

1-4-1896

Santa Fe Daily New Mexican, 01-04-1896

New Mexican Printing Company

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THE WASHINGTON BUDGET

Utah Formally Proclaimed by the President the Forty-fifth State of the Union.

VENEZUELAN COMMISSION ORGANIZED

All Members Attend First Meeting Except Mr. White—Justice Brewer President—Wolcott's Presence Needed in the Senate.

Washington, Jan. 4.—The president this morning signed the proclamation admitting Utah to statehood as follows:

Whereas, The congress of the United States passed an act, which was approved on the 17th day of July, 1895, entitled "An act to enable the people of Utah to form a constitution and a state government and to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states," which act provided for the election of delegates to a constitutional convention to meet at the seat of government of the territory of Utah on the first Monday in March, 1895, for the purpose of declaring the adoption of the constitution of the United States by the people of the proposed state, and forming a constitution and state government for such state;

Whereas, Delegates were accordingly elected, who met, organized and declared on behalf of the people of said proposed state their adoption of the constitution of the United States, all as provided in said act; and

Whereas, Said convention, so organized, did, by ordinance, irrevocably without the consent of the United States and the people of said state, as required by said act, provide that perfect toleration of religious sentiment shall be secured and no inhabitant of said state shall ever be molested in person or property on account of his or her mode of religious worship, but that polygamous or plural marriages are forever prohibited, and did also by said ordinance make the other various stipulations recited in section 3 of said act; and

Whereas, Said convention thereupon formed a constitution and agreed upon a seat of government for said proposed state, which constitution, including said ordinance, was duly submitted to the people thereof at an election held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, 1895, as directed by said act; and

Whereas, Returns of said election have been made and canvassed and the result thereof certified to me, together with a statement of votes cast and a copy of said constitution and ordinance, all as provided in said act, showing that a majority of the votes lawfully cast at such election was for the ratification and adoption of said constitution and ordinance; and

Whereas, The constitution and government of said proposed state are republican in form, said constitution is not repugnant to the constitution of the United States and the declaration of independence, and all the provisions of said act have been complied with in the formation of said constitution and government;

Now, Therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States of America, in accordance with the act of congress aforesaid, and by authority thereof, announce the result of said election to be as so certified, and do hereby declare and proclaim the terms and conditions prescribed by the congress of the United States, to enable the state of Utah to be admitted into the Union, being duly complied with, and that the creation of said state and its admission into the Union on an equal footing with the original states is now accomplished.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the United States at Washington, D. C., the 4th day of January, 1896.

(Signed) GROVER CLEVELAND.

MEETING OF VENEZUELAN COMMISSION.

The members of the Venezuelan commission, Mr. White alone being absent, had an important conference with Secretary Olney to-day.

The commission issued to the members so clearly yet so succinctly define the nature of the tasks set for them that they left little to be said by Secretary Olney and the most important feature of his remarks was an explanation of the desire of the government that the commission should regard itself as entirely independent of control in the pursuance of its investigations, and master of its own procedure all the time.

At the conclusion of the conference with Secretary Olney, the commission retired to the diplomatic room to hold its first preliminary meeting.

JUSTICE BREWER PRESIDENT.

Justice Brewer was unanimously elected president and then proceeded to administer the oath to Messrs. Alvey, Condit and Gilman. Commissioner Alvey in turn administered the same oath to President Brewer.

The commission adjourned to meet on Saturday next.

The members, after the adjournment, proceeded to the White House and paid their respects to the president.

THE SILVER BILL.

Senator Wolcott is expected to arrive in Washington by Sunday. If he does, he will be here in time to assist in the preparation of the silver substitute for the bond bill, as the finance committee has adjourned until Monday.

REMARKS OF MAILS WITH MEXICO.

An important order for the expedition of mail across the Mexican border has been issued by Postmaster General Wilson, providing for the first exchange of mails of railway post-offices in the United States and Mexico. This does away with the stopping of mails at post-offices in both countries along the line and effects a saving of twenty-four hours and more in some instances. Mail is allowed to pass without interference, however restricted to unregistered letters, postal cards and periodical publications, and all postage required to be prepaid in full. A similar plan has been in operation between this country and Canada practically since the establishment of the railway mail service.

NEW CANADIAN PREMIER.

Toronto, Ont., Jan. 4.—The Globe's Ottawa correspondent says that it is definitely stated that Sir Charles Tupper, late high commissioner of London, has accepted the premiership in place of Sir Mackenzie Bowell, and the government will be reorganized.

Grant county has no coroner for the reason that the gentleman elected last fall to fill this important and lucrative position has not qualified, and the former coroner refuses to serve.

Colorado's Ute War.

Denver, Jan. 4.—Attorney General Carr took action yesterday afternoon looking to the introduction in congress of a bill providing for the reimbursement of the state of the \$92,000 expended during the Ute war in 1892. Senator Teller is to introduce the bill. It is accompanied by all the correspondence leading up to the action of Gov. Adams in ordering out the militia, and by the governor's own statement of the whole affair.

FIXED FOR EMERGENCY.

What the A. T. & S. F. Will Do in Case the A. & P. Bondholders Become Arbitrary.

The amount of first mortgage bonds of the Atlantic & Pacific held by the bondholders' committee is \$16,000,000 out of a total issue of \$18,000,000. The second mortgage bonds, which are held by the A. T. & S. F. and St. Louis & San Francisco roads, amount to only \$5,000,000. It is believed the Southern Pacific people held out the hope to the first mortgage bondholders, if they foreclosed the Atlantic & Pacific themselves instead of allowing the second mortgage bondholders to reorganize it, they would be able to secure the full amount of their bonds, because the A. T. & S. F. would have to pay the amount of the first mortgage bonds or more if it desired to keep the property.

The A. T. & S. F. reorganization committee claims the Atlantic & Pacific is not worth the amount of the first mortgage bonds, \$16,000,000. Half that amount is all they consider it worth. They offered, it is understood, the first mortgage bondholders 50 cents on the dollar. This amount would probably have been accepted, and the foreclosure by the old receivers would have taken its course, because the Southern Pacific held out no favorable inducements to the first mortgage bondholders.

The A. T. & S. F. reorganization committee had in mind, no doubt, just such a contingency as has now arisen when it framed its reorganization plan two years ago. Such action was taken then as will enable it now to meet the changed conditions of affairs without any embarrassment.

As regards the foreclosure of the Atlantic & Pacific the reorganization agreement above referred to provides: "In case the joint executive committee shall determine not to acquire the railroad of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad company, or in case the holders of the guaranteed trust gold bonds of said company shall refuse to accept such terms as shall be offered to them by the joint executive committee, then in either of such events the joint executive committee may set apart and use such portion of the said \$20,000,000 of general mortgage bonds and \$20,000,000 of preferred stock as it shall deem necessary for the construction of a new line of railroad to connect the route in the Southern Pacific embraced in the A. T. & S. F. system with the portion of the system situated in New Mexico."

The Southern Pacific, if it gets the Atlantic & Pacific, even at a cheap price, will have a white elephant on its hands, and at the same time it will not succeed in getting the A. T. & S. F. out of California, for the latter will at once proceed to construct a new line from Albuquerque or some other point on its line in New Mexico to the Needles, and thus secure a better connecting link between its line in New Mexico and its Southern California lines than it has had before.

A new road paralleling the Atlantic & Pacific from Albuquerque to the Needles will, it is estimated, cost only about \$8,000,000. The distance is 640 miles, and a road can be built for \$15,000 a mile. This is less than one-half the per value of the first mortgage bonds of the Atlantic & Pacific. It is the reason why the A. T. & S. F. people have decided to let the first mortgage bondholders take the property and foreclose it as they may deem best. In connection it should be stated the A. T. & S. F. company now owns all the equipment and rolling stock of the Atlantic & Pacific, and consequently no new outfit would have to be made for the equipment of the new road. The A. T. & S. F. company also owns the bridge across the Colorado river at the Needles, and who ever acquires the Atlantic & Pacific, except the Santa Fe, would have to expend several hundred thousand dollars for a new one.—Chicago Tribune.

The Kentucky Race.

Lexington, Ky., Jan. 4.—The Kentucky legislature assembled on Monday and on Tuesday an effort will be made to elect a successor to Jos. G. Blackburn in the United States senate. Blackburn and McCree, the foremost Democratic candidates, are on the ground, as are also the Republican candidates—Wilson, Hunter, Denny and Evans.

The Republicans will hold their caucus Monday, while the Democrats will make their selection Monday night.

It is the plan of the Democrats to prevent an election, should they find they are unable to win. Two legislators are sick, and will hardly be able to attend, but since Joe is a Republican and the other a Democrat this will not help matters much.

Offers to Take the Bonds.

New York, Jan. 4.—The World publishes an editorial in which it offers to raise \$100,000,000 to take 3 per cent or 4 per cent bonds on a 5 per cent basis in case President Cleveland refuses the syndicate contract with J. P. Morgan & Co. It says the people would universally respond to the call.

THE FISTIC CARNIVAL.

El Pasoans in High Glee Over the Big Fight There Next Month.

El Paso, Jan. 4.—Neither Dan Stuart, Secretary Wheelock nor Peter Maher have yet arrived in El Paso, though all three are expected daily. When Stuart arrives active preparations will be commenced for the great fistic carnival which takes place here in February. Fitzsimmons, who has been here now for a week training, is in the pink of condition and full of confidence.

The carnival will commence on the 11th of February, running four days and winding up on the 14th, with the "go" between Fitzsimmons and Maher for the heavy-weight championship of the world. El Paso will make ample arrangement for the accommodation of all visitors.

About the 10th of this month all the nightweights who are to participate in the carnival, with the exception of the Englishman, will arrive in El Paso to go into training.

TIDINGS FROM TRANSVAAL

Troubles in South Africa Over-shadow All Other Topics in London.

ABOUT JAMESON'S DISASTROUS FIGHT

The Doctor and Other Prominent Britishers Are Jailed in Pretoria—Burying the Dead—Caring for the Wounded—Quiet Restored.

London, Jan. 4.—The Transvaal affair overshadows all other topics here. The latest story circulated is that the second body of men belonging to the British Chartered company, numbering about 400, which had started out to reinforce Dr. Jameson's troops, had been cut to pieces by the Boers. This is the force which is supposed to have been advancing from Bulawayo. It was also rumored, and seemingly confirmed by a dispatch received here, that there had been an uprising in Johannesburg. It was added that many persons were killed during the disturbance.

Under these influences the stock exchange closed greatly depressed, and a substantial fall in prices was caused by the adverse rumors from Transvaal. Kaifirs were flat and there was a general decline of $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ with much offering. Consols were $\frac{1}{2}$ lower than yesterday.

CAUSE OF THE RUMOR.

Chicago, Jan. 4.—J. B. Weinberg, of Johannesburg, who is at present sojourning in the city, says that the invasion of the Transvaal was in no sense an effort on the part of England to annex the celebrated South African gold fields. The people of Johannesburg, who united in calling upon Dr. Jameson, would fight to a man against coming under British rule.

"When the Transvaal was unknown for its riches in gold and diamonds," Mr. Weinberg continued, "the law concerning the naturalization of newcomers was the same as in the Orange Free State, and very similar to the naturalization laws of the United States. But when the country began to fill up with miners and people interested in the gold and diamond industries, the Boers changed the laws and made it impossible for newcomers to become naturalized. Then a high tariff was placed on everything that the Boers were not likely to use. Particular enmity was shown to the mining industries. In this way the country succeeded in levying fully 90 per cent of the taxes on the new population, which was a real citizenship, in order to prevent the new men from making an effort to equalize the burdens."

"It was five years ago," Mr. Weinberg said, "that the national union, to remove these gross abuses, was organized at Johannesburg. It took in its membership all the more progressive mining men, many of them Americans and Germans, who bitterly oppose any attempt on the part of England to annex the country. Even the English residents would oppose any scheme for the country's subjugation."

ENGLAND AGAINST THE FIELD.

London.—The Berlin correspondent of the Standard quotes the National Zeitung as follows, in commenting upon England's action in stirring up strife in America, Africa and elsewhere: "This procedure requires to be put a stop to by Europe, with which the United States will not unwillingly co-operate."

ALL QUIET IN TRANSVAAL.

London.—The colonial office received a dispatch from Johannesburg, this morning, saying that all is quiet in the Transvaal. An official dispatch from the governor of Cape Colony says: "Sir Jacob Dewitt, the British agent at Pretoria, wires: Everything quiet and no further serious disturbances will occur. A deputation from the Johannesburg reform committee came over yesterday evening giving guarantees to keep the peace and maintain order. I waited upon President Kruger and informed him of the guarantees. He gave me his assurance that pending your arrival, if the Johannesburg people desired to commit no hostile act or in any way break the laws of the country, Johannesburg will not be molested or surrounded by the Burgher forces. The deputation was highly grateful for this assurance and pledged the committee to preserve peace and order."

"I take this opportunity of certifying in the strongest manner to the great moderation and forbearance of the government of Transvaal under the exceptional trying circumstances. Their attitude toward myself was everything I could wish."

RESULTS OF JAMESON'S FIGHT.

Another dispatch from Sir Hercules Robinson to Mr. Chamberlain reads: "De Witt writes that Jameson's wounded number over thirty. They are all at Krugersdorp and are attended by doctors. Their names and details of their wounds can not yet be given. The number of killed is estimated at seventy, but no reliable information is obtainable. The bodies are still being picked up in the battle field and buried."

The Cape papers state that Dr. Jameson, Sir Charles Chubb and Capt. White, brother of Lord Annaly, are lodged in the Pretoria jail. Grey and Coventry, of the Bechuanaland police, and a brother of the Earl of Coventry, are wounded. The Boers captured about 600 prisoners, ransomers ransom over 500,000.

London, Jan. 4.—A reliable telegram received this morning from Pretoria, says that President Kruger has declared that he is willing to make satisfactory concessions to the Uitlanders or foreign population of Transvaal, whose demands for representation, in view of the fact that they contribute practically the whole of the revenue of the republic to all the feeling which resulted in Jameson's raid.

Weekly Bank Statement.

New York, Jan. 4.—The weekly bank statement is as follows: Reserve, increase, \$8,840,000; loans, decrease, \$12,885,800; specie, increase, \$1,840,500; legal tender, decrease, \$889,100; deposits, decrease, \$2,474,400; circulation, increase, \$26,300. The banks hold \$19,779,675 in excess of legal requirements.

T. M. Wingo, late of the Temple Trust, Texas, having purchased an interest in the Democracy Publishing company, from January 1, 1896, will assume the position of business manager of the company. L. E. E. Paulin will continue as managing editor.

THE PERSECUTED ARMENIANS

Chicago People Suggest a Timely and Practical Plan for Their Relief.

COLONIZE THEM IN THE UNITED STATES

Among the Most Hardy, Industrious, Sober and Moral People in the World—Familiar with Agriculture and Irrigation.

Recently Hon. Lorion Miller, secretary of New Mexico, received a letter notifying him that a committee of Chicago citizens had decided to hold a public meeting in Central Music Hall of that city, on Sunday, January 5, 1896, to express sympathy with the suffering Armenians and if possible suggest methods for their relief, saying that Mayor George B. Swift would preside at such meeting, and inviting Mr. Miller either to attend in person or to address a communication on the subject indicated either to the chairman of the committee or to Mayor Swift. The formal invitation was accompanied by the appended:

TRIUMPHANT CUBANS.

Insurgents Approaching Havana from Three Directions—Their Independence Apparently Assured.

Havana, Jan. 4.—The official report of the army has just been issued. It shows regular troops in Cuba to number 119,396; volunteers, 63,200; a total Spanish force of 182,596. The best estimates, averaged, of the rebel forces place their total number at about 45,000. When considering the figures it should be borne in mind that the volunteers are not in the field, but are doing police and garrison duty only.

Cuban Independence Assured.

Havana, Jan. 4.—Unless all indications are misleading, the end of the Cuban insurrection is at hand, and the result, it would seem, must be in favor of the insurgents, whose armies, under Maximo Gomez, Antonio Maceo and Quintin Bandera, are nearing this city from three different directions.

This fact, frequently denied in official circles during the past two weeks, is now generally admitted, although all sorts of lame explanations of the triumphant advance of the Cubans are put forth in the hope of calming public excitement.

It is said that the Cuban scouts are being sighted from here to-day.

Government officials are blaming the different Spanish generals for the condition of affairs, utterly regardless of the fact that it was Campos' plan of campaign, the wild scattering of his forces all over the island, which is mainly to blame for this.

QUEER SOCIAL MESS.

The Late Mrs. Willie Vanderbilt Had Hysterics When She Read Announcement of Her Marriage to Young Belmont.

New York, Jan. 4.—A local paper says: The marriage of Mrs. Alva S. Vanderbilt to Oliver H. P. Belmont, announced semi-officially to-day, did not create even a stir in social circles, as it was considered by everybody, who knew anything about their relations, to be logical the sequence of the divorce obtained by Mrs. Vanderbilt from William K. Vanderbilt last March.

It was the intention of Mrs. Vanderbilt and Mr. Belmont to be married this morning at 10 o'clock, in time to take passage for Genoa on the steamer Fulda, of the North German Lloyd line.

Mrs. Vanderbilt nearly had hysterics when she heard the announcement of the marriage and sent for Belmont at once.

They decided that under the circumstances the best thing would be to postpone the marriage.

There are those friendly to Mrs. Vanderbilt who assert that the marriage may come off to-day and certainly will take place before next Wednesday.

NOTABLE MINING DEAL.

An English Syndicate Pays Big Money for a Group of Leadville Mines.

Chicago, Jan. 4.—Charles Edward Tracy, ex-law partner of President Cleveland, arrived in Chicago yesterday, and announced the sale of a group of Leadville mines to an English syndicate for \$1,600,000.

This trade he considers a clear indication that the financial men of London are not expecting war with this republic.

All the mines were fully investigated by experts from London before the transaction was closed.

It has taken nearly six months to reach terms. The purchaser is the New Elkhorn Mining company, limited, of London.

Tired Women

Most have strength or they will be in the suffering despair of nervous prostration. The true way to win vigorous health is to take Hood's Sarsaparilla which will build up strength by making pure, rich blood thus it will also feed the nerves upon their proper nourishment, create an appetite, tone the stomach invigorate every organ.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

will build their adobe houses with the sun to dry their bricks; and in this irrigable country, sure of crops, I believe they would help the country and soon prosper themselves. Why should they not be welcomed here?

I shall be pleased to give you any information in detail concerning New Mexico's adaptability to their wants that you may desire if you ask for it. I think the plan of transporting them a good one.

Respectfully, Secretary of New Mexico.

JOY AT SALT LAKE.

News of Signing of Statehood Proclamation Greeted with Booming Cannon—City Affame with Bunting.

Salt Lake, Utah, Jan. 4.—When the news reached here at 9:13 a. m. that the president had signed the statehood proclamation, Manager Brown, of the Western Union Telegraph company, fired two signal guns.

At noon a salute of twenty-one guns was fired by the artillery on Capitol Hill. Many flags were displayed on public buildings, but no unusual demonstrations were noticed on the streets.

The enthusiasm is being held in check until Monday, when the inaugural ceremonies will take place.

Jeff. M. Miller, general passenger agent of the Pecos Valley road, has definitely resigned.

BUTCHERING ARMENIANS

The Unspeakable Turk Continues the Work of Slaughtering Christians with the Powers Looking on.

Constantinople, Jan. 5.—The recent massacre at Oran is stated to have been a terrible affair.

Official dispatches admit that 900 Christians were killed, but, according to private accounts, about 2,000 Christians were killed. No further details have been received.

A massacre is said to have occurred at Biredjok, an important town on the Euphrates. The outrage is believed to have been committed by the Kurds and Hamdani colony.

FRIGHTFUL EXPLOSION.

Locomotive Engineer and Fireman Instantly Killed—Conductor Fatally Hurt—Brakeman Missing.

Zanesville, Ohio, Jan. 4.—An engine on the Columbus, Sandusky & Hooking Valley railroad exploded this morning.

Bert Mende, engineer, and Fireman Frank Hesse, were instantly killed.

Ira Morris, conductor of the freight train being assisted over a grade, was fatally injured.

Fred Creets, brakeman, can not be found.

Academy of

OUR LADY OF LIGHT,

CONDUCTED BY

THE SISTERS OF LORETTO.

SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO.

TERMS:—Board and tuition, per month, \$20.00; Tuition of day scholars, \$3 to \$5 per month, according to grade. Music, instrumental and vocal, painting in oil and water colors, on china, etc., form extra charges. For prospectus or further information, apply to

Mother Francisca Lamy, Superior.

as anywhere else. Their own labor

The Daily New Mexican

BY THE 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, three months, by mail	2.50
Daily, six months, by mail	5.00
Daily, one year, by mail	10.00
Weekly, per month	25
Weekly, per quarter	75
Weekly, per six months	1.50
Weekly, per year	3.00

All contracts and bills for advertising payable monthly.

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

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

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—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 run, position, number of changes, etc.

One copy only of each paper in which an ad. appears will be sent free.

Wood type set not accepted.

No display advertisements accepted for less than \$1 net. per month.

No reduction in price made for "every day" advertisements.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 4.

Democratic Territorial Central Committee.

OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. H. Crist, chairman, Rafael Romero secretary, W. T. Thornton, treasurer, H. B. Ferguson, A. B. Fall, F. A. Mazzuccato.

MEMBERS AT LARGE.

H. B. Ferguson, Albuquerque, Felipe Chavez, Belen, F. A. Mazzuccato, Las Vegas, J. H. Crist, Santa Fe, C. H. Gilderale, Santa Fe, A. B. Fall, Las Cruces.

MEMBERS.

Bernalillo County—O. N. Marron, G. W. Harrison.

Chavez County—G. A. Richardson.

Colfax County—A. Sever.

Donna Ana County—R. L. Young, P. Plino.

Eddy County—B. A. Nymeyer.

Grant County—W. B. Walton, J. W. Fleming.

Guadalupe County—Ramon Dodge.

Lincoln County—George Curry.

Mora County—Mauricio Gallegos.

Rio Arriba County—Henry Grant.

Santa Fe County—W. T. Thornton, W. P. Cunningham.

Sierra County—W. S. Hopewell.

San Miguel County—Felix Martinez, Catarino Romero, Dr. Geo. T. Gould.

Socorro County—E. V. Chavez, Estimio Montoya.

San Juan County—Frank E. Prewitt.

Taos County—Juan Romero, A. Sobenrich.

Valencia County—Jose G. Chavez.

The British Hon's annual appendage is being fearfully twisted the world over these days.

Too many cooks seem to have spoiled Great Britain's holiday broth. The old lady is in quite a stew.

Judging from John Sherman's utterances in the senate the gold bug doctors have about agreed to disagree.

The Albuquerque Citizen puts Pedro Perea down as a McKinley man. What a precious innocent is the Citizen.

Tom Reed has made such a mess of it in advocating a bond issue and opposing a tax on sugar that even the senile Mr. Morton now comes forward and assures his New York friends that he is "strictly in it." Again a great voice raises up in Kansas and James Mr. Justice Brewer as a likely presidential candidate. All of which means that Czar Reed has lost his grip on the Republican party machine.

Tax year 1896 is a "leap year" and the month of February has twenty-nine days. The name leap year refers to the fact that for a year after the insertion of the additional day, each date comes two days later in the week than it came the previous year, instead of on the following day of the week, as in ordinary years. The dates may be said to leap over a day. The leap year contains 366 days, or two days in excess of fifty-two weeks. According to the Julian calendar, all years are leap years which are divisible by four.

Whitelaw Reid, of the New York Tribune, has discovered the ideal climate at Phoenix, A. T. He writes that people who have been going to Egypt for climate have traveled in the wrong direction. One of the foibles the American people persist in is traveling in the wrong direction. Years ago the founder of the Tribune said: "Go west, young man, go west," which is excellent advice, even in these days of rich gold discoveries. However, Editor Reid has as yet viewed only a very small area of the west. He'll be a broad gauge citizen when he gets back to New York.

Tax rules in use in the U. S. weather bureau for determining whether a day is clear, partly cloudy, or cloudy, are as follows: If the sky averages three-tenths or less covered with clouds between sunrise and sunset the day is recorded "clear;" if more than three-tenths and not more than seven-tenths the day is recorded "partly cloudy;" if the sky averages more than seven-tenths covered with clouds the day is recorded cloudy. There is no way of determining the exact amount of cloudiness only by the personal estimate of the observer. But usually observers of considerable experience do not materially differ in their

estimates. It should, however, be borne in mind that it is at best only an estimate and does not have the mathematical accuracy found in temperature records and rainfall measurements.

JOHN SHERMAN—THEN AND NOW.

Senator John Sherman made a speech in the senate yesterday which will doubtless attract a great deal of attention from the national bankers and the high protectionists. Throughout his speech was a bit of special pleading for these two interests, already fostered for a generation by John Sherman and his Republican colleagues until the plain people of the country now find themselves in a condition bordering on the deplorable. All through his speech Mr. Sherman did credit to his antecedents by either straddling the silver question or dragging it in with the same tender solicitude that sent resorts to when wrestling with a large and juicy mouse.

But there was a time when Senator Sherman gave out frankly his views on the same subjects he dealt with on yesterday and they were quite different. As showing what John Sherman's opinion formerly was of the effects upon our industrial interests of adopting the single gold standard the following is given—it is an extract from a letter written July 15, 1878, when John Sherman was secretary of the treasury, to his friend, W. S. Grosbeck, of Cincinnati—and tells the story of to-day more plainly than when it was penned: "During the monetary conference in Paris, when silver in our country was excluded from circulation by being undervalued, I was strongly in favor of the single standard of gold, and wrote a letter which you will find in the proceedings of that conference, stating briefly my view. At that time the wisest of us did not anticipate the sudden fall of silver or the rise of gold that has occurred. This uncertainty of the relation between the two metals is one of the chief arguments in favor of a bimetallic system, but other arguments, showing the dangerous effect upon industry by dropping one of the precious metals from the standard of value, outweigh in my mind, all theoretical objections to the bimetallic system."

PRESS COMMENT.

An Inexhaustible Blander.

It is surprising to see a man of Catron's astuteness and political sagacity undertake to fust a statehood bill, such as he has introduced in the house, upon the people of New Mexico. While we believe that a very large majority of the voters of this territory earnestly desire statehood, we also know that a very large proportion of that majority will refuse to support and will strenuously oppose such a bill as this, which virtually disfranchises a large proportion of our people. In this particular instance the offense is so monstrous, so offensively partisan, that it forces the unwilling suggestion to be made that Catron either opposes statehood in his heart or is unwilling to take his chances in the fight for the political supremacy of the future state, as he has repeatedly asserted he would do. It was upon this very rock that the constitution of 1890 split, and although the sentiment in favor of statehood has materially strengthened since that time, this last cheap political play will lose it many of its strongest adherents. We have found in the past that the opposition to statehood from the outside was too much for us, and if we still further detract from our chances by creating internal dissensions among those who stand ready to help the cause, we may as well confess our defeat in advance. This bill is beyond a doubt the severest blow that the cause of statehood has ever received here at home, and it will lead to the dissatisfaction and bitter hostility of hundreds of well-wishing statehood Democrats, who were to be counted on not only to support but to sincerely work for the passage of any fair measure.—Albuquerque Democrat.

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has been the standard for forty years and is more popular to-day than ever before.

POZZONI'S is the ideal complexion powder—beautifying, refreshing, cleanly, healthful and harmless. A delicate, invisible protective to the face.

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AT DRUGGISTS AND FANCY STORES.

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OFFERS unequalled advantages to the farmer, fruit grower, live stock raiser, dairyman, bee-keeper, and to the home-seeker generally.

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Enormous yields of such forage crops as alfalfa, sorghum and Egyptian corn make the feeding of cattle and sheep and the raising and fattening of hogs a very profitable occupation.

The cultivation of canebrake—a tanning material of great value—is becoming an important industry in the Pecos Valley, a home market having been afforded for all that can be raised, at a price yielding a handsome profit.

The climate of the Pecos Valley has no superior in the United States, being pre-eminently healthful and health restoring.

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The recent completion of the Pecos Valley Railway to Roswell will cause the more rapid settlement and development of the upper portions of the Valley, including the rich Felix section. The company has recently purchased many of the older improved farms about Roswell, and has now for sale lands to meet the wants of all—raw lands, partially improved lands, as well as farms with houses, orchards and fields of alfalfa and other crops. In the vicinity of Roswell several pieces of land have been divided into five and ten acre tracts, suitable for orchards and truck farms in connection with suburban homes. Certain of these tracts are being planted to orchards, and will be cultivated and cared for by the company for three years at the end of which period they will be handed over to the purchasers. Write for pamphlet fully describing the terms and conditions on which these several classes of tracts are sold.

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Made from the highest cost Gold Leaf grown in Virginia, and are

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North, East,
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Through Pullman and Dining Car Service on magnificent vestibuled trains, composed of Pullman Palace Sleepers, elegant dining cars, reclining chair cars, free, running through without change between Chicago and the Pacific coast. Ask or address agents below for time cards and illustrated matter pertaining to the "Santa Fe Route."

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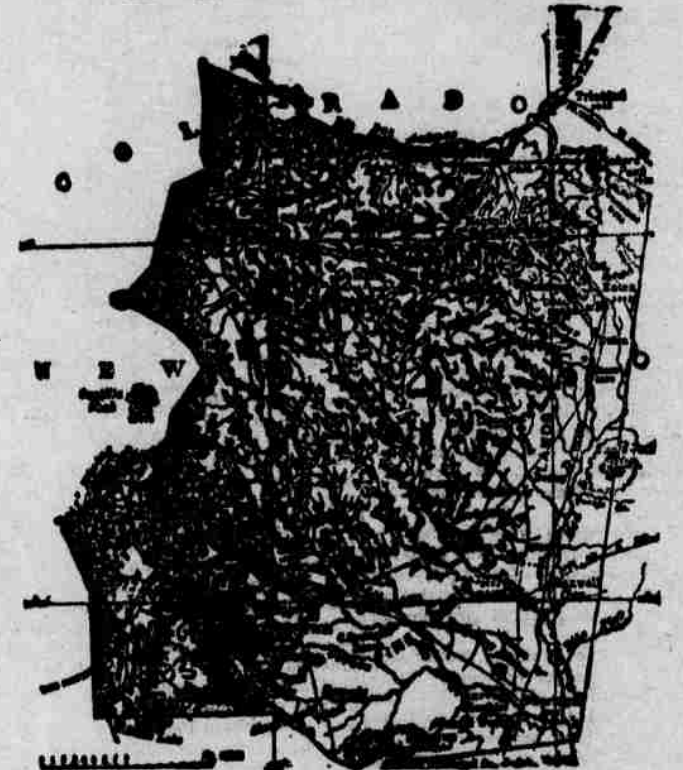
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For the Irrigation of the Prairies and Valleys between Raton and Springer One Hundred miles of large irrigating Canals have been built. These lands with perpetual water rights are sold cheap and on the easy terms of ten annual payments, with 7 per 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 100 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.

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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.

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ANTONITO AND LA BELLE

Overland Stage and Express Company.

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Best of Service—Quick Time. Arrive at La Belle Daily 7 p. m.

Just the Route for fishing and prospecting parties.

If you want a sure relief for pains in the back, side, chest, or limbs, use an

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BEAR IN MIND—Not one of the host of counterfeits and imitations is as good as the genuine.

SUNBEAMS.

The snow slides fall from buildings tall,
Huge piles of six or seven stories,
And passers-by who fall or fly
Fail to perceive King Winter's glories.

Lively as a Cuckoo.

Although in the first instance as sluggish as a tortoise, the kidneys become as a cricket when a healthful impulse is given to them with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a promoter of activity in these organs which counteracts a tendency to their lethargy and disease. Inaction of the kidneys, it should be remembered, is the first stage of those dangerous renal maladies against which the resources of medical science are too often exhausted in vain. Peril is forestalled by the Bitters, which averts Bright's disease, diabetes, dropsy, gravel and the troubles arising from a weak bladder. Equally efficacious is it in checking and eradicating malarial biliousness and nervous ailments, dyspepsia, constipation and rheumatism. Appetite and sleep are improved and convalescence hastened by its beneficial action. Either when health is slightly or seriously impaired, the value of this restorative, or preventive medicine is speedily made manifest.

A BARGAIN.

There was a slight tap on the door, and Miss Hardaway entered the library with a little rush. She looked anxiously round and then made a step toward me. I dropped my Kingslake on my knee and looked at her. Evidently she had come on some pressing business. She looked rather excited; also a trifle nervous.

"Mr. Tyson," said she, "Miss Hardaway," said I, "I want to have a talk with you about—about something which," she hesitated. "Certainly," I responded anxiously. "Won't you sit down?" She sank into a chair opposite me and regarded me with dubious eyes.

"I hope you won't think it extraordinary of me," she said in a sort of stammer, "but I want your assistance." "If I could do anything," I observed, to reassure her, "command me." She averted her eyes and fidgeted with a book upon the table. "You see," she explained, "it's rather delicate."

"I nodded. 'Exactly,' I assented. 'And—and I don't know, but I'm sure it's—it's rather dreadful,'" said I. "Things are so flat, as a rule," she went on, "and I'm sure I don't blame you. 'I should like to have the opportunity, at any rate,'" I said, with a smile. She started and half rose in her chair. "I'm afraid I've interrupted you in your reading," she exclaimed. "I—I only came in on the impulse. It's really nothing. 'Now,' said I, lying back in my chair benignly, 'you positively fire my curiosity.' 'No,' she said, shaking her head. 'It was nothing. I only—' I leaned forward and touched her arm. 'Miss Hardaway,'" I said earnestly, "what, you would rob a poor old fogey of his only consolation—that of advising others? Fie! I think you owe me something for the studious way in which you have avoided me lately."

It seemed that I couldn't have said anything more to the point, though heaven knows I had no idea what the dear girl wanted. "Avoided you?" she said. "No indeed. If you only knew. That's what—Here she came to an abrupt pause. 'I should very much like to know what that is,'" I said after waiting for a moment. I suppose I looked at her kindly. Perhaps I beamed benevolently. Old fogies do. At any rate she seemed to take courage, and sank once more into the depths of the armchair. "I have been very much worried lately," she exclaimed, with a sigh. I nodded comprehensively. "It—it was that that made me come rushing in here," she went on. "I—I was determined not to stand it any longer. I waited politely. 'It's that young Mr. Urquhart,'" she said, with an appealing glance at me, as if I should now understand all. I understood nothing, but I lifted my eyebrows. "Really?" I punctuated. "Yes," she resumed, taking fresh courage. "He is a frightful nuisance. He follows me about everywhere. 'See, I'm here,' and as I seemed expected to say something I remarked that it was very impertinent and that he ought to know better. 'You see,'" said Miss Hardaway, "my aunt wants it. I really did not comprehend what he meant, but I did not say so. I only pinched my expression into greater intelligence and sympathy. 'And now that we are down here, he takes the opportunity of—of pestering me, and—and—well, Aunt Catherine encourages him. 'Ah,' said I, pulling my mustache, 'that makes a different situation, doesn't it?' 'And I thought you might help me,'" she ended with a plaintive shot from her eyes.

"I, my child?" I asked in wonder. "But how? I should be delighted, if I knew," Miss Hardaway said nothing. She appeared to have exhausted her confidence and sat tremulously in the armchair, as if she would like to leave it. "Tell me how you thought I could help you," I said. "Shall I take him away and drown him?" "Oh, no," she exclaimed eagerly, "I didn't mean that!" Of course I did not suppose she had meant that. "Well, what was your idea?" I asked. "You see," began Miss Hardaway, "it is difficult for me, with Aunt Catherine as my chaperone. And she likes Mr. Urquhart. 'Of course it is,'" I assented. "Well, do you want me to chaperon you? Is that it?" Now I examined her. She was really a very pretty girl and particularly so when she blushed. She blushed now as she said: "You see, Mr. Tyson, I thought—it was very impertinent of me—but you know I was driven out of my senses by the stupid—by things. And I thought, perhaps—she hesitated. 'You are a great deal older than I am, aren't you?' 'Bless you, yes!' I answered. 'Twenty years, at least. I might be your father.' All the same, it was not nice to feel that, somehow. But Miss Hardaway was relieved—eased over her difficulty, perhaps I should say. 'Yes, I thought so, and that was what made me so rude as to think that you—that I—that we might pretend, you know,'" she stammered. "I will pretend anything you like, child," I declared. "Will you really?" she asked eagerly. "Certainly," I answered. "That we are engaged?"

"I will confess that I was somewhat staggered, but in a second I chuckled to myself. 'Most certainly,'" I said. Miss Hardaway's eyes looked grateful. "I knew you would be kind," she remarked. "Then that will get rid of him, you see," she added. "Yes, I suppose it will," I assented. "Then that's all settled," said she, rising suddenly to her feet. "And now I must go. It is so good of you, Mr. Tyson. 'But stay,'" I interrupted, rising also. "Let us understand

what our programme is to be. You will tell Aunt Catherine," I am going to tell her now," she said firmly. "And what are we—how are we?" "Oh, you must walk about with me a good deal," she said. "But won't that rather bore you?" I asked deprecatingly. "Oh, no," said Miss Hardaway frankly. "I like you. Besides it's better than Mr. Urquhart. The compliment was not strained. 'And I am to call you,'" I queried. "Oh, you must call me Hetty," she returned promptly. "And you must call me"—I began. "Oh, I think I'll call you just Mr. Tyson," she observed after a pause. "But do you think—don't you think?" Miss Hardaway considered, frowning. "I don't think I can call you. What is your name, Mr. Tyson?" she asked. "Paul," I said meekly. "I know it's not a nice name," she said, reassuringly. "Only—only—right. I'll call you that, and now—" "But is there nothing else?" I asked. "Are you sure we mustn't do anything else?" "Oh, no," said Miss Hardaway confidently. "We're just engaged, you know," and with the flutter of her gown was gone.

The bargain was plain enough, but I was not quite sure how it would turn out in practice. Yet it seemed to answer well enough, as far as she was concerned. My services were in requisition the very next day. We walked together in the garden, and really it was not a disagreeable walk. As we turned a corner Miss Hardaway suddenly touched my arm. "Here comes," she said, hastily. "Please do something. I have no idea what to do. 'To show him,'" she explained impatiently and then hurriedly seized my hand. We strolled away like this till Mr. Urquhart passed. I hope it convinced him, but I could not help feeling rather foolish. Then Miss Hardaway paused. "Please, go now," she commanded. "I have promised to go out with Miss Vale." It was quite strange to be ordered about at some one else's will, and as I went back to my books I vaguely wondered if this was a fair sample of matrimonial experiences. There was no call made upon me till the following afternoon, when I was requested to take Miss Hardaway for a short stroll on the cliffs. We must keep up appearances, she explained. It was very pleasant on the cliffs, and there we met Mr. Urquhart once more. I hastily seized her hand, but she drew it away from me with decision. "Don't!" she said. "I thought I had to do something," I observed humbly. "Oh, no," she said in a vexed voice, "don't you see there's no need now?" I didn't see, but I took her word for it. All the same I regretted that there was no need. I had had no idea that she was so much an attractive girl. It appears that only Aunt Catherine and Mr. Urquhart were supposed to know, but I was sure the whole hotel was in the secret. I came to this conclusion from the persistent way in which we were left together. If we were seen in each other's company, we were consciously avoided, and people indignantly left the room in order that we might exchange confidences. Miss Hardaway noticed this at last. She did not seem to have anticipated it.

"What do they do that for?" she asked pettishly. "Oh, they suppose we want to be alone," I answered cheerfully. "How foolish!" said Miss Hardaway frowning. "Don't you want to go to your books?" she said suddenly. I did not, but I took my dismissal and went. Later that day Miss Hardaway sought me. "I think, Mr. Tyson," she said, "that we had better stop this pretense now. It has served its turn." "Well," said I, "if you are quite sure that Mr. Urquhart and Aunt Catherine will not resume"—She shook her head. "I am not afraid of that," she said boldly. "Very well," said I, "then we had better think out a way. Of course the engagement must be broken. But who is to do it?" "I, of course," said Miss Hardaway in surprise. I passed the paper knife between my fingers reflectively. "That is of course the proper way," I answered, "but it may leave you open to a difficulty. You see, if you break with me, people will believe that you never really cared for me, and that you deceive Mr. Urquhart and Aunt Catherine." She bit her lips. "I never thought of that," she said. "Then you must break it," "Yes, I must break it, but on what grounds?" I asked. "Couldn't you say that you had made a mistake, and really cared for some one else?" she inquired. "But I don't mean, would that be quite fair to you, you see?" Miss Hardaway puckered her brow. "Put it on the grounds that I interfere with your work," she suggested, "and that you are wedded to that."

"But you don't," I objected, "and besides I don't care if you do, and goodness knows I don't want to be wedded to that always."

This apparently was a new idea, for she regarded me earnestly for some moments, and I believe she was examining the lines in my face. "I'm not so very old," I murmured. Miss Hardaway made no reply, but glanced out of the window. Then, "I shall tell Aunt Catherine that it was broken off because of your work," she said positively. "I shall deny it," I protested. "I don't see why it should be broken off at all."

After a minute's silence she said in a lower voice, "It's such a nuisance to you. 'It isn't,'" I declared. "I don't mind. I—let it go on. I'm not so very old, and it's the only time I shall be engaged. Let me enjoy it while I can." Miss Hardaway was silent. "Come," said I, taking her hand, "you wouldn't grudge me a little pleasure, would you?" Miss Hardaway laughed a self embarrassed little laugh. "Pleasure?" she echoed. "Certainly," said I promptly. "A pleasure which, alas, can never be more than a shadow for an old fogey like me." She looked at me timorously. "I don't think you're an old fogey," she said. I made to draw her nearer, but she disengaged herself and slipped gently to the door. On the threshold she paused. "I—I won't say anything to Aunt Catherine," she said, with a pretty little laugh. "—H. B. Marriott-Watson in New Budget."

Coughing irritates the delicate organs and aggravates the disease. Instead of waiting, try One Minute Cough Cure. It helps at once, makes expectoration easy, reduces the soreness and inflammation. Every one likes it. Newton's drug store.

De time of year's upon us,
Eas come again to hand,
When all us gentle of leisure
Wot's rovin' round da land
Must find us winter quarters—
Gilt looked up without fail;
Not in de workhouse, mind you—
Test in some easy jail.

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The mirror doesn't lie. It is not a flatterer. Its story is plainly told, and cannot be contradicted. Women whose blood is poor and whose whole system is run down by sickness and weakness, are afraid and ashamed to look in the glass. The condition of all the body is written in the face.

Thousands of women are dragging out a weary, miserable existence, because they do not fully realize what is the matter with them. They know that they have "female weakness" but they do not really appreciate what that means.

They do not know that to this one trouble is traceable almost all of their bodily ills. They consider it a disease by itself, and if they have also neuralgia, nervous headaches, biliousness, kidney troubles and other things, they see no connection between them and the derangements of a strictly feminine nature. Busy and overworked physicians often treat these things as separate ailments, when the whole trouble has the one source. The reproductive organs are so important a part of the body that when they are out of order, the whole system is deranged. Whatever illness a woman has, she will do well to look there for the cause.

A great many women knowingly neglect themselves, because they dread the telling of their troubles to a physician and the subsequent examination and "local treatment." All this is needless for Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has been found to perfectly and permanently restore lost strength and promote regularity of functional action.

Twenty-one cents sent to World's Dispensary Medical Association, No. 63, Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y. will bring a 1000 page book, called "The People's Medical Adviser," full of sound advice.

Mary had a little calf,
An that—so went the ramors—
Explained why she could never don
The natty cycling bloomers.

A dose that is always reasonable is a dose of Simmons Liver Regulator, the "King of Liver Medicines." It keeps the liver active; the bowels regular; prevents biliousness, and promotes digestion. In fact helps keep you well. "I have watched its effects in families where I have practiced, and find it admirable; both alternative and tonic in its action."—Dr. T. W. Mason, Macon, Ga.

There is still a chance for pleasure,
Be it summer time or snow;
Of rejoicing there's a measure,
How-so-e'er the seasons go.

With a disposition sunny,
Even now content we'll be;
Though your furnace coals you money
Your refrigerator's free.

Geo. W. Jenkins, editor of the Santa Maria "Times," Cal., in speaking of the various ailments of children said: "When my children have croup there is only one patent medicine that I ever use, and that is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It possesses some medical properties that relieve the little sufferers immediately. It is, in my opinion, the best cough medicine in the market." If this remedy is freely given as soon as the croupy cough appears it will prevent the attack. It is also an ideal remedy for whooping cough. There is no danger in giving it to children, as it contains nothing injurious. For sale by A. C. Ireland, Jr.

CRYSTAL CARNIVAL AT LEADVILLE, COLO., DECEMBER 23, 1896 TO MARCH 4, 1897.

For the above season the Santa Fe Route will place on sale tickets to Leadville and return at a rate of \$9.35.

Dates of sale December 31, 1896 and January 3-4, 1897, and return limit January 8, 1897, also February 1 and 2, good for return passage February 5, 1897. During the month of January tickets will be sold on Saturdays, good until the following Monday at a rate of \$16.65. Tickets will also be sold at this rate on Wednesday, January 15, good to return January 18. These tickets will be good going and returning via the same or going via one and returning via another line. Opening exercises will take place January 4, 1897 and the above rates will include admission tickets to the Ice Palace.

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

Geo. T. Nicholson, G. P. A., Chicago, Ill.

One Minute Cough Cure is rightly named. It affords instant relief from suffering when afflicted with a severe cough or cold. It acts on the throat, bronchial tubes, and lungs and never fails to give immediate relief. Newton's drug store.

Popular Low Price California Excursions.

The Santa Fe route personally conducted weekly excursions to California are deservedly popular with travelers who seek a wise economy in cost of railroad and sleeper tickets without sacrifice of any essential comfort. At one-third saved as compared with first-class passage. The Pullmans occupied by these parties are of latest pattern and afford every necessary.

Convenience. A porter goes with each car, and an experienced agent of the company is in charge.

Ladies, invalids, elderly people, etc., will appreciate this personal care.

The Santa Fe California line passes south of the region of severe snow storms and is remarkably picturesque. The daily service is same as above, except as regards agents in charge. For descriptive literature and other information, address local agents A. T. & S. F. R. R.

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Mr. Slimpore—I see the kitchen clock is not going. Didn't you get a key today?

Mrs. Slimpore—No. I left you as you were going into a jeweler's.

Yes, but Mrs. Stockpopp happened to be there looking at some pearls. You don't suppose I'd ask for a 6-cent kitchen clock key and—r those circumstances, do you?

What did you do?

I asked how long it would take them to clean a diamond necklace, and came out.

RIO GRANDE & SANTA FE AND Denver & Rio Grande Railroads.

THE SCENIC LINE OF THE WORLD.

Time Table No. 36.
[Effective Oct. 15, 1895.]

EAST BOUND	WEST BOUND
No. 476.	MILES No. 476.
8:50 a.m. Santa Fe, Ar.	6:10 p.m. Santa Fe, Ar.
11:15 a.m. Ar. Espanola, Lv.	8:35 p.m. Ar. Espanola, Lv.
12:40 a.m. Ar. Embudo, Lv.	9:50 p.m. Ar. Embudo, Lv.
1:30 p.m. Ar. Huerfano, Lv.	10:40 p.m. Ar. Huerfano, Lv.
3:00 p.m. Ar. Tres Pinos, Lv.	11:50 a.m. Ar. Tres Pinos, Lv.
5:00 p.m. Ar. Antonito, Lv.	1:31 a.m. Ar. Antonito, Lv.
6:10 p.m. Ar. Alamosa, Lv.	2:40 a.m. Ar. Alamosa, Lv.
10:30 p.m. Ar. Salida, Lv.	3:40 a.m. Ar. Salida, Lv.
12:00 a.m. Ar. Florence, Lv.	4:10 a.m. Ar. Florence, Lv.
1:20 a.m. Ar. Pueblo, Lv.	4:30 a.m. Ar. Pueblo, Lv.
4:12 a.m. Ar. Colorado Springs, Lv.	10:50 p.m. Ar. Colorado Springs, Lv.
7:15 a.m. Ar. Denver, Lv.	7:45 p.m. Ar. Denver, Lv.

Connections with main line and branches as follows:
At Antonito for Durango, Silverton and all points in the San Juan country.
At Alamosa for Jimtown, Creede, Del Norte, Monte Vista and all points in the San Luis valley.
At Salida with main line for all points east and west, including Leadville.
At Florence with F. & C. O. R. R. for the gold camps of Cripple Creek and Victor.
At Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Denver with all Missouri river lines for all points east.

Through passengers leaving Santa Fe at 8 a.m. take supper at Alamosa, at which point through sleeper will be reserved if desired.
For further information address the undersigned.

T. J. HALL, General Agent, Santa Fe, N. M.
S. K. HOOPER, G. P. A., Denver, Colo.

If suffering with piles, it will interest you to know that De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve will cure them. This medicine is a specific for all complaints of this character, and if instructions (which are simple) are carried out, a cure will result. We have tested this in numerous cases, and always with like results. It never fails. Newton's drug store.

There is still a chance for pleasure,
Be it summer time or snow;
Of rejoicing there's a measure,
How-so-e'er the seasons go.

With a disposition sunny,
Even now content we'll be;
Though your furnace coals you money
Your refrigerator's free.

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Something New!

We call especial attention to our celebrated Frey's patent flat opening blank book

We make them in all manner of styles.

We bind them in any style you wish.

We rule them to order

We are the Sole Makers

Of all kinds done with neatness and despatch. We carry a large and complete line of commercial stationery, consisting of wedding cards, business cards, programs, etc.

BOOK WORK

LEGAL BLANKS

We are the best equipped establishment in the whole southwest for this line of work, and our unequalled facilities enable us to turn out work at the lowest possible figures.

LEGAL BLANKS

We carry a full and complete line of all Legal Blank, including those required by the Brand Law enacted by the last legislature.

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