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Santa Fe Daily New Mexican, 01-28-1895

New Mexican Printing Company

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Poetry in Trade.

As an illustration of the fact that it is no use for the Hardware dealer to try to "beat" the school teacher in a war of words, we give a letter received to-day from one of our customers, a teacher who had bought a gun of W. H. Goebel some time since. He wrote him that, "owing to our inexperience we would like to have a little reciprocity" in the shape of a check by return mail for the amount of his account. But he completely knocked him out with the following response:

With considerable courtesy.
And accelerating velocity.
I pursued the gentle verbosity
Of your dun without animosity.

With the humblest timidity.
In the midst of sore turgidity.
I ask you to relinquish rigidity
And trust to my eager rapidity.

With candid and earnest feeling sincerity,
I promise to use my utmost celerity.
Yours in adversity:
Not in perversity.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Masterly Exposition of the Grave Financial Crisis that Confronts the Country.

Earnest Appeal to Congress for Prompt Remedial Legislation—National Credit Must be Preserved.

Washington, Jan. 28.—The president to-day sent to congress the following message:

"To the senate and house of representatives: In my last annual message I commended to the serious consideration of congress the condition of our national finances and in connection with the subject indicated the plan of currency legislation which at that time seemed to furnish protection against impending danger. This plan has not been approved by congress. In the meantime the situation has so changed and the emergency now appears so threatening that I deem it my duty to ask at the hands of the legislative branch of the government such prompt and effective action as will restore confidence in our financial soundness and avert business disaster and universal distress among our people. Whatever may be the merits of the plan outlined in my annual message for its existing and as a safeguard against a depletion of the gold reserve then in treasury, I am now convinced that our present

ADVANCED STAGE OF FINANCIAL PERPLEXITY necessitate additional or different legislation. With natural resources unlimited in variety and productive strength, with a people whose activity and enterprise seek only fair opportunity to achieve national success and greatness, our progress should not be checked by a false financial policy and heedless disregard of sound monetary laws, nor should the timidity and fear they engender stand in the way of our prosperity. It is hardly disputed that a predicament confronts us to-day, therefore no one in any degree responsible for making and executing our laws should fail to see the patriotic duty in honestly and sincerely attempting to relieve the situation. Manifestly this effort will not succeed unless it is made untrammelled by the prejudice of partisanship and with a steadfast determination to accept such party advantage as we may well remember that if we are affected with financial difficulties,

ALL OUR PEOPLE ARE CONCERNED, and surely those who suffer will not receive the promotion of party interest as an excuse for permitting the present troubles to advance to a disastrous conclusion.

"It is also of the utmost importance that we approach the study of the problems presented as free as possible from the tyranny of preconceived opinions to the end that, in the common danger, we may be able to seek an unclouded vision of safe and reasonable protection. The real trouble which confronts us consists in a lack of confidence, widespread and constantly increasing, in the continuing ability or disposition of the government to pay its obligations in gold. This lack of confidence grows to some extent out of the palpable and apparent embarrassments attending the government, under existing laws, to procure gold, and to a greater extent out of the impossibility of either keeping it in the treasury or cancelling obligations by its expenditure after it is obtained.

ONLY WAY LEFT OPEN.

"The only way left open to the government of procuring gold is by the issue and sale of bonds. The only bonds that can be issued were authorized nearly 25 years ago and are not well calculated to meet the present needs. Among other disadvantages they are made payable in coin instead of specifically in gold, which in existing conditions detracts largely and in increasing ratio from their desirability as investments. It is by no means certain that bonds of this description can be much longer disposed of at a price creditable to the financial character of our government. The most dangerous and irritating feature of the situation, however, remains to be mentioned. It is found in the means by which the treasury is despoiled of the gold thus obtained without cancelling a single government obligation and solely for the benefit of those who find profit in shipping it abroad or whose fears induce them to hoard it at home. We have outstanding about \$500,000,000 of currency notes of the government for which gold may be demanded, and, curiously enough, the law requires that when presented and in fact redeemed and paid in gold they shall be released. Thus the same notes may do duty many times, drawing the gold from the treasury; nor can the process be arrested as long as private parties by profit or otherwise see any advantage in repeating the operation. More than \$300,000,000 of these notes have already been redeemed in gold, and

NOTWITHSTANDING SUCH REDEMPTION,

they are all still outstanding. Since the 17th of January, 1894, our bonded interest-bearing debts have been increased \$100,000,000 for the purpose of obtaining gold to replenish our gold reserve. Two issues were made amounting to \$50,000,000 each, one in July and the other in November. As a result of the first issue there was realized something more than \$58,000,000 in gold. Between that issue and the succeeding one in November, comprising a period of about ten months, nearly \$108,000,000 in gold were drawn from the treasury. This made the second issue necessary and upon that more than \$58,000,000 in gold were again realized.

Between the date of this second issue and the present time, covering a period of only about two months, more than \$69,000,000 in gold were expended without any cancellation of government obligations in any permanent way, benefiting our people or improving our pecuniary situation.

"The financial events of the past year suggest facts and conditions which should certainly arrest attention. More than \$172,000,000 in gold have been withdrawn from the treasury during the year for the purpose of shipping abroad or hoarding at home, while nearly \$103,000,000 of the same were drawn out during the

FIRST TEN MONTHS OF THE YEAR.

A sum aggregating more than two-thirds of this amount, being about \$69,000,000, was drawn out during the following two months, thus indicating a marked acceleration in the depletion process with the lapse of time. The obligations upon which this gold has been drawn from the treasury are still outstanding and available for use in repeating the exhausting operation with shorter intervals as our perplexities accumulate.

"Conditions are certainly supervening tending to make the bonds which may be issued to replenish our gold less useful for that purpose. An adequate gold reserve is in all circumstances absolutely essential to upholding our public credit and to the maintenance of our high national character. Our gold reserve has again reached such a stage of diminution as to require its speedy reinforcement. The aggravations that must inevitably follow present conditions and methods that will certainly lead to misfortune and loss, not only to our national credit and prosperity and to our financial enterprises, but to those of our people who seek employment as a means of livelihood and those whose only capital is daily labor. It will hardly do to say that a simple increase of revenue will

CURE OUR TROUBLES.

"Apprehension now existing and constantly increasing as to our financial ability does not rest upon calculations of our revenues. The time has passed when the eyes of investors abroad and our people at home were fixed upon the revenues of this government. Changed conditions have attracted their attention to the gold of the government. There need be no fear that we can not pay our current expenses with such money as we have. There is now in the treasury a comfortable surplus of more than \$63,000,000 but it is in gold and therefore does not meet our difficulty.

"I can not see any cause for difference of opinion concerning the extent to which silver ought to be coined or used if its coinage should interfere with the counsels of those whose duty it is to rectify the evils now apparent in our financial situation. They have to consider the question of national credit and the consequences that will follow from its collapse. Whatever ideas may be insisted on as to silver or bi-metallicism, a proper solution of the question now pressing upon us only requires a recognition of gold as the basis of silver, and a concession of its importance, rightly or wrongly acquired, as the

BASIS OF NATIONAL CREDIT.

is a necessity in an honorable discharge of our obligations payable in gold and a badge of solvency. I do not understand that the real friends of silver desire a condition that might follow inaction or neglect to appreciate the meaning of the present exigency if it should result in the entire banishment of gold from our financial system.

"Besides the treasury notes, which certainly should be paid in gold, amounting to nearly \$500,000,000, there will fall due in 1904 \$100,000,000 in bonds issued during last year, for which we have received gold, and in 1907 nearly \$600,000,000 of 4 per cent bonds issued in 1877. Such payment of these obligations in gold will be paid if they are to be paid in such a manner as the preservation of our national honor and national solvency demands, we should not destroy or even imperil our ability to supply ourselves with gold for that purpose.

"I am not unfriendly to silver and while I desire to see it recognized to such an extent as is consistent with financial safety and the preservation of

NATIONAL HONOR AND CREDIT,

I am not willing that gold should be entirely banished from our currency and finances. To say that such a banishment is a belief that thorough and radical remedial legislation should be promptly passed. I therefore beg congress to give the subject immediate attention. In my opinion the secretary of the treasury should be authorized to issue bonds of the government for the purpose of procuring and maintaining a sufficient gold reserve and to redeem and cancel the United States legal tender notes and treasury notes issued for the purchase of silver under the law of July 14, 1890. We should be relieved from the humiliating process of issuing bonds to procure gold to be immediately and repeatedly drawn out on these obligations for purposes not related to the benefit of our government or our people. The principal and interest of these bonds should be payable on their face in gold, because they should be sold for gold only or its representative, and because there would be no probability of difficulty in favorably disposing of bonds not containing this stipulation. I suggest that the bonds be issued in denominations of twenty and fifty dollars and their multiples, and that they bear interest at the rate of not exceeding three per cent per annum.

PAYABLE IN FIFTY YEARS.

"I do not see why they should not be made payable in fifty years from their date. We of the present generation have largely to pay if we meet our obligations, and long bonds are most saleable. The secretary of the treasury might

well be permitted at his discretion to receive, on sale of bonds, the legal tender and treasury notes to be retired, and, of course, when they are thus retired or redeemed in gold they should be cancelled. "These bonds, under existing laws, could be deposited by national banks as security for circulation and such banks should be allowed to issue circulation up to the face value of these or any other bonds so deposited, except bonds outstanding bearing only 2 per cent interest, and which sell in market at less than par. "National banks should not be allowed to take out circulating notes of less denomination than \$10, and when such as now are outstanding reach the treasury, except for redemption and retirement, they should be cancelled and notes of the denomination of \$10 and upwards be issued in their stead.

SILVER CERTIFICATES of the denomination of \$10 and upward should be replaced by certificates of denominated under \$10. As a constant means for the maintenance of a reasonable supply of gold in the treasury our duties on imports should be paid in gold, allowing all other dues to the government to be paid in any other form of money.

"I believe all the provisions I have suggested should be embodied in our laws if we are to enjoy a complete reinstatement of a sound financial condition. They need not interfere with any currency scheme providing for an increase of the circulating medium through the agency of national or state banks, since they can easily be adjusted to such scheme.

"Objection has been made to the issuance of interest bearing obligations for the purpose of retiring non-interest bearing legal tender notes. In point of fact, however, these notes have burdened us with a large load of interest and it is still accumulating. The aggregate interest on our original issue of bonds, the proceeds of which in gold constitutes a reserve for the payment of these notes, amounted to \$70,326,250 on January 1, 1895, and the annual charge for interest on these bonds and those issued for the same purpose during last year will be \$3,145,000 dating from January 1, 1895. While the

CANCELLATION OF THESE NOTES would not relieve us from the obligations already incurred on their account, these facts are given by way of suggesting that their existence has not relieved us from interest charges and the longer they are outstanding, judging from the experience of last year, the more expensive they will become.

"In conclusion I desire to frankly confess my reluctance to leaving more bonds in the present circumstances and with no better results than have lately followed that course. I can not, however, refrain from adding to my assurance my anxiety to cooperate with the present congress in any reasonable measure of relief and in an expression of my determination to leave nothing undone which furnishes hope for improving the situation or checking a suspension of our disinclination or disability to meet with the strictest honor every national obligation. (Signed.) GROVER CLEVELAND.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Silver Men Hold the Key—Circus Indians—Another New Currency Bill.

Washington, Jan. 28.—In the house to-day Congressman Springer introduced a new currency bill following the lines suggested in the president's special message.

SILVER MEN ON TOP.

The president, Secretary Carlisle and the attorney general had a long conference at the White house Saturday at which the financial situation, it is said, was discussed in all its phases. Secretary Carlisle went to the White house as early as 9:30 a. m. and was soon joined by Mr. Olney. It is not known what, if anything, was decided upon, but it is believed that the administration men in congress will make an authoritative proposition to the silver men looking to the passage of a bill providing for the issue of \$500,000,000 in 3 per cent bonds, coupled with some silver legislation.

Friends of the administration argue that it would be wise to have the government accept any fair and liberal offer, as in case they refuse any silver legislation during the next two years would be out of the question.

CIRCUS INDIANS.

Secretary Smith has approved the application made by Colonel Cody and the manager of Barnum & Bailey's circus for permission to employ Indians in their performances. Colonel Cody is allowed to employ Indians from the reservations in North and South Dakota, Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma, and the other company will have thirty Moquis, Apaches and Navajoes in tens each from those reservations. The companies will be required to furnish bonds to cover all contracts made with the Indians.

REPUBLICAN OPPOSITION.

A Claim That a Quietness has Been Put Upon the Statehood Project.

Denver, Jan. 28.—A special dispatch from Washington says:

"It is practically settled that neither of the bills for the admission of New Mexico or Arizona can pass at this season. The Republican caucus, without taking any action, showed very conclusively that the opposition to the admission of these states was strong enough to prevent the bill passing at this season."

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

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

CONDENSED NEWS.

The United States has undertaken to play the part of peacemaker between Mexico and Guatemala to prevent war if possible.

At the Wheeling, W. Va., election the Republicans made a clean sweep of the city for the first time in many years. Majorities for mayor, chief of police and clerk range from 400 to 1,000. The city council is almost solidly Republican. The official majority for Caldwell (Republican) for mayor over Boyd (Democrat) is 1,311.

It is now settled that the Nebraska authorities have been furnished with the name of every man who assisted in hanging Barrett Scott. One of the lynchers has confessed.

California's New Road.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 28.—The firm of Spreckels Brothers has subscribed \$700,000 to the Valley road which has been incorporated under the name of the San Francisco & San Joaquin railway, and will extend from a point on the bay of San Francisco to Kern county. Work will be commenced when a million and a half shall have been subscribed. The Spreckels Brothers are J. D. and A. B. Spreckels, sons of Claus Spreckels, the sugar king.

Got Mad and Quit.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Jan. 28.—Judge Torrey, speaker of the house, and Senator Woodruff caused a sensation by sending their resignations as members of the legislature to the governor. Their action was brought about by some of their constituents sending a delegation to the capital to lobby for a bill appropriating funds for an agricultural college in Fremont county after the members from Fremont, Messrs. Torrey, Woodruff and Ranney, had advised that it would be unwise.

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

Salt rheum with its intense itching dry hot skin is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, because it purifies the blood.

RESTORE THE CAPITOL.

Opinions of the Territorial Press on a Subject of Very General Interest.

Says the Las Vegas Optic.

"The opposition of Albuquerque to the rebuilding of the territorial capitol, is altogether local in character and selfish in origin. It has but little, if any, to do with the good of the territory, but has a great deal to do with Albuquerque's hopes to be made the capital city in the stead of Santa Fe. The citizen clearly gives this away, when it charges the Benavillo members of the lower house with working against their own county and city when they voted for the bill to restore the capitol.

"We do not believe that Albuquerque ought to be, or ever can be, made the capital city of New Mexico, whether the latter become a state or remain a territory. Santa Fe by tradition, sentiment, history, location and possession, has every claim to the place, and every prospect of keeping it; while Albuquerque has neither claim nor prospect. The large majority of the people of New Mexico would as soon think of changing the name of the territory, or of abolishing the climate, as of changing the capital from Santa Fe to any other place.

"But apart from all sentiment, the removal of the capital would be more expensive to the territory than the restoration of the capitol. The talk of the free gift of the San Felipe, is all buncombe. An old and useless hotel building, which has always been a failure and a white elephant on the hands of those who have had it, and which is so constructed as to be of no use for any purpose—being such, the San Felipe would require a greater outlay of money to put it into condition of possible use than will be needed to restore the capitol. This takes no account of the removal of other departments, which should be where the seat of government is located, nor of the purchase or erection of a governor's mansion nor of the innumerable other expenses which would be necessitated by a change from Santa Fe to any other city. We do not, therefore, apprehend that Santa Fe will ever lose her position as the historic capital of historic New Mexico.

"But we confess that we are wearied and disgusted by the continued agitation of the question of removal. It has occupied an immense proportion of the time of several legislatures, and has furnished an exhaustless fund for wrangle and corruption. We therefore favor the

restoration of the capitol building, at this time, that the question may be set at rest, and because the building could be restored more economically now than it probably can be at any future time.

"By the use of the penitentiary force, and of such material as they can supply, it is conservatively estimated that the building can be restored for something less than \$75,000. Some, indeed, place it as low as \$50,000, over and above what the penitentiary can contribute to the project. We do not think that money, even to the larger limit, could be better spent than in the restoration proposed. We would not, however, procure the money by the sale of bonds for so small amount; such a course having a tendency to lower our credit while it increases our future obligations. A very slight and almost inappreciable increase of taxation, which no one would feel, extended over two years, would realize the amount and free us at the same time from the obligation. This seems to us the better plan, but not insist upon it, to the danger of missing the purpose in view. The issuance of bonds is much to be preferred to the alternative of leaving the territory without a capitol building."

ANOTHER VIEW OF IT.
And the Springer Stockman takes this view of it:

"A bill has been introduced at Santa Fe appropriating \$75,000 to rebuild the territorial capitol. This is one of the most useful of all penitentiary legislation and should pass without a dissenting vote.

"We should however suggest an amendment to the present bill. This amount will hardly be sufficient unless it is used with the strictest economy, and one hundred cents of each dollar expended on the building without the usual deductions so prevalent in public work.

"We therefore suggest that E. H. Bergmann, the superintendent of the penitentiary, be designated as the superintendent of construction of the capitol and that he be authorized to use convict labor in the work. By so doing the sum proposed will be ample not only to rebuild but will go a long way toward refurnishing the capitol.

"While we do not endorse in general convict labor, still in this instance it would be perfectly proper for the territory to use the inmates of one public institution to assist in constructing another, just as it is for them to make improvements on the one they occupy. "The unquestioned integrity of Col. Bergmann needs no endorsement from the Stockman. The record he has made at the penitentiary is ample voucher to the public that under his management every dollar of this appropriation would be used for legitimate purposes, and this supplemented by the labor of the Col. onel's boys would restore our beautiful capitol in all and more than its former grandeur, and at an expense the smallness of which would surprise the public and cause them to rise up and call the Stockman blessed for this suggestion."



Mrs. A. E. Lanier
Bush's Mills, Ohio.

Strained Nerves

Palpitation of the Heart and a General Break Down

The Good Effect of Hood's was Marked and Permanent.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Gentlemen:—I was taken down sick last December, and became very weak with nervous trouble, palpitation of the heart, and a general break down. I had a good physician, but lingered along, getting no better. I could sit up only about half a day, until the 18th of March, when I concluded I would give Hood's Sarsaparilla a trial. When I had used it a short time, I could get up and go about the house all day. I have never enjoyed perfect health, but am now taking my fifth bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and know it has helped me wonderfully. I have used Hood's Pills, and think them excellent." Mrs. A. E. LANIER, Bush's Mills, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

rilla a trial. When I had used it a short time, I could get up and go about the house all day. I have never enjoyed perfect health, but am now taking my fifth bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and know it has helped me wonderfully. I have used Hood's Pills, and think them excellent." Mrs. A. E. LANIER, Bush's Mills, Ohio.

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and

cleansly, on the liver and bowels. 25c.

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OPEN DAY OR NIGHT. SHORT ORDERS
A SPECIALTY.

We are always ahead with fine meats, game and oysters. Home made bread, pies and cakes at lowest prices. Under the new management our patrons will receive more courtesy than in the past.

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FURNITURE & QUEENSWARE

AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE.

We carry a large stock of picture frames and moldings. 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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Choice Irrigated Lands (improved and unimproved) attractively platted, for sale on long time with low interest. WARRANT DEEDS GIVEN. Write for illustrated folder giving full particulars.

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

The Daily New Mexican

BY NEW MEXICAN PRINTING CO.

Entered as Second Class matter at the Santa Fe Post Office.

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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 southwest.

MONDAY, JANUARY 25,

TELL THE TRUTH.

Let us dwell together in unity and work for New Mexico's advancement.

Some of the disgruntled should cut out the Roswell Record's definition of a Democrat and paste it in their hats.

The statehood and railroad pooling bills are next on the preferred calendar of the senate. We may be happy yet.

And so a Democratic administration has settled the fate of the Nicaragua canal. It will be built. Score a big mark for Democracy and progress.

It's a mighty thin skinned Democrat who will place reliance in the statements of Republican organs made for the sole purpose of creating discord in Democratic ranks.

The success of "the leading daily of New Mexico" continues to be as a very sharp thorn in the side of such organs as the Albuquerque Citizen, the Rincon Shaft and the Las Cruces Independent Democrat.

And now the news from Washington to the effect that the Republican caucus showed rather a cool disposition toward the statehood bills. Of course. Thus does the A. P. A. continue to get in its work against the best interests of New Mexico.

ALBUQUERQUE is making its usual flash-light play to try and defeat the wishes of the masses respecting the restoration of the capitol by offering the San Felipe hotel free of cost for such purposes. Of course this is merely a bluff, everybody understands that.

THE poor, pauperized Pullman Palace Car company has declared another one of those regular 2 per cent quarterly dividends. Yet Prince Pullman would doubtless spring to the witness stand with the agility of an athlete and swear on a pyramid of bibles that his business was not profitable if the New Mexico legislature should propose the passage of a law properly taxing his company in this territory.

If the Albuquerque speculators could be made to refund to the tax-payers of New Mexico the \$60,000 of public funds they got away with nearly two years ago, the Las Vegas Optic's suggestion that it would be better to make a direct tax rather than issue bonds to restore the capitol would be timely, but that theft has so crippled the territory that we must now get along as best we can, hence an issue of thirty-year bonds is believed to be the most feasible.

NEW MEXICO SCHOOL REPORT.

The report of the superintendent of public instruction, Amado Chavez, for the year ending December 31, 1894, has been submitted to Governor Thornton and is being very generally read in legislative and other circles, and a very complete and interesting document it is. It shows that marked progress has been made in school work in the territory during the past year and numerous figures are given to prove the truth of this statement. The number of male teachers during 1894 in the public schools of the territory, as indicated by annual reports from the school superintendents of all except Chavez county, is stated to be 524, while the female teachers numbered 222. The total enrollment of scholars was 21,471, while the average daily attendance was 16,987. The number of schools in operation was 482, with an average time of operation of four and one-quarter months each. The total receipts for the year were \$190,739.23, which includes a balance of \$60,915.39 brought forward from 1893. Of the total just named the balance on hand at the time of the rendering of the several re-

ports aggregated \$62,835.22. The report also gives some very interesting figures on the subject of private schools. It shows that the number of teachers in the Presbyterian institutions is 68 with scholars numbering about 1,800. The Methodists have eleven schools with 311 pupils. The Sisters of Loretto have seven schools, attended by 383 pupils, while the Sisters of Mercy have four schools and the Sisters of Charity three, the number of scholars in which is not given. The San Miguel college at Santa Fe and a number of other prominent private institutions are highly commended for their good work. Mr. Chavez makes numerous important recommendations. He says that the poll tax ought to be abolished or some efficient method should be devised for its collection and proper use. He thinks that the present legislature should take steps to supply free text books in cases where persons are too poor to purchase for their children, and he urges the passage of a law requiring the managers or principals of all private schools to make to the county superintendents report as to their schools on or before September 1 of each year. Superintendent Chavez also calls attention to the need of more definitely fixed boundaries for school districts, and suggests that teachers should be required to have at least some knowledge of the Spanish language. He thinks that the school tax levy for the current year should be not less than three mills on the dollar, and says that only heads of families, be they male or female, should be allowed to vote for school directors.

Mr. Chavez' report bristles with other suggestions that show conclusively the deep interest with which he has studied the needs of the public school system of New Mexico during his official incumbency. It is nothing less than a desire to do justice that prompts the statement that his tenure of office has placed the territory under lasting obligations to him.

PRESS COMMENTS.

Bosism.

A few would-be bosses of the Democratic party, who think that to themselves belong all the honor of the Democratic victory in securing the organization of the two branches of the legislature by their party, are now very much incensed because our chief executive of the territory does not hand over his office in all but name and permit them to dictate appointments. But the governor very rightfully retains his prerogative, declaring he will fill the various positions according to the wishes of the majority of those directly interested, as near as he can ascertain them. In this Gov. Thornton will receive the support of all good citizens, regardless of party. Bosism is not to be tolerated, besides the so-called saviors of the party did but light the fire after earnest workers had gathered the fagots, and these workers are now sitting quietly back, their reward is the knowledge of their success and they can smile at the loud voiced claims of those who but did the comparatively unimportant part, and who now carry a big knife in their belt for William's scalp because he does not elect them high mugs of the executive pie counter.—Springer Stockman.

A Wild-Eyed Republican Scheme.
The Las Vegas Stock Grower says that one of the many schemes launched forth in Santa Fe, is by Representative Carr to consolidate the territories of Arizona and New Mexico, and seek admission into the union as the state of Arizona, with the capital at Albuquerque. While the view taken is against the wishes of the people of New Mexico, it is receiving favorable consideration at the hands of the managers of the political parties in the east. Their arguments are that the admission of Arizona and New Mexico into statehood, would give four senators to a population not over 225,000. This, in comparison with the eastern states, gives the west too much representation, and to equalize matters they want to combine the two territories into one state.—Sierra County Advocate.

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Spitting Blood
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"Seven years ago, my wife had a severe attack of lung trouble which the physicians pronounced consumption. The cough was extremely distressing, especially at night, and was frequently attended with the spitting of blood. The doctors being unable to help her, I induced her to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and was surprised at the great relief it gave. Before using one whole bottle, she was cured, so that now she is quite strong and healthy. That this medicine saved my wife's life, I have no the least doubt."—K. MORRIS, Memphis, Tenn.

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Your Strength Renewed
AND YOUR
RUNDOWN SYSTEM
BUILT UP AND
REORGANIZED.
A few bottles of S. B. S. will do it. If you are troubled with a depressed, languid feeling, and lack of energy, your blood is not right, and needs purifying. It will thoroughly clear away all impurities and impart new vigor and life to the whole system.
"I have used your medicine often for the past eight years, and feel safe in saying that it is the best general health restorer in the world."
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Combines every element of beauty and purity. It is beautifying, soothing, healing, healthful, and harmless, and when rightly used is invisible. A most delicate and desirable protection to the face in this climate.
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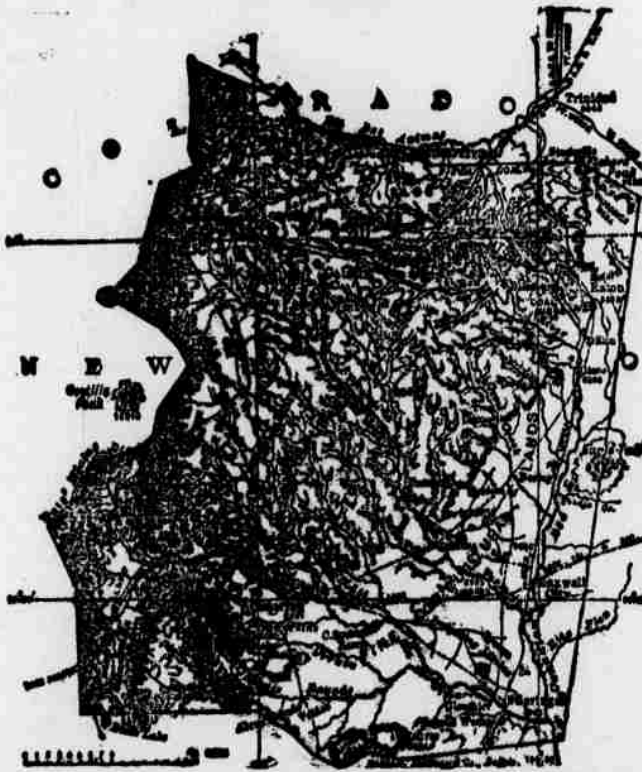
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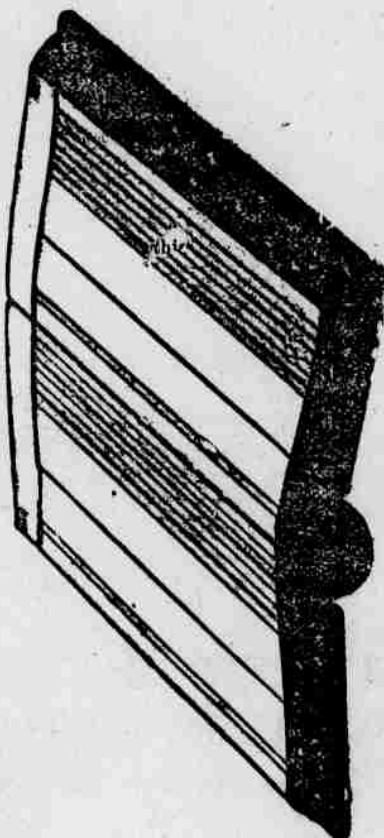
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PECOS IRRIGATION AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, EDDY, NEW MEXICO.

SUNBEAMS.

Friend—You had move a new house in, I hear. Swifler—Yah; and dot-house has all de modern improvements—city vator for vashing and a beer saloon close by—New York Recorder.

Poor Indeed.

The prospect of relief from drastic cathartics for persons troubled with constipation is poor indeed. True they set upon the bowels, but this they do with violence, and their operation tends to weaken the intestines, and is prejudicial to the stomach. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is an effective laxative, but it neither gripes nor enfeebles. Furthermore, it promotes digestion and a regular action of the liver and the kidneys. It is an efficient barrier against and remedy for malarial complaints and rheumatism, and is of great benefit to the weak, nervous and aged. As a medicinal stimulant it can not be surpassed. Physicians cordially recommend it, and its professional endorsement is fully borne out by popular experience. Appetite and sleep are both improved by this agreeable invigorant and alterative.

Asker—It's funny that they call old Stretcher a confirmed liar.

Baske—So it is when you happen to think that nothing he says is ever confirmed.

Don't worry. Don't run in debt. Don't trifle with your health. Don't try experiments with medicines. Don't waste time and money on worthless compounds. Don't be persuaded to take a substitute for Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It is the best of blood-purifiers.

De Bach—Of course there are some comforts which men with wives have that bachelors do not, but, after all, a man has to give up a great deal when he gets married, doesn't he? Longwed—Y—yes; every cent, the most of us.

You Don't Have to Swear off. Says the St. Louis Journal of Agriculture in an editorial about No-To-Bac the famous tobacco cure. "We know of many cases cured by No-To-Bac, one, a prominent St. Louis architect, smoked and chewed for twenty years; two boxes cured him so that even the smell of tobacco make him sick." No-To-Bac sold and guaranteed by Geo. W. Hickox & Co. No cure no pay. Book free. Sterling Remedy Co., New York or Chicago.

She—Indeed, sir, I haven't reached the matrimonial bargain yet.

He—You would be a bargain, my dear, on any contour.

Without the means at hand for combating it, a cold may prove more dangerous than the small pox. No family is safe unless provided for such an emergency. In sudden attacks of cold, croup, asthma, etc., Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is an invaluable specific.

"I do not hesitate, Mr. Stale," she remarked gently, "to say you are a young man of excellent habits, but I am very much afraid that you would spend too much of your time away from home."

"Why do you think so?" "Because"—and she yawned a little—now."

The exposure to all sorts and conditions of weather that a lumberman is called upon to endure in the camps often produces severe colds which, if not promptly checked, result in congestion or pneumonia. Mr. J. O. Davenport, ex-manager of the Fort Bragg Redwood Co., an immense institution at Fort Bragg, Cal., says they sell large quantities of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy at the company's store and that he has himself used the remedy for a severe cold and obtained immediate relief. This medicine prevents any tendency of a cold to develop pneumonia and insures a prompt recovery. For sale at Ireland's Pharmacy.

"Queer people, this," said the rural editor. "In what way?" "Can't understand English. Merely advised them to give the new mayor plenty of rope, and, bless my soul, they lynched him."



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 in my heart, which disturbed almost incessantly. I had no appetite and could not sleep. I would be compelled to sit up in bed and belch 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 could not sleep a room without sitting down and resting; but, thank God, by the help of New Heart Cure I had taken different so-called remedies and been treated by doctors without any benefit until I was both discouraged and disgusted. My husband had bought me a bottle of New Heart Cure, and I am happy to say I never regretted it, as I now have a splendid appetite and sleep well. I weighed 125 pounds when I began taking the remedy, and now I weigh 105. Its effect in my case has been truly marvelous. It has surpassed any other medicine I have ever taken or any benefit I ever received from physicians." Mrs. Harry Starr, Kyrtville, Pa., October 19, 1905.

Dr. Miller's New Heart Cure is sold on a postpaid guarantee by all druggists, or by the Dr. Miller Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, \$1 per bottle, six bottles \$5, express prepaid. This cure is guaranteed to cure every case of indigestion, heart disease, contains neither opiates nor dangerous drugs.

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Daily, English Weekly and Spanish Weekly editions, will be found on sale at the following news depots, where subscriptions may also be made:

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A FORSAKEN IDOL.

Jacob buried his gods at Shechem—Castoff idols of stone and wood. Well he wot they would never bespeak him further evil nor future good. Nevertheless he would not treat them just like pieces of wood and stone. When he thought how he'd tried to seat them on a throne.

Once an idol I fondly cherished, Which by the name you bear, But my faith in its virtues perished When I found it was false as fair. Nevertheless I could not break it, Like an image of worthless clay. When I thought how I'd tried to make it All I ever could hope or pray.

In my heart, down a shady hollow, Where the willow of weeping waves Hide false gods, I was wont to follow, Out of sight in forgotten graves. There you lie with no name above you— With no epitaph false or true, Save the fact that I used to love you Ere at Shechem I buried you.

—Pall Mall Magazine.

A PROPHECY.

That was a strange winter in Arizona. In the mountains, of course, there is always snow, but during January, 1881, it lay so long and so deep that ranchmen and miners were in despair. The people at Phenix on one day long to be remembered caught the edge of a storm raging in higher altitudes, and even in the warm valley snow fell and lay for some hours among the verdant palms and cactuses. The like had never been known before in the time of the white inhabitants, and the Mexicans and Indians, whose homes had been there for centuries, had no traditions among them of a similar event.

But if the snow soon melted in the valleys it remained long enough on the mountains, and the Ave Supais, finding their canyon home uninhabitable, left it and came down to camp near Pioneer, where the air was milder and there was a chance of obtaining something to eat from the bounty of the more fortunate. They built themselves temporary huts of brush, and waited patiently until the unusual snow in the canyons had melted. Their presence near the town was resented, so strange is our humanity, and preparations were made to drive them back like hunted animals. "We've got greasers enough to give the place back of respectability without having a lot of Indians prowling about," the white people said disdainfully.

Mr. Emerson, a young man who had come to the mountains for lung trouble and kept a small store, but not for his health, was especially disgusted with one of the Indians, named Yavapai, who would persist in sitting on the porch by the store. Hours he would sit there, with his eyes on the mountains. It was said that he had once been a great hunter, but his contact with civilization had not been beneficial to him. Now he was fat and lazy, content to rest his powerful frame upon a dry goods store and subsist upon chance charity. One day, in exasperation at sight of so much avoirdupois in constant idleness, Mr. Emerson ordered the Indian from the store. Yavapai drew his ragged blanket about him in a drowsy dignity, and with flashing eyes left the place. Mr. Emerson, considering at his leisure, concluded he had done an unwise thing. He knew by experience little of Indian nature, but he judged from what he had read that Yavapai would seek revenge against him by firing his gun, injuring his stock or kidnapping the small Frances, his daughter.

A few days later Mrs. Emerson, whose home was in the outskirts of the town, saw the Indian standing at her gate. She had often fed him, being a generous, wholesome woman who could not bear to see even a worthless human being go hungry. Yavapai was pointing in the snow to a small hut, and Mrs. Emerson thought to herself that the dog, but the savage, his intelligence keener in such matters, told her "Coyotes! coyotes!" Mrs. Emerson glanced with solicitude toward the henhouse and barnyard. When that night she told her husband of the occurrence, he said: "Yes, this story of the worst ever known here. It is driving even the wild beasts out of their holes in the hills. It is a strange state of affairs. We will probably have to go gunning in our own streets before the winter is over." However, Mr. Emerson did not really believe this and went back to his gloomy reflection.

The next day his wife, sitting at her sewing, heard a commotion in the adobe corral, where a horse was standing, and looking out saw Yavapai rushing toward the house, carrying in his arms little Frances, who had wandered into the yard. Mr. Emerson, seeing the child, half opened the door and shut it tight, with the loud cry: "Stay in the house! Stay in the house!" Then he started toward the corral, where a crowd had gathered to see the awful attack upon the poor horse of a fierce mountain lion that had wandered from its home in the hills. There were now whites and Mexicans away. The Indians alone stood their ground, and with poisoned arrows and the guns abandoned by the whites tried to kill the dangerous wild animal. Yavapai was especially lucky in shooting the creature, which, although wounded, turned from the now fleeing whites and rushed toward the door of the corral, where it was shot and killed by the quickness of its kind reached out its great paw and dragged down Yavapai from the top of the corral, where he leaned over. The poor Indian lay under the lion's paw, his shoulder torn open in a ghastly manner, yet he lived and saw the lion, at which all were now shooting fiercely, but over the corral, scattering the Indians in every direction, and struggling and writhing, die in the snow. The animal's carcass was found to weigh 900 pounds and measured 9 feet in length. Old hunters said it was the strongest and fiercest of its kind found in the burn which adjoined the corral, and through an opening in the boards saw all the fearful sight. He had not the courage to help in the attack nor even the nerve to leave the spot. When all was over and the Indians had carried Yavapai home, Mr. Emerson feebly tottered toward his house. His wife cried out at sight of him: "Who are you? Oh, what does it mean?" She looked so wild and mystified that the horrible thought crossed his mind that she, too, having seen the sickening, thrilling scene at the corral, in consequence had become insane. But little Frances, too, drew back and cried out in fear at sight of him.

At that moment he saw reflected in a mirror opposite the face of an old man, with white hair and aged countenance. He turned to see what elderly stranger was in his house. The reflection turned also for the face was his own. His brown hair was changed to snowy whiteness, and his altered countenance looked aged almost beyond recognition. The memorable 20 minutes by the corral had added more than 20 years to his appearance. Appalled at the spectacle of his strange face yet guessing quickly the reason of the

change, nervous as a woman, he sank swooning to the floor. Meanwhile Yavapai was borne to his tent. The Indians, being somewhat skilled in these forms of injuries, stopped the flow of blood and cared for him as if he would get well. But he did not live, and one morning the others could be seen carrying him to his burial. At the summit of a hill they stopped to rest. A cool wind was blowing, and suddenly the form of Yavapai was seen as he lay face down, more scared at this than they had been at the lion. Then the dead man spoke, "Take me home!"

At this resurrection of the corpse the superstitious ones fled away in terror, but Yavapai's old wife, true and faithful and loving to death as in life, rose with him and half bore, half dragged, his form back to the tent.

Then the Indian Indian commanded the woman, "Go to the door and bring in the buffalo meat."

"But there is no meat there," she replied. "It is on a pony at the door," he persisted.

"There's no pony there," she returned. "You are dreaming."

But the old man still repeated: "It is there, for I have been riding and hunting with others. I have been away to that other country, the happy hunting grounds."

The news was spread, and all the rest of the tribe came to hear of Yavapai's wonderful journey to the other world and his strange return. He described the place he had seen and told of the hunt in which he had slain a buffalo. He spoke of meeting many old friends. "Did you see Arkayath there?" inquired one of his hearers. Arkayath was an old medicine man of the tribe who had been dead many years. He had been a wonderful personage among them, and there had been confidence and reliance in the supernatural powers he was supposed to have possessed. "Yes, I saw Arkayath," answered Yavapai, "and I told him of our fight with the lion and that many of the wild animals had been driven from the hills by the great storm. He said a stranger thing would happen—before Yavapai's painted body was laid at rest, not according to the custom of any other tribe, as each has its own methods; not placed in a canoe and left to float down the river, nor on a funeral pyre to be burned, nor shut out under coils of earth from the world he had loved, but with his blankets tightly gathered around his body was fastened in the strong branches of the tallest tree, with his face to the free winds of heaven."

The Ave Supais have shown a remarkable disposition for Indians in refusing rations or other supplies from the government, as this course would compel them to remain upon a reservation. They love their liberty above all things and appear to wish even in death to be untrammelled and unclosed by any space. It is a touching sight to see them on a journey stop under some tree where a lost one has been swung dead. The body may be dried up and blown away, perhaps only a few fluttering rags are there, but the mourners will chant the death song and will lay around branches of their sacred plant, the yucca, which is their pathetic way of signifying to the heaven-sent spirit that they desire still to be remembered.

The snow melted, and the Ave Supais returned to their canyon home. The Indian prophecy of the abandonment of the mining town was repeated to the whites and received with ridicule. The gold of the great mine, on which the life of the town depended, seemed inexhaustible. What could happen to disturb their increasing prosperity? It was only a coincidence, of course, that before summer lived again, from secret and unexpected channels among the hills, there came a deluge which flooded mine and town with water. Many persons were drowned, and those saved, sickened and discouraged, left the place. The great expense of removing debris and the fear of that hidden danger of flood have prevented the reopening of the mine. For all I know the coyote and the lion may prowl unhindered now amid the graves of the forgotten dead upon the hillside, making their lair in deserted houses along the river in imminent peril. Only 38½ hours between Santa Fe and Los Angeles.

The California and Mexico Express leaving Santa Fe at 10:20 p. m. carries Pullman Palace and Tourist Sleeping Cars to Los Angeles, without change. The California Limited leaving Santa Fe at 8:20 a. m. is a solid vestibule train to Chicago, only 48½ hours between Santa Fe and Chicago, 32½ hours between Santa Fe and Kansas City. This train makes close connection at La Junta for Denver and Colorado points. Parlor and chair cars La Junta to Denver. Time 19 hours between Santa Fe and Denver. All trains carry dining cars between Chicago and Kansas City. Between Kansas City and the Pacific coast, meals are served at the famous Harvey eating house. Close connections are made in Union depots at all terminals north, east, south and west. For particulars as to rates, routes, etc., through tickets, call on or address the Santa Fe Route call on or address:

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City ticket office, First National bank building.

Legal Notice.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Alexander G. Gaudorf for the benefit of his creditors.

I, Aloys Schenck, assignee, etc., of Alexander Gaudorf, of the County of Taos, New Mexico, do hereby give notice, pursuant to statute, that at the store recently occupied by said Alexander Gaudorf, at Taos, in said county of Taos, New Mexico, on Tuesday, the 12th day of February, A. D. 1905, I will proceed publicly to adjudge and allow demands against the estate and effects of Alexander Gaudorf, as assigned, the assignor hereto; that I will attend at the place designated above, in person, on said day and will remain in attendance at said place on said day and during two consecutive days thereafter, and shall commence the adjustment and allowance of demands against the trust fund herein at 9 o'clock a. m. and continue the same until 5 o'clock p. m. of each of said three days.

Aloys Schenck, Assignee, Etc. Attorney for Aloys Schenck, Assignee, Etc. Dated, Taos, N. M., December 24, A. D. 1904.

99%

of all cases of consumption can, if taken in the earlier stages of the disease, be cured. This may seem like a bold assertion to those familiar only with the means generally in use for its treatment; as, namely, cod-liver oil and its filthy emulsions, extract of malt, whiskey, different preparations of hypophosphites and such like palliatives. Although by many believed to be incurable, there is the evidence of hundreds of living witnesses to the fact that, in all its earlier stages, consumption is a curable disease. Not every case, but a large percentage of cases, and we believe, fully 99 per cent, are cured by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, even after the disease has progressed so far as to induce repeated bleedings from the lungs, severe lingering cough with copious expectoration (including tubercular matter), great loss of flesh and extreme emaciation and weakness.

Do you doubt that hundreds of such cases reported to us as cured by "Golden Medical Discovery" were genuine cases of that dread and fatal disease? You need not take our word for it. They have, in nearly every instance, been so pronounced by the best and most experienced home physicians, who have no interest whatever in misrepresenting them, and who were often strongly prejudiced and advised against a trial of "Golden Medical Discovery," but who have been forced to confess that it surpasses, in curative power over this fatal malady, all other medicines with which they are acquainted. Nasty cod-liver oil and its filthy emulsions and mixtures, had been tried in nearly all these cases and had either utterly failed to benefit, or had only seemed to benefit a little for a short time. Extract of malt, whiskey and various preparations of the hypophosphites had also been faithfully tried in vain. The photographs of a large number of those cured of consumption, bronchitis, lingering coughs, asthma, chronic nasal catarrh and kindred maladies, have been skillfully reproduced in a book of 160 pages, entitled "Cured of Consumption," which you can then write and six cents in stamps. You can then write those cured and learn their experience.

Address for Book, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

SANTA FE ROUTE

TIME TABLE.

Read down	Read up
10:20 p. m. Santa Fe to Ar.	10:20 p. m. Ar. to Santa Fe
11:10 p. m. Santa Fe to Ar.	11:10 p. m. Ar. to Santa Fe
11:25 p. m. Santa Fe to Ar.	11:25 p. m. Ar. to Santa Fe
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10:55 p. m. Santa Fe to Ar.	10:55 p. m. Ar. to Santa Fe
11:10 p. m. Santa Fe to Ar.	11:10 p. m. Ar. to Santa Fe
11:25 p. m. Santa Fe to Ar.	11:25 p. m. Ar. to Santa Fe
11:40 p. m. Santa Fe to Ar.	11:40 p. m. Ar. to Santa Fe
11:55 p. m. Santa Fe to Ar.	11:55 p. m. Ar. to Santa Fe
12:10 p. m. Santa Fe to Ar.	12:10 p. m. Ar. to Santa Fe
12:25 p. m. Santa Fe to Ar.	12:25 p. m. Ar. to Santa Fe
12:40 p. m. Santa Fe to Ar.	12:40 p. m. Ar. to Santa Fe
12:55 p. m. Santa Fe to Ar.	12:55 p. m. Ar. to Santa Fe
1:10 p. m. Santa Fe to Ar.	1:10 p. m. Ar. to Santa Fe
1:25 p. m. Santa Fe to Ar.	1:25 p. m. Ar. to Santa Fe
1:40 p. m. Santa Fe to Ar.	1:40 p. m. Ar. to Santa Fe
1:55 p. m. Santa Fe to Ar.	1:55 p. m. Ar. to Santa Fe
2:10 p. m. Santa Fe to Ar.	2:10 p. m. Ar. to Santa Fe
2:25 p. m. Santa Fe to Ar.	2:25 p. m. Ar. to Santa Fe
2:40 p. m. Santa Fe to Ar.	2:40 p. m. Ar. to Santa Fe
2:55 p. m. Santa Fe to Ar.	2:55 p. m. Ar. to Santa Fe
3:10 p. m. Santa Fe to Ar.	3:10 p. m. Ar. to Santa Fe
3:25 p. m. Santa Fe to Ar.	3:25 p. m. Ar. to Santa Fe
3:40 p. m. Santa Fe to Ar.	3:40 p. m. Ar. to Santa Fe
3:55 p. m. Santa Fe to Ar.	3:55 p. m. Ar. to Santa Fe
4:10 p. m. Santa Fe to Ar.	4:10 p. m. Ar. to Santa Fe
4:25 p. m. Santa Fe to Ar.	4:25 p. m. Ar. to Santa Fe
4:40 p. m. Santa Fe to Ar.	4:40 p. m. Ar. to Santa Fe
4:55 p. m. Santa Fe to Ar.	4:55 p. m. Ar. to Santa Fe
5:10 p. m. Santa Fe to Ar.	5:10 p. m. Ar. to Santa Fe
5:25 p. m. Santa Fe to Ar.	5:25 p. m. Ar. to Santa Fe
5:40 p. m. Santa Fe to Ar.	5:40 p. m. Ar. to Santa Fe
5:55 p. m. Santa Fe to Ar.	5:55 p. m. Ar. to Santa Fe
6:10 p. m. Santa Fe to Ar.	6:10 p. m. Ar. to Santa Fe
6:25 p. m. Santa Fe to Ar.	6:25 p. m. Ar. to Santa Fe
6:40 p. m. Santa Fe to Ar.	6:40 p. m. Ar. to Santa Fe
6:55 p. m. Santa Fe to Ar.	6:55 p. m. Ar. to Santa Fe
7:10 p. m. Santa Fe to Ar.	7:10 p. m. Ar. to Santa Fe
7:25 p. m. Santa Fe to Ar.	7:25 p. m. Ar. to Santa Fe
7:40 p. m. Santa Fe to Ar.	7:40 p. m. Ar. to Santa Fe
7:55 p. m. Santa Fe to Ar.	7:55 p. m. Ar. to Santa Fe
8:10 p. m. Santa Fe to Ar.	8:10 p. m. Ar. to Santa Fe
8:25 p. m. Santa Fe to Ar.	8:25 p. m. Ar. to Santa Fe
8:40 p. m. Santa Fe to Ar.	8:40 p. m. Ar. to Santa Fe
8:55 p. m. Santa Fe to Ar.	8:55 p. m. Ar. to Santa Fe
9:10 p. m. Santa Fe to Ar.	9:10 p. m. Ar. to Santa Fe
9:25 p. m. Santa Fe to Ar.	9:25 p. m. Ar. to Santa Fe
9:40 p. m. Santa Fe to Ar.	9:40 p. m. Ar. to Santa Fe
9:55 p. m. Santa Fe to Ar.	9:55 p. m. Ar. to Santa Fe
10:10 p. m. Santa Fe to Ar.	10:10 p. m. Ar. to Santa Fe
10:25 p. m. Santa Fe to Ar.	10:25 p. m. Ar. to Santa Fe
10:40 p. m. Santa Fe to Ar.	10:40 p. m. Ar. to Santa Fe
10:55 p. m. Santa Fe to Ar.	10:55 p. m. Ar. to Santa Fe
11:10 p. m. Santa Fe to Ar.	11:10 p. m. Ar. to Santa Fe
11:25 p. m. Santa Fe to Ar.	11:25 p. m. Ar. to Santa Fe
11:40 p. m. Santa Fe to Ar.	11:40 p. m. Ar. to Santa Fe
11:55 p. m. Santa Fe to Ar.	11:55 p. m. Ar. to Santa Fe
12:10 p. m. Santa Fe to Ar.	12:10 p. m. Ar. to Santa Fe
12:25 p. m. Santa Fe to Ar.	12:25 p. m. Ar. to Santa Fe
12:40 p. m. Santa Fe to Ar.	12:40 p. m. Ar. to Santa Fe
12:55 p. m. Santa Fe to Ar.	12:55 p. m. Ar. to Santa Fe
1:10 p. m. Santa Fe to Ar.	1:10 p. m. Ar. to Santa Fe
1:25 p. m. Santa Fe to Ar.	1:25 p. m. Ar. to Santa Fe
1:40 p. m. Santa Fe to Ar.	1:40 p. m. Ar. to Santa Fe
1:55 p. m. Santa Fe to Ar.	1:55 p. m. Ar. to Santa Fe
2:10 p. m. Santa Fe to Ar.	2:10 p. m. Ar. to Santa Fe
2:25 p. m. Santa Fe to Ar.	2:25 p. m. Ar. to Santa Fe
2:40 p. m. Santa Fe to Ar.	2:40 p. m. Ar. to Santa Fe
2:55 p. m. Santa Fe to Ar.	2:55 p. m. Ar. to Santa Fe
3:10 p. m. Santa Fe to Ar.	3:10 p. m. Ar. to Santa Fe
3:25 p. m. Santa Fe to Ar.	3:25 p. m. Ar. to Santa Fe
3:40 p. m. Santa Fe to Ar.	3:40 p. m. Ar. to Santa Fe
3:55 p. m. Santa Fe to Ar.	3:55 p. m. Ar. to Santa Fe
4:10 p. m. Santa Fe to Ar.	4:10 p. m. Ar. to Santa Fe
4:25 p. m. Santa Fe to Ar.	4:25 p. m. Ar. to Santa Fe
4:40 p. m. Santa Fe to Ar.	4:40 p. m. Ar. to Santa Fe
4:55 p. m. Santa Fe to Ar.	4:55 p. m. Ar. to Santa Fe
5:10 p. m. Santa Fe to Ar.	5:10 p. m. Ar. to Santa Fe
5:25 p. m. Santa Fe to Ar.	5:25 p. m. Ar. to Santa Fe
5:40 p. m. Santa Fe to Ar.	5:40 p. m. Ar. to Santa Fe
5:55 p. m. Santa Fe to Ar.	5:55 p. m. Ar. to Santa Fe
6:10 p. m. Santa Fe to Ar.	6:10 p. m. Ar. to Santa Fe
6:25 p. m. Santa Fe to Ar.	6:25 p. m. Ar. to Santa Fe
6:40 p. m. Santa Fe to Ar.	6:40 p. m. Ar. to Santa Fe
6:55 p. m. Santa Fe to Ar.	6:55 p. m. Ar. to Santa Fe
7:10 p. m. Santa Fe to Ar.	7:10 p. m. Ar. to Santa Fe
7:25 p. m. Santa Fe to Ar.	7:25 p. m. Ar. to Santa Fe
7:40 p. m. Santa Fe to Ar.	7:40 p. m. Ar. to Santa Fe
7:55 p. m. Santa Fe to Ar.	7:55 p. m. Ar. to Santa Fe

The Daily New Mexican

MONDAY, JANUARY 28.

Notice is hereby given that orders given by employees upon the New Mexican Printing Co., will not be honored unless previously endorsed by the business manager.

Notice.

Requests for back numbers of the New Mexican, must state date wanted, or they will receive no attention.

Advertising Rates.

Wanted—One cent a word each insertion. Local—Ten cents per line each insertion. Reading Local—Preferred position—Two to 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 copy of matter to be inserted. Prices vary according to amount of matter, length of time to run, position, number of changes, etc. One copy only of each paper, in which an ad. appears will be sent free. Wood base electrodes not accepted. No display advertisements accepted for less than \$1.00 per month. No reduction in price made for "every other day" advertisements.

METEOROLOGICAL.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.
WATER BUREAU OFFICE OF OBSERVER.
Santa Fe, January 27, 1895.

Time of day.	Direction of wind.	Force of wind.	Amount of rain.	State of sky.	Temperature.
6:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	50
9:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	55
12:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	60
3:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	65
6:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	60
9:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	55
12:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	50
3:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	45
6:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	40
9:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	35
12:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	30
3:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	25
6:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	20
9:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	15
12:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	10
3:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	5
6:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	0
9:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-5
12:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-10
3:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-15
6:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-20
9:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-25
12:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-30
3:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-35
6:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-40
9:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-45
12:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-50
3:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-55
6:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-60
9:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-65
12:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-70
3:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-75
6:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-80
9:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-85
12:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-90
3:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-95
6:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-100
9:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-105
12:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-110
3:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-115
6:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-120
9:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-125
12:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-130
3:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-135
6:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-140
9:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-145
12:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-150
3:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-155
6:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-160
9:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-165
12:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-170
3:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-175
6:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-180
9:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-185
12:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-190
3:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-195
6:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-200
9:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-205
12:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-210
3:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-215
6:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-220
9:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-225
12:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-230
3:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-235
6:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-240
9:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-245
12:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-250
3:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-255
6:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-260
9:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-265
12:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-270
3:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-275
6:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-280
9:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-285
12:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-290
3:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-295
6:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-300
9:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-305
12:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-310
3:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-315
6:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-320
9:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-325
12:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-330
3:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-335
6:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-340
9:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-345
12:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-350
3:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-355
6:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-360
9:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-365
12:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-370
3:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-375
6:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-380
9:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-385
12:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-390
3:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-395
6:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-400
9:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-405
12:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-410
3:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-415
6:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-420
9:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-425
12:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-430
3:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-435
6:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-440
9:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-445
12:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-450
3:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-455
6:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-460
9:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-465
12:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-470
3:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-475
6:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-480
9:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-485
12:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-490
3:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-495
6:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-500
9:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-505
12:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-510
3:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-515
6:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-520
9:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-525
12:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-530
3:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-535
6:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-540
9:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-545
12:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-550
3:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-555
6:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-560
9:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-565
12:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-570
3:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-575
6:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-580
9:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-585
12:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-590
3:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-595
6:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-600
9:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-605
12:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-610
3:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-615
6:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-620
9:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-625
12:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-630
3:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-635
6:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-640
9:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-645
12:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-650
3:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-655
6:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-660
9:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-665
12:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-670
3:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-675
6:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-680
9:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-685
12:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-690
3:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-695
6:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-700
9:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-705
12:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-710
3:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-715
6:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-720
9:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-725
12:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-730
3:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-735
6:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-740
9:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-745
12:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-750
3:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-755
6:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-760
9:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-765
12:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-770
3:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-775
6:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-780
9:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-785
12:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-790
3:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-795
6:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-800
9:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-805
12:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-810
3:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-815
6:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-820
9:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-825
12:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-830
3:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-835
6:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-840
9:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-845
12:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-850
3:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-855
6:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-860
9:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-865
12:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-870
3:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-875
6:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-880
9:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-885
12:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-890
3:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-895
6:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-900
9:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-905
12:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-910
3:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-915
6:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-920
9:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-925
12:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-930
3:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-935
6:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-940
9:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-945
12:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-950
3:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-955
6:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-960
9:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-965
12:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-970
3:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-975
6:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-980
9:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-985
12:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-990
3:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-995
6:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-1000
9:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-1005
12:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-1010
3:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-1015
6:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-1020
9:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-1025
12:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-1030
3:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-1035
6:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-1040
9:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-1045
12:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-1050
3:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-1055
6:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-1060
9:30 p. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-1065
12:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-1070
3:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-1075
6:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-1080
9:30 a. m.	W.	10	.00	Clear	-1085
12:30 p. m.	W.	10			