

# THE ARIZONA CITIZEN.

Vol. V.

Tucson, Pima County, Arizona, Saturday, August 21, 1875.

No. 46.

## THE ARIZONA CITIZEN

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AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR THE CITIZEN:

W. N. Kelly, newsdealer at Prescott, has the CITIZEN for sale, and has authority to receive and receipt for money due us.

L. P. Fisher, 20 and 21 New Merchants Exchange, is our authorized agent in San Francisco.

Schneider, Grierson & Co., Arizona City.

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TUCSON, ARIZONA.  
CORNER OF CHURCH AND CONVENT.

THEO. F. WHITE,

CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.  
Deputy Surveyor of Mineral Lands,  
Tucson, Arizona. 50-11

HUGH FARLEY,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,  
TUCSON, ARIZONA.  
Office - On Congress Street.

COLES BASHFORD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
TUCSON, ARIZONA.  
Will practice in all the Courts of the Territory. 11-1

O. F. M-CARTY,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,  
Practices in all the Courts of the Territory.  
Office: First door east telegraph office,  
Tucson. Dec. 19, 1874. 11-11

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Will practice in the several courts of the Territory. Office in Northwest corner Congress Hall block, Congress street. 30-11

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Special assistance given in obtaining patents for Mining and Preemption claims.  
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Practices in all the Courts of the Territory. Office in Northwest corner Congress Hall block, Congress street. 30-11

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CORNER PLAZA AND CONVENT STS.  
TUCSON, ARIZONA.  
Will resume the practice of his profession Thursday, July 1. Will give attention to preference to diseases of women and children.  
Office hours from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. and evening.

BRIGGS GOODRICH, J. W. CLARK.

CLARK & GOODRICH,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,  
Partners in all business except that which relates to criminal matters. Notaries Public and Commissioners of Deeds for California.  
Briggs Goodrich District Attorney for Pima County. Office corner Congress and Myers streets, Tucson, Arizona. 30-11

STEPHEN G. MARCOU,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,  
ABOGADO Y CONSEJERO,  
Se ocupa de todo lo que pertenece a su oficio: habla Español y da consultas gratuitas a los que necesitando no tienen con que pagarlas.  
Los que viven lejos del Tucson pueden consultar, por escrito, tomandose a las leyes del Territorio de Arizona.  
Tucson Arizona, Julio 31, 1875. 40-11

Agency Key West Cigars.

L. M. JACOBS & CO.

HAVING SECURED THE AGENCY for these excellent cigars, are prepared to supply dealers and the public generally in quantities to suit.  
Their superiority over any Cigar in the market has been proven, and in point of price they can be sold for the same price paid for common Cigars.

Tucson Assay Office.

I REG LEAVE TO INFORM MY friends and the public in general that I have opened an

Assay Office in Tucson,

and am ready for work in any line of my business at following prices:  
Single Assays for Gold and Silver, \$1.50  
Single Assays for Copper, \$1.00  
Single Assays, Copper, Gold & Silver, \$3.50  
SAMPLER HUGHES, ASSAYER,  
Tucson, Feb. 6, 1875. 18-11

LEGAL PAPERS EXECUTED

—by—

S. W. CARPENTER,

RECORDER OF PIMA COUNTY.  
Office in the Court-house, Tucson.

D. E. MOYER, MORTGAGES, BILLS OF SALE, COMMISSIONS, DISSOLUTION AND OTHER legal documents executed neatly, promptly and correctly, and at moderate charges.

H. Buehman, Photographer.

HAVING OPENED MY NEW STUDIO on

Congress Street, Tucson.

I am prepared to do ALL CLASSES of work in my line at a

Much Reduced Rate to that Offered Heretofore.

I keep an assortment of "NEWS" and also an elegant selection of Picture Frames on hand.

Special attention will be paid to

PRINTING. August 7. 11-11

## BORDER TROUBLES.

Operation of the Extradition Treaty—Action of Officials and Citizens.

It is our duty to call attention to the fact that the Mexican government is much displeased with a certain arrest made last April, as is alleged on Mexican soil, in violation of the extradition treaty. It seems to make no difference to Mexico that the arrest was of a person convicted of a high crime in Arizona, who had escaped to Sonora. However, we understand that the Mexican government does not claim that the arrest was made with any intention of violating the provisions of the treaty, but that if similar action be repeated, disagreeable consequences may follow. The subject has been made one of diplomatic correspondence between Mexico and the United States, and we are now prompted to refer to it because the miners of the Santa Rita placers, have publicly resolved to "punish criminals independent of government lines;" their reason being also given that they are so far distant from the authorities empowered to execute civil process, that men can commit crimes and escape into Sonora before any action could be taken in the regular manner. They also aver that Sonora has furnished four-fifths of the criminals who infest this Territory, and that that State has not only refused to deliver over to our authorities fugitives from justice, but has both harbored and protected them. Their statements are undoubtedly true. In the main and probably in detail.

It comes with rather bad grace from Sonora or Mexico to complain of violations of the extradition treaty, when all attempts by Arizona officials to make the provisions of it available to insure the punishment of criminals of almost if not quite every grade, has been defeated by the Mexican authorities.

The extradition treaty is not mandatory in its provisions, but gives each government discretion as to the surrender of fugitives from justice, and the Mexican government has so far refused to give up criminals even when applied for in legal form. This fact is well known in Arizona and also in Sonora, and of course affords almost perfect safety to men who commit thefts and murders in Arizona near the line.

Under this state of affairs, it is not to be wondered that our people take measures for self-protection, albeit in doing so they do not conform to the provisions of a treaty which is of no avail in even the plainest cases of heinous crimes. In December, 1871, Gov. Safford addressed Hon. Hamilton Fish, our Secretary of State, setting forth a number of cases of murder of our people, by Mexicans who at once escaped to Sonora, and also showing that a legal demand for their surrender under the treaty was denied by the Supreme government of Mexico; and further showing how such refusal had stimulated the murder of our people by those of Sonora. Gov. McCormick also addressed Mr. Fish on the same subject. Mr. Fish replied that our Minister in Mexico had been properly instructed in the premises, with direction to remonstrate, etc., against the border atrocities. Mr. Fish also declared in his letter to Gov. McCormick that "it is apprehended, however, that the Mexican government in the present condition of the country, will scarcely be able to make its authority respected on that remote frontier."

Whether or not it could then or now, make its authority respected along our border, makes no difference, because according to its view of the treaty, that authority is so exercised as to encourage the border troubles to be in part, at least, designed to repress and prevent. And it is very likely by the terms of the treaty as binding on the United States would agree to, although we are sure that the authorities of Arizona would, under it, surrender escaped criminals from Sonora, if applied for in legal form.

Along the whole frontier from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific ocean, these border difficulties are of constant occurrence, and will continue until Mexico surrenders, without regard to nationality, the criminals who commit outrages on American soil, and escape to their country. If that nation would make this a rule of practice and freely publish it, the border atrocities would soon be reduced to few or none, and no further arrests would be made in violation of the extradition treaty. As the case stands now, Mexico refuses to surrender criminals in accordance with the only law authorizing their surrender, and she does not punish such criminals according to her own interpretation of the treaty.

Americans exercise their rights to live upon, grow stock, cultivate land, develop mines and so on, on our soil along and near to the national boundary, and in this exercise they are sometimes murdered and often robbed without any hope of legal redress or punishment of the criminals. The question naturally enough arises with them, what shall we do under the cir-

## CENTENNIAL MATTERS.

Suggestions to Exhibitors and to Those in Charge of Articles for Exhibition.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26, 1875.  
To Hon. A. P. Safford, Governor of Arizona Territory. Sir: Numerous inquiries have been addressed to me by State Centennial Boards and others engaged in preparing collective representations of the resources of their States, as to the proper character and arrangement of such exhibits. I have, accordingly, the honor to submit to you some suggestions on this point, which are designed to insure a certain desirable uniformity among the exhibits made by different States.

A method which has been pursued advantageously in several quarters has been to ascertain from the classification in which its departments the State has resources for organizing a display. Every such department has then been placed in charge of an expert, whose duty it became to supervise the collecting, selection, and forwarding of the objects to be exhibited. In some cases, these experts have found it practically desirable to invoke the aid of assistants in every county throughout their States; and in others they have been able to avail themselves of the aid of existing societies and associations. In the preparation of agricultural collections especially, the Boards of some of the States with the view of securing the best representative specimens, have thought it well to hold preliminary county or State exhibitions during the coming Autumn, in order to select from the variety of products offered, those most worthy of being forwarded to the International Exhibition.

In two of the departments, at least, every State should be represented—that of agriculture, and that devoted to mining and metallurgy. The agricultural department will contain timber, fruits, cereals, animals, wild and tame, animal products, etc. The departments of mining and metallurgy should comprise a complete exhibit of the State's minerals, ores, building stones, soil, etc., especially of such as are valuable in commerce or in manufactures. Except when the excellence of objects of this kind depends upon their size, it is desirable to avoid undue bulk or weight, and a cubic foot may be taken as the standard of extreme size. As far as possible the collective exhibition of each State should be made in a glass case, and systematically and analytically arranged, with a view to their permanent preservation in a State museum or for deposit in some public institution. A scale drawing of each case should be sent to this office as soon as possible for the information of the installation department. Soils, seeds, cereals, etc., should be exhibited in glass vials or tubes.

The exhibition of the growth and workings of the common school and higher educational systems, is a matter of great importance, and full statistics concerning it are desired. Those to whom this department is entrusted would do well to place themselves in communication with the Hon. John Eaton, superintendent of the bureau of education, Washington, D. C., with reference to the system on which their exhibition should be organized.

Those having the care of the Exhibition in the several States should, through the press and otherwise, stimulate an interest among the manufacturers and producers to make applications for space at once. In the course of a few weeks, a definite allotment will be made of the space. You will perceive, therefore, the necessity of immediate action, if measures are to be taken, to encourage participation by exhibitors in your Territory.

I am, yours very respectfully,  
A. T. GOSWORTHY, Director General.

## New Mexico Items.

The Borderer of August 7, has these items:  
Judge Bennett is taking out an application for the reduction works at Chino, Arizona, to be used in the place of water power.

Jacob Schaublin has purchased a fine lot of sheep in Chihuahua, to put on his ranch at San Pedro.

By last coach down from Silver City, came the largest piece of silver yet shipped from the banana district. It is from the Wilson furnace, of an oval shape, one foot ten inches broad, two feet seven inches long and thick enough to make it weigh \$2400.

These are from The Herald, Silver City, of August 8:

D. C. Cushey has sold his interest in the McGregor mine for \$4000. He contemplates sinking on a new discovery.

Ten of the members of the grand jury for the December term, have already signed the reply to Judge Warren DeLo's reflection upon them in his charge at the July term, and it is presumed that all will sign as soon as it is presented to them. So far no one has refused.

Jose Barundo, (alias Francisco Hernandez) robbed the Las Cruces post-office, says the Mesilla News of August 7. He was caught in the act and the money recovered and himself locked up in jail, from which he escaped and was captured and ironed anew and put in jail again. The News says this man is a desperado and thief, and lately escaped from El Paso, Texas, also that he is the leader of a gang of five thieves and murderers.

Lieut. A. W. Greely, Fifth Cavalry, has been assigned to duty in charge of the construction of the military telegraph lines in Texas and New Mexico.

GEN. HOWARD is very anxious to send missionaries to Alaska. The Fiji Catholics are preparing a protest, stating that they are in a state of semi-starvation, having had only one-half the usual number of missionaries during the past year.

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

(Special Dispatches to THE CITIZEN.)

### PACIFIC COAST MATTERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 11.—This morning the graders at the corner of Mission and Sixteenth streets found a keg buried which contained gold in scales and nuggets, estimated worth from \$50,000 to \$80,000.

LOS ANGELES, August 12.—Senator Jones positively denies that there is any truth in the rumor that he intends to sell the Los Angeles and Independence railroad to the Southern Pacific.

CADIZ, NEVADA, August 12.—In supreme court, a writ is issued staying all proceedings with regard to execution of Rover sentenced to be hung for the murder of Sharp in Humboldt county.

HELENA, MONTANA, August 12.—Wright W. Wheatley, one of the murderers of Frank Wave, was hanged today. He died neither confessing nor pleading innocent.

PORTLAND, OREGON, August 11.—The Holladay and Gaston boards of directors of the West side railroad have settled their differences—Holladay retaining control by paying all eastern claims and establishing stations at Hillsboro and Forest Grove.

### EASTERN STATES.

WASHINGTON, August 11.—The President has approved the recommendation of Secretary Delano that those portions of the Texas and Pacific railway from Marshall to Texarkana and from Sherman to Brookston be accepted.

### FOREIGN.

PARIS, August 14.—The number of persons intending to send goods to the Centennial Exhibition in 1876, is increasing here and at Lyons. Today Mr. Appert addressed a meeting of silk manufacturers on the subject. Besides making many practical suggestions, he made eloquent expressions of sympathetic sentiments of Americans.

LONDON, August 13.—A damaging hurricane and hail-storm has just occurred twenty miles northwest of Paris. Many houses were unroofed and chimneys demolished for several miles. Cattle were killed; fruit trees destroyed; many people badly injured by the hail-stones which were enormous, and it is feared some will die in consequence.

### Liquor and Snake Bites.

In this connection we give this dispatch special prominence:  
MARCOPA WELLS, August 15.—J. Hovey, wagon master for L. Goldberg, was bitten by a rattlesnake at Gold Bend on the night of the 13th. He immediately drank four bottles of brandy, and by morning was able to direct his train.

This ought to be pretty conclusive as to the efficacy of brandy in cases of snake bite; but a question of some importance still remains, viz: Whether if a man should first drink four bottles of brandy, the bite of a rattlesnake would cure him or neutralize the effect? And even if this should be affirmatively demonstrated, the question might arise whether the rattlesnake could be induced to do their part in such cases?

### Mining Decision.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The Secretary of the Interior has rendered a decision in the case of the Magnolia Mining Company and other claimants, against the application for patent for the Mono mine, in Utah, affirming the decision of the Land Office in regard to the Magnolia, and it to be a good adverse claim; that the Shoshone adverse claim had been waived, and holding that the adverse claim of William A. Brooks must be settled in the courts before a patent can be issued for the Mono; holding that the law was complied with in regard to the citizenship, if citizenship is properly alleged and not controverted; and that any state of facts which shows the person alleging an adverse claim has no better right to the premises sought to be patented, or any portion thereof, than the applicant for the patent, is a proper subject matter of an adverse claim, and when properly set forth should be treated accordingly.

A CHECK ON BUSINESS MEN who Dabble in Stock.—It is said, says The San Francisco Real Estate Circular, that the banks of discount are endeavoring to perfect a plan by which they may privately ascertain the names of merchants and business men who dabble in stocks, the object being to mark them and to curtail the credit heretofore extended to them. This is right. A man legitimately engaged in a business to which he is giving close personal attention is entitled to liberal credit, but when he steps aside from it to take risks in stock-gambling, he can hardly help neglecting his business and withdrawing money which should be kept in it. When a bank loans a merchant money, it does so under the belief that he is using the money prudently in his legitimate calling; when therefore, he uses it in the risky business of stock purchases, he acts foolishly for himself and dishonestly toward his creditors. The banks propose to know who among their customers do this, and to treat them accordingly. We are glad of it. Anything that will tend to check the folly of stock gambling must meet with the hearty approval of all who wish to see legitimate business prosper and good morals promoted.

## Interesting Facts and Statistics.

In 1870 Nevada was not reckoned among the silver-producing regions. Mexico and South America in that year produced \$20,000,000 worth—nearly five times the amount obtained in the same year from Europe, Asia and Africa. The production of Plidmont in that year was greater than that of any other section of the eastern continent, and was about \$1,500,000. Austria was represented by about \$1,000,000, while Russia, Norway, Saxony, Spain, the Harz Mountains and Devonshire and Cornwall, in England, produced the remainder. India has often been reported as destitute of silver, but we have statements from Sir Rodrick Murchison and other travelers that the Kain Valley is so rich in ore and metallic silver that it might be made to yield enormous revenues for ages to come. What was once known as the silver country of the Vazurs in Kulu, comprises the mountainous country lying between the Bas, Samji and Pashuri rivers. The mines, although in the palmy days of India worked to a considerable extent, are now almost forgotten, surely by the inhabitants of the region itself. The Manikam mines in the same valley are known to be incalculably rich, but are now unworked. The Indian authorities, and even the people themselves, lay every obstacle in the way of developing them for fear of impoverishing the country.

In the first three centuries after the discovery of America, it has been computed that 100,000 tons of pure silver were exported from Peru and Mexico alone. This would be sufficient to form a solid globe of silver one hundred feet in diameter. Considering the rude manner of working ores at that day, this is no trifling difference. The difference between mining in Peru and mining in Mexico is only in the climate of the silver regions. The Potosi mine, which has yielded enormous quantities of silver, is at an elevation as great as that of the summit of Mt. Blanc, in a region of perpetual snow. The mines of Mexico are on the middle lands, where neither frost nor great heat is felt. The vast mineral wealth of Peru has been developed by the patient industry of the native Indians. They live almost entirely on cocoa. Their wages per week average about \$1.50 in our money.

A very romantic story is told of the Salcedo mine which has lost for a hundred years. Salcedo was a young Spaniard who fell in love with and married an Indian girl, whereupon she revealed to him the location of a silver mine of fabulous richness and as yet unworked. Salcedo, with the aid of his wife, found the mine, and making friends with the Indians, he commenced work upon it. In a few years he was enormously rich. The Spanish Government learning of his possession, caused Salcedo to secure the mine to himself, caused a charge of conspiracy to be made against him, under which he was arrested, tried and condemned, although the charge was entirely fictitious. When awaiting execution, he promised the Governor, De Lemos, that if he would allow the proofs to be sent to Madrid and be inspected by the King, there should be paid to him a hundred pounds of silver every day until the vessel should go to Spain and return. As the voyage one way in those days consumed about sixteen months it is readily seen that the ransom offered was enormous. Salcedo was executed. The avaricious Government hastened to the mine, but the mine was gone. It has never been found. The widow and her devoted Indians had determined that the murderer should never be rewarded for his crime, and they had flooded the mine and buried it in such a manner that discovery was impossible.

The richest silver mine in the world probably is the Potosi, or in our vernacular, Potosi—the Chollar-Potosi being named from it. It is near La Plata and was discovered in 1545. It has always been worked in a rude manner, but yet is said to have already produced \$250,000,000 worth of the precious metal. For many years sixteen hundred Indians were employed in it and being slaves, so cruelly were they worked that they died rapidly, and their places immediately filled by others. At the present time two thousand paid men are employed, and the mine yields well and shows no sign of exhaustion.

The total silver production in the world from the year 1850 to 1875, has been estimated to be \$1,025,000,000, the United States producing one-tenth of the entire amount. The yield of Mexico is at present at the rate of \$20,000,000 annually. Peru is falling gradually behind, the yield for the year 1874 being but little over \$10,000,000. The mines of Chile and Bolivia are being rapidly developed, and will soon furnish a material item in the annual production. In 1875, Nevada proudly pointed to a yield of \$12,500,000. In 1869 the production was hardly half as much. The production for the present year will probably exceed \$25,000,000. The annual production of the Idaho mines is about \$3,000,000, or as much as the famous mines of Peru. Colorado, in 1874, is estimated to have produced bullion to the amount of \$1,000,000.

It is said that the Colorado Central railroad, which is twenty-one miles in length, is built among the rocks and ledges, and is known to be the crookiest line ever built. At but three places is the track straight, and then only for a distance of three hundred feet. It is moreover said that the legislature granted the company a charter as a joke, never expecting that it would be built, yet it has proved a profitable investment to the holders.

OBITUARY poetry is having a ridiculous run, and hence we give our readers this sample which we find in an eastern journal:  
This is the grave of little Jerry,  
The son of John and Susan Howells;  
He struggled long with dysentery,  
And perished in his little bowels.

MR. GLADSTONE is about to publish in one volume, under the title of "Rome and the Newest Fashions in Religion," his three essays on "The Vatican," "The Vaticanism," and "The Pope's Speeches."

## SADDLER, HARNESS MAKER and Upholsterer.

WORK IN THESE SEVERAL LINES done in

Good Order and Style,

and with promptness and satisfaction to customers, at my shop on Congress street, in Tucson, just opposite Lord & Williams' store.  
A. E. JOHNSTON,  
July 9, 1875. 30-11

Fresh, Sweet Butter.

THE BEST BUTTER IN SOUTHERN Arizona is made and brought to the TUCSON MARKET by H. Kimberlin in San Pedro Valley, and sent to market frequently by mail boxload.

E. N. Fish & Co. are sole agents in Tucson, where the butter is stored with great care and is at all times

IN FINE CONDITION.

Every body that uses it recommends it.  
July 21, 1875. 42-5w

## PIONEER NEWS DEPOT.

—AND—

CIGAR STORE.

THE LATEST NEWSPAPERS, PERIODICALS, Magazines and Novels.

Also, a fine assortment of

CIGARS, TOBACCO, PIPES, ETC., constantly on hand.

J. S. MANSFELD,  
Lesinsky's block, Congress St., Tucson, Arizona.

Morrison & Elliott.

Manufacturers of

Soda & Sarsaparilla.

Main St. one door south of Archibald's.

WE CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE citizens of Tucson to our business.

Soda Water or Sarsaparilla delivered to any part of the City free of charge, at \$1.50 per dozen.

Connected with this is a BAR which is well supplied with Choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Tucson, Arizona, June 11, 1875. 30-11

The Attention of

MINERS AND MILL MEN

—is called to the—

Krom Dry Ore Concentrator.

THE BEST APPARATUS FOR PREPARING LOW GRADE and "BASE METAL" ORES for reduction or shipment.

For particulars apply to

K. S. CANFIELD,  
Mineral Park, Mohave Co., Arizona,  
May 1. 30-3m

JAMES A. HANCOCK,

Cabinet Maker and Carpenter.

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM the citizens of Tucson that he has purchased property in this place, and has permanently settled here with his family, and would further state that he is prepared to do

Any and all kinds of Work

in either line of his business. Also EXTRA- TAKING promptly attended to.

Prices Moderate.

Give him a trial.

Refers to: Judge Dunne, W. W. Williams, J. W. Hopkins, C. O. Brown and Geo. Coover.

15-3m

## THE PARK BREWERY.

Foot of Pennington Street.

Now Opened.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD BEG leave to inform the public that the PARK BREWERY at the place of Levin's original Pioneer Brewery is now fitted up after the latest and most

IMPROVED STYLE,

and is prepared to supply

BAR ROOMS, SUTLERS, FAMILIES, &c. with a Superior article of

Lager Beer, Ale and Porter.

Also, will keep at the Brewery a fine assortment of LUNCHES at all hours.

Z. LEVIN,  
October 18, 1873. 11

## COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL

TUCSON, ARIZONA.

H. B. Smith, Proprietor.

THIS NEW AND COMMODIOUS hotel extends on Main Street from Pennington to 6th, in the most desirable part of the City.

The Proprietor now feels justified in selecting patronage in the full assurance that he can please all who may become his guests.

Special care will be taken to accommodate families as well as others in an unexceptionable manner.

From this date the prices at this Hotel will be reduced to the following figures:

TERMS:

By the Week with Room - \$15 00

By the Week without Room, 10 00

By the Day with Room, - 2 50

By the Day without Room, - 2 00

Single Meals, - - - - 1 00