# NEW MEXICO'S "MESSIAH."

Many Marvellous Cures Claimed for Schlatter.

### A REMARKABLE STORY OF TO-DAY.

Makes No Boastful Claim as to His Powe to Heat the Affileted—Story of His Conversion While at the Cobbler's Bench-Heals by a Touch.

Three months ago, says a Denver letter to the New York Sun, a story came from New Mexico of astonishing cures performed by a strange man through some agency which none seemed to comprehend. These stories were believed by the credulous and scoffed at by the intelligent. Day after day passed and the stories of cures continued to come from the south. Men from New Mexico of undoubted integrity vouched for the astonishing cures of various physical ailments, and people began to onder if there might not be some truth in the stories.

A few persons so far believed that the strange man, who claimed to be the strange man, who claimed to be the Messiah, was able to perform miracles that they left their homes to journey down to Albuquerque to see with their own eyes if such things could be. Among these curious visitors was Edward Fox, a fairly inteligent business man of 35 years, who had been an alderman in the town of Highlands, the part of Denver lying over the Platte. Fox said he was suffering from defective hearing. He



witnessed the work of Schlatter in Albuquerque and, believing in him, took the treatment and returned home greatly benefited. So pleased was he with the result of his visit that he secured a promise from the healer that should he ever come to Denver he would accept the hospitality of the Fox home.

HIS EARLY LIFE.

Francis Schlatter was horn in Al-

HIS EARLY LIFE.

Francis Schlatter was born in Alsace-Lorraine thirty years ago of German parents. He never married. About two years and a half ago he was working at the bench cobbling shoes in this city, when, one day after he hisd finished his work, a voice called to him that a letter written to a friend living on the northern side of Long Island would result in a cure from paralysis, with which that friend was affected. Schlatter doubted this voice and did not write. Again the voice admonished him to write, and he believed. The letter was written, and in time came a reply telling of a complete recovery. For eight months Schlatter continued at his bench, when the voice came to him again, urging him to go out and heal the afflicted. He closed his shop and set out.

eight months Schlatter continued at his bench, when the voice came to him again, urging him to go out and heal the afflicted. He closed his many of the contraction as told often by himself in response to the questions of reporters and others. Since his reappearance in Denverse were the him as the "cray show maker," who used to live the life of recluse out on Welton street. To them he seemed to be daf, upon revenue he him as the "cray show maker," who used to live the life of recluse out on Welton street. To them he seemed to be daf, upon refrom here was westward along the life of the Union Pacific, but the details of his journey are not known. He had take ji'ttle and does not seem inclined the street of the life of the Union Pacific, but the details of his journey are not known. He had the life of the Union Pacific, but the details of his journey are not known don't by occasional incidents related by the roadside near Throckmorton. Tex, when he was arrested as a vage rand and thraw along his him three days to relate the lower of the work of the life of the prisoners there "kangarooc" him and gave him firly laseffs. He says he often fasted for many days, once going for severty-live days travelled about the desert country in hor repeatedly declares that all his power comes from a long that he had been a statements. He takes no thanks to himself, and continued to repeat without variation: "That is not tree for forty days. This fast is well authenticated, and when he arrived in Denver his frame showed."

Schlatter makes no boastful claims as to his power to heal the afflicted in many obscure places. After attractive the neighborhood of Albuquerque he fasted there for forty days. This fast is well authenticated, and when he arrived in Denver his frame showed.

Schlatter makes no boastful claims as to his power to heal the afflicted in the prefers not to discuss the subject, and the promises the subject, and the promises the profess not to discuss the subject, and the promise the profess not to discuss the subject, a

of all things. I have nothing to do with theology. I am in one church the Homan Catholic, and it will stay there. If anybody tries to account the Homan Catholic, and it will stay there. If anybody tries to account the Homan Catholic, and it is remarkable man many people who are undoubtedly suffered larve sequences ago, but I now know the reason. It could not read very little of the teachings of men. The only way is to do the will of the Pather. I am always happy, and the Pather. I am always happy, and the prophets two years ago, but I now know the reason is responsible to the property of the country of the Pather. I am always happy, and the property of the country of the Pather. I am always happy, and the property happy happy and the property happy happy

hands he gives short replies in a very low tone. He seldom volunteers a word. When his day's work ends he turns and disappears into the cottage, walking as briskly as a strong man can walk, and nothing in his actions indicates that he feels any fatigue for the long hours of ceaseless handshaking.

posed of admirers of the socialistic clergyman. He has gone to a little Catholic Church in Highlands several times. In his sermon that Sunday, Mr. Reed, talking on the subject of "Modern Miracles," said of Schlatter: "I have been much interested the past week in the spectacle over the bridge—in the people gathered together to take the hand of a man who seems to be absolutely willing to be used as God pleases. He will not be paid and will not be thanked. He says, "Thank the Father." I have listened to this man. It does not appear that he close the work; it appear that he close the work; it appear that he close the work; it appear that he close the work it are asy path he has trod from Denver to the Pacific and back again, depending always on what is to him the voice of "the Father." This man has walked for food when told to ask for it, gone without when told to ask for it, gone without when told to go without. I do not wonder that people go to get help from him. I believe that he has told to do. He is the only man of the kind and degree that I ever saw. If people cannot get good from God through him, I do not know why. He has conformed. It is the most literal following of Jesus Christ that I have ever known. It was to be expected that he would be treated harshly. Some people have fully met the expectation. A distinguished clergyman of this city, who is apt to say bright things, is reported to have said that the reason that the clergy did not indorse the man was because if they did the people would expect them to do what he is doing, and they don't know how."

A HEALING MATINEE.

The daily scenes in front of the Fox

A little fellow suffering with a hip

ands the gives above the polity colleges and the property of the patterns and disappears into the cottage, walking as briskly as a strong man an walk, and nothing in his actions indicates that he feels any integer walking as briskly as a strong man an walk, and nothing in his actions indicates that he feels any integer walking as briskly as a strong man an walk, and nothing in his actions indicates that he feels any integer walking as briskly as a strong man an walk, and nothing in his actions indicates that he feel any integer walking as briskly as a strong man and walk and nothing his actions indicates that he feel any integer walking as briskly as a strong man and walk and nothing his actions indicates that he has hadking.

HIS SABRATH OCCUPATIONS.
On Sunday he rests. On Sunday he attended the service held in the Broadway Theory as the congregation of the Broadway Theory as the congress of the service held in the Broadway Theory as the congress of the service held in the Broadway Theory as the congress of the service held in the Broadway Theory as the congress of the service held in the Broadway Theory as the service held in the Broadway Theory and the service held in the broadway Theory as the service held in the service held to the service held in the service held to t

fered no distress on the asphalt streets, but as soon as the rough streets were reached her heart ceased to beat properly, and her condition was most pittful. In this condition, being near the Fox residence, it was suggested that she try Schlatter for relief. When the place was reached it was evident to the bystanders that the patient was very lil, and word was quickly passed to Schlatter, who slipped through the fence and hastened to her side. Taking her hands in his he held them for a long time, probably six or eightminutes.

fence and hastened to her side. Taking her hands in his he held them for a long time, probably six or eight minutes.

"All looked black to me and I saw no hope. When he took my hands I feit that something strange was happening. Suddenly I feit a very sharp pain in my right side, in a place where I had never before experienced pain. It seemed to culminate there, and I fancled it left my body at that point. As the pain went, the healer said "Thanks be to the Father," and dropped my hands. That was the last trouble I have experienced, and for six days now I have had no pain. To-day I read the newspapers, for an hour without glasses and without pain. Yesterday I read a book for two hours. I walk up and down stairs without effort. Yesterday I walked a mile with ease. My appetite immediately returned, and on the very day of my cure I cooked with my own hands a beefsteak and at e plentifully of it, besides drinking three cups of tea. I eat now with a relish and am in every way, a new woman. I now see light and happiness ahead where before all was black with despair. My heart is beating regularly, and, though I am still weak, it is the weakness of convalescence, and I know I am now on the road to health and strength."

and strength."

It can only be said, in conclusion, that the many friends of this woman in Denver listen to her story with astonishment. They are bound to believe her, for she is an unusually intelligent woman.

The twelve apostles would have a hard time getting into a Fifth avenue church unless they could make some arrangements with a tailor.—Texas

pancy, Sweep down the coloreds wash the windows, reglaze them where needed, and then give them a coat of paint. You will be surprised at the change, and the additional amount of light received.

A destructive, acid fermentation

A destructive, acid fermentation takes place even in seemingly dry fodder. The Colorado station has proved that fodder in large shocks, thoroughly cured, lost 31 per cent. of its feeding value, in small shocks 43 per cent., and that thrown upon the ground 55 per cent. This the same corn, properly enslaged, will not do. SHEEP.

ground 55 per cent. This the same corn, properly ensilaged, will not do. SHEEP.

It is to wrong treatment that is due the frequent disappointment of farmers who expect sheep to live on briars and weeds; for thus neglected, they miserably perish. There must be profit in the right kind rightly kept, while the lambs are doubling the flock the wool will pay for good keeping.

What does the future promise? Let it be borne in mind that for the last two years the number of sheep in the country has been reduced by many millions, while the population has increased. Exportation of mutton carcases has but just begun, and is sertain to grow to great proportions.

Wool manufacturing establishments are nearly bare of wool, they having lived on the hand to mouth plan. Since wool has been so low people have worn more woollen clothing, and they will be slow to ever go back to cotton or shoddy.

Of all meats mutton is least affected with infectious diseases, is the most easily digested of all, and all over the world people are eating more of it. Not taking account of the wool, mutton can be grown cheaper than beef. They must pay, or flock masters would not keep them.

In some regions the docking of sheep is becoming abandoned. It is cruel, harmful and useless. Sheep need their tails or they would not have been given them. It is claimed that grub in the head is caused by insects, from which whole flocks die. Now, the sheep must keep these insects away from his nose with his fore feet; but we are learning.

Littering the pens in which sheep are housed with burnt clay is practiced in England as a preventive of foot trouble. The clay, which acts as an exorbent for the excrement, makes a valuable fertilizer, and one which is easily handled.

If you expect to grow early lambs for the market next season, make up your minds now at what time you want the ewes to lamb, and turn the buck into the flock accordingly. The period of gestation runs from 145 to 160 days, and the lambing season

want the ewes to lamb, and turn the buck into the flock accordingly. The period of gestation runs from 145 to 160 days, and the lambing season will, therefore, begin in 22 or 23 weeks.

With all the ups and downs in wool, there is yet a profit in sheep raising, and this profit is from more than two or three sources. The wool makes a good return, and so does the mutton; so do the young lambs. There is no small income from the sales for breeding purposes, if one has a good stock. We must not ignore the value of the droppings, nor the fact that sheep live much upon refuse and weeds.

that sheep live much upon refuse and weeds.

By stocking the orchard heavily with sheep and feeding large quantities of bran one obtains two values—the feeding value and the manurial value—beside preventing the spread of insects which live in the fallen fruit; but they must be kept out of the young orchards, for they are destructive foragers upon the branches which they can reach.

Perhaps the only remedy worth considering for foot rot in sheep is by cutting off the diseased portion of the hoof, and then rubbing in nitric acid. The fine wool breeds are more subject to this trouble than other sorts. Keep infected flocks off low or wet, lands.

DAIRY.

Cut the green oats when in the

Cut the green oats when in the dough state, and cure it for hay. This makes an almost perfect food for mileh cows, and by not threshing or grinding a saving of 15 per cent. is made. Bear this in mind next spring, if you have not already tried it, and put in an extra piece of oats for the Decause milk does not get thick and curdle during cool weather, it is popularly believed that it can be held for days with impunity, but natural fermentation is arrested and unnatural bacteriological changes occur, which ruin butter quality as thoroughly as sprouting ruins wheat in the bin.

The time is certainly not far Als-

The time is certainly not far distant when the great mass of farmers will use ensilage. Its value is appreciated, and as a feed it has come to stay, despite the difficulties and

expense in its making and in its use. It is truly one of the ways to stop "waste" upon the farm.

To use the term properly, a hardy cow is not one which stands exposure best, but one with such a constitution that she can endure large daily dairy work, can take her full rations of food, and do her best continually in the business of yielding milk.

tinually in the business of yielding milk.

It is not necessary to live with but one idea. First, of course, get cows which yield milk in quantity and quality; but there is such a thing as having an eye for live weight at the same time. Other things being equal, a cow with beef value is to be preferred. Some cows will give a square return in both cream and beef for every pound of feed given them.

When the dairy business is dull, and not paying, shorthorns and like breeds can be fattened for market in a short time, and by this means the farmer has two strings to his bow. Such plans are certainly not bad practice; but such procedure would be almost profitless with the little breeds.

It is, a valuable characteristic in

himost profitees with the fittee breeds.

It is a valuable characteristic in cows that their milk yields butter quickly and easily, and a herd can be built up with this characteristic in view. Some cows show a lamentable tendency the other way. Almost any trait can be bred in or out of cattle.

any trait can be bred in or out of cattle.

A careful person will hardly consider it sufficient that his milk has been strained through a wire sieve. A few layers of cheese cloth fastened over the mouth of the strainer with a ring is certainly to be preferred. Much of the usual assortment of filth can be kept out of the bucket by previously wiping from the udders all straw, hair and dirt.

In every dairy the number and weight or the calves produced is an important item. Only the choicest of these are kept for milking purposes, and the others are sold as soon as large enough.

Inose who advocate the larger breeds in preference to the Jersey have certainly the advantage at this point.

### POULTRY.

Experience is a better teacher than precept in poultry raising, but it is not every one who turns his misfortune to experience. It is the wise poultry man who avoids making the same mistake twice; but there are those who will learn no lessons from any source whatever.

If chicks roost upon narrow perches before their breasts become firm and hardened, it is likely that they will have crooked breast bones. Therefore, while they are young, let them stick to their boxes, or have a coop wishout any poles.

Milk in any form is good for laying hens; it contains all the elements of egg food in almost the proper proportions; and no food will make hens lay like wheat in some shape, with a regular ration of green cut bones. Then keep them comfortable and busy.

The days are at hand when the early puliets and the hens which moulted first will begin their song of

early puliets and the hens which mouited first will begin their song of production, a song which is ever music to the poultryman. See that they have the combustible material to raise sufficient steam to keep the machinery at work and bring forth the product.

In the variety of farm products poultry may become a source of income at all seasons of the year; but, asids from this, the farmer should have more chickens to save the butchers bills, and to afford him a change from pork and salt meats. We do not produce enough; the city markets are rapidly growing.

Ask the average farmer if he gives any time or attention to his poultry, and he will tell you, no; the women folks gather the eggs and raise a few young ones, but they do not pay. Of course, they do not, nor would the cattle, horses or pigs, if looked after in the same slipshod manner; but they will never listen to your preaching.

Fowls need lime, but it is the bet-

ing.
Fowls need lime, but it is the bet-Fowls need lime, but it is the better way to give them foods rich in this material. Chopped clover contains both lime and nitrogenous matter. Peas are also rich with it, and wheat is a lime food. The wheat should be given after clover, lest it be too concentrated, and fattens the fowls, instead of making them lay.

Old time ideas are hard to down, but it is waste of food keeping a cock with hens from which it is not desired to breed. They will lay and thrive better without his attentions, and sterile eggs will keep better than fertile ones, which fact is especially important if pickling is resorted to. We shall not contend that a flock of poultry would be the salvation of these depressed times, but when English farmers are conviaced that there is more to be made from their fowls than the provision of pln money for than the provision of pin money their wives and daughters, it is we were giving the subject more consideration

# Paid for Time Spent in Reading His Adver

Paid for Time Spent in Reading His Advertisements.

The Chicago Times Herald says that a novel advertising scheme employed to attract and retain the attention of the public is the one chiployed by a certain haberdasher, who got up an elaborate envelope with a crest upon it, and enclosed a short and well-worded note asking the attention of the reader for two minutes to his notice of his goods, and inclosed also a cheque regularly signed, for 7 cents, as the value of the time requested.

The advertisement was sent to Board of Trade men, bankers and the better class of business men throughout the city.

The haberdasher hardly thought that anyone would take the trouble to cash the cheques, but some bright and kind-hearted wit conceived the idea of collecting these cheques and using them for a worthy object. Accordingly the cheques were gradually gathered in, all properly endorsed, and sent to the children's fresh air fund, and aggregated quite a comfortable sum.

While the advertiser was rather surprised at the novel use to which his advertising cheques were put he is quite pleased to contribute thus indirectly, as it were, to such a worthy cause.

After a brief honeymoon, filled with

After a brief honeymoon, filled with troubles, Nellie Ganthony, the actress, who married John Clark, the Tozon, to horseman and lawyer, has left her husband and is going back to the stage. Clark, she says, claimed to be worth \$40,000. The fortune did not materalize, and he did nothing for her support.

To improve the golden moment of

To improve the golden moment of opportunity, and catch the good that is within our reach, is the great art of life.—Johnson.

# FOR LITTLE PEOPLE.

INCO HISTORIA GOLDONIA SE SEGUIDO PROPERTO DE LA CONTRACTORIA DE CONTRACTORIA THE TEN TRAVELLERS. en weary, footsore travellers, All in a woful plight, ought shelter at a wayside inn One dark and stormy night.

Nine rooms, no more," the landlord

said,
"Have I to offer you;
To each of eight a single bed,
But the ninth must serve for two."

A din arose. The troubled host Could only scratch his head, For of these tired men no two Would occupy one bed.

The puzzled host was soon at case—
He was a clever man,
And so to please his guests devised
This most ingenious plan:

A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I| In room marked A two men

placed,
The third was lodged in B,
The fourth to C was then assigned,
The fifth retired to D.

In E the sixth he tucked away, In F the seventh man, The eighth and ninth in G and H, And then to A he ran.

Wherein the host, as I have said, Had laid two travellers by; Then taking one, the tenth and last, He lodged him safe in I.

Nine single rooms, a room for each, Were made to serve for ten; And this it is that puzzles me And many wiser men.

STRIKING AN AVERAGE.

For five minutes the questions were answered clearly, promptly and cor-

colored boy, was called.

"Now, Tonmy," began Miss Smart, smiling benignly, "what is an average?"

mething you hit." was the ready

reply.
The teacher was surprised, but she succeeded in stuttering, "Wh—what did you say?"
"Why, it's something you hit."
"Nonsense, Tommy. What gave you that idea?"

that idea?"

"You, yourself."
"I?"

"Yes, you. I heard you telling the master yesterday that you'd been striking an average and I wondered if you were talking about baseball or a prize fight."

ADVERTISES FOR A NEW MAMMA. A remarkable advertisement appears in the columns of the Vossiche Zeitung. It is as follows:

A very pretty little boy, aged a year and a half, who has had the mis-fortune to lose his dear mamma, wishes in this manner—as he seldom comes in contact with ladies—to find comes in contact with ladies—to lind a new mamma, who, however, must also be capable, by tenderness and delicacy of sentiment, of affording a faithful companion for life to his papa. "My papa," the advertisement goes on, suddenly lorsaking the use of the third person, "is an architect who fills an important social position; therefore, I am unfortunately obligedroesides delicacy of sentiment, to look out for some fortune, so that my papa may be content with my new mamma in every respect. I repulse all go-betweens with all the energy I possess, and beg that communications may be made direct."

# A FEW RIDDLES.

How is it you can never get rid of a housemaid? Eccause even when she is dead she returns to dust. What proof have we that there was sewing in the time of David? We read that he was hemmed in on every

ide.
I went to India and stopped there;
came back because I never \*went

I went to India and stopped there; I came back because I never \*went there? A clock or watch.

When is a schoolboy like a stamp? When he is licked and put in the corner to make him stick to his letters. Why is blind man's buff like sympathy? Because it's a fellow feeling for a fellow creature.

To what color does a flogging change a boy? It makes him yell Of What is it that you must keep after you have given it to another? Your word.—London Lady.

# CHIPS OF KNOWLEDGE.

To be perfectly proportioned, a man should weigh 28 pounds for every foot of his height. In the fourteenth century suits of armor often weighed 175 pounds and

In the harem of the Sultan of Tur-key the supreme authority is invested in his mother, and she alone is en-titled to go to and iro in the harem

unveiled.
The Grand Canal of China, extending from Pekin to Canton, a distance of 1,000 miles, is the longest artificial waterway in the world.
Photographs were first taken in England in 1802.
The deepost mining shaft is at Prizdram, in Bohemia, 1t is 3,280 feet deep.

deep. Cast iron melts at 3,479 degrees F., copper at 2,548 degrees, gold at 2,590 degrees, silver at 2,223 degrees, lead at 617 degrees and cast tin at 442 degrees.

# DIMPLE MAKERS.

"Oh, mamma," said little Ethel the first time she met a Ch.naman, "look at the gentleman with his eyes cut bigs."

Tottie (aged five)—I wonder why ables is always born in de night time.

babies is always born in de night time. Lottle (aged seven, a little wiser)—bon't you know? It's cos' they wants to make sure of findin' their mothers at home.

Teacher — Now, Georgie, suppose mamma gave you four cakes, and papa added six oranges; what would you have? Georgie—The pantry door locked.

Governess—Your little girl is a very skilled arithmetician, madam. Mrs. Parvenew—Really? I am so sorry. For goodness' sake, don't let her become too intimate with those vulgar tractions.

come too intimate with those vulgar fractions.
Sunday School Teacher—Totnmy, I was shocked to hear you swearing so dreadfully at that strange boy as I came in. Tommy—I couldn't help it, ma'am. He was making fun of our kind of religion.

# FOR ENGLAND'S NAVY.

Probably the largest number of men ever employed in building a single ship are now at work on the British battleship Magnificent in the Chatham dock-yard. There are 2,000 mechanics on the pay-roll.