

4-11-1898

## Albuquerque Daily Citizen, 04-11-1898

Hughes & McCreight

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In all the numerous and diverse branches easily done a **WEEK** **EXTENDING**.

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ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO, MONDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 11, 1898.

NUMBER 149.

# WAR MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT!

He Carefully Discusses the Strained Relations with Spain.

## TREACHERY OF SPAIN TERSELY TOLD.

Washington, April 11.—The president today sent the following message to congress: "Obedient to that precept of the constitution which commands the president to give from time to time to congress information of the state of the union and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient, it becomes my duty now to address your body with regard to the grave condition that has arisen in the relation of the United States to Spain by reason of the warfare that for more than three years has raged in the neighboring island of Cuba. So because of the intimate connection of the Cuban question with the state of our own union and grave relations, and the course which is now incumbent upon the nation to adopt must needs bear to the traditional policy of our government. It is to accord with the precepts laid down by the founders of the republic and religiously observed by succeeding administrations to the present day.

The present revolution is but a successor of other similar insurrections which have occurred in Cuba against the dominion of Spain, extending over a period of nearly half a century, each of which, during its progress, has subjected the United States to great effort and expense enforcing its neutrality laws, caused enormous losses to American trade and commerce, caused annoyance and disturbance among our citizens and by the exercise of cruel, barbarous and uncivilized practices of warfare, shocked the sensibilities and offended the humane sympathies of our people. Since the present revolution began in February, 1895, this country has seen the fertile domain of our commerce ravaged by fire and sword in the course of a struggle unequalled in the history of the island and rarely paralleled as to the number of combats and the bitterness of conflict by any revolution of modern times, where a dependent people, striving to be free, has been opposed by the power of a sovereign state. Our people have beheld the once prosperous community reduced to comparative want, its commerce virtually paralyzed, its exceptional productivity diminished, its fields laid waste, its mills in ruins and its people perishing by the tens of thousands from hunger and destitution. We have found ourselves constrained to observe that strict neutrality which our laws enjoin and which the law of nations commands, to police our own waters and watch our own shores to prevent any unlawful act in aid of the Cubans. Our trade has suffered; capital invested by our citizens in Cuba has been largely lost, and the loss and forbearance of our people have been so sorely tried as to bring about a serious and dangerous condition of the nation which has inevitably found its expression from time to time in the national legislature, so that issues wholly external to our body politic engendered attention and stand in the way of that close attention to domestic advancement that becomes a self-conscious commonwealth whose people are ever desirous of avoidance of all foreign entanglements. All this must needs awaken and has indeed aroused the utmost concern on the part of this government as well as the feeling of our people as to my administration.

The president reviews the futile efforts of this government to bring about peace and to repress the policy of the insurrection and concentration inaugurated and cruelly pursued by Spain. "In the provisions of Santa Clara, Matanzas, Havana and Pinar del Rio agricultural population to estimated number of 300,000 or more was herded within towns and their immediate vicinity, deprived of means of support, rendered destitute of shelter, left poorly clad and exposed to the most unfavorable conditions. "By March, 1897, according to conservative estimates from official Spanish sources, the mortality among the reconcentrated population of the island had exceeded 50 per centum of their total number. No practical relief was accorded to the destitute. "Reconcentration, adopted avowedly as a war measure in order to cut off the resources of the insurgents, worked its predestined result. As I said in my message of last December, it was not civilized warfare, it was extermination. The only peace it could bring was that of a wilderness and a grave."

The president's message asks congress to authorize the president to take measures to secure the termination of hostilities in Cuba and to secure the establishment of a stable government there, and to use the military and naval forces of the United States as may be necessary for those purposes. The president says that the only hope for relief from the condition which can no longer be endured is enforced pacification of the island. The issue is now with congress and the action, standing prepared to carry out every obligation imposed on him by the constitution. Spain's decree for suspension of hostilities is submitted to congress for just and careful attention, with the observation that if the measure attain a successful result "then our aspirations as a peace-loving people will be realized. If it fails, it will be only another justification for our contemplated action."

The Maine incident figures prominently in the message. The president argues that the wreck of the Maine in Havana harbor shows that Spain is not able to guarantee security of foreign vessels. Spain has discovered any connection with that disaster, and offered to submit to arbitration all differences which may arise from that affair. The president reviews his negotiations with Spain for amelioration of the conditions of Cuba and efforts made for the relief of the reconcentration, following the successful efforts on the behalf of Americans in the island, saying that thousands of lives have been saved. He says: "War in Cuba is of such a nature that, short of subjugation or extermination, a final military victory for either side seems impracticable. The prospect of such protraction and conclusion of the present strife is a contingency hardly to be contemplated with equanimity by the civilized world, and least of all by the United States, affected and injured as we are deeply and intimately by its very existence. Realizing this, it appeared to me my duty, in a spirit of friendship, no less to Spain than to the Cubans who have so much to lose by prolongation of the struggle to seek to bring about an immediate termination of war. To this end I submitted, on the 27th ultimo, as a result of much representation and correspondence, through the United States minister at Madrid, propositions to the Spanish government, looking to an armistice until October 1, for the negotiation of peace with the good offices of the president. In addition I asked the immediate revocation of the order of reconcentration, so as to permit the people to return to their farms, and the speedy to be relieved with provisions and supplies from the United States, co-operating with the Spanish authorities, so as to afford full relief. The reply of the Spanish cabinet was received on the night of the 31st ultimo. It offers as a means to bring about peace in Cuba to confide the preparation there to the insular department, inasmuch as the concurrence of that body would be necessary to reach a final result, it being, however, that the powers reserved by the constitution to the central government are not to be diminished. As the Cuban parliament does not meet until the 4th of May next, the Spanish cabinet would not object, for its part, to accept at once a suspension of hostilities, if asked for by the insurgents from the general-in-chief, to whom it would pertain, in each case, to determine the duration and conditions of armistice. "With this last overture in the direction of immediate peace and its disappointing reception by Spain, the executive was brought to the end of his effort."

The president quotes from his message of December last the statement that "of untold measures there remain recognition of the insurgents as belligerents, recognition of independence of Cuba, and intervention to end the war by imposing a national compromise on the combatants and intervention in favor of one or the other party" and proceeds to discuss them on the subject of recognizing at this time the independence of the present insurgent government of Cuba. He says that precedents are well summed up in President Jackson's message to congress December 31, 1855, which he quotes, adding:

"These are the words of the resolute and brave president of the United States, who said that the United States in addition to the test imposed by public law as a condition of the recognition of independence by a neutral state, (to-wit: that the state shall constitute in fact a body politic, having a government in substance as well as in name, possessed of elements of stability and of lasting facts, if left to itself, a state among nations, reasonably capable of discharging the duties of a state, has imposed for its own government, and for the recognition of its independence, the further condition that recognition of an independent statehood is not due to a revolted dependency until the danger of its being again subjugated by the parent state has entirely passed away."

"The same requirement must certainly be no less seriously considered when the issue of recognizing independence is in question. Nor from a standpoint of expediency do I think it would be wise or prudent for this government to recognize at the present time the independence of the so-called Cuban republic. To commit this country now to a recognition of any particular government in Cuba, subjecting us to embarrassing conditions of international obligation toward the organization so recognized. When it shall appear thereafter that there is within the island a government capable of performing the duties and discharging the functions of a separate nation, and having as a matter of fact, proper forms and attributes of nationality, such government can be promptly and readily recognized, and the relations and interests of the United States with such nation adjusted. Forcible intervention of the United States as a neutral to stop a war according to the large dictates of humanity and the following many precedents where neighboring states have interfered to check a hopeless sacrifice of life by intervention in conflicts beyond their borders, is justifiable on national grounds. It involves, however, a hostile constraint upon both parties to the contest as well as to enforce a truce as to guide eventual settlement between the belligerents. Grounds for such intervention may be briefly summarized as follows:

First.—In the case of humanity, and to put an end to the barbaric bloodshed, starvation and horrible miseries now existing there, and which the parties to the conflict are either unable or unwilling to stop or mitigate. Second.—We owe it to our citizens in Cuba to afford them that protection and indemnity for life and property, which no government there can or will afford, and to that end to terminate conditions that deprive them of legal protection. Third.—The right to intervene may be justified by the very serious injury to commerce, trade and business of our people and by the wanton destruction of property and devastation of the island. Fourth, and which is of the utmost importance, the present condition of affairs in Cuba is a constant menace to our peace, and entails upon this

government enormous expense. These elements of danger and disorder have been strikingly illustrated by the tragic event which has deeply and justly moved the American people. I have already transmitted to congress the report of the naval court of inquiry in the destruction of the battleship Maine in the harbor at Havana during the night of the 15th of February. The destruction of that noble vessel has filled the national heart with inexorable horror. Two hundred and fifty-eight brave sailors and marines, as two officers of our navy, reposing in the fancied security of a friendly harbor, have been buried to death—grief and want brought to their homes and sorrow to the nation. The naval court of inquiry, which, it is needless to say, commands the unequalled confidence of the government, was unanimous in the conclusion that the destruction of the Maine was caused by the exterior explosion of a submarine mine. It did not assume to place the responsibility of the disaster on any one. In any event, the destruction of the Maine, by whatever exterior cause, is a patent and impressive proof of a state of things in the harbor at Havana that is intolerable. That condition is thus shown to be such that the Spanish government cannot assure safety and security to a vessel of the American navy in the harbor, and that on a mission of peace, and rightfully there.

A dispatch from our minister to Spain, of the 25th ultimo, contained a statement expressing the readiness of Spain to submit to arbitration all differences which can arise in this matter which is subsequently explained by a note of the Spanish minister at Washington of the 28th instant as follows: "As to the question of fact which springs from the diversified views between the report of the American and Spanish boards, Spain proposes that the fact be ascertained by an impartial investigation by experts, which decision Spain accepts in advance. To this I have made no reply."

Long trial has proved that the object for which Spain has waged war cannot be attained. The fire of insurrection may flame or may smolder with varying reasons, but it has not been, and it is plain that it cannot be, extinguished by the present methods. The only hope of relief and repose from the condition which cannot longer be endured is enforced pacification of Cuba. In the name of humanity, in the name of civilization, in behalf of endangered American interests which give us the right and duty to speak and to act; and the war in Cuba must stop. In view of these facts and those considerations, I ask congress to authorize and empower the president to take measures to secure a full termination of hostilities between the government of Spain and the people of Cuba and to secure in the island the establishment of a stable government, capable of maintaining order and observing its international obligations, ensuring peace and tranquility and security of its citizens as well as its own, and to use the military and naval forces of the United States as may be necessary for those purposes and in the interest of humanity, and to aid in preserving the lives of the Spanish people of the island, I recommend that the distribution of food and supplies be continued and that an appropriation be made out of the public treasury to supplement the charity of our citizens.

"The issue is now with congress. It is a solemn responsibility. I have exhausted every effort to relieve the intolerable condition of affairs which is at our doors. Prepared to execute every obligation imposed upon me by the constitution and law, I await your action."

"Yesterday, and since the preparation of the foregoing message, official information was received by me that the latest decree of the queen regent of Spain directs that General Blanco, in order to prepare and facilitate peace, to proclaim suspension of hostilities, the duration and details of which have not yet been communicated to me. This fact, with every other pertinent consideration, will, I am sure, have your just and careful attention in the solemn deliberations upon which you are about to enter."

"If this measure attains a successful result then our aspirations as a Christian, peace-loving people will be realized. If it fails it will be only another justification for our contemplated action."

"EXECUTIVE MESSAUGE, APRIL 11."

In the senate after the president's message was referred to the foreign relations committee, Mr. Stewart took the floor and declared that intervention without recognition of the insurgents would look like a conquest. At 1:16 p. m. the senate adjourned.

The senate committee on foreign relations was called in special session to consider the message. A prominent republican member of the senate committee on foreign relations, who has been active in supporting the president's policy, said that congress could not be induced to make war on Gomez.

The reading of the message in the house was greeted with scattering applause from the republican side and groans from the democrats. The galleries made no demonstration. The message was referred to the committee on foreign affairs without debate, and the house proceeded with District of Columbia business.

NOT SATISFACTORY. Majority of the Senate Not Pleased With President's Message. Washington, April 11.—The president's message did not receive the endorsement of the majority of the senators. In a general session the objections were based on the ground that it did not go far enough in recognizing the rights of the Cubans. The most significant utterance on the subject was that of Senator Foraker. He said: "I have no patience with the message and you can say so."

INSULTS TO UNITED STATES. Kingston, Jamaica, April 11.—A few nights before Hyatt, United States consul at Santiago de Cuba left that port, under instructions for Port Antonio, Jamaica, the Spaniards surrounded the consulate shouting, "Death to Americans!" "Let us live again," etc., and pelted the flag with eggs and stones.

He will be mistaken. Madrid, April 11.—General Woodford said today: "I have no expectation that my government will direct me to apply for my passports, or that the Spanish government will present them to me."

Newspaper Confuted. Madrid, April 11.—The Pals, a newspaper which has been conducting an anti-government campaign, continued a sensational policy today and its issue was confuted.

Lee Left Tampa. Tampa, Fla., April 11.—General Lee left here at 11:30 o'clock on a special train over the Plant system for Washington.

Spanish Election. Madrid, April 11.—One hundred and forty ministerialists have been elected out of 180 senators voted for.

Havana Expects War. Havana, April 11.—Provisions have doubled in price.

## SPANISH INSULTS!

General Lee and Party Hooted Out of Havana.

Spain Grants a Five Days' Armistice to the Cuban Insurgents.

General Gomez, of Cuban Army, Rejects Armistice and Will Fight All Summer.

MINISTER WOODFORD LEAVES MADRID.

Key West, April 11.—Consul General Lee went north via Tampa in the belief that his presence was wanted in Washington to give information about probabilities in Cuba during the next fortnight. Lee may be able to add some knowledge to what is already known regarding the plot by which the Maine was blown up.

As the Fern was leaving Havana harbor Saturday night Lee pledged those on board with him a silent toast to the memory of the officers and men of the Maine "blown up by a Spanish mine."

In the harbor with the Spanish gunboats and Olvete went out loaded with American shells, there were some evidences of ill feeling, which were stronger when the coast survey steamer Bache followed in their wake, but the crowing exhibition was when the Fern with Consul Lee and party left.

Call calls, hoots and whistles did not come alone from the populace lining the shore but also from the Spanish gunboats and soldiers at Fuerte fort and at Ca-

The Spanish authorities have a suspicion that Lee is taking to Washington with him the original of Weyler's letter about the mines in the harbor, as well as a full plan of the mines.

ARMISTICE OF FIVE DAYS.

A Rush to Gain Time By the Spanish Government. Washington, April 11.—The Spanish government, through its minister at Washington, Senor Polo y Fierabrada, delivered an important official document to the state department, stating that the queen regent of Spain had commanded General Blanco to proclaim an armistice without conditions, and that her majesty's government has granted liberal facilities to Cuba while the coming Cuban parliament would adopt. The note also repeats the offer that the Spanish government will submit the Maine question to experts designated by the maritime powers of the world.

CROWDED CAPITOL.

The People Eager to Hear the Message From the President. Washington, April 11.—Undrained by the disappointment of last Wednesday a multitude again besieged the capitol this morning before the doors were opened. Many camped out on the marble terraces all night. The scene of the house was memorable as the eyes swept the galleries and the animated group of members on the floor below, but there was less hubbub and evidence of excitement than last Wednesday.

The senate galleries were crowded at 10:30.

BRAVE GENERAL GOMEZ.

The Cuban Leader Demands That Spain Recognize the Island. New York, April 11.—The following is an extract from a letter written to Consul Barker at Santiago de Cuba, by Maximiliano Gomez, and will be presented to President McKinley, says the Herald, today:

"One year ago we received a proposal from Spain to agree to an armistice. We refused then, as we must refuse now. The rainy season will soon be at hand, and Spain's troops would like an armistice until it is over."

"If Spain agrees to evacuate Cuba, taking her flag with her, I am willing to agree to an armistice to last until October 1, when the loyal Cubans shall come into their own."

SENATE COMMITTEE.

Foreign Relations Committee Trying to Agree Upon a War Resolution. Washington, April 11.—The senate committee on foreign relations is somewhat undecided upon the exact form of resolution to be reported, and may not come to a definite conclusion before tomorrow. It now looks as if not only the recognition of the present government of Cuba would be eliminated, but as if the language of other portions of the Foraker resolution, which was at first decided to retain, would also be abandoned, and a new resolution reported. This is intended as a compromise measure, upon which it is hoped almost all the senators, irrespective of party, can agree.

MADRID EXCITED.

People of Spanish Capital Enthusiastic for War. Madrid, April 11.—At Principe theatre yesterday evening a spectator shouted "Viva España," and the entire audience arose, while the building resounded with frantic cheers. The national anthem was played amidst enthusiastic acclamations. Over one hundred arrests were made during the disturbances yesterday. The most important arrest, politically, was that of Baron Sangarren, a Carlist leader and former deputy. It is reported that the Carlists, liberals and Carlists were at the bottom of the manifestations, the Carlists taking the principal part. Police scattered the crowds who attempted to form at Puente del Sol, at about midnight. The prefects today published a proclamation urging the people to be calm, adding that the demonstrations yesterday were instigated by a political party.

MINISTER WOODFORD LEAVES MADRID. Madrid, April 11.—It is said that United States Minister Woodford will leave Madrid today and will be accompanied to the frontier by an escort of gun d'armes.

AMBASSADORS MEET AT THE ITALIAN EMBASSY TO-DAY. It is understood that the meeting is called as a result of the news called from Washington.

PROCLAMATION RECEIVED. Washington, April 11.—The state department today received General Blanco's proclamation ordering cessation of hostilities in Cuba. It was called to the Spanish minister here and by him delivered to the department.

SPANISH SHIPS. Tenerife, Canary Islands, April 11.—Two Spanish armored cruisers Cristobal Colon and Maria Teresa have passed the island going south. A battalion of Spanish infantry and two batteries of mountain artillery have arrived here.

REPUBLICAN MEETING. Washington, April 11.—The republicans of the house who were in the movement for aggressive action are to meet this afternoon to decide upon a plan of action.

DEAD. New York, April 11.—Dudley Winston, president of the civil service commission of Chicago, on his way to Lakewood, N. J., for a vacation, died last night on the express train.

SHIPS AT HALIFAX. Halifax, N. S., April 11.—The United States ships Amazon and San Francisco from London, put in here this morning short of coal, after a stormy passage of fourteen days.

GOING TO WASHINGTON. Port Tampa, Fla., April 11.—General Lee landed from the Olvete and boarded a train for Washington.

WAR IN THE ORIENT. Pekin, April 11.—A slight conflict between Russians and Chinese has taken place at Kin Choo.

SHIP SIGHTED. Halifax, N. S., April 11.—Two United States cruisers have been sighted off this port.

APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC. A few days ago a movement was started among the dry goods stores of this city to close for business at 5 p. m., excepting Saturdays and pay days, in order to give their clerks time for recreation during the hot summer months. The majority of the stores were still willing to do so, but owing to the refusal of one firm no agreement was reached. The clerks now appeal to the public to use their personal influence with the storekeepers to close their stores and thus assist them to attain the end desired. With public opinion and sympathy in our aid we are sure we will secure the ultimate success.

RESPECTFULLY, COMMITTEE OF CLERKS.

Lively Banaway. Last night, after service at the A. M. E. church, one of W. L. Trimble & Co.'s hackmen ran away. The driver had taken C. A. Bruce, who was en route to his home on the Highlands, and on stopping at the house, the driver got off his seat, opened the door of the hack and Mr. and Mrs. Bruce got out, leaving the boy in the hack. The horses took fright, and ran west on Railroad avenue, the little boy on the inside yelling "Help! help!" as the team passed the corner of Second street and Railroad avenue, several hackmen started their horses on a mad run after the frightened animals and captured them on north Fifth street. The hack was slightly damaged, but, strange to say, the boy escaped without any injury at all.

District Court News. To-day the district court was occupied in trying the celebrated horse cases of Mrs. Saincar against Jous Arnolfo and others, three replevin suits appealed from Juan Duran's court in old town. Messrs. Rodley and Baca for defendants and appellants, and Messrs. Montoya and Orlis for the plaintiff below. The three cases were consolidated and tried as one. Some evidence was taken but at the incoming of court afternoons Messrs. Rodley and Baca made a motion to dismiss on the ground that the entry statute provided a remedy by appeal, and that replevin would in our case be superfluous. The court sustained the motion and dismissed the cases.

Notice to Gas Consumers. Taking effect from April 1st, 1898, the price of gas will be reduced to the following prices:

For business houses and residences, 1,000 cubic feet or less at \$2.75 per 1,000 feet.

Over 1,000 cubic feet to 2,000 feet at \$2.20 per 1,000 feet.

Over 2,000 cubic feet at \$2.25 per 1,000 feet.

For cooking, heating or power purposes, \$2.00 per 1,000 feet.

Where gas is taken for either heating, cooking or power in connection with gas used for lighting purposes the rate will be \$1.25 per 1,000 feet.

The minimum charge will remain the same as heretofore.

L. A. McRAE, Secretary.

Real Estate Section. If you want to have a few hundred dollars you can do so by buying money inside of twelve months call on J. M. Moore, Grant building.

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# THE DAILY CITIZEN

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Ladies' knit underwear sale this week at Hilde's.  
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Special hosiery sale at The Economist this week.  
Summer wash goods of every variety at the Big Store.  
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Nice lodging rooms, 25 cents per night, at No. 111 First street. Mrs. F. Parenti, proprietress.  
Smoked white fish are delicious. We get them in by express every week. SAN JOSE MARKET.  
Office rooms for rent in the new Ambrosio Armijo building, opposite the opera house. Apply to John Borradaile.  
It is impossible to make a mistake in your spring buying, if you select from the great fair priced stock of The Economist.  
"Here is a lesson that he who runs may read; the man on the Columbia is always in the lead." \$76 and \$125. Hahn & Co.  
Regular meeting of Triple Link Rebekah Lodge No. 10, I. O. O. F. Tuesday evening at Odd Fellows hall. Visiting members cordially invited.  
Just received a large shipment of fine California Grape Brandy, spring 92, which we will sell to saloon keepers at \$2.50 per gallon. Original package. O. Bachechi & G. Giomi.  
Ladies wearing number 2 1/2, 3 and 3 1/2 shoes, can secure some great bargains at A. Simpson's closing out sale, as he has an unusually large stock of these numbers in shoes which must be disposed of at any sacrifice.  
A big crowd took part in the grand free lunch opening at "The Metropolis" last Saturday night, and they did ample justice to the satiating spread out for their benefit. Capt. Wickstrom was in

evidence, and proved himself a very liberal proprietor. The lunch was prepared by Cornetto & Costello, proprietors of the Metropolitan restaurant, and was indeed a grand collation.  
The cycling season is now opening and the prevailing question is, "Where can I get the best wheel for the money I care to invest?" Let us know your price. We are certain to have a wheel that will fit it. We have good wheels only, but have many styles at many prices. Hahn & Co.  
Be wise and attend special sale at Golden Rule Dry Goods company's. Extraordinary low prices on silks, dress goods, embroideries, low shoes and percales.  
A well pleased customer is the best advertisement. Ask a Columbia or Hartford rider if he is satisfied with his mount. \$35 up. Hahn & Co.  
Yes, they will arrive fresh by to-morrow's express and the fish will be just as fine as those you bought from us during Lent. SAN JOSE MARKET.  
For Rent—Very pleasant, nicely furnished front room; very cheap. Board if desired, or room for light housekeeping. Inquire at this office.  
Lowest prices ever made in city on silks, dress goods, embroideries and percales this week at Golden Rule Dry Goods company's.  
The latest in shirt waist sets are the Rob Roy plaid sets and the antique jeweled sets to match jeweled belts. Rosenwald Brothers.  
Wanted—A girl for general housework. Apply to Mrs. G. L. Brooks, 903 West Copper avenue.  
For Sale—A 10x12 double filled wall tent, with a fly. Price \$8. Apply 311, North First street.  
The only trust to wear: "THE AMERICAN SILVER TRUSS," at Ruppel's Prescription Pharmacy.  
For Rent—Two connecting rooms, furnished for housekeeping, at 302 South Second street.  
For Rent—Furnished front room. Call at 405 South Broadway. Lady preferred.  
House cleaning time is here. Buy your carpets and curtains at the Big Store.  
Klondike sewing machines, guaranteed 5 years, only \$12.75 at Futrell's.  
Columbia and Hartford bicycles at all prices from \$35 up. Hahn & Co.  
All kinds of fresh fish to-morrow at the SAN JOSE MARKET.  
Special sale of black dress goods at The Economist.  
See the beautiful shirtwaists at Hilde's.  
Fine stationery at Matson's.  
Calvin Whitting, Insurance.  
CATHOLIC KIRKIS.

**It Will Open This Evening—Success Assured.**  
That time-honored delusion that "a woman can't drive a nail," would be dispelled by a visit to Armory hall to-day, where active preparations are in progress looking to the opening of the Catholic Kirkis this evening at 8 o'clock, when supper will be served by the ladies in the German booth.  
She can't drive a nail, but she can make a pin do service that her trader never dreamed of in his philosophy. When the lights throw their radiance on the pretty colors of the various booths this evening an attractive scene will be presented. Don't miss the Kirkis for a good deal.  
A pretty feature is the appropriate decorations of the many booths. The German booth, the first on entering the door, is in the Prussian national colors, red, black and white; the Spanish in red, yellow and green; the French in the tri-color, blue, red and white, and the fancy work table in red, white and blue. Dainty little affairs in blue and white are the flower booth and fish pond, and the apron bazaar in green and white. The ice cream parlor is in the left hand corner down from the entrance.  
The ladies in charge of the Catholic Kirkis have issued their paper, called the "Kirkis Kaleidoscope," giving a long list of generous contributors, but not the name of Mrs. W. T. McCreight. This lady has gone to considerable expense to comply with her wishes to contribute to the success of the Kirkis, and purchased the handsome bique doll to be found in the first-class stores of Chicago, and besides dressing it in rich white silk and chiffon, added as ornaments a gold ring and bracelet, the contribution amounting to about \$25. To show her good faith and her zealous desire for the success of the Kirkis, Mrs. McCreight offered, as an inducement to the young girl selling the most tickets, a pretty, up-to-date hat.  
The Fountain Hearing.  
A letter was received this morning from Judge H. L. Warren, who is at Las Cruces representing the men charged with the Fountain murder, saying that the territory had examined a number of witnesses at the preliminary hearing but had not made a case against his clients. He stated, however, that there were many more witnesses to be examined and the hearing would probably last until to-morrow night.  
For Rent.  
A three room furnished house for rent; also a house of four rooms and bath. J. M. Moore, Grant building.

**THE CITY IN BRIEF.**  
**Personal and General Paragraphs Picked Up Here and There.**  
If you like fine cheese, why don't you go to the SAN JOSE MARKET, where you can take your choice from twenty-eight varieties.  
The Albuquerque Guards are ordered to assemble at the Armory at 8:30 o'clock this evening for drill. No member will be excused.  
Dr. Alger, the dentist, has removed his office from the Whitting building to the new Armory building, opposite the opera house, on Railroad avenue.  
The game of base ball between the Irish Giants and the Indian school team Saturday afternoon resulted in a victory for the former, the score being 25 to 10.  
It is rumored that the Albuquerque Guards are to receive sealed orders at their meeting which are not to be opened until they get a mile and a half out of the city.  
George S. Blunt will leave for Avalon, St. Catalina Island, California, this evening. He will be absent several months, and will visit all the well-known resorts of southern California before returning to Albuquerque.  
C. S. Rahner, the postmaster of Socorro, telegraphed Secretary Lorton Miller, of the democratic central committee, that he was unable to attend the meeting here Saturday owing to the arrival of a junior Rahner, whom he was obliged to stay at home and entertain.  
The board of regents of the territorial university has dispensed with the department of science in charge of Prof. H. Finley. Prof. E. F. Childs, instructor in science in the Pueblo high school, has been given a position at the university and Prof. Weinzierl also does some teaching.  
People are again taking out books from the public library, and keenly appreciate the privilege after being denied it for a few weeks. Mrs. Murch, the librarian, has prepared a type-written list of all the works of fiction in the library in alphabetical order, which will prove a great aid to patrons.  
Alfred Grunfeld, in his buggy, and "Doc" Aubright, junior, on his bicycle, collided at the corner of Railroad avenue and Third street. No one was hurt, except the bicycle, which has been sent to the repair shop.  
Ed Doonan was roughly handled last night, but was so intoxicated that he has no recollection of how it happened. He is missing a finger on the right hand and has some ugly cuts on the head.  
The Non-Sectarian Benevolent association will hold a meeting at the office of F. W. Clancy after noon on 2 o'clock.  
**BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION**  
Met in this City—Will Issue Bulletin No. 4 on Colonization.  
The bureau of immigration held its annual meeting at the office of the secretary in this city to-day. There were present: F. A. Manzanarez, Las Vegas, president; Lorton Miller, Albuquerque, secretary; J. D. Hughes, Santa Fe, treasurer; Lucius Dills, Roswell, and P. Lowenthal, Albuquerque. The bureau approved the work laid out at the previous meeting, the publication of 50,000 copies of three classes of bulletins. The bureau also authorized the preparation of bulletin No. 4 on colonization, which is to be referred to the members before it is published.  
Treasurer Hughes submitted his annual report showing a balance in his hands of \$1,721.74. The report was approved.  
The advisability of buying maps of New Mexico from some map publishing company was discussed, but it was decided to take no action until the bureau could consult with the irrigation commission, which may also need some maps.  
The bureau adjourned until next September, when it is probable that the commission of irrigation and water rights will again meet in this city.

**THE BUSY MAZE**  
**The Store That Undersells.**  
**DRY GOODS.**  
Mixed House Paints, per gallon.....\$1.40  
Floor Paint, per gallon.....1.40  
Mrs. Potts' Sad Irons, per set.....1.00  
Flower Pots, all sizes......6c to .35  
Wagon Covers.....2.00 and 2.50  
Step Ladders......65c to 1.40  
Handsome Glass Lamps......70  
Croquet Sets......2.25  
Ingrain Carpet, per yard......45  
Linoleum, per square yard......45  
Lawn Rakes......25  
Garden Hose......25  
50-Foot Rubber Hose......4.50  
**CLOTHING.**  
**HATS.**  
**NOTIONS.**  
**FURNISHING GOODS.**  
**MILLINERY.**  
**GROCERIES.**  
**CROCKERY.**  
**HARDWARE.**  
**GLASSWARE.**  
**HAY.**  
**GRAIN.**  
**Flower, Garden**  
**Field Seeds.**  
**MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.**  
**WM. KIEKE, Proprietor.**

**Words!**  
In advertising, like everywhere else, create a certain impression.  
**Actions!**  
Either verify and strengthen them or grind them to dust.  
**Our Intentions!**  
Like those of all other merchants, are to create the best possible impression with our words—our advertisements. Our highest aim is, has always been and will always be, to make the impression we have created a lasting and a growing one—by our actions, our prices and our goods, and by always having the combination of right prices and right qualities. If we say we are giving better values now in all lines, than have ever been offered before in the city, it may impress some that we are selling pretty cheap. This is an impression we can lighten for you, by showing you our goods and quoting again our prices. It may impress some (those who have never traded with us) that this is merely "talk," an impression which we can destroy in a minute, if you give us a chance to show you what we are doing. Here are a few items which must be seen to be appreciated:

**Ladies' Wrappers!**  
Indigo Blue Print Wrappers.....65c  
Percale Wrappers, in light, dark and medium colors, trimmed with braid, each \$2.00, \$1.40, \$1.25 and.....1.00  
Black Satteen Wrapper, with small floral design, trimmed with Baby Ribbon.....\$2.25  
**Turkish Towels!**  
In endless quantities, bleached and unbleached, at two for.....25c  
10c, 15c, 20c and 25c each and three for \$1.00.  
Worth 55 to 60 per cent more.  
**Ladies' Skirts!**  
From \$1.00 upward. In all the new styles in black and popular colors. In the new Bayadere effects and Flairs.  
**ROSENWALD BROS.**  
**STOVES**  
**HARDWARE**  
Tinware, Woodenware, Pumps,  
Plumbers' Supplies, Cutlery, Lamps.  
Mail Orders Receive Prompt Attention.

**Donahoe Hardware Co.**  
Railroad Ave. and Third St.  
**F. W. HEYN, Manager.**

**At Eastertide.**  
the family man or the festive bachelor finds the necessity of providing themselves with a suit of spring clothing. They will find a handsome and stylish stock of men's and boys' clothing in the latest and most fashionable cut, in chevots and fine woolen mixtures, in make and finish unsurpassed, at rock bottom prices.

**See Our \$3.00 Hats.**  
**See Our \$1.90 Hats.**  
**See Our 25c. Caps.**  
**They Are World-Beaters.**

**SIMON STERN,**  
The R. R. Avenue Clothier.

**Stationery, School Books,**  
**CAMERAS AND PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.**  
We Carry a Complete Line of Legal Blanks, Blank Books, Cigars and Tobacco, Magazines, Periodicals and Newspapers.

**O. A. MATSON & Co.**  
208 WEST RAILROAD AVENUE.

**GOOD RACES.**  
Had Weather, But the Horses Put Up First Class Sport.  
Bad weather was again the order of the day at the races yesterday afternoon.  
The running part of the program was eventually brought off after some uncertainty as to the advisability of racing.  
Boobie Harding was made an odds-on favorite in the three-eighths of a mile, with four starters. Sloopie Dick won, scoring by a length; Mr. Girt, second; Harding, third. Time, 20 1/4. Jones put up a great ride on the winner.  
In the half mile Tommy Tucker and Sadie M. were hot favorites. Tucker won in a driving finish by a length; Sadie M. second; Kewitson, third. San Andre also ran. Sadie M. got away badly and outran Tucker. Jones again rode a great race on the winner, the finish running the crowd to genuine enthusiasm. Time, 1:14.  
In the five and a half furlongs Ravilla was first by half a length in another exciting finish; Artie Ray, second, by a neck from Pueblo, third. Mary Barnes got away badly and pulled up. Time, 1:14.  
Track good and Starter Geach was in great form.  
The sport was of the most exciting nature, all of the finishes being driving ones, and everyone agreed that it was the best racing ever seen here.  
Sloopie Dick, Tommy Tucker and Jockey Jones were evidently the favorites of the day with the crowd.  
Secretary Culley is to be congratulated on the interest he has brought out in favor of good racing.  
The Irrigation Commission.  
The territorial commission on irrigation and water rights completed its session here Saturday, and the outside members returned to their homes in the evening. Antonio Joseph, of Las Cruces, W. A. Hawkins to Silver City, Frank Springer to Las Vegas, and George Curry to Tularosa. The commission will hold its next meeting in Santa Fe on Monday in July. In the meantime the different members of the commission will make investigations as to irrigation possibilities in the parts of the territory assigned to them, and report the same to the secretary, who will submit them to the board at its July meeting. A final report, based on these investigations, will then be made and submitted to the legislature.  
The commission has no intention of recommending any radical change in the mode of irrigation which would infringe on vested rights. Their report will show the number of acres now under irrigation, together with the acreage which could be made arable by new irrigation ditches and storage reservoirs.

**RAILROAD OFFICIALS.**  
W. B. Riddle, W. G. Nevin and Others in the City.  
W. B. Riddle, general freight traffic manager of the Santa Fe railway, and wife, with Mrs. Beale and Miss Crain, of Chicago, came in from the north last night in special coach No. 218, meeting here W. G. Nevin, general manager of the Santa Fe Pacific, Division Superintendent Hubbard and Trainmaster Allen, who arrived on a special train from the west, and Fred O. Houghton, the general agent of the Santa Fe at El Paso, who came in from the south last night.  
Division Superintendent Hurley, of the Santa Fe, is also here with the party, he arriving with Mr. Riddle last night.  
The officials are inspecting the yards and shops to-day, and will leave the city this evening. Mr. Riddle and party accompanying Mr. Nevin and officials west to California. Messrs. Hurley and Houghton will go south.  
Mr. Riddle is well-known in this city, and has met many warm friends here. He, like all other Santa Fe railway officials, is welcome all the time to Albuquerque.  
Pretty Easter Cards.  
From 2c to.....5c  
Wax eggs......5c  
Egg dyes......5c  
2 dozen Kansas Eggs......25c  
THE MAXE.  
Latest novelties in pompadour and side combs. Rosenwald Brothers.

**A. J. MALOY,**  
**Staple and Fancy Groceries!**  
**CLUB HOUSE**  
**CANNED GOODS!**  
**NONE TO EQUAL.**  
**BELL'S SPRINGS**  
**CREAMERY BUTTER**  
**THE FAMOUS.**  
118 Railroad Ave., Albuquerque, N. M.

**O. BACHECHI** ESTABLISHED 1880. **G. GIOMI**  
**COMMERCIAL HOUSE**  
**HOTEL.**  
Wholesale Dealers in  
Liquors, Wines,  
Cigars, Tobaccos  
AND  
**BAR SUPPLIES.**  
General Agents for W. J. Lemp's St. Louis Beer.  
ELEGANT RETAIL DEPARTMENT  
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.  
Outside Orders Promptly Attended to.  
Prices Reasonable and Satisfaction Guaranteed.  
**BACHECHI & GIOMI,**  
Proprietors,  
107 & 109 South First Street, Albuquerque, N. M.

**DIAMONDS FINE JEWELRY**  
**WATCHES**  
**MAYNARD** (119 South Second) **JEWELER**

**E. J. POST & CO.,**  
**HARDWARE.**  
MAIL ORDERS GIVEN PROMPT ATTENTION.  
**ALBUQUERQUE - NEW MEXICO**  
**MADAM ADELAIDE.**  
**SCIENTIFIC PALMIST**  
Do not confound Palmistry with Fortune Telling. Palmistry is a Science. Madame Adelaide has devoted ye us to this study in the school of "CHEIRO"  
THE WORLD'S GREATEST PALMIST. She reads DIRECTLY from the lines in your hands, of the past and future. What you are best adapted for, whether lucky or unlucky. Marriage, divorce, happiness, and will save you of whatever may stand in your way in the future.  
FEE: 50 Cents for Ladies and 75 Cents for Gentlemen.  
Readings given at 208 SOUTH BROADWAY, daily, from 10 to 12 a. m. and 3 to 5 p. m. for a limited time only. Come early and avoid the rush.

**Special Sale.**  
**THE GOLDEN RULE**  
**DRY GOODS COMPANY.**  
**Special Sale.**  
**SPECIAL SALE**  
**Silks, Dress Goods, Embroideries and Ladies' Oxford Shoes.**  
**Our Prices, As Usual, Unmatchable.**  
**—If Interested Read On.—**  
**NOTE THE PRICES.**  
**MATCH THEM IF YOU CAN.**  
100 Silk Waist Patterns—5 yards each, take your choice of any at \$3.50 a pattern, they sold as high as \$7.50.  
30 Pieces of All-Wool Dress Goods—Special price 25c a yard, former price from 35c to 50c a yard. Come early; they won't last long at these prices.  
500 Pieces of Embroideries—Divided up in 5 lots at 2 1/2c, 5c, 8c, 10c and 15c a yard, worth double. Biggest embroidery bargain ever shown in city.  
200 Pairs Ladies' Low-Cut Oxford Shoes—All sizes and widths, at \$1.40 a pair, former price from \$2.00 to \$3.85 a pair. Shoe stores will charge you double for same goods.  
100 Pieces 36-Inch Percales—At 7c a yard.