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Santa Fe Daily New Mexican, 10-04-1894

New Mexican Printing Company

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SANTA FE DAILY NEW MEXICAN.

VOL. 31.

SANTA FE, N. M., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1894.

NO 194

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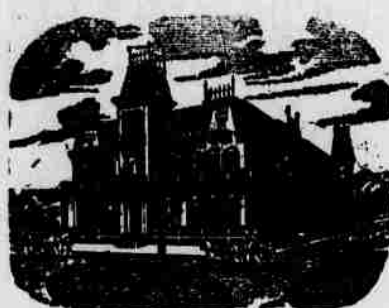
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We carry a large stock of picture frames and mouldings. We buy and sell all kinds of second hand goods. We will furnish you from the parlor to the kitchen on easy payments and bedrock prices. Bedroom suits \$18, woven wire springs \$2.50, wood seat chairs 55c, cane seat chairs 90c, double bed \$2.75. We carry the largest stock in the city. We repair all kinds of furniture, sewing machines and musical instruments. Remake mattresses and all kinds of upholstery. Call and be convinced. No trouble to show goods.

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Sole Agent for the Burt & Packard Shoes.

Santa Fe, New Mexico.

FOREIGN POWERS.

A Move to Protect their Subjects in China—A Japan Loan Won't Attack Shanghai.

Berlin, Oct. 4.—The Frankfort Zeitung says that the Chinese minister at London has proposed to the British government that Russia, Great Britain and France dispatch troops to the treaty ports in China to protect the interests of foreigners. It gives assurance that China would raise no objections.

THEY NEED MONEY.

Yokohama.—The Japanese government has decided upon raising a foreign loan, the amount of which is not yet known.

TO PROTECT BRITISH INTERESTS.

London.—It is announced upon authority that the cabinet yesterday decided to send troops to China to protect British interests there. It is also probable that additional ships will be sent to strengthen the fleet in Chinese waters under the command of Admiral Freeman. It is also said that the British legation at Peking will shortly be guarded by British blue jackets and native Indian soldiers. A dispatch to the Times from Shanghai today says that according to the Chinese reports no pitched battle was fought at Ping Yang, Korea. The Chinese there, according to these stories, only numbered 12,000 men and

WERE GREATLY OUTNUMBERED

by the Japanese troops. The Chinese general, it is said, was prostrated with dysentery and withdrew his whole force. General Wei, the Chinese say, did the same, leaving only General Tsai, with his force of 2,300 men, to fight against overwhelming odds, until all were killed except 800, who were taken prisoners. Nothing is known at Shanghai regarding the reported insurrection and mutinies of the Chinese troops.

A dispatch from Shanghai says that the native vessels arriving from Ning Po report that five Japanese ships are lying off the Chusan Islands, fifty miles from Ning Po. The presence of these Japanese ships has caused a scare at Ning Po, as the few Chinese warships on the coast are obsolete and almost worthless.

WILL NOT ATTACK SHANGHAI.

Tokio.—The Italian minister has obtained a pledge from Japan that her forces will not attack Shanghai.

Small-Pox in Iowa.

Des Moines, Ia., Oct. 4.—Six cases of small-pox are reported to the state board of health from Tabor.

Judge Trumbull Now a Pop-Perch.
Chicago, Oct. 4.—It is announced here that Judge Lyman Trumbull is in sympathy with the Populist party and will deliver an address at the mass meeting to be held in Central Music Hall Saturday night on the "Rights of man as affected by accumulated wealth and favored monopolies." Trumbull has long been regarded as a staunch Democrat.

FOUND HER HUSBAND.

Mr. E. M. Byers, a Wealthy Iron Merchant, is Located by His Wife After a Two Years' Search and Declared a Lunatic.

Pittsburg, Oct. 4.—Ebenzer M. Byers, a wealthy iron merchant, of the firm of A. M. Byers & Co., was to-day declared a lunatic. His wife, who has spent two years in searching for and trying to regain possession of her husband, who, she alleged, was being kept from her by his brother, asked for an enquiry into her husband's sanity. The physicians from the state hospital for the insane, where Byers is now under treatment, and from another institution, testified that Byers had no lucid intervals and that his mental recovery was impossible. Mrs. Byers will now ask to be made trustee of her husband's person and property.

THE MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 4.—Money on call, 1 per cent; prime mercantile paper, 3@5%.

Kansas City.—Cattle, market steady; Texas steers, \$2.25 @ \$3.10; Texas cows, \$1.65 @ \$2.25; beef steers, \$3.70 @ \$5.60; native cows, \$1.50 @ \$2.10; stockers and feeders, \$1.75 @ \$2.25. Sheep, market steady.

Chicago.—Cattle, market dull, steady and unchanged. Sheep market quiet and unchanged.

Wheat, October 51%; December, 54%. Corn, October, 50%; December, 50. Oats, October, 28%; December, 30%.

FIFTY HUMAN BODIES.

Washed Ashore in Florida—The Recent Storm Caused Great Fatality—Buried Where Found.

Key West, Fla., Oct. 4.—More than fifty human bodies have been washed up along the reefs near this place during the last two days, most of them being badly decomposed. They were buried where they were found.

The dead are evidently sailors from vessels destroyed. The probabilities are that many more ghastly evidences of the hurricane's fury will be brought to light in a few days.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

Bank Report Called For.
Washington, Oct. 4.—The comptroller of the currency has called for a report on the condition of the national banks at the close of business October 26.

A Bank Robbery.
Evansville, Ind., Oct. 4.—Superintendent of Police Cobey received a telegram from Elliston, Ind., to-day to the effect that the bank there was robbed last night of \$50,000.

THEY WANT THAT BOUNTY.

Sugar Men Apply for a Mandamus Against Sec. Carlisle—Other Capital News.

Washington, Oct. 4.—Judge McComas, in the United States district court, heard arguments to-day on the application of the Miles Sugar Manufacturing company for a mandamus to compel the secretary of the treasury to appoint the officials provided for in the McKinley act, for the payment of the sugar bounty.

WASHINGTON NOTES.
The census office has issued a report on Illinois and Texas farm mortgages.

Jonas F. Ruffner, Raton, N. M., has been granted a patent for a retainer for scarp pins.

Uncle Sam spent \$7,701,790 more than he took in during the past month, according to the treasury report.

A protest has been made to the postal department against the proposed Sunday inspection of Postmaster Hesing, of Chicago.

National campaign headquarters have given out a list of congressional nominations in Illinois, Texas, Kentucky, Arkansas, Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma.

The grand jury to-day brought indictments against Henry O. Havemeyer and John Seales, of the sugar trust, for refusing to answer questions put to them by the senate sugar trust investigating committee.

A Millionaire Murderer On Trial.
Fort Worth, Texas, Oct. 4.—B. M. Page, a millionaire, charged with the murder of A. B. Smith, is on trial in the 7th district court.

Page and Smith were respectively president and cashier of the Merchant's National bank. At the time of the killing the bank had gone into voluntary liquidation, but ill-feeling had existed between the two men for a long time. On March 13, Page visited Smith's office and while there Smith was shot and killed.

A NEWSPAPER PROSECUTED.

The French Government Considers Itself Insulted and Wants Satisfaction—The French Ambassador Recalled.

Paris, Oct. 4.—The French cabinet to-day decided to prosecute the Parti Ouvrier, a newspaper which recently published an article upon army maneuvers, regarded as insulting to the French army. President Casimir-Perier has signed a decree appointing Baron de Courcel French ambassador to London to succeed M. de Crais, recalled.

GEN. WINSTON KICKS.

He Doesn't Believe in Tariff Reform and the Income Tax and Won't Vote with the Democrats.

Chicago, Oct. 4.—Gen. E. H. Winston, minister to Persia during President Cleveland's former administration, and now park commissioner, announces that he will not support the Democratic congressional and legislative tickets in the coming election. He says: "I am opposed to further agitation of the tariff question by congress and am bitterly hostile to the legislation already adopted, especially the income tax law."

SLAY THE SULTAN.

Two Turks Start Out from Atonea for that Purpose with Dynamite—They Were Arrested.

Paris, Oct. 4.—The Journal to-day publishes a dispatch from Marseilles saying that a plot was discovered early in September for an assault on the sultan of Turkey, but the affair was kept quiet. Two Turks embarked on board the Messagerie maritime steamer, D'Jemnah, at Atonea, with cartridges and material for the construction of bombs. In addition, a quantity of dynamite was found concealed in their baggage. The men were arrested and confessed that they intended to make an attempt upon the sultan's life.

Wrapping Paper.
Old Papers for sale at the New Mexican office.

Home-Seekers' Excursion.
On Sept. 11 and 25 and Oct. 9, 1894, the Santa Fe route will place on sale at all Missouri river stations and east thereof, round trip tickets to all points in Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado, New Mexico and other southwestern territory at one fare plus \$2 for the round trip. Tickets good for twenty days, allowing stop over privileges. Call on ticket agents A. T. & S. P. R. R. for particulars.

H. S. LUTS, Agent.
Geo. T. NICHOLSON, G. P. A.

A TEA-POT TEMPEST.

The English Press Easily Scared—That Madagascar Affair No Cause for War.

London, Oct. 4.—The English newspapers have apparently recovered from the scare caused by the hasty calling of a cabinet council. To-day they agree that there is not the slightest cause for anxiety as to a serious dispute with France. The cabinet meeting lasted from noon until 1:30 p. m. It is understood that a perfect agreement was reached respecting the plans submitted for the protection of the British residents of China.

NO BLOCKADE WAS DECLARED.

Port Louis Island, Mauritius.—The statement of the blockade of Madagascar which has been declared by France was brought here by a steamer from Madagascar. The report appears to have been due to a misconstruction of the French measures taken to prevent the landing of arms and ammunition for Hovas. The Madagascar papers state that the French settlers there have been warned to repair to the coast in view of possible hostilities. The French bishop and the French missionaries, however, decline to leave the capital until the last moment.

THE WAR STORY ASSAID.

The Journal Des Debats says that there is no question between Great Britain and France which can not be settled amicably. The Matin says it is absurd to suppose that a dispute in regard to African affairs with France was the reason for announcing the English cabinet council.

SLAPPED THE CHAIRMAN.

Editor Stapleton, of the Republican, and Chairman Williams, of the County Committee, Meet on the Street.

Denver, Oct. 4.—Joseph Williams, chairman of the Republican county committee, armed with a heavy club, stopped William Stapleton, managing editor of the Republican, on the street to-day and took him to task for his editorial criticizing Williams' management of the campaign and threatened to kill him. Stapleton repeated an objectionable epithet, thereupon slapping Williams. Williams attempted to draw a gun and Stapleton held his arm with a policeman appeared and arrested Williams on the charge of creating a disturbance.

"HOW ABOUT SILVER?"

Was Asked Gov. McKinley To-day in Kansas and He Dodged—Still on His Junketing Tour.

Belleville, Kas., Oct. 4.—Governor McKinley is to-day en route to Nebraska. Fully 3,000 people assembled at Clay Centre to meet him. "We are engaged this year," said the governor, "in a contest among ourselves whether we shall retain American markets and workshops. The Republican party believes in retaining both. I never have been able to understand why any American citizen should want to give a foreigner the same free access to this market that an American enjoys; for he contributes nothing to the support of the government, its permanence, or its glory. Nothing is cheap to American people that comes from abroad, if it enforces idleness among our own people."

"Three cheers for McKinley," the next president of the United States," were given as the train moved away. At Clifton, some one asked, "how about silver?" to which McKinley replied: "You must ask the Democrats. They are in full control of the government and have absolute power to do whatever they please."

A MEXICAN WONDER.

A Ruined City Surrounded by Pyramids Nearly 100 Feet in Height.

Oaxaca, Mexico, Oct. 4.—Antonio Crevas, a noted scientist, has arrived here from the state of Tabasco, where he discovered some of the most wonderful and interesting ruins yet found in Mexico. While exploring a wild and wooded district in the valley of the San Pedro river, he came upon a deserted village which is surrounded by eighteen pyramids. The pyramids are thirty metres high and are constructed of brick and stone.

GEORGIA'S STATE ELECTION.

A Decreased Majority in the 1st District and the 10th Goes Populist—The Administration's Views Endorsed.

Savannah, Oct. 4.—Returns from the 1st congressional district, embracing Savannah, indicate a Democratic majority of 4,000, a falling off of 1,200 in two years. The counties in Tom Watson's congressional district show 50 Populist majority.

It is notable that the heaviest Democratic majorities are returned from the counties endorsing the administration's financial views.

Tried to Burn the Town.

Telluride, Colo., Oct. 4.—An attempt was made last night to burn this city. Fires were started in a saloon and a storehouse and it was then discovered that the arsonists had been off. The fires were extinguished without heavy loss. There is no clue to the fire bngs.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

CORBETT MUST FIGHT.

If He Does Not Lanky Bob Will Claim the Championship.

New York, Oct. 4.—This telegram was sent yesterday to James Corbett by President William A. Schell, of the Olympic club of New Orleans:

J. J. Corbett, Nashua, N. H.—The subterfuge you resorted to in causing O'Donnell to challenge Fitzsimmons is not worthy of consideration. It was in the Olympic club the heavyweight championship was lost and won. It was in the Olympic club that both you and Fitzsimmons won your greatest honors, and it is now within the province, and the duty of the Olympic club to declare Bob Fitzsimmons the champion heavyweight pugilist of the world, should you persist in refusing to accept his challenge, which is backed up by a side bet of \$10,000. As far as the Olympic club is concerned, it is immaterial to me with whom the side bet is placed. We don't want to hold it. We offer a \$25,000 purse, the winner to take all. Fitzsimmons has complied with every requirement. If you will not defend the title Fitzsimmons will challenge and meet the best man that can be found in the world in February, 1895. In event you do not accept the challenge of Fitzsimmons by Thursday, October 4, we shall declare Robert Fitzsimmons the champion heavyweight of the world. (Signed) W. A. SCHELL, President.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
Forty Years the Standard.

POLITICAL GOSSIP.

The Eddy county Democrats hold their primary for county officers on October 20. A Single Tax club was formed at Gallup last Thursday night with twenty-five voters.

The Grant county Populists will hold their county nominating convention at Silver City on Saturday.

No definite dates have yet been fixed upon for holding the nominating conventions in San Miguel county.

Mr. H. L. Ortiz is actively working for the organization of Democratic clubs in the several precincts throughout the city and county.

Mr. Luis Alarid calls at the New Mexico office to-day to say that he is not a candidate for the county clerkship or any other office.

The Bernalillo county Republicans hold their county primaries on October 15 and their convention on the 18th—and there's blood on the moon.

The executive committee of the Republican central committee is composed of L. Bradford Prince, Max Frost, Thomas Hughes, E. L. Bartlett and M. A. Otero.

The Bernalillo county Populists, who met in convention Tuesday at Albuquerque, adjourned without making nominations on account of the small attendance.

The Populists of Eddy county have nominated Dr. Thomson for the house of representatives. The Eddy Current describes him as "rather heterogeneous in his politics."

The Gallup Gleaner takes no stock in the Citizen's statement that the Gallup miners will vote for Catron. It ascribes such a statement to a hallucination on the part of the Citizen's correspondent.

The Las Cruces correspondent of the Albuquerque Citizen is very much stirred up over the fact that Guadalupe Acasiete, of Dona Ana county, has seen the errors of Republicanism and entered the Democratic fold.

Mr. Manuel Valdez' name was yesterday mentioned in these columns as a possible candidate for the sheriffship on the Republican ticket. Mr. Valdez stated to-day that this is entirely unauthorized on his part; that he is not an applicant for any office.

Although the official call for the Santa Fe county Democratic primaries and convention has not been issued, the Democrats of Cerrillos precinct met on Tuesday evening and designated the following named delegates to the nominating convention: Geo. Blakeley, Thos. Leadner, R. Green, J. Sullivan, Chas. Lyons and W. E. Dame.

The Albuquerque Citizen copies the Republican's article entitled "Bernardinelli's Brick," changing the headlines, however, so as to read "Catron's Brick." The Citizen's change tells the whole story, and indicates that the editor is on the inside of that little piece of juggling.

According to the Las Vegas Optic, Nicholas T. Cordova is mentioned for representative on the Union ticket from San Miguel county; Jose L. Rivera, for county commissioner; Carlos Galindo, of Rowe, for county treasurer; Galindo Romero, for sheriff; Manuel Sanchez, of Red River, for representative; Antonio Lucero and E. C. de Baca, for councilmen.

The San Juan Populists held their county convention at Aztec Saturday a week ago. A good crowd was in attendance. The following tickets was nominated: Representative, C. S. Cameron; sheriff, A. H. Dunning; probate judge, Chris Dominguez; probate clerk, William McRae; commissioners, Henry Manzanarez, P. M. Salmon, John Raci; school superintendent, Harry Allen; assessor, Teofilo Jaquez; treasurer, Monroe Fields; surveyor, H. B. Hawkins.

The San Juan Times takes this view of the situation: "The Democrats of this territory met in convention at Las Cruces on the 17th and put in nomination Hon. Antonio Joseph as delegate to congress. This was an honor that Mr. Joseph deserved and had earned by a long service to his party. The Republicans a few days later at Socorro nominated T. B. Catron for the same office. But with Col. T. B. Mills in the race there is no hope for Mr. Joseph or Mr. Catron. Our leader is sure to get there with not less than 500 majority." Oh rats!

The Democrats of city precinct No. 3 met at Simon Vigil's hall last night and took preliminary steps toward organizing a precinct Democratic club. Mr. Juan Delgado presided and Mr. C. Martinez acted as temporary secretary. Another meeting will be held at 7:30 on Saturday night to organize permanently. Similar meetings will also be held in precincts 17 and 18 on Saturday night, and in the 4th precinct a meeting will be held to-night at Gonzalez' hall for the purpose of organizing a Democratic club.

The Opticists down on the Citizen in the following style: "The Citizen says that Mr. Joseph will be third in the delegate race. If the Citizen really thinks the Populists will poll more votes than the Democratic candidate it only shows how little the Citizen knows about New Mexico. The Populist candidacy is a farce." It may be added that a great many other people discovered long ago "how little the Citizen knows about New Mexico" in a political way.

Why Take the Wabash

For ST. LOUIS? Because it is the shortest line; the best equipped line; runs free chair cars, Buffet Pullmans and gives you ample time in Kansas City for supper.

For TOLEDO OR DETROIT? Because it is the shortest line; avoids transfer across the city in case you are going further and makes close connections with all trunk lines.

For NEW YORK OR BOSTON? Because it has solid through service from both Chicago and St. Louis, via NIAGARA FALLS; gives forty minutes stop at the falls at seasonable time in the morning.

FOR ALL OTHER EASTERN POINTS? Because its service is uniformly good and you can make no mistake in asking for tickets via THE WABASH.

C. M. HAMPSON, Com'l Agent,
1224 17th St., Denver, Colo.



When my little girl was one month old, she had a scab form on her face. It kept spreading until she was completely covered from head to foot. Then she had boils. She had forty on her head at one time, and more on her body. When six months old she did not weigh seven pounds, a pound and a half less than at birth. Then her skin started to dry up and get so bad she could not shut her eyes to sleep, but lay with them half open. About this time, I started using the CUTICURA. Reasoning, and in one month she was completely cured. The doctor and drug bills were over one hundred dollars, the CUTICURA bill was not more than five dollars. My child is now strong, healthy, and large as any child of her age (see photo), and it is all owing to CUTICURA. Yours with a Mother's Blessing, Mrs. GEO. H. TUCKER, Jr., 625 Walker St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Sold throughout the world. PORTER DAVIS AND CO., Sole Cons., Sole Props., Boston. "All about the Blood, Skin, Scalp, and Hair," mailed free.

Baby Blemishes, falling hair, and red, rough, flaking eruptions, cured by CUTICURA Soap.

WOMEN FULL OF PAINS

Find in CUTICURA Anti-Pain Plaster instant and grateful relief. It is the first and only pain-killing, strengthening plaster.

THE PECOS VALLEY

\$25 PER ACRE.

THE FRUIT BELT OF NEW MEXICO

\$25 PER ACRE.

Has the finest system of Irrigating Canals on the Continent; over 30,000 acres of choice Farming and Fruit Lands; water enough to irrigate half a million acres; a climate equal in every respect and superior in some respects, to that of Southern California; good Schools, Churches, Railway and Telegraph facilities; good society.

Lands for Sale at \$25 an Acre, on 10 Years Time with Interest at 6 Per Cent.

This price including perpetual water right. No Drouths, no Fogs, no Cyclones, no Hail Storms, no Floods, no Blizzards, no Thunder Storms, no Hot Winds, no Northerns, no Winter Rains, no Grasshoppers, no Locusts, no Epidemic Diseases, no Prairie Fires, no Snakes, no Sunstrokes.

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New Mexican Printing Co.,
Santa Fe, New Mexico.

The New Mexican is the oldest newspaper in New Mexico. It is sent to every Post Office in the Territory and has a large and growing circulation among the intelligent and progressive people of the south-west.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4.

Democratic Ticket



FOR DELEGATE TO THE 54TH CONGRESS,
ANTONIO JOSEPH.

ORGANIZE Democratic clubs.

EMBEZZLEMENT of public school funds in New Mexico ought to be made a capital offense.

Why don't the Republicans ratify? Did the satisfaction of that judgment in case No. 3240 absorb all their ready funds?

THOMAS BENTON CATRON was nominated for congress by the Republicans two weeks ago and yet not a county in the territory has ratified his nomination.

The Republican nominee for congress, otherwise known as 3240, has gone into the rural districts of Taos and San Juan counties campaigning, on Mr. Joseph's trail, probably. He'll find the trail well blazed.

The Democratic state convention in New York last week denounced the A. P. A's. The Republican convention the week before dodged the issue. This is the difference between courage and honesty and political demagogism.

STATEHOOD means the expenditure of \$20,000,000 in Rio Grande valley irrigation enterprises within the next two years, but statehood will certainly get a black eye if a Republican is sent to represent New Mexico in congress.

The Republicans in some sections are using Mr. Cleveland's letters to Wilson and Catlings as campaign documents. The Democratic majorities that will be rolled up on November 6 will show that the voters have appreciated and profited by the courtesy.

"THE NEW MEXICAN has opened a campaign of slander and vilification against Mr. Catron, which will not in the least affect the vote that gentleman will receive," says the Albuquerque Citizen. This is not a fact. The New Mexican has simply stated the truth regarding a few of the Republican candidate's business transactions. The people certainly have a right to know what manner of man they are asked by the Republican party to send to congress, and the New Mexican proposes that they shall know.

CASE NO. 3240.
The Water Street organ's apology for Mr. Catron's failure to pay for those penitentiary brick doesn't dove-tail. On the penitentiary records the contract stands in Mr. Catron's name; in the district court the suit to recover, filed three years later, is in Catron's name; the same records show that the judgment was not settled until September 24, of this year, which was the Monday following the Saturday night of Mr. Joseph's speech at the court house in which he called renewed public attention to Mr. Catron's long-standing default to the territory. Then on September 25, the New Mexican announced the payment of the original debt of \$1,802.11 the day previous, and called attention to the fact that Solicitor General Bartlett, chairman of the territorial Republican committee, had ordered that satisfaction of this judgment against Mr. Catron be entered up in full, when, in truth and in fact, such judgment lacked \$81.09 of being satisfied, the latter amount being still due as additional in-

BAD BLOOD
Is a source of much suffering. The system should be thoroughly cleansed of all impurities, and the blood kept in a healthy condition. S. S. S. moves all kinds of blood poisons out of the system.
MADE PURE
For three years I was so troubled with material poison that the last all the doctors I tried medical and surgical remedies, but could get no relief. A friend told me of S. S. S. I made a complete cure and feel like a new man.
J. A. RICE, Chicago, Kan.
One Box on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.
SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.,
Atlanta, Ga.

terest on the original account from December last. Two days later, on September 27, last Thursday, this \$81.09 was paid.

These are the facts. When it goes after a public servant or an aspirant for public honors the New Mexican always deals in such things as facts and figures.

Thus in the matter of Mr. Catron's brick deal no amount of squirming will get rid of the original proposition that all honest citizens owe Mr. Joseph a debt of gratitude for aiding the territory to collect this long standing account, and, since the New Mexican has been the instrument through which the additional interest has been collected, it, too, feels that it has some share in this grateful sentiment at the hands of an appreciative people.

NEW MEXICO AND FREE WOOL.

As the new tariff law is becoming better understood it is made more and more apparent that free wool is destined to prove a great benefit not only to the general public, but also to the wool growers of New Mexico. This is capable of demonstration both as a matter of experience and of theory. Under the McKinley law the price of wool last spring was as ridiculously low as 6 cents per pound and there was absolutely no demand for it. The tariff bill became a law on August 28, 1894, and on August 30 wool was selling at from 11 to 26 cents per pound, according to grade; while the market quotations of the New York Tribune, the leading Republican paper of the metropolis, placed medium wool last Wednesday at from 11 to 14 cents a pound.

So much for figures; now for the reasons which enter into this encouraging prospect for wool. It is stated upon undoubted authority that the better grades of wools are made only from a mixture of foreign with domestic wool. Under the prohibitory tax of the McKinley law, foreign wool could not be imported for manufacture with any profit; consequently the only wools made in this country were the lower grades from domestic wool. For our better grades of clothing we were obliged to resort to foreign markets; and the goods manufactured in America found no sale beyond our borders. Under the new tariff law, however, foreign wool is admitted free. Here it is mixed with home wool and manufactured into as fine products as can be desired. America under the new system provides all the clothing Americans need; and in addition she is prepared to go into the markets of the world and there sell the products of her woolen factories. The result of this enlarged territory both at home and abroad is an enlarged demand for home wool to use in these fabrics; and an enlarged demand means advanced prices. The woolen factories of the east are already entering upon an unprecedented era of activity as a result of this new condition of affairs and it is certain that as soon as the new tariff law is fully understood and the conditions adjusted to meet it, a still more decided advance in the price of wool may be expected.

We are proud of and stimulated by the splendid record of our delegate and go confidently before the people, asking their confidence and support at the polls so that his hand may be upheld for the final effort in the crowning work of the Democratic party for the admission of the territory of New Mexico to an honored place among the states of the Union.

The warmest gratitude of the people of New Mexico is due to the present territorial executive and his able and fearless assistants for exposing and bringing to deserved punishment the hands of oath-bound thugs, murderers and assassins, who for so many years perpetrated their crimes in safety under preceding Republican administrations, and we assure him of the continued, earnest and loyal support of the good citizens in his vigorous efforts to enforce the law.

We demand such legislation, both national and territorial, as will give the people a just protection against the carelessness of corporations, and guarantee to them the regular payment of their hard earned wages. And we pledge the Democratic party of the territory to the support of such equitable legislation as will be just to both labor and capital.

We again take the opportunity to speak out on the subject of statehood, demanding the immediate passage of the enabling act for the admission of New Mexico now pending in the U. S. senate, as a matter of right and justice and not as a matter of favor, believing earnestly that the greatest good in their history will come to the people of New Mexico through her admission into the Union of the states, and we pledge the united and unrelenting efforts of our party to this cause.

We are unqualifiedly opposed to the violation of that portion of the Chicago platform of 1892, which guarantees to the people of the territories, Alaska and the District of Columbia the appointment of federal officials from the bona fide residents of the districts in which their duties are to be performed, and demand a return to the principles which guarantee home rule by the people of the vicinages; and we further declare the appointment of any non-resident federal official for New Mexico too much like a return to the Republican practices of the past to be acceptable to the people of this territory.

Home-Seekers' Excursion.
On Sept. 11 and 25 and Oct. 9, 1894, the Santa Fe route will place on sale at all Missouri river stations and east thereof, round trip tickets to all points in Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado, New Mexico and other southwestern territory at one fare plus \$2 for the round trip. Tickets good for twenty days, allowing stop over privileges. Call on ticket agents A. T. & S. F. R. R. for particulars.

H. S. LUTZ, Agent.
Geo. T. NICHOLSON, G. P. & T. A.

AYER'S PILLS
Received Highest Awards
AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

"For fifteen years, I was a great sufferer from indigestion in its worst forms. I tested the skill of many doctors, but grew worse and worse, until I became so weak I could not walk fifty yards without having to sit down and rest. My stomach, liver, and heart became affected, and I thought I would surely die. I tried Ayer's Pills and they helped me right away. I continued their use and am now entirely well. I don't know of anything that will so quickly relieve and cure the terrible suffering of dyspepsia as Ayer's Pills."—J. C. PRITCHARD, Brodie, Warren Co., N. C.

AYER'S PILLS
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AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Appended is the full text of the platform adopted by New Mexico's Democratic party at the Las Cruces convention. Whereas, during the past thirty years the so-called principle of protection has reigned supreme and has plunged American industry into the depths of financial distress which has culminated during the first two years of Democratic administration, and which has more deeply felt before the Democratic congress has performed one act of legislation, fully establishing the fact that the Republican legislation of the past thirty years was wholly in the interest of monopoly at the cost and ruin of labor and industry;

Therefore, we commend President Cleveland for his splendid effort for the great Democratic principles of tariff reform, and, although disappointed that more was not accomplished, we congratulate the people upon securing such an excellent and advanced effort at a reform of a robber tariff that has worked to the disadvantage of the producing classes; and we further commend the administration for the great reduction in useless expenditures in the government departments of Washington, whereby millions of dollars are saved every year to the tax payers of the nation.

Believing that the restoration of silver as money of ultimate payment and standard of value, in equal terms with gold, with no discrimination against either metal, at the ratio which existed prior to the demonetization of silver by the fraud of the Republican party of 1873, is the issue of foremost concern, and greatest importance to the people of this territory and of the United States, and that the change from the double to the single standard, has been, and will continue to be, until reversed, a grievous and growing wrong to the people of this territory and of the United States, and believing that a large majority of the Democrats of this territory so feel, and that the time has come when the welfare of the Democratic party in this territory demands a plain and unequivocal declaration on this subject; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Democracy of this territory by their representatives in convention assembled, hereby declare in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver, at the ratio of 16 to 1, as it existed prior to its demonetization by the Republican party in 1873. And we pledge ourselves not to support any tariff or silver law, who is not heartily and earnestly in accord with the above declaration.

The enactment of the law taxing incomes in excess of \$4,000, we refer to as an illustration of the spirit and purposes of the Democratic party, to relieve the toiling masses and place the burden of taxation upon those best able to endure them. And we call upon our national congress to further carry out the spirit of this enactment until the hoarded capital of unwarlike combinations and trusts shall be made to bear its just proportion of tax.

We congratulate the people of New Mexico upon the repeal of the federal election law making it no longer possible for unscrupulous Republican politicians to surround the polls with unnecessary deputy marshals and through intimidation, violence and fraud defeat the honest will of the people.

We endorse without stint or qualification, the zeal of our delegate in congress, the Hon. Antonio Joseph, and we point especially to his persistent labors and the ripening fruit thereof in placing before congress and the nation the just issue of turning a deaf ear to our imploring cry for admission through the thirty years of Republican rule, while Republican territories of one-fourth the population of New Mexico were admitted.

We are proud of and stimulated by the splendid record of our delegate and go confidently before the people, asking their confidence and support at the polls so that his hand may be upheld for the final effort in the crowning work of the Democratic party for the admission of the territory of New Mexico to an honored place among the states of the Union.

The warmest gratitude of the people of New Mexico is due to the present territorial executive and his able and fearless assistants for exposing and bringing to deserved punishment the hands of oath-bound thugs, murderers and assassins, who for so many years perpetrated their crimes in safety under preceding Republican administrations, and we assure him of the continued, earnest and loyal support of the good citizens in his vigorous efforts to enforce the law.

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SANTA FE ROUTE

TIME TABLE.

EAST AND NORTH.

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DRS. BETTS & BETTS
CURE
ALL FORMS OF
NERVOUS, CHRONIC AND PRIVATE
DISEASES
SYPHILIS, CONORRHOEA,
GLEET, PILES, STRICTURE,
HYDROCELE, VARICOCELE,
SEXUAL DISEASES, and
All Delicate or Private Maladies.
Send 4 Cts. for their new 120-page book.
CONSULTATION FREE.
Call upon, or address with stamp,
DRS. BETTS & BETTS,
929 Seventeenth Street, corner Curtis
DENVER, COLO.

The Daily New Mexican

SHOOTING STARS.
The boy, evidently from the country, applied to the boss for a job. I have no use for a boy, he said, discouragingly. "You're just like I am, ain't you?" asked the boy. "How's that? Got no use for a boy. Neither have I. That's why I'm looking around for somebody that has. Me and you ain't the only people in town, though I s'pose there's about 200,000 more here and likely some of 'em's different from us. Anyhow, I'm goin' to hustle around and see. Good morning, sir, and the boy started out, but the boss reconsidered and took him at \$2 a week as a starter.

If your child is puny, fretful, troubled with glandular swellings, inflamed eyes, or sores on the head, face, or body, a course of Ayer's Sarsaparilla is needed to expel the scrofulous humors from the blood. The sooner you begin to give this medicine the better.

Would Probably be a Likeness.
So you meant this for a picture of me, did you? said the rich patron to the artist.

I did, said the artist.
Well, then just let me have some portrait which you didn't mean a picture of me. My wife is bound upon having some sort of a likeness of me.

Millions for Defence
Against the inroads of that subtle, lurking foe to human health, malaria, had been expended uselessly when Hostetter's Stomach Bitters appeared upon the scene and demonstrated its power as a preventive and curative of the dreaded scourge. When the "gold fever" raged in 1849 in California, malaria was contemporaneous with it, the "gold fever" and the "gold fever" had been expended uselessly when Hostetter's Stomach Bitters appeared upon the scene and demonstrated its power as a preventive and curative of the dreaded scourge. When the "gold fever" raged in 1849 in California, malaria was contemporaneous with it, the "gold fever" and the "gold fever" had been expended uselessly when Hostetter's Stomach Bitters appeared upon the scene and demonstrated its power as a preventive and curative of the dreaded scourge.

Disgraced.
The doomed man shuddered as they adjusted the noose.
My family, he faltered, is one of the oldest and most respected. Do not tell them.
His head sank upon his breast.
—That at the very last—
Tears rained from his eyes.
—I wore a cravat I didn't tie myself.
An instant later he swung into eternity.

Mr. T. E. Wiley, 146 Chambers st., New York City, says that Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured him of a dry and scaly humor, from which he had suffered intensely. He adds: "I have not now a blemish on my body, and my cure is wholly due to Ayer's Sarsaparilla."



A NARROW ESCAPE!

How it Happened.
The following remarkable event in a lady's life will interest the reader. "For a long time I had a terrible pain at my heart, which flared up and could not be suppressed. I had no appetite and could not sleep. I would be compelled to sit up in bed and bech-gas from my stomach until I thought every minute would be my last. There was a feeling of oppression about my heart, and I was afraid to draw a full breath. I couldn't sleep a room with out sitting down and resting. But, thank God, by the help of New Heart Cure I am all right again. I had taken a bottle of Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure, and am happy to say I never regretted it, as I now have a splendid appetite and sleep well. I weighed 135 pounds when I began taking the remedy, and now I weigh 125. Its effect in my case has been truly marvelous. It far surpasses any other medicine I have ever taken or any benefit I ever received from physicians."—Mrs. Harry Starr, Puttville, Pa., October 12, 1904.

A Wise Conclusion.
West Corinth, Maine.—I doctored for years for biliousness, but nothing ever helped me like Simmons' Liver Regulator. I shall take nothing else hereafter.—N. M. Oakman. Your druggist sells it in powder or liquid. The powder to be taken dry or made into a tea.

You can get engraved visiting cards at the NEW MEXICAN, or have them printed from your plate if you have one.

A WOOD SONG.
A sylvan path, a forest aisle,
Romantic, dim retreat,
Where love may stroll a quiet mile
And hear no passing feet.
A day in May, when sunbeams fall
Aslant upon the ground,
When soothing minstrels faintly call
To dreams of bliss they've found.
A weary heart bowed down with care,
Indifferent to woe,
Seeking a breath of solace where
The sweet crannies grow.
But not the breeze, the bloom, the birds,
Conjured his soul that day,
A gentle maid of simple words
His sorrow charmed away.
—George E. Bowen in Chicago Inter Ocean.

THE WRECK.

As the violent storm of the other night has thrown us on the Corsican coast, let me tell you a terrible story of the sea, of which the fishermen of the place often speak at eventide, and about which chance has enabled me to learn strange particulars.

It was three years ago. I was sailing the Sardinian sea with seven or eight sailors of the coast survey. It was a rough voyage for a novice; we did not have one good day through March. The wind was furious, and the waves never calmed. One evening as we were flying before the tempest our vessel came for refuge to the mouth of the strait of Bonifacio, among some little islands.

Their aspect was not alluring. They were great black rocks, covered with birds, some bushes of lentisk, a few tufts of absinth and here and there in the slime decaying pieces of wood. But, my soul! it was better to pass the night among these sinister rocks than to be on a frail old bark, half decked, where the blast came in as though it were quite at home. So we contented ourselves.

No sooner had we disembarked than the sailors lighted a fire for the fish soup, and the captain called me, pointing to a little inclosure surrounded by a white wall almost lost in the mist at the end of the island. "Will you come to the cemetery?" said he.

"A cemetery, captain! Where are we?"
"On the Lavezzi islands, monsieur. The 600 men of the frigate Semillante are buried here at the spot where she was lost 10 years ago. Poor fellows! As they don't receive many visits, the least we can do is to go and say 'bonjour' to them, so long as we are here."

"With all my heart, captain."
How sad it was, the cemetery of the Semillante! I see it still, with its little, low wall; its iron door, rusty and hard to open; its silent chapel, the hundreds of black crosses hidden by the weeds. Not one wreath of immortelles, not one souvenir—nothing! Ah, the poor, abandoned dead! How cold they must be in their chance tombs!

We staid a moment kneeling. The captain prayed aloud. Enormous gulls, the only guardians of the cemetery, circled over our heads, mingling their hoarse cries with the wailing of the sea. The prayer finished, we came sadly back to the corner of the island where the bark was anchored. No time had been lost during our absence. We found a great fire flaming in the heater of a rock and the soup smoking. Sitting down in a circle, with our feet to the bow of the ship, we had on our knees a bowl of red pottery, in which were two slices of black bread covered plentifully with the broth. The repast was a silent one. We were wet, we were hungry, and then the nearness of the graveyard!

However, when the bowls were emptied, we lighted our pipes and talked a little—naturally of the Semillante.
"Tell me, how did it happen?" I asked the captain, who, with his head on his hands, stared at the flames with a thoughtful air.

"How did it happen?" said the good Lionetti, with a heavy sigh. "Alas, no human being can tell. All we know is that the Semillante, laden with troops, left Toulon the evening before in bad weather. During the night it grew worse—wind, rain and a terrible sea, the like of which was never seen before. In the morning the wind fell a little, but the sea was worse, if possible, and with it the devil's own fog, so that one could not have distinguished a beacon light four feet away. Those fog, monsieur! You have an idea how deceitful they are. But I also have an idea that the Semillante must have lost her helm in the morning, for the captain even in a heavy fog could hardly have made such a mistake. He was a well tried mariner. We all knew him. He had commanded the Corsican station for three years and knew the coast as well as I, who know nothing else."

"At what time do they think the Semillante perished?"
"It must have been at noon—yes, monsieur, noon—but, forsooth, with that fog that noon was not more than a night as black as the jaws of a wolf. A life saver of the coast told me that the same day toward half past 11, having gone out of his cabin to fasten his shutters, the wind whirled away his cap, and at the risk of being carried off himself, he crawled along the beach all four feet away. You see the donkeys aren't rich, and a cap costs well. It seems that our man, lifting his head, saw right near him through the fog a great ship sending along under bare poles toward the Lavezzi islands. This ship went very fast, so fast that he had hardly time for a good look. Everything leads to the belief that it was the Semillante, because a half hour later the shepherd of the island heard—Why, here comes the shepherd himself. He will tell you. Bonjour, Palombo. Come, warm thyself. Have no fear."

A muffled man, whom I had seen for some minutes prowling around our fire, and whom I had taken for one of the crew, because I did not know that there was a shepherd on the island, approached us timidly. He was an old leper, three-quarters an idiot and a prey to the worst of what other scrofulous evil, which made his lips horrible to behold,

so swollen were they. They explained to him at length what we were talking about. Then, lifting his dreadful lips with his finger, the old man said that on the day in question, about noon, he heard from his hut a frightful crash on the rocks, but as the island was covered with water he could not get out to see. It was not until the next morning that on opening his door he had seen the beach covered with driftwood and corpses, left there by the waves. Insane with fear, he had fled to his boat to go to Bonifacio for help.

Tired with having said so much, the shepherd sat down, and the captain went on with his story.

"Yes, monsieur, it was this poor old fellow who came to warn us. He was crazy with fright, and ever since his brain has been off the track. To tell the truth, there was cause enough for it. Imagine 600 hundred corpses in heaps on the sand, mixed with great timbers and strips of sail. Poor Semillante! The sea had crushed her into crumbs with one blow. Palombo with difficulty got enough wood to build a fence around his hut. As for the men, nearly all were horribly disfigured and mutilated. It was pitiful to see them clinging together in bunches. We found the captain in a gala uniform, the chaplain with his stole. In a corner between two rocks there was a little cabin boy with his eyes open. One might have thought him alive; but, no, it had been decreed that not one should escape." Here he stopped.

"Careful, Nardi," said he; "the fire is going out."

Nardi threw two or three tarred logs on the embers, which quickly blazed again.
Lionetti continued: "The saddest part of the story is yet to come. Three weeks before the disaster a little cutter, which was going to the Crimea, like the Semillante, was wrecked in the same way in nearly the same place, only this time we managed to save the crew and 20 soldiers who were on board. We took them to Bonifacio and kept them there at the station with us for two days."

"Once thoroughly dry and on foot again, it was goodby, good luck. They returned to Toulon, from which port they embarked again several days later for the Crimea. And imagine on what ship! On the Semillante. We found them all—20—lying among the dead just where we are now. I picked up myself a handsome brigadier, with a long blond mustache, a strippling from Paris, whom I had taken to my own house, and who made us laugh all the time with his stories. To see him there crushed me. O holy mother!"

Thereupon the good Lionetti, much moved, shook the cinders from his pipe, and rolling himself in his cape wished me good night.

For some time longer the sailors whispered among themselves. Then, one after the other, they went out. No one spoke. The old shepherd hobbled away, and I was left alone to dream the hours in the middle of the sleeping crew.

Still under the influence of the lugubrious tale which I had heard, I tried to rebuild in my fancy the poor departed ship and the story of this agony of which the sea gulls were the only witnesses. Several details which had struck me—the captain in gala dress, the chaplain's stole, the 20 soldiers—helped me to imagine all the scenes of the drama. I saw the frigate leaving Toulon in the night. She loses sight of the port. The sea is bad, the wind high. The captain is a valiant officer, and every one on board is undisturbed. In the morning a mist rises from the sea. They commence to be uneasy. All the crew are on deck. The captain does not leave the bridge. Between decks, where the soldiers are shut up, it is dark; the air is close. Some are ill, lying on their knapsacks. The ship pitches horribly. It is impossible to stand up. Sitting on the floor, talking in groups, they cling to the benches. It is necessary to shout to be heard. Some begin to be frightened. Listen, then. Wrecks are frequent in the waters. The sailors are there to say so, and what they say is not reassuring. Their brigadier, too, a Parisian who always talks wildly, makes their flesh creep with his jokes. "A wreck! Oh, a wreck is amusing, very. We will be well out of it after our ice bath. Then they will take us to Bonifacio to eat blackbirds with old Lionetti."

Suddenly a crash. What is it? What can it be?
"The helm is gone," cries a dripping sailor who goes running between decks. "Bon voyage!" shouts that madman, the brigadier. But no one laughs now. A great tumult on the bridge. The fog prevents their seeing one another. The sailors go and come, groping along frightened. The helm is gone. It is impossible to guide the ship. The Semillante, adrift, flies before the wind. It is at this moment that the donkey sees her pass. It is half after 11. Just ahead they hear, like the roar of cannon, the breakers! The breakers! It is finished. There is no hope. They are going straight on the rocks. The captain goes down to his cabin. He comes up in a moment to take his place on the bridge in his full uniform. He wishes to meet death in brave attire.

Between decks the soldiers, in mortal terror, gaze at one another without a word. The sick try to sit up; the little brigadier laughs no longer. Then the door opens, and the chaplain with his stole appears on the threshold.
"To your knees, my children!" All obey. In a ringing voice the priest begins the prayer for the dying.
Suddenly a fearful shock, a great cry, upstretched arms, clinging hands, wild eyes, before which the vision of death has flashed. Misere!

It was then that I passed the night dreaming, bringing back through 10 years the souls who had perished in the poor ship whose debris surrounded me. Far away in the strait the tempest raged. The flame of the fire bent toward the blast, and I heard our bark thrashing and straining at her moorings at the foot of the rocks.—Romance.

Reduced Rates.
\$25 to St. Louis via the Santa Fe route, reduced rates to points east of St. Louis. For particulars call at city ticket office.
H. S. Lutz, Agent.
Geo. T. Nicholson, G. P. A.

City of Mexico.
Round trip tickets to the City of Mexico on sale every day in the year at \$67.70. Tickets good six months from date of sale. Reduced rates to all other principal points in Mexico. H. S. Lutz, Agent.
Geo. T. Nicholson, G. P. A.

GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY

Many years ago Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., compounded this medicine of vegetable ingredients which had an especial effect upon the stomach and liver, rousing the organs to healthy activity as well as purifying and enriching the blood. By such means the stomach and the nerves are supplied with more than a locomotive can run without coal. You can not get a lasting cure of Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, by taking artfully digested foods or peppermint-stomach-must do its own work in its own way. Do not put your nerves to sleep with so-called celery mixtures, it is better to go to the seat of the difficulty and feed the nerve cells on the food they require. Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Biliousness and Nervous Affections, such as sleeplessness and weak, nervous feelings are completely cured by the "Discovery." It puts on healthy flesh, brings refreshing sleep and invigorates the whole system.

Mrs. K. HENKE, of No. 86 North Halsted St., Chicago, Ill., writes: "I regard my improvement as simply wonderful. Since taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery in connection with his 'Flossen Pellets' I have gained every respect particularly in flesh and strength. My liver is draining, my bowels are enlarged and I suffer greatly from dyspepsia. No food will digest, and the action could give relief."

Now, after two months I am entirely relieved of my distress. My appetite is the best, my bowels are regular, my sleep well improved."

Mrs. HENKE.

Notice.
Sealed proposals marked "Bids for Timber" addressed to the undersigned at the Pueblo and Jicarilla Agency, Santa Fe, New Mexico, will be received until the hour of one o'clock, p. m., on the 31st day of October, 1894, for the purchase of twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) worth of timber on the unallotted portion of the Jicarilla Indian reservation in New Mexico. Bids should state the rate per thousand feet that will be paid for mountain pine (green), for red spruce (green), and for dead and down timber; said bids to be made with the understanding that all the timber to be cut and sold must be taken from any tract or tracts offered for the purpose of removing timber therefrom.

No bid will be considered unless it is accompanied by a certified check or draft for at least one-fourth of the value of the timber bid for, drawn on some United States depository or some solvent national bank, payable to the order of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Checks of parties whose bids are not accepted will be returned to them; but the successful bidder or bidders who fail to comply with the requirements of the Government in entering into contract and in giving bonds, will forfeit their certified checks.

Bids will be opened at the office of the Pueblo and Jicarilla Agency, Santa Fe, New Mexico, at one o'clock, p. m., on October 31st, 1894.
Bidders are invited to be present. The contract will be awarded to the responsible bidder or bidders, but the right to reject any and all bids or portions of bids is reserved.
The successful bidder or bidders will be required to enter into a contract, and must give satisfactory bond in double the amount of the contract for faithful performance of the same, and for the purchase of timber and its removal from the reservation, and form of contract and bond may be had on application to the undersigned.

JOHN L. BULLIS,
Captain 24th Inf., Acting U. S. Indian Agent,
Pueblo and Jicarilla Agency,
Santa Fe, New Mexico,
September 21st, 1894.

Proposals for Beef, Net, Corn, Feed, Coal, Oats and Hay.

Santa Fe, New Mexico, U. S. Indian Reservation, October 18th, 1894.—Sealed proposals, endorsed, "Proposals for Beef, Net, etc.," as the case may be, and addressed to the undersigned at Santa Fe, New Mexico, will be received at this school until 1 o'clock, p. m., of October 26, 1894, for furnishing and delivering at this school (about 1200 lbs. of beef, 12,000 lbs. of feed, 26 tons of hay and 20 tons of coal. The coal must be clean and free from slate and dirt. Oats must be bright and clean, well sacked, and weigh not less than 32 lbs. to the bushel.

Corn must be sound and clean; to weigh not less than 56 lbs. to the bushel, and to be delivered in sacks of about 2½ bushels capacity, made of 8-ounce burlap, well sewed.
Net beef must be good in quality and condition, fit for immediate use, and from fore and hind quarters meat proportionally, including at the best one-third of Beef from butts, stage or diseased cattle shall not be delivered. The necks of the cattle slaughtered for beef shall be cut off at the fourth vertebral joint and the breast trimmed down; the shanks of fore-quarters shall be cut off four inches above the knee joint, and the hind-quarters eight inches above the hock joint. Necks, shanks and kidney tallow will not be received. Delivery must be made at such times and in such quantities as may be required by the undersigned.

Feed must be of clear corn and oats, fresh ground, of good sound grain. All articles will be subject to a rigid inspection.
Proposals must state specifically the proposed price of each article offered for delivered under a contract.
The right is reserved to reject any or all bids or any part thereof deemed for the best interest of the service.

CRIMINAL CHIEFS.
Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or draft upon some United States depository or solvent national bank in the vicinity of the residence of the bidder, made payable to the order of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for at least 5 per cent of the amount of the proposal, which check or draft will be forfeited to the United States in case any bidder or bidders receiving an award shall fail to promptly execute a contract with good and sufficient sureties, otherwise to be returned to the bidder.
Bids accompanied by cash in lieu of a certified check will not be considered.
For further information apply to
THOMAS M. JONES,
Superintendent.

For Live Telegraph, Territorial and Local News call the DAILY NEW MEXICAN.

ATLANTIC & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

(Western Division.)
(J. W. Reinhart, John J. McCook, Joseph C. Wilson, Receivers.)

TIME TABLE NO. 38.

In Effect Sunday, August 5, 1894.

Leave Chicago at 9:30 p. m. Arrive at Chicago at 1:20 p. m.
Leave Kansas City, Mo., at 1:20 p. m. Arrive at Kansas City, Mo., at 9:30 p. m.
Leave Denver at 11:00 a. m. Arrive at Denver at 11:00 a. m.
Leave La Junta at 8:40 a. m. Arrive at La Junta at 3:00 a. m.

WESTWARD STATIONS EASTWARD
11:00 p. m. Albuquerque, Ar. 1:00 p. m.
4:10 a. m. Coolidge, Ar. 8:20 a. m.
4:30 a. m. Wingate, Ar. 7:35 a. m.
5:00 a. m. Gallup, Ar. 7:05 a. m.
6:55 a. m. Navajo Springs, Ar. 5:00 a. m.
8:20 a. m. Holbrook, Ar. 3:45 a. m.
9:50 a. m. Winslow, Ar. 2:40 a. m.
12:40 p. m. Flagstaff, Ar. 12:35 a. m.
2:45 p. m. Williams, Ar. 11:15 p. m.
3:50 p. m. Ash Fork, Ar. 9:45 p. m.
4:58 p. m. Selma, Ar. 8:45 p. m.
7:00 p. m. Peach Springs, Ar. 7:25 p. m.
8:30 p. m. Kingman, Ar. 4:25 p. m.
10:55 p. m. The Needles, Ar. 1:35 p. m.
1:30 a. m. Blake, Ar. 12:13 p. m.
4:15 a. m. Bagdad, Ar. 9:20 a. m.
7:35 a. m. Daguerre, Ar. 6:50 a. m.
8:00 a. m. Barstow, Ar. 6:35 a. m.
1:00 p. m. Mojave, Ar. 3:50 a. m.

Arrive Los Angeles 1:30 p. m. Leave Los Angeles at 9:30 p. m.
Arrive San Diego 7:40 p. m. Leave San Diego at 8:40 a. m.
Arrive San Francisco 9:15 a. m. Leave San Francisco at 9:00 a. m.

CONNECTIONS.

ALBUQUERQUE—A. T. & S. F. Railway for all points east and south.
ASH FORK—Santa Fe, Prescott & Phoenix railway for Fort Whipple and Prescott and connection with stage lines for points in central Arizona.

SELIGMAN—P. & A. Railway for Prescott.
BLAKE—Nevada Southern Railway for Purdy and connection with stage lines for mining districts north.

BARSTOW—Southern California Railway for Los Angeles, San Diego and other California points.
MOJAVE—Southern Pacific Company for San Francisco, Sacramento and other northern California points.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars.

No change is made by sleeping car passengers between San Francisco and Kansas City, or San Diego and Los Angeles and Chicago.

The Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, the great middle route across the American continent, in connection with the railways of the "Santa Fe route," Liberal management; superior facilities; picturesque scenery; excellent accommodations.

The Grand Canon of the Colorado

The most sublime of nature's work on earth, indescribable, can easily be reached via Flagstaff, Williams or Peach Springs on this road. To the natural bridge of Arizona and Montezuma's well you can journey most directly by this line. Observe the ancient Indian civilization of Laguna or Acoma, "the City of the Sky." Visit the petrified forest near Carrizozo and marvel at the freak of Canon Diablo. Take a hunting trip in the magnificent pine forests of the San Francisco mountains. Find interest in the ruins of the prehistoric.

Cave and Cliff Dwellers.

View the longest cantilever bridge in America across the Colorado river.
T. R. GABRIEL, General Supt.
W. A. BISSILL, Gen. Pass. Agt.
H. S. VAN DYKE,
Gen. Agt., Albuquerque, N. M.

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Close Figuring,

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Santa Fe, N. M.

SANTA FE

The World's Chiefest Sanitarium—The Mecca of Tourist Invalid and Health-Seeker.

THE HISTORIC CITY.

Attractions Ancient and Modern—The Oldest Buildings on the Continent, Interesting Indian Pueblos, Beautiful Mountain Drives.

THE GATEWAY OF THE PECOS NATIONAL PARK.

The Fruit Grower's Paradise—Mountains of Mineral, Fruitful Orchards and Other Resources—Some Statistics Which Show Her to Stand Without a Rival.

Santa Fe, the city of the Holy Faith of St. Francis, is situated on the site of an ancient Indian Pueblo called O-ga-phe-ge. It is probably the oldest civilized community in the United States and the most ancient of American capitals. The Spanish town was founded in 1605. Authorities disagree as to whether this city or San Augustin, Fla., were first founded. Santa Fe was first visited by American traders in 1804, and from that time dated a wonderful era of prosperity. The thrilling incidents of the old Santa Fe trail, starting from Westport, Mo., gave it a world wide fame.

THE WORLD'S ONLY SANITARIUM.

Prof. Mark Harrington, chief of the U. S. weather bureau, says: "Santa Fe is in the driest habitable part of the United States. This region is extensive, and changes in form from season to season, but Santa Fe is always in it."
It is situated in a charming nook of the Santa Fe range, and its climate is dominated by the influence of mountain peaks that tower nearly 14,000 feet high. Together with this it lies at an altitude of 7,015 feet, and latitude, about the 36th degree north, that gives it a peculiar advantage as a sanitarium. The elevation tempers the summer heats, which naturally should be about that of Memphis, Tenn., or Bakersfield, Cal., and its southern situation reduces the rigors of winter. As an illustration, during the winter of 1893, the daily public concerts in the plaza were only stopped three times by weather, and last winter the omission did not exceed half a dozen.

The altitude compels the lungs to work, and no one in Santa Fe can be accused of being "too lazy to breathe," as a great physician expressed it. The rare, ozonated air permeates every cell of the lungs, and thus prevents emphysema.

NORMAL TEMPERATURE.

The U. S. Weather observation office has been stationed here for 22 years, and the following statistical data tells better than words how even and mild is the climate of Santa Fe. Taking the summer heat and the winter cold the following tables show a most equable and delightful temperature.

YEAR MEAN YEAR MEAN
1872.....47.9 1880.....49.5
1873.....48.5 1881.....49.2
1874.....48.3 1882.....49.7
1875.....48.8 1883.....49.6
1876.....47.5 1884.....49.0
1877.....47.8 1885.....48.4
1878.....47.5 1886.....48.8
1879.....49.2 1887.....49.4
1880.....48.9 1888.....49.3
1881.....48.8 1889.....49.1
1882.....48.3 1890.....49.1

The annual monthly values will show the distribution of temperature through the year.
MONTH MEAN MONTH MEAN
January.....28.4 July.....69.2
February.....32.8 August.....69.5
March.....36.9 September.....69.7
April.....48.1 October.....69.7
May.....55.3 November.....69.8
June.....55.3 December.....69.7

There is no other locality, even the boasted climate of southern France, that can show such a stable and equable range of heat and cold. The health seeker need fear no sudden changes. A little attention to clothing and he can avoid colds and inflammations. In cases of death from tubercular disease the New Mexico rate is only 3 in 1,000.

This is the lowest known record, and it must be remembered that the local contingent of consumptives is daily augmented by the immigration of those who seek respite from the crowded, smoky, and stifling atmosphere of the great cities.

The record of deaths at Santa Fe is much lower than the territorial average. In New England the consumptive death rate is 25 out of every 1,000 of the community; in Minnesota it is 14, and throughout the southern states six per 1,000. This city enjoys the spring climate of northern Illinois and Indiana; the summer climate of Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota; and the winter temperature of southern Illinois, Indiana and Tennessee. This, however, is only as shown by the thermometer. The dry tonic air of the mountain altitude fills one with vivacity and health, and so strong is the influence of the ozone and electricity on the nerves and system that acclimation is wonderfully rapid. This of itself is a great boon. Cases are on record in increase in the chest measurements of immigrants here or from four to seven inches.

NATURAL ATTRACTIONS.
Besides this Santa Fe lies in a most picturesque valley. It is at the entrance of a splendid canon, abounding in natural curiosities. It is also the gateway of the Pecos National park, where fish and game abound. Within easy riding or driving distances there are over forty places of picturesque and historic interest. Among which may be mentioned the old adobe palace, first erected shortly after 1605, from which the Spanish viceroys ruled this great province. The present structure dates from about 1710; but it is full of interest, as every room is consecrated by the memory of thrilling events. In this building Gen. Lew Wallace wrote the famous "Ben Hur."

The chapel of San Miguel, was built in 1630 and still stands. By its side is the oldest house in the United States. The walls of the old cathedral date from 1622, but the rest of the structure is of more modern date. Within convenient distances are the Indian pueblos of Tesuque and Nambe; in a side canon of the Santa Fe are the delightful Aztec springs, while about nine miles up the main water course is Monument rock. The road thither is one of surpassing loveliness. To the south of town is Agua Fria, and the famous turquoise mines pronounced by Tiffany the finest in the world; and beyond the Rio Grande are the San Ildefonso Pueblo and the curious cliff dwellings.

Other points of interest to the tourists are: The Historical society's rooms; the "Garcia," the military quarters, chapel and cemetery of Our Lady of the Rosary; the church museum at the new cathedral; the archbishop's garden, chapel of Our Lady of Guadalupe with its rare old work of art, the soldiers' monument, monument to the pioneer pathfinder, Kit Carson, erected by

THE MILITARY POST.

Dr. J. F. Dwyer, vice president of the American Health Resort association, says: "It is worth traveling miles to drink of such waters as flow through this deep cut in the mountains and supply the city of Santa Fe for domestic purposes and for irrigation of the fruit farms. The water is absolutely pure, cold and fresh from the melting snows above falling from springs in the mountain side. It is free from all lime, alkali or other ingredients so very injurious to the consumptive patient. Such water is a great boon anywhere and at any time, but here, where other features of sunshine and pure air combine to produce an ideal climate, it is of special value."

THE HISTORIC POST.

St. Francis, the city of the Holy Faith of St. Francis, is situated on the site of an ancient Indian Pueblo called O-ga-phe-ge. It is probably the oldest civilized community in the United States and the most ancient of American capitals. The Spanish town was founded in 1605. Authorities disagree as to whether this city or San Augustin, Fla., were first founded. Santa Fe was first visited by American traders in 1804, and from that time dated a wonderful era of prosperity. The thrilling incidents of the old Santa Fe trail, starting from Westport, Mo., gave it a world wide fame.

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