

THE BLACK RANGE.

Devoted Exclusively to the Mining and Stock Interests of the Black Range Country.

VOL. III.

CHLORIDE, SIERRA COUNTY, N. M., FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1884.

NO. 2.

BUSINESS MEN.
A. T. & S. F. R. R. Time Table.
The timetable of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad which went into effect Apr. 28th, 1884 is the one now in use. By it the trains leave Enloe as follows:
GOING SOUTH.
Arizona Express.....1:30 a. m.
San Francisco Express.....10:30 a. m.
GOING NORTH.
New York Express.....1:00 a. m.
Atlantic Express.....3:30 p. m.
The day train goes to and from Mexico and has no connection with Deming. The night train runs to Deming and has no connection to El Paso. The day train carries the mail. Trains from Lake Valley run to Rincon and connect with U. S. Mexico trains. Passengers are compelled to show their tickets before they can enter the cars at any station.
JAS. WEST, Agent.
BURT D. MASON, C. E.
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor,
Surveys for Patent and Ranch Work a specialty.
Office at Graham, New Mexico.
W. H. TRUMBOR, GEO. A. BEEBE,
U. S. Mineral Dep't Sur. Notary Public.
TRUMBOR & BEEBE,
Surveyors & Real Estate Brokers
CHLORIDE, N. M.
1884
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NOTARY PUBLIC,
And Justice of the Peace.
SPECIAL attention given to conveying and collecting, Miner's Blanks, Labor Proofs, etc.
OFFICE AT CHLORIDE N. MEX.
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U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor,
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Prompt attention given to business before the Land Office. Correspondence solicited.
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of all kinds always on hand.
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And Restaurant.
CHLORIDE, NEW MEXICO.
The pioneer hotel and headquarters of miners and mining men.
First-Class Accommodations
For travelers. Terms reasonable.
HENRY E. RICKERT, Prop.
O. F. OBER,
Baker and Confectioner,
Keeps a complete stock of
BREAD, PIES, CAKES, NUTS, and
Home-Made Candies.
I manufacture my own candies and warrant them pure and wholesome. I shall make a specialty of
Foreign-Made Candies.
A handsome line of
Oranges and Lemons
Just received.
CHLORIDE, NEW MEXICO.

Black Range Drug Store
E. P. BLINN, M. D.
(Successor to Wm. Driscoll.)
CHLORIDE, N. MEX.
Will continue business in the old stand and has constantly on hand a full assortment of
Pure Drugs,
Liquors,
Tobacco,
Imported Cigars.
PATENT MEDICINES,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PERFUMERY,
STATIONERY
FRUITS,
CANDIES,
NUTS,
Etc., Etc., Etc.
Also
GENERAL NEWS DEPOT.
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J. C. PLEMMONS.
Hermosa, N. M.
DEALER IN
General
Merchandise
Miners' Supplies a Specialty.
Liquors and Tobaccoes Constantly in Stock.
Respectfully solicit a share of patronage from the miners of the Pinosas.

THE EXCHANGE
BILLIARD ROOM
AND SALOON,
CHLORIDE, N. M.
H. H. BEEBE, Prop.

Wines, Liquors and Cigars
CONSTANTLY IN STOCK.
Friends or strangers are invited to call and refresh themselves.

SAUCIER BROTHERS,
Do general
Freighting
Heavy work, and particularly the hauling of
Ore and Machinery
Made a specialty. We solicit your work. Address us at
Chloride, N. M.

The Origin of the Walking-stick
The modern walking-stick is of ancient and respectable origin. Its descent is directly traceable from the shepherd's crook, the palmer's staff, the traveler's stick, the wand of office, the sceptre of monarchy and the sword. It is a modification and a union of all of these, since it serves the purpose of each. It is now, as in the time when parables were written, a staff of the aged, a weapon of offense and defense, the mark of authority, and certainly, when its cost in individual instances is considered, a mark of the greatness of wealth.
The walking-stick, identical in all points with the present cane, made its appearance some 400 years ago, in the court of the King of France. In a very short time the slender polished stick, with a jeweled knob, became part of the possessions of every gentleman of quality. And so for centuries it has continued an object of great importance, according to the prevailing fashion. Literature and the painter's art have not failed to mention the cane. History gives instances of its association with the habits of great personages. It was at one time the privilege of the noble-born alone to twirl and swing the walking-stick.
Through different periods are canes of different fashion. They are rich or plain, slender and graceful, or thick, twisted, knotted and clubbed, long or short. They have been cheap or costly, according to the owner's purse. Peppy saw a cane in London in which were set diverse precious stones, in worth exceeding \$500—an enormous price in his time. The Grand Monarque had several canes topped with jewels of great price. There are preserved in the castles and museums of Europe numerous walking-sticks studded with diamonds and rubies, rich with gold and silver ornaments, relics of times when visible riches were necessary to convey to the popular mind the idea of a personal grandeur or wealth.
Different classes have been designated by the walking-sticks they carry. Thus old prints represent the physician accompanied by his thick-knobbed and tasseled cane, the merchant with his stick shaped like the shepherd's crook, the swell of the period with the stick typical of his class, the ruffian with his short, thick bludgeon. The greatest varieties of odd fashions was at the end of the last century. Canes for the contemporary millions who carry them are manufactured of almost every kind of wood. Oddity, which once exhausted itself on the shape of the stick, now attacks the knob. Here again, nearly everything in nature is imitated in gold, silver brass and copper, ivory and wood. There is scarcely a wider field for the carver and the designer, and it is worthy of remark that the handwork of the American craftsmen compares in originality and execution with any.

Four Boys Did It.
It was nothing—nothing but the body of a laboring man suspended to a limb of a tree on Seventh street, moving like a pendulum as the night wind swayed it. A woman who was returning from the grocery caught sight of the ghastly spectacle and dropped two bars of soap and a pound of candles on the walk, and went screaming away. The boys came along and skipped through the mud and raised a yell, and the driver of a milk wagon stopped his horse and rang his bell in a way to bring a dozen house holders out of doors. A half circle was formed about the tree, a policeman was sent for, a sudden hush fell upon the crowd.
"Probably out of work and driven to it," whispered one.
"No doubt he had trouble with his wife," sighed a second.
"Looks to me like a man who had drained the cup of sorrow to its dregs," said a third.
By-and-by a policeman came hurrying along, puffing and blowing and followed by a crowd of boys.
"Stand back—all of you stand back!" cried the officer.
Nobody stood back of course.
"Now somebody get me a step-ladder!"
Fifteen or twenty persons suggested that some body run for the coroner, but no one started. A dozen other suggested that it was against the law to cut a body down unless the coroner was present, but the ladder came and the officer mounted it opened his knife and commanded:
"Now, then, three or four of you come here to ease the body down when I cut the rope!"
Four or five men stepped out, but they

had no sooner seized the suicide's legs than they fell back. In half a minute more the officer bucked down the ladder. Then a general titter ran through the crowd, and a small boy called out: "I seed 'em when they did it. It's a straw man, and four boys hung him up and run'd away."
The First Watch.
After long experimenting and many disappointments, Peter Hele, an ingenious mechanic of Nuremberg, produced in 1490, his first famous "pocket" clock. It was in oval shape, and hence gave rise to the name of "Nuremberg Egg," by which watches were for some time called. This watch was six inches wide and nine inches long. There is no record of how much it weighed. Jacob Zech, of Prague, made a famous watch in 1525. It still exists, the case being covered with a wealth of curious emblematical decorations and engravings. It is in a circular case of gilt brass, nine and one-quarter inches in diameter, and five inches high.
In the days of Henry VIII of England, watches of curious construction were made for monarchs, and for a few of the wealthy, but were too costly to come in general use. In the time of Queen Elizabeth many of the people about her wore watches, but not one in a dozen of which was able to keep time correctly. Most of these watches made up in external embellishment what they lacked in accuracy as timekeepers.
Switzerland became in time the center of the watchmaking industry. One Charles Casin went, 1487, from Autun, in Burgundy, to escape religious persecution. He established himself at Geneva, and is believed to have been the first Swiss watchmaker. His watches were clumsy and heavy, but sold for their weight in gold. They had the cumbersome fuse chain, and no two of them would keep time together. The next step in watchmaking was the invention of the coiled hair-spring in the balance-wheel.
The honor of this invention is divided between Huyghens, the great Dutch astronomer, and Dr. Hooke, who about 1658 presented to Charles II of England a watch containing this improvement.
About this time Nicholas Faocio, of Geneva, learned how to pierce rubies and other gems with minute holes, so as to use them for bearings. Before this time pivots had run in metal bearings and suffered from the wear. The introduction of the jewels made the watch a radical improvement on what it had been, both in accuracy and durability.
Next came the compensation balance introduced somewhat over a century ago. Harrison and Berthoud both claiming the honor of its invention. Its circumference was in two sections, the ends of which were fastened to a crossbar of steel. The outer rim was of brass and the inner of steel. The contraction and expansion of the two metals compensated exactly, and secured accuracy. Prior to this time even the best of watches had been very inaccurate things. Some of them would vary as much as half an hour a day.
Between the Swiss and English the competition in watchmaking has been lively. Systematic division of labor and the very low price of living has done very much for the industry of watchmaking in Switzerland. Years ago the Swiss overran the English market with their watches, which were lighter and far less clumsy than the English, and quite as accurate.

Odd But Even.
About Ben Eli McGuffin, being full of years, died, leaving his three sons his seventeen camels for the simple reason that he could not take them along with him. The will, duly attested, said the eldest was to have one half, the second son one-third, and the youngest one-ninth of the seventeen camels. The boys were a little perplexed at this as it seemed to involve the cutting up of a camel, and camels were worth \$3.00 a day on the Sahara that season. But the boys, if not first-class mathematicians, had level heads and did not go to law to prove the old man insane, but went instead to the good old Cadi Hassan O'Donohue, who had taken a medal at mathematics at Ann Arbor.
"Boys," said the good old Cadi reproachfully, "you should not bother me with these little matters. Ask me a hard one."
But seeing they were troubled the benevolent old man asked the hostler to trot out his own dilapidated camel, which had seen its best days traveling with Barzum as the Sacred Gnu of Persia.
Placing the aged brute with the

seventeen camels the boys had brought along, he said:
"There are eighteen camels. I shall now give you half of the eighteen, which is nine. How does that strike you?"
"It hits me where I live," said the eldest, who was slung, but withal pleased at getting half of eighteen rather than half of seventeen.
"The next boy shall have one-third of the eighteen, which is six. Are you there Moriarity?"
"You bet," said the boy.
"The next shall have one-ninth of eighteen, which is two," and so the third youngster collared his two camels. Thus two and six and nine made seventeen and still was the good Cadi's aged animal left unscratched. The people marveled, as the Cadi had given each more than the will called for, which is rather unusual in the courts of law. And they said one to another, "that's what it is to be good at figures."
A Watch Made to be Pounded.
When a visitor to the office of the American Bank Note company sat down to talk with Mr. Lee, that gentleman put a piece of white paper under a stamp, pounded on it, and laid the paper aside. When the visitor rose to go away, Mr. Lee put the paper under the stamp again, and pounded it once more. "You talked eight minutes," said he; "that wasn't bad." He showed the piece of paper to the caller, who saw upon it two printed clock dials. One showed the hands at four minutes to 4 o'clock the other showed them at four minutes past 4 o'clock. "We keep that stamp," he said, so that you shan't go away and say you came here at 11 o'clock in the morning, or that you had to wait an hour and a half, or make any other misstatements which can be gathered against."
"No," he added a moment later; "that stamp is the latest wrinkle in office furniture. It is an ordinary stamp with a clock attachment. The hour hand is simply a raised point upon a movable circle. The usual inked tape passes over these indicators and the outer circle of four figures. Beside the clock face is a cylinder with several faces, each bearing a word—one is 'approved,' another is 'wired,' another is 'answered,' others 'delivered,' 'Lee' 'received.' Thus a business man is able whenever he sends away a letter, telegram, or package, receives an order, or transacts any business whatever, to record the precise moment at which the thing was done. Its cost is \$20. I did not invent it. I bought it."—N. Y. Sun.

Six Times an Orphan.
"Why are you crying my little boy?" asked the man,
"Cause dad's dead," answered the boy.
"That's too bad, when did he die?"
"Two months ago."
"Two months ago? Why, that's a very long time; you ought not to be crying now. You must have been very fond of your father."
"Well, no, can't say that I was; but you see he was the only one that I ever had."
"That's so; but you have a mother, have you not?"
"No, they're dead, too."
"They?"
"Yes. You see," said the boy between his sobs, "we were all Mormons living down in southern Utah, where dad was a bishop and of course had five wives. Well, each one of them had a boy baby about the same age, and they were all named Brigham."
"Isn't it strange to name them all alike?"
"They always name the first one Brigham, if it's a boy, and" said he, "when we were about four years old dad used to drive the little flock of Brigham down to the farm and make us weed carrots. The farm was two miles from town, and one day when we were all alone a band of Indians kidnapped the whole lot of us and took us away down into Arizona. The other boys got sick and died, but they kept me with them for five years before I could escape, which I did and got back home. Well, when I got back I didn't know my mother or even her number, and she didn't know me and they all claimed me as their little lost Brigham, and so they had to draw cuts to see which one should have me; and I was hers until she died—then the next and so on. My first mother died a year after I got home; then I became the son of number two. She apostatized and ran away, and married a gentile, and got killed in a railroad collision. I lived with this mother a year and a half. The third mother got hooked by a cow six months after she had me. The

fourth one died after I was thirteen, and my last mother died six months ago. And now dad's dead. I tell you what's the matter, mister, they don't know what real sorrow is till they've been an orphan like me six times."
Solified Whiskey.
M. G. Peterman is a German farmer, of Pittsburgh suburbs, who has made a wonderful invention—a new method that will revolutionize modern whiskey distilling. He has discovered a way of making solified whiskey, making it into pocket plugs, just like tobacco. Besides that he says that he can also distill it in liquid form so that it will be the exact equivalent of two or three year old whiskey when it comes out of the still. Last month persons from New York offered him \$100,000 for his invention and he came within an ace of selling it to them, under the impression that they were to make and sell it only in the state, but discovering that they were trying to secure it from him for all the states he dismissed the offer.
A man can carry a plug of whiskey in his pocket, and when thirsty can pull it out, dissolve a chip of it in a tumbler of water, or else take a "chew," as he would of tobacco. It would be especially valuable over the present liquid, as it would save leakage. During battles the whiskey carried by armies for medicine or stimulants, has been lost at the time when needed most by the barrels or vessels being riddled by bullets. The boxes containing solid whiskey might be shattered, but during or after the battle the cakes could easily be gathered up uninjured.

Who Turned Dat Hog Loose?
At a certain hotel in Peoria, where the meals were not always what they should be, a marchant traveler, one day, sat down to the table. He put a dollar under the tumbler, and, called to a waiter and said:
"Do you see that dollar, Jim?"
"Yes, sah," replied Jim, with a grin.
"Well, now, Jim, I want you to get me a real good, first class dinner. You understand?"
"Yes, sah," and Jim set about furnishing a feast for a king. He had no time to see anybody else. He hunted up new dishes, put numerous extra touches to everything, and kept his eye on the dollar. Finally the m. t. finished, and wiping his mouth, winked at Jim.
"Yes, sah," grinned the darkey, in anticipation.
"Jim, do you see that dollar?" putting his hand on it in a generous way.
"Yes, sah."
"Well, you will never see it again," and it went into his pocket and out of the dining-room, while Jim indignantly remarked:
"Fo' de Lawd, who turned dat hog loose in beah?"

A Sheet Iron Hen.
The Inter-Ocean describes a novel invention as follows. It was not patented through the Scientific American Patent agency.
An ingenious fellow in Ohio has constructed a sheet iron hen that promises to lay him a golden egg. It is finished up to life, full size, cackles, clucks, and looks with one eye at a time so naturally that it will deceive the oldest hen hawk in the country. It is so arranged that when a hawk, mink, or polecat pounce upon it, the back springs open and the wings fly up and force the assailant on to a ravenous buzz saw that makes 1,700 revolutions per minute. After moving half a minute the saw stops, the hen closes up, folds its wings, and begins to cackle as though it had just laid an egg. One winding up will answer for three massacres, provided the rather delicate machinery does not get clogged up too much with the blood, bones and feathers. He set a freshly painted one out in the sun to dry the other day, which attracted the attention of a fine old cat belonging to a doctor who had been poking a good deal of fun at the fool thing. The hen is there, but the cat is hence.—Scientific American.

A Highly Successful Trip.
"Well, how did you make out in Texas?" was asked of a theatrical manager who had just made a trip through that state.
"First rate."
"Made plenty of money?"
"Oh, no; lost money."
"What do you mean, then, by saying that you did first rate?"
"All but two of us escaped with our lives."
Reading that is had for the eyes—volumes of smoke.

THE BLACK RANGE.

Friday, May 20th, 1884.

Published by V. B. BECKETT.

The national republican convention meets in Chicago next Tuesday. As it takes some time to get organized it is not probable that the nominations will be made until next week.

Candidates for office are beginning to announce themselves in a quiet way. The RANGE hears of three aspirants in Socorro county, viz: J. H. Hinds, late deputy collector of revenue and a citizen of Socorro, for sheriff; W. M. Channing present deputy recorder for recorder and E. V. Chavez, son of the present recorder, a bright young man and well versed in the duties of the office for recorder.

Chloride, whether it remains in Socorro or in the new county of Sierra, must have a county commissioner after this, and one who will serve. Ed. Fast in Sierra county pleases us immensely, but he took the office for the shortest term under protest and refuses absolutely to have it again so we must be looking about for another one. The commissioners can do us an immense amount of good and it was a mistake we made, as we have since seen that we did not compel George Turner to accept the office two years ago. No such error must be made next fall.

Ricon, New Mexico, is named as one of the cities (?) on the line of direct mail communication between New York city and the City of Mexico. So says the associated press dispatches. The distance from the city of New York is 3,749 miles and the through mail will occupy in the transit six days and twenty-three hours going down and two hours longer coming back. Why it should take two hours longer to go from Mexico city to New York than it does from New York to Mexico City is hard to tell unless it is because going north is up hill. When the Mexican Central road first reached Chihuahua the fare from El Paso to Chihuahua was four dollars and from Chihuahua to El Paso was seven dollars. The difference puzzled a Mexican who asked a Chicago drummer for the reason and was told that the excess of fare coming back was charged because it was going north and north was up hill on this side of the equator.

The republicans of Kansas are so well satisfied with their present representation in congress that they are unanimously renominating them for the fall elections. Hon. John A. Martin, editor of the Atchison Champion, will doubtless be nominated as the republican standard bearer as governor. There is not the slightest doubt that if he is nominated he will be elected. Kansas is just as republican as it ever was. The stampede which elected Glick two years ago was caused by the personal dislike of St. John intensified by the third term mania, and could not reasonably be attributed to a changing of politics nor yet to a condemnation of the temperance law. All of Kansas' congressmen are prohibitionists yet there is no failing off in their majorities when the votes were counted. John A. Martin is conservative in his ideas on prohibition but he has the conscientiousness to see that all laws on the statute books are enforced and the people know it. He is the strongest man in the state in either party.

The last legislature of New Mexico provided for the appointment by the governor of a commission composed of three persons whose duty it shall be to recompile the laws of the territory. The governor last week appointed as such committee, E. S. Bartlett, of Santa Fe, adjutant general of New Mexico, C. W. Greene, of Deming, editor of the Tribune, and Santiago Valdez, an alcalde of Taos county. None of the gentlemen are lawyers and this deficiency in being made the topic of editorials in the press of the territory, is a derogation of the governor. It appears to be the prevailing opinion that none but lawyers should compile laws, and that it was a grave mistake in the executive in not choosing this committee from among the bright legal talent of New Mexico. The RANGE doesn't see the matter in exactly the same light as its contemporaries. It doesn't exactly see how the brightest of legal talent can make anything intelligible of the present code, nor how the worst dullard can make it any worse than it is. The laws of New Mexico are a bad mess and common sense would be but little aided by legal lore in fixing them up. The board appointed are men of intelligence and judgment and will probably be as active in looking out for their salaries as anybody. The only true way to compile the laws of New Mexico is to pile them in a safe place and then set fire to them. This territory needs a new set of laws complete.

Tombstone, Arizona, appears to be in a bad state of circumstances. The owners of the chief mines there a few weeks since, claiming that the ore was decreasing in quality and value, decided to reduce wages of the miners from four dollars, the ruling price, to three dollars per day. The miners denying the statements of the owners regarding the bulk and value of the ore

refused to accept the reduction and as a consequence the mines shut down and suddenly withdrew their cash from the bank of Hudson & Co., suppositionally the strongest firm in the place. The failure of the bank took the funds of many depositors, and this, with the men lying idle, has made everybody exceedingly hard up and the town at present needs a tombstone more than in name. Of course, sometime the mines are bound to resume labor, but inasmuch as about \$300,000 worth of pumping machinery must be purchased and put in place on the Grand Central and Contention mines ere much can be done, the outlook for the immediate future is not at all encouraging.

The Anticipated Convention.

A Chicago correspondent of the Santa Fe Review signing himself Earle, speaking of the forthcoming republican convention, says: "The tickets of admission, numbering 8,751, are being neatly engraved on steel by the Western Bank Note and Engraving company, and will be ready for distribution on the day before the convention. Each delegate will have six tickets for distribution, while the 680 will go to the press and the balance to the alternates, members of the committee, invited guests, subscribers to the fund and others. The tickets for the press, include only the daily papers and press associations. The headquarters of the national republican committee will be located at 127 Dearborn street until a day or two before the convention. The members of the various local committees confer there daily and the room is considered the general republican headquarters for the time being.

It is now generally considered among those who are on the inside that Senator Logan has abandoned all hope of a presidential nomination and is arranging his plans to direct his strength where it will do the most good. Not only he but all other candidates are strongly opposed to any combination with Arthur. This may not be the personal feeling of the leaders, but is decidedly the expression of the followers and working politicians. A large majority of the most influential adherents of the anti-Arthur candidates look upon a change of the administration as the consummation. This, of course is not in a spirit of disloyalty, but in the way of friendly rivalry within the ranks of the party. Therefore the Arthur people are not expected to cut much of a figure in any coalition, for all the trades are being made up with the present administration left out."

The same correspondent writing to Las Vegas Gazette, says: "Blaine and Logan will be the winning ticket at the forthcoming convention," said a prominent Maine politician to your correspondent to-day. He declined to have his name made public but further states that he has been here for a week and that at a conference held last week at Washington an agreement had been entered into by the two chiefs to effect the above result, and that no ordinary circumstances could prevent it. Blaine he added, would certainly have 361 votes on the first ballot and then Logan would have his name withdrawn and the Illinois delegation would be added to the Blaine column which would secure his nomination for president on the fourth ballot. "Oh, it will be quick and effective work," remarked the politician "and to make up the eight we have now twenty-two positively pledged." Inquiries among the leaders here revealed the fact that a combination had certainly been made within a week by which it seemed assured that Blaine would head the ticket. The arrangement also contemplates the nomination of Logan for vice president by the combined strength of the two, and the balance of the programme contemplates the names of Conkling, Hoar, Fairchild, Sherman and Edmunds for the cabinet, and the names of Lincoln, Phelps Gresham and Hawley for foreign ministers. It seems to be doubted very much whether the above cabinet could be a happy family, but it is stated that Conkling would not probably accept, he merely desiring a cabinet position tendered him as a sort of vindication. His revenue from his law practice is now of such magnitude that he claims that he cannot afford to re-enter political life again actively. The one strange part of the bargain is the last clause which is to the effect that Logan is understood as being in the direct line of presidential succession in 1888.

The political clans are gathering in force and every day marks the arrival of the advance agent of some delegation to take possession of the hotel apartments engaged weeks ago and make ready everything for the actual workers. The friends of the presidential candidates are already here and the various booms are to be well looked after. The number of dark horses is increasing and have already reached the aggregate of thirty-one, so prolific is the country in presidential timber. The many little boomlets will not be neglected but are being carefully nursed for the great contest on the 8th of June. Vigorous politicians are busy slate making and an astonishing number of favorite persons will be brought forward. The subject of chairmanship of the convention is actively discussed and the choice

seems to be between Plumb, of Kansas; Hoar, of Massachusetts; Sewell, of New Jersey; and Hoar, of Michigan, for the Blaine side of the house; and Geo. W. Curtis, of New York; Uncle Dick Thompson, of Indiana; or McKinley, of Ohio. Hoar, it will be remembered, presided with dignity four years ago, while Plumb is an excellent parliamentarian and has a strong voice. As the east named presiding officer and also one of the secretaries at the last convention it is believed that the chairmanship will go this time to the west. The national committee will agree upon the temporary officers without difficulty at their meeting on the Saturday before the convention. Blaine will probably be presented in a nominating speech by Burrows, of Michigan; while Senator Cullom, of Illinois, will present Logan's name; Hoar, of Massachusetts, will speak for Edmunds; Robertson of New York will appeal for Arthur; Brandages, of Connecticut, will nominate Hawley; Thompson and Williams, of Indiana, will speak for Harrison and Gresham; Foraker, of Ohio, will present the claims of Sherman; while a score of others will second the nominations in brief speeches.

There is fair to be a little scene when young Roosevelt, of New York presents the name of Lincoln. Of course the lobby will raise a great cheer, and when that has subsided a certain Illinois delegate will rise and read a letter from Secretary Lincoln positively forbidding the use of his name, but Roosevelt will have touched the popular chord of a grateful memory and accomplished his purpose. The coming meeting, however does not promise much in oratory and no such dramatic scenes will be witnessed on the floor as were seen four years ago, when Conkling, and Garfield, and Logan, and Storrs, and Boutwell, and Haymond, and Pixley, and Hale did most of the talking, and did it well. Even the praying is not likely to be as good as in the last convention, for a new list of ministers has been selected but Flannagan, the notorious Webster Flannagan, will be here again, in fact he has even now arrived from Texas, and will no doubt paralyze the meeting with his cowboy speeches.

Crowded Cities.

One of the results of the Indian census, the various returns of which are now being collated, is to show that Bombay, the second city in the British Empire, is more crowded than London itself. The density of population in London in the most densely peopled parts is less than the density of twelve of the most crowded sections of Bombay, with a population of more than 430,000 people. These sections have an average population of 438.57 per acre. In Bombay the average of population is about 52 per acre; in London, 49. The extreme in London rises to 222 per acre, whereas in Bombay it rises to 750. The population of the sections in which the crowding is double that of the most crowded divisions of London is equal to more than 37 per cent. of the total population, but the area of these sections is only 3 1/2 per cent. of the island. In other words, 37 per cent. of the population are crowded upon 3 1/2 per cent. of the surface of the land.

Plats Filed.

Notice is hereby given that the following townships plats have this day been filed in the U. S. Land Office at Las Cruces, New Mexico, May 19th, 1884, to-wit: Township 11 s, ranges 15 and 16 e. Township 12 s, ranges 17, 18 and 19 e. Township 13 s, ranges 17, 18 and 19 e. Township 14 s, ranges 17 and 18 e. Township 15 s, ranges 16, 17 and 18 e. Township 16 s, ranges 18 and 19 e. Township 1 s, ranges 5, 6, 7 and 8 w. Township 2 s, ranges 5, 6, 7 and 8 w. Township 3 s, ranges 5, 6, 7 and 8 w. Township 4 s, ranges 5, 6, 7 and 8 w. Township 5 s, ranges 5, 6, 7 and 8 w. Township 12 s, range 3 w. Township 16 s, range 4 w. JOHN R. McFIE, Register.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE!

Chloride Townsite.

NOTICE is hereby given that I John Donahoe, probate judge of Sierra county, territory of New Mexico, have entered at the U. S. Land Office at Las Cruces, territory of New Mexico, as trustee "in trust for the several occupants according to their respective interests of and in the townsite of Chloride in the county of Sierra territory of New Mexico" the following described tracts and parcels of land, to-wit: "the n e 1/4 of the s e 1/4 and the s e 1/4 of the n e 1/4 of section twenty-one (21) all in town 'ship eleven (11) s, range eight (8) w." Containing one hundred and twenty (120) acres more or less—and that all persons claiming right to title to any of the lots, blocks or parcels of land, within said townsite must present written statements sustaining such claim in due time, as specified by law; or their rights will be forever barred. J. Morris Young of Chloride, in said county, is my trustee and lawful attorney, duly authorized by me to receive said statements, and at the same time collect five and one half (5 1/2) dollars for each and every lot, block or parcel of land claimed where; and to whomsoever said statements shall be presented with the expectation of obtaining title thereby. The said sum of five and one half (5 1/2) dollars when so paid to said J. Morris Young, shall be payment in full for any and all fees, charges costs and expenses of any kind, including the execution of deeds to such of said lots blocks and parcels of land as shall be determined upon by my court according to said statements, in due form and time. JOHN DONAHOE, Probate Judge of Sierra county territory of N. M., and trustee in trust for the several occupants of the townsite of Chloride in said county. By J. MORRIS YOUNG his attorney in fact.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Dissolution Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 1 to 3rd of L. Corson & Co. doing business at Chloride Socorro county, New Mexico, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. L. Corson will continue the business collecting all accounts and paying all debts.

L. CORSON, Chloride, N. M., April 2, 1884.

Notice to Socorro Stock Growers' Association.

FOUND UP in District No. 2 will commence on June 15, 1884, starting from Lynch Run ranch on the Granite river south line of county and working thence north until the entire district is worked over. Any information required by members of the Stock Growers' association, address:

W. S. HOPKINS, Las Palomas, May 2nd, 1884.

\$500 REWARD!

\$250 REWARD!

\$100 REWARD!

The Central New Mexico Cattle Growers' Association, through their executive committee offers a reward of

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS

For the arrest and conviction of any person illegally driving off, selling or otherwise disposing of any cattle, horses or mules belonging to or legally controlled by any member of this association, or if more than one person is implicated in the offense, a further reward of

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS

For each subsequent arrest and conviction; the money to be paid when proof of conviction is made, which proof must be in a certificate from the district judge by whom sentence was passed:

1st, That the party or parties were convicted for the theft of cattle, horses or mules belonging to a member or members of this association.

Also a reward of

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS

To any person securing the arrest and conviction of any person or persons for setting fire to or burning, or attempting to burn the grass from any range used by any member of the association.

Also a reward of

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS

For the arrest and conviction of any person or persons for killing cattle and not preserving the hides for inspection as required by law.

Reward shall be paid to any member of the association.

Names of executive committee: W. C. Burton, Alex Rogers, Geo Smith, D. F. White, D. C. Cantwell, Edward Post, N. Grayson, W. H. Halsey, J. A. Stinson, G. L. Brooks. For further information address the secretary at Socorro, N. M. G. L. BROOKS, Secretary.

\$500 RECOMPENSA!

\$250 RECOMPENSA!

\$100 RECOMPENSA!

La asociacion de Criadores de Ganado Vacuno de Nuevo Mexico Central por medio de su Comision Ejecutiva, ofrece una recompensa de

QUINIENTOS PESOS

Por el arresto y conviction de cualquiera persona que legalmente arree, venda, o de otro manera disponga de cualquiera res, vaca, o mula que pertenezca, o sea propiedad legal de cualquier miembro de esta asociacion. Y en caso que una de esas personas sean implicadas en la misma ofensa, otra recompensa adicional de

DOS CIENTOS CINCUENTA PESOS

Sera dada por cada persona arrestada y convicta subsiguientemente. El dinero sera pagado cuando pruebas de tal conviction sean dadas; dicha prueba consistira de un certificado del Jefe de Distrito por quien la sentencia fue dada.

2do. Que tal persona o personas fueron convictas por robo de reses pertenecientes a algun miembro o miembros de esta asociacion.

Tambien una recompensa de

DOS CIENTOS CINCUENTA PESOS

Sera dada a cualquiera persona que de arresto y conviction de cualquiera persona o personas que pretenda o quemen o hagan a guisa de adorno de quemar el zacate de cualquier miembro de esta Asociacion.

AMAS UNA RECOMPENSA DE CIENTO PESOS

Sera pagada por el arresto y conviction de cualquiera persona o personas que mate reses y no guarde los cueros para ser inspeccionados, segun lo requiere la Ley.

Mientras recompensa dada a ningun miembro de la asociacion

Nombre de la comision ejecutiva: W. C. Burton, Alex Rogers, Geo Smith, D. F. White, D. C. Cantwell, Edward Post, N. Grayson, W. H. Halsey, J. A. Stinson, G. L. Brooks. Por mas informacion dirijan a G. L. BROOKS, Secretario, Socorro, N. M. aprisyi

STOCK BRANDS.

Alley Ranches. Ojo Caliente. A. TALBOT, Manager. P. O. Graton, N. M. Brand of the east fork of the Gila and horses under crop in left ear the same as per cut.

Black Range Cattle Co. D. C. CANTWELL, J. B. PETRIE, W. H. YATES. P. O. Graton, N. M. Range on the west side of the Black Range. Horse brand, D on left side. Other cow brands 010, either or both sides.

Continental Cattle Range. HOUGHTON & BOWE, P. O. Graton, N. Mex. Range at the headwaters of the east fork of the Gila on the continental divide Socorro Co. Horse brand same as cattle on left hip. Cattle sold invariably bear the counter brand viz: HJ

JUDGE MOORE STOCK. J. B. PETRIE, Manager. P. O. Graton, N. Mex. Range with the Black Range Cattle Co. stock on the west side.

HOSTETTERS' CELEBRATED

Regeneration for unfeeling systems, suffering from a general want of tone, and its usual concomitants, dyspepsia and nervousness is seldom derivable from the use of a nourishing diet and stimulant of appetite, unaided. A medicine that will effect a removal of specific obstacle to renewed health and vigor, that is a genuine corrective, as the real need. It is the possession of this grand requirement which makes Hostetter's Stomach Bitters so effective as an invigorant for sale by all druggists and dealers generally.

STOMACH BITTERS

HENRY SCHMIDT, CHLORIDE, - - - NEW MEXICO. ASSAYER.

Cores and prompt returns given on gold silver, lead and copper ores.

LIVE MEN WHO ADVERTISE

New Store in Chloride

L. CORSON

Appreciating the needs of the people has added a full and

COMPLETE STOCK OF GROCERIES

To his Hardware Store,

HIGH PRICES KNOCKED OUT OF TIME!

Which he proposes to sell at the lowest living prices

CALL AND SEE HIM.

ANTONIO Y. A. AREYTIA, President. GEO. G. STILES, Cashier

Socorro County Bank.

SOCORRO, NEW MEXICO.

DIRECTORS, INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE:

LINDSEY HENSON, THOS. DORSEY, ANTONIO Y. A. AREYTIA.

Transacts a general banking business on terms as liberal as is consistent with safe banking. Banking hours from 9:00 a. m. to 3:00 p. m.

GUSTAV BILLING SMELTING WORKS,

Will be ready to buy Smelting Ores (Gold, Silver and Lead ore) by the first of SEPTEMBER, 1883.

Sampling Promptly Done. Assays Carefully Made. Cash Paid for Ores as Soon as Assays are Made.

Socorro, - - - New Mexico.

BROWNE, MANZANARES & CO.

Socorro, N. M.



BOOTS, SHOES,

CAPS, CLOTHING

JOBBERS OF

Groceries, Dry Goods, Hats,

Plows, Agricultural Implements, Etc.

MINERS' SUPPLIES AND OUTFITTING A SPECIALTY.

Browne & Manzanares, Las Vegas, N. M.

JAMES DALGLISH,

Successor to C. F. Winters & Co.

PIONEER STORE,

CHLORIDE, N. M.

General Merchandise and Miners' Supplies

Of every character and description, suited to the demands of this section, kept in large and varied assortment.

California Canned Goods, Clothing and Blankets.

PRICES MARKED DOWN TO ZERO!

AT THE POSTOFFICE.

