# FOURTEENTH YEAR

# HEPPNER, MORROW COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1896.

SEMI-WEEKLY NO 502

## SEMIWEEKLY GAZETTE.

Tuesdays and Fridays

THE PATTERSON PUBLISHING COMPANY.

OTIS PATTERSON.

At \$2.50 per year, \$1.25 for six months, 75 cts.

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O. R. & N .-- LOCAL CARD.

Train leaves Heppner 10:45 p. m. daily, except anday, Arrives 5:00 a. m. daily, except Monday.

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LA GRANDE, OR.

BAWLINS POST, NO. IL. eets at Lexington, Or., the last month. All veterans are invit

SECRET SOCIETIES.

D. J. McFaul, M D.

OFFICE: AT MRS. H. WELCH'S RESIDENCE. Night telephone connection with the Palace Botel.

E. L. FREELAND, MAKES COLLECTIONS,

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TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

COLLECTIONS Made on Favorable Terms. EXCHANGE BOUGHT & SOLD

OREGON Ontario-Burns Stage Line

H. A. WILLIAMS, Prop.

ONTARIO-BURNS Leaves Burns Daily at & p. m. and ar-rives at Ontario in 42 hours.

Single Fare \$7.50. Round Trip \$18.00

Through freight 35¢ rents per pound.

BURNS-CANYON

Good Accommodations for Famengers

A Study of Success

The old gentleman was giving the boy advice, not so much because the boy Some That Still Survive in Porneeded it, but because he had more than he knew what to do with, and the boy might just as well have it. "Joshun," he said, "be polite to every-

hody. Remember ye ain't no million-aire, an' ye can't afford to put on too many important ways.

"Well, I ain't so sure 'bout that," was A. W. PATTERSON. . Business Manager people standin' round ready ter impose on ye of ye don't show some spunk. "Ye hev ter bear lots o' things in this

life, But it's work ez counts. Remember the little busy bee. He jes' keeps aworkin' an' a-workin' day in an' day out. An' they's mighty few bees I'm given ter understan' ez can't look back on their lives with satisfaction an' be p'inted out ter the neighbors ez a success; an' all because they jes' keeps on a-workin' an' a-workin'"

"That's so, father. But there's one truit of character 'bout the bee thet you ain't dwelt on." "What's that?"

"He don't allow anybody ter elt down 'im."-Detroit Free Press.

Missed the Punctuation Even so slight a mistake as the mis-

placing of a comma brought sharp disappointment to a Frenchman in Washington the other day, according to a re-port in the Pathfinder. The Frenchman had grown fond of horseflesh, it is explained, and was greatly pleased on taking up a bill of fare in one of the fashionable restaurants of the capital to read: "Pot roast horse, radish sauce." The waiter was at his elbow, and the people at the next table heard the Frenchman say, eagerly: "Bring to me, eef you please, some of ze roast horse, wiz ze radish sauce."—N. Y. Mercury.

The Law Times, of London, calls attention to the fact that the privy council, of which the cabinet is merely a committee unknown to the law, has entirely ceased to hold meetings for purposes of deliberation and has become a body of a merely ceremonial nature. So completely, however, have the functions of the two bodies been dissociated that whereas the privy council cannot meet except under the presidency of the sovereign, the sovereign cannot constitutionally preside at a meeting of the cabinet.

Karl's Clover Root Tea is a sure cure for Headache and nervous diseases Nothing relieves so quickly. For sale by Wells & Warren.

LOCAL DISEASE

Ely's Cream Balm

is acknowledged to be the most thorough cure for Nasal Catarrh, Cold in Head and Hay Fever of all remedies. It opens and cleanses the nosal passe ges, allays pain and inflammation, heals the sores, pro-tects the membrane from colds, restore the sores. f taste and smell. Price 50c. at Druggists or by mail ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York

First National Bank

-OF HEPPNER-C. A. RHEA, -T. A. RHEA, - Vice President GEO. W. CONSER, - Cashier S. W. SPENCER, - Ass't Cashier

Transacts a General Banking Business. EXCHANGE

-On all parts of the world-

Bought and Sold.

Collections made on all points on reasonable Terms.

Surplus and undivided Profits, \$35,000.00.

STOCK BRANDS.

one keep your brand in free of charge. Borg, P. O., Hoppmar, Or.—Horses, P R on left shoulder; outlie, same on left hip.

OLD FEUDAL CUSTOMS.

tions of Canada.

Seignfories Near Quebec Still Bun on th Principles Laid Down in Paris Four Centuries Age and Repealed as Long

Ago as the French Revolution.

Parkman and others have told us all the reply. "It seems to me they's lots of about the mild feudal system which prevailed in French Canada down to 1854. The seignior received a grant of wild land from the king on condition that he should put settlers upon it. He had to preserve the oak timber for shipbuilding, and the red pine for the manufacture of tar, and to notify the king's agents if he found minerals on the seigniory. He had to go through the form of paying homage and fealty to the king's representative at Quebec when he entered on possession, sometimes oftener, and to pay a fifth of the purchase money if he sold the estate to the royal coffers, though he was allowed a rebate of two-thirds for cash down. The censitaire or habitant, who held the land under the seignior. had to pay the annual cens et rentes, often a sol (cent), or half a sol, with half a pint of wheat or a few live capons or eggs for each arpent. The land of the censataire passed to his heirs, but, in case he sold during his lifetime, the lods et ventes came into play, and onetwelfth of the purchase money went to the seignior. By the droit de retrait the seignior could compel a purchaser within forty days of the sale to transfer the property to him at the price paid if he thought it had not

fetenea enough. The censitaire had to get his wheat ground at the seignior's mill, and on some seigniories to have his bread baked at the seignior's oven, paying a toll in each case; to give a tithe of the fish he caught to the seignfors to do kind of an idiot, could 17" corvee or road work, and to get out stone and timber for public purposes. Seigniors who could afford to support a local magistrate were empowered to administer superior, mean and inferior justice on their estates, but as a class they were very poor and this right fell

In 1854, says the New York Post, the parliament of Canada bought out the seigniors. There were 160 of them, in 000 acres of cultivated land. The would have been sholl hed before 155 only the Roman Catholic church we taxes which she collected by anthority

of law might be abolished, too. was good enough to let me look at a entirely cured. He decided to use the batch of oki papers and books in which | same remedy on the other eye, but, to the doings of his predecessors in the avoid all danger, ordered the animal seigniory and of their censitaires are to be chained. This precaution, howrecorded for 150 years. These papers ever, was unnecessary, for as soon as enabled one to form a tolerably good the elephant heard the surgeon's roles idea of the sort of life the people led. he knelt down before him of his own

documents show, wheat sold in the markets of Quebec at so cents per bush- cry, but instead rubbed his trunk cael. A creditor was bound to accept it ressingly up and down the surgeon's punction. If one wants to put a few at that price. Beef sold for scents and body. When the latter had finished umbrellas or a hat box on the rack it pork for 6 cents per pound, the four-pound loaf for 10 cents. Prices had to the door of his cage and seemed dropped a little by 1738, Wheat was loth to part with him. The second then worth 02 cents. In 1742 it fell to treatment resulted in the entire cure 40 cents. There had been a good erop of the eyes of the elephant in the region east of Quebec on the south share of the St. Lawrence, which was regarded as the granary of New France. Capons sold for 19 cents each in 1746, but when paid ascens et rentes their conventional price was 20 cents. Most of the deeds called for "good fat capons of the brood of the month of

In 1740 carpenters and blacksmiths got from 60 to 50 cents a day, unskilled laborers 40 cents. Cloth of all kinds except homespun was dear. The foreign trade of the colony was confined to France and French possessions, but there was a good deal of snugging by land and water from New England and New York. Twenty yards of "fine woolen cloth" cost 655; cents a yard in

1746. The censitaires and the common people generally clothed themselves in nespun, l'etoffe du pays, made hoots out of green beef hides, gut their sugar om the maple, and had, as a rule, plenty of game and fish. Most of them had a vegetable patch. They exchanged timber or jury for store groses as they required. The well-to-do usigniors imported wine, brandy, velvet, lace, jewelry, etc. An all-relvet and with a dresssword, ruffles, buskles and a gilt souff, box thrown in cont 650 in 1770. The poorer seignlors lived much as their censitaires lived. There when and daughters were forced to work in the fields to save the cost of hired labor, which was senroe. Ju't before the with depreciated puper mency, and the rope falling at the same time the price

of wheet ran up to 01.00. a half after the first printing press; There were no schools in the sural ipal government either in turn or allowed lest they stir up souttion.

one pair, both by all despute. It come girt for Swapur's Chaimani,

NOT AN AMERICAN.

The Briton Was to Stupid as to Talk About the Weather.

One of Chicago's schoolma'ams, who is young, good looking and indepen-dent, is employing her long vacation in the profitable pastime of seeing the fair, says the Chicago Post. Often she goes along and studies what she most wants to without outside hindrance and is happy in the freedom of American wemanhood. At such times, naturally, the lunches alone. One day on her way to the grounds she dropped into the cafe of a fashionable down town hotel. The luncheon was good, and she was so taken up with attending toher share of it that she would never have noticed her vis-a-vis had it not been for his remarking affably:

"Aw, good morning; it's a nice da-ay." The young schoolma'am looked up suddenly, but the man was a stranger to her, and she only gave him a look which ought to have conveyed a mean-ing even to the density of a British mind. That didn't discourage him the least bit.

"A vewry nice datay for the fair," he Then the young woman took heart of

"You are not an American," she

The fellow brisked up-he was en-couraged then; so he settled his glass in his eye and tugged at his mustache and exclaimed: "Aw, no!" in a way that was perfectly killing.

"I thought not," said the young woman, quietly. "Americans are mostly gentlemen! Afterward, in telling the story, she remarked naively: "But, you know, I don't believe I should have been so re-

sentful if he had started the conversa

on the weather. I couldn't stand that AN ELEPHANT'S LOVE. t Was Bestowed on a Surgeon for His

An English civil engineer, resident of Calcutta, has in his possession a val-uable elephant, to which he is much attached, says the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. Not long ago the animal was afflicted with a very troublesome inseigniors. There were 100 of them, in possession of 220 fiefs, embracing 6,000.- lost his sight. The disconsolate owner consulted a surgeon and begged him censitaire was given his choice of two to do his utmost to cure the elephant. things—the cens et rentes were capitaized, and he could either pay the fernalis, a remedy which is very efficacapital sum to the seignlor, in which clous in similar afflictions of the hucase, of course, he got a clear title to man eye. The keeper was called, and his holding, or continue on as a tenant at a rental equal 1.6 per cent of the capitalization. The tenant I came across, or his father tefere kim, had, one of the inflamed eyes with the er telere him, had, one of the inflamed eyes with the like many more, chosen the latter caustic. As soon as the elephant felt course. The other seigniorial rights the effects of the burning solution, he were settled by the government at a uttered a terrific roar and, maddened cost of about \$5,000,000. 'The system with pain, ran around in his care, tearing down everything that came in only the Roman Catholic church we his way. It was several hours before afraid that in the debacle, as timid he could be pacified by his keeper. souls called it, the titles, and fabrique | When several days afterward the surgeon paid his second visit, he found to his great surprise that his treatment The landler of whore I have spoken had worked wonders, for the eye was First as to prices: In 1667, as other | accord and during the entire operation,

THE FRACTIOUS PERIWINKLE.

Canarsie's Veteran Mariner Talks of Sta Eggs. Edibility and Tribulations. "Did you ever see periwinkles' eggs?" said the deacon, as he cast his line for snappers off Carnarsie. "Fishnel, between Rockaway and that strip of land yonder, I pulled up some from the bottom. They were in long, jointed strings, a foot or more is length, that made me think of rattlesnakes' rattlers. I asked an old fisherman aboard with me what I had Them's periwinkles' eggs,' he said, and, pulling some of the little compartments open, showed me the egg-lying within like a golden pulp. Af-terward he showed me places on the beach which were covered with the empty shells of the pericinkles, and he told mass of the belief the young lob-

That remited die that once apon a time or iters for store guess a they required. The well-to-do seignors imported wine, brandy, retreat, too, jeweing, etc. An allevelvet and just a friend had gift anuf, box thrown in cut 550 in 170. The poster seignises lived nuch in that they were young lobsteers it is affect that the first had been seignises lived nuch is their consistaires lived. There were no been seen and the price of shear and the consultance the grant and their consultance the subject the subject in the fields to save the subject the subject in the fields to save the cost of hirad had on that they were ground the subject the subject to be seen but they were formed to write in the fields to save the subject the subject the subject to be seen but they were ground the readily helicary is, to be seen but they were ground the readily helicary is, to be seen but they were ground the subject to lates. But if seems to make the remaining with a friend had look in the subject to the s

How to Care att Shin Discusses. fetter, segama, itch; all scuptions on the consisting of fall and winter apples, white and insults. He great head pound, He will also appet in and per waren.

WHALES IN BEHRING SEA. Mearly All the Valuable Sea Monsiers

Have Lett the North Pacific. The valuable whales have about all disappeared from the North Pacific. Behring and Okhotsk seas no longer contain them, and the Arctic ocean is the only recognized whaling ground left. There are but fifty whalers now afloat in the western ocean, while a half century ago there were six hundred such ships. There are ten steam vessels in this fleet and the rest are described by Harper's Weekly as relics—ancient barks and brigs that date from the long ago, are seldom insured and with difficulty secure crews. The captain and crew go on shares or are paid a percentage of the season's catch, and six or eight whales will credit the former with four or five thousand dollars and the sailors with a couple of hundred dollars each. For three seasons one of the whalers has not secured a single whale, while one

In 1801 Sitka was surprised by the visit of a whaler, the first in the many years since the Fairweather grounds of Mount St. Elias were abandoned. This ship had sailed in March for that old ground, but off Prince William sound nine right whales were taken in eight days, and a tenth had been wounded, when the bark grounded in a fog, unshipped and broke the rudder. It then worked its way to Sitka, and for a fortnight gave a new interest to the life of that quiet capital.

There had been time to clean and slightly deodorize the ship during its sail into port, and it fell disappointingly short of the traditional whaler. But it was interesting to visit it, and have the cheerful mate show pieces of whalebone six and seven feet in length tion with anything else but a remark stacked up like cord wood; to see the boats, harpoons, knives and tackle and the huge vats in the brick furnace on deck, where the mountains of blubber are tried out. But the blubber and oil are little regarded in this day, as whaldbone at six dollars a pound is the most valuable part of the monster. Catching their whales so fast, this crew had not time to cut up one whale before another was sighted, and the hold was filled with the blubber of the first whale while they were busy harpooning and cutting the bone from the later catches. They had only four hundred and thirty barrels of oil, and the tongue of one whale yielded thir-teen of those barrels. From nine whales there came ten thousand pounds of

## WOMEN TRAVELERS.

An Interesting Reflection on Feminine Human Nature. In England and on the continent there are on all trains coaches labeled "laules only," in addition to the ortinary and smokers' carriages. As a usual thing these compartments, intended for the use of timid women traveling alone, are carefully avoided, and on the continent it is not unusual to see women crowding into the smokare almost empty. A woman who travels a good deal tells why she thinks this is so. Her reasons contain

an interesting reflection on feminine human nature. "When I travel," she said, "I like to be as comfortable as possible, and that one cannot be where only women are. All women are selfish, but they seldom show it before men, more especially if the men are strangers; with their own sex, however, they have no such comis generally so full already that it is no easy matter to do so. No hand is stretched forth to make the necessary room. If a corner seat is wanted a woman is not likely to give up her place to another woman, whereas in a compartment where the sexes are mixed there is sure to be some gentleman who will move his things to acommodate a lady, and even give up his seat to her if she requires such a sacrifice. Then there is the window of dames scules compartment; if you happen to want it down a little the other occupants will want it up, and vice versa; but in another carriage, in nine cases out of ten, if you are a woman you can generally manage to have your own way about the window. I couldn't travel in a 'ladies only' car-

riage on any account. Indeed, I would sooner get into a smoking carriage." A River Flowing from the Sea. On the African shore near the gulf of Aden, and connecting the lake of Amal with the main ocean, may be found one of the most wonderful rivers in the world. This natural curiosstern destitute of houses of their own lity in the shape of a river does not flow took up their abode in these shells.

That remituded me that once upon a time while cruising with a friend bearly seven jumdred feet below the land. The surface of Lake Avail is nearly seven-laundred fact below the

the Remain and other people used to horse power is the annual cost of the import grain extensively from that continent.

ing and openive powers are presented for same posts wood or wheat, delivered at his place fore miles above Hopping by no other ermedy. Ask your drag Those desiring fruit should confer with 30 Oxford grades. Bequire of O. E. other income.

Highest of all in Leavening Power .- Latest U.S. Gov't Report

ROYAL ALLOWANCES.

THE king of Bavaria has a salary of \$1,412,000 a year.

A FRENCH queen of the fourteenth century received £800 a year. THE king of Saxony has \$750,000 a year, out is very rich in his own right.

THE infant king of Spain receives \$1,400,000, besides \$600,000 for family crew captured twenty-one whales in THE king of Italy receives \$2,858,000 as salary and \$180,000 for his family, he being a married man

THE emperor of Austria manages to make both ends meet with an annual cludes everything that can be conallowance of \$3,875,000.

His MAJESTY of Portugal, in consideration of the small size of his king-dem, contents himself with \$634,440 a THE king of Prussia uas a salary of

only \$3,852,000, but then he is very rich in his own right, so does not expect his people to pay him as they ought.

The little king of Gr.ece is paid by his own subjects \$260,000 a year. To help him to pull through, England, France and Russia each contribute \$20,-

THE annual salary of the queen of England is \$1,925,000; the prince of Wales gets \$200,000, and the rest of the royal family somewhat smaller THE czar of Russis receives no sal-

ary. His income arises from 1,000,000 square miles of land, that 'he owns, comprising farms, forests, mines and other resources. He is estimated to be worth \$12,000,000 a year.

IN REGARD TO PIE. A UNIVERSAL congress of cooks is to assemble in Paris next year. Prizes are

to be awarded for nevel and approved CONGRESSMAN CHAIN, of Texas, says that the people of Texas regard the pie family as Cosar regarded Gaul-divided into three kinds, "the kivered, the unkivered and the cross-barred."

A BAKER estimates that every Ameriif the statement is correct the American stomach is weekly tortured with one hundred and thirty million pies. PIE-EATERS will be pleased to learn that a lately-invented tin ple plate, with holes in the bottom, prevents a soggy undercrust. A woman is the inventor. A crinkled rim of this same plate presses together the edges of the

upper and lower crusts and prevents the escape of juice. The constation of New Year's day in Ashland, Wis., was the feeding of one thousand children on a minee ple twenty-two feet in circumference and four inches thick, weighing nearly a quarter of a ton. Haif dollars contributed by hotel guests were put in the

### ple edgewise and drawn in each piece. PERSONAL MENTION.

A WESTERY paper reports that ex-Secretary of Agriculture Norman J. farm in Miasouri.

Jony Hand, of Derby, England, is fellow. He is nearly ninety-one years old and was initiated in the order in WILLIAM F. CODY (Buffalo Bill) is

said to be quite gray, and to have lost that appearance of robust health which formerly distinguished bim. MRS. WILLIAM GASTON, JR., wife of the son of ex-Gov. Gaston, of Massachusetts, has recently come by inheritance into the possession of the Browne homestead in Waterford, Me., where Artenus Ward lived in his youth.

DR. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, being asked recently if a young man should amoke, emphatically replied: "Cer-tainly not. It is liable to injure the sight to render the nerves unsteady. to enfeeble the will and enslare the nature to an imperious habit likely to stand in the way of duty to be per-

# SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

Paor. Farren, of Berlin, has succeeded in photographing a cannon ball

which have ever been made to the Agassiz museum of comparative toology at Cambridge, is a collection of three thousand birds made by W. E. D. Scott-from the United States and that large audiences attend it.

West Indies Pror. HAZEN, of the weather bureau, expresses the opinion that all the concutaien experiments to produce rain have been failures, and that those conducted in Connecticut last cumper seemed to prolong the drought in that setion, while there was pleuty of rain

in all the region roundsboot. It is maintained very atoutly by export electricians that the storage baltery is, after all, a success for commercial work; that the new processes for manufacturing them have chespened their cost and that in train lighting they are sepecialty officient and componical. It is

Bunta for sate. 30 ft a Merito bred.

AMERICAN AMUSEMENTS.

The Immense Amount of Money Spent in Theaters.

Large Army of Professionals Are Kept Busy-Fortunes Annually Spent in Travellag on the

Railroads.

It is estimated that there are perhaps as many as 1,000 traveling theatrical companies in the United States, says the Washington Post. This insidered strictly professional companies, to say nothing of the countless amateur organizations. Of the strictly theatrical organizations it is sofe to presume that the average receipts per night for the 1,000 companies are \$400 each. At seven performances per week for each company the weekly average, as will be seen, would be \$2,500. The average theatrical season is forty weeks. The entire 1,000 companies with an average nightly receipt of \$400 would produce weekly receipts at seven performances per week amounting to \$2,800,000. This multiplied by forty, the number of weeks in a souson, would yield gross

receipts amounting to \$112,000,000. From the above estimates some idea people spend amountly for accurements by companies, which companies which are known as strictly professional. Thousands of dollars are also spent with amateur theatrical organizations and lecture

It would appear from the above statement that a great deal of money is made by theatrical people. The expenses incident to carning \$110,000,000 are very large. It is reasonable to say that one-third, or \$89,000,000, of the total \$112,000,000, is spent with railroads. Another very large item is expended for printing. Great fortunes have been amassed by printing hon es in the production of theatrical printing alone, Hundreds of thousands of dollars are also spent for advertiding in newsnd papers. It is safe to my that to per cent. of the correspondence between theatrical managers is carried on by telegraph, which amounts to a great

deal in a year's time. The traveling companies, however, are not the sele possessors of the grand total, \$112,000,000. This is disvided between the traveling communies and the owners of the houses where the companies play. The not receipts derived by the companies would perhaps be in the neighborhood of Capere at or 70 per cent., makingan average Let result of between 815,000,000 and all,000,-000. Cut of this, of course, comes all of the expenditure for vallroad transport tation, and over one-half of the total amount paid for newspaper advertising. Out of this also is paid fully 95 per cent. of the amount paid to print-

The 1,000 traveling companies will average fifteen people to a company, making a total of 15,000 theatrial pos-Colman clears \$50,000 a year from his ple traveling over the country forty weeks out of the fifty-two, This, of course, does not include the aumbor thought to be the oldest living odd of people employed at theaters. Upon the estimate made as to the number of companies there must of necessity be the same or more number of theaters, as two companies cannot play at the same theater on the same night. There are at least on an average fifteen peo ple employed at every theater, which would be 15,000. This Edded to the number of people traveling would make a total of 20,000 people. It is said that there 2,000 actors and actresses now out of employment. There are at least engaged in the theatrical business directly or indirectly-those who make a living from it-co,000.

Some actors make a great deal of money; some do not. Those who make the most are generally those who say the least about it. Those who make the least on annual tours are as a class those who do the most talking about having done the greatest business. A great many managers and stars hold to the old-fashioned idea that they must always talk about the enormonbusiness they are doing, the people they are turning away from their houses, and how many times a week the "Standing Room Only" sign is out. They do this for the express purpose of attempting to decrive the public. The

Old Healenn Biner-

Whenever a cave is newly discovered in New Mexico or Arisonn the finder's first hope in than he has uncerthed an old Spanish or Mexican mine, but this seldom or never has proved to be the case. Generally these holes in the mountains are natural caves in lime stone or sandatone formations, but sometimes they lie between walls of hard rook, which purhaps contain mineral deposits Indicating that the primitive civilized incline a may have dug their way in following a soft streak in search of take to meets pot tery making, with her thought for previous metals, ctalrustes, white, hang from their seed , and a here mineral water has permitted these crystallizations talm on pursuit metallie hues. Human brack are times found in their colors of a tiber avidences at Interest scampathey. The DESCRIPTION OF PERSONS AND PERSONS ASSESSED. southern Tan. plored tor