

12-7-1898

## Santa Fe New Mexican, 12-07-1898

New Mexican Printing Company

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# SANTA FE NEW MEXICAN.

VOL. 35.

SANTA FE, N. M., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1898.

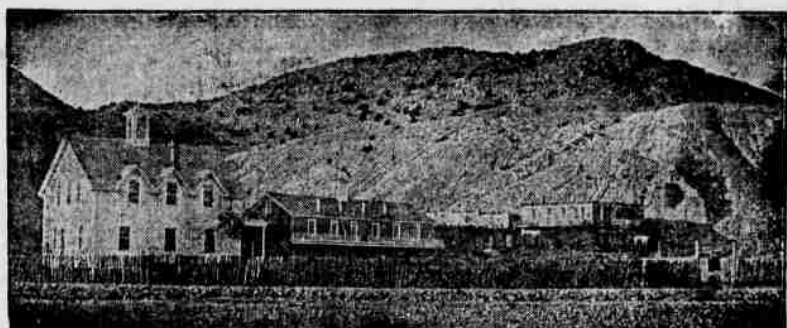
NO. 226.

## ANNOUNCEMENT!

The new goods purchased by S. Spitz, the jeweler, while east, are now being placed for public inspection. They consist of a fine line of decorated china and glassware. New ideas in silver novelties, ebony and leather goods and fancy clocks. These goods in connection with the usual large line of diamonds watches and jewelry always found in his cases will give the Santa Fe public an opportunity for selection seldom found outside of the large cities.

## OJO CALIENTE

(HOT SPRINGS.)



THESE Celebrated Hot Springs are located in the midst of the Ancient Cliff Dwellers, twenty-five miles west of Taos, and fifty miles north of Santa Fe, and about twelve miles from Barrancas Station on the New Mexico & Rio Grande Railway, from which point a daily line of stages runs to the Springs. The temperature of these waters is from 89° to 122°. The gases are carbonic. Altitude 5,000 feet. Climate very dry and delightful the year around. There is now a commodious hotel for the convenience of invalids and tourists. These waters contain 108.34 grains of alkaline salts to the gallon; being the richest alkaline Hot Springs in the world. The efficacy of these waters has been thoroughly tested by the numerous cures attested to in the following diseases: Paralysis, Rheumatism, Neuritis, Consumption, Malaria, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Syphilis and Mercerial Affections, Scrofula, Catarrh, La Grippe, all Female Complaints, etc., etc. Board, Lodging and Bathing, \$2.50 per day. Reduced rates given by the month. This resort is attractive at all seasons and is open all winter. Passengers for Ojo Caliente can leave Santa Fe at 10:30 a. m. and reach Ojo Caliente at 3 p. m. the same day. Fare for the round trip from Santa Fe to Ojo Caliente, \$7. For further particulars address—

ANTONIO JOSEPH, Prop.,  
Ojo Caliente, Taos County New Mexico

## New Mexico Normal School LAS VEGAS.

"THE HEART OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM."

- 1.—**NORMAL**—A professional training course for teachers. Diploma life certificate to teach in any of the public schools of New Mexico.
- 2.—**ACADEMIC**—A broad general course. Diploma admits to all leading colleges and universities.
- 3.—**COMMERCIAL**—A thorough training course for business life, actual business, stenography, penmanship, commercial law, etc.
- 4.—**PREPARATORY**—A thorough course in the commercial branches for those who have not had the benefit of graded school advantages.
- 5.—**MODEL SCHOOLS**—An auxiliary to the normal course. A school for children of all grades.

A faculty of specialists from the leading normal schools, colleges and universities of America.

ADDRESS ALL INQUIRIES TO

EDGAR L. HEWETT, Pres.

## THE NEW MEXICO MILITARY INSTITUTE

Roswell, New Mexico.

THE MILITARY SCHOOL OF NEW MEXICO ESTABLISHED AND SUPPORTED BY THE TERRITORY.

Session Begins September, '98, Ends June, '99.

Five Teachers (Men), and Matron. Accommodations for 200 Students. New Buildings, all furnishings and equipments modern and complete; steam-heated, gas-lighted; baths, water-works, all conveniences.

Tuition, board, and laundry, \$250 per session. Tuition alone \$60 per session.

Session is three terms, thirteen weeks each. Roswell is a noted health resort, 3,700 feet above sea level; well-watered; excellent people.

REGENTS—

John W. Poe, Roswell,  
Nathan Juffa, Roswell,  
J. O. Cameron, Eddy.

R. S. Hamilton, Roswell,  
J. C. Lea, Roswell,  
J. O. Cameron, Eddy.

For particulars address:  
JAS. G. MEADORS,  
Superintendent.

## DAVID S. LOWITZKI, DEALER IN

## FURNITURE & QUEENSWARE,

Largest Stock in the City.

## MY HOLIDAY FURNITURE JUST

RECEIVED.

First Furniture Store You Come to on Frisco Street.

It is a Pleasure to Show Goods. Give me a Call.

Prices Never Before Equalled in Santa Fe.

I will furnish your house from the parlor to the kitchen on easy payments. Highest price paid for second hand goods. I also carry a full line of picture frames and moldings.

## CONGRESSIONAL

The Nicaraguan Canal Scheme Is Being Vigorously Pushed in the Senate.

## GENERAL WOOD PROMOTED

So Is General Guy V. Henry—Detailed Statement of How Emergency Funds Were Expended Made to the House Today.

Washington, Dec. 7.—The senate committee on the Nicaraguan canal today decided upon some changes in the bill for construction of the canal and authorized Senator Morgan to press the matter upon the senate's consideration. The most important change is one leaving it to the president to decide whether government bonds will be issued to aid in building the canal, or whether the proceeds of the Pacific railroad's sale shall be devoted to that purpose. The bill leaves the details of construction in the hands of the maritime company, and, as before, will contain a special provision, limiting the amount of cash in the United States treasury that may be devoted to its use, to \$5,000,000.

The president today sent in these nominations to the senate: Major general, Brigadier General Guy V. Henry, U. S. A.; Brigadier General Leonard Wood, U. S. V. Other nominations today include officers of the navy advanced for conspicuous gallantry in battle, among them being Rear Admirals Sampson and Schley.

Senator Hawley, of Connecticut, chairman of the military affairs committee, introduced a bill for reorganization of the regular army. Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, secured adoption of a resolution that a committee of seven be appointed, to whom shall be referred that part of the president's message which related to celebrating the centennial of Washington as the capital of the United States. At 12:15 the senate went into executive session.

The senate held a long debate in executive session on the confirmation of the Hawaiian commissioners. Senator Hoar made a vigorous protest against appointing senators upon such a commission. He said senators thus appointed became the duly authorized agents of the president to carry out his wishes. What became of their functions as senators, he asked, when the report they made came before the senate? In the case of the joint high commission now negotiating a treaty with Great Britain and the peace commission, the same objections applied with greater force.

The appointment of senators on commissions was referred to senators Morgan and Platt (Conn.).

The senate confirmed the appointment of John Hay as secretary of state.

THE HOUSE.

The manner in which the funds were spent is told in detail for the first time in letters sent from all departments and bureaus to the house committee on appropriations, and made public as a part of the report on the deficiency bill. Of the emergency national defense fund of \$50,000,000, the navy department got the largest amount, viz., \$29,973,274. Of this the department proper spent \$17,706,884, mainly in buying ships; on bureau, yards and docks, \$1,038,489; equipment, \$1,290,883; navigation, \$124,000; ordnance, \$7,919,084; construction and repairs, \$1,115,315; steam engineering, \$430,613; supplies and accounts, \$211,484; medicine and surgery, \$57,600; marine corps, \$106,529. The navy has a balance of \$275,000 from the emergency funds. The war department expenditures of the emergency fund amount to \$12,851,302. The state department received \$393,000, of which a large part was for the use of the peace commission at Paris.

A bill to carry into effect the recommendation of the international American conference by the incorporation of the international American bank at the last session had been made the special order for today, but in the absence of Mr. Hill, of Connecticut, who had charge of the measure, Mr. Walker, of Massachusetts, asked that it go over one week without prejudice. It was so ordered. Mr. Payne, of New York, asked unanimous consent to consider the senate bill to amend laws relating to American seamen. Mr. Hepburn, of Iowa, demanded the regular order call for committees. The first committee called was that on interstate commerce, when Mr. Hepburn called up the anti-scalping bill and offered to arrange regarding the time to be occupied in debating the bill. All efforts to effect an arrangement as to time failed. Mr. Hepburn was recognized for an hour. He yielded to Mr. Sherman, Republican, who explained that the bill was very similar to one passed in the house during the last congress. The changes were mainly restrictive upon corporations.

TICKET BROKERS KNOCKED OUT.

The anti-scalpers bill has passed the house by a vote of 119 to 101.

## Nicaraguan Canal Matters.

New York, Dec. 7.—A dispatch to the Herald from Washington says: The senate committee on the Nicaraguan canal will add to the canal bill now pending a provision intended to bring about a treaty with Great Britain for a joint guaranty of the neutrality of Canada. This provision is embodied in an amendment prepared by Senator Harris of Kansas.

## Indians Can Do As They Like.

Park Rapids, Minn., Dec. 7.—United States deputy marshals on their return from the Indian country found a dispatch from State Game Warden Fuller ordering them to discontinue their attempt to arrest Indians killing game off their reservation. This is done to avert bloodshed.

## TWO BANK WRECKERS ARRAIGNED.

One Owns Up and the Other Does Not—Sentence in the First Case Has Been Deferred.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 7.—Gideon W. Marsh, president of the Keystone National bank, which failed in 1891, was arraigned before the United States district court today and pleaded guilty to indictments charging misapplication of funds and making false reports of the bank's condition to the controller. Sentence was deferred. Marsh was a fugitive until November 3 last, when he voluntarily surrendered. William Steel, formerly cashier of the wrecked Chestnut street bank, pleaded not guilty. After Marsh had entered his plea of guilty, his counsel asked the court's permission to present a statement from his client which would show mitigating circumstances in connection with the commission of the acts to which he pleaded guilty. Counsel informed the court this statement would show that after Marsh had assumed the presidency of the bank he found there existed a deficiency of over \$1,000,000. He had no doubt erred in covering this deficiency, but the load was too much for the bank to carry, and finally resulted in failure. Counsel declared defendant had never profited a dollar through the bank's losses. The court said he would remand the prisoner until Tuesday, when he would impose sentence, after hearing counsel's plea.

## Fleeing from Alaska.

Victoria, B. C., Dec. 7.—The steamer Rosalie, just arrived from Towns Lynn canal, reports a thousand men from Dawson making their way to the coast.

## SIX DAYS BICYCLE RACE.

Although the Contest is Only Half Over, the Riders Are Beginning to Weaken.

New York, Dec. 7.—With less than half of the day's bicycle race ridden, competitors are today showing the effects of physical strain. The leader, Pierce, a Canadian wheelman, was seized with stomach trouble at 3 o'clock this morning. This necessitated his retirement from the track three times in four hours. Miller, at 5 o'clock, took the lead the third time since the race started; but left the track shortly after 8 o'clock. Pierce, who was only one mile and a half behind at the time, again took the first place. At 9 o'clock he was six miles ahead of Miller, Walter being third.

The score at 2 p. m. was: Miller, 1,014 miles; Pierce, 1,004; Walter, 999; Albert, 997; Steven, 949; Gilm, 942; Nawn, 908; Lawson, 895; Hale, 890; Aronson, 870; Schinner, 815; Forester, 807; Joyeux, 811; Pilkington, 765.

## GENUINE FIENDISH OUTRAGE.

Unknown Wretch Set Fire to a Tenement with 60 People, But Was Foiled by a Boy of 12.

St. Louis, Dec. 7.—The tenement house, 1728 Franklin avenue occupied by 11 families aggregating 60 persons, was fired by some one unknown before sunrise today, and but for the quickness of Claude Brown, aged 12 years, who alarmed the occupants, many lives would have been lost. The basement had been saturated with oil.

## MARKET REPORT.

New York, Dec. 7.—Money on call steady at 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 3 1/4 to 4. Silver, 59 1/2 to 60. Wheat, 64 1/2 to 65 1/2; Corn, 33 1/2 to 34 1/2; Oats, 20 to 21; Beans, 15 to 16; Pork, 15 to 16; Lard, 15 to 16; Sugar, 15 to 16; Coffee, 15 to 16; Tea, 15 to 16; Rice, 15 to 16; Flour, 15 to 16; Cotton, 15 to 16; Wool, 15 to 16; Hides, 15 to 16; Leather, 15 to 16; Tallow, 15 to 16; Soap, 15 to 16; Candles, 15 to 16; Paper, 15 to 16; Ink, 15 to 16; Stationery, 15 to 16; Books, 15 to 16; Maps, 15 to 16; Globes, 15 to 16; Toys, 15 to 16; Games, 15 to 16; Amusement, 15 to 16; Miscellaneous, 15 to 16.

## BOBBED UP FOR THE MOMENT

After Five Years on the Underground, Only to Disappear Again As His Hiding Place Became Known.

Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 7.—Information has been received here that Frank A. Lappen who in 1893 was proprietor of a large dry goods store in this city, and whose failure precipitated the downfall of the Plankinton bank has been located in London. During the panic of 1893 Lappen disappeared, leaving a large number of creditors, also indictments against him. He went to West End, London, under the name of F. J. Measures and leased a fashionable residence from Baron Von Rothschild, but he recently disappeared from there.

## TIERED OF THEIR JOB.

Both Spanish and American Commissioners Anxious to Get Through and Get Home—Main Points All Settled.

Paris, Dec. 7.—There was no joint session of the peace commissions today, as the Spaniards are still occupied in translating the Americans' answer to their proposals regarding the status of Spanish subjects in the annexed territories. Eight of the principal articles in the treaty are settled, so all that remains is the settlement of minor points. The treaty will probably be signed on Saturday, for the Spaniards are as anxious as the Americans to finish the work.

Secretary Ojeda, of the Spanish commission said today: "It is painful for us to remain here haggling over details since the main points have been settled, and we have been obliged to relinquish our colonies. All the work will be finished this week, and a commercial treaty between the United States and Spain will be negotiated upon the re-establishment of diplomatic relations, and the question of Spanish ships and the products of Cuba, Puerto Rico will be included therein."

## LIGHT ON MYSTERY

After Two Years, a Mysterious St. Louis Shooting Case is Being Cleared Up.

## INDIANA BANK EMBEZZLER

Shot a Man Closely Resembling Himself, Put His Own Card in the Man's Pocket and Fooled the Police and Public.

St. Louis, Dec. 7.—The Post-Dispatch of today throws light on a mysterious shooting that occurred in St. Louis January 14, 1897, resulting in the death of Elliott L. Duckworth, of Kansas City, Kan., some time after that. According to the story, Duckworth came to St. Louis from Springfield, Mo., to meet Edward L. Doling, an Indiana bank cashier who, in a letter, offered him a remunerative position. Duckworth registered at the Planters' hotel and strolled out to Forest park, where he was found with a bullet in his head and a revolver lying beside him. It was apparently a case of suicide, and in the wounded man's pocket was a card bearing the words, "I am Edward L. Doling, Terre Haute, Ind., in case of accident."

Doling, it appears, was wanted for embezzling \$30,000 from the bank of a small town near Terre Haute, Ind. Doling and Duckworth, who were not acquainted personally, resembled each other in a remarkable degree. The story goes that Duckworth was deceived to this city by Doling and fatally shot, the card put in his pocket, and the wounded man passed off on the police and the public as the missing embezzler. Duckworth was taken home by his sister, Mrs. Eva Hutchinson, of Hutchinson, Kan., having revealed his identity. The wounded man denied any attempt at suicide, but said he remembered nothing of the shooting. The police are searching for Doling.

## An Everlasting Question.

Wichita, Kas., Dec. 7.—The decision of the federal court of Wyoming in the Powell-Johnson case has started up Arkansas valley farmers. They will push their case against Colorado irrigators for taking water from the Arkansas River in Colorado, as Kansas farmers claim prior right for sub-irrigation.

## Georgia Necktie Party.

Monticello, Ga., Dec. 7.—Jake Glover, a negro, was taken from a house near here last night by a mob and lynched.

## Don't Like the War Tax.

New York, Dec. 7.—About 300 brewers from all parts of the country met in this city today to protest against continuing the war tax of \$1 per barrel on beer, and to formulate a measure to secure its abolition.

## REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

of Santa Fe,  
At Santa Fe, in the Territory of New Mexico at the close of business Dec. 1, 1898.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	\$211,783.34
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	7,234.18
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	40,000.00
U. S. Bonds to secure U. S. deposits	50,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds	5,500.00
Stocks, securities, etc.	10,596.76
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	15,240.00
Other real estate and mortgages	5,000.00
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)	105,058.04
Due from State Banks and bankers	4,708.99
Due from approved reserve agents	113,855.37
Checks and other cash items	203.73
Fractional paper currency, notes and cents	41.18
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz:	
Specie	\$17,100.00
Legal-tender notes	1,580.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (3 per cent of circulation)	35,000.70
Total	\$618,152.19
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	\$150,000.00
Surplus fund	25,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	10,123.27
Due to depositors	35,000.00
Due to other National Banks	1,384.17
Due to State Banks and bankers	7,409.99
Individual deposits, subject to check	305,583.31
Demand certificates of deposit	35,205.26
Certified checks	40.23
Cashier's checks not outstanding	973.30
United States deposits	17,119.48
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	28,869.25
Total	\$618,152.19

Territory of New Mexico, County of Santa Fe.

I, J. H. Vaughn, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. VAUGHN, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of Dec. 1898.

WM. L. JONES, Notary Public.

Correct—ATTEST:

R. J. PALLEN,  
H. L. WALDO,  
L. SUGBACHER,  
Directors.

## ALAMOGORDO

NEW MEXICO.

THE CITY OF MOUNTAIN AND PLAIN.

ANY KIND OF CLIMATE YOU WANT!

THE SACRAMENTO MOUNTAIN PLATEAU AND GREAT ALBUQUERQUE VALLEY.

CONNECTED BY 25 MILES OF MOUNTAIN RAILWAY.

ALAMOGORDO

is ideally situated at the foot of the SACRAMENTO MOUNTAINS.

Grand Scenery, Sun, Moon, Dry Winter Climate.

— PURE MOUNTAIN WATER. —

Fertile Fruit Lands, and Abundant Commercial Resources.

COMBINED WITH THE MOUNTAINS IT IS THE

NATURAL SANITARIUM OF THE UNITED STATES.

Free Homesteads in Northern and Middle Lands and abundant rainfall, and Manufacturing, Fruit Growing, and various Occupations of all kinds.

AT THIS THRIVING LITTLE CITY

ALAMOGORDO.

ON THE LINE OF THE EL PASO & NORTHWESTERN RAIL.

## COURT OF PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.

Diego de Belasco Grant in Santa Fe and Rio Arriba Counties Rejected—Other Business Transacted.

Court of private land claims met this morning at 10 o'clock, with all members present. Associate Justice Shuss having arrived from his home in Wichita, Kan., last night.

In the consolidated case of Nos. 136, 196 and 210, the motion for a rehearing filed yesterday, was overruled by Justice Murray. The grant involved in this case was the Rito Colorado, of about 400,000 acres in Valencia county, claimed by Atanacia Pino de Castillo and others, said to have been made prior to 1800. It was rejected by the court last September and the refusal to grant a new trial disposes of it so far as the court of private land claims is concerned. R. C. Gortner for the claimants.

In case No. 273, a motion to amend the decree of the court was argued and submitted. The grant involved in this case is the La de Padilla tract of about 27,000 acres in Bernalillo county, claimed by the inhabitants of the Pueblo of Isleta. The grant was made in 1818, and the decree entered by the court confirms it, but was thought by the claimants not specific in defining the boundaries. Geo. Hill-Howard for the claimants.

In case No. 251, the Diego de Belasco grant in Santa Fe and Rio Arriba counties, made prior to 1738 and claimed by Antonio Vigil, was rejected. Catron & Gortner for the claimant.

In case No. 90, involving the Santa Antonio de las Huertas grant in Santa Fe and Bernalillo counties, made in 1766, and claimed by Jose H. Gurule, questions regarding the form of the decree for confirmation were discussed and submitted. Catron & Gortner for the claimant.

In case No. 256, the Santo Toribio de James grant in Bernalillo county, made prior to 1800, and claimed by Refugio Valverde et al., was submitted. Catron & Gortner for the claimants.

## Alger Jr. Badly Hurt.

Grand Mere, Que., Dec. 7.—Russell A. Alger, Jr., son of the American secretary of war, and manager of his father's pulp company here, was badly injured Sunday by being thrown from a toboggan.

## PULLED OUT \$30,000 IN TWO HOURS.

Run on a St. Joe, Mo., Bank by Depositors On Learning That It Held \$10,000 of Gillett's Paper.

St. Joseph, Mo., Dec. 7.—A run was made on the Central Savings bank of St. Joseph, yesterday afternoon, when depositors drew out \$30,000 in two hours. The run was the result of the failure of Gillett, the Kansas cattle plunger, as the bank held about \$10,000 of Gillett's paper. The officers of the bank posted a notice today that writ-

## ROYAL Baking Powder

Made from pure cream of tartar.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

FOR SALE BY

H. B. CARTWRIGHT & BRO.

ten notice would be required from those who desired to withdraw funds. The bank's deposits are \$500,000, but it has only \$70,000 in actual cash.

## Paste Up For Reference.

The owners or occupants of each hotel, saloon, store, shop, building or premises within the limits of the city shall, for ward 1, on Mondays, before the hour of 9 o'clock, a. m., scrape, gather or sweep into convenient heaps, all the filth and rubbish found upon the sidewalks and in the street or avenue, to the center thereof, in front of each hotel, shop, saloon, building or premises, and shall deposit in some suitable receptacle, all paper, filth, litter and refuse stuff of such hotels, saloon, store, shop, building or premises, and place the same at the outer edge of the sidewalk, so that the same may be quickly and rapidly collected into the garbage wagon for removal.

On Tuesdays the garbage wagon will be around the plaza; on Wednesdays the garbage wagon will go around ward No. 2; on Thursdays the garbage wagon will be in ward No. 3; on Fridays the garbage wagon will begin around the plaza, and on Saturdays the garbage wagon will go around ward No. 4. This is in compliance with chapter 16, section 3 of the city ordinances. Parties failing to comply with this notice will be prosecuted according to the ordinance mentioned.

E. GALLEGOS,  
City Marshal.

## New Goods.

Every department has been replenished with new and attractive goods. They will be sold cheaper than ever before. SANTA FE MERCANTILE COMPANY.

## TERRITORIAL TAX COLLECTIONS

Territorial Treasurer Eldred has received returns from the following counties of taxes collected for the month of October:

Counties.	Year.	Territorial Purposes.	Territorial Institutions.	Cattle and Horses.	Quail and Conflicting Funds.	Special Tax.	Shops and Saloons.	Licenses.	Totals.
Sierra.	1897	\$ 51.14	\$ 15.05	\$ 9.08	\$ 3.67	\$ 9.17	\$	\$	\$ 88.89
Socorro.	1896	\$7.38	\$11.68	\$4.84					\$23.90
	1898	\$4.46	\$12.36						\$16.82
	1897	\$27.11	\$7.71	\$9.47	\$18.23	\$45.36			\$45.08
	1898	\$11.12	\$4.34	\$10.07		\$25.21			\$22.68
Eddy.	1897	\$1.61	\$1.36						\$3.34
Bernalillo.	1897	\$20.99	\$6.03	\$10.14	\$14.64	\$38.61	\$7.78		\$322.15
	1898	\$74.01	\$28.22	\$6.14	\$60.53	\$13.37	\$19.22		\$1,300.69
	1896	\$	\$						\$
Santa Fe.	1897	\$7.48	\$7.01	\$		\$4.84	\$1.01		\$42.81
	1898	\$7.03	\$7.01	\$					\$42.81
	1896	\$	\$						\$
San Miguel.	1897	\$4.99	\$5.61	\$5	\$1.39	\$4.43			\$6.41
	1898	\$2.48	\$9.45						\$12.93
	1896	\$3.45	\$7.74	\$5	\$5.81	\$1.04	\$1.87		\$35.45
Chaves.	1897	\$28.69	\$27.91	\$1.13	\$29.19	\$50.53	\$14.87		\$432.42
	1898	\$9.70	\$4.60	\$					\$14.30
	1896	\$92.85	\$3.42						\$478.19
	1897	\$12.52	\$5.62		\$89	\$2.22			\$19.45
	1898	\$9.96							\$
Dona Ana.	1896	\$ 8.15	\$ 2.38	\$5					\$10.53
	1897	\$13.70	\$13.70	\$3	\$13.12	\$2.80	\$6		\$28.41
	1898	\$3.21	\$ 6.76						\$10.97
Grant.	1897	\$27.77	\$16.76	\$5.20	\$2.38	\$11.44			\$118.10
	1898	\$7.74	\$1.29	\$4.23	\$4.90	\$5.21	\$5.96		\$21.12
Union.	1897	\$3.74	\$2.26	\$					\$6.00
	1898	\$2.76	\$1						\$3.76
Lincoln.	1896	\$ 2.76	\$1						\$3.76
	1897	\$10.27	\$11.28	\$8	\$8.88	\$2.22	\$3		\$35.65
	1898	\$5.80	\$19.54		\$ 4.76	\$11.94	\$ 3.72		\$35.82
Colfax.	1896	\$2.76	\$1						\$3.76
	1897	\$80.68	\$5	\$5.25					\$91.13
	1878	\$80.16	\$13.72	\$6.72	\$8.23	\$70.36	\$7		\$257.25
	1897	\$185.29	\$11.34	\$ 1.72	\$10.59	\$24.46	\$		\$233.36
	1898	\$11.27	\$10.80	\$5	\$5.00	\$			\$22.07
Guadalupe.	1897	\$25.90	\$ 7.58	\$14	\$20.05	\$ 4.62	\$37		\$111.08
Totals.		\$ 3,783.79	\$ 1,069.58	\$ 65.54	\$ 231.31	\$ 528.37	\$ 68.53		\$ 5,778.52



# Santa Fe New Mexican

THE NEW MEXICAN PRINTING CO.

Entered as Second-Class matter at the Santa Fe Postoffice.

## RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily, per week, by carrier	\$ .25
Daily, per month, by mail	7.50
Daily, three months, by mail	21.00
Daily, six months, by mail	40.00
Daily, one year, by mail	75.00
Weekly, per month	2.50
Weekly, per quarter	7.50
Weekly, six months	14.00
Weekly, per year	26.00

The New Mexican is the oldest newspaper in New Mexico. It is sent to every Postoffice in the Territory and has a large and growing circulation among the intelligent and progressive people of the southwest.

## ADVERTISING RATES.

Wanted—One cent a word each insertion. Local—Ten cents per line each insertion. Reading Local—Preferred position—Twenty-five cents per line each insertion. Displayed—Two dollars an inch single column, per month in Daily. One dollar an inch, single column, in either English or Spanish Weekly. Additional prices and particulars given on receipt of a copy of matter to be inserted.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7.

The attitude of the Republican party of New Mexico has always been consistent on the question of the admission of the territory as a state. We favored the admission of the territory when the Democratic party was united in their opposition against it. We still favor its admission, believing that there is no good and substantial reason for keeping us out of the Union as a state and believe that this can best be accomplished by the election of a delegate to congress who is in harmony with Republican politics and principles.—Republican Platform, New Mexico, 1898.

Colonel Bryan, of Nebraska, has of late entertained somewhat pessimistic views of life generally. His state went Republican at the last election and W. Jennings Bryan is not so much of a presidential possibility as he was a few months ago.

The sending of an ultimatum to the Chinese foreign office by France naturally raises the question, what does a French ultimatum amount to? There are so many powers mixed up in the Chinese matter that any attempt made by one to enforce a demand will result in precipitating the trouble which has so long been hanging fire, and it is doubtful if France will be willing to take the risk of leading off.

Governor Tanner, of Illinois, has no occasion to worry over the indictments which have been found against him by the grand jury of Macoupin county. If, at the trial, he is convicted, he can pardon himself and that will be the end of the matter, so far as he is concerned, although the people of the state who desire to have life and property protected may take a whack at him the next time he looks up for office.

The question which is of considerable importance to Santa Fe at present is, what has become of the Santa Fe board of trade? The merchants and property owners of the city can do much to increase the population and business if they will only work together for the common good. The establishment of a sugar beet factory here is of the utmost importance and it can be accomplished if the citizens will take hold of the matter and push it.

The revival of the grade of admiral in the navy and rewarding Admiral Dewey for his services at Manila by making him a full admiral by congress will be one of the most popular acts congress can possibly do at the present session. The American people are willing that the hero of Manila bay should have most anything he does not ask for at their hands, and if he does not ask for what he wants it will be given to him any way, if he will just intimate what it is.

Those savings banks in New York that are complaining of a scarcity of safe investments and are reducing the rate of interest paid on deposits in consequence, could turn their attention to New Mexico with profit. The mines and the sheep and cattle industries of this territory offer exceptional inducements to capital and the risks attached to judicious investments are almost nil. Statehood for New Mexico will result in attracting idle money to the territory and in developing the natural resources so abundantly.

Americans are pretty well thought of in Spain, despite the outcome of the little war recently closed, and it is all a result of the treatment accorded the Spanish prisoners taken in the war and brought to the United States. An Englishman, who has visited the Iberian peninsula since the war, writes to a London paper as follows: "A resident told me that if an American army marched into the country it would be received with open arms, as many Spaniards had said to him that it would be better to have a good government by America than to suffer as we do. The soldiers who have come home have given favorable accounts of the Americans, for whom they seem to have a real liking."

According to the opinion of various Cuban leaders, the inevitable outcome of the freeing of Cuba from Spanish rule is annexation to the United States. The Cubans, however, having fought so long and suffered so much, desire to have a Cuban republic, "if it lasts but one day," and then they will be more than anxious to become a part of the United States. The protection afforded by becoming a territory of the great republic is the main incentive for desiring annexation, and the next consideration which will influence the Cubans is the knowledge that under the rule of this country there will be safety to life and property, and a wonderful development of the resources of the island.

It is in the political air that ex-Auditor Demetrio Perez, of Socorro county, and Hon. W. G. Sargent, collector of Rio Arriba county, are candidates for appointment to the office of auditor of the territory. Both are good men, and they hail from counties which did well for the Republican ticket at the

last election. And there are other candidates. The New Mexican is of the opinion that whoever is selected by Governor Otero for this important position will be the right sort of a man and competent to perform the duties of the office in a careful and creditable manner.

## The American Locomotive.

The inhabited earth must come to the United States for its locomotives. Not a year passes but what this is made more evident. Until within the last ten years, the English, French and German builders largely controlled the world's market outside of the United States, but of late years there has been a different tale to tell.

When the Canadian railways were first built, nothing would suit but the genuine John Bull article, and to John Bull the Canadians went. But it was not long before they found out that the same topographical peculiarities existed north of the St. Lawrence river and the great lakes as south of them, and these peculiarities called for a system of railroad building that the English built engines would not economically conform to. On the uniformly straight lines, and the solidly built roadbeds of the old country, the rigid framed English locomotives would run to a nicety. But on this side of the water, mechanisms essentially different in detail were called for. So after costly and disastrous experiments, the Canadians found themselves obliged to send to the city of Manchester, N. H., for locomotives, and then there was no trouble. The Canadian roads buy of the Manchester locomotive works to this day. The Pennsylvania road gave English built engines exhaustive tests and found that they were inferior to those built in this country. They were not adapted to the requirements of the work and were not economical.

And not only in this country, but in Asiatic, African, South American and other countries has it been proven that the American locomotives will do the work and stand more wear and tear, better than the locomotives of any foreign make. There seems to be a knack of adaptation to peculiar requirements in the American mechanic, and a practical intelligence in industrial or mechanical processes that the foreign mechanic does not possess. This, foreign railroads all over the world have within the last few years been finding out, and purchases from foreign sources are steadily increasing. This with the remarkably rapid growth of the home market, has given American locomotive builders all the work they can attend to. The Baldwins are, of course, the oldest and best known, but they are closely followed by the Brooks people at Dunkirk, N. Y., the Providence, R. I., locomotive works, the Schenectady works, the great establishments of the Rogers, the Dixon, the Richmond, the Pittsburg, the Danforth, Cooke & Co., at Paterson, N. J., the factories at Taunton, Mass., and other works, to say nothing of the increasing amount of building being done by the larger roads themselves. The Pennsylvania road is now building its own engines almost entirely, and so is the New York Central, and the New York, New Haven & Hartford road is following suit. And yet, with these three great companies practically independent of the locomotive market, the manufacturers are being pushed to their utmost to supply the demand. The Chinese government has ordered 82 engines from the same company. Russia has ordered a ship load of American made machines, and more are going to Japan. Russia bought her first consignment back in the 'seventies, and South America has long been a steady purchaser, and so has Mexico. The whistle of the American locomotive is now heard all over the world, even in Palestine, and is a most important factor in the Americanization of other people, exerting an influence that is being felt more and more as the years go on.

## The Price Is Too Much to Pay.

The friendliness of Great Britain toward the United States has been harped upon recently so persistently that the impression has become quite general in this country that that government has taken upon itself the task of defending the Americans out of pure disinterestedness and a desire to prevent the English speaking nations from becoming entangled in serious difficulties with others. So much has been heard of the part that the fear of the English navy played in the war with Spain in preventing other European nations intervening that quite a sentiment has been created in the United States in favor of an alliance of some kind with the mistress of the seas, but the frankness of the London papers in recent issues dispels all of these dreams. The motive for preventing European interference, after all, appears to have been the hope of gaining something when the war was closed and peace restored. In speaking of this matter, the London Saturday Review says:

"Let us be frank and say outright that we expect mutual gain in material interests of this rapprochement. The American commissioners at Paris are making their bargain, whether they realize it or not, under the protecting naval strength of England, and we shall expect a material quid pro quo for this assistance. We expect the United States to deal generously with Canada in the matter of tariffs, and we expect to be remembered when the United States comes into possession of the Philippines, and above all we expect her assistance on the day which is quickly approaching when China comes up for settlement, for the young imperialist has entered upon a path where it will require a strong friend and a lasting friendship between the two nations, secured not by frothy sentimentality on public platforms, but by reciprocal advantages in solid, material interests."

In plainer terms than are used by the Review, unless the United States makes much desired concessions of coaling stations and trading rights in the Philippines and expresses a willingness to help divide China to the advantage of Great Britain, when the time for making that division comes, John Bull will attempt to exact pay for the part he thinks he took in the war between this country and Spain voluntarily, in some other way.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "Let the United States acquire the Sulus if she

wants them, but let us have an 'open door' there for our trade. The Sulus are the connecting link between north Borneo and the Philippines, and we have as much interest in these islands as the Americans will have. An equality of treatment will promote trade not only between Borneo and Sulu, but between Borneo and the Philippines."

Certainly. Let the Americans bear the expense, the loss of life of the war which freed the islands in the Pacific ocean from Spanish rule, and then, when peace is formally declared, Great Britain will step in and reap the benefits. A queer kind of friendship, that. So far as the United States aiding in the glory and gain of England—well, the Americans have not lost any Chinese friends lately, and what is more, they are not going to send war ships and soldiers to the novery kingdom to look for what is not wanted. So far as trade privileges in the Philippines and Sulus are concerned, the open door proposition is a humbug. Very prettily devised, but calculated to cheat American producers out of the fruits of a victory for which they paid the bills.

The fact of the matter is, the United States is able to care for herself, does not stand in need of any European friends, and, moreover, the people will never consent to entering into an understanding with Great Britain or any other nation which will draw the country into wars and other troubles not of their own making. The English papers were a little premature with their brutal frankness, that is if the English people are sincere in their expressed desire for an alliance with the United States. The price demanded is too much to pay for the benefits to be derived.

## PRESS COMMENTS.

COUNTY DIVISION.  
(Socorro Chieftain.)

There seems to be a unanimous disposition throughout the territory toward the division of the extremely large counties. This is right and proper. Take our own county, for instance, reaching two-thirds of the distance across the territory from east to west with settlements along the extreme western border, and along the Rio Grande and adjacent mountains, with a strip of country 80 miles wide with only here and there a ranch between the settled portion of the county. The people of the western part of the county have long been anxious for division and have made one or two faint, but ineffectual efforts toward that end, while the people of the eastern side have strenuously opposed the division. When we come to look at this matter in an unbiased, logical manner, it will be seen that smaller counties are far preferable to such extremely large ones; the expense of government is greatly reduced in various ways, taxes are easier to collect and more cheerfully paid and the tax payers receive more direct benefits from them.

In extremely large counties, like Socorro, Bernalillo, Grant and Lincoln, the court expenses are something prodigious, in these counties, especially in Socorro and Bernalillo, while the convenience to people who have to attend court and county affairs at the county seat is distressing.

The people living in the proposed new counties are anxious for division, which would redound to the benefit of the parent counties.

## BERNALILLO COUNTY'S LOSS.

(Albuquerque Citizen.)  
The territory has lost its case in the United States supreme court against the United States Trust Company and the receiver of the Atlantic & Pacific railway. The case involved the right of the territorial authorities to tax improvements of the railroad company on its right of way without taxing the right of way itself. The decision did not sustain this contention, but affirmed the decision of the territorial supreme court adverse to taxation of the concession.

## NEW MEXICO MINES.

Assessment work is the order of the day in the mining districts this time of year.

Work on the T. S. K. mine near Bland has been resumed, and a fine lead of 39 feet is encouraging the development. A fortune is promised the parties who will put up a large custom mill at Bland. The mine owners of Cochiti promise to furnish 500 tons of ore daily. Moreover, the erection of such a mill will be the means of opening up many mines now idle because their ore is not rich enough to bear the wagon and railroad freight and smelter charges, but would pay handsomely if milled in camp.

Development work on the Victor group of mines has brought to light a fine body of ore.

C. C. Clark, of Kelly, has been made superintendent of the Lone Star mine in the Cochiti district.

The Cochiti Gold Mining Company has given up its idea of buying the Mercury mine in Utah, as too much money was asked for the property. General Manager I. L. Merrill is now looking over copper properties in the southern part of the territory, which, in the expectation, will be bought by the Cochiti company.

The cyanide machinery for the Rosedale mill is in transit to San Marcial. John Wickware, of White Oaks, has secured a position with the Cochiti Gold Mining Company.

The Copper Hill Mining Company, of Taos, continues steadily at work and is doing well.

C. B. Rogers is the new superintendent of the Bennett-Stephenson mine in the Organ mountains.

The Rosedale mill near San Marcial has just turned out a 7 1/2-pound gold brick.

Work on the Indiana lode near Elizabethton has been renewed by the Sherer Brothers.

HILLSBORO DISTRICT.  
The output of the Hillsboro gold mines for the week ending Thursday, December 1: Weeks, 35 tons; K. K., 30; Richmond, 55; Snake group, 89; Op-

portunity, 39; Sherman, 55; Cincinnati, 25; Trippie, 85; Rex (silver-lead), 15; total, 360. Total output since January 1, 1898, 9,150 tons.

It is claimed that \$100,000 was offered and refused for the Richmond mine a few days since.

There are over 500 miners employed in the Hillsboro district.

The principal owner of the Mastodon mine was a poor printer in Silver City eight years ago.

Ore thieves are operating in the district.

## COLORS AND FABRICS.

Materials and Tints Which Obtain the Fashionable Preference.

Bordeaux red, Spanish tobacco, French blue, emerald green and lavender blue are among the season's colors. Some of the deep, wintry reds are particularly attractive when made into costumes where black also appears.

Among fancy weaves in woolen goods white spots embroidered in silk on medium or dark grounds of the fashionable tones are a novelty. There are also brocade stripes, in which several colors appear, and there are a vast number of plaids. In silks the plaids are really beautiful, there are such harmonious and well balanced combinations of colors shown. Stripes, both crosswise and lengthwise, are well represented among silks in evening as well as day shades, and a broken surface now seems to be preferred to a plain one, as plain silks have been worn for some time.

It is not possible to speak of velvets without referring to plaids again, as plaid velvets are much in evidence for winter bodices and millinery purposes.

Chenille embroidery appears on many new gowns, and mossy effects are also produced by the addition of fibers of ostrich plumage and bits of fur to embroidered designs. The tiny ruches of mouseline de sole used during the summer continue in favor and are combined with other decorations to form elaborate trimming.

Galloons and embroideries in which the separate fronds of ostrich plumage are interwoven are among the new importations and serve to decorate some very elegant gowns and wraps.

Long again worn by little girls, and the picture shows one of the new patterns. The cape is gathered to a round yoke and has a double berth of embroidered ruffles. A flaring collar protects the neck. This cape may be made of plain or plaid cloth.

## FASHIONS IN ORNAMENTS.

Buckles, Buttons and Other Jeweled Adornments.

Belts of all sorts of decorative designs are still in fashionable demand. Those made of velvet are embroidered in a fine pattern or have applique motifs of lace secured by a line of wadded braid. Plain satin or heavy faille belts are seen, but these are enriched by elaborate clasps and slides. A novelty is the "chateleine" belt, which does not in this case imply a mass of dangling, chinking ornaments suspended at the side, but merely a waist-band composed of fine gold, silver or steel chains which are connected at intervals by jeweled crosses.

Buckles, buttons and other metal and bejeweled ornaments have taken a new lease of life from the revival of the fashion of trimming bodices, skirts and even wraps with little tabs and straps. The buttons and buckles employed to fasten these straps are small by preference, but of fine quality, and will enrich a gown which would otherwise have a plain aspect.

A great diversity is seen in the season's millinery, some being quite stiff and se-

vere in trimming, while some is covered with complicated decoration. Many of the felt alpine hats are almost as plainly finished as a man's hat, but choux, stiff feathers and even drapery are also used.

The cut shows a tailor made gown of noisette cloth. The skirt, which is irregularly cut around the foot, shows a lower skirt of dull red taffeta, which also appears as a panel at the side, the cloth portion being secured at the top by large ornamental buttons. The close plain bodice of cloth has a short basque and buttons over at the right side. There is absolutely no trimming, except the finish of rows of silk stitching.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

He Knew Her.  
Teacher—Bobby, if your mother gave your sister six apples to divide equally with you, how many would you get?  
Bobby—None.  
Teacher—Why, Bobby, you'd get three apples.  
Bobby—You don't know my sister!—Chicago Record.

## SOCIETIES.

Montezuma Lodge No. 1, A. F. & A. M. Regular communication first Monday in each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m. F. S. DAVIS, W. M.

Santa Fe Chapter No. 1, R. A. M. Regular convocation second Monday in each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m. JAMES B. BRADY, H. P.

Santa Fe Commandery No. 1, K. T. Regular convocation fourth Monday in each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m. J. B. BRADY, E. C.

ADDITION WALKER, Recorder.

I. O. O. F. PARADISE LODGE No. 2, I. O. O. F. meets every Thursday evening at Odd Fellows' hall. Visiting brothers always welcome. SHILOH LEWIS, N. G.

H. W. STEVENS, Recording Secretary.

CENTENNIAL ENCAMPMENT No. 3, I. O. O. F. Regular communication the second and fourth Tuesday of each month at Odd Fellows' hall; visiting patriarchs welcome. THOS. A. GOODWIN, C. P.

A. F. EASLEY, Scribe.

MYRTLE REBEKAH LODGE, No. 9, I. O. O. F. Regular meeting first and third Tuesday of each month at Odd Fellows' hall. Visiting brothers and sisters welcome. THOMAS NEWALL, Noble Grand.

HATTIE WAGNER, Secretary.

AZTEAN LODGE No. 3, I. O. O. F. meet every Friday evening in Odd Fellows hall, San Francisco street. Visiting brothers welcome. W. J. TAYLOR, N. G.

W. H. WOODWARD, Secretary.

K. O. P. SANTA FE LODGE No. 2, K. O. P. Regular meeting every Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock at Castle hall. Visiting knights given a cordial welcome. J. L. ZIMMERMAN, Chancellor.

LEE MUEHLBACH, K. of R. and S.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. MAX. FROST, Attorney at Law, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

ICHAS. A. SPIESS, District Attorney for the First Judicial District. Practices in all the courts of the Territory. Office—Griffin Block, Santa Fe, N. M.

GRO. W. KNABE, Office in Griffin Block. Collections and searching titles a specialty.

EDWARD L. BARTLETT, Lawyer, Santa Fe, New Mexico. Office in Castro Block.

CHAS. F. EASLEY, (Late Surveyor General.) Attorney at Law, Santa Fe, N. M. Land and mining business a specialty.

E. A. FISKE, Attorney and Counselor at Law, P. O. Box "F," Santa Fe, New Mexico. Practices in Supreme and all District Courts of New Mexico.

T. F. CONWAY, CONWAY & HAWKINS, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Silver City, New Mexico. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to our care.

A. B. REBEHAN, Attorney at Law, Practices in all Territorial Courts, Commissioner Court of Claims, Collections and title searching. Rooms and Spiegelberg Block.

INSURANCE. S. E. LANEARD, Insurance Agent, Office: Griffin Building, Palace avenue. Represents the largest companies doing business in the territory of New Mexico, in both life, fire and accident insurance.

DENTISTS. D. W. MANLEY, Dentist. Office, Southwest Corner of Plaza, over Fletcher's Drug Store.

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The Seaside Route of the World. Time Table No. 40.

LAST ROUND. WEST ROUND. No. 428. MILLS No. 428.

10:05 a. m. Santa Fe, Ar. 6:35 p. m. 10:10 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 6:40 p. m. 10:15 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 6:45 p. m. 10:20 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 6:50 p. m. 10:25 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 6:55 p. m. 10:30 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 7:00 p. m. 10:35 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 7:05 p. m. 10:40 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 7:10 p. m. 10:45 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 7:15 p. m. 10:50 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 7:20 p. m. 10:55 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 7:25 p. m. 11:00 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 7:30 p. m. 11:05 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 7:35 p. m. 11:10 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 7:40 p. m. 11:15 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 7:45 p. m. 11:20 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 7:50 p. m. 11:25 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 7:55 p. m. 11:30 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 8:00 p. m. 11:35 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 8:05 p. m. 11:40 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 8:10 p. m. 11:45 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 8:15 p. m. 11:50 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 8:20 p. m. 11:55 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 8:25 p. m. 12:00 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 8:30 p. m. 12:05 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 8:35 p. m. 12:10 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 8:40 p. m. 12:15 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 8:45 p. m. 12:20 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 8:50 p. m. 12:25 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 8:55 p. m. 12:30 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 9:00 p. m. 12:35 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 9:05 p. m. 12:40 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 9:10 p. m. 12:45 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 9:15 p. m. 12:50 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 9:20 p. m. 12:55 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 9:25 p. m. 1:00 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 9:30 p. m. 1:05 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 9:35 p. m. 1:10 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 9:40 p. m. 1:15 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 9:45 p. m. 1:20 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 9:50 p. m. 1:25 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 9:55 p. m. 1:30 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 10:00 p. m. 1:35 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 10:05 p. m. 1:40 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 10:10 p. m. 1:45 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 10:15 p. m. 1:50 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 10:20 p. m. 1:55 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 10:25 p. m. 2:00 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 10:30 p. m. 2:05 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 10:35 p. m. 2:10 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 10:40 p. m. 2:15 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 10:45 p. m. 2:20 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 10:50 p. m. 2:25 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 10:55 p. m. 2:30 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 11:00 p. m. 2:35 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 11:05 p. m. 2:40 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 11:10 p. m. 2:45 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 11:15 p. m. 2:50 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 11:20 p. m. 2:55 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 11:25 p. m. 3:00 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 11:30 p. m. 3:05 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 11:35 p. m. 3:10 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 11:40 p. m. 3:15 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 11:45 p. m. 3:20 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 11:50 p. m. 3:25 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 11:55 p. m. 3:30 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 12:00 p. m. 3:35 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 12:05 p. m. 3:40 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 12:10 p. m. 3:45 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 12:15 p. m. 3:50 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 12:20 p. m. 3:55 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 12:25 p. m. 4:00 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 12:30 p. m. 4:05 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 12:35 p. m. 4:10 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 12:40 p. m. 4:15 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 12:45 p. m. 4:20 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 12:50 p. m. 4:25 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 12:55 p. m. 4:30 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 1:00 p. m. 4:35 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 1:05 p. m. 4:40 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 1:10 p. m. 4:45 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 1:15 p. m. 4:50 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 1:20 p. m. 4:55 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 1:25 p. m. 5:00 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 1:30 p. m. 5:05 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 1:35 p. m. 5:10 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 1:40 p. m. 5:15 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 1:45 p. m. 5:20 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 1:50 p. m. 5:25 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 1:55 p. m. 5:30 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 5:35 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 5:40 p. m. 5:45 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 5:50 p. m. 5:55 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 6:00 p. m. 6:05 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 6:10 p. m. 6:15 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 6:20 p. m. 6:25 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 6:30 p. m. 6:35 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 6:40 p. m. 6:45 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 6:50 p. m. 6:55 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 7:00 p. m. 7:05 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 7:10 p. m. 7:15 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 7:20 p. m. 7:25 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 7:30 p. m. 7:35 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 7:40 p. m. 7:45 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 7:50 p. m. 7:55 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 8:00 p. m. 8:05 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 8:10 p. m. 8:15 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 8:20 p. m. 8:25 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 8:30 p. m. 8:35 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 8:40 p. m. 8:45 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 8:50 p. m. 8:55 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 9:00 p. m. 9:05 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 9:10 p. m. 9:15 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 9:20 p. m. 9:25 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 9:30 p. m. 9:35 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 9:40 p. m. 9:45 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 9:50 p. m. 9:55 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 10:00 p. m. 10:05 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 10:10 p. m. 10:15 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 10:20 p. m. 10:25 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 10:30 p. m. 10:35 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 10:40 p. m. 10:45 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 10:50 p. m. 10:55 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 11:00 p. m. 11:05 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 11:10 p. m. 11:15 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 11:20 p. m. 11:25 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 11:30 p. m. 11:35 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 11:40 p. m. 11:45 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 11:50 p. m. 11:55 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 12:00 p. m. 12:05 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 12:10 p. m. 12:15 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 12:20 p. m. 12:25 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 12:30 p. m. 12:35 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 12:40 p. m. 12:45 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 12:50 p. m. 12:55 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 1:00 p. m. 1:05 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 1:10 p. m. 1:15 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 1:20 p. m. 1:25 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 1:30 p. m. 1:35 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 1:40 p. m. 1:45 p. m. El Paso, Ar. 1:50 p



### Five Miles up in the Air.

Two daring London aeronauts ascended five miles above the earth in a balloon and nearly froze to death. The temperature at that height was 61 degrees below zero. The men went in the interest of science, and while the actual benefit of their trip to humanity at large was considerable, it will not begin to equal the great good accomplished by the medical scientist who gave the world Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Nothing to equal this remedy has ever been discovered for ailments of the stomach, liver, bowels and kidneys. The Bitters are the best remedy for indigestion, biliousness, coated tongue, bad breath, sleeplessness and nervousness. They strengthen the brain, the body, the nerves. They brace up the despondent and cheer the invalid.

### His Grievance.

Do you see this big scrapbook? Yes. What do you use it for? To swear at, mostly. I was persuaded to buy it to paste the daily history of the war, in as published in the newspaper summaries, and now the war is going to close with that book not one quarter filled.

### Two Pointed Questions Answered.

What is the use of making a better article than your competitor if you can not get a better price for it?

Ans.—As there is no difference in the price the public will buy only the better, so that while our profits may be smaller on a single sale they will be much greater in the aggregate.

How can you get the public to know your make is the best?

If both articles are brought prominently before the public both are certain to be tried and the public will very quickly pass judgment on them and use only the better one.

This explains the large sale on Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. The people have been using it for years and have found that it can always be depended upon. They may occasionally take up with some fashionable novelty put forth with exaggerated claims, but are certain to return to the one remedy that they know to be reliable, and for coughs, colds and croup there is nothing equal to Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For sale by A. C. Ireland.

### Eccentricity of Greatness.

I was considerably impressed with your friend, the college professor. Ah, yes, he's a remarkable man. What struck you as being his leading characteristic?

Well, his most prominent traits seemed to be the knees of his trousers.

Mr. Hardin Norris, clerk of the drug store of R. Shoemaker, Perry, Ill., says: "A man came into our store the other day and said, 'I want a bottle of that stuff that saves children's lives. I read in the News about it. The children may get sick when we can not get the doctor quick enough. It's the medicine you sell for croup.'" He alluded to Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and bought a bottle before he left the store. For sale by A. C. Ireland.

### End of It.

Are you acquainted with Miss Carlinhorn? asked the girl in the pink shirt waist.

No, answered the girl in the spectacles, in a constrained tone of voice. I have not been acquainted with her since one day last spring when I heard her speak of somebody as a gentleman friend.

Pains in the chest, when a person has a cold indicate a tendency toward pneumonia. A piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound on to the chest over the seat of the pain will promptly relieve the pain and prevent the threatened attack of pneumonia. This same treatment will cure a lame back in a few hours. Sole by A. C. Ireland.

### Triumph of Arms.

Lutnant how goes your campaign against the fair Miss Bullion's heart? It's over. She has surrendered. I went there last evening, intending merely to make a demonstration. Finding less resistance than I expected, I moved forward—and I soon had her surrounded. Owing to the superiority of my arms she capitulated at once.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy can always be depended upon and is pleasant and safe to take. Sold by A. C. Ireland.

### Patriotism and Economy.

Do you mean to tell me that old Spuds has let his boy join the army and go to Puerto Rico?

Yes. He wanted to learn what kind of country Puerto Rico would be for a branch mercantile house and he thought that was the cheapest way to send somebody to find out.

### Not So Far Apart.

What are your politics? Well, suppose I'm what you might call a McKinley Democrat.

Shake! I'm a Senator Morgan Republican.

### Business Lunch.

Young fellow, this soup is seasoned to death.

Yes, sir. Every customer adds a little seasoning to it, I reckon. You ought to get in earlier.

**NERVITA** Restores VITALITY, LOST VIGOR, AND MANHOOD. Cures Impotency, Night Emissions, and all ailments of the blood, or excess and indigestion. A nerve-tonic and blood-builder. Brings the system back to its normal state and restores the life of youth. By mail \$5.00 per bottle. 6 bottles for \$25.00 with a written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Write to: Ernest H. Ross, Santa Fe, N. M.

**THE WAY TO GO EAST** means where the Wabash runs. Is there free Chair Cars? Yes, sir! VIA Niagara Falls at same price. The shortest and best to St. Louis. C. S. CRANE, G. E. RAMSEY, JR., ST. LOUIS, MO. Gen'l Mgr.

### TO A VIOLIN.

What wondrous power from heaven upon thee wrought? What wondrous Ariel within thee broods? Marvel of human skill and human thought. Light as a dry leaf in the winter woods!

Thou mystic thing, all beautiful, what mind conceived thee, what intelligence began And out of chaos thy rare shape designed, Thou delicate and perfect work of man?

Across my hands thou liest mute and still; Thou wilt not breathe to me thy secret tone; Thy matchless tones the eager air shall thrill To no earthly or command of mine.

But comes thy master! Lo, thou yieldst all— Passion and pathos, rapture and despair! To the soul's need thy searching voice doth call. In language exquisite beyond compare,

Till into speech articulate at last Thou seemest to break, and thy charmed lute-tear hears.

Thou waking echoes of the vanished past, Touching the source of gladness and of tears. And with bowed head he lets the sweet wave roll Across him, swayed by that weird power of thine.

And reverence and wonder fill his soul That man's creation should be so divine. —Celia Thaxter.

### THE THIRD POPLAR.

The day was cold. The gray sky promised the first December snow. Between one row and another of her embroidery Adriana thought what felicity it was to sit in the warmth of this sewing room. In this elegant nest, prepared by her Enrico, she realized all the love that he had sworn for her.

The new apartment, full of brightness and charm, was her own. She was at last Enrico's wife, the absolute queen over this enchanting kingdom. She rose from her seat, moved her feet over the downy carpet, undertook a pilgrimage through this miniature world, which had always been her dream and was now her dearest reality. This solitary journey had new attractions for her; these possessions appeared to her like a prize. As she went from one room to another she came upon one where Enrico wrote and studied. It was the first time, after two months of marriage, that she had set foot in this elegant room, which had an original look from its artistic disorder. She entered here, her heart touched. He was away from home and was ignorant of what she was thinking about him. No one, where he was, could speak of her, but she felt his presence in every minute particular, from the delicate perfume of the cigar clinging to the furniture even to the silver paper cutter between the pages of a book lying on the writing desk. Against the wall, behind the sofa on which she was sitting, hung a shield of plush, crossed by a band of rose colored silk.

On this band she had embroidered a spray of forget-me-nots. She had pinned this to him when they were engaged, and he had stuck their two photographs in it. She stood a moment to look at it, rose on the tips of her toes and kissed his with her red lips. In the stove the fire slumbered. What a delicious atmosphere this room had! She seated herself in the armchair in Enrico's place and read with curiosity the titles of the books scattered on the mahogany writing desk. They were the masterpieces of modern literature.

Here and there many sheets were to be seen covered with minute and elegant writing—his own writing. How readily she recognized the long sentences in which he had written his protestations of love. She glanced at a sheet which contained a few lines in the form of a note. There were three or four erasures. To whom could her Enrico write? She would find out in a minute. She read:

"Adored Amelia: The blessed hour is finally reached when I can whisper in your ears the most passionate words. My wife has no suspicion. Tomorrow, Friday, at 4 in the afternoon, I will meet you at the public gardens. I will be waiting under the third poplar tree to the left for you to come. Farewell now. For me eternally cometh from today. It will finish tomorrow with your first kiss to your 'WHO KNOWS?'"

Adriana had finished reading it the second time, but kept on reading, holding her breath, pale as a corpse, with her eyes fixed on the infernal note, which she crumpled in her rigid hands. Poor child! A spasmodic sob came from her throat. She threw herself on the sofa in a terrible fit of desperation. In her youthful mind, maddened with grief, she made the most dreadful resolutions, but this was the one that came uppermost:

To fly to her mother and weep, weep forever on her bosom until death should release her.

Suddenly she calmed herself. She read the horrid note attentively and let these words escape her:

"Tomorrow, Friday, at 4 o'clock, poplar to the left! \* \* \* but today is Friday \* \* \* it is half past 3, but, then, there is barely time to go out and learn the worst of my torture \* \* \* and fly."

The gray clouds sifted down the snow. Adriana walked along under its icy caress. She was fatigued. The gardens were far off. The people hastening by turned to look at her. She saw only the interminable street. Panting, wet with perspiration, covered with snow, she finally reached the gardens. She entered—the third poplar to the left was there. In front of the accursed tree a few bushes shivered in the wind. She hid behind one of them and waited with death in her heart.

Now the perspiration froze on her skin. The piercing cold made her shiver. The snow fell faster and faster, and soon the bare branches, the trunks, the few leaves and the street were covered with it, but Adriana did not notice the snow nor pay any heed to her weariness. Her beautiful blue eyes were fixed on the third poplar to the left, and she blessed the abundant snow and the furious wind which permitted her to be there, quite alone, at the downfall of her love.

Four o'clock sounded, but she saw no

one. It commenced to grow dark. The electric lamps were already lighted, and under their bluish light the whiteness of the snow appeared like marble. Evening had come. The third poplar to the left, all covered with snow, waited in vain, like herself, braving, like her, the fury of the tempest. Adriana, benumbed, trembling, lonely, came out from her hiding place and turned to retrace her useless steps.

The maid hastened at the sound of the bell.

"Is it Signor Enrico?" asked Adriana anxiously.

"No, I met him on the stairs after the signora went out, and he came in again in a few moments."

"Adriana, Adriana, my love, where have you been in such weather?"

So saying, Enrico met her with open arms. He freed her from her mantle, heavy with snow, brushed her damp hat and led her lovingly toward the open fire.

She let him do so and looked around her. The dinner table was spread with the white damask tablecloth, the glittering glasses, the silver, the bouquet of sweet flowers, the bright lights—all this blessed paradise of love lost forever—this brought her desperation to a climax, and while Enrico, crouching at her feet, kissed her hands red with cold, she broke out into weeping.

Enrico rose with a bound.

"What has happened to you, my love? What grave disaster? Oh, speak, Adriana, do not let me suffer so!"

But Adriana could not speak. Sobs followed sobs, and her breast heaved spasmodically.

"For the love of God, Adriana!" burst forth Enrico. "For the love of God, speak, or I shall go mad!"

Enrico's tone was so heartrending, his words trembled so on the verge of weeping that Adriana looked at him for an instant and stammered in a broken voice:

"You do not any longer love me!" Enrico calmed his wife by his reply. He regained control of himself, knelt again at her feet and said with a caressing voice:

"And why do you say I do not love you any more?"

At this seeming show of hypocrisy Adriana felt her heart filled with disdain at thought of her lost calmness and love and happiness. She sprang up and drew away from him as from an impure object, looked at him with eyes full of tears, exclaiming, in a voice trembling with despair:

"Perhaps another woman than me—perhaps a woman whom you call your adored Amelia"—here her voice broke into a sob—"waited for you today in the garden at 4 o'clock under the third poplar to the left!"

A rippling laugh, shrill and irresistible, interrupted Adriana's words. Enrico laughed like a madman. He embraced her in spite of herself, drew her into his study, covering her with kisses and, pointing to the scattered pages still lying on his writing desk, said:

"But do you not see? Do you not see that this note belongs to a story that your Enrico is writing?"

Adriana looked at him with amazement. Her eyes filled with joy.

"How I have suffered!" she said in a trembling voice, in which a few sobs still remained, then sank exhausted on the sofa, covered with Enrico's kisses and caresses.—From the Italian For Short Stories.

### Selecting Cigars by Color.

One of the most absurd fads of the cigar trade is that of color in reference to havanas. The idea prevails that color is indicative of strength. It is no such thing. A light or medium colored cigar is not necessarily mild or medium in flavor, for the simple reason that the color refers to the outside wrapper only, which in itself is of very thin substance, and in quantity is of very small proportion to the other materials that make up the cigar. As a matter of fact, the fillers and bunch wrappers will determine the body or strength of the cigar. The actual strength or otherwise of the inner body of the cigar—viz, fillers and bunch wrappers—is too often an unknown quantity. It is quite true that a statement may be made that these parts are so-and-so or a mixture of this and that and give a certain ash, etc., but this explains nothing. Not only are there various grades of the same tobacco in relation to quality, but there are also a variety of grades that determine strength. With the exception that certain tobaccos have varying degrees of body or otherwise, a mild, medium or full cigar is largely a matter of chance.—London Grocer.

### The Latest Yankee Girl.

[A composite, the result of recent events.] Her dusky tint and melting eyes Proclaim the Porto Rican touch. Her skin anointed signifies To Isle Hawaiian she owes much: Long tresses, lips of betel stains—The Filipino's maiden grace remains—At least scarce visible outside.

Perhaps she wears for ornaments Sharks' teeth and strings of cocoanuts— And naught of clothes. 'Tis no offense: She may live where no leg it cuts, Or shaggy gold displays upon her gown, or mosquito bill inland, With diamonds of some defunct don—The fin de siècle Yankee maid.

Perchance she swears a Klondike oath If it may hap to be her way, Or in her speech she's nothing loath To turn on to the—

Point that, not Porto or Pon-e, or With Sandwich dialect makes free, Yet Cupid's tongue will win her, For The latest Yankee girl is she.—Edwin L. Sabin in New York Sun.

### The Artist Monet.

Claude Monet, the impressionist artist, who lives in the picturesque village of Giverny, in Normandy, is now a wealthy man, but the house he has enlarged is quite like that of the surrounding peasants. White plaster, with a red tiled roof, narrow and low and long, for his family is large. Personally, he is an interesting looking man of about 60, strong and rugged, the type of a refined peasant. He wears the big, clumsy wooden sabots of the country, combined with the finest linen, with hemstitched ruffles at neck and wrists.

### Notice for Publication.

[Homestead Entry No. 4336.] LAND OFFICE AT SANTA FE, N. M., Nov. 1, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register or receiver at Santa Fe, N. M., on December 15, 1898, viz: Cesarito Lujan for the N. 1/4, Sec. 9, T. 18 N., R. 18 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Teodoro Aberta, Simon Apodaca, Alejandro Aberta, Tomas Aberta, of Santa Fe, N. M. MANUEL R. OTERO, Register.

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Feeding the Fire.

The most powerful engine must stop if the fires are not fed. Man is the most wonderful piece of machinery in the world, yet no matter how strong and well-made his bodily frame may be, if the fire of life within him is not constantly fed his limbs and muscles become powerless and useless. The reason must be, the food they eat, which is the fuel of life, is not properly digested and appropriated by the stomach and nutritive organs. It is not completely transformed into the strength and working power which is to man what steam is to the engine.

The wonderful power-making "Golden Medical Discovery," invented by Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician of the "Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute," of Buffalo, N. Y., imbues the human digestive juices and blood-making glands with capacity to extract abundant nourishment from the food. It builds up organic tissue, nerve fiber, and muscular flesh and working force. It gives a man a steam.

What it did for Mr. F. S. Hughes, of Junction, Hunterdon Co., N. J., is given in his own words. He writes: "I received your kind letter, and in reply would say that mine was a bad case of kidney and liver trouble, and that six bottles of Dr. Pierce's Medical Discovery and four bottles of 'Pelle's' effected a complete cure. It is well known that almost every engineer is troubled more or less with kidney trouble, especially on our fast express trains. I run one hundred and forty-four miles on these trains every day in the week, and had no return of the trouble since taking the remedies, nearly three years ago."

### PREDICTS RUSSIA'S FUTURE.

Jeremiah Curtin Says the Czar Will Eventually Rule the East.

Jeremiah Curtin, translator of "Quo Vadis" and general expounder of Slavic history, is the only American who speaks all the Slav languages. He also has a deeper insight into the political affairs of Russia than any other American. For years he lived in Russia, was attached to the American legation and studied at the University of St. Petersburg. He recently sailed for Europe before departing he said:

"Americans don't understand the czar. Russia has a great idea, a plan. Russia always has great men in control of its affairs, great men furthering the great idea. The idea is so colossal and the men behind it so great themselves that no one man who stands for Russia can appear anything but great in its light. Hence Americans and few outside of the great men behind the great idea can understand the czar. The men at present at the head of Russia's affairs are blooded sons of blooded fathers, whose blood has not grown thin or white by transmission.

"While to the eye the Chinese question looks very threatening I do not believe that war will come for some time, unless some extraordinary event should precipitate it contrary to Russia's intent. There is still an amount of diplomatic work to be done by Russia before the crisis arrives or is desired. Russia must ultimately dominate in the east. Its great plan must in time be accomplished. England's occupation of any other than its own country must be temporary. She doesn't make loyal the people on whom she acquires a hold or whom she subdues. Russia does. That principle is the core of the retention of Russia's spreading powers."—New York World.

### New Causticizing Instrument.

A new caustic, termed by its inventor the "aphysocautery," has much to recommend it. There is a cautery in which the platinum that sears the flesh is kept hot by a jet of hydrogen gas, but this requires a small bellows and other appendages to work it. In the aphysocautery the platinum sear is maintained at the proper temperature by means of an anesthetic ether. The instrument resembles a pencil or stylus graphic pen, with the searing platinum at the point and the ether inside the stem. The ether is partly vaporized in a flame to begin with and afterward by the heat of the platinum.—London Globe.

### The Latest Yankee Girl.

[A composite, the result of recent events.] Her dusky tint and melting eyes Proclaim the Porto Rican touch. Her skin anointed signifies To Isle Hawaiian she owes much: Long tresses, lips of betel stains—The Filipino's maiden grace remains—At least scarce visible outside.

Perhaps she wears for ornaments Sharks' teeth and strings of cocoanuts— And naught of clothes. 'Tis no offense: She may live where no leg it cuts, Or shaggy gold displays upon her gown, or mosquito bill inland, With diamonds of some defunct don—The fin de siècle Yankee maid.

Perchance she swears a Klondike oath If it may hap to be her way, Or in her speech she's nothing loath To turn on to the—

Point that, not Porto or Pon-e, or With Sandwich dialect makes free, Yet Cupid's tongue will win her, For The latest Yankee girl is she.—Edwin L. Sabin in New York Sun.

### The Artist Monet.

Claude Monet, the impressionist artist, who lives in the picturesque village of Giverny, in Normandy, is now a wealthy man, but the house he has enlarged is quite like that of the surrounding peasants. White plaster, with a red tiled roof, narrow and low and long, for his family is large. Personally, he is an interesting looking man of about 60, strong and rugged, the type of a refined peasant. He wears the big, clumsy wooden sabots of the country, combined with the finest linen, with hemstitched ruffles at neck and wrists.

### Notice for Publication.

[Homestead Entry No. 4336.] LAND OFFICE AT SANTA FE, N. M., Nov. 1, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register or receiver at Santa Fe, N. M., on December 15, 1898, viz: Cesarito Lujan for the N. 1/4, Sec. 9, T. 18 N., R. 18 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Teodoro Aberta, Simon Apodaca, Alejandro Aberta, Tomas Aberta, of Santa Fe, N. M. MANUEL R. OTERO, Register.

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### THE SMOOTHEST TRAIN IN THE UNITED STATES.

On Sunday, November 20, the Burlington Route made a radical change in the schedule of the Chicago Special, its finest and fastest Denver-Chicago train.

Heretofore, this train has left Denver in the morning—immediately after the arrival of D. & R. G. and Colorado Midland trains from the west. It now leaves at 1:40 p. m., arriving at Omaha in time for breakfast next morning, and at Chicago at 8:15 p. m. the same day.

In other words, it runs 1,046 miles in 29½ hours—an average rate of speed of about 36 miles an hour. There are not half a dozen long-distance trains in the United States which are scheduled faster than 36 miles an hour. And there is not one—not a single one—which has as good a record as the Chicago Special for being "on time all the time."

The equipment of the Chicago Special consists of one sleeping car, one dining car, one library and two chair cars. The cars are of the newest design, and have been in service less than six months. All of them have the new wide vestibule, and are lighted with Pintsch gas.

The sleeper is upholstered in peacock-blue, and contains twelve sections and a drawing-room. The toilet rooms are unusually roomy—a circumstance to which much of the train's popularity is due.

In each of the two reclining-chair cars are seats for 56 persons, ladies' and gentlemen's toilet-rooms (with soap, marble wash-basins, comb, brush, towels, and an abundance of water, both hot and cold), and a smoking-room upholstered in leather.

Of the eleven dining-cars operated by the Burlington Route, none is finer than that on the Chicago Special. It is as bright as a new pin. The linen is spotlessly clean, the service is prompt, and on every table is a gorgeous bouquet of American Beauty roses, one of which the waiter affixes to your coat when you have finished your meal. Best of all, the a-la-carte plan prevails—you only pay for what you order.

The library car is the men's favorite retreat. It is a veritable club-house on wheels, a place where comfort reigns supreme, and where the necessity for exerting one's self is reduced to a minimum. If you want anything—today's paper, the monthly magazines, a cigar, a bottle of apollinaris, or a pillow—press a button and the smiling attendant brings it to you.

The Denver Republican calls the Chicago Special the "smoother train in the United States." The phrase describes it to a nicety. It is a smooth train—inside and out. Its furnishings are in admirable taste, and the track over which it glides is perfection itself. Fortunate is the traveler who goes east on it. Kings fare no better when they travel, than he.

**Santa Fe Route**  
A. T. & S. F. TIME TABLE  
(Effective Nov. 2, 1898.)

Going East	Read Down	Coming West	Read Up
No. 12	No. 11	No. 11	No. 12
12:55 a. m. Santa Fe	7:45 p. m. Santa Fe	7:45 p. m. Santa Fe	12:55 a. m. Santa Fe
1:40 a. m. Las Vegas	6:30 p. m. Las Vegas	6:30 p. m. Las Vegas	1:40 a. m. Las Vegas
2:25 a. m. Albuquerque	5:15 p. m. Albuquerque	5:15 p. m. Albuquerque	2:25 a. m. Albuquerque
3:10 a. m. Santa Fe	4:30 p. m. Santa Fe	4:30 p. m. Santa Fe	3:10 a. m. Santa Fe
3:55 a. m. Santa Fe	3:45 p. m. Santa Fe	3:45 p. m. Santa Fe	3:55 a. m. Santa Fe
4:40 a. m. Santa Fe	3:00 p. m. Santa Fe	3:00 p. m. Santa Fe	4:40 a. m. Santa Fe
5:25 a. m. Santa Fe	2:15 p. m. Santa Fe	2:15 p. m. Santa Fe	5:25 a. m. Santa Fe
6:10 a. m. Santa Fe	1:30 p. m. Santa Fe	1:30 p. m. Santa Fe	6:10 a. m. Santa Fe
6:55 a. m. Santa Fe	12:45 p. m. Santa Fe	12:45 p. m. Santa Fe	6:55 a. m. Santa Fe
7:40 a. m. Santa Fe	12:00 p. m. Santa Fe	12:00 p. m. Santa Fe	7:40 a. m. Santa Fe
8:25 a. m. Santa Fe	11:15 a. m. Santa Fe	11:15 a. m. Santa Fe	8:25 a. m. Santa Fe
9:10 a. m. Santa Fe	10:30 a. m. Santa Fe	10:30 a. m. Santa Fe	9:10 a. m. Santa Fe
9:55 a. m. Santa Fe	9:45 a. m. Santa Fe	9:45 a. m. Santa Fe	9:55 a. m. Santa Fe
10:40 a. m. Santa Fe	9:00 a. m. Santa Fe	9:00 a. m. Santa Fe	10:4



**NOW**  
Is the Time to Place Your Order  
...FOR...  
**ICE SKATES**  
For CHRISTMAS  
GIVE SIZE OF SHOE.

Roller Skating is Also Becoming the  
Fad Again.  
**W. H. GOEBEL**  
THE HARDWAREMAN.

**H. S. KAUNE & CO.,**  
DEALER IN  
**Staple - and - Fancy - Groceries**  
Fresh Oysters, Fish, Poultry of all Kinds  
Received Twice a Week.

The Sign of the  
**RED LIGHT**  
WEST SIDE OF PLAZA.  
CALLS ATTENTION TO  
"OUR PLACE."  
Here business is conducted on Business Principles. Here can be Ob-  
tained Strictly First Class Goods in the form of Liquid Refreshments  
and Cigars.  
**W. R. PRICE, Proprietor.**

**No. 4 Bakery.**  
**H. B. CARTWRIGHT & BRO**  
DEALER IN  
**Groceries, Hay, Grain and  
Crockery.**

2 Cans Las Cruces Hand Packed Tomatoes.....	25
Monarch Sugar Corn Cans.....	15
10 Bars White Wave Soap.....	25
Bars Bessemer Soap.....	25
6 Bars Diamond "C" Soap.....	25
Deviled Ham, Can.....	05
Rev Brand Roast Beef, 1 lb cans, 15c 2 lb cans.....	25
Star Brand Sliced Ham, 1 lb cans.....	25
Sugar, per sack.....	650

Don't fail to look over our lines of Crockery and Glass-  
ware before buying.

**TELEPHONE 4**  
  
**FURNITURE  
EMPORIUM.**  
Practical Embalmer and  
Funeral Director.  
**Charles Wagner,**  
TELEPHONE 88.  
(Residence Over Store)

The only house in the city that carries everything in the  
household line. Sold on easy payments.

**Glassware and Queensware,**  
Large stock of Tinware,  
Woodenware, Hard-  
ware, Lamps, etc.  
**Stoves and Ranges.**  
Lower Frisco St. - Santa Fe, N. M.

**COAL & TRANSFER,**  
LUMBER AND FEED.

All kinds of Rough and Finished Lumber; Texas Flooring at  
the lowest Market Price; Windows and Doors. Also carry on a  
general Transfer Business and deal in Hay and Grain.

**CHAS. W. DUDROW, Prop**

**Manitou Mineral Water**

As Analyzed by Professor Elwyn Waller, Ph. D., Analytical Chemist, New  
York City, is Found to Contain in Grains to the Pint of Water:

Sodium Chloride.....	2.993
Potassium Sulphate.....	1.336
Sodium Sulphate.....	1.298
Sodium Carbonate.....	5.083
Lithium Carbonate.....	.089
Calcium Carbonate.....	8.635
Magnesium Carbonate.....	2.085
Iron Oxide.....	.003
Alumina.....	.009
Silica.....	.312
	22.813

Containing free Carbonic Acid Gas.  
For prices inquire of  
**GRANT RIVENBURG, Agent.**  
SANTA FE. TELEPHONE 43.

**WORKING FOR NEW MEXICO.**

Hon. Pedro Perea in Washington—Prospects  
for Statehood—Will Prevent, If Pos-  
sible, Unfavorable Legislation.

Hon. Pedro Perea has arrived in  
Washington and taken temporary  
quarters at the Elms Hotel. He will  
remain in the national capital two or  
three weeks in order to become ac-  
quainted with department officials and  
members of congress, and post himself  
concerning New Mexico affairs.

He will do all within his power to  
secure the introduction of a bill in  
congress and favorable action thereon,  
of an enabling act for the territory;  
towards the proper amendment of the  
act passed at the last session, granting  
public lands for the aid of New Mexico  
educational institutions and public  
schools; and also to prevent any un-  
favorable legislation, as it is reported  
that an attempt will be made, through  
Democratic influence, to secure the  
passage of a bill having for its object  
the disfranchisement of thousands of  
New Mexico's citizens.

Those who are well posted are none  
too sanguine of being able to secure  
favorable action on New Mexico's urgent  
request for admission as a state during  
the present session of the 55th congress,  
but believe much good work toward the  
attainment of that end can be accom-  
plished now, which will be of benefit  
during the 56th congress. Should the  
people work together, then the indica-  
tions are quite favorably for obtaining  
statehood.

Delegate-elect Perea will endeavor  
to familiarize himself with departmental  
business affecting New Mexico, in order  
to begin work effectively when his term  
of office commences on March 4th, next,  
in such matters as pensions, mail routes  
and the like. He expects to return  
home in time to spend the holidays.

Fresh vaccine at Fischer's.

**MINOR CITY TOPICS.**

U. S. weather bureau forecast for New  
Mexico: Fair tonight and Thursday  
warmer.

A double-header came in last night  
on the D. & R. G. with 10 cars of mer-  
chandise.

Joaquin Wheeler and Ramona Garcia  
were married yesterday afternoon by  
Justice Garcia, and the groom was re-  
leased from jail.

Grant Hill received the sad intelli-  
gence yesterday of the death of his sis-  
ter, Miss Ora Hill, of consumption, at  
their home in Martinsville, Ill.

The ornamental balustrade work  
around the top of the capitol is being  
set up, and the building's exterior has  
assumed a very shapely form.

The skies portended unpleasant  
weather this morning, but the weather  
wise man says there will be no storm;  
on the contrary, it will be warmer.

James P. Harris has been confined to  
his bed by illness in his rooms at the  
placita on Catron street, where several  
good Samaritans have been helping care  
for him.

A most excellent class of settlers are  
coming into southeastern New Mexico.  
The Santa Fe road claims to be haul-  
ing coal as fast as it is turned over to  
them by the Colorado Fuel and Iron  
Company.

Yesterday the thermometer at the local  
weather bureau registered as follows:  
Maximum temperature, 36 degrees, at  
2:30 p. m.; minimum, 19 degrees, at mid-  
night. The mean temperature for the 24  
hours was 28 degrees; mean daily rela-  
tive humidity, 54 per cent.

Montezuma lodge, No. 7, A. F. and A.  
M., elected the following named officers  
Monday night: Arthur Boyle, W. M.;  
Arthur Seligman, S. W.; Fritz Mul-  
ler, J. W.; S. Spitz, treasurer; J. B.  
Brady, secretary.

Sheriff Perfecto Esquibel, of Rio Ar-  
riba county, a staunch Republican and  
prominent and worthy citizen, is in  
town on business. He gave the New  
Mexico office a pleasant call this  
morning.

The Indian boys are practicing daily  
for the football game Saturday next,  
with the team from the Albuquerque  
Indian school, and much interest is be-  
ing taken in the contest. A number of  
the local city team are on the grounds  
daily coaching the Santa Fe Indian  
school boys, and it looks now as if there  
would be a fine contest. The Brothers  
college grounds have been secured.

The annual Guild sale will be held on  
Saturday, December 10, at the office of  
Mr. J. P. Victory on San Francisco  
street. Fancy articles, aprons and home-  
made articles will be offered at reason-  
able prices. The sale will begin promp-  
tly at 2 o'clock. In addition to the above  
the children of the Sunday school will  
have a table containing articles gotten  
up by themselves, which they hope to  
dispose of towards defraying the ex-  
pense of a stained glass window for the church.

Deputy Sheriff Huber went to Las  
Vegas last night with Juan Jose Ma-  
dina and Casimiro Chacon, two insane  
men who have been confined in the  
county jail for the last two years on  
account of their being no room for  
them in the asylum. In about two  
weeks two more similarly afflicted indi-  
viduals, Candelario Baca and Antonio  
Maria Rudolph, will be taken to the ter-  
ritorial insane asylum.

H. B. Cartwright & Bro., are busily  
engaged in moving their stock of gro-  
ceries and other goods into their new  
store-room in the Spiegelberg block.  
When the work is finished the firm will  
have one of the most complete and con-  
venient stores in the territory.

Regular meeting of the Catron post,  
G. A. R., at 7:30 p. m., sharp. Election  
of officers and other business of im-  
portance to be transacted. Visiting  
comrades cordially invited. All resident  
members of the post are expected to be  
present.

**Received at the Penitentiary.**

William Pacey was brought up from  
Silver City last night by Deputy Sheriff  
Smith, and delivered over to the peniten-  
tiary authorities to serve a sentence of  
one year for burglary. Pacey was tried,  
convicted and sentenced in the district  
court for Grant county just held.

**K. of P. Election.**

At the meeting of Santa Fe lodge, No.  
2, K. of P., last evening, the following  
officers were elected to serve for the en-  
suing term: Chancellor, W. N. Tim-  
mon; president, John L. Zimmer-  
mann; master of work, John W. Con-  
way; keeper of records and seal, L.  
Muelhisen; master of finance, Robert  
H. Bowler; master of exchequer, E.  
Lucero; master-at-arms, Ned Gold;  
trustee, Chas. F. Eastley.

**PERSONAL MENTION.**

A. W. Tennant went up to Embudo  
this morning.

Alex. Porter, of Denver, is a guest at  
the Exchange.

M. Abousselman, of Jemez, is in town  
for a few days on business.

John C. Stearns is a visitor in the city  
from Chicago, and stops at the Bon  
Ton.

John Krick, of Cerrillos, is in the city  
on business today, and is registered at  
the Palace.

Captain Candelario Martinez spent  
the day in Pecos town attending to his  
business.

William Thompson, of El Paso, is in  
the city on business today, and is regis-  
tered at the Exchange.

Thomas C. Conant, a business man  
from Denver, is in the city on business  
and is a guest at the Palace.

F. A. Fletcher, representing a cloth-  
ing house in Chicago, is stopping at the  
Palace while in town on business.

J. H. Bardwell, representing McPhee  
& McGinty, of Denver, went to Cripple  
Creek this morning over the D. & R. G.

F. L. Blumer, a traveling man, repre-  
sents a Denver jobbing house, is a  
guest at the Palace while in this city  
on business.

J. W. Cook, of Rock Creek, Kan., is a  
guest at the Palace, having come out  
into this country with a view to locat-  
ing in business.

R. E. West and Mat Shuster, two  
miners from Durango, arrived last  
evening on their way to Arizona. They  
registered at the Bon Ton.

Judge H. C. Sluss, of the United  
States court of private land claims, ar-  
rived last night from Wichita, and is  
registered at the Palace.

Edward Miller, of Tesuque, returned  
last night from Denver, where he had  
been disposing of a car load of apples,  
and registered at the Exchange.

Harry Kauffman, representing a New  
York clothing house and the oldest  
traveling man on the road coming into  
this city, is in town on business and is a  
guest at the Palace.

Nothing has been heard of ex-Pro-  
prietor Twells, of the Claire, since he  
went away, and several lots of mail sent  
here for him have been either returned  
to the writers or to the dead letter office  
at Washington.

Hon. L. A. Hughes, ex-internal revenue  
collector for New Mexico and Ariz-  
ona, now a prominent wool buyer of  
Santa Fe, is in the city. He has his  
name on the Sturges European regis-  
ter.—Albuquerque Citizen.

Rev. Morrison, the Methodist Episco-  
pal church superintendent of missions  
in New Mexico, has returned from the  
towns of northern New Mexico. He  
states that Rev. Frank Day, the prin-  
ter-pastor, of Chama, has resigned, and  
with his family will remove to southern  
California.—Albuquerque Citizen.

E. L. Hamblin, the Las Vegas mer-  
chandise broker, came over last night  
on business and registered at the Claire.

First Lieutenant John W. Catron, 1st  
territorial regiment United States vol-  
unteer infantry, who visited with his  
mother in Chicago recently, has returned  
to duty with his regiment at Albany,  
Ga.

Editor Antonio Cajal, of La Union, a  
Spanish paper of Raton, arrived from  
the north last night and registered at  
the Claire. He went to Antonito this  
morning on business.

Hon. Frank Springer, of Las Vegas,  
president of the Maxwell Land Grant  
Company, has been spending the past  
three weeks in New York, Washington  
and Chicago. He was a guest at the  
Wellington hotel in the latter city last  
week.

Pierre Casad, a Silverton, Colo., min-  
er, arrived last night over the narrow  
gauge and stopped at the Palace en  
route to Bisbee, where he has mining  
properties. Mr. Casad says there are  
1,300 men working this winter in the  
from 20 to 300 men each. There are five  
big mills running with from 10 to 40  
stamps each, and work continues  
through the winter. The ore is gold,  
silver, lead and copper in hard quartz.

The county, San Juan, is the smallest in  
the state, so small, in fact, that, as Mr.  
Casad says, one can almost throw a  
stone across it.

Among the Santa Fe items published  
in the Citizen yesterday afternoon was  
one of the announcement of Miss Bessie  
Beatty's departure for Chicago, where  
she will wed Charles Francis Towne, on  
Wednesday of this week. Mr. Towne is  
well known in this city, and while here  
several years ago, was employed at the  
local office of the Wells-Pargo Express  
Company. He is a particular friend of  
W. C. Montfort.—Albuquerque Citizen.

Hugh Murray, a ranchman from San  
Antonio hot springs, near Jemez, is in  
town on business and registered at the  
Exchange.

Hon. William Kilpatrick, representa-  
tive-elect from Santa Fe county, is in  
town today from Madrid on business.  
He said this morning to a New Mexican  
reporter that he had no special legisla-  
tion in view, and did not know as the  
miners in the southern part of the  
county had anything in particular to  
ask of the legislature. Although from  
Madrid, he did not represent that part  
of the county alone, but felt that he  
represented the county as a whole and  
would work for the good of the county.  
United States Marshal Foraker is in  
Socorro attending a term of the United  
States district court for the fifth judi-  
cial district.

**Appointments by the Governor.**

Governor Otero has appointed Colonel  
E. G. Austin, of Las Vegas, delegate at  
large to represent New Mexico at the  
second annual convention of the  
National Live Stock association, to be  
held in Denver, beginning January 24,  
1899.

W. C. Hancock, of Albuquerque has  
been appointed a notary public within  
and for Bernalillo county, by the gov-  
ernor.

**Fresh Candies just received at Fischer's & Co's.**

**Land Office Business.**

For the week ending Tuesday, De-  
cember 6, the following business was  
transacted in the land office in this city:

**FINAL CERTIFICATES.**  
December 2—Dolores Medina, 160 acres,  
San Miguel county.

December 6—Maria Irimeia Blea de Vi-  
alpando, 160 acres, San Miguel county.

**FINAL COAL CERTIFICATE.**  
December 1—William E. Pratt, 160 acres,  
Bernalillo county.

**FROM CAMP CHURCHMAN.**

Lieutenant Catron's Popularity in Company  
G—Parade of the Brigade—Thanks-  
giving Dinner—Bound for Cuba.

Frank Dittelbach, of company G, 1st  
territorial regiment, has written home  
from the camp in Georgia, and from his  
letter the following items of interest to  
the readers of the New Mexican are  
taken:

"Camp Churchman, Albany, Ga.—  
Lieutenant Catron has not left the com-  
pany yet. As you know, while at Camp  
Hamilton we presented Lieutenants  
Catron and Otero with swords. At the  
same time the members of company G  
petitioned Lieutenant Catron not to ac-  
cept the offered promotion, as we do  
not want to lose him. Not that we  
wanted to hold him back, the boys  
wouldn't do that for anything, but we  
hated to see him leave the company.  
However, the colonel of the regiment  
seems to be determined to advance him  
in rank and I guess we will have to let  
him go. Sergeant Mennet will make a  
good officer, but the boys seem to think  
he cannot fill Lieutenant Catron's place.

"We are now armed with the Krag-  
Jorgensen rifles. We turned in the  
Springfields on Friday and received the  
"Kraggs," as the boys call them. We are  
also to be uniformed the same as the  
Rough Riders were, so you can see we  
are booked for Cuba. The authorities  
are cutting down the companies, dis-  
charging all of those who are ailing or  
in any way incapable of staying in the  
service. There will be about nine dis-  
charged from our company. I hardly  
think I am among the number decided  
upon for discharge.

"Last Wednesday was 'hay day' in  
Albany. It is a sort of a fair day, the  
farmers from the surrounding country  
coming to town to exhibit their hay. This  
is a great hay country. Gramma  
grass grows everywhere. There was a  
big parade of flocks in the morning, but  
I did not get to see it. In the afternoon  
the whole brigade, composed of the 2d  
Missouri in the lead, the Territorial  
regiment next and the 3d Mississippi in  
the rear, paraded the principal streets  
and passed in review in front of brigade  
headquarters. On Broad street, the  
main street of the town, we marched  
company front, and companies E and G  
of our regiment were applauded from  
one end of the street to the other. To-  
morrow we will have target practice.

"We had a pretty good Thanksgiving  
dinner. Turkey with cranberry sauce,  
sage dressing, mince pie and oranges,  
but I didn't get much of it, for the reason  
that I was on brigade hospital  
guard down town and did not get to go  
to dinner until 1 o'clock."

While Frank is too brave and inde-  
pendent to acknowledge the fact, it is  
plainly to be seen by his letter that on  
Thanksgiving day he would have been  
much better contented had he been able  
to spend the day at home. The young  
man is conducting himself in an exem-  
plary manner in the service and is a  
credit to the city and his many friends  
here.

**NO WASTE OF WORDS.**

**Evidence Which Is Right to the Point  
and Reliable.**

Judge Frank Ives, of District court of  
Crocketon, Minn., says: For some time  
I have used Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets  
with seeming great benefit with few ex-  
ceptions, I have not been so free from  
indigestion in 25 years.

George V. Roosevelt, U. S. consul to  
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Tablets, safe, pleasant to take, convenient  
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Territory of New Mexico, Office of  
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lative Assembly of New Mexico, will be  
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m., December 15, 1898, at which time  
they shall be opened in the presence  
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of legislature, must be printed in Santa  
Fe. Specifications may be seen at this  
office. G. H. WALLACE, Sec'y of N. M.

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er, and Edward Matthes, of Albuquer-  
que; Sergeant William Smith, of Gallup;  
Privates Harry Comery, of White Oaks,  
and Dick Brown, of San Marcial, all  
who are now home; while Privates  
Poney Hubbard, Butch Bader and  
Louis Kellogg and Leftwich, of Albu-  
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