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FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1896.

The Borrego men confined in the Santa Fe county jail for the murder of Frank Chavez have again been disappointed in an attempt to escape. This time they procured two files from a man named James Harris in jail for some minor offense and industriously filed away at their shackles until they had filed them nearly through. They were watched by a fellow prisoner who gave the alarm. It seems as though after all justice is acquiring a pretty firm grasp on New Mexico's criminals.

The clerk of the district court has notified the county commissioners that a careful estimate has been made of the expenses for court in this county for the year 1896, and that the sum required will be \$3000 and that a tax levy be made accordingly. The result of this is that in addition to the amount of levy for general court purposes for this year, a levy will have to be made equaling that sum. This is a super-added burden on the people at this season; doubtless, it will have to be borne. The holding of a court is absolutely essential. It has been necessary for a long time. The delay in the matter has been caused solely by the immense accumulation of work, assumed by the new judge and district attorney, handed over to them as the legacy by their predecessors in office, and which they are attacking successfully. As time goes on, the costs of courts become greater. This the fault of the past, not the present, dispensation. A special session of the county commissioners will be held to make the additional levy.

CANAIGRE.

There are thousands of acres of canaigre in San Juan county. This plant flourishes and grows most extensively in New Mexico, and in no part does it grow more luxuriantly than in our county. It is known that canaigre contains a very large percentage of tannin, over three times larger than in any other tannin producer except two. It yields from 20 to 32 per cent. Oak and hemlock only 8 to 19 per cent; but oak and hemlock are scarce and gambier has been brought in to take their place and its importation has of late years reached a large amount.

Everywhere tannin is searched for. It is a necessity and from no other source can such quantities and such effective tannic acid be produced.

Canaigre produces the best kind of leather, good, soft and bright and is valuable for the finest of leather. In its wild state it can be gathered in vast quantities, but the indiscriminate gathering means destruction to the industry.

Canaigre can be cultivated and like all plants becomes of superior growth by such cultivation. The market is unlimited for tannin. Can we raise tannin to pay? It is said by the leading authorities that the canaigre crop is becoming important in several states and territories, one is New Mexico. Texas farmers are growing canaigre instead of cotton and successfully.

The latest quotations of price we can find just now is \$25 to \$30 in the rough root, although in Europe it is said as high as \$80 per ton is paid. The value of the crop varies from \$175 to \$225 per acre and the labor is but ordinary.

It appears from experiments made in planting that the roots produce better results than the seed, but the propagation from seed might produce improved varieties.

The plant exists here in immense quantities. It is already used now in Farmington in the manufacture of leather. That it is rapidly becoming an important adjunct to trade and will always command a market that is inexhaustible is a fact.

That we are in a better position to utilize this opportunity than most localities is also true, and there are extensive lands under irrigation here that can be made the cultivable ground for the production. All these are points for our practical farmers to look into.

THE SILVER ISSUE.

There is at the present time great activity in the gold mining camps of New Mexico and Colorado. That feverish activity is engendered by the present position held by the yellow metal, a position of presumable superiority, a place assigned to it by the needs of the U. S. government as a gold using nation, and as a tributary golden stream to British coffers. It is well for us to consider as a proposition whether this strained production of gold is in itself a proof of the healthfulness of this monometallic vitality; or whether it actually stands as evidence of a disease, with its sole cure the inevitable reaction in favor of silver? This is worth looking into. We include New Mexico and Colorado in the country affected by our research. They are silver countries in which gold is found. The one crowded out by the other.

Camps are being worked, camps opened up everywhere. Let us name some of these gold camps: La Plata, Telluride, Placerville, Ouray, Ironton, Silverton, Creede, Summitville, Gunnison country, Spanish peaks, Cripple Creek, Pitkin, Breckenridge, Georgetown, Rosita, Aspen, Leadville, Ophir and hundreds of others in Colorado; Cochiti, Silver City, La Belle, Magdalena, old Elizabethtown, Lake Valley, White Oaks, Chama, Farmington and many others in New Mexico, known to have gold.

We do not speak of the rapidly increasing gold camps of California, Nevada, Idaho, Utah, Wyoming, Oregon, Arizona, Dakotas, North Carolina, Georgia, Michigan and even Indiana—everywhere the discovery and rush for gold.

It is certain and so it must appear to everyone that this is a boom in gold—like all booms it must collapse; like all booms, it is but a temporary unhealthy inflation.

The fact of the unusual crowding of the gold market must tend to cheapen the metal. It is but held in its present position by the fact of its supremacy in our money world; it is the metal of the Rothschilds.

Let the inevitable happen, the essential sequence of a too rapid production and silver must of itself come forward as the savior of our credit, as the money companion of gold, only with this difference; silver will be in front. It may be of greater value again; it was once.

Silver has an advantage over gold. Gold is spread over a limitless area. Silver is found within narrow boundaries only. Gold is produced cheaply. Silver is a costly production. It will be the great production of New Mexico and Colorado. It is a better trade for the worker to follow. Silver ores are difficult to treat, they are the subjects of scientific research and costly machinery; gold is gold when produced, the subject of labor. The certain consequence of this is that silver must prevail as the standard.

Of all the mines that have been patented in Colorado and New Mexico, not one in 500 can be worked at a profit for the silver in the ore. And it is a fact that in all those silver mines that are working now, there is sufficient gold and other metals to keep them working.

This is sufficient, we hold, to show the necessity for a dual coinage upheld by the peculiarities of each metal. The parity of the metals will be maintained apart from even trade necessities, by the conflict between them in their production.

ALL FAVOR FREE SILVER.

In answer to the call of the Bimetallic league of Spalding county, Ga., for a state convention of silver men, there was a numerous attendance at Griffin, Ga., on July 18. The principal event of the morning session was the speech of Senator Morgan of Alabama in advocacy of the free coinage of silver by the United States. Senator Morgan's opinions have many followers in Georgia.

Mr. Morgan criticised the bond issue and said the necessity for such issue was found in the tinkering with the Sherman law. He said the contract for the sale of these bonds was without precedent or justification and it has an odious flavor of subserviency when it pays a foreign syndicate to prevent a run on our treasury for gold. Mr. Morgan combated what he termed "the false issue invented by Mr. Sherman and adopted by Mr. Cleveland," that it is the duty of the government to preserve the parity between the two metals by adjusting their coinage to meet the fluctuations in their commercial value. England, he said, wanted gold because she was the largest creditor nation and killed silver to get rid of this parity issue.

Speaking of the \$100,000,000 gold re-

serve, he said, it was a sort of 'jackpot,' put up by Mr. Sherman, that has kept up the gambling in our money. It was never needed to give strength to the United States. A country that has paid in debts and interest more than \$3,000,000,000 in 30 years could not need the support of \$100,000,000 deposited in the treasury to support its credit.

Referring to the charge that the opening of the American mints to the coinage of silver would make this country the dumping ground of the world, Mr. Morgan said, With some it is an idle apprehension of danger, and with others the convenient stalking horse of a false prophecy.

THE UTES.

The proposed placing of the Ute Indians on northern New Mexican soil is an unpleasant proof, either of the little importance attached to the country and its progress by the department, or of the powers that can be wielded by people of adjoining states to procure the foisting on us of these undesirable neighbors for reasons of their own. It may be that the diplomat who moves the machinery of the Indian department does so on behalf of others who see in the withholding from location and use of this portion of our lands, a chance for a monopoly of its treasures at some future period. That it is rich in coal there is no doubt, and it is asserted that valuable marble is to be found there in quantity. The land reserved includes Navajo Springs and is just north of Westwater. It also enfolds the Meadows, a strip of very fine, cultivable lands, possessing artesian water.

Now it is not only natural for us to object strongly to this invasion of our territory, this propinquity to us of this lazy, loafing tribe, but it is an indignity, an insult cast at us, for our land to be made the dumping ground of the nuisance from Colorado.

There is surely, however, some means of procuring the redress of this wrong. There can be no doubt that the interference of our governor, our delegate, our influential citizens should be prompt, and could be effective. A determined effort, by any means, considered in accordance with the circumstances, should be made at once by our people.

Want Western Homes.

Chicago, July 11.—Last night's session of the Western society, Dr John Rush said he was besieged by members of the church, who desired information regarding wise locations for farms. He considered that the establishment of a bureau of information by the society would do good. It was decided to place the matter in the hands of a committee. The following committee was appointed: Col. Whyte S. M. Emery, director of the agricultural college, Bozeman, Mont.; Geo. Q. Cannon, president of the Mormon church, Salt Lake City; Geo. R. Buckman, secretary of the chamber of commerce, Colorado Springs; E. S. Willard secretary of the chamber of commerce, Los Angeles.

The Times is in correspondence with the instigators of this movement.

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