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# Sierra County Advocate, 1889-08-30

J.E. Curren

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# Sierra County Advocate.

*J. M. Webster*

VOLUME VII.

HILLSBOROUGH, SIERRA COUNTY, N. M., AUGUST 30, 1889.

No. 32.

**Professional.**

**ASHENFELTER & DONAHUE,**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
Deming and Las Cruces, N. Mex.

**BERNARD S. ROBEY,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Albuquerque, New Mexico

**V. COWAN, M. D.,**  
Office opposite Post Office,  
KINGSTON, NEW MEXICO.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Dealer in  
REAL ESTATE.  
Fairview, Sierra County, New Mexico.

**B. WOODWARD,**  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,  
KINGSTON, NEW MEXICO.

**W. T. THORNTON,**  
Attorney and Counselor at Law, Santa Fe,  
New Mexico. Prompt attention given to all  
business entrusted to my care. Will practice  
in all the courts of the territory.

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KINGSTON, N. M.

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**ELLIOTT & PICKETT,**  
Attorneys at Law  
HILLSBOROUGH, NEW MEXICO.

**A. H. HARLEE,**  
Attorney at Law, Silver City, New Mexico.  
Once over Silver City National Bank. Bu-  
siness on Broadway, next door to Methodist  
Church.

**H. L. WARDEN, H. B. FERGUSON,**  
**WARREN & FERGUSON,**  
Attorneys at Law, Albuquerque, New Mex-  
ico. Office on Railroad Avenue, in the  
Building. Will practice in Land Office  
and all the courts.

**T. F. CONWAY, G. G. POSEY, W. A. LAWRENCE,**  
**CONWAY, POSEY & LAWRENCE,**  
Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Silver  
City, New Mexico. Prompt attention given  
to all business entrusted to our care. Prac-  
tice in all the courts of the Territory.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,  
MESILLA AND LAS CRUCES.

**W. LENOIR,**  
Attorney and Counselor at Law  
Will Practice in all the Courts  
of the Territory and be-  
fore U. S. Land Office,  
Las Cruces.

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HILLSBOROUGH, NEW MEXICO.

Attorneys at Law and Solicitors  
in Chancery. Will practice in all  
the Courts of the Territory.  
Prompt Attention given to all bus-  
iness entrusted to their care.

**J. BELL,**  
Attorney at Law, Silver  
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**Fielder & Fielder,**  
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,  
DEMING AND SILVER CITY, N. M.

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PHYSICIAN  
AND SURGEON,  
Upper Main Street,  
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DENTIST,  
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A General Banking Business Transacted.  
Deposits Solicited from Mines, Miners and Business Men generally.  
Loans made on Approved Security. The Resources and  
Facilities offered by this Bank are Equal to those of  
any Bank west of the Missouri river.  
**JEFFERSON RAYNOLDS, President,**  
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RE-OPENED. RE-FURNISHED.  
**DICK KNEER, Prop.**  
Give this restaurant a call and be convinced of its merits.

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KINGSTON NEW MEXICO  
**MRS. J. B. HILER, PROPRIETRESS.**  
A thoroughly first-class house—the best in the city.  
Choice table. Comfortable rooms. Commodious sample  
rooms. All coaches stop at and start from this hotel.

**T. C. Long's Corral,**  
Livery, Feed and  
SALES STABLES  
Saddle Horses and Teams  
Furnished at Short Notice.  
Corral opposite the Union Hotel  
**THOMAS C. LONG, Proprietor,**  
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**HERMOSA HOTEL**  
Hermosa, New Mexico,  
THE OLDEST AND BEST HOTEL IN THE TOWN  
Newly Furnished Throughout. Good Rooms, and  
Tables Furnished with Everything  
in the Market. A GOOD SAMPLE  
ROOM FOR TRAVELING MEN.  
**Terms Reasonable.**  
**HENRY A. ROBINSON, PROPRIETOR.**

**JONES & WHITE,**  
— PROPRIETORS OF —  
**Kingston Livery Stable.**  
KINGSTON, NEW MEXICO.  
The Best Saddle Horses and Driving Rigs furnished at  
a moment's notice and at the lowest rates. Boarding a  
Specialty. Office opposite the Long Branch.

**LIGHTBODY AND JAMES,**  
Clothiers, Fine Tailors and Men's Furnishers.  
Send for samples and measuring blanks. Goods  
on approval can be returned at our expense.  
**EL PASO, TEXAS.**

**THE TERRITORY.**  
The Latest Territorial News Pertaining to Mining Interests and Other Matters as Gleaned from Our Exchanges.  
GENERAL.  
**Albuquerque Citizen:**—  
Ex-Judge Henderson will remove to Washington Territory.

**Silver City Enterprise:**—  
Articles of incorporation were filed with the County Clerk on Monday last, of the Southwestern Publishing Co., of Deming. The incorporators are E. G. Ross, S. M. Ashenfelter and P. J. Donohue. It is stocked at 1,000 shares at a par value of \$10.

**Las Vegas Optic:**—  
About fifty miles of the grade of the new Deming railroad to Mexico have been completed, and it is expected that the line will be reached about September 1st. The new road will hardly be ready for operation to the mines in the Sierra Madre mountains in Mexico, until next year. As soon as this road is opened, the supply of ore from Mexico will be very large.

The committee appointed to investigate the big question of irrigation and the storage of water in the United States and Territories, will be here next month, and our County Commissioners should appoint competent men to prepare a paper thoroughly describing the situation and our necessities here, to be presented to this committee when it comes through. El Paso is stirring itself in the matter, and the leading cities of New Mexico should do likewise.

**Dr. P. R. Day,** of Connecticut, left this morning for his Eastern home. While in the Territory, he filed articles of incorporation in Santa Fe, of a new firm that will ultimately prove to be of incalculable value to the stockmen and the consumers of cattle. He represents the interests of what was incorporated as the "New Mex. Jersey Cattle Club." The members of the company are all very wealthy men, and it is their intention to introduce fine cattle throughout the Territory and to locate, later, distributing points in different parts of the Territory, so that customers may be supplied with these fine cattle in every section. The club now have two carloads of these fine cattle at Trinidad, and they will be located temporarily between this city and Raton. One carload will be exhibited in Albuquerque at the fair, which, no doubt, will be an inducement to those who see them to buy and improve their stock. Until ranches can be established in all the important places in the Territory, the cattle will be fed by the owners, and enough butter will be had from their milk to pay the expense of keeping them.

**Rio Grande Republican:**—  
The fine fertilizing properties of the waters of the Rio Grande have long been known, but it awaited an inventive mind worthy that of a down-east Yankee to discover that the sediment deposited makes a first-class razor hone. A specimen of hard sediment was shown in our office one day this week, which is being used

as a hone with perfect success. It is absolutely gritless and leaves no wire edge. Doubtless a new industry will be inaugurated.

**San Marcial Reporter:**—  
Capt. Jack Crawford left for the San Carlos reservation, in Arizona, Tuesday morning. He goes there to secure a band of Apaches to constitute one of the drawing features of the New Era Exposition, at St. Joe, Mo. He will make a contract with each Indian that he secures, and then has to give the Government a bond of \$10,000 each for their safe delivery at the reservation. A good way for the Government to settle the Apache question, get rid of the murdering red devils and relieve this section of the country from the curse, would be to donate them singly and in bunches to Wild West shows throughout the country, and then those who want them would have them, and they would be right among their friends, who think that a bond of \$10,000 each should be required for the murdering scoundrel, who is not worth to himself or to the world any more than a single louse that crawls over his vermin-covered carcass. The louse earns his own living by industry, and has never murdered any one. The same compliment cannot be paid the treacherous Apache.

**CATCHING THE RAIN.**  
Maj. Powell estimates that a reservoir ten feet deep and covering twenty acres is sufficient to irrigate 300 acres of land. This being true, says the *Denver Republican*, it may be readily seen that a very large area of land may be reclaimed by collecting the rainfall in reservoirs. In the foot-hills there are many places where, at little expense, reservoirs could be made, which would collect the water falling in the form of rain and snow on the adjacent hills. The foot-hills being steep, and for the most part covered with rocks and gravel, the water, falling upon them, runs off rapidly and does not sink deep into the ground. Nearly all this water could be caught in reservoirs properly placed to receive it.

Since evaporation in this country is very great, it would be a mistake to estimate the quantity of water that such a reservoir would supply for actual use in irrigation by the annual precipitation upon a given area. But if we can estimate that four inches of the annual rainfall would be available for actual use, an area of 600 acres of foot-hill land would contribute enough water to the reservoir to irrigate 300 acres.

If this be a correct estimate the future of the arid region is much brighter than most people have thought. There are hundreds of thousands of acres in Colorado, New Mexico and other parts of the Rocky mountains, so situated that they could be made in this way to contribute to irrigation purposes. Every gulch could be blocked up with a reservoir. Some of these reservoirs would be so small that they would irrigate only a few acres; but others would be large enough to irrigate thousands of acres. If this scheme was carried out, the country lying at the base of the foot-hills would soon be brought under cultivation, and

a succession of green fields would form an oasis between the barren plains and the barren mountains.

**A. J. Loomis,** of Silver City, has negotiated the bonds of Valencia county. The total out-standing indebtedness of that county is only \$53,000, says the *Citizen*.

Raton is about to organize a building and loan association.

**MINES AND MINING.**  
From the Las Vegas Optic.  
Col. Fritchard, one of the most noted mining experts of Colorado, passed through last evening en route to the mining districts below here, and says he intends to see if there is really anything in the mines advertised, and if so, capital will be brought into this Territory to fully develop every paying mine. No doubt his decision will be favorable to us.

From the Albuquerque Citizen.  
The La Providencia mine, at San Pedro, is proving one of the most valuable pieces of mining property in that booming mining camp. It is owned by Messrs. Simpler & Anderson, and valuable specimens of ore taken from only twelve feet below the surface can be produced by the owners.

H. T. Wright, the mining king, took the south-bound train for Chloride, to look at some mining property there. Should he report favorably, Col. Johnson and himself will invest in that neighborhood.

Saturday afternoon the big copper mine, at San Pedro, closed down, throwing more than a hundred men out of employment. The following notice was posted throughout the camp:  
All hands will be paid off Tuesday on application at the San Pedro office. From Tuesday the mine will be run by contract, further notice to be given Monday. Parties wishing then to work may apply to the contractors.  
S. E. RAUBER, Agent.

It will be seen that the "closed down" will only last for a few days, when work will be resumed. It is stated that the company intend to add additional machinery to their smelter, and that under the new system, the working force will be increased. It is also understood that on the 1st of September, the wages of last Summer will be resumed.

From the New Mexican.  
When one man who hasn't money enough to work one prospect undertakes to locate the whole earth, it works a detriment to the camp.

Charley Bartholomew has got out 150 sacks of fine ore from the Silver King, and will soon have a carload ready for shipment.

Gold, silver and copper ores can be found in that portion of Colfax county known as Peacock canyon, and the mountain range north of the Cimarron river, adjacent to the Peacock range of mountains, extending east to the Neutral Strip. So says a geologist.

A letter from Dr. Richards to John Gray says the Chester's superintendent, Joe Morgan, brought in Saturday ore from the bottom of the shaft, which indicates the high grade streak to be widening at a most satisfactory rate. Professor Kearsing pronounces it equal to the ore taken from the famous Silver Queen mine in Arizona.

**Hillsborough County Advocate.**  
 Published at the Postoffice at Hillsborough, New Mexico, for transmittal through the United States mails, as a matter.  
 SUBSCRIPTION RATES:  
 One Year, \$1.00  
 Six Months, .60  
 Three Months, .30  
 In Advance.  
 ALLAN H. MACDONALD, Editor.  
 HILLSBOROUGH, NEW MEXICO.  
 FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1890.  
 PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

**PETITION.**

To the Honorable, the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington D. C. Sir: We, the citizens of the United States in the town of Hermosa, New Mexico, assembled this, 24th day of August, 1890, respectfully set forth the following facts and request that they be given due consideration in the determination of the question before you of the duty on lead ores, or the so-called silver ores containing lead, which now are and have been admitted free of duty.

1. The first civilized settlers of the Territory now known as New Mexico, came here seeking and for the purpose of working the precious and base metals reported to be, and known to exist in the Territory.

2. During the past ten years, many old mines were re-opened, and many more new ones discovered and developed. The construction of roads by the miners for the transportation of the product of the mines has caused the settlement and development of parts of the country which were wildernesses. The products of these mines were sent and sold to the smelters in New Mexico, and whole towns and villages, and their adjacent country gain their sustenance from the mining industry so started and continued.

3. The ores mined are principally argentiferous and auriferous lead ores; the lead being greatly in excess in quantity or weight to the silver and the gold, and together with the silver and the gold so classified and paid for by the smelters.

4. The past growth and improvement and the present condition and prosperity of this Territory and its future prosperity, depends largely upon the production of the argentiferous and auriferous lead ores, which furnish employment to the most numerous part of our mining population, and indirectly contribute to the support of the entire people. Therefore the encouragement, protection and continuance of the mining interests is fundamental to the growth and prosperity of all the business, professional and otherwise, in this Territory.

5. The mining interests in this Territory are suffering and are threatened with greater suffering and in some cases by annihilation on account of the importation free of duty of the lead ores coming into the United States through the ports of entry wrongfully classed as silver ores.

6. The rightful and true definition of lead ores we submit as follows:

Lead ore is any ore containing or bearing lead; and its meaning when used by ore sellers and buyers is any ore containing sufficient lead to be merchantable, that is, for which pay is made for the lead contained in such ore, the fact that the ore contains other minerals or metals for which pay is also made does not change this, nor does the fact that the other constituents of the ore exceed the lead in value after the fact that it is a lead ore; it may be an argentiferous or auriferous lead ore, but that it contains the precious metals silver and gold in addition to the basic metal lead does not eliminate its character as an ore of lead, or final basic metal lead as a name; the silver and gold investments only add to its commercial value and descriptive adjectives to classify or distinguish what kind of a lead ore it is.

7. We refer to "Decision No.

7,996 Standard of Silver Bullion, Treasury Department, Jan 20, 1887, J. H. Hamilton, Secy. R. S., New Mexico. "Sir:—In reply to your letter of the 13th inst., you are informed that the standard for silver bullion imported into the United States is that silver shall predominate in weight, as to constitute the silver bullion of commerce. Bullion in which lead or other base metal predominates in weight is base bullion, and when imported is liable to the duty prescribed for the predominating metal. Respectfully yours,  
 "DANIEL MANNING,  
 Secretary."

We respectfully submit that the course and policy of the United States government bears us out in the following:

That the standard for silver ore imported into the United States ought to be that the silver shall predominate in weight, so as to constitute true silver ore. Ores in which lead or other base metal predominates in weight, are ores of such basic metal as predominates, and when imported, are liable to the duty prescribed for the predominating metal, in weight. And we respectfully submit that the duty on lead ores ought to be enforced as above set forth.

8. The classification of an ore as dutiable or not dutiable depends upon the predominating value of one of its component parts; as an ore which is lead ore one day, may be silver or gold ore another day, consequently the fluctuating values of the different metals. The classification by values, also, not only opens the door for fraud in the evasion of duties, but removes the door entirely, and presents an open free port for the entrance of foreign lead; as a dutiable lead ore may be changed very easily into a not dutiable silver ore, or gold ore, by the fisting into the lead ore a very small quantity of very high grade silver or gold, thus making an unnatural manufactured article which will pass duty free under the classification by values. So the only true, safe, and just way to determine the classification is by weight.

**WHAT LANDS ARE CHEAP.**

It is an accepted estimate, says the Chicago Inter Ocean, that a farm which will yield support for a family and a surplus of ready money of say \$200 earns at least \$600 a year as an investment. Estimating on a basis of 10 per cent interest it would make the value of the farm \$6,000. If one half of the amount represents the value of the improvements, then the land alone would be worth \$3,000. If it requires 160 acres of land to accomplish such a result it would make that land worth \$18.75 per acre. If forty acres will accomplish the same thing the land is worth \$75. If ten acres will do it the value is \$300 an acre.

It is upon such consideration that irrigated lands are held to be, and are, worth so much more than ordinary farm lands. The valley lands of New Mexico or Arizona, taken as an average, are worth, according to a fair estimate from \$50 to \$200 per acre. Take the lands of the Peoos valley; if planted in ordinary farm crops, such as grain and grass, there is no sixty acres in cultivation in the valley that will yield more than \$600 per annum. There are not forty acres anywhere, if properly cultivated in such crops, that will not yield more than that amount. The same lands planted in orchard or vineyards, or in garden products, will yield every year, under irrigation, from the time they are in bearing more than \$50 per acre—often twice that sum. These lands can now be secured at less than half their minimum value, or at say \$25 to \$30 per acre, including perpetual water right, and subject to only \$1 35 per acre of annual rental for maintenance of the water system.

It is by reason of the results obtained that Southern California lands are sold at from \$100 to \$500 per acre without improvements, and for from \$200 to \$2,000 per acre when set in permanent grass or fruits. As a rule the selling price of these lands is proportionately lower according to the wet value than are the farm lands of the west at \$20 an acre.

What kind of a lover is it, anyhow who would propose to a girl with a great glob of gum in her jaws?—Ev.

Or let's look at the other side of the question. Who could expect a girl to accept a fellow with a big quid of tobacco in his filthy mouth or with a breath reeking with the vile fumes of forty-rod whisky?

What can be done in New Mexico in the way of farming is set at all realized in the states and but imperfectly appreciated by the people of the Territory. The following from the silver City Enterprise, is of interest in this connection:

John Bookman's place on the Mesquitas, at the present time, presents a scene of activity that is probably not equaled on any other ranch in the Southwest. About a dozen men are busy packing, packing and shipping fruit. A steam thresher, with a capacity of 125 bushels per hour, is running on barley, which will yield 150,000 pounds, worth \$1 25 per hundred. Two crops of alfalfa have already been mowed before the season is over. The alfalfa crop this year will yield above the amount necessary for running the ranch, 200 tons worth about \$3,500, besides the pasture which it will furnish for the balance of the year. The cow crop will yield 400,000 pounds, worth one dollar and eight cents per pound. The fruit crop will net about \$3,000, and there will be a handsome income from potatoes, onions, vegetables, hogs, cattle and horses.

The Black Range country presents one of the most important concentration fields in the country, and there are immense bodies of ore in sight in the mines, and much or numerous dumps that await the advent of well directed capital to become a source of profit. As is the case with the Black Range camp, so it is generally throughout New Mexico. When suitable methods of concentrating and dressing the prevailing ores have been put into practice, an era of activity and productiveness will not only be the means of producing prosperity, but that will increase the gold and silver production all over the country to a degree that is little anticipated by those who have not given this subject their attention. Bullion.

When the United States government decryes upon and puts in operation a comprehensive and practicable system of irrigation for the vast waterless section that lies in the southwestern portion of our country—consisting of thousands of square miles of land which are now utterly unproductive, will be made to bloom like the rose.

Private enterprise has already shown that the most hopeless looking tracts of sand can be changed by proper irrigation into rich farming lands of high value. The monopolists have gobbled up about all the lands in the west that can be worked without irrigation, and it certainly would be wise policy on the part of the government to increase the acreage available for actual settlers by every means in its power.—Farmers' Voice.

The Mexican silver-lead ore question is not one of politics but a great national industrial problem affecting every portion of the United States. It not only involves the admittance of Mexico's most important production into the United States, but the great trade relations that exist between the two countries, and its exclusion would be a serious blow to the business interests of the foundries, machine shops and other industrial institutions of this country, that are now engaged in a prosperous and increasing trade with our sister republic. To discuss this issue that has come so prominently before the people and press of the United States in a partisan spirit is ridiculous. The question as it stands is: Will this government continue to encourage by wise legislation to increase its commerce with Mexico, or will it by narrow and contracted methods sacrifice its aggregate smelting, mining, commercial and industrial interests, to satisfy a few interested parties in Colorado. —Bullion.

The best evidence of the prosperity, growth and general good condition of a town and county is the quality and evident prosperity of its newspapers. There is more in this statement than casual readers are probably willing to admit, but if they will stop and consider a moment they will admit the force of our statement. The character of a newspaper presented to the stranger is the one he judges the community by. But it is impossible for any man to publish a first-class journal unless it be liberally patronized. We do not mean by this that every man in the city and county should contribute in a charitable way to its support; not by any

means. When a newspaper adopts the plan of getting something for nothing, a species of blackmailing, its usefulness is gone and its stability impaired. But what we insist upon is that a newspaper should receive the patronage of the city and county in which it is published. For instance, we know it is a fact that many of our people contend that they can get job printing done at lower rates in California and elsewhere in Tucson. The same argument, if good, holds good when applied to the very men complaining that articles such as they deal in can be purchased at a cheaper rate in California and in the East than from them, but we contend that it would be wrong to pursue a practice of patronizing in these places, ignoring our merchants; every dollar sent away from this place retards its progress just so much.

So far as printing is concerned, we say emphatically that the prices charged in this city are no higher, all things considered, than in the East. We challenge comparison, and we do not think it fair, of good business, to avoid patronizing home printing offices. There is no class or style of work that the Citizen office is not prepared to do. Our workmen are equal to any on the Pacific coast. There was a time when it was necessary to send away for printing, but such is not the case now.—Tucson Citizen.

**BORROWED EDITORIAL.**

Liberals: The New Mexican presents some curious statistics: At the November term, 1887, of the district court of San Miguel county the clerk's fees amounted to the sum of \$2,080; for the May term, 1888, they amounted to \$1,057.85. Now there has been no great diminution in the legal business before the court; but the law has been so changed that now the fees are turned over to the territorial treasury, while formerly they were a perquisite of the clerk. The New Mexican is anxious to know whether this latter fact has any connection with the amount of fees collected. Does not that paper know that it is exceedingly impertinent to ask such leading questions?

El Paso howls lustily because Mexican lead ores are no longer shipped duty free into the United States; and the howl is taken up all along the line through Mexico. There will now be a chance for the lead ores of our country.—Optic.

Correspondent in El Paso Herald: You will do much good by printing in your valuable paper the following recipe for cleansing impure water: Put one ounce of powdered alum and one ounce of common table salt in one quart of water; bottle it and keep it in a cool place. A good way to use it is to procure a gallon bottle or jar, fill it with water, add a teaspoonful of the mixture, let it stand for a few hours in the ice box or other cool place, and a clear, limpid and pure water will result. The bottle can be cleansed each night. Much slime, consisting of animal and vegetable matter, will be found at the bottom of the bottle; hence, careful handling is necessary. This will be better than boiling and making soup of the impurities of the water. It will cause precipitation and give an improved water, free from deleterious matter, by an inexpensive method.

Verily, man is no chicken. An exchange says: "Man crosses the ocean in less time than it took God to make it, navigates the air, rides ninety miles per hour by rail, gives wire the power of speech and converses at a distance of more than a thousand miles, separates continents which his Maker connects, makes the lightning a tame and useful element, enslaves the wandering river flood, compels the rash clay hill to disclose its treasures, perfects an art which gives the bluish to nature, adjusts a million needless elements and creates new power, records and reproduces the human voice. But this is not all that man does. He makes a fool of himself whenever a stove pipe is to be adjusted, scowls at his wife for displacing a pencil she never saw, slips the baby for crying when he spansks it, accuses his daughter of extravagance while he smokes fifteen cent cigars, laughs at woman's foibles and then powders his old red nose."

**AN OLD SALT'S YARN.**

A Treasure Found in a Cleverly-Made Wooden Leg.

The Whale and the Clam—A Joush Like Escape from Death—A Novel Combination of Wine Cellar, Bank and Safety Deposit Vault.

An old man sat on the edge of the spring-boards of a South street dock indignantly spicing a hawser, and his only companion was a short, black clay pipe, from which he puffed spasmodically clouds of rank plug tobacco smoke with much energy and satisfaction. His age, says the New York Tribune, was about sixty; his hair long and gray, and about his weathered but hardy countenance there were many signs of the hardships and privations he had experienced during "a life on the ocean wave."

Yet his appearance was not particularly nautical, aside from a few buttons and a few brass buttons which adorned an ancient "reefer." Nor would he have attracted much attention had it not been for an old-fashioned wooden leg which was devoid of all external covering below the knee except a coat of white paint. It was, moreover, his right leg or a necessary substitute for that useful member, and consisted seemingly of a straight piece of timber which tapered very awkwardly down from his knee into a thick brass ferrule at the bottom.

There was no crutch beside him, and the reporter was curious to know how he managed to get about the docks of a vessel with such a primitive-looking limb, when he rose from his occupation and hobbled vigorously over a narrow plank from the dock to the deck of a rickety-looking little schooner, with a remarkable cat-like agility. Then along the deck and down into the Eliza Anne's cabin the tall, angular and eccentric figure disappeared for a few moments, returning to his work with a large jack-knife, with which he proceeded to trim off the waste or ragged ends of a neat spica.

"Kinder spy, for an old fellow with a timber leg—ain't it?" he observed, noticing the reporter had not finished his pipe, taking a scout by his side.

"Yes, and how on 'em's amatter ner me to this day at sea—as I always says to my eldest son, Bill, who owns part of that there schooner. But, of course, I ain't up to much scaling a riggin' or going aloft nowadays—which was the cause of my losing my right leg, and substituting adoption' of this here apparatus."

"How long have you worn it?"

"Thirty—yes, thirty-two years ago last October, I was blown off the yardarm of Cap'n Samuel's peerless clipper ship, the Dreadnaught—going to the east ind. There was a gale, and all hands were piled up to reef and shorten sail, when the fast time I knew I kinder lost me footing on 'em' 'straps' of the lower foretop-sail yard and was thrown on deck."

"And this here leg that used to be so badly broken that it had to be amputated at the knee the next day by the ship's surgeon, and when we arrived in Liverpool I was taken to the Seaman's Hospital and laid up for repairs."

"Then," continued the ancient mariner, after regarding this wooden extremity with much admiration for several moments, he looked at the reporter with a peculiarly sallow who died of consumption. "That time, Joss, says he, pointing to this here and that there, I knows' 'twas that may be useful when you get well and able to be sailin'."

"Did it?"

"Yes, to a f, and one day I was examining of 'is wonderful mechanical contrivance inside, when I found hidden a secret plug in the hollow part of the leg—under a wad of bank notes that took my breath away. Two hundred and fifty pounds, sir, as true as I'm Cap'n Joseph Seamus, or Clammy."

"What did I do with 'em?"

"Why, pass your heart, but 'em lookt ugly and never let on to nobody I'd found 'em for (but one confidential whisper) his poor relations'd hear of the discovery and expect me to set 'em up. Then, after I had been in the hospital two months, Cap'n Sam visited me personally, and said, 'Well, my boy, you returned to his ship and accepting of a job in the gale. My cruise as assistant cook aboard the old Dreadnaught came mighty near ending in a watery grave.'"

"How was that?"

"You see we were bound for New York, and just off the berth got into a cyclone, and I thought I'd try my luck fishing. So I took a big hook and line and sat on the fore-and-aft rail, baiting the hook with a whole clam, and, after trying the line to this wooden appendage for a fishing pole, cast out to starboard for a bite. I sat there for a whole hour and was almost asleep, when all of a sudden there came such a tug that I went overboard. It was a while 'fore I knew I expected to be swallowed whole like Joush something gave way and I was picked up on the port side of the ship. The worst of it was there wasn't but one man aboard who believed a whole had pulled me overboard."

"You see most of the crew were asleep, and to make matters worse—and the more, a man who refused to eat my apple dumplings, wasn't extra friendly, and he swore that I was drunk at the time, which assertion most on 'em believed until we arrived off Sandy Hook and discovered a dead whale."

"Another!" murmured the astonished reporter, preparing to hear a fresh whale story.

"No," interrupted the Captain, with an artful wink, "the same whale that I hooked off the Banks."

"But how did you know it?"

"Why, by the line that was hanging out of its mouth with this here leg attached to it, of course."

"What you lost your leg, then?"

"Yes, for the time being, and I was mighty lucky I had one to lose, for I might have lost my life if I hadn't parted with my leg."

"True! But what killed the whale?"

"The clam," insisted the Cap'n, "which was the biggest and toughest clam I ever saw before or since. I baited that hook in the spring of '38 on board the Dreadnaught. But the thought of that whole always makes me dry, so-called the Cap'n, bringing his hook against a mooring spile, and twisting his wooden leg until that eccentric member was disjuncted at the knee."

Then, after peering into its internal mysteries with one eye shut, as if looking through a telescope, he extracted a bag of canvass, which, when tenderly unfolded, contained a large black bottle, which he gazed at with numbing reverence, and turning to his amused companion with a sly twinkle in his starboard eye, said:

"Great scheme, ain't it? A wine cellar bank, and safe deposit vault all in one, and nobody, not even my old woman, able to get at its valuable contents. Take a nip."

Go to the End, Ye Easy Hens.

The Popular Science Monthly asserts that an egg lays 2,033,000 eggs. This is a good deal to swallow. These many ferocious cacklers, the hens, should go and learn wisdom from their squawking trials.

**COTTAGE MARKET.**

Richardson & Co., Proprietor  
 —O—  
 FRESH MEATS DAILY.

Game of All Kinds in Season  
 UNION HOTEL BAR.

MAX L. KAHLER, Prop'r.  
 In the Union Hotel Block, Main Street.  
 HILLSBOROUGH, - - N. M.

The Cheapest Wines, Liquors and Cigars Always on Hand.  
 ENGLISH SALES AND IRISH STOUT—GOOD CARD AND BILLIARD TABLE.  
 William Harris.  
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Prescriptions carefully compounded by a qualified pharmacist. Extraordinary skill in all cases of choice culture, or after dinner smoking for the gentlemen, and candy, nuts, dried fruits, &c. for the ladies.

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Paints, Oils, Window Glass and every thing in connection with a first-class

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**THE NEW SALOON,**

PAYNE & ODELL,  
 PROPRIETORS.

Main Street,

HILLSBOROUGH, - - New Mex.

Choice liquors, fine wines, good cigars always on hand.

Good billiard and pool table.

One of the pleasantest places in town for a gentleman to spend an evening.

WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT.

FROM AUGUST 12, TO AUGUST 25 INCLUSIVE.

Day	7:30 A. M.	7:30 P. M.	Mean	Maximum	Minimum	Precipitation.
Aug. 22	72.04	71.00	73.26	85.02	62.00	00.21
23	72.00	69.00	70.50	85.00	61.00	
24	65.00	61.00	63.00	85.00	61.00	
25	68.00	70.00	70.00	89.00	57.00	
26	69.00	78.00	73.00	89.00	65.00	
27	70.00	79.00	74.50	90.00	64.00	
28	71.02	80.00	75.00	91.04	68.00	

J. E. SMITH, Observer.

Sierra County Advocate.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1889.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Since the International Cigar. Where, oh, where is Van Orsdel?

Boys.—To the wife of J. T. Clark, Thursday, August 25th, a boy.

George Richardson has removed his butcher shop into the new Durlick building.

The mill at Lake Valley is again in operation, having been started up on last Sunday.

George Ross came in today with a wagon load of fine fish which he caught in the Rio Grande.

The twenty stamps of the New Year Mining Company's mill will commence dropping on company ore on Monday.

We acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to attend the social of the Excelsior Club of Kingston, to be given at that place to-morrow night.

At the Union hotel this week: L. S. Lapham, St. Louis; H. Essinger, St. Louis; Col. Joe Askew, Lake Valley; Alex. Bentley and R. M. White, Hermosa.

Mr. J. H. Jones, one of the directors of the Toll Road Company, was in town Wednesday. He says the road will be possible through the canyon by Saturday night.

J. T. Clark has just made a mill run of about a ton of ore from the Chance mine, at the Adams Peak, owned by himself and J. W. Brooks, and realized therefrom a nice little \$10 profit.

The advance agent of the Worthington Fair, a rendezvous, is here this week, and expects to be given at the Court house Sunday evening.

Mr. James Mitchell, formerly of this place, and Miss F. Smith, sister of Deacon J. E. Smith, were married on Wednesday, at El Paso. The Advocate has with other friends in wishing them long and happy lives.

The bath at the falls below town is becoming a popular resort for the ladies of our little city. Why wouldn't it be a good idea to organize a league of friends to take care of the bath? The beauty and grandeur cannot be excelled by any other place in the Territory.

The Mexican circus struck town the other night and yesterday, put up its canvas, and turned out its painted banners, much to the wonder of the spectators. The entertainment last night was well attended and is pronounced very good by all who saw it.

We were the recipients this week from Mr. Burgo, Kingston's artist, of a magnificent photographic view of a portion of Coffey's cave, a description of which is given elsewhere. The view was taken by means of an instantaneous flash-light, and is a marvel of photographic art.

Tom Murphy has adorned the walls of his saloon with pencil sketches of the members of the Fat men's baseball club, of Denning, in various positions assumed by them in the late game. They were presented by Mr. Frank Thurmond, of Denning, and show no small talent on the part of the artist. The lightest man in the club weighs 105 pounds. Tom takes great pride in showing them his "patron" as he calls it, and it is well worth seeing.

A short while ago a man calling himself C. Van Orsdel came here from Kingston and rented the Union Hotel. He ran the hotel in fairly good style, and was getting a growing business. Last Friday an El Paso man going down the road from Kingston to El Paso, stopped over with the other passengers for breakfast at the Union hotel, and on seeing "mine host" stepped up to him, and greeted him with "Why! how do you do, Fletcher? Is this you? How long have you been here?" It appears that this man, calling himself Van Orsdel, was not very long ago living in El Paso under the name of Charles Fletcher. These he gained the confidence and friendship of a number of prominent men, was made secretary of the mining board, and finally shipped with what funds he could lay his hands on. Being recognized in this way in Hillside he promptly gathered in what shekels he could get in a hurry and left town "to meet his wife." Today, the cook, who was left in charge of the hotel, received a letter signed "Chas. Fletcher or Van Orsdel" saying that he had gone to San Francisco, that his address would be the Mariners Home there, and that ere this he would be on the busy deep far beyond the reach of mourning creditors.

The family of John McGilbrick, the telegraph line repairer, has gone East for awhile. John will follow them in a few days.

The section house at Rincon has been reopened under the management of John Cooper, from Gallup. The section time are consequently happy.

Division Superintendent McNulty removed his headquarters Tuesday from Rincon to El Paso. His division comes under the direction of Supt. H. U. Mudge, whose headquarters are now at the latter place.

The father at Las Cruces, finding his parish too large for his sole attention, has now an assistant, a father from France. The parish has been divided and the padre will have charge of Rincon, Colorado, Lake Valley, Hillsborough and Kingston, and will hold services at each of these towns in succession. His headquarters will be at Colorado.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

S. Frank Keller made a visit of several days this week in Hermosa, on business.

Miss Ella Gantz has been summering at the Animas ranch for a couple of weeks. She returned today.

Alex Bentley, one of Hermosa's leading mining men, is in town today.

L. S. Lapham, who owns extensive mining properties in Pinos Altos and in Kingston, was here this week, looking after his interests.

George W. Grayson took his family to the Vega Blanca ranch this morning for a week or ten days' stay.

Mr. J. E. Durlick has closed out his boot and shoe business on account of ill health, and expects to go East soon.

Walter Marble, of Kingston, proprietor of the telephone line, is looking up a home here, and thinks of moving his family to the County seat.

Richard Mansfield White, of Hermosa, who is a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, is here en route for Santa Fe to attend the meeting. Mr. Galles leaves on Monday.

Miss Jennie Mead, from Lewis, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. William Mead. Miss Jennie is sister of Miss Maggie Mead, who was here a few months ago.

Mrs. Warden and Miss Elna Crews took a horse-back trip Tuesday to the Rancho Bonita ranch, on the Rio Grande, eighteen miles from here, returning the same day.

Sheriff Story made a business trip to Kingston Wednesday. Deputy Purple took a spin this week through the north portion of the County.

Jose H. Crane left this morning by wagon for Las Cruces to attend to his vineyard, from which he is shipping large quantities of grapes this season.

Mr. J. T. Gould, the school master from Texas, arrived today and will commence school on Monday. Mr. Gould taught the school at Hermosa the last term, and comes to us well recommended.

Miss Simpson, an accomplished young lady from Oakland, California, and who has been visiting the family of Hon. N. Grayson, returned home this morning. She was accompanied as far as Lake Valley by Mrs. Grayson.

Kingston, N. M., Aug. 27, 1889.

EDITOR, ADVOCATE.—Enclosed please find a 6x8 photographic view of what is called "the Bridal Chamber," in Coffey's cave. I send you this view as an example of flash-light photography, the latest and grandest achievement from the hand of scientists, who are devoting their lives to the advancement of our beautiful art. With the flash-light the workings of the mines, caves, interiors of ancient ruins, machinery in dark basements, evening parties and hundreds of other things can now be successfully photographed, that otherwise could never be seen by the masses. What a blessing indeed is the flash-light!

The cave, known as "Coffey's Cave," is situated in the mountains on north of Mineral creek, and about six miles north of Kingston.

Mr. Ed. Coffey, the gentlemanly miner on whose claim the cave is situated, has by hard labor placed many ledgers at points where most needed, to aid visitors in viewing this most wonderful freak of nature; and generously pilots and assists the visitors around and through the intricate windings.

The cave has been explored some six hundred feet, and still more rooms or caverns are to be seen beyond. When one within, we stand with candles up-lifted, gazing with wonder and awe at the magnificent scene which presents itself on every side, overhead and upon the floors. We can but exclaim, "Beautiful! Wonderful!" "How grand are Nature's works!" The beautiful chrysalis and stalactite greet the eye

everywhere. Beautiful miniature lakes of the brightest sparkling water are seen here and there. The Bridal Chamber, the Queen's Chair, Crystal Lake, the Capitol Dome, the Bridal Cake, the Grotto, and many other beautiful places, the names of which the visitors failed to catch, go to make up one of the grandest sights in New Mexico, if not the grandest.

Nothing was ever known of this cave until very recently. Mr. Coffey invited some friends to call on him and he would show them through, which he generously did; and since which, many parties have availed themselves of the privilege to explore this most wondrous cave.

J. C. B.

THE DEBIT OF NEW MEXICO.

Answer of the Governor to Harris & Co.

TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO, Executive Office, Santa Fe, Aug. 28, 1889.)

Messrs. N. W. Harris & Co., Chicago.

Gentlemen: A uniform letter signed by you has recently appeared in so many New Mexican papers that it seems to have been sent out as a circular. This letter so abounds with statements which are calculated to injure the credit of this Territory and which seem to be intended to reflect on its financial officers, that I feel it a duty to respond to it, although I know that you are already really in possession of the facts.

It is so difficult to imagine any good object which such a letter could subservise that I am forced to believe that its intention was simply to depreciate the credit of the Territory at the moment when \$100,000 of Territorial bonds are to be sold, so as to permit interested parties to buy them at a figure far below their value. It is true that at the end of your letter you insert as a reason for your being written, a request that the newspapers addressed "will use their influence in securing the prompt payment of the obligations of the Territory;" but I cannot believe that you really supposed that the auditor or the treasurer could thus be forced to violate the law or to use Territorial funds for purposes not authorized by statute; so that that sentence, while sounding well, really has no significance. You also state that "we have corresponded with the officials and as yet have received no satisfaction." If that means that your letters were not courteously and fully responded to, it is incorrect. I am informed that our financial officers gave you and the Municipal Investment Co. every possible information and explanation relative to those bonds, and I know that in answer to a letter received from you on May 25th I wrote on the very same day as follows: "I am in receipt of your favor of May 22nd, relative to the delay in paying the interest which became due May 1 on certain Territorial bonds, and have read it with much interest. I appreciate fully the damage to our credit caused by such default, and am glad to be able to say that the new financial system of the Territory inaugurated by the late legislature will, I think, prevent the possibility of such an event occurring again."

Now let us see what the facts are about these bonds. Chapter 44 of the laws of 1887 provided for the issue of \$100,000 of current expense bonds, of which not over \$50,000 should be used in any six months, and on which 6 per cent interest should be paid annually. They were subsequently issued as follows: May 1, 1887, \$50,000; November 1, 1887, \$50,000; May 1, 1888, \$50,000. The law authorizing these bonds made no provision for any tax or other means to raise money to pay the interest. This defect was known to every one. The law was printed in full on every bond so that there could be no mistake. Every broker who thought of buying them used it as an argument for reducing their value, and in consequence of this well known defect the bonds had to be sold considerably below par, while otherwise they would have brought a premium. The \$100,000 of bonds was thus sold for less than \$150,000. As careful financial agents, you understood this perfectly when you bought, and you bought at a correspondingly low figure, because you knew that interest could not be expected till after another legislative act.

Of course the interest was not paid in 1888 for that reason, and no one ever expected it would be, and the pathetic account of your sending the coupons to New York last year and receiving them back unpaid loses a good deal of its interest in view of that fact. To send on coupons when the law printed on every bond showed that there was no possibility that money had yet been raised to pay them was simply a loss of expensiveness.

Under a provision of the act of Congress approved July 23, 1888, intended to cure the defect in the Territorial law, the auditor on leave of absence last fall raised a tax of a fifth of a mill to meet these coupons. This has produced thus far \$5,644 with which coupons have been paid as fast as practicable. The interest due down to this time is as follows:

May 1, 1888, \$3,000; Nov. 1, 1888, \$3,000; May 1, 1889, \$6,000.

In addition to the \$5,644 raised hitherto by tax, the sum of \$3,977 was placed in the fund for the payment of this interest, out of the sale of provisional indebtedness bonds, last May. This makes \$9,621 applicable to the payment of these coupons; and this has paid the \$3,000 due May 1, 1889, the \$3,000 due Novem-

ber 1, 1888, and \$3,280 out of the \$6,000 due May 1, 1889; leaving \$2,720 still due. Of course we all regretted that any sum however small should remain unpaid, and I so expressed it in my letter of May 25; but to pay off in a few months \$9,280 out of \$12,000 of accumulated indebtedness, at any rate, showed good intentions; and in view of the fact that ample provision is made for paying that deficiency as well as the interest then due, on November 1, 1889, scarcely justifies much grumbling on the part of those who bought the bonds below par for the very reason that delay in these payments was certain.

The finance act of last February makes full provision for the future as to this interest. It levies a tax of 27-100 of a mill for that express purpose. On a valuation of \$45,000,000 this will produce annually over \$12,000, or, allowing for all losses and deductions, at least \$10,000; while the interest to be met is \$9,000. The sale of the remainder of the provisional indebtedness bonds will bring to this fund fully \$4,000, probably before October 1, when the \$2,720 now due will be immediately paid. So that the outlook is not an unsatisfactory one.

As to the credit of the Territory, while of course every default is injurious, yet the known circumstances connected with these bonds seem to have prevented the production of any bad effect; at least that credit seems to be remarkably good, judging from our failures thus far to find a holder of our peonitentiary bonds willing to sell them to the Territory for cancellation. The treasurer has now over \$25,000 in cash for the purchase of those bonds, and I now make the direct offer to you to pay 12 per cent premium (1-12) for all such bonds up to \$20,000, face value, which you will deliver at Santa Fe in thirty days.

Here is a solid fact as to credit which outweighs a good deal of theory. Yours truly, L. BRADFORD PRINCE, Governor of New Mexico.

Fresh Mesilla Valley Fruit received every other day at the Cottage Meat Market.

LAND OFFICE BULLETIN. Our Washington correspondent sends us the following information. The names of the successful parties are printed in small capital letters.

HOMESTEAD PATENTS. Aloys Priesser vs. GILBERT SCUDDER, MELVIN G. PADEN vs. Edward W. Parker.

LAND CONTESTS DECIDED. No. 47, La Mesilla patents. Dry Goods and Notions a specialty at the Hillsborough Mercantile Company's store.

Kingston Shaft: A party of local capitalists have been on the summit of the range this week, making a preliminary survey of Black Lake, with the object of using it for a water supply. They propose to carry the water by a large pipe down one of the east and west ranges close to town, and then distribute it for fire purposes. It is also proposed to continue it to Hillsboro. The projectors claim that it will have so much force that a hose company would be able to demolish any house in Kingston, and that they could stand at the mouth of the Box canyon and deluge Hillsboro.

Except the old timers, very little is known of the placer grounds of the Morena valley. The "sucker-outfit" as it is locally known, or the Moreno Valley Gold Company's plant, is located at Elizabethtown, on the Maxwell grant. It is forty-five miles west of Springer, on the Atlaton, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, and this is one of the most elaborate plants for placer mining in the Rocky mountains, and employs the Kiker vacuum pump, a machine recently used for dredging the Potomac river. A battery of boilers of 400 horse power is used requiring eleven cords of wood to each ten hours' run. The pump itself, but a few miles from the famous Aztec and Montezuma mines of free milling gold, is a ponderous affair, an upright tube of iron twenty-seven feet high, seven feet in diameter and weighing over forty tons. The cast iron valves weigh 1,500 pounds each. Under the direction of Mr. Hanson, the engineer in charge, these valves which answered their purpose for Potomac river mud, were changed and a side-gate valve substituted, which raises and drops at the command of the man in charge of the pump. Each stroke of the pump lifts forty-three cubic yards of gravel into the sluice boxes, and is handled as easily as a forty ton forge. The machine requires no lengthy mining ditches nor hose, and in this respect bids fair to revolutionize placer mining. The ground, which is very rich in the Morena district, is worked under a favorable lease from the Maxwell grant company. It is said to be paying very well.—Denver Republican.

**Keller, Miller & Co.**  
GENERAL MERCHANDISE  
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN  
OLIVIAL WILHIBOROUGH.  
We Carry the Largest and Best Selected Stock in  
Sierra County.  
We Buy From First Hands, and Our Prices Defy Competition.  
Our Stock of  
**DRY GOODS,**  
Boots and Shoes, Hats  
Caps, Lumber, hay,  
Grain, Flour,  
Potatoes, &c  
**Building Material**  
Are Complete. We give orders from neighboring camps prom  
Attention.  
LAKE VALLEY and HILLSBORO

**UNION HOTEL.**  
HILLSBOROUGH, N. M.  
UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.  
HEADQUARTERS FOR  
Commercial men,  
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Miners and Tourists.  
Strictly First-class. Special rates by Week or Month.  
C. VANORSEL, PROPRIETOR.

CONSUMPTION SPEEDILY CURED.  
To the Editor.—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and postoffice address. Respectfully,  
T. A. SLOCOM, M. C., 181 Pearl Street, New York City.

Notice of Publication.  
In the District Court of the Third Judicial District of the Territory of New Mexico, sitting in and for the County of Sierra for the trial of causes arising under the laws of said Territory, at the November, A. D. 1889 term thereof.

E. M. Blun, vs. The Hillsborough Mercantile Company's store.  
The said defendant, E. M. Blun, is hereby notified that a suit in assumpsit by attachment has been commenced against him in the District Court for the County of Sierra, Territory of New Mexico, by said plaintiff for goods sold and delivered to and money paid for the said defendant at his request by Gronbaum, Weil & Nichols, which said account has been assigned to the said plaintiff; damages claimed, three hundred dollars; that unless you enter your appearance in said suit on or before the first day of the next November term of said court, commencing on the 4th day of November, A. D. 1889, judgment by default therein will be rendered against you, and your property sold to satisfy the same.

A noble line of Hats at the Hillsboro Mercantile Company's store.  
Tansill's Punch Cigar at the Hillsborough Mercantile Company's store.  
The Cottage Meat Market will move on September 1st to the new Bardick building on Main St. \*

TAKEN UP.—At my ranch, a Brown Mare Mule, about 14 years old, in good condition, branded WP on left shoulder. Owner can have the same by proving property and paying expenses.  
HENRY G. TOUSANT,  
Cuchillo Negro, N. M., July 11, 1889.  
25 ct.

L. FOUCAR,  
MINING AND CONSTRUCTING  
ENGINEER,  
ASSAY OFFICE — MINING SUPPLIES.  
Miners, write for anything you want.  
P. O. Box 107, El Paso, Texas.

**SCOTT'S EMULSION**  
OF PURE COD LIVER OIL  
AND HYPOPHOSPHITES  
Almost as Palatable as Milk.  
So efficacious that it can be taken, unaltered, and assimilated by the most sensitive stomach, when the pain often caused by the use of other preparations is such more emaciated.  
Remember that a weak prodromer,  
Foods can rapidly while taking it.  
SCOTT'S EMULSION is acknowledged by physicians to be the Finest and Best preparation in the world for the relief and cure of  
**CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, GENERAL DEBILITY, WASTING DISEASES, EMACIATION, COLDS AND CHRONIC COUGHS.**  
The great remedy for Consumption, and Wasting in Children. Sold by all Druggists.

Examine the stock of Furniture and Carpets at the Hillsborough Mercantile Company's store.

How to Gain Flesh and Strength.  
Use after each meal Scott's Emulsion with Hypophosphites. It is as palatable as milk and easily digested. The rapidity with which delicate people improve with its use is wonderful. Use it and try your weight. As a remedy for Consumption, Throat affections and Bronchitis, it is unequalled. Please read: "I used Scott's Emulsion in a child eight months old with good results. He gained four pounds in a very short time."—Tao, Prim, M. D. Alabama. "I leave Scott's Emulsion to a gentleman 65 years old, troubled with Chronic Bronchitis, with the most excellent results."—J. C. Casen, Broken Arrow, Ala.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.  
Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething, is the prescription of one of the best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. During the process of teething its value is invaluable. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhoea, griping in the bowels and wind-colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price 25c a bottle.

Notice of Publication.  
LAS CRUCES, N. M. July 19th, 1889.  
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Probate Judge or Clerk, at Hillsborough, N. M., on September 2nd, 1889; viz.:  
MAX L. KAHLER, Administrator, for the benefit of the heirs of Lewis Kahlber, deceased, on H. N. 589, for the ne 1/4 sec. 23, 1/4 sec. 23, 1/4 sec. 23, 1/4 sec. 23, 1/4 sec. 23, 1/4 sec. 23.  
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz.:  
Willard S. Hopewell, Doniciano Montoya, Benito Armijo and Jose M. Garcia.  
27-6t EDWARD G. SHIELDS, Register.

**COLORADO TUBULAR WELL CO.**  
1625 Blake Street,  
DENVER, COLORADO.  
Well-Sinking Machinery for Horse and Steam Power.  
Well Supplies, Wind Mills, Steam Generators,  
General Agents for the Territory of New Mexico, for the sale of the best quality of Steam Irrigation Pumps and Boilers.  
Send for Catalogue.

**HISTORY OF ARIZONA and NEW MEXICO.**  
FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE PRESENT TIME.  
BY HUBERT HOWE BANCREFT.  
Just published in 1 vol., the most thrilling and romantic true history ever written. Land of the Pueblos! Land of Mines and Mirages! The charm of mystery and the brilliant reality! Agents Wanted Everywhere. The book will sell better than any level. It is a model of history writing. Every intelligent and patriotic man will have a copy. No country ever had done for it such work as this at any earlier period of its history, and people have only to look at the book to be satisfied of this. Who will not buy a magnificent history of his country by an author of the first reputation, if he never buys any other book in the world? Ask for exclusive territory and go out and make \$500 or \$1,000.  
Apply immediately for an opportunity which will last, far beyond that of this region will soon be occupied by active and reliable workers.  
Neither experience nor capital is required to engage in this enterprise, as the book will sell itself if properly presented, and we give our agents 30 days' time in which to deliver and collect before paying us Address:  
**THE HISTORY CO.,**  
723 Market Street,  
San Francisco, Cal.

