

2-2-1895

Santa Fe Daily New Mexican, 02-02-1895

New Mexican Printing Company

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalrepository.unm.edu/sfnm_news

Recommended Citation

New Mexican Printing Company. "Santa Fe Daily New Mexican, 02-02-1895." (1895). https://digitalrepository.unm.edu/sfnm_news/4921

This Newspaper is brought to you for free and open access by the New Mexico Historical Newspapers at UNM Digital Repository. It has been accepted for inclusion in Santa Fe New Mexican, 1883-1913 by an authorized administrator of UNM Digital Repository. For more information, please contact disc@unm.edu.

Poetry in Trade.

As an illustration of the fact that it is no use for the Hardware dealer to try to "best" 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 inappreciation 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 curiosity.
And accelerating velocity.
I pursued the gentle verbiage
Of your dithyrambic melody.
With sorrowful hesitation,
I make the declaration.
That my financial situation
Prevents a prompt liquidation.

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 poverty.

THE PALACE HOTEL, SANTA FE, N. M.

THE ONLY FIRST CLASS HOTEL IN THE CITY.
RENOVATED THROUGHOUT.

Terms, from \$3.00 to \$4.00 per Day. Special Rates to Persons or Parties by the Week or Month.

HERMAN CLAUSSEN, Prop.

GO TO THE

CAPITAL RESTAURANT

FOR NICE MEALS.

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.

SATURDAY SALAD.

Mrs. Hermann Claussen has returned from a visit to Albuquerque.

The usual bi-weekly dance will be given by the Social club at its hall next Tuesday evening.

The Valentine ball to be given at the Palace on the evening of February 14 by the young men of this city promises to be a most delightful event.

Representative Hinkle is to have taken a brief trip to Denver to-day with his family, but was prevented from so doing by the illness of his little child.

Hon. E. V. Chavez, of Socorro; Mr. P. J. Weiland, of St. Louis; Sheriff Max Luna, of Valencia; Mr. T. N. Wilkins, of Albuquerque; Capt. T. W. Collier, of Baton; Col. J. N. Isgrig, of Marshall, Mo.; and Hon. R. L. Young, of Las Cruces, are among the prominent and well known people who are visiting the city to-day.

The Fifteen club met on Thursday afternoon with Mrs. Welmer. Mrs. Guilford read an original paper upon "Commodore Perry's Mission and Results." Mrs. J. A. Marsh concluded a series of readings from Aurora Leigh. A brief discussion by the club of current events, chiefly concerning Mexico, and criticisms completed the afternoon's program.

Hon. Adelbert Ames, who enjoys the three-fold distinction of having once been a United States senator from Mississippi, of being a son-in-law of the late Benjamin F. Butler, and at present being a resident of Lowell, Mass., is at the Palace in company with Mr. M. S. Baldwin, of Chicago. The gentlemen are interested in the Mora grant and also in the promotion of the Fort Union sanitarium. Both are friends of Delegate-elect Catron.

The great pressure upon these columns last Wednesday caused the notice of the splendid concert, given at the Palace hotel for the benefit of the German Lutheran church, to be made briefer than was desired. Among the features of the concert that deserve further special notice were the delightful vocal solo by Mrs. McLean, the cornet solo by Miss Schorner, and the duet by Messrs. F. P. Crichton and Albert Bischoff. Mrs. Reed's very original literary composition, was also greatly appreciated and enjoyed. The net receipts for the good cause in view were a little over \$50.

Mrs. W. S. Harroun, whose bright mind, extensive acquaintance with literature and history, and gentle manners have endeared her to a large circle of friends in Santa Fe, has been quite seriously ill during this week, but is reported better to-day. Mrs. Harroun's father, Dr. Houghton, in association with Dr. Hancock, was one of the two discoverers of the famous copper mines on the south shore of Lake Superior. Both of the distinguished doctors named were subsequently drowned in the blended blue and green waters of Gitchee Gumbie, but in recognition of their valuable scientific successes, the cities of Houghton and Hancock, Mich., were named in their honor.

ROUND ABOUT TOWN.

Peace and quietude prevail in the various departments of the federal building to-day.

Prof. Alexander Randolph, of Las Vegas, is in the city endeavoring to arrange for placing a society drama on the stage here.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Currency Discussion in the House—Bond Negotiations—Rank of Lieutenant General Restored—Other Notes.

Washington, Feb. 2.—Mr. Springer, chairman of the banking and currency committee, said this afternoon that a special order would be made in the house to-day, giving Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday to the debate on the new currency bill.

PACIFIC RAILROAD DEBATE. The attempt to extend the debate on the Reilly Pacific railroad bill failed, Lane and Rockwood objecting.

BOND SALE NEGOTIATIONS COMPLETED. There is no longer any doubt that the negotiations are about completed for the sale in New York of \$100,000,000 3 per cent, thirty-year bonds. While the prospective purchasers are New York parties it is known that the bonds are expected to be disposed of by London bankers and to be paid for entirely with foreign gold.

PROMOTION OF GENERAL SCHOFIELD. The house to-day passed the bill to revive temporarily the rank of Lieutenant general. The purpose of the bill is to authorize the promotion of General Schofield.

PACIFIC RAILROAD FUNDING BILL. The Pacific railroad funding bill was read for amendment under the five-minute rule.

ALLEN, VEST AND SILVER. In the senate the resolution of Senator Allen (Populist, of Nebraska) was then taken upon requiring the secretary of the treasury to redeem government obligations in silver as often as he is convinced that a systematic effort is being made to deplete the gold reserve and force an issue of bonds. Mr. Allen said he had no hope for its passage, but he wanted to call public attention to the action of the secretary of the treasury in ignoring the law which gave him the opportunity of paying certain obligations in silver and made it imperative that they should be redeemed at least two forms of currency in silver. It was a usurpation of authority. He praised Mr. Vest for refusing to follow the president's dictation. Mr. Allen sought to secure a vote of yeas and nays on his resolution, but after considerable parliamentary sparring he failed in this.

Weekly Bank Statement. New York, Feb. 2.—The weekly bank statement is as follows: Reserve, decrease, \$9,128,950; loans, increase, \$136,800; specie, increase, \$379,900; legal tenders, decrease, \$12,645,700; deposits, decrease, \$12,547,400; circulation, increase, \$51,500. The banks now hold \$36,751,500 in excess of the requirements of law.

Chicago Hotel Burned. Chicago, Feb. 2.—The Allen house at the stock yards burned this morning. About 200 guests escaped without injury. Loss, \$40,000.

CONDENSED NEWS.

Henri Rochefort has returned to Paris. The Japanese have captured Wei Hsi Wei and are moving on Peking.

Mexico and Guatemala have practically settled their differences, the latter complying with Mexico's demands.

President Benj. Morton and Sept. Daniel Quinn, of Atlantic Railroad company, Brooklyn, were bound over to the grand jury in the sum of \$500 for working employees over hours.

MRS. DOMINIS ARRESTED.

Ex-Queen of Hawaii Picked Up for Treason—Other Leaders Arrested—Rebellion a Fiasco.

Auckland, N. Z., Feb. 1.—Advices received here to-day from Honolulu, under date of January 19, announce that ex-Queen Liliuokalani has been arrested on the charge of complicity with the insurgents in the recent rebellion. In addition all of the insurgent leaders are being tried by court martial. Two of the leaders pleaded guilty to treason. Martial law is maintained. The rebellion turned out to be a complete fiasco. After the first engagement the rebels scattered and some time later Wilcox, Moling and other leaders were captured. Liliuokalani's house was searched, and in it were found stores of arms and dynamite bombs.

Goos Under. New York, Feb. 2.—The Eastside bank, on Grand street, has been closed by Superintendent of Banks Preston, in order to examine into its condition.

WHISKY TRUST CASE.

Sensation in Chicago—Books Must Be Had at Any Cost.

Chicago, Feb. 2.—The development in the whisky trust case to-day was the sensation of the town. N. Bijor, of New York, left for Peoria, accompanied by two expert accountants and armed with an order from Judge Grosscup, for an examination of the books of the company. Early to-day Bijor wired that the books were locked in the company's vault and that the only man having the combination to the safe was out of town. He was instructed immediately to secure the books at any cost and by any means.

The South to the West.

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 2.—The last car of provisions contributed by Georgia was sent to the Nebraska sufferers yesterday, making twenty-two cars in all.

THE FINANCIAL PROBLEM.

The Senate Takes a Hand and Will Try and Give the Country Some Relief.

Washington, Feb. 2.—An effective step was taken in the senate yesterday to bring the problem of national finances squarely before that body, the finance committee having failed to agree upon any plan of procedure. Senator McPherson (Dem. N. J.), a member of that committee, moved to discharge the committee from further consideration of the bill of Senator Sherman to provide temporary means of meeting deficiencies. A long debate followed. Senator Gorman said the gold reserve was originally created to redeem greenbacks. Up to the time of the passing of the McKinley bill the government had plenty of gold, and the gold reserve was intact. But the McKinley law started a change, and one year from the time Mr. Harrison retired from the presidency he was unable to meet the demands on the treasury. The bankruptcy of the government began at that time.

"We have inherited this load," continued Senator Gorman. "We are carrying this tremendous burden."

The senator declared the crisis was far graver than was known. He hoped the real deficiency of the treasury would be disclosed in response to senate resolutions. It was time the country knew it. He had hoped the officers charged with the highest executive duties would appreciate the gravity of the conditions as to lack of revenues and would make them plain to congress. In the present grave emergency he did not fear that the senate would be found impotent. "It will meet this great emergency," said he. "If in no other way it will place it in an appropriation by which every obligation of this government will be amply met and the honor of the government be maintained. He did not care what the details of this provision might be, but he appealed to the Republican senators to join in meeting the issue. It was their duty as well as that of the Democratic senators.

Senator Hill was at once on his feet, asking why the senator from Maryland had not introduced the details of this provision earlier in the day.

Senator Gorman said he wanted them to pass, and would now move to lay aside the district appropriation bill and put the financial resolutions on their immediate passage.

The resolutions were accordingly brought forward, and were agreed to within a few minutes, without a word of argument.

The first resolution, proposed by Senator Hill, calls on the secretary of the treasury to inform the senate whether legislation is necessary or desirable toward the issue of bonds to meet the deficiencies in revenue, and if so what the substantial features of this legislation should be. This was agreed to on a viva voce vote, only Senator Allen voting nay.

Senator Allison's resolution calling on the secretary for information as to the amount of the gold reserve for current expenses, and the amounts of proceeds from bonds similarly used was also agreed to, with an amendment by Senator Gorman. The amendment was very comprehensive, and calls on the secretary for details on every possible item of revenue, deficiency, assets, etc., that can shed any light on the financial situation. The amendment and resolutions were adopted without dissent.

Native Rebels Defeated.

Lorenzo Marques, Delagoa Bay, Feb. 2.—Nine hundred Portuguese troops, commanded by Major Ribeiro and Navel, supported by gunboats, defeated the native rebels on Tuesday on the right bank of the Incomati river.

The Silver Party Dead.

Carson, Nev., Feb. 2.—In the assembly to-day there was a heated discussion of the funding bill. Hogan (Populist) denounced Senators Stewart and Jones and Congressman Newlands as tools of the railroads, and Allen, elected by the silver party, said the vote by which the resolution was beaten sounded the deathknell of the silver party in Nevada.

THE MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 2.—Money on call nominal 1½ @ 2 per cent; prime mercantile paper 2 @ 6.

COAL NOTICE

On and after Jan. 14th we will deliver one ton anthracite coal, \$6.50; or 2 tons at \$6 per ton. One ton White Ash Lump coal \$4.25; or 2 tons at \$3.75 per ton. Terms cash.

DUDBROW & DAVIS.

GRAND JURY REPORT.

Recommendations Respecting Timber Trespassers—Professional Witnesses.

The United States grand jury, Herman Lindheim foreman, made its final report to Judge Laughlin yesterday. After reciting that, "We have listened carefully to the testimony of all witnesses who have appeared before us, 147 in number, and on their testimony have returned to the court twenty-nine true bills of indictment, the following suggestions are made:

"The depredations of trespassers on the government domain, devastating the timber growing thereon, is becoming a most threatening danger to the forests and limited timber lands of New Mexico. This seems to be a growing evil and a source of revenue to those engaged in the illegitimate traffic, and, while we have not been able to give this subject the comprehensive investigation that its magnitude demands, we recommend the same to the next grand jury.

"In striking contrast to a most demoralizing custom that has for many years prevailed in some of the United States courts of New Mexico, we call your attention to the fixed determination of this grand jury in the very beginning of its session not to summon or permit to be summoned any witnesses whose compensation would be a charge on the United States without first being advised that the testimony of such witnesses was relevant to some legitimate investigation pending before our body. We are fully impressed with the corrupting and demoralizing consequences resultant from summoning indiscriminately large numbers of witnesses solely for political or family reasons, who as a matter of fact are not cognizant of the commission of any crime but procure themselves by the importuning of friends to be summoned solely for the purpose of making money. We commend the action of the Hon. District Attorney Hemingway and his able assistant, Mr. Money, for their manly course in this connection."

The report concludes with an expression of thanks to Judge Laughlin, Mr. Hemingway, Mr. Money, United States Marshal Hall and Clerk Wyllis for wise guidance, timely assistance and courteous treatment.

Gent's ties, collars and cuffs at reduced prices at Gussdorf & Dolan's.

Its Birthday.

The Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of the Presbyterian church of this city will celebrate the 14th anniversary of the beginning of the Endeavor movement with an interesting service to-morrow night.

The growth of this organization has been most wonderful since its origin on February 2, 1881. The report made by the president on December 31, 1894, shows that there are 37,002 societies with an enrollment of 2,223,900. Of this number 30,662 are in the United States, 2,347 in Canada and 3,993 in foreign lands. The organization is non-denominational and inter-denominational and is accomplishing a great work both here and elsewhere in religious matters. The service to-morrow night will be of very special interest and the public is cordially invited to be present.

Wall paper, wall paper in endless variety and in the latest spring style at Gussdorf & Dolan's.

Hotel Arrivals.

At the Palace: Thos. N. Wilkerson, Albuquerque; E. V. Chavez, Socorro; Frank Springer, Las Vegas; J. C. Hill, Redlands, Cal.; Paul Weiland, St. Louis; J. A. Sanson, Providence, R. I.; E. C. Sanson, Colorado Springs; D. A. Leary, Colorado Springs; M. Luna, Los Lunas; A. Ames, Lowell; M. S. Baldwin, Chicago; J. E. Sheridan, Silver City.

At the Exchange: Jno. N. Isgrig, Marshall, Mo.; T. W. Collier, Baton; A. Schwartz, San Francisco; A. Cordova, Santa Cruz, Cal.; Alex. Randolph, Las Vegas; L. Kahryock, Denver.

If you desire a luxurious growth of healthy hair of a natural color, nature's crowning ornament of both sexes use only Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Restorer.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Award.

Church Announcements. At the St. John's Methodist church: Services with sermon, 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school at 10 a. m.; Epworth league, 6:30 p. m.; prayer meeting, 7:30 Wednesday evening. A cordial invitation is extended to the public to any of the services. G. S. Madden, pastor.

The usual services occur to-morrow at the Catholic churches. Sermon in English at the cathedral at 9:30 a. m. by Archbishop P. L. Chapelle.

At the Presbyterian church on February 3, Sunday school at 9:45 a. m.; morning and evening services at 11 and 7:30 respectively; meetings of the Y. P. S. C. E., junior at 3:15 p. m., senior at 6:30. All who do not regularly worship elsewhere in Santa Fe are cordially invited to the Presbyterian church. The seats are not rented, but are open to all who come.

At the church of the Holy Faith, to-morrow (4th Sunday after Epiphany) the usual services will be held at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Next Friday the litany will be read at 4 p. m.

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

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The Proposed Insurance Law.

To the Editor of the New Mexican. Santa Fe, Feb. 2.—There has been a great deal of talk about the Hinkle insurance bill, but it is altogether likely that some even of those who voted for it in the house do not thoroughly understand its provisions.

Under the present law, which has been in successful operation for twelve years, the territorial auditor has performed all the duties of insurance commissioner and has, satisfactorily and without unnecessary cost to the companies, exercised over them precisely the same supervision that the new law would give to the superintendent of insurance, the words of the proposed law defining the duties of that officer being copied almost verbatim from the old law, except in those parts relating to the creation of new offices and the stipulations with regard to the deposits to be made by the companies.

Under the old law the auditor collected from the companies during the year 1894 the sum of nine hundred and eighty-six dollars (\$986). Out of this sum he paid the expenses of clerk hire, printing, postage, etc., and had left over for his own fees the sum of five hundred and eighty-six dollars (\$586). During the same period he collected as licenses from agents the sum of nine hundred (\$900), ten per cent of which he deducted and the balance turned over to the school fund. A simple recital of these facts is sufficient to show that the business has been economically conducted.

The new law proposes to raise the fees for filing charters, annual statements, agents' certificates, etc., to such an extent that there will be immediately raised a fund of over seven thousand dollars (\$7,000); and then the office of superintendent of insurance is created at a salary of two thousand dollars a year, deputy superintendent at a salary of twelve hundred dollars, and two clerks at nine hundred each, making a total in salaries alone of five thousand dollars, which, in case of the superintendent, is to be increased by ten per cent of all excess at any time in the fund over and above five thousand dollars. Besides, there is an allowance of two hundred and fifty dollars per annum for office expenses; and fees are to be collected for filing papers, etc., thus in all probability increasing the fund to not less than eight thousand dollars.

In addition to the foregoing, the companies are each required to deposit fifteen thousand dollars with the territorial treasurer, which will create a new fund in that officer's hands of nine hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, there being sixty-five companies doing business in the territory; and the treasurer and his bondsmen are made responsible for its safe keeping.

Besides all this, the bill provides a tax of ten cents on every thousand dollars of life insurance written in the territory, which is just ten times the rate charged in Ohio and forty times the rate in Massachusetts; and this tax is in addition to that now levied in the various counties upon excess of receipts over expenditures, which is a considerable contribution to the funds of each county each year.

Now all this expensive machinery for a new department of government can be for but one purpose, namely, to create offices and tax the cost of maintaining them up against the insurance companies. There is no important duty required of the new officers except those now performed by the auditor, barring the duty resting upon each of drawing his salary monthly as provided in the law, a duty that will be cheerfully and faithfully performed, of course.

So that the work, satisfactorily performed for the past twelve years by the auditor, at an expense to the companies of less than a thousand dollars a year is under the new law to be confided to four new officers, the salary of the poorest of whom is fixed at nearly double what the auditor has received for the same service. And, be it remembered, every dollar of this expense of eight or ten thousand dollars is to be paid by the people carrying fire policies and the less than three thousand policy holders in the territory who are striving to save expense to their counties by leaving behind them after death an insurance on their lives to keep their children out of the poor house; for the companies charge up all taxes imposed upon them to the policy holders, either in increased rates or decreased dividends.

This is an out line of what the new insurance legislation proposes; and if any person can see in it any other object than to provide salaries for officials at the expense of the policy holders in the territory, it is to be hoped he may be able to show it to the members of the council, who will shortly be called upon to vote on the bill. It is not generally considered that insurance companies' receipts are a legitimate subject of taxation. Very few states in the Union tax them; and whenever it is done the amount of the tax is by the company charged up to the policy holders in each state. In twenty-three of the states and territories there is no insurance department and no

superintendent of insurance other than the auditor, treasurer, comptroller, or some other official with plenty of time on his hands, who performs, ex-officio, the duties of the office just as the auditor of this territory does. Only in those states where the magnitude of the business is such as to require the services of a trained corps of men is there a separate department of government to supervise insurance matters. Certainly New Mexico, with a pitiful seven millions of life insurance in force, is not prepared to put on the airs of New York, with her eight hundred and six millions, or Pennsylvania, with her five hundred and eighty-five millions, or Massachusetts, with her three hundred and fifty millions, or Illinois, with her three hundred and twenty-two millions, or even of Missouri, with her one hundred and sixty-four millions.

One other point: Every state in the Union provides for a deposit for the security of policy holders; but every state also provides that a certificate showing that a company has made such a deposit in any other state shall be accepted in lieu of such deposit. Thus it happens that each state receives only the deposits of the companies organized therein, the laws all requiring such a deposit before a charter is issued to do business. So that when a company organized in one state applies for admission to another, it simply presents a certificate showing it has made the required deposit in its home state.

A final objection to the Hinkle bill as amended, which even its friends must admit when their attention is called to it, is that the Knights of Pythias, Knights of Honor, United Workmen and other beneficial societies are not exempted from its provisions. Under it they will have to make the same deposit of \$15,000 each and pay the same fees, licenses and taxes as the old line level-premium companies.

No, there is no need for the Hinkle bill. There are no wild-cat companies in the territory to be legislated out, and there is no company in the territory from which a judgment can not be collected. The companies are already sufficiently taxed; and this bill takes no notice of the license agents have now to pay into the school fund. That law is left still in force, while the fees for agents' certificates are raised out of all reason.

This exposition of the proposed new insurance law is respectfully submitted to the impartial consideration of the business men in the community.

S. H. NEWMAN.

Hyland Atlas O'Connor.

The El Paso Times adds another chapter to the Hyland scandal, in that it states that after W. S. Lighty saw and recognized J. P. Hyland as John O'Connor, the missing postmaster of Marysville, Mo., and communicated the fact to the St. Louis Republic, a United States marshal went after Hyland, and O'Connor, but found him not, and the place at Rincon which formerly knew him, now knows him no more.



Sarah I. Griffin.

Only a Scar Remains

Scrofula Cured—Blood Purified by

Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"O. L. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"It is with pleasure that I send a testimonial concerning what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for my daughter. It is a wonderful medicine and I cannot recommend it too highly. Sarah, who is fourteen years old, has been

Afflicted With Scrofula

ever since she was one year old. For five years she has had a running sore on one side of her face. We tried every remedy recommended, but nothing did her any good until we commenced using Hood's Sarsaparilla. My married daughter advised me to use Hood's Sarsaparilla because

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

It had cured her of dyspepsia. She had been troubled with that complaint since childhood, and since her cure she has never been without a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla in the house. We commenced giving it to Sarah about one year ago, and it has conquered the running sore.

Only a Scar Remaining

as a trace of the dreadful disease. Previous to taking the medicine her eyesight was affected but now she can see perfectly. In connection with Hood's Sarsaparilla we use Hood's Vegetable Pills, and find them the best." Mrs. MARIA GRIFFIN, Xenia, Illinois.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, sick headaches, indigestion, biliousness. Sold by all druggists.

NEW MEXICO, THE COMING COUNTRY

The Mesilla Valley its Garden Spot!

"TEN ACRES ENOUGH"

Choice Irrigated Lands (improved and unimproved) attractively platted, for sale on long time with low interest. WARRANT DEEDS GIVEN. Write for illustrated folder giving full particulars.

W. T. OLIVER, N. M. Agent, Lead Department.

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.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.	
Daily, per week, by carrier.....	\$.25
Daily, per month, by carrier.....	1.00
Daily, per month, by mail.....	2.50
Daily, three months, by mail.....	5.00
Daily, six months, by mail.....	10.00
Daily, one year, by mail.....	20.00
Weekly, per month.....	.75
Weekly, per quarter.....	2.00
Weekly, per six months.....	4.00
Weekly, per year.....	8.00

All contracts and bills for advertising payable monthly.
All communication intended for publication must be accompanied by the writer's name and address—not for publication—but as evidence of good faith, and should be addressed to The Editor. Letters pertaining to business should be addressed to New Mexican Printing Co., Santa Fe, New Mexico.

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

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2,

The insurance bill seems in a fair way to become law.

Is the Democrats in New Mexico do get into a family mias occasionally they are not near so bad as those in congress. They "scrap" all the time.

Evidently the snake of political bossism is not dead; it's only scotched. Let straight Democracy leave no stone unturned to kill the varmint.

The talented official clerk of the weather is responsible for the statement that up to now we have had nothing colder than the coldest night.

It seems to be pretty well settled that New England's profound interest in Hawaii is chiefly due to the fact that New England has invested largely in Hawaiian securities.

CONGRESSMAN BARKINBIDDO may be a fiery Kentuckian with a record to sustain, but he has no edge on John T. Heard when it comes to putting up his "dukes." Heard is a Missourian!

The rights of New Mexico will never be properly recognized until the territory becomes a state with senators and representatives in congress. Statehood is the only sure road to prosperity.

The great trusts, built up under Republican laws, are finding a rather rocky road just now. The whisky trust is as good as done for, and the sugar trust is tottering. The plain people are enjoying it.

There is nothing more wearisome in this life than a Democratic organ with a personal grievance based on Republican hearsay. If this shee fits our esteemed contemporary down at Las Cruces it will have to wear it.

The autocratic sultan of Turkey has issued an order positively forbidding newspaper correspondents from going into Armenia. Evidently the sultan knows more about running harems than newspaper correspondents.

We venture to hope that self interest and local environments are not entirely responsible for the deep-rooted interest in behalf of the "poor people" which has so suddenly broken loose in the office of the Albuquerque Democrat.

It passed by the assembly, House Bill No. 50 would let down the bars for blackmail and prevent the investment of thousands of dollars in water storage reservoirs in New Mexico. This territory ought to invite not repel capital.

The New Mexican is sorry to observe that the editor of its esteemed adversary, the Raton Range, insists on deep libations of gall and worm-wood these merry times of political and official upheaval. A goblet full of hot water taken before breakfast is far preferable, captain.

It appears that there was another reason besides a highly alliterative name why Felix Franco Faure was chosen president of the French republic. It is said that in personal appearance he closely resembles the late Chester A. Arthur than whom a handsomer man or a more charming and accomplished gentleman never occupied the presidential chair of the United States.

There are surely days of trials and tribulations, but whenever a Democrat talks of "taking his doll rags home and not playing any more" because everything doesn't go just his way, he shows himself to be quite too thin skinned to enjoy all the confidence of all the people. A good Democrat should always be a good fighter; he should never admit that the other fellow has knocked him out to stay out.

NOTWITHSTANDING the frank admission of the Las Cruces Independent Democrat that it has no love for the present administration, either national or territorial, the New Mexican is pleased that there is yet some common ground upon which it and the other snappy journal can meet. That paper fairly voices public sentiment when it says: "The capital should be rebuilt at Santa Fe and nowhere else. All propositions looking to the removal of the capital to any other town should be thrown into the legislature's waste basket."

THE INTERNATIONAL DAM AGAIN.

In view of the fact that the El Paso press admits the timeliness and the kindness of the New Mexican's suggestions respecting the impracticability of using the Anson Mills dam site for the proposed international dam, this extract from that alleged newspaper—the Raton Range, sounds very tame:

"The New Mexican seems to have a stone in its pocket to throw at the Anson Mills El Paso dam movement, but we predict that El Paso will take care of herself, regardless of the flings of the New Mexican dirt slinger."

If the central Rio Grande newspapers had their wits about them, even those as far north as Socorro and Albuquerque, they would all pull for the location as far up the Bravo as possible. That it must be built President Cleveland's message to congress plainly indicates; now it is only a question of where. What have the newspapers of the Mesilla valley, Socorro and Albuquerque to say about it?

PRESS COMMENTS.

In About the Same Fix as Santa Fe.

During the past few days there has been considerable talk of closing the Eddy schools for lack of cash to pay the teachers' salaries, and other expenses, on account of the looting of the treasury. The school funds are protected by ample bonds, and it would seem that enough patriotism should exist among our citizens, who have the means at hand, to at least loan the district sufficient money to continue the schools. To turn a horde of little children loose on our streets at this season, while the health of the community is in such a perfect state, would be almost criminal. Better raise the funds to pay the teachers by popular subscription. Then when the people go down into their pockets for cash they will become practically aware of the big steal that has been perpetrated upon them.—Eddy Current.

But the Bill has Become Law.

The bill for the relief of the tax-payers, vetoed by the governor and passed over the veto by the house on Friday, may become a law. But in the name of common sense, honesty and fairness we are at a loss to understand why this should be so. We have published in another column, the full text of the veto in order that our readers, who may not be informed on the matter, may understand just what condition of affairs the passage of this bill would bring about. It means ruin to many of the counties of the territory and its ill effects will be felt by all. Take for instance the condition in Grant county, which will make a very good average showing. Here we have a bonded indebtedness of \$215,000, and a floating indebtedness of about \$30,000. The interest on our bonds has not been paid for eighteen months, and our county officials have been compelled to go without their salaries for a long time. In addition to this, there are hundreds of current expense bills unpaid because of lack of funds. We are dependent upon our tax collections to meet all these obligations and to extend further time in their collection can only result in their rendering the condition still more serious. The business men and tax-payers of Grant county do not want this extension made, and rely on the intelligence of the council to promptly crush the measure when it again comes before it.—Silver City Sentinel.

AS IN YOUTH Ayer's Hair Vigor CORDIALLY INDORSED.



"I can cordially indorse Ayer's Hair Vigor, as one of the best preparations for the hair. When I began using Ayer's Hair Vigor, all the front part of my head—about half of it—was bald. The use of only two bottles restored a natural growth, which still continues as in my youth. I tried several other dressings, but they all failed. Ayer's Hair Vigor is the best."—Mrs. J. C. PRUSSEN, Converse, Texas.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR
PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

CATARRH IN CHILDREN

For over two years my little girl's life was made miserable by a case of Catarrh. The discharge from the nose was large, constant and very offensive. Her eyes became inflamed, the lids swollen and very painful. After trying various remedies, I gave her **SSS**. The first bottle seemed to aggravate the disease, but the symptoms soon abated, and in a short time she was cured.
Dr. L. B. RITCHIE, Mackey, Ind.

Our book on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Letter List.

List of letters remaining unrec'd for the week ending Feb. 2, 1895. If not called for within two weeks will be sent to the dead letter office at Washington.

Brown, J. S. Martinez, Malaquis
Harrison, C. W. (2) Mitchell, R. E.
Herrera, Anastacio McMurry, Geo.
Hutchinson, J. F. Montoya, Anastasio
Loyato, Elise Teburasio
Lujan, Higinio Parkham, C. D.
Madrid, Leandro Sanchez, Pedro A.
Mestas, David Sanford, P.
Martin, Teresa Tryner, James
Wilmes, R. M.

In calling please say advertised and give the date.

T. P. GARLE,
Postmaster.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

J. B. BRADY,
Dentist. Rooms in Kahn Block, over Spitz' Jewelry Store. Office hours, 9 to 12 a. m.; 2 to 5 p. m.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

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

GEO. W. KNAEBEL,
Office in Griffin block. Collections and searching titles a specialty.

EDWARD L. BARTLETT,
Lawyer, Santa Fe, New Mexico. Office, Catron block.

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

T. F. CONWAY,
Attorney and Counselor at Law, Silver City, New Mexico. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to his care. Practice in all the courts in the territory.

E. A. FISKE,
Attorney and counselor at law, P. O. Box "E," Santa Fe, N. M., practices in supreme and all district courts of New Mexico.

ANTONIO WINDSOR.

Architect & Contractor.

Close Figuring.

Modern Methods.

Skilled Mechanics.

Plans and specifications furnished on application. Correspondence solicited.

Santa Fe, N. M.

SOL. SPIEGELBERG,

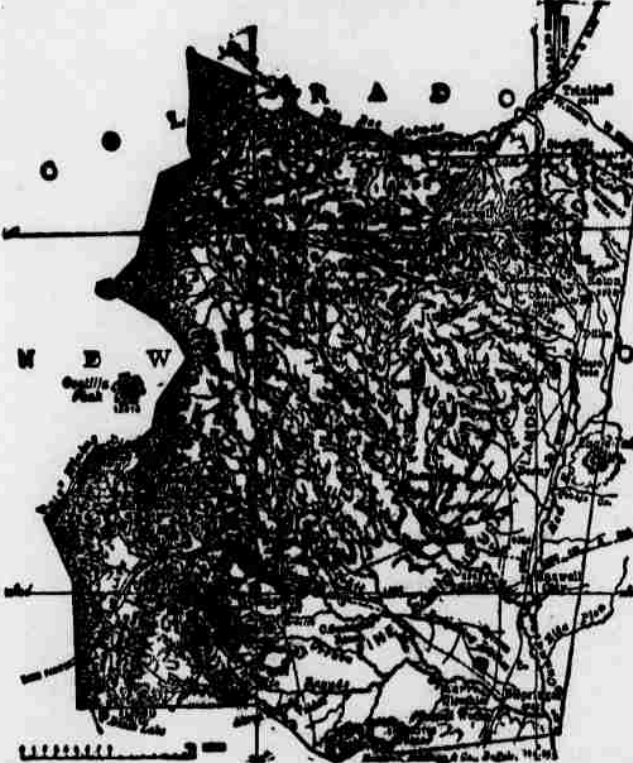
CLOTHING & GENT'S FURNISHINGS.

HATS, CAPS, GLOVES.

Also a complete line of Boy's Clothing. Clothing made to order and not fit guaranteed.

THE MAXWELL LAND GRANT Farm Lands! UNDER IRRIGATING DITCHES. Gold Mines!

Choice Mountain and Valley Lands near the Foot of the
FOR SALE.



For the Irrigation of the Prairies and Valleys between Raton and Springer One Hundred miles of large Irrigating Canals have been built. These lands with perpetual water rights are sold cheap and on the easy terms of ten annual payments, with 7 per cent interest.

In addition to the above there are 1,400,000 acres of land for sale, consisting mainly of Agricultural, Coal and Timber Lands. The climate is unsurpassed, and alfalfa, grain and fruit of all kinds grow to perfection and in abundance.

Those wishing to view the lands can secure special rates on the railroads, and will have a rebate also on the same, if they should buy 160 acres or more.

The famous Gold Mining Camps near Elizabethtown and Baldy are thrown open to prospectors on more favorable terms than locations on Government land. Mining regulations sent on application. Daily, four-horse, covered coaches leave Springer at 7 a. m., except Sundays, for Cimarron, Baldy and Elizabethtown, and leave these points every morning, Sundays excepted, for Springer.

The A. T. & S. F. and U. P. D. & G. railroads cross this property. WARRANTY DEEDS GIVEN. For full particulars apply to

THE MAXWELL LAND GRANT CO.

Raton, New Mexico.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Designated Depository of the United States

R. J. Palen - President

J. H. Vaughn - Cashier

The Short Line

Santa Fe Route.

To all Points East, North, South and West.

THROUGH PULLMAN SERVICE.

Fine line of equipment, dining and chair cars on all trains between Kansas City and Chicago. Ask agents below for time cards.

C. H. MOREHOUSE,
Div. Frt. Agt., El Paso, Tex.

H. S. LUTZ,
Agent, Santa Fe, N. M.

THE SANTA FE BREWING CO.

Santa Fe Lager Beer.

SODA, MINERAL & CARBONATED WATERS.

PATRONIZE THIS HOME INDUSTRY.

Palace Avenue. - Santa Fe N. M.

COAL & TRANSFER, LUMBER AND FEED

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

DUDROW & DAVIS, Props.

Albuquerque Foundry & Machine Comp'y

R. P. Hall, Secretary and Treasurer.

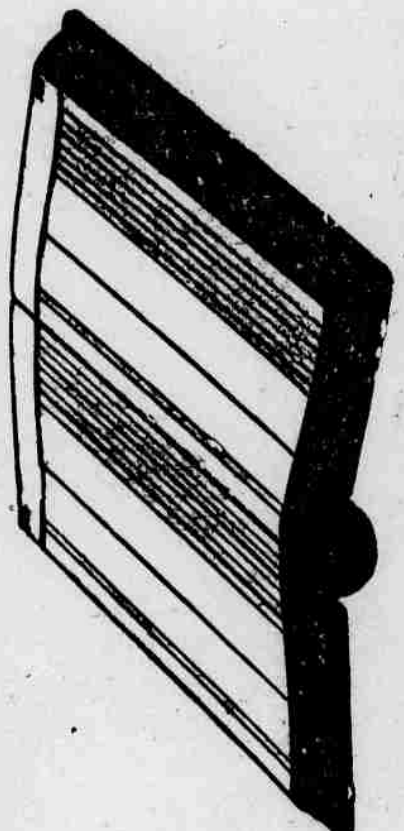
IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS, ORN, COAL AND LUMBER CARS, PULLEYS, GRATES, RAILS, RABBIT METALS, COLUMN AND IRON FRONTS FOR BUILDINGS.

REPAIRS ON MINING AND MILL MACHINERY A SPECIALTY.

Albuquerque. + New Mexico.

NEW MEXICAN PRINTING COMPANY

Sole Makers for New Mexico of the Celebrated Frey Patent Flat Opening Blank Book.



PUBLISHERS OF
WEEKLY NEW MEXICAN REVIEW,
THE DAILY NEW MEXICAN,
EL NUEVO MEXICANO.

Sample Copies Mailed Free on Application.

Address NEW MEXICAN PRINTING COMPANY,
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO.

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 50,000 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 Hailstorms, no Thunder Storms, no Hot Winds, no Northerns, no Winter Rains, no Grasshoppers, no Malarias, no Epidemic Diseases no Prairie Fires, no Snakes, no Sunstrokes.

Send for maps and illustrated pamphlet, giving full particulars.

PECOS IRRIGATION AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, EDDY, NEW MEXICO.

The Daily New Mexican

SUNBEAMS.

A pretty and talkative little girl, evidently her mother's pet, was riding in a Sixth avenue 'L' train the other afternoon. Her mother accompanied her. The child often set the passengers laughing at her droll and ingenious remarks. Presently a remarkable fat Chinaman, in full Chinese costume, entered and sat opposite the child.

She looked at him in apparent amazement; and the, turning to her mother, with an air that showed she had given it up, asked:

Mamma, what's that opposite?

Oh—That's a Chinaman my dear, answered the mother in a low tone.

The same kind of Chinaman papa says the Japanese are killing?

Yes, my dear. Don't talk so loud.

The child meditated a moment and then said:

Well—I don't blame 'em!

Poor Indeed.

The prospect of relief from drastic cathartics for persons troubled with constipation is poor indeed. True they act 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.

She (nestling up to him)—I know we are poor, papa, but Charlie says that love will make a way.

Her Father—Yes, yes. It has made away with about eight tons of coal and \$60 worth of gas in the last twelve months.

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 toward pneumonia and insures a prompt recovery. For sale at Ireland's Pharmacy.

Does your husband enjoy good health. He does, with zest. In fact, he is so much an optimist that I think he would enjoy poor health if it should be his misfortune to have it.

A Recommendation from Los Angeles.

632 Castelar Street, Los Angeles, Cal.—After having suffered for a long time from acute rheumatism without obtaining relief, I used Chamberlain's Pain Balm and was almost immediately relieved. I highly recommend this as the best medicine known. D. M. Hamilton. For sale at Ireland's Pharmacy.

Do you know who is Blink's patron saint?

Er—No, I don't. St. Gambrinus and St. Spiritus Frumenti, I should say.

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.

By the way Meeker, said one of his acquaintances, stopping him, what is your line of business now?

Cabman.

Cabman?

Yes, baby cabman.

And with a scowl he went on trundling the squalling Baby Meeker down the avenue.

THE NEW MEXICAN.

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

A. C. Teichman, Cerrillos.
S. E. Newcomer, Albuquerque.
B. T. Link, Silver City.
J. B. Hodges, Deming.
C. C. Miller, Hillsborough.
D. Bailey, East Las Vegas.
L. R. Allen, Las Vegas.
San Felipe, Albuquerque.
Jacob Weltmer, City.
Fletcher & Arnold, Bland, N. M.

WHAT THEN?

We sit by the fire, dear old wife and I, Thinking and talking of days gone by. Days so full of pleasure, and days all of pain. But none of those days we'll see again. We've lived, wife and I, near three score years and ten.

The end comes—we'll pass away—what then? Our children are scattered, some here and some there.

Some know we're living; others do not care. We're old and feeble and only in the way. While life's tide flows onward day by day. When darkness comes, and we pass three score and ten.

If friends should cast us aside, what then? —Allen C. Browne in Brooklyn Eagle.

SHELL ANNIE.

Nobody expected General Sherman to come into Atlanta from the south.

Oh, no; in the natural course of events he must have certainly shouldered his way right straight on from the north, and accordingly the grim and grimy, frayed out fragments of Hood's Confederate army wallowed in the stifling trenches all along the vast semicircular line of outworks that faced the valley of the Chattahoochee and commanded the approaches from the Allatoona hills beyond.

But he of the eagle eye was a strategist. He wanted to cut off and coop up the gray jackets in the city, and for that reason he quietly marched the larger part of his army up the western bank of the river eight or ten miles, flung them across the river, and with a mighty swing of that ponderous trip hammer of war he struck them from the south, thus cutting off their lines of supplies by the Georgia railroad. Then followed those terrible days which would up with the fierce onslaught of July 22, when the gallant men of the west met in a mighty gladiatorial contest which resulted in the fall of Atlanta.

These are matters for the historian, but what I am going to recount is one of these wild, weird romances with which this terrible conflict was so fraught, and here is the strange story:

"On to the sea!" was the watchword of Sherman's armies, and the sudden and dogged retreat of the Confederates to Jonesboro was the first movement of the defeated and despairing Confederates.

Jonesboro was a little inland town, nestled amid field and forest, interspersed with beautiful undulating hills and grassy valleys green with the hope of the harvest, but little suited as a defensive point for the bruised and battered legions who were recoiling slowly toward the southern sea.

Breastworks had been hastily thrown up flanking the line of the Central railroad, and in the ditches behind them the straggling remnant of obstinate Confederates was entrenched.

It was a gloriously beautiful summer day when the skirmish line of the northern hosts debouched from the works and took up position in front of these breastworks.

Taken by surprise after relying in vain on the ability of the southern troops to check the onflow of the legions of the conquering hosts, the women and children, led by the lame and the halt and the aged men of the country, were fleeing for life, panic stricken and utterly demoralized.

As the sun rose over the swelling ridge the eyes of the soldiers of either army caught the gleam of a little white tent, half hidden in a wood, just a little to the left of the line of attack, and above it fluttered a tiny white flag no bigger than a man's hand.

It was a woman's handkerchief, and all the chivalrous feelings of the American soldier were aroused as the grim veterans caught sight of that little appealing bit of cambric floating there through the uprising mists of war. The order was passed to respect that flag, and when the great guns began their work and shot and shell were hurled blazing and crashing across field and wood from either direction never a gunner trained his piece toward a point near that little white tent.

The battle was fiercely fought, but the combat was of short duration, and as the shadows lengthened eastward the southern troops were seen in full retreat, leaving the field to the triumphant Federals.

As they swept forward a drummer boy, Otto Barden, of a Pennsylvania regiment passed by the little white tent in the wood.

Guards in blue uniform surrounded it, and while the smoke of battle swirled above and around there was a plaintive cry from the tent, and the stalwart surgeon lifted the flap of the little tent and emerged, followed by an old negro, bearing in her arms a tiny, white bundle.

"Please God, marse, is you gwinter take us off ter de norf?" wailed she, with the big tears coursing down her withered face. "It'll sho' kill Mis' Annie ef yo' does."

"Not a bit of it, old lady, not a bit of it," replied the good natured surgeon, with a smile.

"Hello, Otto, you're the very boy I want. This is your prize, as you are nearest her age, and we are going to detain you to take charge of this wee prisoner and see that the little reb don't escape."

The rough soldiers came crowding around for a peep at the prisoner, and many eyes filled with tears of tenderness as they gazed on the baby that had first seen the light in such grewsome surroundings.

"Ain't it a wonder that she and the mother were not blown to pieces?" said the sergeant.

"It is indeed," replied the corporal, "for look thro' where a stray shell cut its way through the bushes, clean as a knife."

"Well, boys, she is our prize. Let us christen her, for time is up, and the Johnnies are waiting for us behind some bush heap down the road. Come, Otto, speak up. You shall have the honor of naming the little miss," said the surgeon.

"Call her Shell Annie," said the boy as his mind reverted to his own

orphaned days, "because she was saved from that shell."

"Good!" cried the surgeon.

"Shell Annie!" chorused the sergeant and the corporal in a breath.

"Here, give me your canteen, Otto," said the surgeon. "Hold her head up, auntie, and sprinkling a few drops on the tiny head he continued: "Shell Annie, I baptize thee in the name of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost, and may they ever protect thee as has the God of battle today. Now, Otto, the sergeant will remain with a file of men until morning, and you may remain with them, for you look tired and worn out, my boy."

At the word of command the other soldiers took up the line of march, and faint and fainter grew the roar and rumble of the departing legions, rolling on irresistibly to match their blue billows with the blue waves of the distant sea.

Twenty years after the firing of the flags the battlefield of Jonesboro was a cornfield, and the rustling rows of the crested corn hid from view the almost obliterated traces of strife. Peace and plenty reigned, and the old armed veteran of the north was hobnobbing with the peg-legged veteran of the south as they laughingly recounted the experiences of the war.

Asheville had become a great resort for summer visitors from all sections on account of its quietude, its healthful air and water and its splendid scenic surroundings.

As the train slowed up at the little station a man, apparently blessed with all the activity of youth, but bearing about him that unmistakable air of maturity that indicates intimate knowledge of and rough experience with life, stepped on the platform and strolled up the hill toward the hotel.

The dusky twilight of the dying summer day softened the rugged outlines of the gloomy mountains, and the tinkle of a crystal stream made music in the thickets below.

Suddenly the stranger was startled by a wild cry, and around a turn of the road came a horse at full speed, and in the buggy, swaying to and fro at his heels, there was a flustered white.

Springing forward and dropping his belongings, the stranger clutched the reins of the frightened animal and arrested his mad career, but the shock was so sudden that the occupant of the buggy was tossed into the bushes by the roadside.

Releasing the horse, which stood trembling with fear and excitement, the stranger gently lifted the prostrate form, and as the crowd from the hotel came rushing to the spot she opened her eyes in a dazed and startled way.

"Are you hurt much?" asked the stranger.

"No, thank you, I was only frightened. I had just got into the buggy and was going for a ride when he became frightened and ran away. Oh, how can I ever thank you?"

"Best by not mentioning it again," said the stranger brusquely, handing her his card as he resigned her to her friends and walked away.

On the following morning the stranger arose late after his fatiguing journey, and when he went down to breakfast beside his plate was a little parchment note, and he opened it and read it, half amused and half in wonder:

Ms. Otto Barden—Permit me to thank you and to convey to you the grateful feelings of my friends for your brave action in rescuing me from my perilous position yesterday. As a partial recognition of your kindness, I wish to extend to you an invitation to enjoy a picnic excursion with us today. It is my birth day. Please do not fail to come. Graciously, ANNIE FONTAINE.

On a blank leaf from his notebook Barden wrote a line accepting the invitation and then leisurely finished his breakfast.

The day was perfect, and as the special guest of the heroine of the day he thought he had never felt quite so near at peace with himself and all mankind as he did while lounging on the green grass beneath the shadow of the tall hemlocks at the foot of the mountain with pretty Annie Fontaine.

Chatting in a desultory way, Barden suddenly recalled the day and the drama of 80 years ago.

"Do you know," said he, "that I was one of those Yanks that marched with Sherman to the sea?"

"Indeed? Why, you must have been a very youthful soldier."

"I was a drummer boy, and this day 20 years ago I was in the battle of Jonesboro."

"And so was I," said she, with a saucy smile, "for that was my birthday and the place of my nativity."

"What?" he cried, springing to his feet excitedly. "Then you are, you must be!"

"Shell Annie," she replied.

There are some stories that ought to be concluded before they are begun, but this, which is as true as—yes, truer than—most history, reached its natural conclusion then and there, and the Pennsylvania drummer boy now owns one of the finest fruit farms around Jonesboro, and the mistress of that southern home is Shell Annie.—Atlanta Journal.

A "Wag" Dog.

About 1,400 anecdotes have been published under the above title, in which dogs have figured in preserving human life. We once had a dog noted for saving things, but there wasn't a life among them.

He kept the things he saved under the kitchen dresser, and his hiding place wasn't discovered for a long time—not indeed until it became necessary to tear up the kitchen floor to find a good place to deposit some chloride of lime during a cholera season; then we found what had been "saved by a dog."

There were a couple of kittens, a cat, two or three rats and a chicken—all stone dead; a large assortment of bones, the remnants of an oxtail, a couple of teaspoons, a canary bird and a nutmeg grater. It is rarely there is so much saved by a dog, for they are generally improvident.—London Tit-Bits.

To California

VIA THE GREATEST RAILROAD IN THE WORLD

Santa Fe Route

ATKINSON, TUPPER & SANTA FE R. R.

Low rates of fare are now in effect via the Santa Fe route. To Los Angeles and San Diego \$65.00. To San Francisco and San Jose \$65.00. Tickets good six months from date of sale. For particulars call on or address:

H. S. LUTZ, Agent

Santa Fe, N. M.

GEO. T. NICHOLSON, G. F. & T. A.

City ticket office, First National bank building.

In Our Great Grandfather's Time,



big bulky pills were in general use. Like the "blunderbuss" of that decade they were big and clumsy, but ineffective. In this century of enlightenment, we have Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, which cure all liver, stomach and bowel derangements in the most effective way.

Assist Nature

a little now and then, with a gentle, cleansing laxative, thereby removing of clogging matter from the stomach and bowels, and quickening its tardy action, and you thereby remove the cause of a multitude of distressing diseases, such as headaches, indigestion, or dyspepsia, biliousness, pimples, blotches, eruptions, boils, constipation, piles, fistulas and maladies too numerous to mention.

To people who pay more attention to properly regulating the action of their bowels, they would have less frequent occasion to call for their doctor's services to subdue attacks of dangerous diseases.

That, of all known agents to accomplish this purpose, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are unequalled, is proven by the fact that once used, they are always in favor. Their secondary effect is to keep the bowels open and regular, not to further constipate, as is the case with other pills. Hence, their great popularity, with sufferers from habitual constipation, piles and indigestion.

A free sample of the "Pellets," (4 to 7 doses) on trial, is mailed to any address, on post-card, on receipt of name and address.

Address, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, BUFFALO, N. Y.

ATLANTIC & PACIFIC

RAILROAD.

(Western Division.)

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

TIME TABLE NO. 39.

In Effect Sunday, November 4, 1894.

Leave Chicago at 10:00 p. m.; 10:00 p. m. Arrive at Chicago at 10:00 p. m.; 9:00 a. m.

Leave Kansas City, Mo., at 1:50 p. m.; 2:00 p. m. Arrive at Kansas City, Mo., at 6:10 p. m.; 5:00 p. m.

Leave Denver at 11:50 p. m. Arrive at Denver at 5:15 a. m.; 3:45 a. m.

Leave La Junta at 7:20 a. m.; 10:10. Arrive at La Junta at 10:50 a. m.; 8:55 p. m.

Notice is hereby given that orders given by employees upon the New Mexican Printing Co., will not be honored unless previously authorized 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—Twenty-five cents per line each insertion. Displayed—Two dollars an inch, single column, per month in Daily. One dollar an inch, single column, in either English or Spanish Weekly. Additional prices and particulars given on receipt of 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 net, per month. No reduction in price made for "every third day" advertisements.

METEOROLOGICAL.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU OFFICE OF OBSERVER, Santa Fe, February 1, 1895.

Time of day	Temperature	Direction of wind	Force of wind	State of sky	Amount of precipitation
6:00 a. m.	33	SE	4	Clear	0.00
9:00 a. m.	33	SE	4	Clear	0.00
12:00 m.	34	SE	4	Clear	0.00
3:00 p. m.	35	SE	4	Clear	0.00
6:00 p. m.	34	SE	4	Clear	0.00
9:00 p. m.	33	SE	4	Clear	0.00
Maximum Temperature	35				
Minimum Temperature	33				
Total Precipitation					0.00

H. B. HUSSEY, Observer.

H. B. Cartwright & Bro

DEALERS IN

Groceries,

Feed and Produce.

FRESH FRUIT & VEGETABLES

Confectionery--Nuts.

AGENCY FOR—

Dew Drop Canned Goods

Fatcat Imperial Flour

Chase-Sanborn's Teas and Coffees

Their Bread, Pies and Cakes can't be Beat.

Telephone No. 4.

EXCHANGE HOTEL.

J. T. FORSHA, Prop.

\$2.00 Per Day. Located in the business portion of city, N.E. Corner of Plaza.

Special rates by the week or month for table board, with or without room.

Furnished House to Rent.

The Gildersleeve residence, upper Palace avenue, 15 rooms furnished complete, piano, library, handsome lawn. Ample stable and corral.

John McCullough Havana cigars at Colordale saloon.

At Stinson's, inferior liquors, etc., next to Claire hotel, west side of plaza.

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

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

A CARD.

Owing to my recent misfortune in El Paso I am compelled to dispose of my drug and jewelry business in Santa Fe, and will consequently make a very reasonable proposition to any one wishing to buy for cash. The stock in the drug line is complete, and will sell separate from the jewelry department if desirable. GEO. W. HICKOX.

STARK BROS. NURSERIES & ORCHARDS CO.

Largest Establishment in the West.

LOUISIANA, MO.—ROCKFORD, ILL.—Founded 1826.—

1,000 Acres Nurseries—30,000 Acres Orchards

JOHN F. WIELANDY, Apt.

Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Orders may be left at the store of Walker & Muller.

A GREAT CRIST.

Plenty of Work to Occupy the Attention of the Law Makers and the Public at Large.

The Capitol will be Rebuilt at Santa Fe—Lively Discussion in the House—The Appropriations—Chat.

The capitol rebuilding act passed the council to-day by a vote of 9 to 3 and will become law.

The House.

YESTERDAY AFTERNOON'S SESSION. The house session yesterday afternoon was the most sensational one of the session and it all came up over the resolution introduced by Mr. Christy at the morning session, providing that the house shall not, except by a two-thirds vote, act upon or consider any new county bills at the present session. At the morning session the bill had been referred to the committee on finance.

At such as the house convened Mr. Christy moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolution had been sent to that committee. Mr. Martin was on his feet in an instant to protest against this action which was aimed at a practical prohibition on the consideration of the Florida and other county measures at this session. He said that there was a very good-sized nigger in the wood pile, and not only in the wood pile, but also in the council chamber seated along side of the Bernalillo delegation.

At this statement all eyes turned in that direction where sat Frank A. Hubbell, the assessor of Bernalillo county.

Mr. Martin then raised the point of order that the resolution could not be recalled from the committee on finance except by a change of the rules of the house.

The chair ruled the point not well taken and the roll call on Mr. Christy's motion proceeded, and resulted in a vote of 11 to 10, so that the motion prevailed. Just here Chairman Hinkle, of the finance committee, raised a small sized sensation by saying: "I want to say to the house that I am chairman of the finance committee and as such I propose to attend to the disposition of measures referred to it. This resolution was referred to us this morning. I received for it and now have it in my pocket. I propose that this committee should consider the resolution as provided for by the rules of this body. Until it has done so I do not recognize any power on the part of the house to act in the matter, unless under a change of the rules."

"The resolution is before the house," said the speaker inquiring, or by implication, the resolution being the subject of the resolution, "move that the resolution be adopted," said Mr. Christy.

"I move that it be tabled indefinitely," said Mr. Martin, "and on that motion I demand the previous question."

Just here Mr. Hinkle again secured the floor and said: "Mr. Speaker, I desire to know whether in this proceeding we are going to abolish the house rules without voting to do so. I beg to call the chair's attention to rule 54, which gives a committee five days to report. As no motion has been made or carried to change the rule, I desire to ask by what authority the finance committee is thus treated."

The chair ruled that under rule 35, the house might on the same day reconsider any motion that had been passed. He said that it was in order for a majority to reconsider the vote taken on the resolution during the morning.

Mr. Martin's motion to postpone the Christy resolution indefinitely was lost by a vote of 8 to 14.

Mr. Christy's resolution then came up on its passage, and was carried by the following vote: Ayes—R. A. Baca, V. G. de Baca, Carr, Clancy, Christy, Garcia, Lucero, S. Martinez, Mora, Sanchez, Thompson and Dams, 12. Nays—Armijo, Gallegos, Gutierrez, Hinkle, Lacombe, Lenden, Locke, Lopez, Martin, Padilla, 10.

Mr. Martin here moved to adjourn but the motion was lost.

Mr. Christy then moved to reconsider and table the motion in anticipation of which Mr. Martin had tried to force an adjournment.

Mr. Martin here secured the floor and started by saying that the action just taken and that contemplated demonstrated the house to be a "set of cowards."

"I protest," cried Representative Clancy, who had voted for the resolution. "I protest," echoed Mr. Carr at the other end of the hall, who had done likewise.

Mr. Martin continued: "I am ashamed, Mr. Speaker, to see this house holding a club over its own head. I think it is the most damnable cowardice ever exhibited."

"Here a half dozen representatives were by this time on their feet calling Mr. Martin to order and he was obliged to take his seat."

The vote was then taken on Mr. Christy's censure proposition and it was adopted as had been the last proposition, by a vote of 12 to 10.

Matters here once more resumed a routine character.

H. B. No. 17, Mr. Thompson's bill for the settlement of the boundaries of Union county, was taken up and carried by a vote of 18 to 1.

H. B. No. 53, the bill regulating cattle brands, was read in full and made the special order for Tuesday morning.

The following bills were read the first time:

C. B. No. 55, prohibiting sale of tobacco, etc., to minors under 18 years.

Substitute for C. B. No. 3, providing for printing bills, etc., in Spanish.

C. B. No. 42, the Ancheta school fund bill.

C. B. No. 17, the Galles game law.

C. B. No. 9, the Abeyta rubbish-in-streets bill.

C. B. No. 27, the Hadley bill amending the building and loan association law.

C. J. M. No. 1, Mr. Larragoite's Apache memorial.

C. B. No. 16, Mr. Desmarais' bill regulating the practice of medicine.

C. B. No. 31, Mr. Perea's Bernalillo county acquiescence law.

The Council.

THIS FORENOON'S SESSION.

Mr. Ancheta presented a petition from the citizens of Lordsburg against the division of Grant county; also a petition from the citizens of Silver City on the same subject. Both of these petitions were referred to the committee on counties and county lines.

A petition from the Sisters of Mercy at Silver City for aid to their hospital was also presented and referred to the finance committee.

The committee on capital, through Chairman Garcia, favorably reported H. B. No. 14, the capitol rebuilding bill. The report sets forth fully the great advantages to be derived from the rebuilding of the capitol and shows that it can be built more cheaply now than at a later date. The report was signed by Messrs. Garcia and Victory.

Mr. Perea, the minority member of the committee, submitted a report adverse to the bill on the ground that the territory had already exceeded a 2 per cent indebtedness.

The committee on counties and county lines favorably reported C. B. No. 39, the measure finally determining that the Nacimiento, La Jara and Guadalupe precincts are a part of Bernalillo county and not in Rio Arriba. The bill passed by a vote of 11 affirmative votes to Mr. Garcia's negative vote.

The same committee favorably reported with amendments H. B. No. 8, the bill providing for an adjustment between the counties of Guadalupe and San Miguel.

C. B. No. 60, prohibiting discrimination or rebates by life insurance companies, was introduced by Mr. Bunker by request. The bill is intended to make insurance agents treat every one alike in writing insurance policies. It provides for fine and imprisonment as the penalties in case of a violation of the law.

The bill went to the committee on judiciary.

The committee on privileges and elections favorably reported C. B. No. 21, an act to provide for the signing by election judges of poll books of election where such signatures have been omitted.

The same committee reported C. B. No. 32, with recommendation that it go to the committee on judiciary. This is Mr. Hadley's contest law.

C. B. No. 61, providing that counsel may be paid for in Spanish in cases in the courts of this territory, was introduced by Mr. Desmarais by request.

Mr. Chavez said that we are citizens of the United States, the language of which is English. He said that no one surpassed him in his love for the Spanish people and language, but that he should not desire to be handicapped in his fight for economy, by the suspicion of interest. Mr. Hadley disclaimed any idea of pessimism. He was cognizant of the great resources of this territory and believed in his magnificent future. He was not prepared, however, to retard progress by a burden of debt from which he would with only much difficulty recover.

Mr. Hadley made a most forceful speech, replete with facts and figures upon a subject with which he was evidently at home.

Mr. Curry denied, so far as concerned himself, the truth of Mr. Hadley's imputation that a trade to secure the passage of this law had been made.

Mr. Larragoite made one of his best speeches showing that from a historical, political and business standpoint Santa Fe was the proper place for the capitol.

Mr. Bunker stated that he would not argue the bill as it was fighting, took away their women and children, and their sick, and the increasing fighting day and night, and even for days and nights of continuous fighting, they slowly retreated to El Paso. It was here where that grand nobleman, Sebastian De Vargas, had obtained refuge for many years.

It was here where, when the Indians, by a coalition combined all the tribes throughout the country, the gallant Spaniards struggled with their handful of men, and defended every inch of the ground until compelled to abandon the country, but where De Vargas left the reconquered country. Every inch of this soil is enriched by the blood of our brave ancestors.

Every bill, every road, every trail remind us of their gallant struggles.

For all these reasons, as well as more material ones, it does appear to me that no other committee than the capitol committee should take charge of this important bill, and, through their labors, revive old and hallowed associations; inspire patriotism in our bosoms, and perfect a bill which we shall enact into a law whereby a new capitol building shall be erected, and our descendants shall meet therein to discuss measures for the public good of all people of New Mexico, the descendants in great part of the gallant sons of Castile."

The previous question was then ordered by a vote of 8 to 4, Messrs. Ancheta, Galles, Perea and Curry voting "no."

The bill was now, upon motion of Mr. Chavez, put on its passage.

The vote stood: Ayes—Abeyta, Ancheta, Bunker, Desmarais, Curry, Larragoite, Chavez, Garcia and Victory—8.

Nays—Galles, Hadley and Perea—3.

Mr. Ancheta explained his vote by stating that southern New Mexico looked upon the matter as a business proposition, and that he would vote "aye" as it seemed certain that the capitol could be rebuilt at Santa Fe more cheaply than elsewhere. This statement was greeted with warm applause, as was also a similar statement from Mr. Curry as to his position.

The council then adjourned to Monday at 2 o'clock.

The House.

THIS FORENOON'S SESSION.

All of the house members were present to-day except Mr. Pino who is still sick.

H. B. No. 72, an act regulating the distribution of water, and superintendence of irrigation ditches, was introduced by Mr. Locke.

A number of council bills were read the first time.

Substitute for C. B. No. 3, providing for Spanish printing, was passed by a vote of 22 to 1, Mr. Carr voting "no."

The house then adjourned to Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

the vote was 8 to 4, the negative votes being Messrs. Ancheta, Perea, Curry and Galles.

Messrs. Ancheta and Curry explained their votes by the statement that they opposed cutting off debate.

Mr. Perea's report was then rejected and the majority report was adopted.

The bill then came up on its passage.

Mr. Perea said that he desired to say a few words on the question. He thought the matter was one of importance to the people of the territory as well as to the people of Santa Fe. He thought that the practical effect of this bill was to make Santa Fe the permanent capital. He said that the territorial debt was \$900,000; our assessed property valuation is only \$41,000,000, therefore our debt is already 2 per cent of the assessed valuation. He thought, therefore, that under the Springer act it would be illegal to issue bonds. He said that our taxes were already too heavy, and favored post-pone the matter on the ground that "in spite of acts of the territorial secretary we are already on the eve of statehood," when it would become necessary to select a permanent state capital. Mr. Perea candidly avowed that he thought Santa Fe was not the proper place for the capitol; we should get nearer to the center of population.

At this suggestion there was laughter to an extent that required the services of the sergeant at arms.

Mr. Hadley said that he did not oppose the measure on account of his being a citizen of Albuquerque. He did propose it on the ground stated by his colleague, that the financial condition of the territory did not justify it. He said that the effect of this bill would place upon posterity a burden which he would find it hard to bear. It was another case of "far as the dollar," he protested against what he termed to be "A repetition of Belshazzar's feast."

He thought rather than loot the treasury and burden the people as had been done in 1884, it would be well for the legislature to adjourn for thirty years instead of three, as was then done. Mr. Hadley said that our per capita debt was greater than that of any state in the Union, except Rhode Island. He called attention to the tax delinquent list in the Silver City Enterprise just laid on his desk. He said that he had just received a letter desiring to effect a sale of judgments against certain counties, a fearful showing of depressed financial conditions. Mr. Hadley instituted an interesting comparison as to our mineral output as compared with that of Colorado and other states. He realized that any appeal he might make for economy would be suggestive of parsimony and criticism, but said that if he had ever been enthusiastic on the subject of capitol removal such ideas had been knocked out of him during the past few days.

He charged that the passage of this bill meant not only an additional debt of \$75,000 but also the loss of \$215,000 more in militia warrants not included in fulfillment of promises and trades made in securing a majority for this measure. He had sent him a bill providing for the removal of the capitol to Albuquerque, but had failed to introduce it because he did not desire to be handicapped in his fight for economy, by the suspicion of interest. Mr. Hadley disclaimed any idea of pessimism. He was cognizant of the great resources of this territory and believed in his magnificent future. He was not prepared, however, to retard progress by a burden of debt from which he would with only much difficulty recover.

Mr. Hadley made a most forceful speech, replete with facts and figures upon a subject with which he was evidently at home.

Mr. Curry denied, so far as concerned himself, the truth of Mr. Hadley's imputation that a trade to secure the passage of this law had been made.

Mr. Larragoite made one of his best speeches showing that from a historical, political and business standpoint Santa Fe was the proper place for the capitol.

Mr. Bunker stated that he would not argue the bill as it was fighting, took away their women and children, and their sick, and the increasing fighting day and night, and even for days and nights of continuous fighting, they slowly retreated to El Paso. It was here where that grand nobleman, Sebastian De Vargas, had obtained refuge for many years.

It was here where, when the Indians, by a coalition combined all the tribes throughout the country, the gallant Spaniards struggled with their handful of men, and defended every inch of the ground until compelled to abandon the country, but where De Vargas left the reconquered country. Every inch of this soil is enriched by the blood of our brave ancestors.

Every bill, every road, every trail remind us of their gallant struggles.

For all these reasons, as well as more material ones, it does appear to me that no other committee than the capitol committee should take charge of this important bill, and, through their labors, revive old and hallowed associations; inspire patriotism in our bosoms, and perfect a bill which we shall enact into a law whereby a new capitol building shall be erected, and our descendants shall meet therein to discuss measures for the public good of all people of New Mexico, the descendants in great part of the gallant sons of Castile."

The previous question was then ordered by a vote of 8 to 4, Messrs. Ancheta, Galles, Perea and Curry voting "no."

The bill was now, upon motion of Mr. Chavez, put on its passage.

The vote stood: Ayes—Abeyta, Ancheta, Bunker, Desmarais, Curry, Larragoite, Chavez, Garcia and Victory—8.

Nays—Galles, Hadley and Perea—3.

Mr. Ancheta explained his vote by stating that southern New Mexico looked upon the matter as a business proposition, and that he would vote "aye" as it seemed certain that the capitol could be rebuilt at Santa Fe more cheaply than elsewhere. This statement was greeted with warm applause, as was also a similar statement from Mr. Curry as to his position.

The council then adjourned to Monday at 2 o'clock.

The House.

THIS FORENOON'S SESSION.

All of the house members were present to-day except Mr. Pino who is still sick.

H. B. No. 72, an act regulating the distribution of water, and superintendence of irrigation ditches, was introduced by Mr. Locke.

A number of council bills were read the first time.

Substitute for C. B. No. 3, providing for Spanish printing, was passed by a vote of 22 to 1, Mr. Carr voting "no."

The house then adjourned to Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER MOST PERFECT MADE. A pure Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

COL. CHAVES' CAPITOL SPEECH.

Pending consideration of the capitol rebuilding act in the council on Thursday, when there was under consideration Mr. Victory's motion to refer the measure to the capitol committee and Mr. Ancheta's antagonistic motion to refer to the committee on finance, Senator J. Frank Chavez spoke as follows:

"Mr. President: In rising to second the motion to refer the present bill to the committee on capitol, I feel urged to do so because it is the proper and appropriate committee to which the subject matter of the bill especially refers. Our rules provide, among other committees, a committee on capitol. To that committee most essential of all matters pertain to the capitol, its furnishings or its grounds, and as, in this case, unfortunately, the rebuilding of that important building, nor is it under any circumstances proper to refer that bill to the committee on finance, although an appropriation is contemplated and provided for in the bill, because the subject matter of reconstructing and rebuilding the plans of building, the method to be adopted and the manner whereby the building may be again erected are all matters which are intimately connected with the duties of the committee on capitol. Besides, sir, should the committee after fully investigating all matters regarding the rebuilding of the capitol, arrive at the conclusion that they will report the bill favorably for the consideration of the council, and find some difficulty in devising the method of obtaining the necessary funds for that object, then that committee could itself refer that portion of the subject to the committee on finance; otherwise it would be asserted that the committee on capitol lacked the capacity to cope with the subject. Can there be any valid grounds for such criticism? The gentlemen composing that committee are the peers of any gentlemen upon this floor, and it would be manifest injustice to them to have them suffer such an imputation."

There are still other reasons: chief among them the historical association surrounding Santa Fe, mentioned in this bill as the place where the future capitol shall be rebuilt, which, although sentimental, are not to be ignored. It was here where our ancestors, the brave and gallant sons of Castile, planted the Spanish standards and the religion of Rome, making the place the capitol of the new territory captured from the savages. It was here where for a number of years our ancestors struggled against all odds to maintain themselves, and with our resources they established a government here, where De Vargas left the reconquered country. Every inch of this soil is enriched by the blood of our brave ancestors.

Every bill, every road, every trail remind us of their gallant struggles.

For all these reasons, as well as more material ones, it does appear to me that no other committee than the capitol committee should take charge of this important bill, and, through their labors, revive old and hallowed associations; inspire patriotism in our bosoms, and perfect a bill which we shall enact into a law whereby a new capitol building shall be erected, and our descendants shall meet therein to discuss measures for the public good of all people of New Mexico, the descendants in great part of the gallant sons of Castile."

The appropriation bill, framed by the house finance committee, was yesterday sent back to the committee for consideration and will come up before the house later on for final action. The bill provides for an appropriation of \$50,000 for interest charges distributed as follows: Penitentiary refunding interest fund, \$4,800; capitol refunding interest fund, \$4,800; current expense interest fund, \$5,000; provisional indebtedness interest fund, \$12,000; capitol contingent interest fund, \$5,000; insane asylum bond interest fund, \$1,000; refunding bond interest, \$5,000.

For penitentiary current expense fund, including pay of officers and employees and maintenance, repairs and incidental expenses, \$30,910. Other outlays are to

S. SPITZ, THE FILIGREE JEWELER. Gold Watches, Diamonds, Silver Ware and Clocks. Watch Repairing Strictly First-class. Keeps all kinds of Sterling Silver Novelties and Filigree articles suitable for presents at lowest prices. South Side Plaza, Santa Fe, N. M.

BARGAINS. I am selling off my entire Winter Stock at great bargains. Call and see for yourself. GRIFFIN BLOCK MISS MUGLER'S

Mrs. C. Lowenberg, Penn. Blanca, N. M. Breeder of Fine Poultry. BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS. Eggs \$1 per Setting—25 for \$5. WHITE WANDOTTES. Eggs \$2 per Setting—25 for \$5.50. PEKING DUCKS. Eggs 10 for \$1. Won First Premium on Pen of Barred Plymouth Rocks at the late New Mexico Poultry Show. STOCK FOR SALE.

be paid out of the proceeds of material or articles manufactured by the prisoners, not to exceed \$10,000.

For the pay of territorial officers, an appropriation of \$27,000 is provided. Section 5, chapter 71 is amended by substituting \$2,000 for \$3,200, thus making a very considerable cut in the salaries of district clerks.

In the miscellaneous fund, a number of items appear interesting. For the insane asylum, \$300 is allowed, while \$740 is allowed the treasurer's office.

For similar expenses in the governor's and librarian's office, \$500 and \$100 are respectively allowed.

For the historical society \$400 is allowed; for the expenses of the bureau of immigration, \$2,000; for the salary of the secretary of the board, \$800; for rewards to be offered by the governor, \$1,500; for expenses of serving requisitions and securing the return of fugitives from justice, \$500; for St. Vincent's hospital at Santa Fe, \$5,000; for the two Silver City hospitals, each, \$3,000; for the orphan school at Santa Fe, \$5,000; for the ladies' relief society at Las Vegas, \$3,000; for the school for the deaf and dumb and blind at Santa Fe, \$3,000; to pay bounty for killing wild animals, \$2,000; for printing the laws of the present legislative assembly, \$1,600; for the payment of claims not yet paid or funded, arising between March 1, 1889, and the first Monday of March, 1895, the following is provided, for assessors, \$13,000; outstanding court certificates, \$5,000; missing fund accounts as reported by the last report of the auditor, \$9,000; for transporting convicts to the penitentiary and executing death warrants, \$5,000.

The appropriations for the