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Sierra County Advocate, 1885-1917

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11-18-1898

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J.E. Curren

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# Sierra County Advocate.

FRIDAY, NOV. 18, 1868.

Entered at the Postoffice at Hillsboro, Sierra County, New Mexico, for transmission through the United States Mails, as second-class matter.

*Free Coinage of Silver  
16 to 1.*

OFFICIAL PAPER OF  
SIERRA COUNTY.

The ADVOCATE has no business connection with certain new paper advertising and directory辛lock agencies and consequently is given no no subscription rating by them.

GERONIMO TALKS.

From the New York Sun.

Geronimo, the notorious Apache chief, when asked the other day by Captain Merri, the military man in charge of the Indian congress, what he thinks of the Minnesota Indian war, said:

"The Minnesota Indians will see that they have made a great mistake in going on the warpath."

Old Geronimo is one of the Indians now in the camp of the Indian congress. Geronimo was for years the most troublesome Indian in the country. He is now probably 70 years old. He was born in New Mexico and for years was a herder, working for Spaniards who owned ranches in the territory. When about 21 years old, he conceived the idea that he had been wronged by the whites, and from that time until his final surrender to General Miles in 1886, was almost continually on the warpath. After being informed the other day that Minnesota Indians were fighting the United States troops, he said through his interpreter:

"When I say the Minnesota Indians have made a mistake, I know whereof I speak. From long experience in both war and peace I know that it is better to submit to great wrongs than to fight the United States. Years ago the Indians made up great nations, but now they have gone never to return. We have got to give up our old ways and take on those of the whites. There are only a few of us left, and we are herded like a lot of sheep, so that it is foolish to go to war. The young men of the tribes will never know anything of war, except as the tales are told by the old men."

"I have never been in Minnesota, but I hear that up there and for hundreds of miles beyond the white men are as many as the blades of grass. If that is so, what can a few poor Indians do in a fight? They are making a great mistake and are very foolish. For years I fought the white men, thinking that with my few braves I could kill them all off and that we would again have the land that our Great Father gave us and which he covered with game. I thought that the Great Spirit would be with us and that after we had killed the white men, the buffalo, deer and antelope would come back. After I had fought and lost and after I had traveled over the country in which the white man lived in and saw his cities and the work that he had done my old heart was ready to burst. I knew that the race of the Indian was run and that there was nothing left but to submit to the law."

"When I discovered that we were hopelessly defeated, I told my people that we would give up the fight and seek such terms of peace as we could get from the whites. While I am a prisoner of war and have been for several days, I expect to end my days in peace and leave my family something of which the members will be proud—a good name."

When asked what he thought would become of the North American Indian, Geronimo hesitated a moment and then, pointing to the west, replied:

"The sun rises and shines for a

time, and then it goes down, sinks out of sight and is lost. So it will be with the Indian. When I was a boy, my old father told me the Indians were as many as the leaves on the trees, and that way off in the north they had many horses and furs. I never saw them, but I know that if they were there they have gone now, and the white man has taken all they had. It will be only a few years more when the Indians will be heard of no more except in the books that the white man writes. They are not the people that the Great Father loves, for if they were he would protect and care for them. They have tried to please him, but they do not know how. Schools are good things for the Indian, but it takes many years to change his nature. If an Indian boy goes to school and learns to be like a white boy, he comes back to the agency, and there is nothing for him to do but put on a blanket and be like an Indian again. This is where the government is to blame. When it takes our children away and educates them, it should give them something to do, not turn them loose to run wild at the agency. Until that time comes, educating the Indian is throwing money away. What can an educated Indian do out in the sage brush and cactus?

"I am an old man and can't live many years, so this does not trouble me much, but before I die I should like to see the Indians have the same chance as the colored people or the poor whites. There will be no more big Indian wars. The Indian's fighting days are over, and there is nothing left for them to do but to be beggars and live on the charities around the agencies."

## BEATS THE KLONDIKE

Mr A. C. Thomas, of Maryville, Tex., has found a more valuable discovery than has yet been made in the Klondike. For years he suffered untold agony from consumption accompanied by hemorrages, and was absolutely cured by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. He declares that gold is of little value in comparison to this marvelous cure, would have it even if it cost a hundred dollars a tumbler. Asthma, Bronchitis and all throat and lung affections are positively cured by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Trial bottles free at L. E. Nowers' Drug Store, Regular size 50 cts, and \$1.00. Guaranteed to cure or price refunded.

## FRANK H. WINSTON.

Frank H. Winston, the newly elected member of the legislature from Sierra and Socorro counties, is a native of Wisconsin. He settled at Grafton when it was a part of Socorro county in 1882, at the time the lynching mine was booming, and engaged in the mercantile business. When the destiny of the camp waned he removed to Fairview, subsequently opening branch stores in Chloride and Hermosa. The decline of silver injured these camps and his business, so he removed these stocks to the Fairview store.

About 1885 he commenced in the stock business, having his ranch at Elk Mountain, in Socorro county. His interests are in Sierra and Socorro counties, and he is one

of the best Sierra and Socorro counties could possibly make. Being located near the Socorro county line, his business extends to quite an extent over both counties, and he is consequently a representative in every sense, and it would be hard to find another so eminently fitted to the position as satisfactorily to the whole district. His careful business methods have brought his success, and by transferring his forces and energy to the legislative forum, we may look for better results than before. He has suffered like all business men in the mining sections, from the decline of the silver mining industry, and has a decided leaning toward the old times when silver was the

consort and not the slave of gold.

"PROBING SUPERSEDED.

This Patent and Unsatisfactory Method of Searching for Hidden Bullets Has Become Obsolete.

The report of Dr. Sevin on the nature of the wounds inflicted upon our soldiers in the Santiago campaign contains a large amount of information which should be interesting to the surgeon and the layman alike. Perhaps nothing will stir interest like the manner in which the surgeon's announcement that the probe as an instrument for extracting bullets has become practically obsolete, says the New York Times. The science of suffering and of extraction of weapons which is thus obviated is indeed remarkable. For this we have to thank the brilliant X-ray, which makes bullets without inflicting unnecessary injury upon the wounded. Nothing is more surprising than the rapid rate and skill with which the medical profession utilizes the revelations of science for the diminution of human suffering.

"PROBING SUPERSEDED.

South London is so terrorized by gangs that rob the shop with violence and threaten those who pursue them that a vigilance committee has been formed for the suppression of the scoundrels.

"PROBING SUPERSEDED.

A. F. & A. M. LODGE, OF KINGSTON

Meets Thursday on or before full moon.

Visiting brothers invited.

THOS. MURPHY, W. M.

S. H. Bernard, Secretary.

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# EVA C. DISSINGER THE JEWELER,

HILLSBORO, N. M.

A complete line of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware and Musical Instruments. Repairing a specialty. All work guaranteed

## SIERRA COUNTY BANK

HILLSBORO, NEW MEXICO.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

J. W. ZOLLARS, President.

W. H. BUCHER, Cashier

## HILLSBORO PHARMACY. L. E. NOWERS Druggist and Stationer,

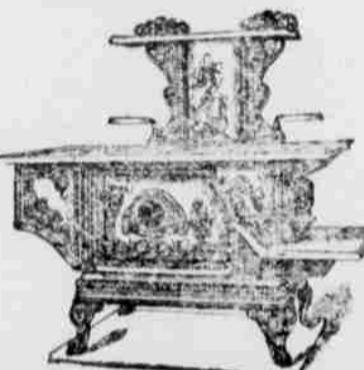
HILLSBORO, N. M.

ALL ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY  
ATTENDED TO.

Prescription Work a Specialty.

Fine Wines and Liquors for medicinal purposes.

## HARDWARE!



Stoves

Stoves

## KELLER, MILLER & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

### GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Carry Largest stock of Goods in Sierra County

We buy from First Hands, and Our Prices Defy Competition.

LAKE VALLEY and HILLSBORO

## SANTA FE ROUTE

The Most Direct Line to

Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago,  
Boston, New York, Philadelphia,  
Denver, Omaha, St. Paul,  
And All Northern and Eastern Points.

Through Trains, Fast Time, Smooth Track.

Elegant Pullman Palace Sleepers on all through trains.  
Daily Tourist Sleeping Cars to Denver, Kansas City and  
Chicago. Tourist Sleeping Cars semi-weekly to St. Paul  
and Minneapolis, and once each week to St. Louis and Boston.

All trains not having dining cars stop for meals at the  
famous Santa Fe Route Harvey Houses. Full information  
cheerfully furnished upon application to

F. B. HOUGHTON Gen. Agent, El Paso Texas.

W. B. BROWNE, T. F. & P. A., El Paso, Texas.

EVERYBODY TAKES THE

## Texas Pacific and Iron Mountain Route

To Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, New York, Wash-  
ington, Philadelphia, Kansas City and all points East.

**WHY?** Because it is the shortest. Its equipment is  
superior. It has the best scenery. It has courteous and polite train-  
men. Its connections can be depended upon. It has the reputation of  
being the most popular line in the south. These are a few of the  
reasons why people prefer it. If you wish time cards, rates or any  
information pertaining to freight or passenger business, apply to

E. P. TURNER, G. P. & P. Agent, Dallas, Texas.

B. F. DARBYSHIRE, S. W. F. & P. A., El Paso, Texas.

JOHN G. LEWIS, T. P. A., Austin, Texas.

## Sierra County Advocate.

FRIDAY, NOV 18, 1898

This Paper  
is kept on file at E. C. DAKE'S  
Advertising Agency, 64 and 65  
Merchants Exchange, San Fran-  
cisco, California, where contracts  
for advertising can be made for it

MRS. M. E. MARBLE'S POSI-  
TION.

From the Denver Times.

The subjoined letter explains  
itself very clearly:

"Denver, Colo., Oct 27, 1898.—  
Hon. Richard Broad, Chairman

Silver Republican Central Com-  
mittee: Dear Sir—Since tender-  
ing to you my resignation as nomi-  
nee for state superintendent of  
public instruction, certain news-  
papers of our city have intimated  
that pressure was brought to bear  
in order to force this resignation,  
and I deem it my duty to make the  
following statement to you and to  
my royal host of supporters here  
and throughout the state.

"My resignation has never once  
been requested by your vacancy  
committee, nor by the like com-  
mittee of the Republican state party.  
At all times they assured me  
that I should be left free and clear  
to make my own decision. I did  
not do so sooner because I was as-  
sured from supposed high authority  
that Mr. Seaman's committee  
held the resignation of Mrs. Lucy  
Scott, and therefore mine was not  
desired nor needed for successful  
co-operation; and not until Wed-  
nesday was I authoritatively in-  
formed of the true state of affairs.  
Then, when the disruption of the  
Republican party of our loved  
state rested with two women, I had  
no hesitation in deciding upon  
my course. I was only happy to  
be the one to unite the parties, at  
any sacrifice of self, for I would suf-  
fer deeply rather than see this  
office go to the Democratic party  
again.

"Again, the ethics of politics ap-  
pealed to me after I learned that  
the Republican nominee so strong-  
ly desired to be retained, because  
it is only courtesy that I step  
aside for one so many years my  
senior. I have never been willing  
to admit that politics are all cold  
ness, heartlessness and corruption.  
I shall never cease to maintain  
that it can be as honest and pur-  
poseful any other line of business; that  
it can and should invoke morals,  
religion, and all that is highest and  
noblest in life, and when I meet on  
every hand the kindly expression  
that I have been generous to an  
other woman, I can only reply that  
to be generous is a part of my re-  
ligion. I have never stood up and  
battled for a position against an  
other woman, who needed assist-  
ance, and so I have never held a  
position with a dollar in it.

"Considering the office of state  
superintendent of public schools the  
highest in the gift of the  
people, I wish to sincerely thank  
the two magnificent state conven-  
tions that have twice unanimously  
nominated me for the place, and I  
cannot here omit especial thanks  
to your vacancy committee, the  
'seven men and true,' who were  
so unwaveringly loyal to me during  
the long, severe trial attending  
their noble work. Yours very  
truly,

MARY E. MARBLE.

### FREE PILLS.

Send your address to R. E.  
Buckley & Co., Chicago, and get a  
free sample box of Dr. King's  
New Life Pills. A trial will con-  
vince you of their merits. The  
pills are easy in action and are  
particularly effective in the cure of  
Constipation and Sick Headache.

For Malaria and Liver troubles  
they have been proved invaluable.  
They are guaranteed to be perfect-  
ly free from every deleterious sub-  
stance and to be purely vegetable.  
They do not weaken by their ac-  
tion, but by giving tone to the  
stomach and bowels greatly in-  
vigorates the system. Regular siz-  
25c per box. Sold by L. E. Now-  
ers, Druggist.

### MAKES PIES FOR JACKIES.

Jersey City Baker Sends Five Thousand to Men at Brooklyn and Tomkinsville.

Having escaped without harm from  
the guns of the Spaniards, the climate of  
Cuba, and the hardship of a patri-  
nal government, the navy of the United  
States has yet another risk to run—the  
peril of indigestion.

Stirred to the heart by the tales of  
the hardships endured by the men be-  
hind the guns, Charles King, a Jersey  
City baker, determined to give the  
Jackies a treat. Placing himself in  
communication with the admiral, Mr.  
King said that he would like to make  
the Jackies a present of English pies,  
to enable each man to have one for  
himself. Mr. King was referred to the  
commissary.

"All right," said the commissary, as  
he made swift computation. "It will  
take at least 50,000 pies."

This was a little staggering, but Mr.  
King said he would not withdraw his  
offer, and at once set his bakers to  
work on the pies. By extra work these  
pies were finished and were sent to  
the Brooklyn navy yard, to be distributed  
among the crews of the warships New  
York, Oregon and Iowa. Mr. King was  
sure to unload the rest of the pie when  
the fleet at Tompkinsville the next  
morning. The Brooklyn, Massachusetts,  
Indiana and Texas are there.

There are to be seven varieties of  
pies-peach, apple, lemon, blue-  
berry, mince, pineapple and Washing-  
ton. The latter acquires its name  
from the fact that its original ancestor  
utterly extinguished the first English  
man who tasted it.

### WAR SOFTENS HIS HEART.

Millionaire Borden of New York City  
May Be Reconciled to His  
Reckless Son.

Matthew Sterling Borden, soldier,  
may succeed where Matthew Sterling  
Borden, student, failed miserably. In  
times of peace nothing could soften  
the heart of the father, M. C. D. Borden,  
one of the richest men in America,  
but his friends say that now that  
his son has returned with the Eighth  
New York, having endured with fortitude  
the horrors of camp life at Chick-  
amauga, and having used his medical  
knowledge to mitigate the sufferings  
of his comrades, Borden the elder is  
willing to forgive the young man for  
having married the girl he loved.

This reconciliation, if it takes place,  
will be a fitting last chapter to one of  
the most engrossing episodes of Yale  
student life. M. C. D. Borden, whose  
home is at 2 West Fifty-eighth street,  
New York city, is a man of many inter-  
ests, member of many clubs, and owner  
of many millions. He is president of the  
American Printing company and of the Fall River iron works,  
and is a partner in the dry goods business  
of Cornelius N. Bliss, secretary of  
the interior.

His son, Matthew Sterling, entered  
the academic department of Yale in  
1892. He fell in love with Mildred Neg-  
ham, the prettiest girl in New Haven,  
but the daughter of a tailor. His  
parents objected, but he married her  
secretly and now it is possible after  
serving in the war, he may be forgiven.

### MEN OF LETTERS.

Some one asked Max Nordau to de-  
fine the difference between genius and  
insanity. "Well," said the author of  
"Degeneration," "the lunatic is, at least,  
sure of his board and clothes."

One hundred and fifty copies of the  
new Thirtie edition of J. M. Barrie's  
works were printed on Japan paper,  
and every copy had been subscribed for  
before a single volume was ready for des-  
patch.

Paul Bourget has been in Ireland, in  
the neighborhood of the Lake of Killarney,  
nearly all the past summer, making  
notes for a short novel or novelette  
which he is now writing, the scene of  
which is laid in the district mentioned.  
The story will tell of a French family  
which, having to flee from France for  
political reasons, settled in that ro-  
mantic spot.

### NOTES ABOUT FRUIT.

Persia and Anatolia provided the  
original quince; the Greeks took to  
their culture, and they may be seen on  
the walls of Pompeii.

Solomon wished to be comforted with  
apples, and before and since his time  
the apple has been a mainstay of pie-  
pies. The Romans brought the apple  
from the east.

India grew the first lemons, which  
were unknown to the ancient Greeks  
and Romans. Lemons were introduced to  
Spain by the Moors near the Thir-  
teenth century.

Pears were cultivated in most an-  
tique times in Asia and were brought  
from the east by the Romans. The first  
cherry tree in England was planted by  
Raleigh. Lucullus first brought cherries  
from Asia to Italy after his defeat of  
Mithridates.

The date palm is in Arabia the chief  
source of wealth and food. The Arab  
chief draws power, nerve and muscle  
from the consumption of his fruit.  
Pomegranates and dates also were  
extremely cultivated and are frequently  
mentioned in sacred writings.

The venerable fig was one of the  
earliest fruits to be cultivated, and its  
praises are sung in poetry, history and  
romance, while the Bible frequently al-  
ludes to it. It was a principal food of  
the Greeks, and is now cultivated in all  
the countries around the Mediterranean.

Chittagong, Philippine Islands, Sum-  
mer and Ceylon were the original homes  
of the fruit.

## SIERRA COUNTY MINES.

### GREAT CHANCES FOR PROFITABLE INVEST- MENTS.

The Black Range, looked at from any direction, presents  
a curious aspect, dark and smoky, whose timber-clad peaks  
cut a serrated line on the horizon. The name "Black Range"  
is given on account of the heavy forests of pine and pinon  
that grow so thickly all over the country. This range of  
mountains extends in a northerly and southerly direction,  
and is in length about 120 miles and about forty miles in  
width. Water and game abound there in plenty, and along  
the eastern flank of the Range a great belt of mineral—gold,  
silver, copper, iron and manganese.

The first section showing value is the great silver produc-  
ing mines of Lake Valley. The mines of this section are  
enclosed and almost entirely surrounded by a lateral strata  
of quartzite resting upon dolomite. This is the location of  
the famous "Bridal Chamber," where \$3,000,000 worth of  
almost pure silver was extracted in six months.

North Percha and Tierra Blanca, two other great silver  
camps, are located on this Lake Valley belt, some 18 miles  
distant. Gold, also, has been found in fascinating quantities  
at both these latter camps.

The great silver camp of Kingston, at the foot of the  
Black Range, eight miles from Hillsboro, has produced  
\$7,000,000 in silver. This camp has experienced two booms,  
and will no doubt enjoy a third, with fair silver legislation.

The next camp is the rich Hillsboro gold district. It is  
located upon the eastern contact of the mineral belt of the  
range, the formation of the district where the rich gold ore is  
found being porphyry. The veins are true fissures. The  
Bonanza mine alone in this district paid dividends amounting  
to about \$250,000. Hillsboro also has large and very rich  
gold placers, which are at last about to be made to give up  
their vast treasures to the Mesa del Oro Company. Hillsboro  
is the oldest camp in Sierra County and has produced altogether about \$9,000,000 in gold.

The Black Range mineral belt again shows richly at Hermosa,  
27 miles from Hillsboro, in a great body of limestone or  
dolomite character. The silver camp of Hermosa has  
shipped about \$2,000,000 in silver, and as yet has hardly  
reached its prime. Free cottage would make it probably one  
of the most prosperous mining camps in the West.

From Hermosa camp the mineral belt can be traced into  
the Apache Mining District, of which the town of Chloride is  
the business center. Here great veins of mineralized quartz  
crop above the enclosing country formations. Along the  
eastern contact the greatest amount of work has been done—  
commencing at Byers Kun. Here the vein in one place at the  
Cliff mine shows a width of more than five feet. Thence  
looking along the vein we find, all along, evidences of work  
the miner has done, in piles of ore lying at the mouths of tunnels  
and shafts. These ores are rich in silver, and carry gold  
enough to make their working profitable—say from \$8 to \$10  
gold per ton.

The Midnight mine has been worked to some depth, suffi-  
cient to prove its great value. The Colossal mine is another  
of equal worth.

On the northern slope of Hagan's Peak is located an im-  
portant group of claims—the St. Cloud, Atlanta U. S. Treas-  
ury and White Eagle. On the Treasury a shaft entirely in  
ore opens the vein to a depth of 140 feet, showing on the 100-  
foot level an ore body more than 24 feet wide; running high  
in silver and \$10 in gold.

Crossing the belt we come to the Silver Monument mine  
which has been sunk to a depth of 400 feet, in hornite ores  
rich in silver, with a little gold.

A group of claims are now being worked on Mineral Creek,  
near the town of Chloride, and a small stamp mill operating.  
Two other claims of this district are worth mentioning—the  
Readjuster and Nordhausen, both containing good ore.

In the Grafton mining district, next on the Black Range,  
is the famous Ivanhoe gold mine. Development work con-  
sists of a 250 foot tunnel on the vein. The first-class ore of  
this property yields 17 ozs. gold per ton.

The Ivanhoe vein enters the Emporia claim, upon which  
750 feet of work has been done in ore. Shipment returns  
of Emporia ore show 13 oz. gold per ton.

The next place along this vein which has been prospected  
sufficiently to warrant an estimation of value is at Camp  
Kingsbury, three miles north of the Emporia mine, at which  
camp is located the Great Republic group of mines. Ore  
worth 1 per pound in gold has been mined here in places,  
and general shipments from the whole group have paid hand-  
somely.

A word now to investors or those looking for a country that shows  
sufficient to warrant the putting in of money with a fair and reasonable  
assurance of being successful in insuring a reasonable profit on the  
money placed. The different mining sections of Sierra County have  
been developed to that extent as to leave no question as to their ultimate  
great value.

There is an abundance of gold and silver here awaiting the coming  
of those who have the means to bring it to the surface. It is also true  
that many of these camps are remote from centers of reduction, and  
therefore the necessity of having some means of handling the lower  
grade ores near where they are mined.

Come to Sierra County, but come with money. Under these cir-  
cumstances a rich and profitable field awaits you.

## FAULTS OF THE MEXICAN MINING LAW.

The El Paso Times says that Mexico would find it to her advantage and greatly promote prospecting and the development of her mineral resources, if she would pass some amendments to her mining laws calculated to correct some of the abuses that have grown up under the present mineral code.

The authorization of zones should be repealed. This section of the code allows any prospector to locate a "zona" of from one to three miles square, to the complete exclusion of all other prospectors within that area during the life of the zona. During that time the locator of the zona may locate as many pertenencias or claims as may be included within the area. These privileges tend to retard both prospecting and development work. If a prospector discovers a vein or lode he should have the first privilege of locating a reasonable number of pertenencias there on, say to the extent of 1,000 or 2,000 feet along its course, and few prospectors ever care to look for a second lode in the same vicinity or to pay taxes on more than the number of feet named.

But the zona system prevents others from prospecting in the vicinity and they go on to find another large tract of country to spread a zone of their own over. Under this provision of the law many intelligent prospectors have been driven from one section to another until they have become discouraged and left the country.

Above all, the abuse of the power

to take up an unlimited number of pertenencias should be corrected, either by a new act limiting this privilege or by regulations promulgated by the proper department. This privilege is permitting a few men to locate vast tracts of rich mineral lands, or so much as they can pay taxes on, but vastly more than they can ever hope to develop or make productive. If these lands could be divided up by limitation they would soon be seized upon by other individuals and instead of one productive mine in a league or two square, there would be dozens and perhaps hundreds of mines, each producing as heavily as the single one would under the present system.

## BEIFER VS. STEER BEEF

The Rural New Yorker recently sent out the following query to noted cattlemen throughout the middle West: "What do feeders think of good heifers as compared with steers for beef fattening? Do they consider the heifers much inferior to the steers, and how much less would they probably be worth? We would like to know just how heifers of the beef breeds compare with steers."

The consensus of opinion, as gathered from a dozen or more replies was to the effect that, while the usual run of heifers are considered by feeders as being somewhat inferior to steers, that they do not make the same percent of gain, and generally they do not finish so nicely, the well-bred heifers are selling as well as steers when they show good quality. This class has topped the market at Kansas City and Chicago this season outselling steers. One correspondent goes so far as to say that the butchers through ignorance, made too much difference between the heifer and the steer—as much as a cent a pound, and he has seen some spayed heifers in Kansas City sell right up with steers, and they look as fine finished as any steers. In the judgment of the correspondents we in America have not yet reached that point in beef production where the heifer will command the same price on the market as the steer of equal quality, but the difference is rapidly growing smaller as the tendency toward baby beef grows greater.

In the older or mature animal a steer is decidedly the best, in both the feeder's and butcher's standpoint. But with the quick-growing, early maturing type of beef animals, such as are becoming

so popular in the middle West, the baby heifer beef animal is quite the equal of her brother steer, from either the producer's or consumer's standpoint—the middleman, the butcher, being the only factor in the way of an equal price for both. Having always bought cows and calves at a much lower price than steers, and usually made a greater profit on them, also with the uncertainty as to pregnancy and consequent greater shrinkage and deteriorated quality of the meat, he is very loth to pay the same price for the one as for the other. But competition and true merit are forcing him nearer and nearer to that point.—Denver Stockman.

The Doña Ana County Republican pays the following pretty tribute to Maj. Llewellyn over his magnificent political victory: Fighting Bill Llewellyn made a successful charge on the democrats last Tuesday as he did on San Juan Hill. Llewellyn is a dandy when it comes to a political racket and he has once more demonstrated that he is as good a fighter in party ranks as he is in Uncle Sam's victorious hosts. Fighting Bill, we salute you!

Humphrey Hamilton was exonerated before the court of Rosewell a few days since and duly admitted to the practice of law in the courts of the Territory. Humphrey was raised in Socorro and his many friends here will be pleased to know that he passed a most creditable examination, and predict that he will make a good lawyer.—Socorro Chieftain.

Do you know there is big money made in raising pecan nuts in Southern New Mexico? Take a tree 12 years old and it will bear 2 bushels or 86 lbs. of nuts; sell readily at 3 to 5 cents a pound; plant 30 trees to the acre and you can easily figure out the results and compare them with the yield of other crops. The trees bear and live for generations.

Richard Crooker has organized in the Tenderloin district a negro annex of Tammany Hall. The leader is a prominent colored gentleman of the wild region, and he prides himself on his oratory. "When I was a Republican," he said in a speech the other night, "I was fed on a diet of promises. Now that I am a democrat I am living on the ham and eggs of just recognition."

The estimated cost of the war with Spain since April 21 has been \$187,529,941, or a fraction over \$1,000,000 a day. While this is an enormous sum of money, the people of the United States will be reconciled to its expenditure if certain material results shall be realized from it. They recognize that there is such a thing as compensation for this outlay. For the sacrifice of human life, the loss of our brave soldiers and sailors, there is, of course, no recompense possible or expected, but the people believe it possible and proper that in common speech we should get our money back.

The children of W. O. Thomas, our photographer, are down with varicella, (chickenpox) and have been quarantined the past week. A story was current on the streets that they had smallpox, and it was reported by others that it was varioloid. The health officer reports that the children have what is commonly known as chickenpox.—Rio Grande Republican.

Last Saturday evening the little child of Martin Amador's blacksmith was kicked on the head by a horse. The blow struck just above the temple and crushed in portion of the skull, a piece about an inch wide and two long which was impressed into the brain. The child was taken to the office of Dr. Desmarais and Cowan, where he was operated upon and the fractured skull and some of the brain was removed by Dr. Desmarais. The skill of the doctors saved the child's life and he is now on the road to recovery.—Rio Grande Republican.

In the older or mature animal a steer is decidedly the best, in both the feeder's and butcher's standpoint. But with the quick-growing, early maturing type of beef animals, such as are becoming

## THE SPANIARDS AT CANEY.

*Their Heroism in the Trenches & Fair Match for the Bravery of the American Troops.*

I shall never cease to see, when the word Caney is spoken, a line of some 50 or 60 light-blue clad men standing in a trench, the line bent in the middle at right angles by the square turning of the ditch; at the bending of this line some blue-jacketed young officer standing, always exposed to the shell and sometimes, as he stood on the level ground, exposed to the feet; them rising at the word of this officer, command for hours and hours, delivering volley after volley full in our faces, standing as they did so exposed to the waist, confronting 3,000 men, grim and deadly faces death, drawing the dead up out of the trench, as they fell to make standing room for living men holding thus their trench immovable from morning until evening—this is what Caney will always mean to me first of all, by virtue of an impression as vivid as the light of day, and as indelible as the image of death.

I say it is a sorrow because I would like to have my picture of the first great fight I was even in under circumstances such does of my own countrymen. But the trench fighting of the Spaniards with their Mausers was in very fact the heart and center of the day's work; and as for that, the enthusiasm of our men appears none the less in the light of the heroism of their antagonists.

These figures of Spaniards in the shallow ditch were really very much, writes Joseph Edgar Chamberlain, in Berlin's. Their jackets of moire, thin blue cotton were merely loose tunics, too short and coarse to have any dignity, and the tunics were ragged and tattered. On their heads as long as they wore them, the men had great straw hats, almost black with use with brims turned up behind and down before. Sometimes the hats came off, and with my glass I watched along the trench the shaggy black heads of Castilian youths—which looked better.

## ATTACKS ON PUERTO RICO.

*The Island Has Never Been Taken Until Now, Though Attempted by English and Dutch.*

Formerly regarded as the key to South America, Puerto Rico has never been taken until now. It has been the storm for sly, fever, too. Twice England attacked it. The Spaniards beat her off. Once they beat the Dutch. But though the island has never been taken the island has been sacked, says Waller's Weekly. It took pirates to do it, though. The first was a clever person named Drake. Accounts of his adventure differ, but they agree in this. His marines were dressed in silk, his ships were rigged with damask, his topgallants were cloths of gold. They were as beautifully equipped. They carried halberds, cutlasses, serpentine and bombardies. The latter the old prints describe as mortars furnished with hollow shot "stuffed with firework," the smallest part whereof hitting a man being guaranteed to spoil him. More effective for caravans and caravans that Camara's chemicals, they were designed for shelving purposes just 31 years ago. It was a little later that Drake appeared with them in the harbor of San Juan. When he left, the ship was in ruins and his forecastle was docked. Drake had Elizabeth his friend, Cumberland, who follows him there, was an equally clever but entirely private corsair. What's old was on his own hook. What followed was the steady gale of war to which his colleague enjoyed. Though he took San Juan, never took his men. Thereafter suspending, as an ancient chronicler naively relates, "that the Spanish had some treacherous designs on foot," he broke away with his pearl chest for souvenir. Since then the island has withstood the attacks of three distinct pillagers. There's luck in odd numbers. Now for the change.

## NOT SO EASY.

*Captain of a Volunteer Company Tells of His First Attempt to Command Troops.*

In a letter home Capt. McGinley, of Emporia, Kan., writes: "My first attempt at commanding was rather humiliating. I resolved to take one command from the book and study till I learned it. I procured a pass, went west into the woods and rehearsed it. I had it down pat. I then went to the captains and had them explain what effect that command would have on the company. Each one took a stick and mapped out the movement on the ground until I understood it thoroughly. I repeated it to myself and felt proud and confident. Next morning at 6 a.m. I assumed an attitude and, while making a cigarette in a careless fashion, issued the command. The company ran over me, and as they are taught to keep on going until told to halt, the entire company walked on my general presence before I could think of what came next. I hope to learn, but I wish I had a company that was not so anxious to mind."

## DYNAMIC GUNS FOR IRONCLADS.

The Russian government has been impressed by the success of the American dynamic guns, and is considering the question of introducing them in the Russian navy. Four ships will be provided with these guns experimentally, and they will be placed in other vessels if the experiment proves satisfactory.

## A LITTLE CHILLI.

If the earth were not enveloped with atmosphere, the temperature on the surface would be about 230 degrees below zero Fahrenheit.

## THE METAL MARKET.

Bar silver ..... 61½  
Lead ..... 43½  
Copper ..... 43½  
Tin ..... 43½  
Zinc ..... 43½  
Cadmium ..... 43½  
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