of unknown depth. More water flows in this boulder bed than on the surface. Along in the river valley proper there are about 18,000 acres of good land, the most important area of which is from Aztec to below Flora Vista.

FARMINGTON GLADE.

Besides the valley of the Animas there is an important area of land included in the Farmington Glade, an interval between the Animas and La Plata rivers. It is a strip of country two or three miles wide by eighteen miles long. It will aggregate 25,000 acres of good irrigable land well adapted to fruit raising. In the glade, and beginning at about the latitude of Aztec, is a fine body of public land, subject to desert land entry, that would make homes for a small colony. The ditch would be comparatively inexpensive as a natural opening in the hillside affords easy entrance to the glade. If water

were brought to this place there is no better piece of land for raising deciduous fruits. It is protected, fertile and beautiful.

THE LA PLATA VALLEY.

The La Plata river flows in a deep, sandy bed, and its waters generally disappear in the last week in August or the first week of September. On the upper part of this river after it enters San Juan county there are about 8000 acres cultivated; and at Jackson, near its mid-course, there is a small Mormon colony who till about 1000 acres. The river has an average fall of forty feet to the mile, is about thirty feet wide and has a mean average flow of about 250 cubic feet per second. The ultimate reclamation of lands in the La Plata valley will be large.

ACTUAL WATER RESOURCES.

It will be seen from the foregoing that there are available from these three rivers 6250 cubic feet of water per second. At the low estimate of 160 acres to each cubic foot, this is sufficient to irrigate 1,000,000 acres of land. According to a county pamphlet issued for circulation at the World's fair, there are 175,000 acres available for irrigation. In addition to the value of the water for irrigation, it is a constant source of water power. The San Juan and Animas are constant streams, not affected by the most enduring drought. The wasted power of their waters would furnish heat, light and electrical motive force far in excess of any possible need of this county. At present the only use made of all this wealth of water is to irrigate about 25,000 acres, the larger part of which is under ditches owned by small associations of farmers.

AZTEC

The modern civilization has followed the same lines of settlement as did the ancient. Aztec is the county seat, situated on the southeast bank of the Animas. It has a bank, several large stores, hotel and livery and stage stables. The county jail is a well built, steel lined adobe structure. The surrounding country is well cultivated, the farms extending up and down the river for several miles. At this point the valley is about two miles wide. Fruit, alfalfa, grain, potatoes and all the root crops give abundant harvests. Apples and tomatoes seem peculiarly adapted to the soil. The population of the town and surrounding country is between 550 and 600 persons.

FLORA VISTA.

This little village and vicinity has a population of about 250 souls. It is situated at about the widest part of the Animas valley, seven miles from Aztec, raises the same crops and its orchards are spreading; alfalfa fields have a particularly good appearance.

FARMINGTON.

Farmington and Junction City are situated at the mouth of the Animas. The population is about the same as at Aztec. The location is very beautiful. At this point the full scenic beauty of the valley reveals itself. From a little hill overlooking the town a solid plantation of three or four square miles, including orchards, alfalfa fields, grain and meadow is seen. Here is at present the densest population of the county and the widest spread of cultivation. The three valleys here converge into the main valley of the San Juan. There are several good stores, public stables, good schools and general facilities. Near this town are located several brick kilns, a saw mill and a roller process flour mill. It is a very pretty, go-ahead place. Its citizens are full of energy and public spirit.

LA PLATA.

This place can hardly be called a town. It is a compact farming community, however, of about seventy well cultivated homesteads at the head of the La Plata valley. On the western side the land rises in three terraces, one over the other, every one of which is highly cultivated. The sight would remind one more of a French landscape than a western community as yet removed from railroads, and ten years ago given over to the Indians as a hunting ground. Alfalfa and fruit are the principal productions. This part of the county is a very picture in its picturesque fertility. The Aztecs also thought well of it, and many of their monuments in the shape of rudely pictured and sculptured rocks abound.

THE LOWER SAN JUAN.

Olio, Fruitland and Jewett are situated on the San Juan below its junction with the La Plata. The population of the three is about 600 persons. The greater part of the land is under a fine modern canal and in a high state of cultivation. At Fruitland is one small orchard of seven acres from which the annual net return has been over \$2,500 per annum for the past five years. This is the property of the resident Mormon bishop and is cultivated according to the theory of his people that a small place well cared for is more valuable than broad acreage poorly farmed. It is one of the best instances of intensive culture in the territory

LARGO.

This town may be considered the center of population on the upper San Juan. Taking in with it the little settlement on Pine river and at Bloomfield, the population is between 1000 and 1200 persons, the majority of whom are of Spanish descent. The high culture of the fields, orchards and vineyards speaks well for the progress of the community.

CROPS.

The first trees were planted in this county ten years ago, and as an experiment seemed very doubtful. The first settlers were principally cattle men, who knew little about farming. They profited by their first mistakes, however, and prospered, so that the reputation of these valleys is known all over the southwest. The southern towns of Colorado, outside the San Luis valley, are almost wholly supplied from the San Juan orchards. So remunerative has fruit culture proved that in 1891 23,000 trees were planted, and in 1892 about 50,000. The planting of 1893 is not yet accurately known, but will show a ratio of progress. Last year at the Albuquerque Territorial fair the fruits of this county took the sweepstakes prize. The peaches in some instances measured nine inches in circumference, apples thirteen to fourteen inches and weighed sixteen to nineteen ounces. Single acres of fruit land return from \$400 to \$500; and in one orchard near Farmington are three trees, of whose yield an accurate account has been kept for four years past that show an average return of \$53 per tree.

Cereals of all kinds are grown here, wheat yielding 20 to 40 bushels per acre; oats, 30 to 80 bushels; barley, 30 to 60 bushels; rye, 15 to 30 bushels; corn, 25 to 50 bushels. A ready sale is found at good prices. Current prices for 1893 were as follows: Wheat, per cwt., \$1.40; oats, \$1.50; barley, \$1.40; corn, \$1.50; bran, per ton, \$18. Vegetables of every variety flourish, from the hardier varieties, such as Irish potatoes, turnips and beets, to the more tender melons, egg-plants, tomatoes, etc.

ALFALFA

Is, however, the staple crop in this county; drought is not to be feared and neither frost nor cold endanger it. Owing to the advantageous situation of the county the farmers have taken to fattening beef cattle. For this purpose the sales of alfalfa are large, frequently amounting to from 500 to 1000 tons to a single buyer. From 1891 to 1892 the increase in alfalfa production amounted 7000 tons. The average yield per acre is from 4 to 10 tons.

MINERAL WEALTH.

This whole county is underlaid with coal. The beds have not been prospected to any extent. They are known, however, to contain almost unlimited quantities of coal. On the San Juan river, opposite Fruitland, is a truly notable exposure of this valuable fuel. It stands above the river 34 feet and is over 300 feet long, and extends back into the bluff on a very slight dip, it is supposed for miles, as there is an immense mesa stretching in that direction. Immediately across on the north side of the river other huge beds appear, and these then stretch up the La Plata for nearly fifty miles. This coal is a hard, free burning quality. An experienced Cornwall miner, who is working one of these veins on the La Plata, says he never saw mines so easily opened or that so quickly yielded good merchantable coal. All that seems to be necessary is to strip the outer layer, which has been exposed to the weather for ages, and the fine, glittering material is found, free from slate or "bone" and ready for use. Some difference of opinion exists as to the quality of this coal, but the bureau of immigration can state or the authority of its agent that it is of a good coking character. Some of it, in his presence, was covered with sand and fired on the ground and in a short time was roasted into a fine silver cokes with a ring like metal. The coal in this county is usually found in a thick strata between slate and sandstone of a very fine grain. It is said that gold and metallic iron can be found; and the best building stone, both sandstone and granite, abound. The best mining camps of Colorado and splendid mineral belts in New Mexico are contiguous. When railroads penetrate this county the neighborhood of Olio will afford splendid opportunities for large smelters.

Patented land with water can be had at from \$15 to \$50 per acre. Besides this there are thousands of acres of government land that can be had for the cost of filing on it.

Among the many enterprises which would flourish in this county may be mentioned a wool scouring plant and woolen mills. Water and coal are abundant and free. The only expense will be in developing.

Questions Answered.
Irrigation is the best means of fertilizing land.
Every kind of deciduous fruit can be raised here.

As a fruit raising country the San Juan has no equal.
Water can be put on arid land at a cost of from \$2 to \$15 per acre.
New Mexico took first prize for wheat at the World's fair, and second for oats.

The last census gives thirty acres as the average size of an irrigated farm in New Mexico.

As a health resort for persons with weak lungs San Juan county has few peers and no superiors.

Rough lumber here is worth \$25 per thousand, brick \$8 per thousand, and lime 40 cents per bushel.

Fire clay is found in large quantities on the lower San Juan, and a fine quality of fire brick can be manufactured at a nominal cost.

Experts pronounce the San Juan coal as a steam producing coal far above the average, if not the very best quality in the world.

Any information relative to the county not given in the columns of THE TIMES will be cheerfully furnished upon application to the publisher.

Water rights in company ditches cost from \$2 to \$15 per acre, with an additional cost of from \$1 to \$2 annually per acre to pay for repairs. In most cases this annual assessment can be worked out.

Sheep do well in this county. Scab and other sheep diseases are unknown here. Thousands of acres of government land are contiguous to the streams and watering places on which they can graze nearly every month in the year. Large bunches of the wethers can be fattened on alfalfa hay during the winter, and the main flocks carried over on it at a small cost, thus making sheep raising a profitable industry. The native sheep make a most excellent cross to breed the mutton producing strains of eastern sheep to.

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such as the "car-window" which can be easily slid up and down without breaking the passenger's back, "sauce-pan," "collar-button," "nut-lock," "bottle-topper," and a thousand other little things that most any one can find a way of improving; and these simple inventions are the ones that bring largest returns to the inventor. Try to think of something to invent.

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British Officers' Sports.

Great alarm prevails among the officers of the British army since the retirement of the duke of Cambridge from the office of commander-in-chief with regard to their sporting tastes. The duke was a sportsman to the very core, and not only contributed in every way to foster the development of polo and similar games regardless of the expense entailed upon the poorer members of the corps, but actually issued official circulars in his capacity of commander-in-chief directing all generals in control of military districts in the united kingdom to afford every facility to officers serving under their orders to attend the Derby, the Oaks and the Ascot races.

Now, Lord Wolsley, the new generalissimo, frowns on polo as extravagant and useless and simply abhors horse-racing. Moreover, he is imbued with continental ideas with regard to the training of officers and believes that there is far more to be learned by hard study than in the polo field or on the turf. In Germany, Austria and Russia, confessedly the three military powers of the world, the aim of the authorities is to keep officers away from race-courses, and it is expected that before long Lord Wolsley will issue a circular countermanding the orders of the duke and directing generals to place obstacles in the way of officers desirous of attending horse-races.

Saves a Fortune.

Monterey, Tenn., (Special)—One of our prominent citizens here, Col. James E. Jones, secretary and treasurer of the Cumberland Mountain Coal Co., is on the high road to make his fortune, and attributes the fact to his recent cure from the tobacco habit. He was an inveterate user of tobacco for many years, consuming so much as to make serious inroads on both his purse and his health. One box of No-To-Bac completely cured him, and he gained seven pounds in less than two weeks. Within three days after starting to use No-To-Bac the desire for tobacco was entirely gone. Col. Jones says to all tobacco users that No-To-Bac will do as recommended and is worth by far more than its weight in gold.

It will not be a very long time before you'll be glad you're not a turkey.

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address:

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Sold by druggists; 75c.
Hall's Family Pills, 25c.

What the country needs is a new brand of thermometer that will pull the price of coal down when it pulls down the mercury.

The John A. Salzer Seed Co., of La Crosse, Wis., have recently purchased the complete catalogue trade of the Northrup, Brasian, Goodwin Co., of Minneapolis and Chicago. This gives the Salzer Seed Co. the largest catalogue mail trade in the world and they are in splendid shape to take care of same, as they have recently completed a large addition to their mammoth seed houses. The 1896 catalogue is just out and the largest ever issued. Sent to any address for 5 cents to cover postage.

W. N.

It is getting to be the custom out West when a bank suspends to suspend the president also.

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WHERE SPIRITS RULE

THE GREAT SPOOK TEMPLE IN BOSTON TOWN.

It Cost Mr. Ayer Not Less Than \$300,000—An Earnest Believer in Modern Spiritualism—Do Styles Change Across the Jordan.

Boston Correspondence.



PROBABLY few collections of spirit pictures equal in interest and variety the one that adorns the walls of the First Spiritual Temple in Boston. That city is really the Mecca of the spiritualist faith.

In no other city are there so many mediums, such a multiplication of circles and congregations. It is estimated that there are no less than twenty-five thousand people whose faith makes them readily accept the gospel it teaches. The famous camp meetings at Onset Bay gather together the most distinguished spiritualists in the country once a year, and the fame of their manifestations and the effects of their enthusiasm live in New England long after the frost has driven the visiting pilgrims home. The largest congregations are at the Spiritual Temple and at Berkeley Hall, where one thousand or fifteen hundred people meet every Sunday. The more than twenty thousand remaining are left to gather at the rooms of various mediums in companies that range from fifty to several hundred. Each medium has a strong personal following, and their "guides" or "controls" are considered quite like "one of the family."

The Temple, where I found the spirit picture, is the richest structure devoted to the faith in the world. It cost \$300,000, and every cent of that sum was paid by one man, Mr. Marcellus S. Ayer, who is still young, and who made his entire fortune by his own enterprise in



MARCELLUS S. AYER.

the wholesale grocery business. When a man who has learned the value of a dollar by earning it makes such a donation to a cause he is certainly sincere. It was stipulated by the spiritual "guides" who inspired and directed the building of the Temple that no money should be taken inside its doors for the maintenance of the services. It is a stone structure, of such excellent architecture that it graces the Back Bay neighborhood, where it stands, in sight of Trinity Church, the New Old South,

the public library and the Art Museum. The medium through whom Mr. Ayer received his instructions was Mrs. E. R. Ayer, a memorial tablet of whom appears in the auditorium. The suggestion came through some ancient "intelligences," a spirit called Chrysl, and other "guides." Mediums say the physical conditions of the Temple are unsurpassed anywhere in the world.

The most interesting room is the library where the spirit pictures are shown. They extend around all sides of the room, and with them are hung pictures of distinguished people who are claimed as spiritualistic disciples, and views of places and scenes made famous by supernatural manifestations. Back of the reading desk is a life size portrait of Mrs. Ayer, sister-in-law of the founder of the Temple, whose spirit, Mr. Ayer says, directed him often in the work of building.

Lincoln, whom the spiritualists claim



MRS. E. R. AYERS.

as a believer in their ideas, has a place, and so has Thomas Paine, who "controls" many of the mediums in Boston. There is a picture of the house in New York where the Fox sisters first heard the "rappings," another of Saul consulting the Witch of Endor; a third of Joan of Arc receiving a spiritual commission; "The Last Moments of Weber," and others.

Among the ancient "intelligences" are Chine, a Chinese sage; Confucius, Arbaeus, Adahl, Yermah, Hiram, Abiff and others from the far East.

The pictures of Chine and Confucius are especially striking. Historians are, however, forced to make this criticism of their costumes.—They both appear in these spirit forms with the long black queue of the Mongolians of today. Now the queue is a comparatively modern institution. It came in with the present Tartar dynasty, a little over two hundred years ago, while Confucius lived more than twenty-four hundred years ago, or in the middle of the fifth century B. C., and Chine at a far earlier period. The adoption of this style of wearing the hair was the badge of submission to the semi-barbaric Tartar conquerors.

It is the opinion of some Japanese scholars who have visited the library that the picture of Chine, after whom it is claimed Chine was named, represents the great sage who founded spiritualism in the Celestial Empire, known in Eastern classics as Kwotei, to whom were attributed many mysterious powers. He is said to have driven out his enemies in a chariot equipped with a compass needle.

In the bookcase is an album containing fifty or more spirit photographs taken a score or more years ago. The figures are astonishingly clear, the

bright eyes of women and the dark beards of men looking out boldly from their nebulous investment of white. Evidently good-looks must be an invariable gift in the spirit world, for in all these photographs every woman was fair, every man handsome, and every child a cherub. Considering that so many homely people die it is rather strange that their friends are able to recognize some of them under the flattering conditions of their reappearance.

Among the photographs was Dr. Guffy, holding the hand of "Katie," a spirit; Miss Houghton in a dozen or more vivid materializations. When both she and Mrs. Guffy were present they were strong enough to bring a spirit before the camera entirely alone. Another striking picture is that of Mr. Homer and the spirit face of his "double," the features in each being almost identical. The spirit of Mrs. Sherwood came out so clearly that it could be recognized, as did also that of Mr. Sutherland. The mediums, Miss Katherine Smith and Mr. Arbutnot, bring out faces very clearly. Mrs. Adams and William Howitt are photographed with the spirit faces of their daughters bending over them. A spirit places a wreath on the head of Dr. Guffy in one photograph. Mrs. John Burns brought out the only two spirit figures in the collection, which appear in a single field of the camera.

To the writer Mr. Ayer said in an interview:

"Another important portrait is that of 'Chine,' for whom Chine is said to have been named. He lived 3,400 years ago and was renowned as a great medium and teacher of advanced thought. As an objective worker Chine has few superiors, if, indeed, he has any in the diffusion of knowledge on either the earth plane or in the spirit realm.

"Confucius is another important personage in the rare collection. The famous sage of China lived 2,400 years ago, and appears to the people at the present time in the same character in which he then existed. Of the reliability of the portrait of this great man, as in the case of all the rest, I am positive, as all have been clairvoyantly seen by those who believe in spirit phenomena.

"The temple has been and is now the abode of many spirits who, when they were in their natural condition, were



MISS KATHERINE SMITH.

famous above their fellows. At some of the materializations a medium has been able to draw an intelligence to her cabinet that could present the inner chamber of the great pyramid, a place never seen by human eye, as the present generation understand it. Other wonderful things and events have been reproduced which fill even believers with astonishment. Raiment worn by men who lived thousands of years ago have been presented at some of the seances, the antiquity and authenticity of which no man can reasonably dispute."

A PERTINENT SUGGESTION.

Mr. Kasson Points Out England's Past Inconsistencies.

Ex-Representative John A. Kasson of Iowa, who is recognized as one of the foremost authorities on international law, says: "There is no principle of 'international law' that authorizes any great power of Europe to interfere between two nations, one of which seizes territory from another. Yet they continually do it. They say they have a right to prevent a disturbance of the 'balance of power' in Europe. They have lately extended it to Asia. Under what authority of 'international law' did England deprive Russia of land she conquered from Turkey, and her claim to which was confirmed by the treaty of San Stefano? What rule of 'international law' justified England in denying to Russia the right to acquire territory in the vicinity of the Himalayas? What rule justified Russia in the denial to Japan of the territorial fruits of her victory? Under what rule of law did England and France deny to Russia even the right to have a fleet in the Black Sea? Why did Napoleon III. keep secret his peaceful acquisition of Savoy from fear of intervention of the powers?"

"The answer is that there has grown up among European governments a sort of common law quite outside the international code under which they claim the right to keep up the balance of existing territorial power on their continent on the ground that changes of relative power affect their own separate interests. In view of England's very frequent indulgence in the practice, her prime minister is hardly justified in expressing surprise that there has grown up and developed among us a similar common law against a disturbance of our American balance by European intervention."

A Temperance Lecture.

Blackie never troubled himself about the prejudices or prepossessions of those whom he was going to address: he sometimes paralyzed his auditors by, Balaam-like, cursing them when they expected his blessing. When a body of teetotalers thought they had caught him and secured him as president for one of their meetings he horrified them by his first utterances. "I cannot understand why I am asked to be here," he broke forth. "I am not a teetotaler—far from it. If a man asks me to dine with him and does not give me a good glass of wine I say he is neither a Christian nor a gentleman. Germans drink beer, Englishmen wine and fools water."—Blackwood's Magazine.

The Modern Mother.

Has found that her little ones are improved more by the pleasant laxative, Syrup of Figs, when in need of the laxative effect of a gentle remedy, than by any other, and that it is more acceptable to them. Children enjoy it and it benefits them. The true remedy, Syrup of Figs, is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., only.

One thing may be said in favor of Cain; he did not try to escape the penalty of his crime by trying the insanity dodge.

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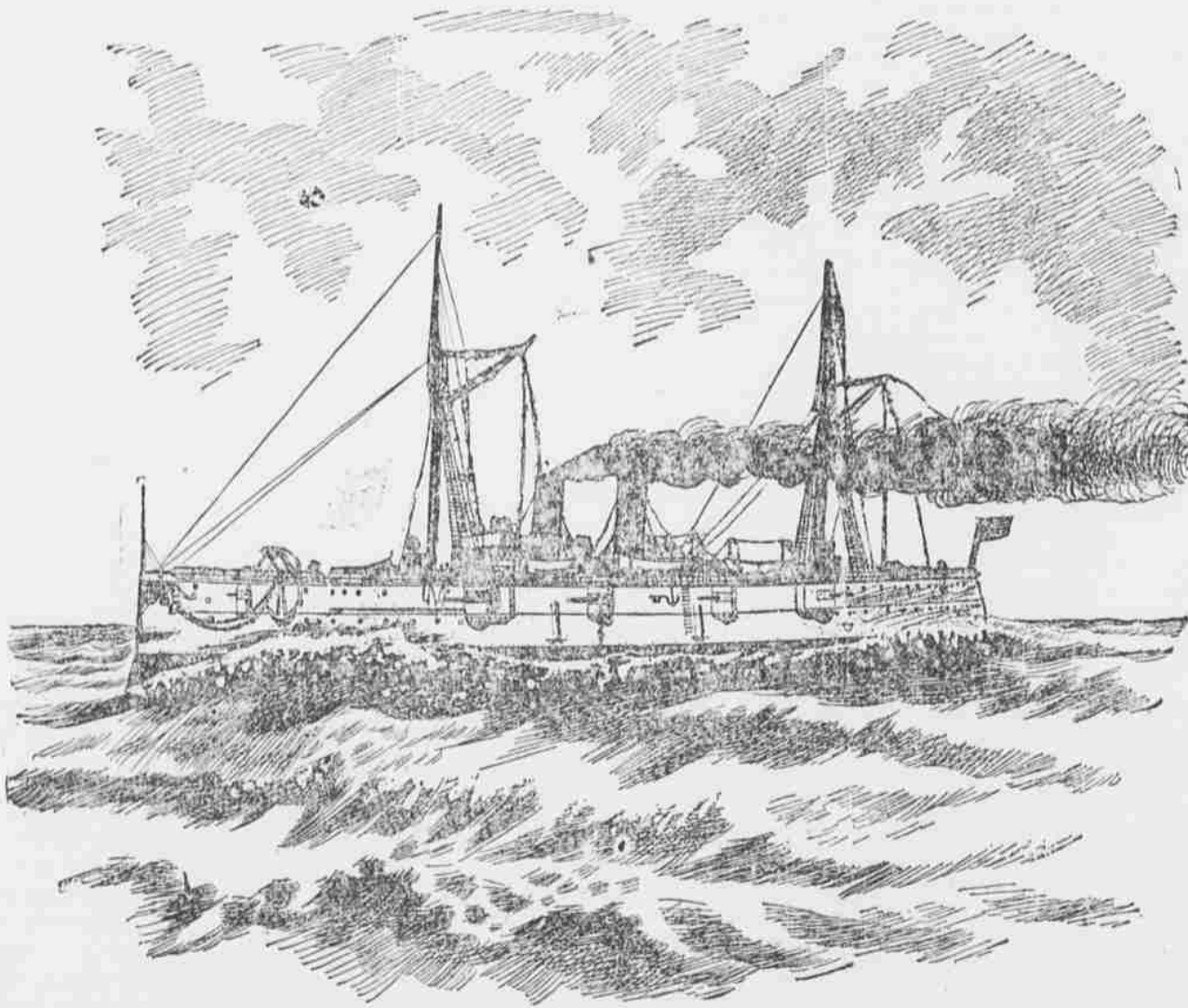
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RUTHVEN'S WARD

BY FLORENCE MARRYAT.



CHAPTER X.

HAMILTON Shore was a youth who to be remembered must be seen. He said witty and amusing things, and he could pay very pretty compliments, but he never expressed a sentiment that was worth recalling after he had passed out of sight. So that Margaret had to supply memory for herself, and magnify molehills into mountains, in order to maintain an ordinary decent stock of sweet things to muse upon and weep over.

Meanwhile, Ruthven kept very much out of her way—a course of conduct which the girl misinterpreted into anger, and fretted about accordingly. The real reason being that Ruthven did not dare trust himself in her presence. The love he had cherished when absent from her, and the dreams he had dreamed, had become twice as precious when he met her again, and he was too wary to cast himself headlong under the wheels of a Juggernaut which he knew would crush him.

In her want of companionship, Margaret's thoughts turned to her old school friend, Carmen Flower. The young ladies had, naturally, kept up a correspondence since leaving Blackheath; but it had not been quite so confidential on Margaret's part as on that of Carmen. She had not told her, in fact, of her love affair. The old habit of secrecy, instilled so early into her by Mrs. Garrett, had something, perhaps, to do with this, and natural timidity still more. Carmen was such a quizz; she laughed at everybody and everything. Margaret felt sure she should never hear the last word of it were she rash enough to disclose her secret whilst it was in its infancy. But the girls wrote freely to each other on all other topics; and Margaret was wondering whether a gentle hint on the subject of her loneliness might not bring a renewal of the invitation to Abbotsville, when she received a hastily written letter from Carmen to say that Sir Frederick Flower was going to take her on the continent for a few weeks.

"We shall be moving about from place to place," she wrote, "so I can not give you any particular address to write to; but we shall be home again in a couple of months at the latest, and then you must persuade Mr. Ruthven to let you come on a visit to us for a good long spell."

So that hope was ended for the present, and Margaret was obliged to content herself with dreaming of the "good long spell" in the future.

But she drooped visibly whilst dreaming. She had been used to the company of the young, and felt like a prisoner cooped up in that little house during the dry, hot, dusty London season.

At last Mrs. Garrett mentioned the girl's condition to her master, who immediately became absurdly excited and alarmed, cursing his own folly and selfishness in not having foreseen such a calamity, and proposing to call in the first physician in London to consult about her health.

"Lor' bless you, Mr. James! don't be in such a quandary. All she wants is a little fresh air. She's been too much shut up with me at home. Can't you take her down to the sea-side now for a few weeks—to Margate or Brighton, or some nice cheerful place. It'll do you both good and brisk you up again, for you don't look in the best of spirits, to my mind, yourself."

"I—I—no—I can't go; I'm detained by business," stammered the unfortunate Ruthven; "but I'll get lodgings at once in Brighton, and you shall take her down there next week, Garrett, and I'll get a bed at the club till you return."

What would he not have given to be able to accompany Margaret to either of the places mentioned, and to have watched the roses return to her cheeks, and the lightning flash to her eye?

Mrs. Garrett went down duly to Brighton with her charge, where the fresh, salt breezes and life-inspiring air could not fail to make her better in body, at least, whatever they did in mind.

But at this period—Margaret always afterward dated their falling off from the day of her arrival in Brighton—

Hamilton's letters began to dwindle, both in number and substance. At first he used to write to her two and three times a week; but that she hardly expected to last forever; then a week would elapse between the reception of his letters; now more than a fortnight passed without her hearing from him; and the epistles, when they arrived, were so unsatisfactory as to cause her tears.

Hamilton was not living entirely at Rouen, as his tutor constantly made excursions into the surrounding country, taking his pupil with him; but these changes of scene, instead of making his letters more full of news, seemed to occupy his time to the exclusion of writing altogether.

Carmen's letters were a source of both comfort and amusement to Margaret at this period. She had also picked up an admirer on her travels, and was full of the beautiful presents of flowers he had made her, and the ceaseless adoration he displayed for her.

Unlike Margaret, Carmen's nature was too vain and self-conscious to permit her to keep such a circumstance to herself; but there was a mystery about her love-making, which was all carried on without the knowledge of Sir Frederick, that made Margaret feel it could neither be right nor modest, and Mrs. Garrett loudly denounced it as "altogether brazen and wicked."

Still, Carmen's accounts of her own escapades were very entertaining and often made Margaret laugh outright in the midst of her lamentation that no letter from Hamilton had arrived by the same post. It came, however, all too soon.

One day, Mrs. Garrett having made a little journey on behalf of her house-keeping, returned to their apartments to find Margaret dissolved in tears. "Oh, Garrett!" she exclaimed, "he doesn't love me any longer! My heart is broken—I feel it is. I shall die! I cannot live without his presence or his love."

"Bless my soul! Miss Margaret, what are you talking about?"

"I've had a letter from Hamilton, and he says—he says—that it was all a mistake—and we shall never be happy together—and that we'd better break it off, because it never was a proper engagement—and—and"—here poor Margaret's sobs nearly choked her utterance—"he's seen somebody he likes better than he does me."

"Well, if Mr. Hamilton writes that to you," exclaimed Mrs. Garrett, determinedly, "all I say is, that he's a scoundrel and a blackguard, and I'd like to have the faying of him alive. Seen some one he likes better, indeed! some stumpy French gal, I suppose, like Mrs. Fitter's maid—all eyes and cap and ear-rings—a stuck-up, impudent creature, as can't speak a Christian language. But it can't be true, Miss Margaret; it can't be true!"

"Read for yourself, Garrett," said the girl, pushing the letter toward her. It was all as true as Gospel.

Hamilton wrote to her in the same pretentious, high-handed way in which he spoke. His letter might have come from a man of fifty, in its narrow-minded, self-excusing acumen.

He reminded the girl that his uncle had disapproved of their engagement for several reasons, and as he was anxious to embrace every opportunity of furthering the wishes of the person to whom he owed every thing in the world (this last sentence was especially for Mr. Ruthven's benefit), he considered it most honorable and best to let her know his change of sentiment at once; but he trusted they should always continue friends, and that what had passed would make no difference to their intimacy. In short, he wrote like the young scoundrel Mrs. Garrett had called him; and the housekeeper was still deliberating in what words she should transmit the intelligence to her master, when Ruthven unexpectedly walked into their apartments.

He also had had a letter from his nephew on the subject, which though not more than he expected, had thoroughly disgusted him.

"Now, what am I to do for you, Margaret?" he said, when the ice had been broken between them. "Shall I compel the hound to keep his word? I can do it if you choose. He is completely dependent on me, and I have him in my power."

"Compel him to keep his word!" repeated the girl; "but, Mr. Ruthven, he has already broken it."

"I mean, shall I compel him to marry you?"

A deep crimson blush spread itself all over her neck and face, even up to the parting of her hair—and her eyes filled with tears of shame.

"Oh! how can you ask me such a ques-

tion? Do you think I would marry him now—after he has sent me this letter?" "You are quite determined not to have anything to say to him, then?" "Quite! I would not marry him if he were to ask me from now till doomsday."

"I'm very glad to hear it," replied Ruthven, cheerfully. "I know what Hamilton is, and that you would find it out one day; but I wished you to discover it for yourself. He is utterly heartless—selfish and inconsiderate. He would have made you a very bad husband; and you are lucky to have got rid of him so easily."

But it was not yet time to console the girl for her disappointment. Her tears flowed freely whenever Hamilton's name was mentioned, and her guardian found it best not to allude to the subject at all. But he wrote his nephew a letter which the young man never forgot nor forgave, and which considerably opened his eyes as to the light in which, were he a few years older, society would view the act of which he had made so little.

Ruthven did not immediately return to town, but took up quarters at an hotel, and devoted himself to diverting the mind of the poor girl who had been so badly used. He conducted her to all the evening entertainments in Brighton and by day he drove her out into the surrounding country, so that her youth and natural buoyancy soon enabled her to shake off the first effects of her trouble.

The thought that seemed to be deepest in Margaret's breast, and pressed hardest upon her heart at this crisis, was that of her origin. She had taken it into her head that it was for this reason alone that Hamilton had broken off their engagement, and she shrunk visibly at any word or action of Ruthven's that was called forth by that to which she believed she had no right—her title to being a lady. One day, after much hesitation, she asked him if he would let her go into the world and earn her own living.

"My dear, where would you go? Not on the stage?" exclaimed Ruthven, who could only think of his own designs for her.

"Oh, no! I am not clever enough; but as a companion—quite young ladies sometimes have companions—and I think I should feel happier, perhaps, and more in my proper place if I could make some money to keep myself."

"I am sorry to hear you say that, Margaret. I know you are not very bright at present; but if change of scene will do you good, you shall have as much as you like. But why do you say you would be more in your proper place as a companion than here?"

"Because I have no right to be here—you forget what I am. You raised me from my natural position, and the first thing that came of it was harm."

"You musn't speak like that, my dear. No one can forget what you are. In your natural position you might not have had the education I have been so pleased to give you; but all who see the advantage you have taken of it must agree that you have made yourself a gentlewoman, whatever Fate designed for you."

"You are so kind to me," murmured the girl, looking up at him gratefully, with her dreamy, limpid, blue eyes.

"Nonsense, child. The little I have been able to do you have repaid tenfold, and can repay still further if you choose."

"Tell me how, Mr. Ruthven."

"By never mentioning the idea of your earning your own living. I am not a rich man, but I have made sufficient provision for you in my will to prevent you from ever having the necessity to work. And nothing hurts me more than to hear you propose it."

Margaret answered her guardian's speech by raising her innocent lips to his.

Ruthven shrunk from the contact as though they scorched him; but, fortunately, the girl saw nothing amiss in his greeting. He had not been in the habit of kissing his beautiful protegee, having left all that to his nephew, and now he wished he had not been quite so reserved with her. But a demon had sprung up between Margaret and himself, and the time of kissing was over for him, unless it might be continued forever.

"Come," he said, confusedly, on that occasion, "here are letters for us both. Let us see what their contents may hold for us."

Margaret took hers with a sigh. She believed she could never feel any interest in the post again now Hamilton's letters had ceased. But when she saw it was from Carmen Flower, and bore the English postmark, she became eager to peruse it.

The epistle proved to be more interesting than it promised, and contained an invitation for both Margaret and her guardian to abet and spend a couple of months at Abbotsville.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

She Wanted to Know.

"What is that place down there?" asked she of one of the officers.

"Why, that is the steerage," answered he.

"And does it take all those people to make the boat go straight?"—Tit Bits.

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Very Choice Lots for Sale

just north of the public school building, to sell, a 40-acre tract, two miles from town, and an 80-acre tract with a 2-room house, cellar and small orchard, also a 10-acre tract of good land, well situated on the county road.

Any of these pieces of property is close enough to the public school for children to attend.

For further information apply to owner,

HUGH GRIFFIN

... Or ...

V. R. N. Greaves, Agent Farmington, N. M.



LATEST LOCAL NEWS.

Subscriptions due for the past year must be paid at once.

F. A. Talley of Flora Vista was in Durango last week.

The Fruitland people will plant a lot of grain this season.

The Phelps Brothers reached home from Gallup Monday.

For sale, two lots in Hunter addition, a bargain, Times.

O. W. Riggs and family of Fruitland came in to the races Saturday.

A song service was held at the M. E. church last Sunday evening.

Cyril Collyer returned to Fruitland Monday from his visit to England.

Harry Fulcher and Tom Crump drove down from La Plata Saturday.

Walter Stephens and Mrs. Young were over from Fruitland Monday on business.

Homer Hays is forming a stock company to bore for oil on his land above Farmington.

Roy Tarbell was over from Silverton last week and took in the races with everybody else.

The Fruitland and La Plata citizens came in to the races and thoroughly enjoyed the day.

Mrs. Hubbard, Miss Julia Hubbard and Mrs. Hubbard are now residing at the Epperson ranch.

Ed Hill in order to meet the times has reduced the price of drinks to 10c until the 1st of May next.

Sully Dean returned from Gallup Monday. He reports Gallup as being full of business progression.

Mr. Sheek returned from Gallup last week, his team of mules came the distance in three days and two hours.

Photographer Wilkaisy was on the race ground Saturday and took some snap shots of the horses and people.

Newton & Graf the Farmington blacksmiths are turning out some capital work for their numerous customers.

George De Luche rode the Wilkins mare and Bert McJunkins rode the McJunkins horse in the matched race Saturday.

Mike Real of Farmington spent Wednesday night in this city as the guest of his sister, Miss Mollie Real.—Durango Democrat.

Hay to sell on the Andy Stevenson ranch, \$4.25 per ton at the ranch, and \$5.25 delivered in town. R. H. McJunkins, Farmington, N. M.

Harry Myers has the contract for building an addition to the Triplett hotel. This house is now a very complete and comfortable hotel.

Harry Dean was over from Durango last week, took in the races and says Farmington is far superior to any place he saw during his travels east.

For sale at A. W. Shidler's 1 1/2 miles east of Farmington, alfalfa seed, seed spring wheat, red oats, corn, potatoes, green and dried apples, beans pork and hay.

John Lafer is in town resting up for a few weeks. Mr. Lafer is interested in some fine mining properties at the Laplata, Junction creek mines among them, and showed us some wonderful specimens of ore from his mines.

C. R. Branderbury and W. R. Hawley were at the races here last Saturday, on which occasion he drove a team valued at \$5000. They are now wintering the Silver Wing mining property horses at Dale's on the La Plata.

We can congratulate ourselves on the presence amongst us of a thoroughly reliable and competent surveyor in the person of F. M. Salyer, M. E., who with his family has expressed his intention of residing in Farmington permanently.

The great National Educational Association will meet in Buffalo, N. Y., July 3-11. The railroad will give a rate of one fare plus \$2.00 for the round trip to Buffalo and return. Every teacher in New Mexico should become identified with this association the greatest of its kind in the world and the fee is only \$2.00. It has bonds for \$50,000 invested funds. New Mexico should have a large number of teachers enrolled as members and so advance the cause of education in New Mexico.

AT THE RACES.

Great Interest in the Match. Citizens from all Parts. The Ladies Present in Numbers.

Over 300 people gathered on the race course at Farmington last Saturday to witness the match between R. H. McJunkins' horse and Joe Wilkins' mare for \$50 a side. The event was a fair square trial and was looked forward to for some time with great interest by all lovers of true sport. Both animals were carefully looked after and went on the track in good condition. All parts of the county were represented, and also a number of Durango people, the course presenting a lively appearance. The fair sex were, we are pleased to say, there in numbers, their costumes adding to the gaiety and color of the surroundings. Betting was fair, a lot of money being found on both sides, daylight bets being a feature of the ring.

The race resulted in a victory for the Wilkins mare. And a second race ended the same, the horse going off the track.

A meeting like that of last Saturday does a deal toward cementing the sections of the county. A wholesome rivalry is created, and a desire to bring out good stock, stimulated. These meetings should be encouraged and the mesa above this town presents an opportunity for the formation of a good permanent race track.

SCHOOL ENTERTAINMENT.

A Complete Success Financially and Socially.

An excellent program was placed before an appreciative audience that filled the Presbyterian church in Farmington last Friday evening. The occasion was an entertainment given for the benefit of the school, the proceeds to be spent in procuring a school library. A pronounced success in every respect a monetary success certainly for \$26.70 were netted for this good cause. A varied program, including some new features, was enjoyed. A panorama invented by Harry Towner was a capital effort. This, by the way, can be improved upon and made a source of much enjoyment.

Songs, recitations and musical pieces were all applauded by very good humored listeners and everybody went home well satisfied.

Parties who hold bonds for deed to lots in the Hays addition are notified to settle up within 10 days from this date, Feb. 21, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited.

Come, Let's Save the Bridge.

On the 29th of this month we will meet and finish the bridge. We want everybody to give us one day and secure the bridge against highwater make round and good approaches and fill the piers with rock. It will take 30 teams and all the men in the settlement to do this work like it ought to be done, bring scrapers, shovels, axes or some kind of tools. Now let everybody come and do this work up right, we can't afford to neglect this like they did the Cox bridge and let it wash away.

J. G. WILLET.

H. A. Fisher the Farmington saddler and harness maker put together this week the best team harness ever seen in San Juan County for R. H. McJunkins who is now the happy possessor.

On Thursday evening, the 13th, a church social was held at the M. E. church residence. The Rev. Howard's house was crowded with guests, all in a capital humor for enjoying the evening and the supper. A menu card conveyed to the assembled revellers a very doubtful idea of what would be placed before the callers for each dish. For instance, cold carved creature, constitution corrupters, confused caekler, would puzzle anyone. One youth sat with a doleful countenance before a dish of doughnuts and pickles—he'd been deceived. The correct plan was to ask for at least half a dozen dishes and one got an assortment that had at least the virtue of being varied. The proceeds of the evening are to be donated toward the object to be decided on next meeting.

Notice.

The undersigned commissioners of the Independent ditch will sell to the lowest bidder the cleaning and operating said ditch for this year. The bids are to be in by the 22d of Feb., 1896. This company is organized under the late law of New Mexico, governing community ditches. The laws of the company are such as to secure the assessments for operating the ditch with the stock; also a penalty for delinquency to assure prompt payment. For particulars see, R. H. Woods.

GEORGE S. HOOD, Chairman,
R. H. WOODS, Sec.
HUGH GRIFFIN, Treasurer.

NEW HARNESS SHOP.

H. A. Fisher of New York has opened a harness shop in Farmington for the manufacture of first class work, and repairing will be done in all its branches.

He respectfully solicits the patronage of the people of the San Juan county.

Repairing of boots and shoes will be done in connection with the above business.

Mrs. Lucy England,

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FARMINGTON, N. M.

ATLANTIC & PACIFIC RAILROAD

CONDENSED TIME TABLE

WESTWARD	STATIONS	EASTWARD
No. 3 (no. 1)		No. 2 (no. 4)
8:00p	Chicago	7:00a
9:10a	Kansas City	7:45a
10:00p	Denver	8:15a
12:10p	Albuquerque	8:45a
4:50p	Winnipeg	9:05a
5:20p	Gallup	9:35a
8:10p	Holbrook	10:05a
9:10p	Winslow	10:35a
11:20a	Flagstaff	11:05a
12:45a	Williams	11:35a
1:45a	Yukon Fork	12:05p
1:45a	Kingman	12:35p
7:50a	Needles	1:05p
9:30a	Blake	1:35p
14p	Duggett	2:05p
2:10p	Harsow	2:35p
6p	Mojave	3:05p
6:05p	Los Angeles	3:35p
10:45a	San Francisco	5:35p

The Limited Trains.

Leaving Chicago west bound at 6 p. m. daily and Los Angeles east bound at 8 p. m. daily and Pullman latest and most elegant sleeping cars, reclining chair car, with an attendant to look after the passengers' comfort and new dining cars through without change between Los Angeles and Chicago.

In addition to the regular daily equipment a luxurious compartment sleeping car containing two drawing rooms and seven family rooms will be attached to the Chicago limited leaving Los Angeles on Tuesdays, and the California limited leaving Chicago on Wednesdays of each week.

The Chicago express east bound and the California express west bound carry Pullman palace sleeping cars through without change between Chicago and San Francisco with an annex car between Berkeley and Los Angeles. Pullman tourist sleeping cars through without change between Chicago and San Francisco and Chicago and Los Angeles every day, twice a week between Los Angeles and St. Paul, once a week between Los Angeles and St. Louis and Boston.

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