A TRAVELLER GIVES HIS EXPERI-ENCE IN THAT COUNTRY.

Las Vegas and Its Environs-A Country Rich in Minerals and Grain-The Huntsman's Paradise-The Tourist's Arcadia-Traces of a Pre-Historic Civilization - Peculiar Peoples and Customs.

BY ANDREW S. MURRAY.

The town of Las Vegas, New Mexico, situated on both banks of the Gallinas river, was founded in 1835, taken by the coming of the Atchison railroad in 1879, and is now the leading commercial, social and intellectual centre of the Territory. The town has seven thousand five hundred inhabitants composed principally of Americans. Of course there are other nationalities such as may be found in any other town. Mexicans have small villages outside the western limit of the town, but some who are wealthy live within its confines. The town has all modern improvements, in fact all adjuncts to civilization known in towns of equal size in its climate. New Mexico is known as the the States. Las Vegas lies on the natural sanitarium of the world. Climate southeastern slope of the mountains, where the trend of the chain turns from country, the town is placed directly in the Elevated 6,400 feet above the sea level, she er hardly more, though the Russian, ac-New Mexico from the east, the north-east, and the south-east. This makes it the great distributing point for the territory, and sauses its trade to extend for hundreds of

IN EVERY DIRECTION.

The section of country tributary to this town is rich in gold, silver, lead, copper, iron, coal, building stone and lumber, Farm-lands, beautiful valleys, herds of cattle and flocks of sheep abound there, and the town itself has the largest export trade in wool, hides, lumber and grain of all the towns in the southwest. Farming is doubtless the field of endeavor promising to be most remunerative for those seeking a home in this section, though almost every other avenue is open for successful effort.

No part of the United States offers more of interest to the traveller than does Las Vegas and its environs. The aspect of the country, the homes, manners and customs of the native people, the Indian civilization, long antedating the advent of Columbus, the mountain peaks in solitary grandeur or clustered sublimity, the canons which seem to lead back into the bowels of the earth, the unbroken and primeval forests, the mesas rising barren and level topped with surrounding plain, the mountain streams, fretful and foaming through their precipi. tous descent, but interspersed with deep, dark, delightful pools where trout disport and anglers find the acme of pleasurethese are what is enjoyed by Las Vegas and its citizens.

THE NATIVE PROPLE

of this section retain many of their primitive customs and habits, reminding the traveller of what he has seen or read of the Holy Land. In sequestered nooks may yet be seen the wooden plow, and the goals treading out the grain on the village threshing-floor. The shawl, thrown around the head and shoulders, hiding the lower part of the face, is used instead of the bonnet almost everywhere while the people congregate in villages built of sundried brick made with straw, around a common plaza or open square. Here the women and children are left when the men go forth a-field. The diminutive but strong and patient burro, which neither hurries itself nor permits another to hurry it, is the beast of general burden, and laden with wood, and driven by man or boy, forms a picturesque feature in their may be frequently seen in the place, selling pottery, truits, cacus canes, blankets Dressed out with feathers and paint, they exercise their skill in archery for the amusement of those who are willing to pay

ONE OF THEIR VILLAGES.

inhabited hundreds of years before Columbus discovered America, is situated in Taos County, about one hundred miles from Las Vegas. There they live in houses three and four stories high, built before a white man had ever heard of America, cultivating their lands, tending their flocks, and pursuing their simple mechanical arts, as their ancestors did probably 1000 years ago. The "coin dance" is a tribal festival of these pecaliar and ancient people, and Americans travel great distances in order to attend it. There are other and equally interesting villages of the Pueblos in sections of New Mexico. It is indeed romantic to be able to enjoy these wonders of man and nature, and get to be within a few hours' ride of every comfort and convenience of civilized life; to be one hour in the midst of a primitive century, and in the next at a palace hotel, faring sumptuously, reading the daily happenings of all nations and communicating by steam and lightning with the rest of the civilized

world. Contiguous to this town are more than thirty delightful places of resort. First and foremost amongst these are the Las Vegas Hot Springs, so called on account of in the shade by Dr. Roux's anti-toxine, now the numerous springs surrounding the turns up again as a remedy for insanity. place. This beautiful resort lies in the Prof. Wagner von Jauregg of Vienna has mouth of a deep, picturesque canon, where experimented with it for four years, curing issues the Rio Gallinas, a stream turnishing many patients and improving the mental drink and irrigation for nearly eight thous- and physical condition of all on whom it and people. The springs, some twenty-five | was tried. in number, lie scattered within a small area, each neatly walled in cut stone.

THE TEMPERATURE

varies in the different springs, the highest at th' front dure, an' send Paddy Moiles | while at every stopping place there was a being 140 degrees. In chemical composition off about his business. the water resembles the springs of Teplitz, Biddy (innocently)-An' did ye hear any from which anyone could fill his precious not. Austria, and those of Carlsbad, diluted. "This kissin', mother ! dilution, however, is pronounced by scientific Mrs. McCue-I heard phwat sounded as at this respectful distance by the orders of men as being more frequently abenefit than a much loike a kiss as wan pig's squeal is like the gendarme who paced the platform, disadvantage, as it permits a larger amount snother. the water itself, together with the remedial fur me long walk home.

virtues of its mineral constituents." Harvey's Ranch located at a height of 10,000 feet, is a favorite place for summer visitors and probably the highest cultivated point in this country. Every comfort of country life is to be enjoyed on this ranch. Here the visitor can hunt turkey, deer, bear, mountain lions, wolves and other game to his heart's content. Craven's Ranch, five miles from town, presents attractions of another character. The large and commodious building is constructed of adobes or sun-dried bricks, plastered within and without, and furnishes a home for the traveller where he enjoys every comfort while entertained by the peculiarities of his surroundings. The Holland House at Mineral Hill is one of the most picturesque residences of the territory, where mountain air, mountain fishing, and mountain hunt-Americans in 1846, rejuvenated by the ing, within easy access of the town, can be combined with the luxuries of American living. Rocida, Sandoval's summer resort, Lujan's Place and El Porvenir are among the many of similar character where one can camp out or live within doors, knowing all the delicious but indescribable joys of free life in the wild mountain fastness.

THE SUMMERS

are very nearly the ideally perfect, the rain falling quickly and done with it, the earth drying quickly, the day's heat never oppressive, sunstroke unknown and never occurring, the nights always cool.

I must not close this description of Las Vegas and New Mexico without describing and attitude combined, make her the consummation of all that may be desired. About the same latitude with Memphis, Tenn., south to west. By this formation of the she escapes the rigor of a northern winter. path of every railroad attempting to enter has a summer devoid of excessive heat. It seems strange, but nevertheless it is true that in the mountain canons but a few miles from town, ice is formed, clear as a crystal, and from twelve to twenty inches in thickness, yet in town there are very few extremely cold days such as I have been used to in my earlier life.

Consumption is not found among the natives and many other diseases which are prevalent in the East are practically unknown here.

I think I have described Las Vegas and thanks to the railway, and is likely to sections of New Mexico as well as it is in my power to do at present I thank you for the valuable space. I have increached upon. [line is being built to the Perm-Tiumen EAST LAS VEGAS, August, 1895.

Sunlight and Colors.

Every one knows the danger of mistake in attempting to select colored articles in artificial light. Only the white light of the sun, containing all the elements of color known to us, can be trusted in such cases to reveal the actual hues possessed by the objects under examination. Some interesting scientific experiments on the effect of almost perpendicular sides, above the far light in revealing or concealing color were lately made by Dr. H. W. Vogel, the distinguished physicist and astronomer in

> Starting with the fact that in a photographic "dark room," filled with rubycolored light, bright scarlet cloth appears white, it was shown that when no white light whatever is admitted to a dark room. the power of the eye to distinguish colors is temporarily lost, and all objects appear of various shades of white and black.

By mingling blue or green with red light the colors of objects can be made to undergo remarkable changes. The quantity of light alone also affects the appearance of a color, particularly certain tints of blue and violet, for which reason, even in the absence of artificial lights, a person purchasing colored goods in a dark store must carry them to the door or window, where a strong illumination be obtained, in order to make certain of the precise shade.

Fatal Cannon Explosion.

-A horrible accident, resulting in the death of six and wounding of several members of street life of every town. There are no the Louisville Legion, G. A. R., happened on Government service; among them half-Indians in San Miguel country of which shortly after 5.30 Wednesday morning, by Las Vegas is the county seat but they the explosion of a cannon. The accident took place on Broadway, between Third and other products of their handicraft, and Fourth streets, where the Firs classes for travellers. There were no Kentucky Artillery were stationed for the first-class cars, and the two seconds were purpose of firing the morning salute. Eyewitnesses to the shocking accident say that and overcrowded were they that, like many the explosion was caused by dropping the of the old unfortunates with second-class caps on the friction-primer of the piece. | tickets, I preferred to ride third. These The gun was mounted directly in the centre | things were the best I have ever seen, newof the street pointing towards Fourth built expressly for this line, and capable avenue. Two of the bodies were blown at night of being turned into sleepers with over the house-tops, and were horribly three tiers of beds, thus insuring each of mangled. The wounded have been removed us a whole one, if it was only a board. to the hospitals. Two horses attached to The five fourth class cars were like freight the cannon were so horribly mangled that | cars plus a few windows, and were provided they will be killed. All the killed were with benches filled with men, women and members of the first Kentucky Artillery of children, a sturdy cheerful crowd, not at Louisville, which has always been considered all miserable in appearance, bound for the the finest in the State.

Novel Mail Service.

and one of the islanders of South Iceland wishes to communicate with the mainland he puts his letters into a well-corked bottle. and, to insure their delivery, he encloses at the same time a plug of twist tobacco or a cigar. The wind speedily impels the bottle to the shore of the mother island, where people are generally on the lookout.

Tuberculine Cures Lunatics.

Koch's tuberculine, which has been cast

Love at a Cottage.

of water to be taken, thus securing the Paddy (gallantly)-Eure, mum, it waz strawberries, or fish, or vegetables, or

RUSSIA'S GREAT RAILWAY ACROSS THE EMPIRE.

Something About the Passengers, Restaurants, and Stations-Emigration Has Been Very Fast-A Hundred Thousand Colonists Cross the Urals.

The great Siberia railway, properly speaking, begins at Cheliabinsk, nearly 1,400 miles beyond Moscow writes a correspondent. This preliminary journey can be made in three days and four nights, on the whole not uncomfortably, at the exceeding ly cheap rate of about thirty-seven and a half rubles, or some twenty dollars, for a first-class ticket. The fare all the way from St. Petersburg is proportionately even cheaper, as the Russian Government a few months ago introduced the system of a rapidly decreasing rate of mileage for long distances. The trip is only moderately interesting. The country passed through third morning, we saw before us, rolling is flat, and seems fertile and prosperous. The crowds at the stations are the usual picturesque red-shirted muhiks, with a sprinkling of the original native inhabitants as one goes to the eastward. The Volga is crossed on an iron bridge 1,484 metres long a few hours before the train reaches Samara, What one sees of the passage through the Urals is decidedly pretty, but to a foreigncustomed to level or rolling plains, is moved to much enthusiasm by mountains and valleys.

Cheliabinsk is beyond the mountains, and already in Asia, but not in Siberia, as it lies in the Government of Orenburg.

THE POPULATION,

which is somewhere between fifteen and twenty-five thousand, is rapidly increasing, continue to do so, as from here a branch road, which crosses the Urals further north. The station, in true Russian fashjon, is a good mile and a half from the city, and about it a suburb is quickly growing up. The place itself is in some ways not unlike some of our own western ones of the same size, with its unfinished buildings and general air of untidy newness; but there is less bustle, and the colour is different, for instead of our prevailing white, most of the houses are unpainted and weather-stained, giving a generally dark effect. Very different, too, is the population, with its soldiers and officials in uniform, its peasants (for the lower classes in the Russian towns still are peasants, long bearded, red-shirted), its Tarters and Kirghiz, the latter of whom are apt to live in the surrounding country, from which they come in to market. The streets are broad and shadeless, with the low houses, often of logs, straggling along loosely on either side; and carriages for hire abound, as the distances are considerable, and the Russians are not fond of walking. Besides the churches, most of the chief buildings are public ones, such as official residences, schools, the offices of the railway, etc. The shops are small, but apparently not ill supplied. Here and there one may see the omnipresent bi-

THE TRANS-SIBERIAN

itself is at present finished and open from Cheliabinsk to Onsk, a distance of 741 versts, or about 500 miles. It takes nearly 48 hours to traverse this, not so much on account of the easy slowness of the train as because at only one station A despatch from Louisville, Ky., says: | does it stop for less than twenty minutes, while an hour or more is not infrequent. Our train was a very long one and packed, many of the upper-class passengers being a.dozen engineers who were going two or three thousand miles further to work on another section of the road. Besides several baggage-cars, etc., there were three borrowed from elsewhere, and so old, bad, broad vacant lands in the East. Emigration to Siberia has increased very fast in the last few years. For a long time it was unwisely discouraged by the Govern-When the wind blows from the south ment, which made futile efforts to check or limit it. This policy has now been abandoned, and last year well over

A HUNDRED THOUSAND

colonists crossed the Urals, the majority of them by the north to Tomsk. There are various causes for this movement, such as exhaustion of the soil or growth of the population till the lands of the Mir or ly commune are overcrowded; but perhaps the chief one is the restless, wandering spirit so characteristic of the Russian peasant. The extension of railways must

stimulate this emigration. Such of the stations as were finished were satisfactory brick buildings, with granite water-towers near by, and each with its embryo garden. At each the to a customer on the other side of the sight was the same. Knowing that the wait would be a long one, the passengers streamed out for air, exercise, and refreshments. Three times a day we came to a buffet with very tolerable food, and more Mrs. McCue-Biddy, shtop that kissin' than ample leisure was allowed for a meal, do. great samovar filled with boiling water tea-kettle gratis. A little way off, kept stood a crowd of peasants with wild valuable solvent and eliminating powers of only me a spittin' on me hands t' get ready kumiss, for sale, and from them the emigrants seemed to get most of their food,

which they eked out with much tes. The town or village that the station represented was frequently not in eight, and in no case very close. Instead, there stood nendescript vehicles to carry any possible visitor

AMONG THE LOAFERS

about were good-natured-looking Kirghizs men of a marked Mongolian type, and clad in sheepskins, with the wool inside. They are largely still in a pastoral state, and own much of the land in this region, to the discontent of the more pushing western intruder.

There are but two towns of any importance along the route-Kurgan and Petropavlovsk-each with some ten to fifteen thousand inhabitants. The whole way lies through a prairie broken by continual patches of woods, or now and then a salt lake. The soil seemed to be a layer of black earth over sand, the degree of fertility varying with the thickness of the layer and its intermixture with sand. It can be fear fully cold here in winter, and must often be equally hot and dusty in summer ; but, thanks to cloudy weather and occasional showers, we, at least, had nothing to complain of in this respect. Thus for two days and nights we jogged along until, on the northward, the great river Irtysh, partly spanned by a fine half-finished railway bridge. By us were some wooden barracks for a temporary station, and in the distance four or five miles off, the roofs and domes of the capital of this region, the city of

SLAIN BY BONAPARTE.

L Story That He Killed a French Colone With His Sword.

The "National Zeitung" relates a story about Napoleon I, which is vouched for by an old citizen of Erfurt, who in 1812 was present when the incident occurred, being June Bug spies alight in the window across then a member of the guard of honor escort ing Napoleon while in the city. He states that Napoleon, while in a fit of temper stabbed and killed one of his staff officers on the parade ground. The old man says :

"Great masses of troops on the march to Russia came in every day. The contributions and requisitions became heavier every day, and the sufferings of the inhabitants year, evening the best part of the day, and of Erfurt had reached a point that seemed intolerable, and a further increase could hardly have been possible. All private houses were overridden by soldiers, and chorus. the ordinary necessities of life rose in price to an extent heretofore unknown; al commerce and ordinary traffic was stopped. The French officers domineered the local authorities, and the inhabitants were restricted in their movements to the most narrow limits. Finally Napoleon himself arrived, and a great review was arranged for in the vicinity of the town. During this parade a careful inspection of every regiment was ordered by the Emperor, who himself assisted in the work

At one regiment of artillery the Emperor halted, dismounted from his charger and carefully enquired into the condition of the regiment, personally inspecting the equipments of the artillerists, and, in some cases, demanding of the men to take off their clothes, so that they might be more carefully inspected. It was rumored that a complaint had been made to the Emperor home. by some men from that regiment that the money that had been provided for new equipments had only partially been used for the purpose, the greater part of it having found its way into the pockets of the Colonel; also that the rations were rather scant and fodder scarce and of bad quality. During this inspection the commander of the regiment remained at the side of the Emperor ; their conversation being carried on in a low tone, no one could understand what they were speaking about; the Em- Mrs. Fields, who lived a few miles out in

peror seemed very much dissatisfied. Suddenly the Emperor drew his sword and made a lunge with it at the Colonel, who fell back with a deep wound in his Fields replied that she would gladly do the breast. Immediately the imperial suite best she could. made a circle around the two, shutting out all the rest of the proceedings from the view of others present. Napoleon returned to the city on horseback shortly after the occurrence, and the Colonel, who died morning the superintendent took her out shortly after he was wounded, was carried to her summer home and she saw the beauto his quarters on a litter and buried the tiful trees, the leaves, the flowers, the next day. No paper dared to mention the grass and fruits, all in her own peculiar affair, and word was given out to those way, which was by feeling them. present that they should not dare speak of what they had seen, or they would be held coming to her with a kitten in her arms responsible for the consequences; the and saying: Emperor's spies being known to circulate freely in Erfurt at the time, good care was taken not to speak of the matter. Thus Fields replied. it was that this murderous deed of the quick-tempered Corsican was not mentioned continued it to our days."

Short Talks on Advertising.

around the streets with money sticking out of their pockets. They are actually tisements and pulls them into his store is the one who is going to get the money. His less aggressive brethren will get what he leaves. Some of them may get left entire. to see. Little by little the light grew

Don't be afraid of using plenty of space, and don't be afraid to advertise special articles. Make the advertisements bristle with suggestiveness. Put in the prices. Prices are essential to an adequate description of an advertised article.

Take plenty of room to tell your story and describe the goods just as you would counter. Don't look too closely at the amount of space that the ad, is going to occupy. Don't think so much about what the advertisement is going to cost and think more about what it is going to

A ten dollar ad. that is effective is less expensive than a one dollar ad, that is

The New Woman.

The woman that is new begins To more or less prevail, But up to date she is not new Enough to drive a nail.

YOUNG FOLKS.

The June Bug's Party.

The June Bug gave a party. Dressed in his best, he stood, hat in hand, just on the edge of a pear tree leaf.

"Half past eight," says the June Bug. holding his watch up in the moonlight. "I think it must be about time for them to come. Hello! here comes the Fireflies with their lanterns."

The Fireflies, too, are dressed in thely best, striped trousers and brown coats with bright red pockets.

"Let's rest awhile before we start," they say, for the party is to be held by the willow tree down by the brook.

"Oh, yes, do have a chair," says the June Bug, and the Fireflies put out their lanterns and seat themselves.

"And how are our Colorado friends, the Potato Bugs ?" ask the Fireflies. "O, they are in exceedingly good health

and very lively ; perhaps we had better go and find them," answers the June Bug. At this the Fireflies light their lanterns, the June Bug puts on his hat, and soon alk are flying off toward the potato patch, not far away. There they find three more

friends waiting for them. They, too, are beautifully dressed; new suits of yellow with black stripes and vests

of orange, sprinkled with black polka dots. After the good evenings have been said, they start for the willow tree which hangs over the brook, the Fireflies holding their

lanterns high and leading the way. And the June Bug, what a trial he is ! Yet no one says a word, for it is his

No sooner have they started than the the lawn.

Away he goes for the veranda. There, he flies up near the ceiling, whirring and buzzing, bumping against the lamp shade; then a sharp thud, and-silence. The Fireflies wave their lanterns, the Potato Bugs call, till at last the June Bug goes back to his. friends. Then he makes a speech.

"This is the happiest night of my life," he says. "June is the best month of the a June Bug the greatest thing in this green world. Tell me two things and my happiness will be complete." "What is it?" said the company in

"How do the Fireflies light their lanterns, and how did the Potato Bugs get here when their home is in Colorado?" "Two hard questions," said the oldest

Firefly, shaking his head. "Ha, ha, ha, ha, ha," laughed the Potato Bugs. And the questions remained unanswered.

But that did not spoil the party. The Fireflies lighted their lanterns, the Potato Bugs spread their wings and the June Bug flew high in the air, while the brook went singing through the meadow, and the clover blossoms, laden with dew drops, spread a tempting supper on the

All the evening they played games, and! when the silver moon told them it was time to close their banquet, each shook hands with the happy June Bug and went flying

A Little Blind Girl's Vacation.

When all the pupils in the institution. for the blind were rejoicing over going home for vacation there was only sorrow for Mary, for she was an orphan and had no home to go to.

So the superintendent wrote to a lady, the country, requesting her to take Mary and care for her during the summer. Mrs.

How happy Mary was when told that she had an invitation for vacation.

But not half so happy as when one

One day she startled Mrs. Fields by

"Oh, auntie, have you seen this?" "Oh, yes, I have seen our pussy," Mrs.

Poor Mary's face grew sad as she said : "I forgot that you do not see as I do." in historical works, although tradition has Then she added: " But mamma told me before she ded that I was not always blind. Don't you think I'll ever see again ?"

Mrs. Fields comforted her as best she could and soon she had forgotten her sor-Every day there are people walking row and was happy again as the bees and the butterflies in the meadows.

The evening before she was to return to the school, when the light was being lit, looking around for some place to spend it. she cried out: "I see light , I see light !" The man who reaches out with his adver. Mrs. Fields passed a sheet of paper before the lamp. "Oh, it is gone !" she said. Then, when it reappeared, she cried, delightedly, "there it is again !"

This was the beginning of her being able stronger; soon she was able to distinguish a tree or other large object, and now she can tell when the sun shines.

"What do you suppose I will be able to see when I come back next year?" the happy little girl asks a dozen times a day

A Natural Mistake.

City man (mistaking the saw-miller for the farmer)-What kind of boarding can get at your place?

Saw Miller (innocently) - Mostly weather boardin', but there's a little floorin' left over, you kin hev.

Afterwards.

Ethel-What did papa say, Algie, when you asked him for me?

Algie Softe--Your papa, darling, is a very naughty man, and I would not repeat his lauguage in your hearing for anything.