UAINT SANTA FE

CTS OF INTEREST IN AN OLD MEXICAN TOWN.

Exected Be Americas Discovery The markable Santa Fe Trail— Spanish Chieff Spoken.

Old Agobe Structures Specied Bester Agent and Structures Specied Bester Species Sp

Thornton, a wealthy mine owner, has a "doby" house rear the plaza, or public square. In the center of the building is a square court yard, filled with magnificent flowers, with a fountain in the center. The doors of each apartment in the house open on the wide veranda which rons around the court yard, and the effect is very charming. The walls of the building are nearly three feet in thickness, giving opportunity for deep, cushioned window seats. These thick walls keep out cold in winter and heat in the summer, and there are, therefore, but two fire-places in the whole housefor use in the event of extraordinary severe weather. The decorations of the dwelling are such as one finds in Atlanta's feachtree street homes—beautiful pictures and statuary, imported carpets and rugs, rare bric-a-brae and potential of the state of the Humble Cotton Seed. The "Cotton-Seed Romance" is thus told by the Atlanta Cons'ivation: Was there ever a history, this side of Cinders of the option of the uprising of humanity like that of the cotton-seed? To reserve of a symbol of the uprising of humanity like that of the cotton-seed? To reserve of course of symbol of the uprising of humanity like that of the cotton-seed? To reserve of course of symbol of the uprising of humanity like that of the cotton-seed? To reserve of course of symbol of the uprising of humanity like that of the cotton-seed? To reserve of the uprising of humanity like that of the cotton-seed? To reserve the transport of the uprising of humanity like that of the cotton-seed? To reserve the transport of the uprising of humanity like that of the cotton-seed? To reserve the uprising of humanity like that of the cotton-seed? To reserve the uprising of humanity like that of the cotton-seed? To reserve the uprising of humanity like that of the cotton-seed? To reserve the uprising of humanity like that of the cotton-seed? To reserve the thick that of the cotton-seed? To reserve the uprising of humanity like that of the cotton-seed? To reserve the uprising of humanity like tha and rugs, rare bric-a-brae and pot from the outside atmosphere of squaler the more marked. Judge Thornton's home is but the type of hundreds of others owned by wealthy Spaniards, Mexicans or Americans, who have settled

Reference has been made to the old church of San Miguel. Here is to be seen the bell cast in 1553, brought to Mexico by Cortez and transported hither by Indian sla es from the City of Mexico

Trinidad and thence to Pueb o, near Den-ver. Through the mountains the grader have been chosen with such skill that, not withstanding the fact that more than two hundred surveys have been made by competent engineers to find a better route, no one has yet been able to find an easier no one has yet been able to find an easier grade through the looky Mountains than was located by these nomads hundreds and hundreds of years ago. The line is so direct that "the old Santa Fe trail" has been followed closely in the building of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad, from Kansas City to the far West.

new building of brick and gravite, as yet rather bare looking. The territorial legislature is composed principally of men whose parents are Mexican, and the almost universal language is Spanish, all of which tends to make one forget he is still in the United States.

The Climate of Siberia.

many instances, luxurious. Judge Thornton, a wealthy mine owner, has a Romance of the Humble Cotton Seed. state, fourteen dollars to the ton, or forty million dollars for the whole crop of seed. But then a system was devised for re-ining this oil up to a value of one dollar a gallon, and the fregal Italians placed a cask of it at the root of every oilve tree, and then defied the Borean breath of the Alpa. And then experience breath of the Alps. And then experience showed that the ton of cotton-seed was a better fertilizer and a better stock when robbed of its thirty five gallons of oil than before. And that the hulls of the seed made the best of fuel for feeding the oil-mill engine. And that the askes of the hulls accoped from the engine's drift had the highest commercial value as potash. And that the "refuse" of the whole made the best and purest soapstack to carry to the toilet the perfumes Section by Cortez and transported interby Indian sia es from the City of Mexico
after Montezuma's power was no more.
Three of the altar pieces are over seven
hundred years old and were painted in
Barcelona and sent hither through the
officers of the chur h in Mexico. From
the door of and y iguel starts the path to
trinidad, hundreds of miles away; the
trail which so astonished the Spaniards,
away back in 15-2 and which, as late as
ince loorne—the Santa Fe trail.
Antiquarians tell vs that the Santa Fe
trail is one of the most remarkable pieces
of engineering of primeval origin. It
rans in the most direct possible line to
Trinidad and thence to Pueb'o, near Denver. Through the mountains the gr. der
have been chosen with such skill this,

whiteness that would shame the fleeces of England, or yellow that would pale the fleeces of Argonauts. It knocked the Western hog into spots, and poured the Western lard out of the frying-pan into the fire. And about this time congress jumped on to colton seed with both feet, and proposed to check it, further career by a proh bitory tax.

Ghoulish Practice of Egyptians. A disclosure exceedingly uncomfortable for the relatives and friends of the West.

Colored A. B. Steele, an arch cologist of repute, says of the Sasia Fe trail:

"When you see the old good from the car windows you may reflect that you are looking upon the immed paths of pre-bittor e wanderers. The roads that lead to Mecca, the sand drifted highways of the Sahara, the very footsteps of Christ, at not more ancient." The old trail is plainly visible, since it was the only toute for years to the Pacilic coast and toute for years to the Pacilic coast and skeletons that were brought to him, that in pits of the captain's precaution the large of the Dub contains the ion of many Luglish soldiers, the native having resorted to the a mpic method

MUSK-RATS.

METHODS OF HUNFING THE

A Novel Sport That is Becoming Very Popular with Amateur Huntsmen-Shooting and Spearing Them.

Musk-rat hunting is a sport that is just beginning to attract considerable attention in different parts of the country, where extensive areas of marsh-land form favorite feeding grounds for these little rodents. Resides the professional trappers, who live in huts along the edges of the marshes, and earn their daily bread by hunting the rats, thousands of sportsmen engage in the business every spring merely for the pleasure which the sport affords. When the game is found in abundance, the hunters find excitement enough in capturing the active little creatures, for they have methods of effecting escape when pursued by enemics which often lead the sportsmen long races.

methods of effecting escape when pursued by enemies which often lead the sportsmen long races.

With the exception of the beaver, the musk-rat is probably the most ingenious of rodents. A the construction of its houses. It always selects wet, marshy places for its homes, and all of the rivers and streams of water emptying into the Atlantic Ocean have their share of the small creatures. The low marshes abounding in treacherous bogs and quagmires, which are a terror to amateur huntsmen, are the places selected for the musk-rat's home, and usually a location is preferred which is flooded at high tide, but which is clear of water at low ebb. The houses are generally two or three stories high, and connected with the cree's or stream of water by a long, narrow tunnel, which the musk rat burrows at low tide. The ground floor is laid on alevel with this tunnel, or lead, as it is called, and is circular in construction. A second lead, or sort of spiral stairway, connects the ground-floor with the second foom directly above it, which is slightly smaller than the first. The height of the house is regulated by the tide. The top floor is always just above the highest water-mark.

There are three ways in which the rats are hunted, any one of which makes good sport. Shooting there is the mode of hunting that usually suits the foreign huntsman, for in this he is not compelled to tramp across the treacherous meadows, and run the risk of miring waist-deep in sticky mud. He usually goes in a hoat along the edges of the stream on a clear

huntsman, for in this he is not compelled to tramp across the treacherous meadows, and run the risk of miring waist-deep in sticky mud. He usually goes in a boat along the edges of the stream on a clear bright night when the rats come ashore to feed. The rats, though very vicious in the daytime, become bolder and more daring after dark, and they will frequently allow a boat to approach quite close to them. After they have secured a spicy root they approach the water's edge, and dipping it in the steam they rub off the mud, and wash it thoroughly before begiening to cat. While engaged in this operation the hunter can easily shoot the little creature, provided the night is not so dark that he is unable to get a fair view of the lat on the marsh. On dark nights a heading in with a strong reflector may be used with good effect.

Trapping the rats is another mode of capture. The traps are constructed somewhat after the fashion of the old box trap. They are placed in the leads which connect the houses with the rivers at low ebb. When the rats return through their miniature tunnels they push against the wire door of the trap, which easily opens for them, and closes immediately after they have entered. They can finen proceed no farther until they graw through the trap, but before they can do this the tides rises, and drowns them in their underground prison. Nearly all of the hunters have a number of trap, set, which they can easily aitend to while they are engaged in killing the animits in another way, which is the most destructive mode of capture of all. This is hy spearing the rats, and it can be done successfully only by the old trappers, who understand how to use the spears with considerable effect. It is not looked upon favorably by sportsmen, as it has a tendency to drive the rats area from the more secessible and to drive the rats area. upon favorably by sportsmen, as it has a tendency to drive the rats away from the more accessible parts of the marsh. The speus are simple of construction, but deadly in their use. In a strong cross section piece of wood a number of sharp spears, these or four feet long are fastened. piece of wood a number of sharp spears, three or four feet long, are fasteeed. Approaching the rat house as quietly as possible, the hunter saddenly plunges the spears down into the soft mud and rushes as far as he can shove it. With a pick-axe he then pulls the house to pieces. By this method he often captures two or three musk-rats at once. pieces. By this method he often captures two or three musk-rats at once, as the iron spears will impale all of the rodents that happen to be in the house. But in this work the hunter must need be very cautious and wary in his hovements, as the slightest noise will frighten the rats away before he can plunge the spears through the house.

The hunters of the musk-rats use the flesh for food, but it is the fur for which they are the most valuable. This is of two kinds black and brown, the black

flesh for food, but it is the fur for which they are the most valuable. This is of two kinds, black and brown, the black being considered the most valuable, as dealers pay as high as twelve and eight-een cents ap eee for them. The brown can often be purchaved for six and ten-cents each. The brown rat is larger, however, than its black cousin, and when full grown it will measure twelve or four teen inches from the tip of the nose to the root of the tail. The rete are distinguished by a peculiar kind of musk, which is found in a little sack just under the skin in the lower part of the body.

A Six Hundred-Dollar Dog. Mrs. Joseph Lotz, of this city, has disposed of her magnificent St. Bernard dog to G. B. McDougall, of San Francisco. The price paid was \$600. This dog was secured in France from the kennel of Ba on Kothschild by Miss Matilde

nel of Ba on itothschild by Miss Matilde Lotz, the arlist, and was brought here in Sepiember, 1886, when she presented it to her brother's wife. The dog is a handsome specimen of his species. He was very much attached to 3 rs. Lotz, and always accompanied her in her walke, He is supposed to be the only thoroughbred on this coast. He is catled Jumbo II. and was born in November, 1880, at Eastwell Fark, Kent, England. He is by Champion Cadwa lader, out of Abess VI., bith of whom have first class pedigrees.—San Jose (Cal.) Mercury.

Rearing Canary Birds. The breeding of canary birds is a comon occupation among the Hartz Montains, and a ready market is found

tains, and a ready market is found for them in the City of Goslar, an aristo-cratic place of 30,009 inhabitants, where some of the deceased rulers of Prossis lie buried. The birds generally sell at prices ranging from a few dollars to \$50, but there is one variet, exceptionally fine singers, which frequently bring \$10. The bird serves the purposes of a teacher to the others in the matter of singing, and is therefore exceptly sought after. he Hartz Mountain.
York, bringing with him apr

"The eaters of my time," wrota Careme, in 1°33, "were the Prince de Tallevrand, Murat, Junot, Fontanes, the Emperor Alexander, George IV., and the Marquis de Cussy. Men who know how to eat are as rare as good cooks. Look at the great musicians and physicians," he goes on, with enthusiasm; they are all gastronomers; witness Rossini and Boieldieu, Broussais and Joseph Roques." The lastnamed backed this up with bis treatise on "Edible Mushrooms," maintaining that doctors who make a name—Corvisart, Broussais, and halfadozen others—are epicures for their patients' sake as well as their own. They can get a convalescent to est when nobody else can—a fart which axplains their success. Modern London, too, we are proud to say, can boast its successful medical gourmets. De Cussy—it is vain to expect an authority trans him, asid that Leonardo boast its successful medical gourmets.
De Cussy—it is vain to expect an authority from him—said that Leonardo da Vinci, Tintoretto, Paolo Veronese, Baccio Bandinelli, Guido and Raphael, were all noted gourmands—a fact which has not yet, perhaps, had its we ght in satinating the naive abstinence of the pre-Raphaelites, who might even have been vegetarians almost to a man, to judge from the type of their landscapegardening. None of the foregoing judge from the type of their landscapegardening. None of the foregoing
great men had the beatitude of dying
at table like some of the smaler fry.
Dr. Gastaldy, a man with a wit and a
palate so often met with in the Almanach des Gourmands, died with a
champagne glass in his hand and a joke
in his mouth, Grimod de la l'eyniere's
great-grandfather's death was exactly
like—in a fit of laughter, his lips still
wet with Ay. Here is a fact for Mr.
Galton: financial instincts, too, were
hereditary in this family of farmersgeneral of the revenue.

Napoleon, as all the world knows,
ate very plain food, and little of it,
though always with hunger and rapidly. A little claret was all he drank;
a single glass of Madeira would fush
his whole countenance. He was neither,
an eater nor a judge of cating, wrote

his whole countenance. He was neither, an eater nor a judge of eating, wrote Careme, but he was grateful (was he?) to M. de Talleyrand for the style in which he lived. He differed widely from that poor Stanislas of Poland, who fondly studied onion soup in the inn kitchen at Chalons. Napoleon had a strange theory about his bile. There is no personal defect that a man cannot get himself to be vain of, for one reason or another.

eason or another.
"Don't you know," said be to the Comta de Segur, "that every man that' worth anything is bilious? 'I'is the hidden fire. By the help of its excitement I see clear in difficult junctures. It wins me my battle!" Careme himrelf ate sparingly and drank nothing - a sort of Moses of the promised land The skeleton Paganini was an ap-

The skeleton Paganini was an apcalling glutton, being only leaten in
int by Cambaceres. Such men should
be objects of pity alone, like the great
Athenian chef, Archetrastes, who ate
anormously and digasted with extraordinary rapidity. It could not
have been assimilation, for, according
to Polybins, he looked as if the wind
would blow him away, and one could
almost see daylight inrough him.
There is one dear old story that always comes up in talk about great
saters; it has been told of all sorts of
guzzlers, from a city alderman to the
in ge of appeal at Avignon, under
the ancien regime. "And then, sir,
we topped up with a gorgeous turkey,
it first-chop bird—never tasted a
nicier—melt in the mouth—crammed
with truities to the eyes—bouquet in
the in the leater of the country to the with fruites to the eyes—bouquet is to word for it—left nothing but the sones." "How many were you?" "Two!" "What! only two?" "Yes. Iwo. Why not? The turkey and nyself!"—London Saturday Review.

Worthy of a Laugh. Eldest daughter-Mamma, who is this John Bright that the English pasers notice so much? pers notice so much?

Literary mother (reclining on a so'a reading Joseph Cook's last lecture)—
John Bright? Why, he s—be's—Let

ne see! Isn't he the man who invented Bright's disease? "I haven't had no lesson since yester-

GENERAL PRESERVALSEY, the Russian ilibuster, has set out with a band of lossacks for Thibet, with the aim of reating a pretext for Russia to readust her boundaries in that part of the

A Twenty Years' Experience.
770 Proadwar, New York, March 17,1885.
Lhave been usin, Allocock's Ponous Pleaser and found them one of the best of family medicines, Briefl summi g up my explence, I say that when placed on the m · li of the back ALLCOCK's PLASTERS m: Haf the back ALLONG TLANDER IN the cure body with nervous energy, and thus cure atigue, brain exhaustion, debt ity and kidney lifficult es. Fir women and chil ren I have for id them inva' and e. They ever rirris to the skin or cause the slightest pair, but curfore throat, crousy coughs, co.ds, pa as it C D. FREDERICKS.

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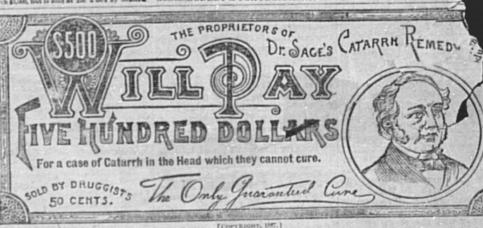
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