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Santa Fe Daily New Mexican, 03-14-1890

New Mexican Printing Company

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S. SPITZ.

GOLD & SILVER

FINE FILIGREE JEWELRY

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE.

No false representation made of goods.

Store and Factory, Northeast corner of the Plaza.

Diamond Setting and Watch Repairing Promptly and Efficiently Done.

The City Meat Market

ESTABLISHED IN 1859.

AUGUST KIRSCHNER, Propr.

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Fresh and Salt Meats and Sausage of all kinds.

SAN FRANCISCO ST., SANTA FE, N. M.

FISCHER BREWING CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Strictly Pure Lager Beer!

FINEST MINERAL WATERS.

JOHN GRAY.

Real Estate Agent

Fire, Life and Accident Insurance.

Collection of Rents and Accounts.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

TYPEWRITER.

PROPERTY FOR SALE OR RENT

East Side of Plaza

SANTA FE, N. M.

CARTWRIGHT & GRISWOLD,

DEALERS IN

Fine Staple and Fancy Groceries

We are Manufacturers' Agents for the well known

Dew Drop brand Canned Fruit & Vegetables

Also agents in Santa Fe for "OUR BEST" Flour, the finest flour in the market.

We keep in stock the world renowned PEABODY CREAMERY BUTTER, Fresh Fruit, Confectionery, Nuts, etc.

A First Class Bakery in Connection with the Store.

A. STAAB,

IMPORTER AND JOBBER OF

General Merchandise

SAN FRANCISCO STREET.

Largest and Most Complete Stock of General Merchandise Carried in the Entire Southwest.

SANTA FE, - NEW MEX

Telegraphic Tidings

WASHINGTON MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The president has appointed John B. Weber, of Buffalo, commissioner of immigration, and General J. R. O'Brien first assistant.

ARTESIAN WELL POSSIBILITIES.

The senate committee on irrigation has agreed to favorably report an amendment to the urgency deficiency bill, appropriating \$20,000 to be expended by the secretary of agriculture in investigating artesian well possibilities. It rose given to the committee on appropriations.

MAJOR SANCHEZ APPOINTED.

The president has sent to the senate the following nominations: Henry C. Goodhue, of Indiana, chief justice of the supreme court of Arizona; Andrew Davidson, of New York, first deputy commissioner of pensions; view Hiram Smith, jr., resigned; Robert Vaughn, of Iowa, agent for the Indians of Utah and Quary agency, Utah; Pedro Sanchez, supervisor of the census district of New Mexico, vice Horatio O. Ladd, declined; Joseph H. Hughes, receiver of public money at Spokane Falls, W. T.

Postmasters—California: John Calder, Willow; Thomas Kelley, San Jose; John Joy, Salinas; John Cody, Sonora, Oregon; John M. Lewis, East Portland, Montana; Charles W. Seyde, Miles City.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The senate passed bills for public buildings as follows: Stockton, California, \$85,000; Mammoth Hot Springs, in the Yellowstone park, \$10,000; Virginia City, N. Va., \$75,000; Salem, Oregon, \$100,000; Reno, Nevada, \$75,000. All the foregoing were senate bills.

The house substitute for the senate bill, providing a territorial government for Oklahoma, passed the house by a vote of 160 to 25.

TO PREVENT EXTORTION.

The committee on commerce reported a bill to repeal the law of congress requiring that steamships shall carry guns and rockets for casting lines in cases of distress. The object of this was to do away with the extortion practiced by the patentees of these appliances under the law as it now stands. The bill was placed on the calendar.

In the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The Blair bill did not reach a vote in the senate yesterday. Finally it was arranged that on Thursday of next week at 2 o'clock Senator Blair shall have the floor to speak not exceeding one hour, and then the bill shall be under the five minute rule and a vote taken. Senator Plumb gave notice of his intention to move to amend the bill, notwithstanding that he would on Monday move to take up some other bill, the effect of which would be to displace the educational bill.

Senator Plumb moved an amendment to rule 39 so as to provide that all votes cast in executive session be made public at the close of each session. Referred. The resolution regarding the president pro tem, was again taken up, and Senator Turpie moved to amend it by making it read that the president pro tem, shall hold office during all future absence of the vice president, until the senate adjourns the day after the day of his absence, and the resolution was adopted.

The educational bill was then taken up, and Senator George addressed the senate in advocacy of it.

Senator Hoar asked Senator George whether his plan embraced the protection and security of the rights of the colored people of the south to vote without interference, and their right to the fair administration of justice.

Senator George asserted that there is no distinction in the administration of justice in Mississippi between the black man and the white man, and that the colored man has, both in the jury box and on the bench, a leniency accorded to him which is not accorded to white men.

After quite a lengthy discussion on this point the senate went into executive session, and soon adjourned.

ACQUISITION OF MEXICO.

An Arizona Memorial Brings Out a Complete Statement of the Government's Position.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Senator Sherman in asking the senate to discharge the committee on foreign relations from further consideration of and to lay on the table the memorial of the 15th legislative assembly of Arizona, praying the president and congressmen to enter into negotiations with Mexico for a cession of sufficient territory joining Arizona on the southern boundary to secure a deep water port on the gulf of California, which would afford an outlet for the products of the territory, laid before the senate interesting documents. Senator Sherman, as chairman of the committee, referred the memorial to Secretary Blaine and the secretary in reply said in part: "I beg leave to say that I can discern no hopeful prospects of any negotiations being successfully conducted with Mexico at the present time, even toward the limited object in view. The temper of the statesmen and people of Mexico had been only recently manifested with regard to the alienation of any part of the national territory by the prominence given in certain circles on the Pacific coast to the movement for the acquisition of all or part of Lower California by purchase.

For the information of our committee I transmit herewith copy of memorandum prepared by the Mexican minister of a conversation which he had with me on this subject on the 10th of June last, together with Senator Mariscal's memorandum of May 20, 1889, of which Romero gave me a copy. I hold unhesitatingly

that the government of the United States is precluded by obligations of traditional good faith from approaching the government of Mexico with a view to acquiring any part of Mexican territory and I equally believe no administration of Mexico could face the manifestations of national sentiment that would certainly attend any indication of a disposition to infringe on the provision of the Mexican constitution which withholds from the government the power to seize Mexican soil. Moreover did the subject promise favorable negotiation, the petitioners they required for their progress and welfare and desired no more. The secretary of state further stated that the United States government did not think even remotely of acquiring any portion of Mexican territory and that it would not support any project having such an object in view, as the United States had all the territory they required for their progress and welfare and desired no more. The secretary of state further stated that the United States government did not think even remotely of acquiring any portion of Mexican territory and that it would not support any project having such an object in view, as the United States had all the territory they required for their progress and welfare and desired no more. The secretary of state further stated that the United States government did not think even remotely of acquiring any portion of Mexican territory and that it would not support any project having such an object in view, as the United States had all the territory they required for their progress and welfare and desired no more.

DISASTROUS FLOODS.

The Father of Waters on a Rampage and Many Towns Inundated.

St. Louis, March 14.—Rains continue in many parts in the lower Mississippi valley. All streams are rising rapidly. From lower Mississippi there are reports of still rising waters, and while no more breaks have occurred, there are constant fears and expectations that the levees will yield to the pressure in spots and the whole country be overflooded.

Memphis.—Meager details of floods in Arkansas have been received. At Batesville the White river rose thirty-two feet in twenty-four hours and all the lower portion of the town is flooded. The destruction of property in Black Rock will be heavy. Water stands six feet deep in hotels and business places. Orders to remove all cars and the Iron Mountain trains have been given. No trains have reached there since Tuesday. A special train Little Rock says that news from towns in the vicinity state the water high in many streets and reports a large number of bridges to have been washed away. No trains have reached there from East Smith station, and all road traffic is badly delayed. The river is rising rapidly at Pine Bluff and there is danger of government dikes being destroyed. The situation between that point and the Mississippi river is said to be alarming.

New Orleans.—The river continues rising steadily. At 3:30 yesterday it was six inches above the high water mark of former years. A large part of the city below Canal street is entirely submerged. The water at the custom house is over the sidewalks and coming in rapidly on the seaward side and is beginning to encroach on the sidewalk. The water is flowing out Canal street, and the indications are that the entire business portion of the city will be covered with water before morning.

At Poydras street the water commenced running over the levee. All the lower levees in the vicinity were soon flooded. On the lower side of Canal street, near the harbor station, the water covers the levee to the Louisville & Nashville depot. At Bienville street much of the levee is under water. The streets about the sugar exchange are flooded and the exchange is closed. The water is flowing down the gutters of Bienville and Conti streets below Canal. It is not expected, however, that much damage will result, as the levee is strong and will not give way.

A \$10 Rate.

St. Paul, March 14.—The slashing of rates in the southwest is beginning to have its effect in this territory.

The trans-Missouri lines having authorized a rate of \$10 from Kansas City to Colorado points, General Passenger Agent Teasdale, of the Omaha, has announced that he is still close to the band wagon and will make a rate of \$18.90 from St. Paul to Cheyenne, Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo and Trinidad, which reduced the rate from Sioux City to those points to \$11. The present rate from St. Paul is \$27.05.

Woman Suffrage.

LONDON, March 14.—Mr. McLaren introduced a resolution yesterday in the house of commons providing that the exclusion of woman otherwise legally qualified from voting in elections of members of parliament is injurious to those excluded, is contrary to the principles of law representation, and to that of the laws of town and country councillors and of other local representative bodies.

A Walker.

WABASH, Ind., March 14.—Harriman, the pedestrian, has completed arrangements for a walk to the Pacific coast on a wagon of \$3,000. He will start from Wabash April 10, accompanied by two guards on horseback. Harriman will be obliged to average forty-five miles a day to win.

A. T. & S. F. Earnings.

Boston, Mass., March 14.—The Atchafalpa and Santa Fe gross earnings approximated for February show an increase of \$425,000.

THIS PAPER is kept on file at E. C. Duke's advertising agency, 64 and 65 Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco, Cal., where contracts for advertising can be made for it.

AFTER FOREIGN CAPITAL.

A BILL to Allow Aliens to Invest in Mining Properties.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—A few years ago congress passed a law prohibiting aliens from acquiring title to land on real estate of any kind in the territories. This law was passed for the reason that organized companies of foreign capitalists had taken immense tracts of the public lands on which were placed large herds of cattle, and in many instances had obtained large purchase tracts of land embracing thousands of acres. This law prevents aliens from investing in mines as well as lands, and to that extent is objectionable to the mining men.

In all of the territories the governors have recommended that the law be so amended as to permit aliens to invest in mines, and the house committee on mines has agreed to report a bill repealing so much of the law as prevents aliens from investing in mines. A disposition was shown in the committee to report a bill to repeal the law entirely, and after consideration it was thought that such a measure could not be passed, and therefore the committee confined its recommendation to amending the law in the manner indicated.

The effect of this law was, so far as the mining regions are concerned, to keep out a large amount of capital that would otherwise have been invested there, and the demand from the mining communities is very general for the amendment proposed by the committee.

Republican State Convention.

PROVIDENCE, March 14.—The Republican state convention assembled yesterday. The following candidates for state officers were unanimously nominated: Governor, Herbert W. Ladd; Providence, lieutenant governor, David G. Littlefield; Pawtucket, secretary of state, Samuel W. Cross; Westerly, general treasurer, Samuel Clark; Lincoln, attorney general, Horatio Rogers, Pawtucket. These are the present incumbents, except the attorney general, the Democratic candidate having been elected last year.

The platform indorses the ballot reform law, congratulates the people on the success of Harrison's administration, expresses warm admiration of Speaker Reed for the "strictly constitutional methods which he adopted to overcome factions and unreasoning opposition."

Far Away Indians.

YUMA, A. T., March 14.—An Indian runner brings news of several murders along the Colorado river in Lower California, among the Cocomph Indians. Old Chief Colorow died three weeks since and the new chief is believed by the medicine man to be guilty of witchcraft and of having caused his murder. Heronson his relative killed two of the slayers and now the chief, with the balance of the tribe, assert that they will kill all the medicine man's uncle relatives, including his sons. Considerable excitement prevails. The tribes live in Mexican territory, a short distance below the international line.

THE WOOL TARIFF.

Changes Made in the Rate of Duty on this Commodity.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The subcommittee of the ways and means committee has made some recent changes in the proposed wool tariff schedule. The schedule as now agreed upon by the Republican members makes the duty on wools of both first and second class 11 cents per pound.

In carpet wools the present division line of 12 cents is to be finally retained. Wools invoiced at less than 12 cents per pound to pay 3 1/2 cents, and those costing over 12 cents to pay 8 cents.

Washed wool is to be valued at that which has been washed by water on the sheep's back, and scoured wool that which is subjected to any other process of cleaning.

Washed wool is to pay twice the duty imposed on unwashed. Scoured wool of the first class is to pay three times the duty on unwashed, and scoured wool of the third class is to pay two and one-half times the duty on unwashed.

A quarrel has broken out among the Ohio wool growers, Judge Lawrence having attacked McKinley, Kennedy and other representatives as being hostile to the interests of the Ohio sheep growers.

The War in Rates.

Practically the situation in railway circles is to-day unchanged. No new reductions have been made, and it looks very much as though the next move would be toward restoration of the old schedule, rather than a deeper cut. There is no money in the knitting business, and the war has now continued so long that the roads begin to weary of it. Those who wish to travel at a cut rate have now the opportunity; in a few days it may be too late.

Twenty dollars to the Missouri river is the cheapest traveling Santa Fe has ever had offered them. This present war of rates is peculiar in that it is the first that ever affected all points in New Mexico. The fact that a reduced rate is available even at points where there is no competing line seems queer, but this is explained by the fact that the Colorado war has made rates to Missouri river points from Denver, Pueblo and La Junta like \$8.40, so by adding the local rate to the rate from La Junta east New Mexicans get the benefit of the cut.

"Settles It."

A gentleman who had been looking over Santa Fe with a view of locating remarked to a New Mexican reporter to-day that he was well pleased with the place, but could not get his consent to locate in a town as large as this when it couldn't afford to light the streets by night. He also asked if the city was incorporated, and upon receiving a reply in the negative shrugged his shoulders and walked away with the significant remark: "that settles it."

PALACE HOTEL

First Class.



RUMSEY & BURNHAM.

Santa Fe, - New Mexico

Wagner & Haffner,

DEALERS IN

FURNITURE

Queensware and Glassware.

PICTURE FRAMES AND MOULDINGS.

We carry the Largest and Best Assortment of Furniture in the Territory.

ONE PRICE AND ONE ONLY. Also the lowest, as we buy for cash direct from the factory. Goods sold on easy payments. Call and be convinced.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Santa Fe, New Mexico.

PEDRO PEREA, President

T. B. CATRON, Vice President

R. J. PALEN, Cashier

The Second National Bank

OF NEW MEXICO.

CAPITAL PAID UP - \$150,000

Does a general banking business and solicits patronage of the public.

L. SPIEGELBERG, Pres. W. G. SIMMONS, Cashier

J. L. VAN ARSDELL & CO.

Long Established

Livery, Feed and Sale Stable

OPPOSITE THE DAILY NEW MEXICAN OFFICE

Hacks and Buses to and from all trains. Board and Care for Horses at Reasonable Rates. Sole Agents for Columbus, Ohio, Baggy Co.

The Ph. Zang Brewing Co.

Proprietors of the

ROCKY MOUNTAIN BREWERY,

DENVER, COLO.

With a Capacity of 150,000 Barrels per Annum.

ADOLPH J. ZANG, Gen'l Mangr.

CELEBRATED PILSENER BOTTLED BEER a Specialty

Local Agent, B. HANLEY.

SOL. LOWITZKI & SONS

have removed their

LIVERY AND FEED STABLES

to a New and Commodious stand on

Lower San Francisco Street.

The best stock of Horses and Carriages in the town. Hacks and Omnibuses promptly furnished, day and night, for trains and private use.

W. N. EMMERT,

Staple and Fancy Groceries.

San Francisco St., S. W. corner Plaza, SANTA FE, N. M.

NEW MEXICO THE COMING COUNTRY

The Mesilla Valley its Garden Spot!

"TEN ACRES ENOUGH."

Choice irrigated lands (Improved and Unimproved) attractively platted; for sale on time with low interest. WARRANTY DEEDS GIVEN. Write for illustrated folders giving full particulars.

J. K. LIVINGSTON
General Agent.

RIO GRANDE LAND COMPANY. Las Cruces, N. M.

The Daily New Mexican

By NEW MEXICAN PRINTING CO.
Entered as second class matter at
Santa Fe Post Office.

TERMS:
Daily per year \$10.00 Weekly per year \$3.00
Six months \$5.00 Three months \$2.00
One month \$1.00
Daily delivered by carrier 5 cents per week.
Rates for standing advertisements made known
on application.
All communications intended for publication
must be accompanied by the writer's name, and
address—not for publication—but as evidence
of good faith, and should be addressed to the
editor. Letters pertaining to business should
be addressed to New Mexican Printing Co.,
Santa Fe, New Mexico.

The New Mexican is the oldest newspaper
in New Mexico. It is sent to every Post
Office in the Territory and has a large and grow-
ing circulation among the intelligent and pro-
gressive people of the southwest.

FRIDAY, MARCH 14.

It is really too bad, too utterly bad, that
some of our contemporaries are dissatisfied
with the New Mexican. Really, too bad.

In anticipation of an immense amount
of building to be done in Chicago for the
next two years, the carpenters of that city
have given notice that on and after
April 7, they shall demand 40 cents an
hour and eight hours for a day's work.
They intend making hay while the sun
shines.

Hon. PEDRO SANCHEZ, of Taos county,
has been appointed census supervisor for
New Mexico, vice H. O. Ladd, resigned.
Mr. Sanchez is a well known and promi-
nent citizen of Taos county, who will fill
the office very acceptably. The native
born citizens of New Mexico are not at all
faring badly under the present Republican
administration.

The municipal authorities of Boston
are making an effort to raise the tax
limit, claiming that the city is too poor to
pay her honest debts; that to meet the
demand of her youth \$500,000 are needed
to put up school houses, and that there is
not money enough in the treasury to pay
the officers. The bean crop in the Bay
state has evidently been cut short.

The Gazette announces that the grading
on the Fort Worth & Albuquerque
road is being pushed daily, and that the
new road will settle for all time the com-
mercial supremacy of Fort Worth. The
new road will open a market for New
Mexico's coal and will otherwise be bene-
ficial to the territory, in that it will form a
direct line to New Orleans and other gulf
ports.

A woman from England is now lecturing
in America in behalf of the English work-
ing girl. She appeals to the women of
the United States to help her carry out
her mission in improving the condition of
her unfortunate sisters. The object in
view is the establishment of an institu-
tion where these poor, uneducated factory
girls can be trained by Christian women
to enable them to become good, faithful
servants. Thus it is that the United
States is regarded as a shining light,
leader in morals, and appealed to for aid
by all nations.

New Mexico beats the record when it
comes to corporations. Within the past
six months there have been incorporated
a large number of companies representing
stock to the amount of several millions
dollars. It may be true that some of
these companies are frauds, gotten
up by devising sharpers to fleece
the unsuspecting public, but the majority
of them are legitimate concerns, backed
by responsible men who are cognizant of
the fact that New Mexico's wonderful re-
sources are not surpassed by any section
in the union, and that, to use Col. Sellers'
expression, "there's millions in it."

An earnest appeal has been issued by
Clara Brighton, president of the National
association of the Red Cross, in behalf of
the destitute settlers of the Dakotas. The
Red Cross has taken the trouble to
ascertain as nearly as possible the truth-
fulness of the reports sent out and finds
there is great privation among the settlers
all along the western portion of both
North and South Dakota. The suffering
for want of provisions, clothing and fuel
is unprecedented. North Dakota is deeply
in debt, and while the more fortunate
people are doing all they can to relieve
their suffering fellow citizens, they are
unable to meet the emergency. The Red
Cross asserts that "there are six months
of short rations, of unclothed human be-
ings, of seedless fields, with all their at-
tendant privations, before these people,"
and asks for money to be sent immedi-
ately to the relief of the suffering settlers.
The appeal should be responded to with
much generosity.

The entire court expenses for the year
ending March 4, 1890, the first under the
new Republican administration, includ-
ing salaries of clerks of courts and de-
ficiencies in pay of witnesses were, \$60,-
000, that is, \$45,000 actually expended,
\$6,000 for clerks' salaries over receipts of
clerks' offices and deficiencies, etc.,
amounting to at a very liberal estimate
about \$9,000. During the three years and
eight months of the reign of a Demo-
cratic governor, Democratic judges, Demo-
cratic clerks and Democratic attorneys the
average expenses were \$140,000 per
year. Legislation enacted by a strongly
Republican legislature and honest men in
office brought about the result for the
year 1889. During the 27th legislative as-
sembly the bill that became law later
and that brought about this beneficial re-
sult was passed in the council, but killed
in the house by corrupt and dishonest
machinations and bargains between the
Democratic governor, E. G. Ross, the
Democratic members of the house and a
couple of corrupt and traitorous Republi-
cans. Had the bill passed in February,
1887, instead of in February, 1889, the
tax payers of this territory would have
saved the very handsome sum of \$200,-
000. These are facts, and ample proof is
as hard to substantiate them; the more
they are discussed the clearer they be-
come, and the more they redound to the
glory of the Republicans of New Mexico.

COMPARE THEIR RECORDS.

In the office of the territorial auditor
there is kept a most admirable set of
records. The auditor, Hon. Trinidad
Alarid, has kindly furnished the New
Mexican with the following official table
of court expenses since 1871:

YEAR.	AMOUNT.
From Nov. 16, 71 to Nov. 16, 72.	\$3,854.48
Nov. 16, 72 to Nov. 16, 73.	6,072.93
Nov. 16, 73 to Nov. 16, 74.	6,072.93
Nov. 16, 74 to Nov. 16, 75.	2,856.02
Nov. 16, 75 to Nov. 16, 76.	2,856.02
Nov. 16, 76 to Nov. 16, 77.	2,856.02
Nov. 16, 77 to Nov. 16, 78.	2,856.02
Nov. 16, 78 to Nov. 16, 79.	2,856.02
Nov. 16, 79 to Nov. 16, 80.	2,856.02
Nov. 16, 80 to Nov. 16, 81.	2,856.02
Nov. 16, 81 to Nov. 16, 82.	2,856.02
Nov. 16, 82 to Nov. 16, 83.	2,856.02
Nov. 16, 83 to Nov. 16, 84.	2,856.02
Nov. 16, 84 to Nov. 16, 85.	2,856.02
Nov. 16, 85 to Nov. 16, 86.	2,856.02
Nov. 16, 86 to Nov. 16, 87.	2,856.02
Nov. 16, 87 to Nov. 16, 88.	2,856.02
Nov. 16, 88 to Nov. 16, 89.	2,856.02
Nov. 16, 89 to Nov. 16, 90.	2,856.02

Let us discuss this table. During the
years 1878 and 1879 the counties bore the
court expenses, and there are no available
data wherefrom to compute them.

The largest expenses of the courts, un-
der any Republican administration were
during 1884, when for twelve months they
amounted to \$82,882.77.

The Democratic governor, judges, clerks
and court officials appeared upon the
scene in 1885, and then the heyday of
corruption and the carnival of robbing the
people commenced.

For argument's sake we will deduct the
sum of \$50,000 for court expenses during
the first six months of 1885; this is more
than the records show, but we will make
it that sum in order to have it as fair as
possible.

Therefore, from July 1, 1885, to March
4, 1889, while the Democratic governor,
judges and court officials had full sway,
(God, and how they made the most of it)
during three years and eight months the
court expenses amounted to the enormous
sum of \$322,360, or at the rate of
\$11,872 per month or \$141,464 per year.

On March 4, 1889, the new finance law
took effect; it was passed by a legislature,
consisting of 31 Republicans and 5 Demo-
crats; the entire expenses during the
year from March 4, 1889, to March 4,
1890, for the maintenance of the courts
were \$45,415; to this we will add \$6,000
more for clerks' salaries (this in addition
to \$6,000 received at the clerks' offices) and
about \$9,000 for a deficiency in witness
fees, etc.; we will make these amounts a
total of \$60,415, which gives \$60,000 as the
entire expense at a very liberal calculation.

During 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876,
(part of) 1877, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884,
part of 1885, and from March 4, 1889,
to March 4, 1890, for twelve years under a
Republican administration the entire
court expenses of New Mexico amounted
to \$600,322, while for three years and
eight months the Democratic judges,
clerks and court officials ran the expenses
up to \$322,360.

There has not been a single twelve
months wherein the court expenses un-
der the Democratic administration were
not double what they were during the
past year, the first under the present Re-
publican administration.

Here is the record of the two parties in
New Mexico for sixteen years past, pre-
sented in cold type and official figures.
The people can judge for themselves.

THINK WELL OF IT.

The good and faithful work now being
done to advance the material interests of
New Mexico by the bureau of immigra-
tion ought to be met by the heartiest co-
operation on the part of the people. It
is admitted that nothing would so quickly
and so surely bring prosperity at this
time as the adjustment of land grant
titles. At a recent meeting of the bureau
of immigration a resolution was adopted
calling upon the governor to designate
and properly authorize a representative
set of citizens to proceed to Washington
and there use every honorable endeavor
to impress upon congressmen the abso-
lute necessity of granting New Mexico re-
lief in the premises. In compliance with
the idea set forth in this resolution, Gov.
Prince is about sending out letters to a
large number of prominent and influen-
tial citizens with a view to ascertaining
who among our people will join the bureau
of immigration in the vital work. The
New Mexican believes that efforts properly
directed at this time can not fail to result
in the establishment through congressional
action of a land court for adjustment of
all conflicting titles here, and it would
therefore admonish citizens who receive
the titles above referred to to weigh well
the subject before they decline to become
members of a delegation that is surely
going to Washington for this purpose.
Here is an instance where the state calls
upon its people for relief, and private
pleasure or personal inconvenience should
not be allowed to stand in the way of a
hearty response.

Mr. Frank Springer, upon returning
from Washington recently, made the
timely observation that New Mexico need
expect nothing at the hands of congress
unless she had men ever upon the ground
persistently pushing her claims. In this
he is unquestionably correct. He thinks,
however, after personal interviews with
many of the congressmen, that the time
is most auspicious for legislation on the
land titles question, provided citizens of
New Mexico show a united front and go
there and work for it. Therefore let a
strong delegation go on there at an early
day. Commissioned by the governor as
the representatives of the bureau of im-
migration such a delegation would secure
official recognition from the outset and
have a prestige that would give its utter-
ances weight in the congressional com-
mittee rooms.

The World Enriched.
The facilities of the present day for the
production of everything that will con-
tribute to the material welfare and comfort
of mankind are almost unlimited and
when Syrup of Figs was first produced
the world was enriched with the only
perfect laxative known, as it is the only
remedy which is truly pleasing and re-
freshing to the taste and prompt and
effective to cleanse the system gently in
the Spring time or, in fact, at any time
and the better it is known the more pop-
ular it becomes.

Try the New Mexican's new outfit of
material and machinery when you want
fine job printing or blank book work.

**DR. PRICE'S
PURE
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER**
MOST PERFECT MADE

In superior excellence proven in millions of
houses for more than a quarter of a century, it
is used by the United States government, is
demonstrated by the results of the great universi-
ties, the strongest, purest, and most healthful.
Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain
Ammonia, Lime or Alum, and is sold in every
store.

NEW YORK. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

**SCOTT'S
EMULSION**
OF PURE COD LIVER OIL
AND
HYPOPHOSPHITES
Almost as Palatable as Milk

So digested that it can be taken
easily, and assimilated by the most
sensitive stomach, when the plain oil
cannot be tolerated; and by the com-
bination of the oil with the hypo-
phosphites is much more efficacious.

Remarkable as a rapid producer.
Persons gain flesh while taking it.
SCOTT'S EMULSION is acknowledged by
the medical profession to be the most
valuable in the world for the relief and cure of
Consumption, Scrofula,
General Debility, Wasting
Diseases, Emaciation,
Colds and Chronic Coughs.

The great remedy for Consumption, and
Wasting in Children. Sold by all Druggists.

Tutt's Pills
stimulates the torpid liver, strength-
ens the digestive organs, regulates the
bowels, and are unequalled as an
ANTI-BILIOUS MEDICINE.

In malarial districts their virtues are
widely recognized, as they possess pec-
uliar properties in freeing the system
from that poison. Elegantly sugar
coated. Dose small. Price, 25 cents.

Sold Everywhere.
Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

SOL. SPIEGELBERG
The old reliable merchant of Santa
Fe, has added largely to
his stock of

**GENTS'
FURNISHING GOODS**

And those in need of any article
to his line would do well
to call on him.

ON SAN FRANCISCO STREET

CLARENDON POULTRY YARD.
EGGS FOR HATCHING.
Silver Wyandottes,
Light Brannans,
Houdans.

Ground Bone, Oyster Shell, Mergers,
Drinking Fountains and Imperial Tea
Food. Address
ARTHUR ROYLE, Santa Fe, N. M.

CLARENDON GARDEN
Home Grown Fruits and Fruit Trees
Free from Disease and Insect Pests.

Agent for the Nixons' Little Giant Ma-
chine and the Nixons' Little Giant Ma-
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chine. Correspondence Solicited.

MEMORY
Mind wandering cured. Books learned
in one hour. Testimonials from all
parts of the world. Prospectus free.
Send on application to Prof.
A. L. Lott, 225 Fifth Ave., New York.

ELECTRIC BELT FOR
\$4
Owing to the great suc-
cess of the new "Elec-
tric Belt," we have re-
duced the price from \$8
to \$4, which makes it
affordable to all. It is a
great remedy for all
cases of weakness, and
is sold at \$4.00 per
dozen. For further in-
formation, send for our
Circular. Address: 741 Market St., S. F.

FOR MEN ONLY
POSITIVE CURE
OF ALL CASES OF
Weakness of Body and Mind. Effect
of the "Electric Belt" is to restore the
system to its normal condition. It is
sold at \$4.00 per dozen. For further in-
formation, send for our Circular. Address:
741 Market St., S. F.

TO WEAK MEN
Suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early
decay, wasting weakness, loss of manhood, etc., I will
send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full
particulars for restoring the system to its normal
condition. The treatise is sent free of charge to every
man who is nervous and debilitated. Address:
Prof. F. C. POWELL, Medical, Conn.

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Attorney at Law, Springfield block, Santa Fe,
New Mexico.

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LAWYERS,
Schumann Bldg., Frisco St.

MAX FROST,
Attorney at Law, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

GEO. W. KNAEDEL,
Office in the Santa Building, Palace Avenue,
collections and searching titles a specialty.

EDWARD L. BARTELETT,
Lawyer, Santa Fe, New Mexico. Office over
Second National Bank.

HENRY L. WALDO,
Attorney at Law. Will practice in the several
courts of the territory. Prompt attention given
to all business intrusted to his care.

E. A. FISKE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law, Silver City,
New Mexico. Prompt attention given to all
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CATRON, KNAEDEL & CLANCY,
Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Chancery,
Santa Fe, New Mexico. Practice in all the
courts in the Territory. One of the firm will be
at all times in Santa Fe.

L. ZABALLA, M. D.,
Faculty of Paris and Madrid. Diseases of the
eye a specialty. Office, Delgado building, low
of Frisco street.

J. H. SLOAN, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon.

R. H. LONGWILL, M. D.,
Has moved to the east end of Palace avenue,
to the Komito Martinez house, formerly oc-
cupied by Col. Barker. Leave orders at a neighbor's
drug store.

DENTAL SURGEONS.

DR. W. G. MOBLEY,
DENTIST
Office upstairs in Kohn building.
Office hours 9 to 12 a.m., 1 to 4 p.m. SANTA FE.

E. W. L'ENGLE, M. D., D. D. S.,
Devotes his entire attention to the practice of
dental surgery. Office hours 10 to 12 and 2 to 4.
Room 10, Hotel Capitol building, Palace avenue.
Succesor to Dr. Stewart.

D. W. MANLEY,
DENTIST.
Over C. M. Crean's Drug Store.
OFFICE HOURS. - - 9 to 12, 2 to 4

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VEYORS.

WILLIAM WHITE,
U. S. Deputy Surveyor and U. S. Deputy Mineral
Surveyor.
Locations made upon public lands. Furnishes
information relative to Spanish and Mexican
land grants. Offices in Kirschner Block, second
floor, Santa Fe, N. M.

J. W. OLINGER,
Undertaker and Embalmer

Office, Water and Don Gaspar Sts.,
SANTA FE, N. M.

Exchange Hotel
Southeast cor. Plaza,
SANTA FE, N. M.
Centrally Located. Entirely Refitted.

TERMS - \$2 per Day

Special Rates by the week

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ARCHITECT and CONTRACTOR.

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CLOSE FIGURING!
MODERN METHODS!
SKILLED MECHANICS!

Plans and Specifications furnished on ap-
plication and correspondence solicited.
OFFICE,
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J. WELTMER
BOOK, STATIONERY AND
News Depot!

MABIE, TODD & CO.'S GOLD PENS

Fresh Candles a Specialty. Fine Cigars,
Tobacco, Notions, Etc.

ALHAMBRA
BARBER SHOP

EVERYTHING
New, Neat, First Class

HOT and COLD BATHS

W. J. SLAUGHTER,
Proprietor.

El Boletín Popular!

A Spanish Weekly Paper published
at Santa Fe, N. M.

LEADING SPANISH PAPER OF THE TERRITORY.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One Year, \$2.50. Six Months, \$1.50. Three Months, \$1.00.

PROPOSALS.

For Supplies for the New Mexico Peni-
tentiary.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF PENITENTIARY COM'RS.,
Santa Fe, N. M., March 1, 1890.
SEPARATE sealed proposals will be re-
ceived at this office until 1 o'clock a. m. March
15, 1890, and opened immediately thereafter in
the presence of bidders, for the furnishing and
delivery according to list and specifications, at
the penitentiary, Santa Fe, N. M., of all or any
part of the supplies necessary for the main-
tenance of the penitentiary for the six months begin-
ning April 1, 1890, and ending October 4, 1890,
as follows:

5000 Pounds dressed beef
5000 Pounds bacon
5000 Pounds flour
500 Pounds coffee
500 Pounds sugar
500 Pounds soap
500 Pounds kerosene
500 Pounds lard

CONTRACT CLOTHING PROPOSAL.

1000 Yards white drilling (heavy).
200 Yards white duck (light).
1000 Pounds needles, No. 6.
1000 Pounds buttons, No. 2.
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C. M. CREAMER

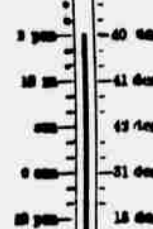
DRUGGIST

We have in stock a line of Toilet Articles of every description; also a full line of Imported Cigars & Imported California Wines and Brandy.

Everybody admits we carry the largest stock in the territory in our line, consequently we defy competition in quality or in prices.

OPEN DAY OR NIGHT

TEMPERATURE TO-DAY



Unusually daily from self-registering thermometer at Creamer's drug store.

METEOROLOGICAL

Office of Observer, Santa Fe, N. M., March 13, 1890.

Time	Barometer	Thermometer	Wind	Clouds	Remarks
5 a.m.	30.0	34	N	0	
8 a.m.	30.0	34	N	0	
11 a.m.	30.0	34	N	0	
2 p.m.	30.0	34	N	0	
5 p.m.	30.0	34	N	0	
8 p.m.	30.0	34	N	0	

Remarks: Clear, calm, cool.

THE REPUBLICAN LEAGUE CALL.

President Morrison, of the New Mexican League, addresses the voters of the Territory.

To the Republican Citizens of New Mexico.

SANTA FE, N. M., March 12, 1890.—Gentlemen: I have the honor to inform you that on the 25th of July, 1889, at a regularly called convention held in the city of Albuquerque, a territorial league in connection with the Republican party of the United States was formally inaugurated. In our efforts to maintain the principles of the Republican party we need friends outside of our own borders, and in no way can we acquire them so rapidly as by uniting ourselves with this powerful organization, which has extended its branches over thirty states and territories and has on its rolls a membership of nearly 1,000,000 men, including many of our most distinguished statesmen. This great body of patriotic citizens was a potent factor in the late presidential campaign which culminated in the election of Harrison and Morton and the return to power of the party which in war preserved the union and in peace defends the great American principle of protection to native industry. The following extract from an address issued by the first convention of the league gives a slight idea of the progress we have made under this benign system:

"The principle of a protective tariff was adopted in 1801 during the war of the rebellion. Four years after this adoption the war continued, paralyzing business and industry, and rendering a large portion of the country overrun by the contending armies almost a waste; and yet such has been the beneficent influence and effect of the protective system upon the country that to-day there is not another example to be found in the world, or in the records of the past, where a nation has ever made the progress we have made during a like period of time. The population of the country in 1800 was but a fraction over 30,000,000, to-day it is over 60,000,000. In 1800 the national wealth of the country was computed at \$16,000,000,000; now it is over \$100,000,000,000. In 1800 we had but a fraction over 30,000 miles of railroads, to-day we have not less than 140,000 miles. In 1800 the manufactured commodities of our country were \$1,800,000,000, to-day they amount to over \$7,000,000,000.

"Our foreign commerce has doubled since 1800, and our internal commerce is more than \$10,000,000,000 a year, while our work people have on deposit in the savings institutions of the country over \$1,100,000,000. To-day, in wealth, power, grandeur and civilization the United States stands first among the nations of the world. The United States, while extending their power and increasing their wealth as a nation, have developed their resources, built up their industries, and given employment to our people to such an extent as to make the nation in most things independent of foreign productions for the commodities and necessities which our people require and at less cost than they were compelled to pay for similar articles before 1800, when we had comparative free trade; so that to-day labor is better paid and manufactured commodities cheaper in price to all people than they were before the present protective system was adopted. These important results have been accomplished by the vast increase of home competition, with the concurrent advantages of an equal increase in the employment of labor, both skilled and unskilled, and in the recompense of labor."

How deeply we are interested in this question can be seen at a glance. The reports of the bureau of statistics for 1889 show that New Mexico, with her 3,514,433 sheep, is ahead of all the states and territories, except Texas, Ohio and California in this great industry. In other words, we raise one-twelfth of the entire wool clip of the country. If we estimate the value of sheep at \$2 per head we find that the immense sum of \$7,028,866 is invested in this business, which, probably more than any other, is dependent for its existence on the protective tariff. The policy of the Republican party has ever been to protect this as well as all other industries against the unequal competition of foreign labor. On the other hand the Democratic party has declared war against the American system, joined hands with foreign free traders and adopted free trade in wool as one of its organic principles. The success of the Democratic party therefore means the destruction of our wool growing interests, the ruin of every man engaged therein and the loss to New Mexico of the capital invested in sheep raising, which would speedily seek other investments elsewhere.

The passage of the Mills bill, which was warmly supported by the Democratic party in congress and convention, would have bankrupted every wool grower in America and closed thousands of our factories and workshops for the benefit of foreign labor and capital. We were saved from these calamities by the wise statesmanship and invulnerable fidelity of the Republican senate with its slender majority of two—happily now increased to ten by the admission of four new states. He who will not defend his family against all comers is unworthy of the name of father, and he who will not protect his country and its industries against the world is a renegade, unworthy of the glorious title of American citizen. By defending the time-honored principles of protection (which are coeval with the constitution itself) we guard at once the home and the nation; by advocating free trade we sacrifice both. The Democratic party has nailed to its masthead the flag of English free trade; the Republican party marches under the American banner of protection. The American people have placed the brand of reprobation on the former and planted the latter in pride of place above the nation's capital.

It would be a grave error, however, to believe that our recent victory has placed our industries beyond the reach of danger. The great manufacturing nations of Europe have attained their present positions after long centuries of toil and endeavor. By the expenditure of billions of money and millions of lives they have conquered unwilling people, planted colonies and established their hated rule all round the earth for the sole purpose of creating markets for their surplus products. Finding that, after all, the supply exceeds the demand, they turn their eyes across the Atlantic and see our superb young republic, which in a quarter of a century has made greater advances in manufactures and agriculture than they have made in a thousand years; they see too that our unparalleled prosperity has been achieved under the American system of protective tariff. On every possible question of international policy those nations are at variance, and except one only, and that is in their desire for free trade with America. On this question they are a unit, knowing that by that means, and by that means alone, they can attain control of our market; then by reason of the starvation wages which prevail all over Europe they would undersell us in every branch of our goods and commodities, and thus reduce us to the same condition from which their people are fleeing to those hospitable gates which, in the language of President Harrison, "always

open inward and never outward." All the efforts of these nations, powerful as they are, would avail us very little were it not for the fact that the Democratic party has united with them in their demand for free trade, or its equivalent tariff for revenue only. If any proof is necessary to sustain this statement it is found in the fact that every manufacturer, newspaper and statesman in England favored Cleveland and opposed Harrison. Thus was the issue in the last campaign and will be the issue in the next and to the end, that we may be prepared to do our whole duty like intelligent citizens when the time comes we invite all who prefer American to European interests to unite with us in preserving American markets for American goods for the benefit of the American people.

The broad, statesmanlike mind of President Harrison reaches out to and seeks to improve the condition of the people of New Mexico as well as those of the rest of the republic. We all know how the present unsettled condition of our affairs retards the progress of New Mexico and prevents the influx of immigration and capital, and how desirable it is that some system should be adopted for protecting honest grantees, quieting titles and giving security to purchasers of private grants. In his last message to congress the president expressed his views on this most important subject:

"NEW MEXICO LAND GRANTS. "The unsettled state of the title to large bodies of lands in the territories of New Mexico and Arizona has greatly retarded the development of these territories. Provision should be made by law for the prompt trial and final adjustment before a judicial tribunal or commission of all claims based upon Mexican grants. It is not just to an intelligent and enterprising people that their peace should be disturbed and their prosperity retarded by the question of the title to their land. I express the hope that the differences of opinion as to the methods may yield to the urgency of the case."

The question of irrigation is also receiving careful attention by the administration to the end that one arid lands shall be reclaimed from their present barren state and added to the great body of our fertile food producing lands of the nation. Our foreign policy, which in the immediate lands of Bayard has fallen so low as to be a source of shame to ourselves and contempt to Europe, has once more resumed its ancient dignity under the able management of James G. Blaine. The Sanoan question, which came to him in the last hour of his life, has been settled with honor to our republic. Every demand made by our negotiators at Berlin being conceded by Germany and England; the rights of the simple-minded inhabitants are fully restored and respected, and the name of America is held in high esteem in all the islands of the Pacific ocean. It must be a matter of profound gratification to every citizen of Spanish descent to know that under the presidency of the same great minister the grandest international congress which ever assembled on earth, composed of accredited representatives of every republic from the St. Lawrence to Cape Horn, is now holding its sessions in our own capital. Measures are being perfected for defending the soil of the weakest as well as the strongest government against aggression from abroad and for preserving the blessings of peace at home. The free republics of the three Americas will be bound together with bonds of mutual respect and fraternal love, and the nations of Europe will soon learn that the result to the smallest among them will be resented as an insult to us all.

The obstructive and destructive policy of A. J. Sparks has given place to the generous, liberal policy of Gen. Noble, whose name has already become a household word in the west. In the midst of their trials and difficulties our hardy pioneers can look with confidence at him and rest safe in the assurance that they will not now be treated as scheming, dishonest adventurers, but as the advance guards of American civilization, engaged in the honorable undertaking of compelling the wilderness to blossom like the rose for the occupation and support of generations yet unborn. Under the administration of the present patriotic head of the interior department petty technicalities will be swept away, unworthy suspicions will disappear, the requirement of patents will be facilitated and honest pioneers will be aided in securing large homesteads for themselves and their families.

Another congressional election is drawing near and it is very desirable that a perfect organization may be effected with the least possible delay, so that some citizen shall be elected delegate or representative as the case may be, who will be in harmony with the Republican majority of the territory. We have no desire to interfere with clubs already established, but we insist that more beneficial results will accrue to our territory and party by joining this great national league than by remaining members of mere local organizations. Disunion in our ranks and disunion in our councils have produced their natural results in repeated defeats. Let us now, having gained wisdom from experience, cast aside our private griefs, abandon our former feuds, unite a common cause for our common country, and victory as of yore will crown our efforts.

All correspondence concerning the organization of clubs should be addressed to Wm. M. Berger, Santa Fe, N. M. Very respectfully yours,

A. L. MORRISON,

President Territorial Republican League.

Wm. M. BERGER, Secretary.

OFFICIAL WAIFS.

Bids for furnishing the penitentiary with supplies for the next six months will be opened by the board of commissioners tomorrow at noon.

A meeting will be held this afternoon at the local fund office to take further steps toward pushing the national park project. Committees are to be appointed in Santa Fe and San Miguel counties to circulate the memorial to congress asking that this mountainous district be set aside for national park purposes.

Capt. Jack Crawford, who is connected with the Indian department of the government, passed up the road yesterday en route for Washington. He accompanied Agent Vandever on his recent trip to the scene of the late Indian trouble in the San Juan country. He says the Indians are very quiet and peaceable there now, and that the trouble arose from the wanton killing of an Indian by a cowboy. There was no uprising, and the Indians were anxious to be advised by Major Vandever in settling the matter.

Hon. Eugenio Romero writes the surveyor general to assist him in ascertaining the lines on the San Miguel grant, where a force of armed men recently caused his choppers to destroy all timber they had got out. The surveyor general believes that only a speedy settlement of the land grant question will quiet the so-called White Caps now running things about Las Vegas, and he will make an earnest effort to do this. He has very encouraging advice from Congressman Caswell, of the house committee on private land claims. Gen. Hobart says he will see the question before the attention of congress.

Try the New Mexican's new outfit of material and machinery when you want fine job printing or blank book work.

FOR SELF PROTECTION

The U. S. Government and the City Water Service—Saves \$2,000,000 Per Year—A Move in the Right Direction.

No news has been received from the artesian well for several days, but work is going on all right. It is learned to-day that much more depends upon the success of this experiment than has heretofore been supposed. The government military and Indian departments are watching this experiment with zealous care, and it can confidently be asserted that, should an artesian flow be developed in this well at a depth of from 1,000 to 1,500 feet, the national government will provide for sinking in the city two or three wells of its own. Already the general government is under an expense of some \$2,000 a year to supply water for the city. The military institutions and federal building now share this expense, but very soon the government Indian school will be in running order and, as matters now stand, at least \$1,500 more per year will have to be paid for supplying water to that institution. This money goes into the pockets of the Santa Fe Water & Improvement company, and if the service was reliable or in any respect sufficient to justify the outlay of say \$3,000 a year the government officers think there would be no scruples about paying for it. But the service has not been reliable so far, and there is no telling how it will be in the future. The single reservoir maintained by the water company has been gradually filling up with sand for several years, so that the city water supply to-day is not so great by nearly half as it was five years ago and yet the demand for water has doubled. There seems no prospect that the company will comply with its franchise and construct two additional reservoirs, according to its agreement with the county authorities. The latter also evince no disposition whatever to protect the rights of the people by compelling the company to comply with its contract or vacate the canal so that others, who are anxious and willing, can step in and guarantee a first class water service.

Hence it is that everybody is so intently watching the experiment of developing artesian water in the valley. An artesian well, it is said, if Santa Fe failed to become a large military post it would be only because of the scarcity of water. Now the fact is that Santa Fe has no lack of water. Millions of gallons are to-day rolling to waste past our doors, but the water company declines to store it till such time as it can be readily turned into gold.

The New Mexican has information that within the next two weeks this question of local moment will be fully discussed in the offices of the Indian bureau and military department at Washington, and should artesian water be secured in the present artesian well, the government will probably save itself great future expense by contracting with the Messrs. Lefever for sinking several wells on the property of the United States in and adjacent to the city.

ROUND ABOUT TOWN.

The noon mail was delayed five hours to-day.

The district court officers leave for Tierra Amarilla to-morrow.

Tax payers will find some figures on the inside of this paper to ponder over.

Will the plaza receive the attention it deserves before the spring time is gone?

The Hyers sisters' brass band made an attractive parade this forenoon. The company will have a large audience at Gray's opera house to-night.

Read the editorials in to-day's issue concerning the court expenses of New Mexico from 1871 to March 4, 1890. They are good and instructive reading.

Lieut. Col. Hall, inspector general of this military department, arrived from Los Angeles this morning. He will make an inspection of Fort Marcy before Lieut. Col. Snyder assumes command.

The business men of Santa Fe should by all means contrive some way to entertain excursionists when in the city. It is a shame that when an excursion train comes to Santa Fe its passengers are not shown courtesies. Incorporation would largely remedy this matter.

Mrs. Annie Wallace, employed at Mr. Gilderleeve's residence and wife of one of slaughter's assistants, fell upon a piece of good luck to-day. Some weeks ago she invested 25 cents in a Denver lottery scheme and to-day a telegram came to hand saying the number held by her had drawn \$3,750.

The Building & Loan association held its monthly meeting last night. The \$1,000 loan made to Mr. Widmeyer was continued one month upon the payment of interest. An additional loan of \$200 was made to John Digneo at a premium of 33 per cent, and \$1,000 was loaned on Major M. A. Breeden's Palace avenue property at the same premium. This premium, with 12 per cent interest, is equal to 16 2/3 per cent per annum.

SEEKING A GULF OUTLET.

The Goal for which the Present Contention Between the Broad and Narrow Gauge is Responsible.

Everybody is discussing the probabilities of the A., T. & S. F. tearing up its Lamy branch and laying it direct to Ortiz station and beyond to San Pedro. All admit that it would be the wisest thing for the company to do, but some say that it would be just as economical, if solid trains between Santa Fe and San Pedro are to be run, to use the present track to Ortiz, thence over the proposed branch to Pedro. True, it would be some twelve or fifteen miles further than by a direct line from this city to San Pedro, but as the business is such as not to make time a very great consideration, many contend that whatever occurs the Lamy branch will remain intact.

However, some day or other a line of road is to be built direct over the route lying between this city and the central Pecos valley, possibly via San Pedro, White Oaks and Roswell. This was long ago recognized as a valuable route, as instance the original charter of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe road. If this company had carried out its original intention there would now be no Fort Worth-Denver line to perpetrate with north and south. There is no question that the close of the present year will find the Pecos valley road, connecting with the Texas Pacific, in operation as far north as Roswell. The charter of the Santa Fe Southern calls for

a road extending south from this city via White Oaks to meet a rail outlet either at El Paso or in the Pecos country, and Chief Engineer's estimate says to lay out a line round about White Oaks, to be regarded it as the best railway proposition to-day presented in the southwest. It would suit the A., T. & S. F. at all to see such a system inaugurated, and therefore it appears plausible for this company to run a direct road from San Pedro to this city via Ortiz station with a view eventually to extending south over the route called for in its original Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe charter. At any rate the corporation that is first to occupy the field between Santa Fe and San Pedro is going to have the advantage in a long race for the soil, and such a line is destined to cut across several transcontinental roads that will give it the same independent position now held by the Fort Worth & Denver, and which is the envy of every other railway in the west.

PERSONAL.

At the Palace: The Hyers Sisters and troupe; Mariano Perea, Bernallillo; J. Gutierrez, St. Louis; N. Anderson, Raton; C. P. Van Olstine, Chas. B. Kohnman, St. Louis; J. A. Browder, San Francisco; A. G. Rhoads and wife, Denver; H. L. Hopkins, C. U. Hopkins, Denver. J. E. Fuller, L. J. Jones, L. McDonald, New York; D. L. Miller, Cerrillos; John T. Kelley, Golden; J. W. Owens, San Pedro; E. W. Sayle, Lamy; L. McDonald, Indiana, are among late arrivals at the Exchange.

Henry Gerber has gone to Pinos Altos to look after some mining claims of his, which adjoin the rich properties now in controversy between Skillecorn and Stevens.

S. Spitz, the leading jeweler and wholesale filigree merchant of Santa Fe, has returned from a trip to Denver.

Mr. A. Stamb, who has been on a business trip through southern New Mexico, came home this morning.

Col. S. W. Fisher is visiting northeast New Mexico in the interest of Rivenburgh's nurseries.

J. D. Woodard, of Socorro, is at the Exchange.

TERRITORIAL TIPS.

Albuquerque has a colored Knights of Labor organization.

A son was born to Neil B. Field and wife at Albuquerque.

Miss Elizabeth Doran, of St. Paul, died of consumption at Silver City.

The Rio Grande shows much more water than is usual at this season.

The Lordsburg Liberal suggests that a few thieves be hanged without having jury trial.

A rumor is on at Las Vegas that the Street Car company will cease business. Hardly probable.

The Sentinel corrects its statement that small pox was raging at Georgetown. It now claims that it "was only measles."

In the Rio Grande valley peach trees are in blossom, while the people of the east are wearing ulsters and overcoats with which to keep from freezing.

The average annual sunshine of New Mexico exceeds that of the Central Park observatory, New York, 1200 hours, and that of Greenwich observatory, nearly 2700 hours.

It is safe to predict that in four years Socorro will be supplied with quantities of fruit. Hundreds of fruit trees are being set out this year by our citizens.—Socorro Advertiser.

Worth Keene and party will start for the famous Adams diggings next month. They are very reticent about the matter and should they be successful in locating the bonanza, look out for a boom, boys.—Gallup Elk.

Rev. Dr. Cameron, of Denver, who is connected with the Baptist mission and school work in the west, is daily expected in Roswell to make the final arrangements for the erection of a three-story stone school building.

According to the assessor's returns Colfax county has 5,476 head of horses, valued at \$140,705; 339 head of mules, valued at \$17,878; 126,679 head of cattle, valued at \$1,646,849; 91,331 head of sheep, valued at \$81,331; 627 head of goats, valued at \$625; 117 head of burros, valued at \$1,099; and 469 head of hogs, valued at \$1,100.

The butter and poultry industry will pay handsomely if properly managed. At present New Mexico imports at least nine-tenths of its eggs, butter and poultry, principally from Kansas. It is very wrong that our golden wealth should be sent away to enrich other states when a superior article can be produced right here at home.

Long range item from the Optic: A gentleman who is in a position to know, and who has considerable to do with the building of railroads, says that the Fort Worth & Albuquerque road, on which work was commenced last week, will be compelled to lay their line within at least twelve miles of Las Vegas to make it possible to reach Albuquerque.

The Black Range suggests that the counties of Lincoln, Elbert and Cheyenne set up a petition asking for an additional judicial district made up by the territory which they compose. It is a good suggestion, and one which should be immediately adopted and carried out. The whole of southern New Mexico should help the scheme along.—Enterprise.

Gilbert Moran, proprietor of the Atlantic beach hall at Albuquerque, blew out his brain with a 44 caliber revolver yesterday morning. The evening before he called on his sweetheart, Miss Carolina Heisch, and declared his love, saying if she did not consent to marriage he would commit suicide. She told him he was drunk and sent him away. His will leaves his worldly effects to Miss Heisch.

Word comes from El Paso of a sad case of a man suffering with small-pox, lying exposed on the prairie in New Mexico, about eighty-nine miles this side of that city. The man is an American, about 50 years old, with his clothes in rags. It is supposed that he was tramping to El Paso and was taken down with the disease. The man has no shelter whatever, and is lying close to the railroad track. Trainers and section hands pass him water and food.

Mrs. Nasario Gallegos, aged 73 years, died at the old residence at Los Alamos on March 8, leaving to mourning her a large family of ten children and fifty-two grandchildren and a host of grief-stricken friends. Mrs. Gallegos and her deceased husband were among the first settlers of Los Alamos, where they accumulated a very considerable fortune. In her life she was a true Christian, charitable and loving towards all with whom she came in contact, winning the love and respect of all her acquaintances.



This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and can not be sold in competition with the multitude of low cost short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. Royal Baking Powder Co., 100 Wall Street, N. Y.

W. F. DOBBIN.

Fulton Market

Fish, Oysters, Vegetables, Fresh Meats, Butter.

Pig's Feet, Tripe, Pickles of all Kinds. Fresh Fish, Salt Fish of all Kinds. Canned Goods, Yoes' Maple Syrup, Honey, Chipped Beef, and all kinds of fruit in season.

FREE AND PROMPT DELIVERY. Our goods are all FRESH and guaranteed just as represented.

Fresh fish and oysters just received at Emmert's.

Notice to the Public.

SANTA FE, N. M., March 12, 1890.—Following rates in effect at present over the lines of the A., T. & S. F. R. R.:

First class limited to Kansas City..... \$20.40
First class limited to Chicago..... 25.40
First class limited to St. Louis..... 25.40

Parties going east have the benefit of the above rates as basing rates.

W. M. SMITH,

Agent A. T. & S. F. R. R. Co.

Shitok's Vitalizer. Is what you need for constipation, loss of appetite, dizziness, and all symptoms of dyspepsia. Price ten and seventy-five cents per bottle. C. M. Creamer.

Fresh ranch eggs 20 cents a dozen, at Emmert's.

Try those India teas, at Emmert's.

Eight cans Ruby tomatoes, at Emmert's.

John McCullough Havana cigar, 5c, at Corrao saloon.

Fine McBrayer whisky at Colorado saloon.

Milk 10c a quart; 5c a glass, at Colorado saloon.

Fine lot of Washington navel oranges, at Emmert's.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Black etters of Guardianship and Guardians Bond and Oath at the office of the NEW MEXICAN Printing Company.

FOR SALE—New Mexican laws of 1889 at the Daily N. M. Mexican office; paper binding, 5c; sheep binding, 10c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ARE YOU MARRIED?—If not, send your address with stamp to the American Corresponding Club, P. O. box 643, Clarkburg, W. Va.

A. C. IRELAND, JR

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Fresh Oysters, Fish, Game and Poultry of all kinds a specialty.

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